

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
President Office**

**TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND
Production Social Safety Net - II
(PSSN II)**



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CDD	-	Community Driven Development
CMC	-	Community Management Committee
CMCs	-	Community Management Committee
COMSIP	-	Community Savings and Investment Promotion
DED	-	District Executive Director
DEMO	-	District Environmental Management Officer
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DoE	-	Division of Environment
DOEZ	-	Department of Environment Zanzibar
DP	-	Displaced People/Development Partner
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	-	Environmental Monitoring
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
ER	-	Environmental Review
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
ES	-	Environmental Screening
ESA	-	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FI	-	Financial Intermediary
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GN	-	Government Notice
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GoZ	-	Government of Zanzibar
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
HIV/AIDS	-	Human inefficient Virus/Acquired immune deficiency Syndrome
ID	-	Identification
IDA	-	International Development Association
IGA	-	Income Generating Activity
IRF	-	Involuntary/Resettlement Framework
LAT	-	Land Tenure Act
LEA	-	Limited Environmental Assessment
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LGSP	-	Local Government Support Programme
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MEP	-	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.
MKUZA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi Zanzibar
MLHHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MSLSD	-	Ministry of State, Local Government and Special Department
MT	-	Metric Tons
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NEP	-	National Environmental Policy

NFDA	-	National Food and Drug Authority
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPSNP	-	National Productive Safety Net Program
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
NVF	-	National Village Fund
OD	-	Operational Directive
OM	-	Operational Manual
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAAs	-	Project Area Authorities
PAPs	-	Project Affected Persons
PCDP	-	Public Consultation and Disclosures Procedures
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
PEA	-	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment
PO-RALG	-	President' Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPT	-	Project Preparation Team
PRS	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSSN	-	Productive Social Safety Net
PWP	-	Public Works Program
LAP	-	Land Acquisition Plan
RAS	-	Regional Administrative Secretary
RCDAP	-	Reconciliation, Discloser Action Plan
LPF	-	Land Acquisition Policy Framework
SEA	-	Socio Economic Assessment
TASAF	-	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TBS	-	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TMU	-	TASAF Management Unit
TNA	-	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
TPRI	-	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VDP	-	Village Development Plan
VFC	-	Village Fund Coordinator
VIC	-	Veterinary Investigation Center
VPO-DOE	-	Vice President Office – Division of Environment
WB	-	World Bank
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer
WFP	-	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has requested the World Bank and other Development Partners (DP) namely Department for International Development (DFID), World Food Program (WFP), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, United States Agency of International Development, Embassy of Sweden and United Nation Agencies (UNDP, ILO and UNICEF) for their continued support for Productive Social Safety Net Project (PSSN) II. The implementing agency of the proposed project is Tanzania Social Action Fund vested in the President's Office.

The objective of PSSN II is to improve access to income-earning opportunities and social-economic services for targeted households below the poverty line while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children. The Project will be implemented through two components namely (i) Productive Household Support (ii) Institutional Capacity and Integrated Delivery System.

Productive Household Support will provide participating households with an integrated package of support including productive inclusion, public works and cash transfers. Cash Transfers will enable Households to ensure a minimum level of consumption; build resilience against shocks; and invest in their children's health and education to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Transfers will be largely conditional on education and/or health-related behaviors while labour-constrained households including elderly, people with disability, child-headed households will receive direct support. In addition, PW will create productive assets at community level and provide temporary employment opportunities to participating households, providing additional income to smooth consumption and mitigate shock during rainy season. Productive inclusion will consist of basic livelihood support, awareness raising and strengthening linkages to extension services and enhanced livelihood packages for selected households.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening and Integrated Delivery Systems ensure effective Project implementation, capacity building of Project Implementers, strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination and Project management support.

The proposed project will apply the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The project is classified as Substantial risk based on the activities' type, location, sensitivity, scale, nature, magnitude of potential risks and capacity of the implementing entity and commitment of the GoT. All proposed project activities will be assessed to meet the requirements of relevant ESSs. Although the existing environmental and social (E&S) instruments, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for PSSN I has been updates to address environmental and social risks and impacts in accordance with ESS1 and the requirements of the relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs). An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) has been prepared, which set out measures and actions that the Project would institute to meet ESSs requirements. To address environmental and social risks and impacts of

subprojects the following ESSs will be applicable: (i) ESS1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; (ii) ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions; (iii) ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management; (iv) ESS4 on Community Health and Safety; (v) ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement; (vi) ESS6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Resources; (vii) ESS7 on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Underserved Traditional Local Communities; (viii) ESS8 on Cultural Heritage; and (ix) ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

Parallel to ESF the Project will apply relevant national laws on protection and conservation of environment, natural resources, cultural heritage while ensuring safety and health of participants at working place. For reference, the main legislations include Environmental Management Act (2004), Village Land Act of (2002), Land Act of (2002) and Zanzibar Environment Management Act No 3 (2015) and Land Act No. 8, 9 and 10 of (1990). Sector legislations were also referred to for addressing issues on specific sectors.

The implementation of the Project is designed to be environmentally and socially responsible to avoid any undesirable adverse consequences of the given interventions and hence ensure the achievement of improved standards of living of the poor. Most of the project impacts would be low to moderate and localized due to the relatively small-scale nature.

The overall negative environmental and social impacts predicted under the Project include but not limited to: erosion of lands downhill from road-bed or in borrow areas; slips and slumps; creation of stagnant pools of water in borrow pits; generation of dust to nearby houses during subprojects implementation activities; increased sediments into streams, ponds and rivers due to erosion from road sides; and deterioration in water quality due to high silt load, diseases, gender based violence, accidents and social conflicts

Implementation of PWP and Livelihood sub-component will involve manual labor provided by Project participants. In this case, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) has been prepared as a separate document to meet the objectives of ESS 2 and provide for a safe and healthy working environment. The LMP provide for safety requirements, application of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and emergency/accident preparedness plan for working participant. The project will apply the relevant requirements of the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG)

The Project is expected to be implemented nationwide, covering all 186 Project Area Authorities (PAAs) with different cultural backgrounds and norms. The Project is seeking to conserve and protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage of communities it serves, ensuring poverty eradication activities do not interfere with efforts to practice and promote conservation of culture and protect community heritage.

The main objective of ESS8 (Cultural Heritage) is to ensure that cultural values of communities are retained irrespective of how marginal these cultures may be. It is also considered important that such heritage sites are conserved for present and future generations.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed as a standalone document in accordance with the requirements of ESS10 to ensure all Project stakeholders are adequately engaged in all stages of Project activities. The Stakeholders Engagement Plan provides for identification, means and methods applied to approach and engage each group into the Project activities and monitoring of level of engagement through continuous consultation in entire project implementation period.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been prepared to ensure all Project stakeholders grievances are heard and addressed in accordance to laid procedure.

Capacity building: A major effort to build capacity is planned for PSSN II, particularly to address capacity constraints at sub national levels. The training strategy will build on the experience gained under PSSN I and the budget will be mainstreamed in subcomponents' budgets.

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DEFINITIONS

Environment: In the context of this document, “Environment” is understood as the whole set of natural or biophysical and man-made or socio-cultural systems in which man and other organisms live, work and interact.

Environmental Assessment (EA): The process of managing the environmental aspects of policy, strategy, Project or sub projects from the earliest stages of identifying the potential actions to their completion and evaluations. The process encompasses identification of potential adverse environmental impact, assessments of these impacts and comparison with impacts of alternative approaches; design and implementation measures and plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts; and development of associated management and monitoring measures.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): This is a process for orderly and systematic examination/evaluation of a proposal including its alternatives, objectives and its effect on the environment including the mitigation and management of those effects. The process extends from the initial concept of the proposal through implementation to completion and, where appropriate, decommissioning.

Environmental Review (ER): An environmental assessment instrument in which the subproject is likely to have minimum impacts but should be reviewed with a simple and standardized checklist of possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.

Environmental Screening (ES): The process of identifying, as early as possible, the potential adverse environmental impacts of proposed sub projects assigning the environmental category indicating the level of anticipated impact corresponding level of environmental assessment required: and identifying the most relevant EA instrument needed to address the potential impacts and environmental issues associated with sub projects.

Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA): This is a systematic identification, description or initial examination of environmental and socio-economic impacts that are undertaken to obtain just enough information to determine whether or not there will be significant adverse environmental impacts as a result of the proposed project.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP): An instrument that details (a) the measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a project to eliminate or offset adverse environmental impacts, or to reduce them to acceptable levels; and (b) the actions needed to implement these measures.

Environmental Monitoring (EM): Is the continuous or periodic measuring and recording of physical, social and economic variables associated with the project impacts.

Environmental Audit (EA): Means the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well subprojects are performing in conserving or preserving the environment.

Scoping: The process for determining the extent of environmental impact of the project to be undertaken. In the process extensive consultations with principle stakeholders is mandatory in order to inform them about the proposed activities and solicit their views about it.

Environment Impact Statement (EIS): This is a report or document prepared by the proponent after undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study to present the case for the assessment of their proposal as part of the environmental impact assessment process.

Public: The public includes any individual or group of individuals, Stakeholders (Affected or Interested Parties) and interest groups. These are people who are impacted by the proposed development or undertaking either directly or indirectly. Interest group may include local and/or international environmental organizations, professional societies, labor unions, local associations, individual persons, etc.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Second phase of Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) was developed following successful implementation of TASAF I and II between year 2000 to 2012, and the implementation of First phase of Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN I) Project from 2012 to 2018.

TASAF I and TASAF II improved social services. TASAF I (2000-2005) which was implemented in 40 poorest districts and Zanzibar assisted to sustain Local Government reforms and facilitated improvements of socio-economic infrastructure, enhancing capacity and skills of implementers and stakeholders. In addition, it improved basic social and economic services and protected vulnerable groups, enhanced community ownership and accountability.

TASAF II was implemented from 2005–2013 in all districts in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar and contributed to improved availability, use, and access to basic social services by communities. It provided resources to facilitate training that led to development of capacities at community, LGAs and national levels.

However, extreme poor households were not able to access such services and there was high malnutrition and stunting growth among children from poor households. Poor households also lacked access to health facilities and a good number of children from poor households were not registered and attending schools. This led to increased school dropout and child labour. During this time, initiatives focusing on improving the welfare of individual households emerged and hence the need of the pilot to test its impact. A Community Based Conditional Cash Transfer pilot Project was implemented in three LGAs of Chamwino, Kibaha and Bagamoyo which showed positive results. Learning from the outcome of the pilot Project, the Government needed to develop human capital and break inter-generational poverty cycle through establishing TASAF III-PSSN to supplement other institutions in poverty reduction initiatives.

PSSN II was designed to be implemented for a period of 4 years starting from December 2019 and ending on 30th September 2023 with estimated cost of USD 883.3 million. The total commitment from Development Partners (DPs) and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoURT) towards the Project was at about USD 649 million by 2020, thereby leaving a financing gap of about USD 234 million. The second phase of Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) faced other two major challenges namely, delay in timing of technical launch and targeting that compelled the Project to commence 16 months after its effectiveness. The delay necessitated the Project to be extended for 2 years starting from 2023 to 2025 and will cover 186 Project Area Authorities (PAAs) with more than 10,000 Villages/Mtaa/Shehia. Following the extension, the GoURT requested for financing from Development Partners to cover the financing gap hence a further commitment of USD 200 Million by the World Bank.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has put in place important policies to address poverty and vulnerability. The current Second Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) – 2016/17-2020/21 aims at economic transformation to enable Tanzania to become a middle-income country by 2025 and provides an overarching framework for all poverty alleviation and growth-related strategies in Tanzania. Social Protection is part of FYDP II's larger agenda, which includes reducing poverty; addressing social and economic risks, deprivation and vulnerability; protecting human rights; and improving capabilities and labor market outcomes.

In both the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, efforts have been undertaken to develop social protection policies. The Zanzibar Social Protection Policy was published in 2015 and an Implementation Plan developed in 2016. On the Mainland, a process is currently underway to transform the National Social Security Policy of 2003 into a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy. The new Social Protection Policy is expected to be framed around four pillars that will henceforth underpin all social protection programs in Tanzania. These are: i) contributory social protection, including pensions; ii) non-contributory social protection, including safety nets and cash transfers; iii) demand side linkages with social services; and iv) productive inclusion and livelihoods interventions.

1.2 Objectives of the ESMF

The main objective of ESMF is to provide guidelines and procedure to deal with environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the implementation of this Project to meet the requirements of the relevant E & S standards. It is also intended to serve as a mechanism to determine and assess potential environmental and social risks and impacts of all activities financed under the Project and then to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of the Project activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.

During the PSSN II implementation it has been realized that there is gross need on process additional finance to enable continued discharging of Project service as stipulated in PDO. The need of processing AF has triggered reviewing of key Programs area including E&S, hence updating ESMF and other documents. The ESMF review and updating serve as a basic requirement to fulfil conditions for AF.

Specific objectives for reviewing the document are as follows:

- Updating the institutional, policy, legal and political framework for environmental and social management of the Project.
- Outline the process for environmental and social management procedures in: 1) ensuring environmental and social sustainability of Project interventions; and 2) meeting World Bank and Tanzanian requirements for environmental and social management;

- Based on the experiences gained in PSSN I and PSSN II prior to the extension period, assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project, whether positive or negative, and ensure mitigation measures are incorporated into subprojects to avoid, minimize or mitigate these potential impacts.
- Establish mechanism for handling grievances related to environmental and social issues during Project implementation. Provide guideline on consultation of stakeholders for a meaningful result of project objective.
- Serve as a tool for project implementers at the National, PAAs, Ward, /Village/Mtaa/Shehia level to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social impacts during sub-project planning implementation as well as operation maintenance.

1.3 Potential Users of this ESMF

This ESMF has been prepared as a reference manual for use by key stakeholders to be involved in the implementation of the Project activities. As a reference material, the ESMF will be useful to the following Project key stakeholders: The Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar, TASAF Management Unit (TMU), Development Partners (DPs), line Ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations, PAAs, Community Based Organizations and Communities in general.

1.4 Description of Environmental and Social instruments to Compliment ESMF

The Project implementations apply Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the activities are assessed to meet the requirements of relevant ESSs in addressing environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects. The following E&S instruments have been updated to compliment ESMF; (i) Labor Management Procedure (ii) Resettlement Planning Framework (iii) Vulnerable Group Planning Framework; and (iv) Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

1.4.1 Scope of the ESMF

This ESMF is designed specifically to identify the potential impacts and mitigation measures of the proposed Project activities. ESMF outlines the approach to screening subprojects; preparation and implementation of environmental and social management plans (ESMP) during the implementation and Operation and maintenance stage of the Project.

The ESMP are being prepared for use at PAA and communities at Village/Mtaa/Shehia level, also will be used by Village Councils, Community Management Committees, and other stakeholders as the need may arise. At National level, TASAF staff will use to discharge relevant capacity building and technical support as will be appropriate for its implementation.

1.4.2 Approach and Methodology for development of ESMF

The ESMF has been prepared in accordance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and National Policies. The approach used to develop the framework document involved; identification of relevant stakeholders for the Project, identification of expected Project activities to determine the likely potential environmental and social

impacts and its mitigation measures and monitoring procedures, provision of guidance to implementers on how to overcome the adverse impacts.

The Process involves Literature Review, Stakeholder consultations, analysis of potential impacts and its mitigation measures; and preparation and disclosure of the ESMF.

1.4.3 Content of ESMF

The ESMF contains nine chapters that discuss on Description of the Project; Legal and Institutional Framework; Institutional Arrangements; and Environmental and Social Baseline issues.

The ESMF further discuss on Analysis of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; Procedures for Environment and Social Assessment (ESA); Implementation of E&S Instruments including Screening Forms; Requirements for Training and Capacity Building; Consultation and Stakeholders Participation; Grievance Redress Mechanism; and Budget Estimates.

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Background

The implementation of PSSN II is going on and the Government of Tanzania is preparing the extension of the second phase (PSSN II) in order to advance the social protection agenda and consolidate the effectiveness of social safety nets in order to build human capital and help extreme poor household move into sustainable livelihoods. The Project aims at protecting the poor from immediate effects of poverty, helping them to meet consumption needs and prevent further irreversible losses in assets, and enable poverty-stricken households to invest in their future and improve their livelihood in environmental sound manner.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to income-earning opportunities and social economic services for targeted households below the poverty line while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children.

The Project is expected to achieve this objective by implementing the following principles:

- a) An increased focus on productive impacts
- b) Continuing to strengthen community empowerment through participatory project management and direct financing
- c) Promoting transparency and accountability among stakeholders at all levels
- d) Enhancing the capacities of implementers at all levels to provide effective implementation management and to integrate sub projects within the context of decentralization
- e) Aligning the center with peripheries so as to leverage the use of public resources in favor of poor communities and disadvantages groups and.
- f) The use of technology for effective delivery

Activities under the Project will be implemented through, two main components (i) Productive Household Support; (ii) Institutional Capacity Strengthening and Integrated Delivery Systems. The detailed description of each component is as follows:

2.2 Component 1: Productive Household Support:

This component will be delivered through integrated package of three sub-components namely, Productive Inclusion (PI), Public Works and Cash Transfer (CT). The package will provide transfers through conditional and unconditional transfers and public works. The impact of these transfers will be enhanced through productive inclusion in the form of awareness-raising, coaching and training.

2.2.1 Productive Inclusion:

Productive inclusion will support savings promotion; linkages to productive services, training, mentoring and coaching will enhance the productive impacts of transfers. This support will consist of behavioral change sessions and linking of Project participants to existing savings groups, asset transfer and productive services. It will further strengthen participant's effort to use their transfers for productive investments (evidenced in PSSN I). Basic livelihoods support to all PSSN participating households with labor capacity will

enhance the impacts of productive transfers. The enhanced livelihoods package will be implemented on a pilot basis, starting with participating households in the poorest PAAs. This will entail more intensive training and coaching, as well as a productive grant, with a view to enabling most of them to sustain themselves out of poverty in the medium to longer term without an ongoing need for social transfers. To underpin productive impacts of the Project, a household livelihoods support will be provided conditional on participation in savings groups. Only in the case of households without labor capacity will condition be waived. Additional Productive Transfer will be provided to households with labor capacity during transition to public works conditional on participation in saving groups.

2.2.2 Public Works

Public works will provide participants who have labor capacity with temporary employment through labor-intensive sub-projects that are identified by, and create assets for, the community and contributing to household income. Some of the infrastructure created is expected to contribute to addressing supply side constraints on the provision of key services in health and education.

2.2.3 Cash Transfer

Cash transfer will provide benefits to eligible participating households, including: i) Direct Support to all households with no labor capacity; ii) Child Grant to all household with children 0-18 year; iii) Disability Grant to all households with Person With Disability (PWD); iv) Human Development transfer to households with children, conditional on health and education behaviors.

Cash benefits to households under cash transfer and public works will provide the foundation for productive impacts. Based on evidence from PSSN I and other similar programs in the region, it is confidently expected that the combination within PSSN II of the Productive Inclusion, Cash Transfers and Public Works will have substantial productive impacts by:

- building participating households' assets, incomes and resilience to shocks;
- enabling households to invest in existing productive activities
- stimulating a shift away from precarious casual labor towards more productive types of economic activity (including, but not limited to, self-employment)
- stimulating the local economy, through local economic multiplier effects resulting from the injection of cash

2.2.4 Type of anticipated subprojects to be funded

PSSN II will support sub-projects related to small scale Public Works Program incorporating targeted infrastructure and productive inclusion. The types of the subproject to be supported will be identified by the communities after undergoing a participatory planning process. The possible types of PWP subprojects include but not limited to:

i. Community Ponds and Water and environmental conservation

Subproject types: Earth ponds, hand-dug wells, pans and ponds.

ii. Hand Dug Well

Subproject types: Hand-dug wells, shallow wells.

iii. Spring Protection, Soil and water conservation

Subproject types: bench terraces, gully reshaping, filling and re-vegetation

iv. Soil Bunds

Subproject types: Level soil bunds, Excavation of terrace bunds and ditches along the contour while throwing the cut soil on the upper side for the purpose of preventing soil erosion and conservation of rain water 'level fanya juu' and , stone bunds,

v. Woodlots, Agro forestry & Multi-purpose tree nursery

Subprojects types: Seed collection from woodlots, homesteads areas and forests, tree/shrub seedlings and grass nurseries, Restoration of degraded land/area, Gully reshaping, filling and re-vegetation, Eyebrow basins, herring bones, improved pits, micro basins, micro trenches, water collection trenches

vi. Community Access Roads

Subprojects types: New access (road) construction, foot bridges and culverts, Gravel/Earth road

vii. Small Scale Irrigation

Subprojects type: Catch/cut-off drain, Micro ponds, river bed/permeable rock dams, small scale drip irrigation, small scale surface irrigation, and hand dug wells

2.3 Component 2: Institutional strengthening and integrated delivery systems

This component will ensure effective Project implementation, and that lessons learned are used to further strengthen Project impacts over time. This component will reinforce implementation capacities and program systems at national and decentralized levels.

The component will be responsible for: preparation of an exit and graduation strategy; recertification of participants to ensure that the Project continues to reach the poorest households; moving from the existing participant registry to a social registry serving all sectors to promote a harmonized approach to service delivery. Further, the component will strengthen grievance redress and other social accountability mechanisms to ensure the Project is accountable to the citizens served and will continue investment in robust impact evaluation and process reviews for learning and accountability; and shifting from cash-based to electronic payments.

2.4 Project coverage

The project has been rolled out country wide and covered all the 186 Project Area Authorities (PAAs). Including 30 % of the villages that were not covered in PSSN I. Thus, targeting and enrolment in these villages have been done prior to PSSN II Additional Finance (AF). In PSSN II AF will cover 186 PAAs and there will be no alteration of earlier proposed locations and design of the Project.

CHAPTER THREE: LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Background

Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, through the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 and Zanzibar Environmental Act, 2015, respectively; have made significant effort to ensure that their natural resources and environment are sustainably utilized by their respective population. These Acts provide practical guidelines useful to decision makers and authorities involved in any field of activity or projects with a link to environmental issues. The laws call for an integration of environmental concerns into the socio-economic development plans.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws, and with view to facilitate the implementation of above-mentioned environmental laws the government of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar have developed a number of policies, strategies/programs and action plans on conservation and development resources with the view to utilizing them in a manner that will improve the welfare of its population. These policies, strategies and action plans have been categorized into general environmental management policies, land use and human settlement policies, natural resources and conservation laws, forestry policies, agricultural and livestock policies, fisheries, climate change and water policies, amongst others.

The Tanzania Social Action Fund has, during the implementation of its activities, adhered to a number of aforementioned policies, as follows:-

3.2 Environmental Policies

The *National Environmental Policy (2021)* for Tanzania Mainland and the *Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013)*, are the main policy documents addressing environmental management issues in Tanzania. They identify sustainable development as a key issue in the National Environment Management Policy in the country. The policies state governments' commitment to sustainable development on the short, medium and long-term development basis. They require the people of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar to manage their environment and natural resources in a sustainable manner to enhance the potential for growth and opportunity for sustainable development of present and future generation.

3.3 Land Use

TASAF has recognized the efforts of the government of Tanzania and Zanzibar, through the *National Land Policy (1995)* and *Zanzibar Land Policy (2017)* in ensuring that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsmen who form the majority of the country's population) are recognized, clarified, and secured by law by implementing within its PSSN Project for facilitating enhanced and sustainable livelihood within respective communities. The policies aim to ensure that land is to be put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the country among other objectives. This implies that land that provides livelihood to Disadvantaged Communities is to be protected and made available for their use. The legislation relevant is governing land use and planning include the Land Act, Cap 113 R.E 2019, *Village Land Act, Cap 114 R.E 2019*, *Land Use Planning Act, 2007*, *Local Government (District Authorities) Act, No 7 of 1982* and *Local Government (Urban*

Authorities) Act No, 8 of 1982 for Tanzania Mainland and Local Government Act No 7 of 2014 for Zanzibar.

3.4 Agriculture, Livestock and irrigation

According to the National agricultural Policy of 2013, it aims to develop an efficient, competitive and profitable agricultural industry that contributes to the improvement of the livelihoods of Tanzanians and attainment of broad based economic growth and poverty alleviation. For the National Irrigation Policy on the other hand it ensures sustainable availability of irrigation water and its efficient use for enhanced crop production, productivity and profitability that will contribute to food security and poverty reduction. And for the National Livestock Policy of 2006 it lay its objective at stimulating development in the livestock industry in order to increase rural and national income, improve food security and environmental conservation. In achieving the objectives of these policies PSSN II provides a venue for access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services to the targeted households, hence contribute to food security and poverty reduction at large. Also during implementation of public works activities environmental and social safeguards are highly considered.

3.5 Forestry

The Tanzania Mainland's *National Forestry Policy (1998)* and the *National Forest Policy for Zanzibar (1999)* aim at enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and Zanzibar and the conservation and management of their natural resources for the benefit of their respective communities. The policies require protection and prevention of anthropogenic activities that may result into depletion of resources. In response to these policies TASAF is implementing afforestation projects, tree planting for preventing soil erosion and preserving water sources; establishing forests for bee-keeping and designated forests for energy sources (i.e. charcoal). Legislation that governs the implementation of these policies includes the *Forests Act Cap 323 R.E 2002* for Tanzania Mainland and *Forest Act No. 10 of 1996* for Zanzibar.

3.6 Human Settlement

TASAF has taken various initiatives in implementing Human Settlement Policies, under the *National Human Settlement Development Policy 2000*, with the view to make serviced land available for shelter and human settlement development in general to all sections of the community including women, youth, the elderly, disabled and vulnerable communities; to improve the level of provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development; to facilitate creation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty; to protect the environment of human settlements and of ecosystems from pollution, degradation and destruction in order to attain sustainable development; and to encourage development of housing areas that is functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant and environmentally friendly. As a result, TASAF has carried out a number of building projects, such as the construction of health centers, schools, accommodations for health care service providers and school teachers.

3.7 Water

The Tanzania Mainland's *National Water Policy (2002)* and *Water Policy (2004)* as governed by the Water Act No. 4 of 2006 for Zanzibar, aim to improve health and alleviate poverty of its vulnerable population through improved access to adequate and safe water. To achieve this TASAF has undertaken to mobilize vulnerable communities in the preservation of forests and water sources; construction of dams for retention of rain water and construction of wells with the view to provide adequate and sustainable water supply to vulnerable communities and improve health through integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education.

3.8 Gender

TASAF recognizes the role of both men and women in the development of a particular community, and has therefore taken various initiatives to implement the *National Gender Policy (2002)* by formulating Gender Mainstream guidelines with the view to promote gender equality and equity so as to ensure each member of the community participates in environmental and social management activities for a more sustainable community.

3.9 Education Policies

National Training and Education policy of 2014 and Zanzibar Education Policy (2006) aimed to enhance the quality of education and ensure access to every child. They also promote the development and improvement of the human resources and effective utilization of those resources in bringing about individual and National development. TASAF I and II programs contributed on building school infrastructures while TASAF III invested in building human capital of children from extremely poor households by ensuring eligible children are enrolled and attend school that contribute to cut off the intergeneration poverty cycles.

3.10 Health Policies

The overarching goal of the Tanzania Mainland National Health Policy is to improve the health and well-being of Tanzanians, focusing on those most at risk, and to facilitate the provision of basic health care that is fair, equitable, and affordable and gender sensitive. Likewise the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar aspires to have the highest quality of life for her citizens. This prompted for formulation of Zanzibar Health Policy (1999) aim at ensuring access to quality and affordable health services.

TASAF Project contributes to achieve Tanzania Mainland National Health Policy (2007) and Zanzibar Health Policy (1999). The Project through co-responsibility insists the uptake of health services to increase usage specifically to youngest children. The Project creates a platform to link the poor to a range of other services important to their development, including among others the education, health, nutrition, early childhood development. Further, the Project promotes maternal health, child care and nutrition messages during the community sessions that are taking place every two month. In addition to that, the Project has contributed in improving health facilities through construction, renovation and provision of health equipment. These are expected to reduce health-related challenges.

3.11 Other Policies and Strategies

In addition, there are number of other sectoral policies and strategies for Environment and Management that share similar objectives, and which work in parallel, with the aforementioned policies in ensuring that vulnerable communities exploit the resources while preserving the environment. These include:-

3.11.1 Tanzania Mainland

i. National Environment Action Plan (NEAP, 2018)

National Environmental Action Plans is the basis for integrating environmental concerns in formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes as it set out priority actions to address environmental challenges. It involves developing a national vision, assessing environmental issues, setting priorities, identifying the most appropriate strategies for addressing the key problems, and implementing actions so as to achieve environmental sustainability. The Project will provide guidance and procedure to deal with environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the implementation of Project activities.

ii. Tanzania Development Vision (Vision 2025)

Tanzania Vision 2025 aims at achieving a high-quality livelihood for its people attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy. PSSN II is one of the most important Projects to achieve Tanzania Development Vision objectives both social and economic. The Project will contribute to the attainment of the 2025 Vision through improve access to income-earning opportunities and social economic services for targeted households below the poverty line.

iii. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS 2001)

Agricultural Sector Development Strategy it aims at operationalise transformation of the agricultural sector into modern, commercial, highly productive, resilient, competitive in the national and international market which leads to achieving food security and poverty reduction, contributing to realization of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 that envisages raising the general standard of living of Tanzanians to the level of a typical medium-income developing country by 2025. The implementation of PSSN II Development Objective will improve access to income-earning opportunities and social economic services for targeted households below the poverty line while enhancing and protecting the human capital of their children.

iv. Local Government Reform Programme (1998)

The overall objective is to improve the delivery of services to the public, and the main strategy to do so is decentralization by devolution (D by D). The institution arrangement of PSSN II operates within the existing Government structures and under the Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) policy. There are 186 Project Area authorities (PAAs) in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Thus, this institutional setup favors smooth community participation on PSSN II interventions hence the Local Reform Programme is made practical

v. National Climate Change Strategy, 2021

The overall objective of this Strategy is to enhance overall national resilience to the potential adverse impacts of climate change and enable the country to pursue low emission development pathways to achieve sustainable development. The implementation of PSSN II particularly the public works subprojects combat positively to climate change impacts

3.11.2 Zanzibar

i. Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050

Zanzibar Development Vision aims to attain Upper Middle-Income Status by the year 2050 through sustainable and inclusive human development. This vision is centered on human development particularly improvements in economic growth to be accompanied

by higher overall standard of living as well as the attainment of near-zero extreme poverty in Zanzibar. The objectives of PSSN II contribute to achieve Upper Middle-Income Status through Productive Household Support components. This component provides beneficiary households with an integrated package of benefits and services.

ii. Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2022

The Zanzibar Development Plan aimed at transforming the livelihoods of the people through the comparative advantages of Zanzibar as an island nation. The theme of ZADEP is Blue Economy for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. It is deemed critical for realization of the aspirations of Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, which desires to boost Zanzibar into Upper Middle-income Economy by 2050. This is to be achieved through sustainable and inclusive human development. The objective of PSSN II is to improve access to income-earning opportunities and socio-economic services for targeted households while enhancing and protecting human capital of their children. Thus implementation of PSSN II Project will contribute to achieving the ZADEP objective.

3.9.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

On environmental and social safeguards, the PSSN II implementation will be guided by WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Under the ESF, the Program will adhere to requirements of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), with emphasis on the following ESS that have been identified to be relevant to the Project activities: ESS1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; (ii) ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions; (iii) ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management; (iv) ESS4 on Community Health and Safety; (v) ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement; (vi) ESS6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Resources; (vii) ESS7 on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Underserved Traditional Local Communities; (viii) ESS8 on Cultural Heritage; and (ix) ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

The main objectives of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) are:

- i. To inform decision makers of the nature of environmental and social risk
- ii. to ensure that Bank-financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts.
- iii. To increase transparency and provide mechanism for participation of stakeholders in decision making process for the Project.

The application of ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and ESS 7 on Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities have been elaborated in separate instruments.

The implementation of ESSs will be enabled through number of tools which have been developed along with respective ESS. Environmental and Social Screening and Monitoring form; Stakeholders Engagement forms; Land Ownership and Acquisition forms; Vulnerable Groups Screening and Monitoring forms; Environmental and Social Management Plans and PW Handbook are among tools which have been already

developed to enable implement ESSs. The developed tools and those to be developed in the course of Project implementation are clearly indicated on Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

The matrix below summarizes Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that will be emphasized during PSSN II implementation.

Table 1 Summary of Environmental and Social Standards

S/ N	Safeguard Guideline Instrument	The Environmental and Social Standards	Purpose	Reason for its application in the Project
1	Environmental and social management framework (ESMF)	ESS1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Identification of adverse impacts and respective mitigation measures	The Project will generate environmental and social risks and hence they will be screened, identified and prevention and mitigation measures implemented to prevent, reduce, mitigate and address these impacts.
			Enable follow up of remedies achieved through application of mitigation measures	
			Enable allocation of responsibilities and resources to implement required mitigation measures	
		ESS2 on Labor and Working Conditions;	Ensure a healthy and safe working environment during subprojects implementation	The Project will engage the local community, program Beneficiaries, Service Providers (LSPs), CMCs VCs and PAA staff. The standard will promote healthy and safety of these stakeholders and ensure conducive working environment
		ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	To provide guidance on vegetation types to be planted in woodlots and manage promote safe use of agrochemical and IPM practices	Relevant institutions and experts will provide the appropriate specifications/work norms in order to promote the growth/maintenance of sustainable ecosystem.
		ESS4 on Community Health and Safety	To manage potential risks from community workers during construction of the	The Project will prevent potential risks during implementation. Social risks like sexual harassment,

S/ N	Safeguard Guideline Instrument	The Environmental and Social Standards	Purpose	Reason for its application in the Project
			small-scale infrastructures.	transmissible Diseases. The Project will conduct training and awareness creation on the negative impacts of the said social risks.
		ESS6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	To provide guidance on designing and implementation of conservation or sustainable management of natural resources. To provide guidance on vegetation types to be planted in woodlots and manage promote safe use of agrochemical and IPM practices	The Project activities shall not be implemented in ecosystem sensitive areas or natural habitats.
		ESS 8 on Cultural Heritage;	To enhance conservation of cultural heritage in both forms; tangible and intangible cultural heritage	The Project activities are being implemented in areas with no cultural heritage
			To conserve ecological and socially sensitive places from possible impacts of Project implementation	
		ESS 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	To enable ascertaining of adequate FPIC to community members To create awareness of targeted groups at PAA and village levels on ESF standards	The Project will require a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will help to identify and engage the relevant project stakeholders. The SEP outlines all Project stakeholder that will positively or negatively be affected with the implementation of the Project and ensure good relationship with Stakeholders at all levels. Furthermore GRM will be in place to manage

S/ N	Safeguard Guideline Instrument	The Environmental and Social Standards	Purpose	Reason for its application in the Project
				project related grievances from project affected people and other stakeholders.
2	Land Acquisition Policy Framework	ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement;	To ascertain availability of land for a designed subproject To track potential changes in land acquisition and ownership status and address grievances emanating thereof To enhance awareness on land issues and its usefulness in addressing conflicts that may raise due to Project implementation	The acquisition of land for the implementation of subprojects will be in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework developed during Project preparation.
3	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework	ESS 7 on Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	To provide guidance on preparation of subprojects-specific Vulnerable Group Plans at PAAs and village levels To have consistent steps and format of subprojects specific Vulnerable Group Plans To enable Vulnerable Groups to participate in PWP and LE activities while taking care of their socio-cultural interests and hindrances	Project activities will ensure the social-cultural interests are not impacted negatively. The Project will ensure full participation of VGs in the Project implementation through wide consultations

In accordance with the Tanzania Environment Impact Assessment and Audit Regulation of 2005 on sub-projects to be funded under the Project will fall under category B2, Thus, the most appropriate instruments to be used for environmental assessment is Project Brief/Environmental and Social Management Plan. Under the ESF, impacts from the proposed project activities are rated moderate for Environment and substantial for Social. This means that the environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects are expected to be minimal, site specific and manageable to an accepted level.

3.10 Gap analysis between national regulations and ESF

To ensure that the ESMF will be effectively implemented in the country, it is important to determine whether the legislative structures are adequate for effective environmental and social management and whether these legislative structures support the World Bank's ESF Standards.

It is evident as explained in the **legal and institution framework** in chapter three above that the legislation in Tanzania provides sufficient basis for ESMPs to be completed for the proposed interventions under PSSN II. It is also apparent that the relevant institutions are in place to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the required environmental and social measures, in compliance with national law and World Bank ESF standards.

The Program design requires all projects to comply with national law, but where there is conflict and gap exist with ESF in any circumstance, ESF take precedence.

3.11 Project Coordination and Implementation arrangements to carry out specific elements of the ESMF

The Project is being implemented by LGAs (PAAs) and Communities at grassroot level. The implementation of E&S at community level is guided by LSP on day to day activities, and SE on Environment/Social/Community Development provides supervision on subprojects implementation regularly. The subprojects screening is done through the SE guidance at community level prior to his endorsement for reviews at TMU. Once approved by TMU, the completed screening forms are shared in samples to WB for reference and ex-ante approval, which signifies the startup of subprojects implementation. The technical backstopping and follow up on ESMP is being made by TMU, SET and PAAF/SE.

3.12 Assessment of the institutional capacities to manage environmental and social risks and impacts

The institutional capacities assessment to manage environmental and social risks and impacts is a continuous activity in the Project, supervised under the Directorate of Knowledge Management and Advocacy. There are parameters in E&S being monitored internally during the technical backstopping field visits. The assessments/evaluation of performance is done to key institutions implementing E&S activities in the Project, such as LGAs and VCs. Specific ToR is developed to guide assessment, and the team includes experts from TMU and SET.

The external assessment is done by a consultant engaged by the Project, and is carried out in situation that require a third-eye opinion on unit performance. These are done in form of specific consultancies, during the IE or in other periods with necessity.

In previous institutional capacities assessment it was observed that few capacity gaps exists in PAAs especially due to the introduction of ESF in Project. Plans were developed to address capacities challenges encountering PAAs to manage ESF and respective Standards.

CHAPTER FOUR: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

The Project will continue to be implemented through government structures and will promote inter-ministerial co-ordination at national and PAA levels, thereby contributing to the building of a sustainable social protection system.

4.1.1 National Level

At the National level, TASAF is under President Office, with the overall oversight vested with the National Steering Committee (NSC). Moreover, a Sector Expert Team (SET) for Mainland and Zanzibar ensures that designs conform to different technical sector norms and standards. Subprojects applications will be reviewed by SET on sample basis to identify challenges in design process and provide the technical support required to improve designs. In Zanzibar, the PSSN is coordinated by the Office of the Second Vice President (2nd VPO). There is a Focal Person in this office to oversee all PSSN activities, as well as Coordinators and Steering and Management Committees for Pemba and Unguja.

4.1.2 Regional Level

At the regional level, Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) will appoint a focal person to provide technical backstopping on implementation of the Project activities, review and compile quarterly implementation reports from PAAs.

4.1.3 PAA level

The Project will be managed by the PAA Director, who signs a Memorandum of Understanding with TASAF, articulating roles and responsibilities. The PAA Director appoints a PSSN Coordinators to oversee Project activities and an Accountant to handle financial matters, including the consolidation of public works payrolls. TMU will allocate a Monitoring Officer to provide technical support to one or two PAAs.

4.1.4 Ward Level.

At Ward level, extension staff will lead the sensitization process, training and participatory planning with oversight support from PAAs. Specialized sensitization and training will cover area like subproject identification, micro-planning safeguard issues and management of subprojects at community level. With this institutional framework it is imperative that capacity building and training is required especially at the ward and PAA/Zanzibar level to ensure sufficient implementation of this ESMF in line with existing country legislation and procedures and in compliance with the World Bank ESF.

4.1.5 Village/Mtaa/ Shehia

The Village Council/Mtaa Committee/Shehia Advisory Council will continue to be the overseer of PSSN II at the village/Shehia level. They will mobilize resources and ensure effective delivery of the Project, and security and sustainability of the assets and facilities created. In addition, the Village Council/Shehia Advisory Council will facilitate and monitor the performance of CMCs. The CMCs are democratically elected from community members and beneficiaries and will be responsible for facilitating effective delivery of the Project interventions. Given their important roles, capacity of Community Management Committee will be enhanced.

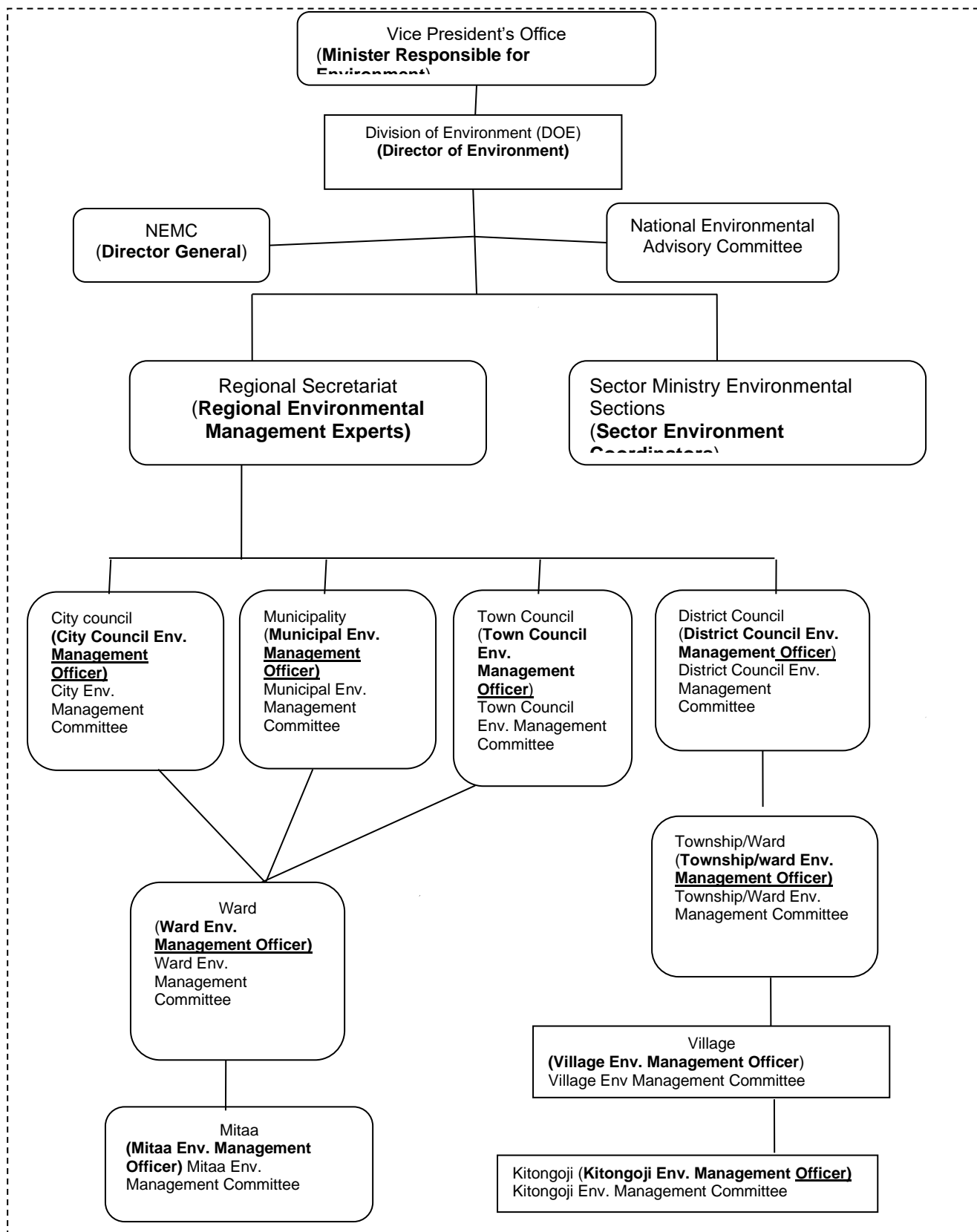


Figure 1: Environmental Institutional arrangement for Tanzania mainland

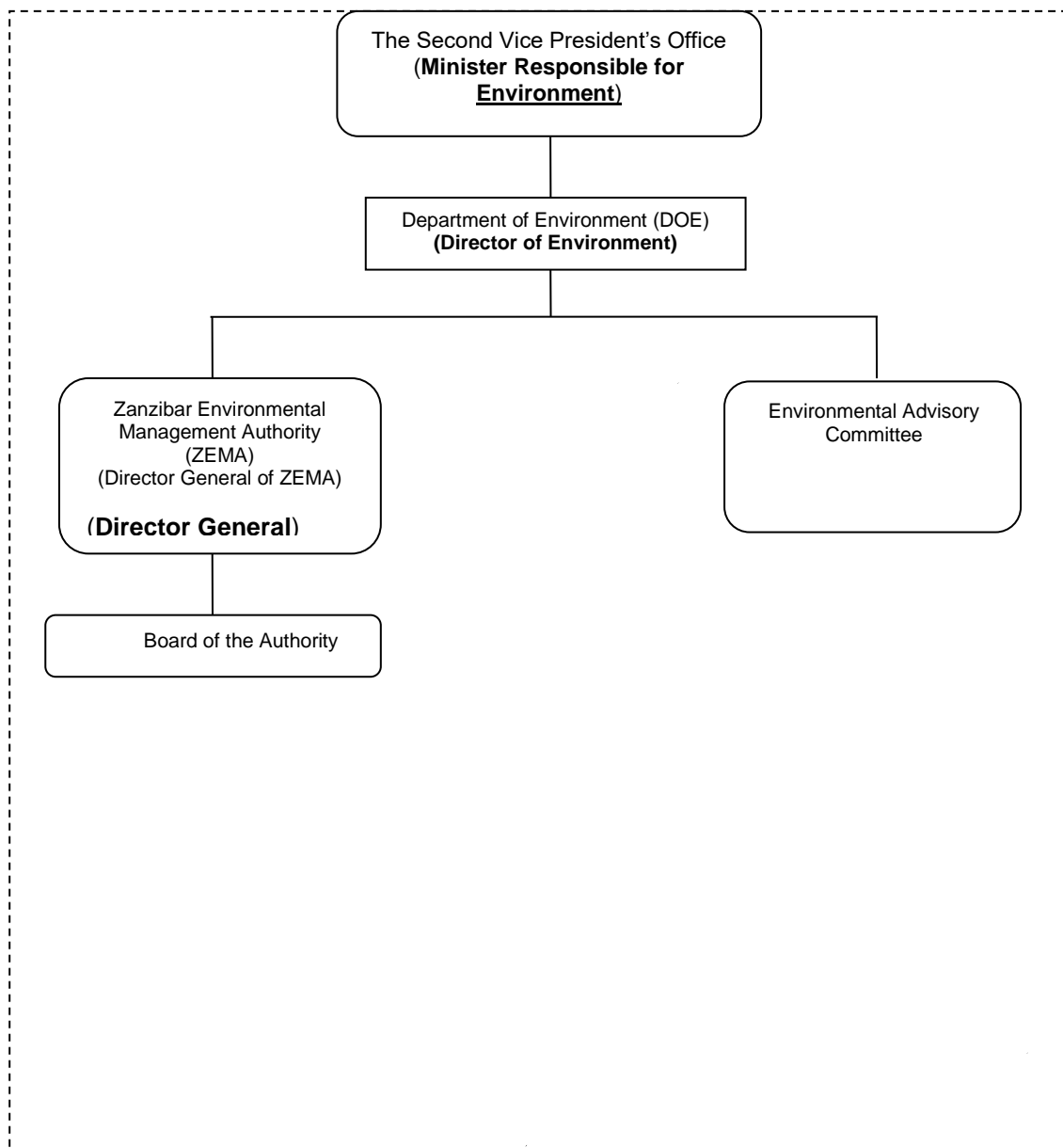


Figure 2: Environmental Institutional arrangement for Tanzania Zanzibar

4.2 Linkage of PSSN II on Policies, Legislation and Institutional Arrangement

Institutional mandate and responsibilities of environmental management is well elaborated from central level down to local government and local community level.

During implementation of Project, capacity building and training in environmental and social management are the key elements in Project implementation since, it has been observed that capacity in this field is still limited at PAA level. Most of the officials designated or appointed as Environmental Management Officers are basically not well trained to handle environmental issues comprehensively.

CHAPTER FIVE: ENVIROMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the baseline data on the relevant environmental and socio-economic condition of the Project region/area that will make a reference frame to mark out the potential environmental and social impacts that might arise after implementing the proposed Project. The affected environment includes the biophysical, social and economic environment that could be affected by or could affect the development. The baseline information in some cases refers to data and information on Project regions as well as broad description of the country. However, biophysically, some of the Project areas are located within areas, which are disturbed and are devoid of species of ecologically significant.

5.2 Physical Environment

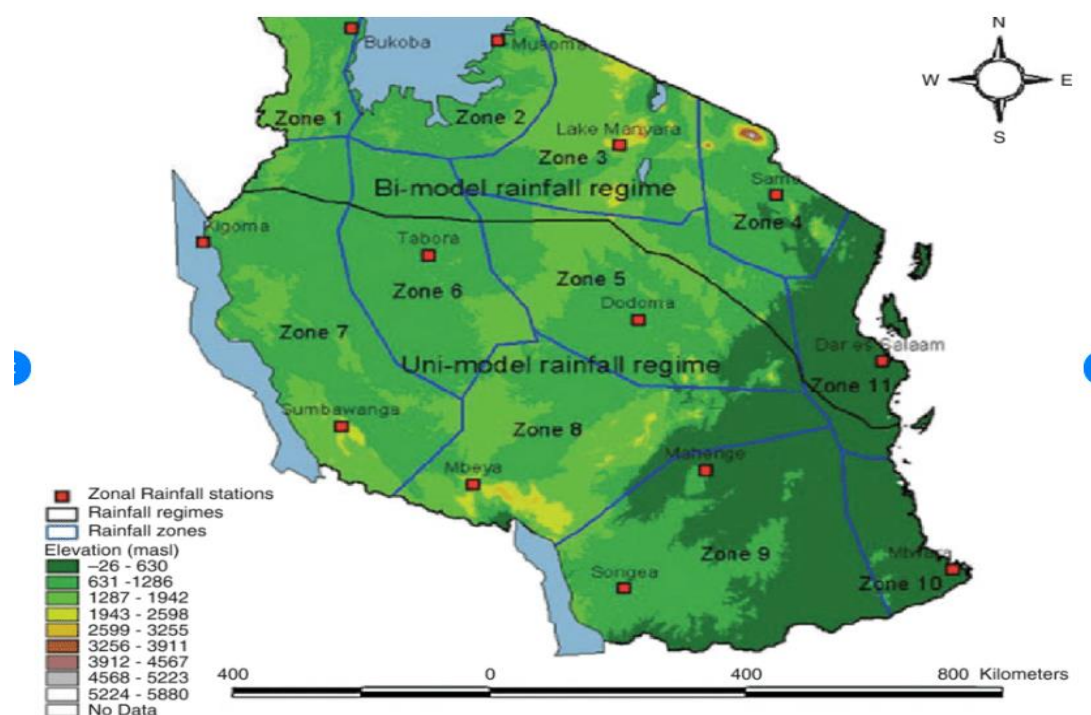
5.2.1 Climate

Tanzania is a country overlooking the Indian Ocean, and lying just south of the Equator at latitude 6.3690° S and Longitude 34.8888° E. The country has a tropical climate varying from one place to another because of differences in altitude and topography. According to differences in climate (temperature, rainfall etc) in Project regions, Project areas are found in areas with wet, dry and moderate climate (Figure 3).

5.2.2 Rainfall

The mean annual rainfall varies from 500 millimeters to 2,500 millimeters and above. The average duration of the dry season is 5 to 6 months. Tanzania's rainfall follows two regimes namely unimodal and bimodal patterns, i.e. Northern coast and Zanzibar, North Eastern highlands and Lake Victoria basin have two rainy seasons with long rains between March and May (MAM) and short rains between October and December (OND). Also, the southern, central and western parts of the country have a single rainfall season between November and April. However, recently, rainfall pattern has become much unpredictable with some areas/zones receiving extremely minimum and maximum rainfall per year. Figure 3 below showing the map of Tanzania indicating rainfall zones. These rainfall distribution patterns are useful for sub project implementation scheduling in different program area zones.

Figure 3: Rainfall zones in Tanzania



Tanzania rainfall zone. (Source: Wambura et al. 2014)

5.2.3 Temperature

Temperature in Tanzania varies according to the geographical location, relief and altitude. In the Coastal Regions and the off-shore Islands the average temperatures range between 27 °C and 29 °C, while in the Central, Northern and Western parts temperatures range between 20 °C and 30 °C and higher between the months of December and March. In the Northeast and Southwest where there are mountainous areas and Makonde Plateau, the temperature occasionally drops below 15 °C at night during the months of June and July. In some parts (Southern Highlands) temperature can reach as low as 0 °C - 6 °C. This temperature variation has significant impact on the agro-ecological zones and the adaptation strategies in the agriculture sector.

5.2.4 Geology and Soils

Geology and soils are among the important factors in building construction as each site might have different geotechnical report according to the World Reference Base (WRB), Tanzania has 19 dominant soil types. The soils in Project regions are very varied, reflecting the complex interaction of climate, topography and geology (Figure 4). Volcanic activity associated with the East African Rift System typically gives rise to Andosols, while erosion of weathered basic volcanic rocks typically produces Vertisols. Widespread Cambisols reflect continuous uplift of the area surrounding the East African Rift System. For instance, project areas like Kilimanjaro and Arusha have volcanic sand type of soil. Dar es Salaam is under sedimentary, Mesozoic and Paleozoic type of soil and sometimes with unconsolidated cover. Mara is dominated by granitoids, migmatites and meta-sediments. Granitoid or granitic rocks are various types of coarse grained rocks formed by solidification of magma deep within the earth. The minerals granitoids are composed of predominantly feldspar and quartz. Granitoid rocks include granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, syenite and granodiorite. In general, the soil supports livestock keeping and

cultivation of a number of food and commercial crops, give a high value to the geology and soils in the Project area authorities.

Figure 4: Major soil groups

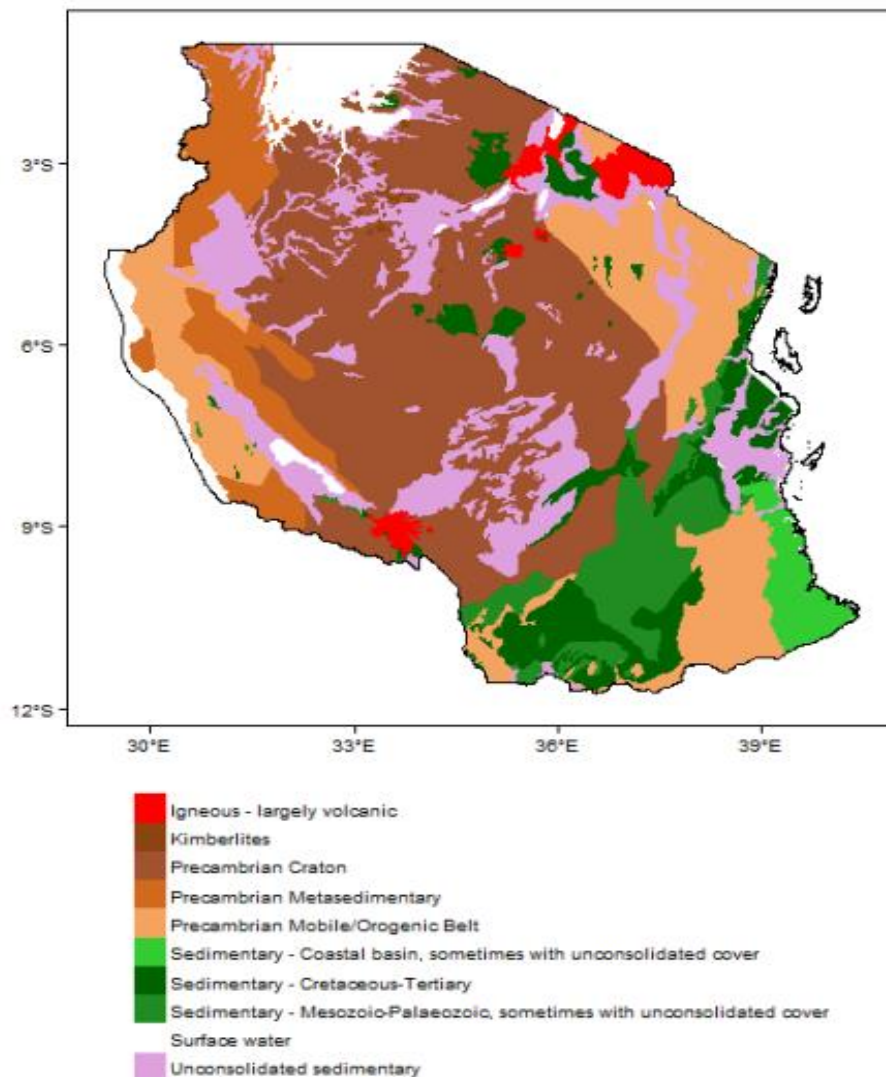


Figure 0-2 Tanzania major soil groups

5.2.5 Erosion Potential

The Project areas/regions are susceptible to soil erosion by the agent of wind and rainwater especially regions that experience a long draught and short rainfall seasons. Due to unreliable rainfall, Project regions may have scanty vegetation such as herbs, grasses as well as conspicuous baobab and acacias trees such that soil becomes prone to erosion due to wind. Construction and operation of the proposed subprojects will increase potential of soil erosion due to various activities that will increase exposure of soil to erosion by both wind and rainwater runoff. These include site excavation, clearance and quarrying to mention few. Hence relevant soil conservation measures will be considered.

5.2.6 Seismic Activity

Information on seismic activities might affect Project implementation as it helps to determine choices of the construction materials and other precautionary measures. Most

of Project regions where the Project is implemented have no any volcanic eruption event that has been reported before. There is no even any volcano signals to erupt in the Project area especially along the area of direct influence. The Project regions like Dodoma, Arusha and Kilimanjaro are vulnerable to earthquake as they lie in the Rift valley. The recent earthquake occurred with the Magnitude of 5.1 in 2016 in Dodoma region. The biggest magnitude of the earthquake recorded in the regions was 5.5 Magnitude which occurred in 2002 in Dodoma region (USGS Page). Other earth quake related movements was reported to occur in Dar es Salaam in August of 2020. This implies that design will consider the seismic issues by choosing appropriate construction materials and other precautionary measures.

5.2.7 Vegetation

Woodland is the dominated vegetation types in Tanzania. Morogoro and Mbeya region have forest and woody vegetation resources. Based on project regions, the least forested region is Dar es Salaam (150,809ha) followed by Kilimanjaro (1,250,496ha). In Dar es Salaam the dominant tree species is neem trees followed by mangrove. Figure 5 shows types of vegetation found in Tanzania. Construction activities will result into vegetation clearance. PSSN II Project shall be conducted in a manner which is safe to natural environment.



Figure 5: Types of vegetation found in Tanzania

5.3 Social Characteristic

5.3.1 Demography

According to 2022 Census Tanzania has a population of 61,741,120 where 30,053,130 are male (49%) and 31,687,990 are female (51%). For Tanzania mainland the population is 59,851,347 where 29,137,638 are male (49%) and 30,713,709 are female (51%). And for Zanzibar Islands the population is 1,889,773 where 915,492 are male (48%) and 974,281 are female (52%). Tanzania has 31 regions with 26 in the Tanzania mainland and 5 in the Zanzibar Islands. Dar es Salaam is the most with a population of 5,383,728 equivalent to 8.7% of the total population in the Country. Regions with population more than three millions include Mwanza (3,699,872), Tabora (3,391,679), Morogoro (3,197,104) and Dodoma (3,085,625). For Tanzania Mainland Njombe is the least populated region with a population of less than one million whose population is 889,946. Either, all regions in Zanzibar Islands has a population less than one million,

The ethnic composition in Tanzania comprises of more than 120 tribes who are distinguished by dialects, traditions and customs. Groups that meet the criteria of ESS7, referred to as Vulnerable Groups, include, but are not limited to, hunter-gatherers such as Akie and Hadzabe; pastoral groups like Barbaig in northern Tanzania. Program activities will ensure the social-cultural interests are not impacted negatively but are relevant to the interventions. Deliberate efforts will be required to ensure VGs are incorporated in project-wide consultations (see references under ESS7).

5.3.2 Gender Based Violence in Regions of Tanzania

Gender refers to the social, behavioral, cultural attribute expectations and norms associated with being a woman or a man. Gender based violence results from unequal power relationships between women and men and it cuts across all divisions of classes, race, religion, age group and ethnicity. Gender Based Violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS are major social and health problems affecting women and men in African countries Tanzania included.

In Tanzania, Gender based violence takes place in different forms including physical and psychological violence, child marriage, sexual violence, economic violence such as lack of women to own resources and deprived acquisition of basic needs. There are also cultural violence such as female genital mutilation and psychological violence, such as depression and trafficking of women and girls.

GBV was not well reported since it was seen as the information which is handled at family level according to cultural norms. Although there were few cases of gender based violence relating to cash benefits, victims were reluctant to report such cases and few cases reported were handled by Village Government. There is a little knowledge in the communities on what GBV issues are and how or where they can be reported.

One of the action point of Gender Action Plan is to improve grievance reporting system that respond to needs of women and children at community and household level, that

where GBV comes in. After review of existing grievance system it has been recommended that, a focal person to be identified at community, preferably CMC to receive GBV grievances and see how to handle such cases or referring them to upper /proper authority where applicable. A clear process is being established and orientation started to parties involved.

The Project will conduct Analytical work to obtain data and information on Gender and GBV issues and its impact on implementation of Project activities, the information will guide the update process and implementation of Gender and GBV Action Plan ..

CHAPTER SIX: ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

The implementation of the Project is designed to be environmentally and socially sensitive so as to avoid any undesirable adverse consequences of the specified interventions and hence ensure the achievement of improved standards of living of the poor.

6.2 Potential Environmental, Social Risk and Impact

During implementation of Subprojects both TI and PW there are safety and health risks expected if not well planned and managed. Environmental and Social risks may happen and affect the Project Beneficiaries. These are issue of concern when implementing the projects regardless the size of the project in order to create conducive working environment. Social risks refer to as the exposure to adverse consequences stemming from population-based activities and negative public perception of which may emerge during implementation of subprojects.

The Project will address these risks by ensuring proper measures for management through awareness creation, compliance with environmental regulation and environmental and social framework, maintenance of working environment that accommodate people with special needs, provisions of safety gears and ensure proper management of Health and Safety as per Health and Safety Act 2003 and NOHS Policy 2010.

Impact assessment refers to the identification and evaluation of environmental and social changes occurring as a result of implementing a Project. It is a systematic and integrative process of drawing together an analysis of the likely environmental and social effects of a particular project. It is a critical process that makes use of baseline information that describes biophysical and social aspects of the Project area and determines the most significant adverse impacts.

6.3 Objectives of impact assessment

Impact assessment involves the actual investigation and reporting of the results of the assessment. The objectives of the impact assessment include;

- i. Identification of both positive and negative impacts of the project
- ii. Identification of tools and techniques for impact analysis
- iii. Proposing measures to mitigate adverse impacts
- iv. Development of plans for management and monitoring of the impacts

Impact Assessment ensures that environmental and social criteria are considered in the early stages of Project planning alongside economic viability. To this end the impact assessment will:

- i. Provides alternative options (location, technology, processes etc.) to the sub project
- ii. Safeguards the subproject against mitigation measures through retrofitting

For effective impacts identification, various stakeholders will be consulted for potential environmental and social impacts likely to arise during the Project implementation: This in general will include environmental protection agencies, affected district and municipal

assemblies, inline ministries, NGOs, CBOs and communities that implement the project. The likely potential positive and negative impacts of the Project are detailed in the following section.

6.3.1 Overall Environmental and Social impacts

Environmental and social sustainability are fundamental to overall sustainable development strategies, natural resource conservation, and poverty alleviation. Lessons learned from TASAF II and elsewhere demonstrate that community involvement in the decision-making and management process may bring effective and lasting improvement in the livelihoods of people and can lead to better use and protection of the natural resource base. Therefore, environmental and social sustainability are fundamental to the success of Project.

6.3.2 Anticipated Negative Impacts.

Subprojects to be implemented under the Project will be mainly PWP and PI aiming at creating employment and increase consumption and income of poor households. Sub projects will strengthen traditional systems of environmental and social governance and embrace the notion of community dialogue through effective functioning of Village/Shehia/Mtaa or inter-Village/Shehia committees for community land, environmental and social management.

Some of the potential environmental impacts resulting from the Project during the implementation stage are as follows: vegetation clearance, soil erosion, dust pollution, and generation of solid waste. On the other hand during the Operation and maintenance of the subprojects the anticipated environmental adverse impacts are collapse of charco dam, water pollution, increased soil erosion and increase siltation

Potential anticipated social impacts during the implementation stage includes; risks of occurrence of an accidents, social isolation, risks of occurrence of gender based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse, spread of communicable diseases of COVID 19, HIV/AIDS and Sexual and transmissible diseases such as gonorrhea and syphilis. During the operation and maintenance stage the social impacts that might occur are conflict in the community due to unclear ownership of the created assets, risk of increased water related diseases such as cholera, typhoid, bilharzias, malaria, risk of accident as human or animal may falling the charco dam or shallow walls. A detailed potential environmental and social adverse impact and its proposed mitigation measures are attached as Annex 2.

6.3.3 Anticipated Positive Impacts.

The project will help promote the decentralization process through support to capacity building interventions. The Tanzania local government system is based on political devolution and decentralization of functions and finances within the framework of a unitary state. Local governments will be holistic, i.e. multi-sectoral, government units with a legal status (body corporate) operating on the basis of discretionary, but general powers under the legal framework constituted by the national legislation. Local governments have the responsibility for social development and public provision within their jurisdiction,

facilitation of maintenance of law and order and issues of national importance such as education, health, water, roads and agriculture. Local governments have constituted unitary governance systems all over the country based on elected councils and committees and a professional administration.

- The Project will support activities to increase literacy and reduce poverty, and will help communities to become better informed on impacts of degradation of natural resources and encourage conservation.
- Strategically placed infrastructure development and associated services may enable more sustainable production systems (e.g. forestry, agriculture etc.); as well stimulating private investment in the forests and agricultural sector but also in other sectors, such as tourism, particularly in and around conservation areas.
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of rural roads will increase access to markets and social services, such as health care and education.
- The Project will result in better management of natural resources surrounding planned interventions and above all it has the potential of improving land administration including land tenure systems.
- An increased number of strategically located small-scale water points will help meet the need for potable water and lead to a more diffused distribution of human and livestock pressures on existing limited resources.
- Effective management and reversal of degradation of natural habitats through a variety of known soil and water conservation techniques (rock bunds, composting, windbreaks, reforestation, water catchments etc.) will lead to a positive impact on conservation of natural habitats and biodiversity.
- Local institutional strengthening and empowerment is achieved through improved understanding and use of the tools and mechanisms for environmental and social impact assessment and participatory approaches to community development (e.g. development of a community development plan); and investment in social and economic infrastructure, such as construction or rehabilitation of health facilities, school classrooms, markets, etc. will result in improvement in people's well-being and livelihoods, and promote equitable development and hence improve livelihood security of an individual within a rural/ urban community.
- Consequently, the Project activities have the potential to make a significance contribution to Tanzania's policies to protect and preserve the environment while reducing poverty to the population.
- The implementation of subprojects ensures that at the subproject site there are toilets for male and female with water; small pit for dumping of solid waste and dust suppression by spraying water on the road under construction.
- The Project has significant socio-economic positive impacts to the community as enabled the Beneficiaries to take their children to school, buy domestic animals and now benefiting economically from the animals, improve their houses, establish groups that benefit each other economically (VICOBA), ensuring that their children go to clinic, improved health
- Public Works subprojects contribute in combating climate change impacts by implementing subprojects such as stone check dams and charco dams

6.3.4 Potential Adverse Impacts

It is expected that the implementation of the Project activities might have environmental and social impacts. The environmental and social impact predicted included but not limited to:

- Erosion of lands downhill from roadbed or in borrow areas
- Landslides, slips and slumps
- Creation of stagnant pools of water in left borrow pits
- Create dust to nearby house during
- Increased sediments into streams, ponds and rivers due to erosion from road sides.
- Decline in water quality due to high silt load
- Increased run-off and flooding conditions
- Disruption or destruction of wildlife
- Threats to rare and endangered species
- Increased access to forests, protected areas and increased risks of logging and Poaching

These impacts vary in intensity based on the following reasoning:

- Livelihoods and environment, particularly in the rural setting are sometimes varied and unpredictable (e.g. stratified and achieving effective participation by marginalized groups, including women, youth and migrants, may require good facilitation). Lack of adequate capacity for environmental and social screening of small scale activities in some local government authorities may exacerbate existing environmental and social issues affecting communities within the target areas. This may affect the quality of implementation of ESMP if not addressed adequately.
- Alternative livelihoods and intensification of agricultural production, which may result in improved well-being, may also lead to an increase in area of cultivation, may increase demand on natural resources or degrade the surrounding environment. Adequate facilitation is required to mitigate this potential adverse effect.
- Rising population pressures, a deteriorating resources base, desertification and drought due to climate change and intensification of the agricultural production systems often lead to an increase in land-related conflicts. The introduction of investments in these areas may attract outside immigrants that will further increase pressure on existing resources and possibly increase land-related conflicts.
- Some sub Projects supported by the Project may not bring the intended benefits to certain vulnerable groups and to the poor and may further contribute to inequitable distribution of resources and marginalizing of these groups. The development of a District/Village Development yearly planning seeks to avoid this, however the consistency of active participation by vulnerable groups may vary and cannot be ensured. Further, the ability of vulnerable groups and the poorer segments of the population to express their views and needs cannot be stated at this time.

Therefore, it is crucial for communities to receive support from skilled and experienced facilitators in methods of community participation, project planning and management

when planning activities and sub- projects. It is equally important that follow up be made in order ensure that the concerns of the poor and vulnerable groups have been taken into consideration over time.

Gender Based Violence: Further, in some cases, cash transfers and or cash for work may lead to conflicts within the household that may potentially result in instances of gender-based violence (GBV). Site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will specify ways to address potential GBV in subprojects through identification of mitigation measures. At this stage some general approaches and principles are summarized:

- Risk Assessment: GBV risks are considered High, Substantial, Moderate or Low and will feed into the overall E&S risk rating of the project. Determining the rating is done jointly by the borrower (through stakeholder consultations) and the Bank by applying the GBV Risk Assessment Tool which considers both project-specific and contextual risks – such as capacity to address GBV, presence of relevant service providers etc.
- GBV Action Plan: The action plan should a) Establish mechanisms to address GBV and b) address potential GBV incidents that may arise. Specific plans will be elaborated in ESMPs.
- The role of the GRM is limited in GBV-related complaints with focus on three aspects: Document a) the nature of the complaint – without asking further questions, b) Was the perpetrator associated with the project, and c) If possible, obtain age and sex of survivor. All information must be treated as confidential and the GRM operator should be trained on how to approach survivors that must be referred to a safe and ethical GBV service provider. The Implementing Agency and the World Bank should be notified immediately.
- Survivor-centered approach: Aims to create a supportive environment in which the survivor's rights are respected and prioritized and in which the survivor is treated with dignity and respect.

Since GBV cases are qualitatively different from other complaints that are typically handled through the grievance redress mechanisms, for example, those related to compensation, etc., the GBV cases need a specific channel for their management and since PSSN is a nation-wide Project conditions may vary depending on local circumstances. Additionally, the GBV risks is rated substantial due to limitations of the GRM to manage and process GBV related grievances. The rating will further be assessed during project implementation. More guidance will also be obtained from the GBV Practice note that has more detailed information.

6.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Some sub-projects may in some areas result in cumulative impacts on the environment. Cumulative impacts are impacts, which may result from individually, small-scale subprojects with minimal impacts but which over time can combine to have a significant impact. Cumulative impacts can also be defined as impacts, which potentially develop from the combined impacts of more than one project or large-scale program occurring within the same area of influence and time span. In such cases, cumulative impacts will

have to be assessed based on the combined effects of potential impacts from the various Project inputs.

Considering possible cumulative impacts of the PWP/ LE sub-projects, stakeholders will be provided with an opportunity to learn how to avoid or mitigate localized impacts from initial subprojects, so that measures can be integrated into subsequent activities.

The Project supports diverse types of subprojects in the same community. Some examples of activities related to such sub projects are as follows:

- a. Potential impacts on surface water, owing to the construction of numerous small-scale irrigation works and potential cumulative impacts on water users (especially downstream users of potential river and streams);
- b. Potential increase of poaching of wildlife due to expansion of land under cultivation, starting bush fires or increased proximity and access to protected areas through construction of rural community access roads.

6.3.5 Strategic Impacts

The location of certain small-scale sub projects such as community access roads, water reservoirs and development of irrigated agricultural activities downstream from small dams might also have strategic impacts. Thus, they require a more detailed assessment in relation to the types of sector policies and land management plans that the Government of Tanzania is advocating (e.g. how many community access roads may fit into the overall transport sector policy in Tanzania). Infrastructure such as community access roads requires an assessment of the location and design to take into account the potential impacts that the road may have on the natural resources (soil erosion, encroachment on protected areas, changes to surface run-off, dust, etc.) and on the social environment (mobility of communities, migration of people, introduction of diseases, etc.).

Vulnerability analysis: PSSN II aims at achieving inclusion and will therefore continue to target the poorest and most vulnerable households as it scales-up to full national coverage. By the end of PSSN II, targeted households in all villages in all 186 PAAs across the United Republic of Tanzania will have had access to CTs and (if they have labor capacity) also to PW and basic livelihoods support. In addition, the project will target individuals with specific vulnerabilities and such people include women especially those that head households, the elderly, youth with no jobs or out of school, disabled, etc. For example, under PSSN I the majorities (83 percent) of primary recipients of household benefits were women and this focus on women as the main recipient will continue under PSSN II. Similarly, supplementary child and disability grants will be offered only to households that include children or people with disabilities (PWDs). As an incentive, additional variable HCTs will be offered to families with children complying with health and education co-responsibilities. In addition, the number of households reached in each village will be guided by geographical targeting based on poverty maps. Recertification of existing beneficiary households, and efforts to address exclusion errors in existing villages will ensure that the Project continues to reach the poorest households.

There will be a stronger focus on targeting each element of the project to the households

to which it is most suited as well as addressing the vulnerabilities identified: CTs will comprise three types of benefits, layered as follows:

(i) A fixed transfer offered to all PSSN households. This transfer will be unconditional only for households with no labor capacity and will be referred to as Direct Support. Households with labor capacity will instead receive a time-limited Productive Transfer, which will be accompanied by soft-conditions in the form of community sessions and savings promotion; these households will receive the productive transfer only until they enroll in public works - once they start receiving PW transfers, the productive transfer will stop.

(ii) A fixed transfer for vulnerable groups provided to all households that include a child aged 0-18 years old (Child Grant) and to those that include a person with a disability (PWD) (Disability Grant). Households that include both a child and a PWD will receive both types of grant.

Public Works: Public Works however will be offered only to those households with labor capacity (including at least one member aged 18-65 years able to work); households with just one worker where that worker is pregnant or caring for an infant will receive PW wages but be granted a temporary waiver from the need to work.

Livelihoods support: The basic livelihoods support will be offered to all PSSN II households with labor capacity, whilst the enhanced livelihoods package will be offered to 200,000 selected households that have labor capacity and live in the 44 poorest PAAs.

6.3.6 Other Social and Environmental Degradation Issues

Other issues, which need to be addressed under the Project are the issues of pollution, land degradation, and sensitivity to vulnerable groups.

(i) Potential Sources of Pollution

With respect to sub-projects to be financed by the Project, there is a possibility that development of social and economic infrastructure can lead to pollution of watercourses from increased generation of solid waste and wastewater due to inadequate attention being paid to inclusion of proper sanitation facilities.

Subprojects to be implemented under PW are expected to be of small scale and will encourage use of organic manure and compost fertilizers, and integrated pest management while discouraging reliance on chemical pesticides. However, in the event of tree planting or horticultural subproject that may require application of agrochemical for instance, to address a significant pest invasion, the PAA Sector Expert will advise based on prevailing situation of the incidence, whether being a localized one or an epidemic situation affecting large area. In a situation and when use of pesticides will be inevitable, the project will be advised to apply biodegradable pests control materials in accordance with the requirement of the Pesticide Management Act of 2013, which advocates for safer alternatives to existing pesticides as per latest global research and development without compromising the importation of biological control agents. Through the guidance of the

Agricultural or Forestry Extension office at PAA, screening of suitable pesticides will be carried out in compliance with the Pesticides Control Regulations GN 193 of 1984, which aims to: (i) ensure the effectiveness of pesticides used in Tanzania for the production of food and fibre and for the protection of public health and safety: (ii) protect against possible harmful effects of pesticides including: (a) impairment of the health of persona handling pesticides or using or consuming products or substance treated with pesticides; (b) impairment of the health of domestic animals including honey bees from direct application or pesticides or from the consumption of plant or animals treated with pesticides (c) damage to cultivated plants from direct application or pesticides or from persistent soil residues and (d) damage to the natural environment including impairment of the health of wildlife and contamination of waterway lakes and other water bodies.

(ii) Impact on Ecological Resources and Land Degradation

Some of the proposed activities and sub-projects can lead to both localized and cumulative impacts on such areas as bio-diversity, lowlands, forests, soil and water quality, etc. Land degradation due to sub-projects that involve construction, deforestation, and induced impacts associated with small-scale community access roads, or any development that induces concentration of people, agriculture or livestock in particular areas. The environmental and social screening tools presented in this framework will be used to identify and mitigate the potential impacts discussed as they related to certain types of community investments.

CHAPTER SEVEN: PROCEDURES FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT (ESA) AND IMPLEMENTATION OF E&S INSTRUMENTS.

7.1 Introduction

In order to minimize the environmental and social impacts associated with implementation of the project activities, environmental and social assessment is required. Given that the exact locations of proposed subprojects are not known at appraisal, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to guide the assessment of environmental and social risks and management of the potential impacts during project implementation. .

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) encompasses Environmental and Social Standard (ESSI) which sets out the responsibilities to assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks and impact during each stage of the Project.

7.2 Objectives of Environmental and in Social Standards (ESSs).

- (i) To identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impact of the Project in a manner consistent with the ESSs;
 - To adopt the mitigation hierarchy approach
 - Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts
 - where avoidance is not feasible minimize or reduce risk and impact to acceptable levels
 - once risk and impact has been minimized or reduced, mitigate and
 - where significant residual impact remains compensate for or offset them where technically and financially feasible
- (ii) To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on disadvantage of vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the Project.
- (iii) To utilize national environmental and social institutions, systems, law, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate.
- (iv) To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance GoT capacity.

The Project will apply the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Although the existing E&S instruments, including the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for phase I will be relevant for the proposed project, extensive update has been done to address new requirements of the relevant Environmental and Social standards. Overall, the project is expected to involve Moderate Risk activities based on type location sensitivity, scale, nature, magnitude of potential risks and capacity and commitment of the implementing entity. According to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) risk classification assigned to the project will be reviewed on a regular basis, during implementation and will change where necessary to ensure it continues to be appropriate.

Activities/investments envisaged under PWP are small and labour intensive. The main types include; soil and water conservation, community access roads, woodlots, rain water harvesting entailing construction of community ponds, spring protection, hand dug wells;

soil and water conservation that includes construction of soil bunds, sea water control bunds, gullies protection and flood control structures.

These interventions may have environmental implications on the biological and physical environment during implementation and operation phases. These activities aim at conserving the environment, however and they will be screened to identify any potential environmental and social impacts. Based on the perceived level of impacts as indicated from the environmental and social screening stage, appropriate safeguards instrument namely Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared to mitigate potential negative impacts. The environmental and social screening checklist attached as Annex II shows the expected adverse impacts and its mitigation measures during the subprojects implementation stage; as well as the operation and maintenance stage of the subprojects.

All proposed project activities will be assessed to meet the requirements of relevant Environmental and Social standards (ESSs). Therefore, issues regarding community workers, health and safety, application of general Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) and labor management procedures will be addressed accordingly. An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) has been prepared, which set out measures and actions required to meet ESSs.

7.3 Environmental Assessment Process and Procedures

This section discusses the steps involved in the environmental assessment process and procedure leading towards the review and approval of subprojects under the Project. The section gives an explicit description of roles, reporting and advice mechanisms during implementation of the project.

7.4 EIA Procedure in the Project

The EMA Cap. 191, Zanzibar Environmental Management 2013 and EIA and Audit Regulation(amendments), Regulation 2018 which read as one with EIA Regulation and Audit Regulations 2005 requires that, EIA be mandatory for projects which cause adverse environmental and social impacts.

For small scale projects and enterprises where PSSN II Program falls, requires Project Brief/Environmental and Social Management Plan Subprojects requiring Project Brief/Environmental and Social Management Plan are likely to have less significant adverse environmental and social impacts but that the magnitude of the impacts are not well-known, a preliminary environmental assessment is required to decide whether the project can proceed without a full environmental impact assessment.

For sub projects that require PEA the procedure will involve the following stages: subproject identification, screening, preliminary environmental assessment, reviewing, permitting decision, monitoring and reporting.

7.5 Steps toward Environmental and Social Management under ESSs

The following are steps for sub projects screening for environmental and social impacts;

7.5.1 Step 1: Sub Project Screening for potential impacts.

Mobilize communities and sensitize them on the importance of screening. Failure for communities, LSP, CMC and VC leaders to understand the importance of screening may lead to continued environmental problems. Therefore, participatory tools such as Mapping, Ranking, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and others will be used. The following points will be considered:

- a) PAAs technical team should undertake the exercise at the community during micro planning.
- b) Assign responsibilities to each of the team member and ensure that each member thoroughly prepares prior to screening.
- c) Take all the relevant materials needed including the screening forms;
- d) Screening will be done during micro planning (see E&S Screening form in **Annex 1** and the process will be participatory. Other influential leaders can also be invited.
- e) Explain the purpose for your visit and the significance of the exercise to the community. Let them participate throughout in the processes. Facilitators will only guide them.
- f) Discuss with the group members on the types of subproject they would undertake;
- g) Discuss with members the main activities involved in each type of the subproject throughout the project cycle.
- h) Discuss with members the main potential environmental and social problems the project would cause. This step will indicate whether or not a subproject has significant adverse environmental/social impacts and risks, whether the relevant standards would be applicable to the subproject and what specific instrument/s will be prepared and measures to implement to meet the requirements of the relevant standards.
- i) List the main potential impacts on a board or flip chart and member's record in their notebooks:

7.5.2 Step 2: Development of an Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)

At this stage, CMC with guidance from PAAs sector experts will use information from the screening form to develop respective ESMPs containing the following:

- a) The relevant project activities;
- b) The potential negative environmental and Social Impacts;
- c) The proposed mitigation measures;
- d) The persons responsible for implementation of the mitigation measures;
- e) The persons responsible for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures;
- f) The frequency of the afore-mentioned measures;
- g) The capacity building needs and
- h) The cost estimates- The total cost of the mitigation is inbuilt into the project cost. The ESMP guides the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of mitigation measures. The ESMP form will be completed for each subproject implemented.

The ESMP will be prepared for each subproject implemented under the Project. A Handbook on PW will be used to guide ESMP preparation especially in terms of site specific issues such as selection of site for a defined sub-activity, location of solid waste disposal area and sanitation arrangements at the site.

7.5.3 Step 3: Review and Approval

The PAAs Management Team will review the results and recommendations presented in the environmental and social screening forms and the proposed mitigation measures presented as a basis for making recommendations for subproject approval.

7.5.4 Step 4: Monitoring of ESMP

The purpose of Monitoring the ESMP is to:

- i. Ensure that proper appraisals on the effects of sub-projects takes place and that proper measures are put in place to mitigate the effects;
- ii. Set out the basis for compliance and enforcement of terms and conditions for approval;
- iii. Design compliance strategies;
- iv. Assess compliance with and management of the environment and social safeguards.
- v. Ensure that all stakeholders participate in the sub-project processes.

E&S monitoring system with clear monitoring indicators and tools will be developed prior to the start of implementation of PW sub projects. This will be used by respective PAAs Environment Officers and extension officers to carry out the monitoring of sub projects during implementation, as well as during subproject operation and maintenance.

Since monitoring, evaluation and reporting on E&S issues will form part of the overall sub-project implementation processes, the CMC will submit reports through extension officers at Ward level on bi-monthly basis to the PAA. The PAA will then consolidate in their quarterly reports submitted to TMU.

On satisfactory implementation of mitigations measures and adequate reporting, the PAAs Environment Officer shall then certify that a subproject has met the requirements of mitigation and will be included in the completion certificate.

Information on compliance to environmental and social will also be generated from quarterly reports, annual reports and field assessment reports by safeguards unit, evaluation reports, and feedback meetings and during Joint Review and Implementation Support Missions (JRISM).

7.6 End of the subproject implementation

The Implementation of ESMF will rely on the existing PAAs structures, TASAF/TMU personnel and the Safeguards (Environmental and Social Management) Specialist. At the PAA level the ESMF implementation will be supervised by the respective Environment Officers and ward Extension Officers who will also be supported by sector-specific experts.

7.7 Procedures to be followed during the screening of subprojects

The following procedure will be applied to address environmental and social issues during subproject micro-planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance stages.

7.7.1 Subproject Micro planning Stage

During the subproject micro planning stage PAA Facilitators will use training materials and other implementation guidelines prepared by TMU to conduct training to members of Village Council, CMC and LSP on management of environmental and social impacts. The following steps will be applied;

- i. The PAA Facilitators will conduct training to VC, CMC and LSP on E&S Screening, Grievances Redressing Mechanism, Land acquisition procedure, Assessment of Subproject vulnerability to Climate Change impacts and Vulnerable groups screening procedure and other relevant implementation materials.
- ii. Prior to the village assembly, PAA Facilitators will introduce themselves to the respective village committee, explaining the objective of subprojects microplanning exercise.
- iii. The Transect Walk in subproject pre-design stage will be carried out in a participatory manner to identify potential opportunities and challenges
- iv. After the Transect walk the village assembly will be convened, the subprojects identification will be done and several identified will be prioritized using pair wise ranking by involving all stakeholders, including the VG. A list of identified subprojects will be drawn in an order of preference, starting with most preferred. Minutes of the Village Assembly meeting will be documented, clearly indicating consistent community participation in the process
- v. The selected subproject will be screened using Environmental and Social Screening Form (annex 1) on Subproject identification, community consultation and participation in the entire microplanning process. The community (CMCs, VCs) with assistance of PAA Facilitator will completed the form
- vi. The screening of environmental and social impacts for the proposed subproject will be undertaken, identifying possible impacts and potential mitigation measures. Form no. 2 on Preliminary Environmental and Social Impacts Screening will be completed followed by Environmental and Social Management Plan. Form no. 2 will be completed with the assistance of Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Annex 2 to enhance the screening process
- vii. The PAA Sector Expert will verify the screening forms The Sector Expert will sign and stamp screenings forms and submit them to PSSNC for archiving them at PAA and have a copy to the village file.

Expected outputs

At the end of Micro Planning the following documents should be in place;

- i. List of subprojects approved by the Village Assembly meeting
- ii. Subproject budget and procurement plan which includes costs for implementing ESMP
- iii. Signed Minutes prepared during General Assembly and other meetings,
- iv. Accuracy completed E & S screening Forms number 1 and 2

- v. Field activity report

7.7.2 Subproject Implementation Stage

During subprojects implementation, PWP norms and standards will be applied together with the environmental and social management guidelines. The following are the key steps to be followed

- i. Formation of working groups will be done prior to start of the subproject implementation.
- ii. Participants will work on specified time in a manner described in PWP Handbook, Technical Manual and Chapter 4 - Labour Management guideline.
- iii. Prior to engage into work, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE) will be applied by participants to ensure physical safety.
- iv. In the course of subproject implementation, the Environmental Management Committee will work together with VC/Shehia council in solving any grievances that may arise at the site.
- v. Grievance will be received, recorded and resolved accordingly by filling on Grievance Reporting logbook
- vi. The Local Service Provider (LSP) will report to village/Shehia leadership any specific issue at the working site in the course of subproject execution, or when unforeseen environmental and social impacts would emerge that require additional efforts to sufficiently mitigate on site. In such situation:-
 - The village/Shehia leadership will assign the Village/Shehia environmental management committee to assess and advice on the matter, and report to VEO/Sheha.
 - The VEO/Sheha will report the matter to PSSNC who will consult for technical advice/support from the PAA Environmental/Social officer to attend the matter.
 - The PAA Environmental/Social officer will provide required technical assistance on the matter, and if it happens to be of higher technical requirements, it will be referred/reported to CMT.
 - CMT will evaluate the magnitude of potential adverse impact and advice PAA Director. When a potential adverse impact surpasses available technical capabilities and resources to minimize and/or control, PAA Director will suspend the subproject and/or seek additional assistance from higher levels.
- vi. After the completion of the subproject, the PAA Facilitator will prepare Safeguard Subproject Completion Report (SSCR) based on predicted Environmental and Social issues during the screening and what happened during implementation stage. Annex 5: Subproject E & S Reporting Format will be used to prepare the SSCR.
- vii. The PAA will hand over the subproject to the village and a completion certificate will be generated and handled to the village leadership

Expected Outputs

At the end of subproject implementation the following documents and reports will be in place;

- i. Grievance reporting and resolution forms (if there was any grievance)
- ii. Safeguard Subprojects Completion Report (SSCR) prepared at the end of implementation

7.7.3 Post implementation stage

Post implementation plan will be prepared to ensure environmental and social issues associated with Project implementation are consistently addressed. PAA Facilitators will continue to closely monitor the implementation of agreed mitigation measures as stipulated in the plan. Post implementation plan will be in steps listed below;

The following steps will be undertaken:

- i. The Safeguard Subproject Completion Report (SSCR) will be reviewed by PAA Sector Expert supervised technical components of implemented subproject
- ii. The PAA Sector Expert will verify and certify (by a stamp and signature) all accepted ESM reports.

7.8 Documentation

Post implementation plan and quarterly progress report are key tools that will be used to continuously monitor the implementation of environmental and social aspects of the completed subproject for sustainability purposes.

7.9 Monitoring and Evaluation of ESMF

Monitoring is an ongoing activity during the life of a project. Through monitoring, it is possible to determine project progress that has been made in relation to the work plan. Monitoring helps to determine whether a project is on track and if any of its strategies or activities needs to be changed so that it can be a successful project. On the other hand, evaluation determines how successful a project has been in meeting its objectives. It also helps assess the impact of the project activities on the desired outcome, like enhancing knowledge.

The objective for monitoring and evaluation plan is two-fold.

- a. To alert Project authorities and to provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the Environmental and Social Management process outlined in this ESMF in such a manner that changes can be made as required to ensure continuous improvement to the process.
- b. To evaluate the performance of the ESMF by determining whether the mitigation measures designed into the sub project activities have been successful in such a way that the pre- program environmental and social condition has been restored, improved upon or worse than before and to determine what further mitigation measures may be required.

7.9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

A number of indicators will be used in order to determine the status of environmental and social issues emerging from subproject implementation. The implemented subprojects will be monitored through a subproject implementation completion report which is

submitted after PW season. Annex 3 is indicating the report format for subproject completion report.

The following are some parameters and verifiable indicators to be used to measure the ESMP process, mitigation plans and performance.

- Number of CMC, Village Governments/Shehia Advisory Council/ Mtaa Committee trained in environmental and social.
- Number of PAAs Facilitators trained in environmental and social management procedures.
- Number of subprojects implemented on Public owned land
- Number of subprojects implemented on Privately owned land
- Number and type of subprojects that have been screened for environmental and social issues, using the screening form and checklist.

7.9.2 Monitoring Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation and monitoring of the environmental and social management framework, environmental monitoring would depend on collaboration of different stakeholders at all levels.

(a) Community level

Community Management Committee (CMC) in conjunction with Village/Mtaa Environmental Committee and with support from Village Council/Mtaa/Shehia Advisory Council Committee will monitor the environmental and social impacts and ensure mitigation measures are implemented. They will also maintain suitable records to be made available to their respective PAAs experts.

(b) District council level

The PAA Environmental Officers in collaboration with PAAs Management Team have a supervisory monitoring role to ensure that the mitigation measures indicated in the ESMP are being implemented. The PAAs EMO will prepare monitoring report and submit to RAS/TMU on quarterly basis.

(c) National level:

At National level, the National Steering Committee (NSC) and TMU in collaboration with the Sector Experts Team (SET) will ensure that sub projects designs conform to different technical sector norms and standards. TMU will also be responsible for appointing a consultant to review the environmental and social issues including assessment of cumulative impacts on periodic basis. The reviewed reports will be shared with World Bank and other stakeholders.

The Project will as well implement other standards on E&S namely the ESS 3, ESS4 and ESS6 though not to a high level as compared to ESS 1, ESS 2, ESS 5, ESS 7, ESS 8 and ESS 10.

The ESS 3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management will be focusing on areas potential for causing pollution and set mitigation actions based on mitigation hierarchy which include avoiding, minimizing or treating generated waste as a

pollution control measure. The Project will ensure adherence to PW Handbook which provides for the norms and standards for a site setting procedure. The PW Handbook requires a site be arranged to have waste disposal and management facility, sanitary facility and avoid any potential site contamination activity during subproject implementation.

For every PWP subproject implementation site, the following will be observed to prevent and manage pollution to soil, water and general environment:

- Provision of temporary sanitary facilities for both male and female laborers
- Waste collection pit for bio-decomposable wastes, and collection point for non-biodegradable waste such as plastic containers, plastic bags and packaging materials
- Agrochemical handling and storage point. This will be selected through the assistance of Sector Expert to reduce potential contamination to soil and water courses. The agrochemical storage point will be well secured, place where no water, runoff can be impounded and roofed to protect direct rainfall to stored agrochemicals.

Other potential pollution sources include the application of excessive agrochemicals to gardening and horticulture activities. This will be mitigated through training to LSP who will supervise horticulture and agriculture-related subprojects on how agrochemicals will appropriately be applied. Most of horticulture and gardening activities will be undertaken in a small scale and for a relative short period, hence it is anticipated that there will be no or minimal use of agrochemicals in subprojects under the Project. Since excessive use of fertilizers could load nutrients into water bodies thus resulting into eutrophication affecting natural ecological systems, avoidance of excessive application of agrochemical (pesticides, herbicides, synthetic fertilizers) and organic manure will be highly emphasized.

The PAAs will be urged to avail Sector Experts in advising subprojects implementation whenever and wherever the need will arise.

The **ESS 4 on Community Health and Safety** will guide the Project implementation through mitigating potential health effects associated with subprojects activities. There are possibilities or instances where subprojects may pose health risks and/or accidents to communities within its vicinity. Measures to execute in ensuring safety of the general community will be implemented under the guidance of LSP, CMC, and Sector Experts. Such safety measures will be subprojects specific to suit implemented activities and operations, for instance fencing the subproject premises as appropriate, provision of caution notices where applicable and set rules on Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Standards Operation Procedures (SOPs) such as provision of safe access to services the created asset offer, and awareness creation to community on sanitation principles through community meetings.

On ensuring that assets created through implementation of PWP subproject will be safe to the community, community health and safety measures will be applied to all subprojects and will be prioritized according to the nature and type of subproject identified by the community. Sector Experts of respective PAA will provide guidance to communities on appropriate and more suitable safety measures for identified subproject using Environmental.

The **ESS 6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** will guide Program operations to subprojects with activities affecting natural biodiversity and ecological sensitive sites. With reference to nature of subprojects

under the Program, it is anticipated that most of them will be implemented on undisputed land which is not a biodiversity conservation reserve, ecological sensitive areas or specific environmentally sensitive places such as wetlands, forest reserves, national parks etc. During the screening on subprojects, the issues on biodiversity conservation will be considered, and halt all subprojects with potential significant negative effects to biodiversity conservation. The site selection will be done during the subprojects microplanning stage, when a PAA Sector Expert is involved to assist the community on selection of appropriate site based on proposed subproject. The selection of subproject site will ensure conservation of biodiversity of specific area by avoiding such ecologically sensitive sites as national parks, breeding sites of endangered bird, vertebrates and animals, wetlands and fragile ecosystems and places with rare species.

7.10 Reporting

Arrangements mode of reporting the implementation of the environmental and social during the Project implementation start from the Village/Mtaa/Shehia level where Village Executive Officer receive reports from Community Management Committees, compile the report and send it to PAAs. The PSSN Coordinator receives reports from different villages, compile and send to TMU via TMO.

Type of reports and timeframe are subprojects progress report prepared monthly during implementation stage, Subprojects completion report prepared at the end of subproject implementation as per reporting format attached (Annex 3) and quarterly progress reports.

CHAPTER EIGHT: REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

8.1 Requirements for Training

Capacity building and training for environmental and social management is required for all levels of implementation of the Program. A safeguard unit has been established at TMU to coordinate and oversee the implementation of environmental and social safeguard policies, monitoring, reporting and capacity building.

Safeguard staff at the national level whose role is to oversee overall implementation of safeguard activities across the program will continue to provide safeguard training to enhance the local capacity. At LGA the designated local safeguard staff (District Environmental officer, Ward Environmental officer and Village Environmental officer) will work in collaboration with the national safeguard team to address capacity gaps on safeguard issues at the local level. The national safeguard team should further strengthen monitoring of safeguard implementation and compliance to enhance local capacity. Some of capacity building activities will include safeguard training, application of health and safety measures to community workers such as use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in public works and other manual labor activities.

Specifically, the safeguard unit is responsible for:

- i. Ensure compliance of environmental and social issues emanating from Project intervention. Capacity building for PAAs facilitation team on the requirements of the ESMF
- ii. Provide technical backstopping to PAAs Environmental Management Officer on the compliance of the safeguard policies
- iii. Review monitoring reports submitted by the PAAs for compliance with safeguard policies Regular Monitoring of potential impacts

8.2 Training at PAA level

At this level, PAAs facilitators will be trained on the applicable environmental and social policies. PAAs facilitators will be a multi-disciplinary team of experts who will support communities in subproject planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Objectives of the training will be:

- Support communities to carry out environmental and social assessment for each sub-project that have been identified.
- Ensure that PAAs have the capacity to assist communities in preparing sub-project proposals, to appraise, approve and supervise the implementation of sub-projects; and
- Strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and other services providers to provide technical support to communities in environmental and social aspects of the sub-projects.

8.3 Budget for Mainstreaming, Capacity Building and Training

The implementation will be undertaken in a way whereby existing training capacity at all levels will be used. Since the government, PAAs other projects and programmes also supports other on-going related interventions, the Program will aim to fill capacity gaps to be identified by the assessment.

Furthermore, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, the budget for environmental and social concerns will mainly be mainstreamed in the relevant activities and sub projects. For instance, identification of capacity gaps and training needs assessment will be conducted for all other interventions concurrently, including environmental and social management. Similarly, sensitization on environmental and social management will be budgeted for under Development Communication, and as such may not require to be budgeted for separately.

Training and capacity building is instrumental in the realization of the objectives of the ESMF. Experience gained from implementation of PSSN I intervention shows that there is inadequate technical capacity at PAA, ward and community level to address environmental and social issues comprehensively. In many PAAs, there is an employed Environmental Management Officer (EMO) who handles environmental matters. Given the scope of projects being implemented at the PAA level it is important to build the capacity of the PAA technical team comprised of various sectors to address E&S issues during implementation of the project based on the ESS

In this regard, the Project will build the capacity of PAA technical team to handle environmental and social issues of the Project. This will be done during training of PAA technical team on PWP implementation guidelines and procedures focusing on Watershed Management and Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM).

The trained PAA technical team will build the capacity of Wards Extension Staff, and Village/Mtaa/Shehia Council and Environmental Management Committee and CMCs on E&S Frameworks.

8.4 Capacity building at different levels

The capacity building requirements and subsequent functions of various levels is as follows;

8.4.1 National level

Since PW and Livelihood Enhancement sub components will be roll-out to full scale, there will be an increased demand for capacity building to TMU staff and SET members to effectively implement and monitor Safeguard measures. At National level three Environmental and Social Safeguard Experts have been hired to monitor safeguard compliance and provide technical support to PAAs during the implementing of the Project. Orientation on the new Environmental and Social Framework to the TMU staff was done during the Project design as part of capacity building. During the screening of proposed subprojects, the Environmental and Social safeguard specialists will make use of the environmental and social guidelines for the selection and design of subprojects as

described in the Technical Manual. Specifically, the safeguard team at TMU will be responsible for:

- iv. Ensuring the Project compliance with ESMF requirements, and continually advocate and raise awareness at all levels.
- v. Conduct training and orientation on the requirements of the ESMF to PAAs
- vi. Reviewing monitoring reports submitted by the PAAs
- vii. Provide technical backstopping to PAA technical team on the compliance of the ESF
- viii. Monitoring potential cumulative impacts from Project activities

8.4.2 PAA level

At this level training will be done on Environmental and Social Standards. The training at PAA will target technical team which will be formed from a multi-disciplinary team of experts who will support communities in subproject planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In this regard, a four days training will be organized to build their capacity during rollout of the Project. Successive trainings will be carried out in the course of Project Implementation. Objectives of the training will be:

- To build capacity of PAAs on implementation of ESF and its standards
- Support communities to mainstream environmental and social issues in their sub-projects.
- Ensure that PAAs have the capacity to assist communities in managing potential environmental and social impacts
- Strengthen the capacity of other services providers such as Local Service Providers (LSP) to provide technical support to communities in environmental and social aspects of the sub-projects.

The training will focus among others on National Environmental and Social Management process, project principles and guidelines, the procedure to be followed under this ESMF, design of mitigation measures and preparation of ESMP, stakeholder's consultations in Project implementation cycle and procedures to monitor mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities and reporting mechanism. The capacity building activities will be implemented as indicated in Annex 4.

Specific training plan will also be developed and implemented at all levels (from national to village/community level) to ensure minimization of possibilities of discrimination in project implementation through robust trainings on non-discrimination for all those who play a part in project implementation, especially including the local committees. Such training will explicitly address common grounds for discrimination grounded in unconscious or conscious bias, disability, albinism and any other social status.

8.4.3 Community session

Community sessions are meetings organized aimed to build capacity to Project beneficiaries on key topics that will assist to transform their attitude and behavior towards a sustainable developed life. The sessions aim at verifying the existence of beneficiary household, reminder to beneficiaries of their roles and responsibility towards the implementation of the Project and rectify any grievance/opinion received, related to the

Project implementation. Extension officers located at Ward are responsible to conduct community sessions. These sessions will take place once bimonthly as per payment circle and will take place at pay points. It is mandatory for household representative to attend community sessions in order to be capacitated with knowledge on the different aspect of the Program, including environmental and social related issues.

CHAPTER NINE: CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION

9.1 Introduction

Stakeholders Consultation has been a key element during the preparation of environmental and social instruments for PSSN II. Consultation was done to ensure effective participation of all stakeholders throughout the Project implementation period. It also enhances the dynamic process that involve different stakeholders across all levels from the national down to the community levels, to have their view contribute to, hence influence the meaningful decisions making process on the Project implementation for best outcome. During the PSSN II preparation the following stakeholders were consulted as follows;

The communities: Consultation was done at community level to beneficiaries and general public, which mainly aimed at; 1) to collect information on the Project that would be taken as key lesson learnt through the implementation of PSSN I, and with those 2) inform the design of PSSN II. The PSSN II Project Preparation Team (PPT) made a site visits to selected PAAs to collect stakeholder views on proposed design elements for the new Project phase. Among the components discussed during the consultation meetings, environmental and social safeguards were one of area identified for feedback as well as input into PSSN design. During consultation meetings it was reiterated that E&S tools should be simplified for ease of documentation procedures, the option which has been observed through the application of ESF and its standards.

At the community level consultation were held through public meetings which was organized by Village Councils and attended by all stakeholders in the areas. Annex 5 provides the details of Stakeholders consultation

Ministries and Government Institutions: Consultation was done to Ministries under the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and various institutions. The ministries consulted include the Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development, Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, while institutions consulted include the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA) and Division of Environment Vice Presidents' Office. The consultation with Ministries and governmental institutions was done in a specific consultative meeting convened to collect inputs on environmental and social safeguard for PSSN II design.

Vulnerable Groups: On consultation to vulnerable groups (previously known as Disadvantaged Communities) specific site visits was done to four of seven PAAs with such communities, namely Kiteto, Hanang, Mbulu and Karatu. The consultation on VG communities was conducted in a special method whereby beneficiaries, general community and NGOs/CBOs operating in those areas were consulted in village meetings, focus group discussions and individual interviews. The objective was to gather opinion on PSSN I implementation and recommendations for environmental and social safeguards to serve as inputs to ensure adequate inclusion of vulnerable groups into PSSN II activities. During the consultation process, it was found that ESF through ESS 7 is

adequately address issues of their interest, including among other being included into the decision-making organs of the communities they live in or have a collective benefit thereof.

During implementation of PSSN I, a number of environmental and social tools were developed to enable adequate implementation of the project and assist manage adverse environmental and social impacts emanated from Project activities. Screening of subprojects was conducted during micro planning to identify possible adverse impacts and to propose ways to mitigate them. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared to mitigate potential impacts indicating distribution of responsibilities, timeframe and resources required. An Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan was prepared to guide monitoring effectiveness of mitigation measures. Additionally, PWP Handbook provided guidance on adherence to E&S requirements during subproject implementation.

As stated above, the purpose of ESMF is to provide guiding principles for assessment and management of environmental and social aspects of all physical works targeted under PSSN II. It will help to systematically identify, predict and evaluate beneficial and adverse environmental and social impacts of subprojects to be financed under the project.

ESMF will be disclosed in country and at the website of the World Bank so that the document is accessible to the general public, local communities, potential project-affected groups, local NGO's and all other stakeholders. It is also required to undertake consultation of those groups to get their views on the adequacy of the ESMF.

9.2 Stakeholders Consultation during the preparation of Additional Finance

Consultations during the preparation of the Additional Finance (AF) have been done to four PAAs of Mpwapwa, Kondoa, Singida DC and Iramba. The consultation process was aimed at informing stakeholders about the AF and it involves Program beneficiaries, community leaders, PAA facilitators and at National level. During the consultations the discussions was focused on identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of Project implementation and measures to enhancing positive impacts; and mitigate negative impacts as far as the environmental and social impacts are concerned. Also, the consultations aimed at understanding stakeholders concerns and expectations related to the Project. Kiswahili language was used throughout the discussions, in each PAA the consultation involves; visits to the subproject sites, hold discussion with Program Beneficiaries, hold discussion with community leaders and hold discussion with. List of people met attached as annex 6

CHAPTER TEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 Introduction

The project will continue to strengthen and upgrade the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established during PSSN I and works through the appropriate institutional

structures for Project management at national, PAA and community levels. This is well supported by the functional computerized Management Information System (MIS), and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that has demonstrated its capacity to generate timely information on inputs, outputs and results.

Awareness and sensitization of grievance mechanism will continue to be carried out through community sessions for PSSN II participants and through posters placed at pay-point centers. A wide range of project-affected people: community members, members of vulnerable groups, project implementers, civil societies, and the media; will be encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of project authorities. Grievances will continue to be received through established communication channels; grievance registers village/street/Shehia office, .through phone, letters or face to face at the VEO/Sheha or DED offices, Toll free TASAF call center 0800 110 057/ 0800 110 058 and 0739 000 038 (not Toll free).

During PW implementation at the site Beneficiaries with grievances' can report it to site supervisor (LSP) or members of the Community Management Committee (CMC) or VEO. In additional to sensitization of how to lodge a grievance, it is also addressed during the community sessions for PSSN II participants and through posters placed at pay-point centers which provide the same message. The Project will enhance a Grievance Redress Mechanism System as a formal process for receiving, evaluating and redressing Project-related grievances from affected communities and the public. Grievances may be reported in form of claim, complaint or issue related to participation in works, benefit-sharing, etc.

The nature of grievance might necessitate involvement of different levels in decision making to be resolved; project shall not prohibit people with grievances from presenting their claims or criminal issue to responsible bodies.



10.2 The procedure of grievance redress

Procedures to file grievances and seek action should be simple enough to PAP and understandable. All grievances, simple or complex, should be addressed and resolved in a quick and constructive manner within a period of fourteen (14) days, supported by a timely feedback to aggrieved person where necessary.

The affected person should file his grievance in writing, to the Village Council or Shehia committee. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumb print.

The Village Council or Shehia committee resolves those disputes it can, depending on the nature of the complaint and where the mandate lies for the issue concerned. Unresolved issues/disputes beyond their mandate are referred to adjudication to the PAA. Village Council or Shehia committee keeps records of all complaints received, whether and how the VC resolved these and which complaints were forwarded to the PAA coordinator. The Village Council will inform in writing the complainant on the decision within 14 days.

PAA Coordinator submits unresolved grievances to the PAA Grievance Committee. The PAA grievance Committee reviews the complaints and determines the appropriate course of action according to the laws, rules and regulation. All complaints about abuse in service, potential corruption must be channeled to proper authorities in no more than 14 days after the complaint is received. The PAA Grievance Committee generates a letter to the complainant to inform them of the action taken.

In addition to submitting a complaint to the VC, people may also lodge complains with any member of the PAA Management Team (CMT). Complaints received by CMT members are logged with TASAF coordinator and considered by the PAA Grievance Committee. If the coordinator is implicated in the complaint, then the complaint is forwarded directly to the PAA Director/ Principal Secretary.

The PAA Grievance Committee should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, PAA Grievance Committee should be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by PAA grievance committee through the Village Council that his/her complaint is being considered.

The Grievance Committee will produce a report containing a summary of all grievances and will make this available to the TMU on a quarterly basis.

If the aggrieved person is dissatisfied with the decision of the PAA Grievance Committee and other higher authorities or If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint can be taken through the formal court process, i.e. to the Village Land Council, the Ward Tribunal where relevant, District Tribunal and the High Court (Land Division) at the National level. Samples of Grievance Reporting and Grievance Resolution Forms are as included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Potential Grievance/Disputes and respective procedure

CHAPTER ELEVEN: BUDGET ESTIMATES

The estimates budget for the Safeguards are being prepared each year during preparation of annual budget and included in the total institutional budget. Budgeting process begins at the departmental level where each department sets its budget depending on the

proposed activities to be implemented. Since Safeguards is crosscutting, budget to implement ESMF in the Project subcomponents (PWP, LE, CCT, Communications etc.) will be mainstreamed in the respective subcomponents budget. The budget to implement ESMF under safeguards Unit will cover capacity building, issues such as trainings, backstopping, orientation, information sharing and awareness raising sessions. It is estimated that about US\$, 350,000 will be required to build the capacity at National and PAA levels

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Forms PSSN II



PRODUCTIVE SOCIAL SAFETY NET (PSSN)

Introduction: Subproject Information

1. Subproject Name
2. Sector:
3. Regional:
4. PAA:
5. Ward:
6. Village/Mtaa/Shehia:

PART ONE: Subproject identification, consultation and participation.

- (a) Description of the subproject area;

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- (b) Mention key subproject activities that will be done during the implementation of the subproject;

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- (c) Mention key subproject activities that will be done during the operations and maintenance of the subproject;

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Mention tools that will be used during subproject implementation

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| i. | iv. |
| ii. | v. |
| iii. | vi. |

vii.
viii.

ix.

(e) Mention Social, Economic and Environmental benefits of the subprojects

Economic benefits:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Social Benefits :

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.....
.....
.....
.....

Environmental benefits:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Stakeholders Consultation

Note: Attach minutes showing date, affected persons/institutions, phone number, signature and key issues discussed during the consultation with stakeholders

Information regarding the consultation process

i. Identify stakeholders that will be affected by subproject activities

Stakeholders	Expected positive impacts	Expected negative impacts
Government institutions (market, school, hospital, village office) Mention others (if any):		
Non-Government Institutions		
Private		
Community Based Organization/ Groups of people in the community		

Mention if there are other stakeholders:

.....

How the mentioned stakeholders in the table above were identified?

.....

ii. Explain how the stakeholder's consultation was conducted.

Consultation was carried out through; (tick the appropriate answer)

Mode of Consultation	Put (v)	Participants in the Consultation (Elders, Women, People with disabilities, Peer groups, sex etc
Village/Mtaa/Shehia Assembly meeting		
Meeting with Project Affected Persons only		
Focus Group Discussions		
Discussion with affected individual Persons		

Mention if there were other methods used;

.....
.....

iii. What are the key issues discussed during the consultation?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Declaration that information provided above is correct:

Name of Facilitator collected the information:

Designation.....Signature:

Phone Number:

Name of Village Executive Officer:

Signature..... Date: Stamp

PART TWO: Preliminary Environmental and Social Screening and Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

i. Environmental Screening

Environmental Screening during implementation stage

Code	Potential adverse	Code	Mitigation measures

ii. Environmental Screening during Operation and Maintenance Stage

Code	Potential adverse	Code	Mitigation measures

iii. Social Screening

Social Screening during implementation stage

Code	Potential adverse	Code	Mitigation measures

iv. Social Screening during operation and maintenance stage

Code	Potential adverse	Code	Mitigation measures

v. Sample Matrix of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)*

S/n	Type of subproject activity	Potential adverse environmental and social impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility to implement mitigation measures	Time frame	Expected cost to undertake mitigation measures
i.	i. Community access road	i. dust pollution ii. water pollution iii. soil erosion	i. use of protective gears while working ii. sprinkle water to reduce dust iii. avoid unstable areas with steep slopes iv. monitor people and animal movement v. Re-plant of vegetation	i. PAA Facilitators, PAA Sector Experts, CMC, Community	i. During subprojects implementation	i. To be determined during the subprojects micro-planning stage
ii.	ii. Community water ponds	i. water pollution ii. vegetation clearance iii. loss of agricultural land iv. Risk of increased erosion v. Land use and management issues vi. Conflicts over water use rights vii. water related diseases	i. ensure proper disposal of wastes ii. provide pit latrine at work site iii. provide alternative land for agriculture iv. Provide drains in specific areas where there are absolute need and no sufficient measure to reduce water runoffs and erosion	i. PAA Facilitators, PAA Sector Experts, CMC, Community	ii. During subprojects implementation	ii. To be determined during the subprojects micro-planning stage

S/n	Type of subproject activity	Potential adverse environmental and social impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsibility to implement mitigation measures	Time frame	Expected cost to undertake mitigation measures
			Build drains where there are natural water ways			
1.	Gully control and soil erosion	Water pollution Risk of accidents	Provide waterways to receive surface runoff Plant vegetation/grasses on steep banks to prevent erosion	PAA Facilitators, PAA Sector Experts, CMC, Community	During subprojects implementation	To be determined during the subprojects micro-planning stage
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

vi. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during Implementation Stage

S/N	Potential adverse impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsible	Time frame	Estimates budget

vii. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) during Operation and Maintenance Stage

S/N	Potential adverse impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsible	Time frame	Estimates budget

Prepared by PAA Facilitator:

Name: Position:.....

Signature.....Date:

Approved by PAA Environmental Officer:

Name: Signature:

Date:

PART Three: The Land Donation Agreement Form

Key issues to consider before donating land for subprojects

- i. That the donor has been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to him/them;
- ii. That the donor is aware that refusal is an option
- iii. That the amount of land being donated is minor and will not reduce the donor’s remaining land area below that required to maintain the donor’s livelihood at current levels;
- iv. That no household relocation is involved;
- v. That the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project;
- vi. That the donor is aware of the existence and the ability to contact the project Grievance Mechanism in case of complaint.

A: PRIVATELY OWNED LAND:

This agreement is made this Day of 20..... between(herein after referred as “Donor”) of P.O Box.....and The Village Council of (herein after referred as “Donee”) of P.O Box

WHEREAS

The Donor is a lawful owner of a piece of land situated at Village/street/Shehia Ward..... Project Area Authority Region (herein after referred as the Property)

That the property occupies an area of (m²/ km² hkt²/) and it is held with a right of occupancy for a period of

NOW THEREFORE THE AGREEMENT WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:-

- 1. That the donor hereby is desirous of donating the Property to the Donee permanently/ lease for the period of commencing from to for implementation of subproject(s) namely financed by the Tanzania Social Action Fund III Phase II (PSSN II)
- 2. That the Property is identified and determined by boundaries of pieces of land adjacent to it and under the ownership of :
 - East
 - West
 - North
 - South

VERIFICATION

I with sound mind and without any undue influence whatsoever has voluntarily decided to donate by lease/disposition of the above mentioned piece of land to the Village Council of for implementations of PSSN subprojects.

Owner's/ Donor's

Name ¹ Signature Date

Phone Number.....

Donor's Witness

1. Name.....Signaturedate
Phone Number.....

2. Name.....Signature.....date
Phone Number.....

Village Representative

1. Name.....Signature date

Phone Number.....Name.....Signature.....date
Phone Number

Before Me:

1. Village Chairman..... Signaturedate
Phone Number.....

2. Village Executive Officer/Street/Shehia.....

Signature..... Stamp

Phone Number.....

{Note: Attach the Village Meeting Minutes}

¹ If the piece of land is co-owned, each owner should fill in the form.

B: PUBLIC OWNED LAND:

This agreement is made this Day of 20..... between
.....And.....

.....being
the lawful owners of.....(herein
after referred as “Donor”) of P.O Box.....

And

The Village Council of (herein after referred as
“Donee”) of P.O Box

WHEREAS

The Donor is a lawful owner of a piece of land situated at
Village/street/Shehia Ward..... Project
Area Authority Region (herein after
referred as the Property)

That the property occupies an area of (m²/ km² hkt²/) and
it is held with a right of occupancy for a period of

NOW THEREFORE THE AGREEMENT WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS: -

1. That the donor hereby is desirous of donating the Property to the Donee permanently/lease for the period of commencing from to for implementation of subproject(s) namely financed by the Tanzania Social Action Fund III Phase II (PSSN II)
2. That the Property boundaries are identified and determined by boundaries of pieces of land adjacent to it and under the ownership of :

East
West
North
South

VERIFICATION

I with sound mind
and without any undue influence whatsoever has voluntarily decided to donate by
lease/disposition of the above mentioned piece of land to the Village Council of
..... for implementations of
..... PSSN subprojects.

That we

1.....2
.....3....., and
4..... (being the neighbours of the Donor)were present when
the Donor showed the boundaries to the Donee and all of us appeared fully understand
and agree to the boundaries that were shown to us .

Owner's/ Donor'sName ² Signature Date

Phone Number.....

Donor's Witness

1. Name.....Signaturedate

Phone Number.....

2. Name.....Signature.....date

Phone Number.....

Village Representative

1. Name.....Signaturedate

Phone Number.....

2. Name.....Signaturedate

Phone Number

Before Me:

3. Village Chairman..... Signaturedate

Phone Number.....

4. Village Executive Officer/Street/Shehia.....

Signature..... Stamp

Phone Number.....

(Note: Attach the Village Meeting minutes)

² If the piece of land is co-owned, each owner should fill in the form.

PART FOUR: MONITORING CLIMATE CHANGE

This form to be filled by PAA Sector Experts in collaboration with the community

Note: Type of subproject to be implemented under PSSN II PWP contributes positively to the climate change effects. BUT if the identified subproject will contribute negatively to climate change effects; identify the effects and its adaptation measures.

Does the subproject contribute negatively to Climate change effects?

Yes

No

Effects	Adaptation measures

Plan for adaptation of effects of climate change

No	Effects	Adaptation measures	Responsible person	Time frame	Estimated cost

Village executive officer of Village/Mtaa/Sheha:

Name: Signature:.....Date.....

Phone number.....

PAA Officer:

Name:.....position.....

Signature:..... Date:

Phone number.....

PART FIVE: PARTICIPATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE PROJECT

Note: This section five of the Environmental and Social Screening Forms should to be filled only by villages with Vulnerable Groups.

- i. General information about the subproject:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- ii. Explain the consultation process used to ensure full participation of Vulnerable Groups in the subprojects

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- iii. Identify the impacts and its mitigation measures which can hinder the full participation of Vulnerable Groups in the subprojects

S/n	Expected impacts	Mitigation measures

Implementation Plan for the identified impacts and mitigation measure to Vulnerable Groups

	Potential adverse impacts	Mitigation measures	Responsible person	Time frame	Estimates budget

Approved by Village/Mtaa/Sheia Executive Officer:

Name.....Signature:.....

Date.....phon number

Stamp

PAA Officer responsible:

Name:.....Position.....

Signature:..... Date.....

Phone number.....

Annex 2 Environmental and Social Screening Checklist based on Subprojects Sectors

1. Introduction:

- i. The PW subproject screening checklist for ESMF should be applied for PW subprojects during micro-planning as well as during subproject implementation stage.
- ii. The user should put a tick mark in appropriate space correspond to environmental/social impact of a subproject.
- iii. During micro-planning the expected mitigation measure will be chosen corresponding to predicted impact, meanwhile during implementation mitigation measures applied to corresponding observed impact.
- iv. The significance implies estimated level of impact to the community and is indicated as H mean High impact level, M for Medium and L for low impact level.
- v. The completed form should be certified and stamped by Sector Expert of respective subproject and District EMO.
- vi. The PAA will use the ESMF checklist according to subproject types present in the PAA.

Community access roads

Subprojects types: New access (road) construction, foot bridges and culverts, Gravel/Earth road

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
CR 1	dust pollution							CR 1.1	use of protective gears while working
								CR 1.2	sprinkle water to reduce dust
CR 2	water pollution							CR 2.1	locate properly well to avoid contamination
								CR 2.2	ensure proper disposal of wastes
								CR 2.3	provide pit latrine at work site
CR 3	soil erosion							CR 3.1	avoid unstable areas with steep slopes
								CR 3.2	monitor people and animal movement
								CR 3.3	Re-plant of vegetation
CR 4	water related diseases							CR 4.1	interfere vectors life cycle by fish, etc

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
								CR 4.2	use of bed nets and repellants
CR 5	Increased sediments into culverts							CR 5.1	Improve culvert/channels design Continuous maintenance and cleaning
CR 6	Increased runoff and flooding conditions							CR 6.1	Provision of adequate and well-designed drainage channels
CR 7	Creation of stagnant pools of water in left borrow pits							CR 7.1	Rehabilitation of borrow pits by filling or alternative use.
CR 8	Spread of HIV/AIDS							CR 8.1	Provision of Promotion materials
								CR 8.2	Work with existing HIV/AIDS prevention programs

Small scale irrigation³

Subprojects type: Catch/cut-off drain, Micro ponds, river bed/permeable rock dams, small scale drip irrigation, small scale surface irrigation, and hand dug wells

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
IR 1	water pollution							IR 1.1	locate properly well to avoid contamination
								IR 1.2	ensure proper disposal of wastes
								IR 1.3	provide pit latrine at work site
IR 2	vegetation clearance							IR 2.1	prepare tree nursery or source seedlings from existing nursery
								IR 2.2	replant of vegetation
IR 3	loss of agricultural land							IR 3.1	provide alternative land for agriculture

³ Whenever the subproject involves using water from international waterways or transboundary tributaries, that subproject shall not be considered for implementation under Public Works.

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
								IR 3.2	Build drains in specific areas where there are absolute need and no sufficient measure to reduce water runoffs and erosion
								IR 3.3	Build drains where there are natural water ways
IR 4	Risk of increased erosion							IR 4.1	Provide waterways to receive surface runoff
								IR 4.2	Proper citing of irrigation sub
								IR 4.3	Avoid shifting cultivation
IR 5	Land use and management issues							IR 5.1	establish land use guideline to avoid potential conflict between land users (irrigation project versus fishing opportunities or nomadic pastoralists)
IR 6	Conflicts over water use rights							IR 6.1	Provide Water use rights guidelines to the community
								IR 6.2	Plan water intake according to available water
IR 7	Water pollution							IR 7.1	Educate communities on poor irrigation practices such as use of fertilizers and pesticides
								IR 7.2	Monitor water quality through regular testing
								IR 7.3	Provide restriction guideline on domestic use of irrigation water
IR 8	Salinization							IR 8.1	Monitor water quality through testing
								IR 8.2	Ensure proper drainage and soil salinity control system

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
IR 9	Clogging of drippers due to particles							IR 9.1	Provide regular flushing of the irrigation system
IR 10	Chewing of drippers by rodents							IR 10.1	Pests control measures should be applied.
IR 11	Disturbance to protected areas and natural habitats							IR 11.1	Locate and design the irrigation scheme to protect natural environment
IR 12	Shortage of water due to decline in water level in dry season							IR 12.1	Control water usage at a low level during dry season

Agro forestry

Subproject type: Eyebrow basins, herring bones, improved pits, micro basins, micro trenches, water collection trenches

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
AF 1	vegetation clearance							AF 1.1	prepare tree nursery
								AF 1.2	replant of vegetation
AF 2	Loss of productive land							AF 2.1	Restrict construction to degraded areas, mostly in semi-arid and medium rainfall areas with shallow soils.
AF 3	Land degradation							AF 3.1	Limit grazing around constructed structures
AF 4	Risk of water related diseases, e.g. malaria							AF 4.1	Use mosquito protection methods e.g. nets and repellants
AF 5	Risk of soil erosion							AF 5.1	Compact soil during construction
								AF 5.2	Plant grasses between herring bones

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
AF 6	Risk of accidents e.g. human and /or animal falling in the trenches							AF 6.1	Avoid building trenches during rainy season
								AF 6.2	Install pegs to demarcate working areas
								AF 6.3	Provide a well-stocked first aid kit with trained personnel

Multi-purpose tree nursery

Subprojects types: Seed collection from woodlots, homesteads areas and forests, tree/shrub seedlings and grass nurseries, Restoration of degraded land/area, Gully reshaping, filling and revegetation,

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
TN 1	vegetation clearance							TN 1.1	prepare tree nursery
								TN 1.2	replant of vegetation
TN 2	Solid waste generation							TN 2.1	Dispose all wastes such as polythene bags, sacks used for storing or planting seedlings into an open pit
TN 3	Limited water source for seedlings watering							TN 3.1	Establish more wells where possible
								TN 3.2	Establish rain water harvesting facility, and water retention mechanism
TN 4	Unsuitable forest production							TN 4.1	Use variety of multi-purpose and fast growing indigenous trees
TN 5	Introduction of exotic species over crowd/ choke the indigenous species							TN 5.1	Give preference to the use of indigenous species
TN 6	Human interference							TN 6.1	Fence the area to be restored and restrict access until restoration is achieved

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
TN 7	Pollution of the ground water, surface water and habitats							TN 7.1	Avoid use and/or manage fertilizers or pesticides/herbicides
TN 8	Land degradation							TN 8.1	Limit grazing around restoration area
TN 9	Land use management issues							TN 9.1	Establish community land use management guideline to address potential conflicts between land users
TN 10	Social conflicts due to unclear ownership of resources							TN 10.1	Prepare community guideline on ownership and responsibilities
TN 11	Risk of soil erosion							TN 11.1	Compact soil during construction
								TN 11.2	Avoid areas with fragile and/or unstable soils/slopes

Soil and water conservation

Subproject types: Level soil bunds, level fanya juu, stone bunds, bench terraces, stone check dam, gully reshaping, filling and re-vegetation.

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
SW 1	Temporary water logging in heavy soils							SW 1.1	Leave some vegetation on ground to help control water logging
								SW 1.2	Level soil bunds to integrate with soil fertility management
SW 2	vegetation clearance							SW 2.1	prepare tree nursery or source seedlings from existing nursery
								SW 2.2	replant of vegetation
SW 3	Risk of soil erosion due to breakage of							SW 3.1	Ensure that bunds, terraces, dams are level and well

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
	structures (bunds, terraces, stone check dam)								compacted and constructed to avoid soil erosion
								SW 3.2	Provide waterways to receive surface runoff
								SW 3.3	Plant vegetation/grasses on steep banks to prevent erosion
								SW 3.4	Raise height of the dam if necessary
SW4	Dust pollution							SW 4.1	Sprinkle water to reduce dust
								SW 4.2	Provide protective masks to workers
SW5	Population influx							SW 5.1	Educate on sustainable use of resources
SW6	Land pollution from wastes							SW 6.1	Provide temporary toilets
								SW 6.2	Provide waste disposal pit at the site
SW7	High demand of stones							SW 7.1	Ensure trees are planted in places of fragile areas where stones were fetched
SW8	Spread of HIV/AIDS							SW 8.1	Provision of Promotion materials
								SW 8.2	Work with existing HIV/AIDS prevention programs
SW9	Loss of soil fertility							SW 9.1	Rotate crops Use correct type and quantity of fertilizer
SW10	Terrace collapse							SW 10.1	Regular maintenance
								SW 10.2	Ensure enough vegetation on banks
SW11	Increased soil erosion as people/animals access water							SW 11.1	Restrict access of water to a particular access point
								SW 11.2	Raise community awareness through

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
									sensitization meetings
SW12	Risks of water related diseases e.g. malaria							SW 12.1	Use of malaria control techniques, e.g. nets, repellants
SW13	Risks of water-borne diseases e.g. cholera, typhoid							SW 13.1	Sensitize on use of safe drinking water, e.g. boil water before use
SW14	Land use and management issues							SW 14.1	establish land use guideline to avoid potential conflict between land users (domestic users versus fishing opportunities or nomadic pastoralists)

Water and environmental conservation

Subproject types: Earth dams, charco dams, pans and ponds.

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
WE 1	Loss of land taken up by the pond /reservoir and its spillway(s)							WE 1.1	Community to provide alternative land for PAPs
WE 2	Risk of increased water related diseases e.g. malaria, bilharzias, typhoid etc.							WE 2.1	Introduce fish to eat vector larvae Fencing to restrict uncontrolled access and unintended use of water Use of protective equipment e.g. nets, repellants
WE 3	Risk of soil erosion due to breakage of structures (earth							WE 3.1	Ensure that dams are level and well compacted and constructed to avoid soil erosion

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
	dams, charco dams)							WE 3.2	Provide waterways to receive surface runoff
								WE 3.3	Plant vegetation/grasses on steep banks to prevent erosion
								WE 3.4	Raise height of the dam if necessary
								WE 3.5	Provide water access at appropriate place, and restrict uncontrolled access.
WE 4	Risk of floods to nearby communities							WE 4.1	Properly design of dam wall and spillways
WE 5	Increased siltation that shorten dams lifetime							WE 5.1	Proper soil conservation e.g. tree planting,
								WE 5.2	Application of appropriate farming e.g. terrace bunds, contour bunds along mountain slopes in catchment area
WE 6	Downstream users deprived of water or subjected to pollution or sediment load							WE 6.1	Restrict uncontrolled use that prompt water pollution and sediment generation
WE 7	Dust pollution during construction							WE 7.1	Sprinkle water to reduce dust
								WE 7.2	Provide protective masks to workers
WE 8	Population influx							WE 8.1	Educate on sustainable use of resources
WE 9	Land pollution from wastes							WE 9.1	Provide temporary toilets
								WE 9.2	Provide waste disposal pit at the site
WE 10	Spread of HIV/AIDS							WE 10.1	Provision of Promotion materials
								WE 10.2	Work with existing HIV/AIDS prevention programs

Impact Code	Environmental /Social Impact	Predicted (v)	Observed (v)	Significance				Mit. Code	Mitigation measures applied
				H	M	L	U		
WE 11	Earth dam, charco dam collapse							WE 11.1	Regular maintenance
								WE 11.2	Ensure enough vegetation on banks
WE 12	Increased soil erosion as people/animals access water							WE 12.1	Restrict access of water to a particular access point
								WE 12.2	Raise community awareness through sensitization meetings
WE 13	Risks of water related diseases e.g. malaria							WE 13.1	Use of malaria control techniques, e.g. nets, repellants
WE 14	Risks of water-borne diseases e.g. cholera, typhoid							WE 14.1	Sensitize on use of safe drinking water, e.g. boil water before use
WE 15	Water use and management issues							WE 15.1	establish land use guideline to avoid potential conflict between land/water users (domestic users versus fishing opportunities or nomadic pastoralists)

Annex 3: Subproject Completion Reporting Format

SUBPROJECT REPORTING FORMAT (END OF IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD)

(To be completed by PAA facilitator)

Name of PAA :

Number of Village :

Number of Subproject :

1. Introduction

[Summary of subproject information, number of beneficiaries and gender distribution]

2. Environmental and Social Status

[Brief summary of environmental and social issues, Land acquisition and access to resources, Participation of the community and Vulnerable Groups, Climate Change issues, Safety at work place grievances redressing mechanism and the Sanitation facilities in sub project]

2.1. Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measure

[A detailed description of environmental and social impacts of subprojects and respective measures to mitigate. The narrative report should be supported by an impact – mitigation measure matrix indicating subproject impact and respective mitigation measures. The matrix should contain the following headings]:

S/n	Subproject	Expected Impact (as per micro planning)	Actual Impact	Mitigation measure

2.2. Land acquisition and access to resources

[A detailed description of status of land ownership and acquisition method, size of land taken, coordinates of the area by Geographical Information System (GIS) and availability of such land for future use. The report should contain information on any change made to status of land ownership and use]. The land issues should be summarized in following headings:

S/n	Subproject	Ownership status	Acquisition method	Land size	GIS position	Availability in next 2yrs

2.3. Community Participation and

[A detailed description focus on key issues such as meetings convened for discussion on subproject issues, types of groups represented, key resolutions, gender representation, inclusion of Disadvantaged communities and general attendance in all period of implementation].

2.4. Sustainability Plan

[A detailed description indicating committed support during micro-planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance period. The support expected from the community, Village Council and PAA includes; provision of technical support, tools storage, and supervision of assets created. The description should also indicate community involvement towards monitoring outcome of implemented mitigation measures].

2.5. Climate Change issues

[A detailed description of report on climate change effects to subproject, special focus on occurrence of floods and extreme drought in areas of subproject implementation].

2.6. Safety at work place

[a detailed description on measures taken to ensure safety at work place, indicating availability of personal protective equipment, their types and quantity. Including incidence of an accident occurrences (if any) and measures taken].

S/n	Type of protective gear/equipment's	Specifications	Quantity	Number of obsolete protective gear

2.7. Grievances redressing mechanism

[a detailed description of reported complains and methods used to address them, level at which the complains were resolved or referred to (VC, PAA, or TMU), this includes number and type of complains reported and respective solutions. Table below should be used to summarize grievances redressing mechanism]

S/n	Type of complains reported	Number of complains	Level at which reported	Resolved at / referred to ⁴

2.8. Sanitation facilities

[a description focusing management of sanitation issues at the subprojects area indicating presence of sanitation facilities (toilets, washing and solid waste disposal facilities) corresponding to the number of beneficiaries].

S/n	Type of sanitary facility	Number of facility presence	Number of beneficiaries	
			Male	Female

2.9. Lessons Learned

2.10. Implementation challenges

2.11. Way forward

⁴ This refers to VC, Ward, PAA or TMU

Annex 4: Capacity building plan

s/n	Activity description	Sub activities description	Targeted group	Responsible	Timeline	Estimated budget
1	Awareness raising	Community Meetings	VC, CMCs, Program Participants, community members	VCs, PAA Facilitators,	During commencement and throughout the Project implementation	50,000
		Focus Group Discussions	VC, CMCs, Project Participants, community members	VCs, PAA Facilitators,	Throughout Project implementation as the need arises	50,000
2	Trainings	Training during Project rollout	SET, TMU, PAA Facilitators	TMU	During commencement of Project implementation	50,000
		Training during Project implementation	SET, TMU, PAA Facilitators	TMU	Continuously throughout Project life time as the need arise.	50,000
3	Monitoring	Backstopping activities	PAA Facilitators, participants.	TMU, SET, PAAs, community	Continuously throughout Project life time	150,000

Annex 5: Stakeholder Consultation during PSSN II Preparation stage

1. Preamble

Introduction:

Consultation was done at community level to beneficiaries and general public, which mainly aimed at; 1) to collect information on the Project that would be taken as key lesson learnt through the implementation of PSSN I, and with those 2) inform the design of PSSN II. The PSSN II Project Preparation Team (PPT) made a site visits to selected PAAs to collect stakeholder views on proposed design elements for the new Project phase. Among the components discussed during the consultation meetings, environmental and social safeguard was one of area identified for feedback as well as input into PSSN design.

Objective

The objective of Stakeholder consultation was to gather relevant information on implementation of the Project which will be used to inform the PSSN II design. During the Stakeholder consultation Process consultation were done to stakeholders to various Project participants, village leaders, and general public at community level.

Methodology:

This information was gathered through Focus Groups Discussions (FGD) and General Assembly meetings with community members, including their leaders, NGOs, CBOs, and affected persons. Discussions focused on potential positive and negative impacts of implementing PSSN I Project and measures to enhancing positive impacts; and strategies/options to minimize and/or mitigate negative impacts. The meetings also focused on key issues for priority during the design of PSSN II, which include the stakeholder engagement strategies and meaningful community participation into Project activities. The Stakeholder Consultation was also made to most vulnerable groups in the Project, which include women-headed households, children, elderly, and disadvantaged communities.

2. Key Issues Discussed During Consultation Meetings

On undertaking Stakeholder consultation, information on key issues was discussed as indicated below:

Meetings with PAAs stakeholders: the meeting with PAA stakeholder was convened to obtain stakeholder views, sharing experience and lessons learnt in the course of Project implementation. Other discussed issues include categories of VGs exist in this area, PAA capacity and gaps in implementing ESMF RPF and VGPF,

and secondary data on social cultural status, including list of NGOs/CBOs working with the communities.

Meetings with village key representatives: The consultation meetings were carried out with village representatives – Village Chairperson, Village Councilors (VCs), Village Executive Officers (VEO) and Community Management Committees (CMCs) of the Project, who shared Project implementation progress and challenges encountered. Subjects for discussion included among other, social cultural characteristics of the community, main source of livelihood, customary consultation methods and gender aspects in consultation. Other issues discussed include access to land and other natural resources, needed improvements for ensuring effective participation and benefits of VG on the Project are safeguarded.

Village assembly meetings: the village assembly gathered feedback from all community members on the implementation of the Project and highlighted areas for improvement during the PSSN II implementation period. During the meeting discussion focused on feedback from the meeting with key representatives and individual opinions on environmental and social aspects of the Project.

3. Stakeholder Consultation Key Findings

A number of key findings were recorded during the stakeholder consultation for PSSN II. Among the most prominent ones include:

(i) Common Consultation and Participation Methods at Community Level

The community members should be consulted through recognized channels of communication depending on the type of the group in focus. For normal community members consultation is done through Village administration. Consultation of people in specified groups can be organized by the Village Chairman, Village Executive Officer (VEO) or the VC members.

The Disadvantaged Communities group, consultation is done through respective community leader; the Hadzabe having *Mkuu wa Kambi* as the leader of the community while the Datoga is through clan leader. When approaching these communities, the cultural community leaders are consulted and informed of intend of having a meeting with entire community. The leader is then call for a meeting by sending a person to each household informing of the meeting. When the community gathers, normally under a special tree, the meeting is convened and an interpreter translates to local language.

For Hadzabe communities, most of the consultations are done in Swahili which is well known to them; meanwhile the Datoga communities an interpreter is necessary for ease understanding.

(ii) Usefulness of community session on advocating social safeguard

Community sessions carried out during every payment time highly promoted the application of social safeguards procedures as it served as the most suitable avenue of disseminating information to beneficiaries on most appropriate use of benefits that may be accrued through received payments. In this connection, most of expected negative social impacts that would result from cash payments such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), incoherent family situations and petty crimes among beneficiaries' households were significantly alleviated. Community sessions also provided guidance on proper use of cash transferred so as enable beneficiary households improve their livelihood.

(iii) Maintenance of cultural values and identity

The VGs in subgroup of Disadvantaged Communities (DisComs) have particular traditions and culture that needs to be preserved to safeguard community values. Among objectives of PSSN implementation include fighting poverty yet safeguarding environmental and social values of the community. Implementation of the Project includes the DisComs, addressing poverty in their communities and conserves tradition and culture. It was observed that the Project did not deny or avert the rights of DisComs practicing cultural activities, hence encouraged them to continue with their activities and at the same time being beneficiaries of the PSSN. This makes the Project accepted in different cultures.

(iv) Land ownership and tenure

With reference to nature of the Program beneficiaries, availability, acquisition and ownership of land has been observed as a challenging issue, especially to subsistent farmers who lack own land, and hunter-gatherer communities which wander in forests looking for food and shelter. Steps has been taken to register specific areas of land which is allocated for hunter-gatherer communities, meanwhile the subsistent farmers continue to rent land for their private farming activities.

(v) Sources of income for economic activities

Subsistence farming and animal keeping are the main source of livelihood in the villages. The project offered an opportunity for the beneficiaries to have incomes which allows participating on the economic activities such as animal keeping, farming, joining savings and credit scheme and starting small business.

(vi) Increase availability of water

Water is a key resource and vital for sustaining life, the implemented PW subproject of construction of water ponds has reducing the shortage of water in the villages because the ponds are used for the different purposes such as domestic and animal use. During the discussions it was revealed that water ponds constructed were largely done in such a way that they do not pose environmental and social risks in the community because bylaws on the water use agreed by the community are followed properly, hence there are no reported cases of water borne diseases.

(vii) Children wellbeing (health, education and nutrition issues)

Challenges on children health, nutrition issues and education are similarly experienced by all Program beneficiaries. Much has been noted as improvement due to efforts made to insist on health and education compliance conditions. Due to limited child caring capacity by elderly, children wellbeing has been a challenging issue as some children are deprived with rights of access to proper health care, education and adequate nutrition.

4. Recommended Actions

It was recommended that the design of PSSN II should work to enhance the Project core values observed to promote community development meanwhile safeguarding environment and social aspects of participants and entire community. It was further recommended that there should be a strengthened technical assistance at PAA level to enable the subproject activities adequately comply with E&S requirements as stipulated in ESMF, RPF and VGPF. During consultation meetings it was also suggested that safeguards tools should be simplified for ease of documentation procedures.

Photos taken at various meetings during the stakeholders engagements



Special Village Assembly Meeting at Kinua Village, Kiteto District, On the Right Ward Councillor Honourable addressing the meeting.



Meeting with Barbaig Communities at Mureru village, Hanang District, on the left a participant gives his opinions

PAA staff met during Stakeholders engagement exercise

i. Kiteto PAA

Sn	NAME	SEX	TITLE	TELEPHONE
1.	Tamim Kamboma	M	District Executive Director	
2.	Philipo Sengela	M	PSSN Coordinator	0784842550
3.	Thomaides Aloyce	M	PSSN Accountant	0682554313
4.	Stephen Mafulu	M	PAA Facilitator	0713673326
5.	Emanuel Makundi	M	PAA Facilitator	0685266914
6.	Dickson Maramoko	M	PAA Facilitator	0784516139
7.	Delila Mlay	F	PAA Facilitator	0787380469
8.	Ismail Said	M	PAA Facilitator	0676471325
9.	Evelyn Mbawilo	F	PAA Facilitator	0756421444
10.	Janeth Paulo	F	PAA Facilitator	0787575779
11.	Rehema Mwinyipembe	F	PAA Facilitator	0756255624
12.	Janeth Kawau	F	PAA Facilitator	9769391137
13.	Kishari Shegella	M	TMO	0713330377

Sn	NAME	SEX	TITLE	TELEPHONE
14.	Tomoy Parkevu	M	Driver	

ii. Hanang PAA

SN	NAME	SEX	TITLE	TELEPHONE
1	Brayson Kibassa	M	DED	
2	Neema Onesmo	F	TMO	0716841906
3	Sabina Sulle	F	PSSNC	0784874296
4	Stephen Yonah	M	Facilitator	0688610060
5	Nelson Frank	M	Facilitator	0746107498
6	Rose Makange	F	Facilitator	0685541956
7	Sauli Msabaha	M	Facilitator	0686512313
8	Gaudensi Vitalisi	M	Facilitator	0785456182
9	Doris Ng'homange	F	DCDO	0784375163
10	Vincent M. Mshana	M	Facilitator	0784869764
11	victoria S. Gelle	F	Facilitator	0783470008
12	Silvan Doita	M	pssna	0685298217
13	Suzan Mrema	F	Facilitator	0755164927
14	Janeth Mollel	F	Facilitator	0767668239
15	Elias Mao	M	Facilitator	0787451492
16	Ramla k. Mang'ola	F	Facilitator	0784691725
17	Philemon Wayimba	M	Facilitator	0784745459

iii. Mbulu PAA

Sn	NAME	SEX	TITLE	TELEPHONE
1.	Moses Nguvava	M	PSSN Coordinator	0784032595
2.	Aniceth Kyaruzi		TMO	
3.	Grace Merus	F	PAA Facilitator	0765898193
4.	Irene Ringo	F	PAA Facilitator	0769663472
5.	Angela Gwangway	F	PAA Facilitator	0693323714
6.	Delvina Moshi	F	PAA Facilitator	0784759767
7.	Patricia Malley	F	PAA Facilitator	0621542956
8.	Matiko Maro	M	PAA Facilitator	0684683647
9.	Ezekiel Assecheck	M	PAA Facilitator	0784346382
10.	Veronica Paskal	F	PAA Facilitator	0789643399
11.	Godwin Kileo	M	PAA Facilitator	0784927449
12.	Emanuel Maro	M	PAA Facilitator	0788661183
13.	Juma Kilimba	M	PAA Facilitator	0784913068

Sn	NAME	SEX	TITLE	TELEPHONE
14.	Kingo Makimbuli	M	PAA Facilitator	0684729666
15.	Albert Mwaulambo	M	PAA Facilitator	0787750077

Annex 6: List of people met during the Stakeholders Consultation for Additional Financing 90

i. Mpwapwa DC

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	WILLIAM MADANYA	WARD CHANCELLOR	0788600308
2	PATRICK NYANGANYA	KISOKWE VILLAGE CHAIR	0714647122
3	THERESIA CAMILIUS	MAZAE WEO	0628591378
4	BENJAMIN KISSIMBA	EXTENSION OFFICER	0654972323
5	CHARLES MOGOILE	KISOKWE VEO	0717727823
6	WILE CHINYELE	LSP	0658215927
7	BAHATI MAGUMULA	PSSNC	0624001885
8	NATHAN CHATILA	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	0712456555
9	ENG.DEODATUS SEGUKE	AGR ENGINEER	0713762036
10	THEODORY D.MULOKOZI	ENV. MANAGEMENT OFFICER	0714144255
11	IRENE G.MAKONDO	PLO	0768872728
12	ANGELINA NEKE	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	0676401382
13	HOSEA SICHONE	TMO	0753899649

ii. Kondoa DC

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	GASPER A. THEMU	EXTENSION OFFICER	0621080390
2	RASHID M. SAID	DEMO	0717090950
3	CLEMENT K. KABENI	DISTRICT FORESTS OFFICER	0657247224
4	HERY . CHRIFORD	PAAF	0676780341
5	JAMES R. GUTTA	PAAF	0653348585
6	BEZAREL J. BUREMO	PSSNA	0752178727
7	Eng. LOINI MERINYO	CIVIL ENGINEER	0754265887
8	SOMEIO A. LIKANE	CDO	0784589949
9	TUMAIN M. YANAI	TMO	0713923823
10	DONALD S. JIDAY	PSSNC	0688604738
11	SAID A. SAIDI	VC	
12	PROSPER J. MCHIRA	VEO	
13	ZAINABU M. BWANA	CMC	

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
14	MAJIDI O. KIMOLO	CMC	
15	ASIA A. KIJUU	CMC	
16	ISANGU S. ALLY	LSP	
17	OMARI I KIMOLO	CMC	
18	ASIA JUMA SALIMU	CMC	
19	IDDI H. NINGA	CMC	
20	SADA S. SWALEHE	CMC	
21	ALLY M MNYOTI	CMC	
22	MARIAMU S. MBARUKU	CMC	
23	ATHUMANI O. ISAKA	CMC	
24	BAKARI R. KUSENTA	CMC	
25	ASHA M. MANTURE	CMC	
16	ASIA JUMA SALIMU	CMC	

iii. Singida DC

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	ADELARD PAUL KIMARIO	DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	0763768863
2	BENITHO G. MZEE	DISTRICT FORESTS OFFICER	0756689805
3	DEOGRATIUS NYAMSHA	DISTRICT ENGINEER	0784407443
4	NAIRATH T. MUSOKE	PSSNA	0754927380
5	SIMITH P. HAULE	TMO SINGIDA DC/MC	0717698188
6	PIYAZIS TINDIKALI	PSSNC	06835414793
7	AMOSI H. MAISU	VILLAGE CHAIRMAN	0754943434
8	ELLA J. MAHUMA	VILLAGE EXC OFFICER	0625905095
9	SALUM O. MJUU	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0686035285
10	THOMAS BAKARI	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0684853662
11	ANNASTELA MWANGU	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0748176448
12	GRACE Z. AMOS	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0742875623
13	MWANAHAMISI SWALEHE	CMC	0753713634
14	SHABANI O. MLULA	CMC	0694410655
15	REHEMA HAJI	CMC	0682886135
16	JENIFA IBRAHIMU	CMC	0686086074
17	FABIANI J. MSASU	LSP	0756315606

iv. IRAMBA DC

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	GELEGE RS KINGU	WEO	0763 780790
2	FLORA KINSHANGA	VILLAGE CHAIR	0683 132793
3	YUSUPH S KINGU	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0757 199782
4	AMANI E NKWELE	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0682 658368
5	CHARLES E KITANDU	MEMBER VILLAGE COUNCIL	0766 405731
6	TATU R MSENGI	CMC	0768 962905
7	ASHA JAMES JUMA	CMC	0784 904845
8	ABEL JACKSON	LSP	0625890009
9	FRIDA W. LWANJI	PSSNC	0756768099
10	ANDREW NGUNI	TMO	0717041668
11	PHANSON KYANDO	SECTOR EXPERT	0755317732
12	EVADOUS HENGA	SECTOR EXPERT	0766253545
13	YOHANA DONDI	SECTOR EXPERT	0787116400
14	MWAMVUA PASCAL	SECTOR EXPERT	0769648881
15	ASMAH MZAVA	PSSN	0653696683