



**Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania in
Adaptation to COVID-19 Project
“Baridi Sokoni”
(P-TZ-A00-016)**

FINAL REPORT
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared by MVIWATA to provide details of stakeholders that are related to the Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania (F3SRT) in Adaptation to COVID-19 referred to as “**Baridi Sokoni**”. As detailed below, SEP details stakeholders and the assessed levels of their interests with the intention of promoting effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties.

In Tanzania, arable land covers approximately 44 million hectares, of which 29.4 million hectares are suitable for irrigation, conducive weather, and ground and surface water provide opportunities for increased agricultural production. However, the majority (65%) of Tanzanians living in rural areas endure widespread poverty. The recent multiple shocks arising from COVID-19, hiked prices of petro-fuels, disruptions in the supply of fertilizers, geo-political conflicts, market disruptions and the ongoing adverse effects of climate change had exacerbated the country’s economic challenges and adversely impacted the food security situation and made smallholder farmers. This situation necessitated *Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania* (MVIWATA), a dedicated Non-Government Organization (NGO) in networking smallholder farmers in Tanzania to apply for funds from Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) to address these challenges.

The Project Development Objective is to increase smallholder farmers’ horticultural productivity. Specifically, the project aims to (i) increase productivity and production of horticulture and food crops; (ii) enhance value addition and marketing of horticultural crops grown by smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth; and (iii) promote technologies to mitigate the impact of climate change on smallholder farming systems.

The project locations are the regions of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, that is, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Njombe and Unguja respectively. In the Njombe Region, the project will benefit four districts: Ludewa, Makete, Njombe, and Wanging’ombe. In the Kilimanjaro Region, it will be implemented in the Same District. Value chain crop to be supported in Njombe is potatoes through processing and marketing, while in Same District, the crop is Ginger.

The beneficiaries of this project are rural smallholder producers (women-55%, men-15% and youth-30%). Of the 10,000 targeted smallholder producers, there will be 7500 potatoes producers from Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Wanging’ombe Districts. In the same district, approximately 2,500 smallholder ginger producers will benefit. Besides, it is anticipated that at least 10 rural small and medium and enterprises (SMEs); 2 local business development service (BDS) providers, at least 1 in each project area and at least 100,000 urban and sub-urban consumers will benefit from the intervention of this project.

MVIWATA is implementing the project using her experienced staff members to form the Project Implementation Team (PIT). The MVIWATA Board of Directors, as the oversight body of the institution, will serve as the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC (with 9 MVIWATA Board Members) will be responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight on the Project. Similarly, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will provide appropriate technical advice to ensure synergy. The PIT will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project. The MVIWATA existing staff members and those to be recruited will make up the PIT; (iv) Benefitting Local Government Authorities (LGAs): these include Same, Ludewa, Makete, Njombe, and Wanging’ombe District Councils. They will provide advice and policy positions on agriculture matters, environment, land use and project construction-based approvals such as issuance of building permits, village authority approvals of land use and development and the MVIWATA Middle and Local Levels Networks will engage with the project activities effectively.

Scope and Objectives: The Scope of this SEP encompasses the activities under the Baridi Sokoni to be implemented in the regions of Morogoro, Njombe and Kilimanjaro.

This Plan aims to assess the level of interest and support of the project by stakeholders; to promote effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties; and to ensure that project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed and addressed in a timely and understandable way.

It also defines a structured, purposeful, and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure of information as per Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 10(OS.10). It significantly considers the diversity and varied interests, values, perceptions and expectations of project stakeholders.

Specifically, this plan aims:

- (i) To identify Project stakeholders, including members of vulnerable groups, their priorities, and concerns,
- (ii) Identify strategies for information sharing and communication to stakeholders as well as consultation of stakeholders in ways that are meaningful and accessible throughout the Project cycle,
- (iii) To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation of the proceedings and strategies for feedback,
- (iv) To maintain and expand the effective, transparent, and responsive grievance mechanism for the Project,
- (v) To develop a strategy for inclusive and meaningful stakeholder participation in the monitoring of project impacts, documenting, reporting and dissemination of results among the different stakeholders,
- (vi) To develop plans to maximize visibility and external communications for the program that considers high risk environment. Certain activities may have lower visibility profiles considering the high-risk environment,
- (vii) To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement to build trust and increase adoption, especially with the targeted beneficiaries

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

This SEP has rigorously identified all stakeholders and analyzed them adequately, considering their interests and power in relation to the Baridi Sokoni project. In line with the OS.10 identified Project Affected Parties (PAPs) are individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, with particular focus being accorded to those directly, positively and/or adversely affected. For the purposes of this Project, it includes immediate beneficiaries - farmers per value chain, village leaders in targeted villages, groups of farmers as per value chain, among others. Other Interested Parties (OIPs) range from national to households. OIPs may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them.

The Identified Interested parties and their roles in Baridi Sokoni

Table 1: Stakeholders and their roles.

Stakeholder	Roles
MVIWATA Management –The Board, TAC, Baridi Sokoni Project Implementation Team (PIT)	To ensure that the project is implemented in line with their Mission and Vision for the development of their members
Tanzania Mainland	
Vice President Office- Environment; the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)-	Custodian of Environmental and social governance in Tanzania. they oversee environmental management in the Tanzania Mainland using the National Environmental Policy statements, Environmental Management Act and her regulations related to pollution, environmental and social impacts studies and clearances;

President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO RALG), Regional Secretariats of Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Njombe; District Councils of Same, Wanging'ombe, Morogoro Rural, Mvomero.	Overseer of the regional and local government systems to ensure that the project Complies with the national policies, legislations and regulations related to agricultural development in rural areas through smallholder farmers in each of these LGAs;
Ministry of Agriculture and her affiliated agencies such as the Agricultural Seeds Agency (ASA), the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI), and the Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA)	Ensure that all agricultural development activities are in line with the agricultural policies; laws and regulations. It is a custodian of agriculture policies, legislations and regulations related to agricultural development; oversee issues of plant health and pests and diseases. Agencies support the meaningful identification of seeds to protect farmers. TARI conducts research and monitors Baridi Sokoni activities to guide them, ensuring that these activities are meaningful and benefit both farmers and the nation. TPHPA has a role in regulating the management of pests and pesticides in the country.
Registrar of NGOs Tanzania Mainland	It is a government official responsible for regulating NGOs in Tanzania, guiding MVIWATA on a regular basis on how to perform in line with the Laws. It has a role in monitoring the regular performance of MVIWATA.
ZANZIBAR	
President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar with two Vice Presidents, that is the First and Second; Ministry of State President's Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments;	Head of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar assisted by two Vice-presidents and the State Ministry for overseeing regional administration and local governments and special departments.
Ministry for Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development Regions and Districts - Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners. Shehia- consult the Sheha.	The regional administration and special departments provides guidance on how to engage with the regions and special department in the implementation of the project; Ministry of Agriculture responsible for matters of agricultural development, irrigation, natural resources and livestock; Lands will provide guidance on land tenure through the Zanzibar Land Commission; Regions and Districts are responsible for development of communities in the regions and districts through the lowest administration, the Shehia through <i>Sheha</i> .

<p>Relevant Agencies - Zanzibar Food and Drugs Authority (ZFDA), Zanzibar Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI). Zanzibar Land Commission; Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC)</p>	<p>Oversee food and drugs business to protect the citizens; ZARI conducts research in agricultural development by assessing the food systems in the country; food safety and research in the areas of agricultural development.</p> <p>Zanzibar land commission – handles land spatial planning and land tenure issues.</p> <p>ZSTC oversee cloves business in Tanzania</p>
<p>Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA).</p>	<p>ZEMA oversees environmental and social management systems in Zanzibar to ensure that all projects implementors abide with the National policies, laws and regulations. ensures environmental management matters by closely monitoring projects proposals to ensure that they do not affect the environment and social situation in Zanzibar;</p>
<p>Development partners and financier and supervisor – The African Development Bank (AfDB), GAFSP;</p>	<p>These have roles of supporting socio-economic development in Tanzania through providing grants and loans to enable national development. AfDB in the context of Baridi Sokoni has a supervisory role of ensuring the MVIWATA implements the project in line with the financial agreements including but not limited to adhering to Policies such as the E&S OSs where engagement of stakeholders is mandatory.</p>

Strategy for the Engagement Process and Disclosure

In this SEP, an approach and strategy for engagement and disclosure of information have been put in place. Channels for communication and information disclosure has been put in place at all levels. Our project has for Tanzania Mainland levels from nation, region, district, wards, villages, hamlets and households. At the local levels, suggested channels include village assembly, village council's meetings.

For Zanzibar, levels start from Nation, Region, District, Shehia to villages with participating farmers. MVIWATA has a dedicated networks at the grass roots levels, farmers aggregated per value chain; media using the MVIWATA FM radio; and notices at the relevant village offices. MVIWATA has been and will continue to disclose information at its websites and through her FM radio. Needs of stakeholders and methods of engagement are detailed in chapter 4

Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement

Resources include this plan that is presented here. Communication tools such as emails, mobile phone calls, interviews mainly direct or through telephone calls or use of emails. Budget and resources are in place as we MVWATA has a fleet of vehicles for follow up. Besides, Baridi Sokoni has a budget that

is agile to facilitate the implementation. Other resources are ensuring inclusivity, conflict resolution and strengthening relationships among stakeholders.

Responsibilities include identification of stakeholders, analyzing their needs and influence and power; there will be a communication strategy; monitoring and reporting on engagement approaches. MVIWATA has a well-established Team with officials that have been facilitating activities in various areas in Tanzania – these will be assigned facilitation tasks to ensure that the project is implemented as planned and that stakeholders are all well informed and engaged.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

MVIWATA will ensure that there is a two-way communication avenue, such as community meetings, designated feedback focal points or committees, written correspondence and focus group discussions, will also accommodate based on community consultations with various stakeholders.

Through MVIWATA well-established network from grassroot where focal persons work and have adequate indigenous spatial knowledge on matters that affect communities.

There will be a register whereby any person with a complainant will provide personal information for direct follow-up. Where there is a anonymity in reporting then opportunity for this will be given. All submission will be documented, assessed, tracked, and resolved in accordance with the MVIWATA operation policy and the AfDB Policy. MVIWATA FM radio 106.7 instrumental for broad advocacy. It is planned that Village Leaders esp. Village Executive Officer/Shehia will be recording and keeping the register. The GRM will also recognize and be sensitive on Gender and SEA/SH Cases with considerations to protect and support survivors. The mechanism offers confidential reporting options, allowing individuals to raise concerns without disclosing their identity if they choose.

There will be ***grievance mechanism for workers*** as our project entails construction activities to be executed in more than seven locations. There will be workers of different categories (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) who will be employed by either the contractor or through a procurement method to be determined. Workers will be informed of this grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use. The contractor/force account will have to put in place code of conduct for his/her workers in locations where they will work.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

This SEP has provided an approach for closely monitoring, evaluation and reporting all issues as pertain to the design and implementation of Baridi Sokoni. Baridi Sokoni Management will ensure that information is provided to all stakeholders at all levels and that all queries associated with the project are addressed and responded to without delays by using the well-established Networks of farmers.

The PIT through its well-established networks will monitor the implementation of the SEP so as to ensure effectiveness, quality and relevance. Issues to be monitored such as process/outputs; outcomes and reporting will be done according.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Aggregation Centres
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASA	Agricultural Seeds Agency
DC	District Council
F3RST	Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania
FCRM	Inclusive Feedback, Complaints, and Response Mechanisms
GAISP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LGA	Local Government Authority
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-government organizations
OIP	Other Interested Parties
OS	E&S Operation Safeguard
PAP	Project Affected Parties
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PoRALG	President Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SME	small and medium and enterprises
	Technical Advisory
TAC	Committee
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
TARI	Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute
ToC	theory of change
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority

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1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared by MVIWATA to provide details of stakeholders that are related to Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania (F3SRT) in Adaptation to COVID-19 referred to as “**Baridi Sokoni**”. As detailed below, SEP details stakeholders and the assessed levels of their interests with the intention of promoting effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties.

In Tanzania, arable land covering approximately 44 million hectares of which 29.4 million hectares are suitable for irrigation, conducive weather, and ground and surface water provide opportunities for increased agricultural production. However, the majority (65%) of Tanzanians living in rural areas endure widespread poverty. The recent multiple shocks arising from COVID-19, hiked prices of petro-fuels, disruptions in the supply of fertilizers, geo-political conflicts, market disruptions and the ongoing adverse effects of climate change had exacerbated the country’s economic challenges and adversely impacted the food security situation and made smallholder farmers. This situation necessitated *Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania* (MVIWATA), a dedicated Non-Government Organization (NGO) in networking smallholder farmers in Tanzania to apply for funds from Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) to address these challenges.

1.2 Brief Project Description

The Improvement of Food Systems Supply Services in Rural Tanzania (F3SRT) in Adaptation to COVID-19 referred to as “**Baridi Sokoni**” is a project that is executed by MVIWATA to scale up the FSSP by implementing components and activities under support and supervision of the African Development Bank (AfDB).

1.2.1 Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective is to increase smallholder farmers’ horticultural productivity. Specifically, the project aims to (i) increase productivity and production of horticulture and food crops; (ii) enhance value addition and marketing of horticultural crops grown by smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth; and (iii) promote technologies to mitigate the impact of climate change on smallholder farming systems.

The development model or theory of change (TOC) of this project is improved extension services will improve adoption rate of improved technologies and ultimately lead to increased production and productivity. Also, improved farmers’ institutional capacity, value addition, marketing efficiency, supply services on horticultural produce value chains will increase profitability on horticultural crops, and thus, sustainable household incomes. In totality, the combined effects of increased production, productivity and household income will enhance availability, accessibility and affordability of food at household level, and ultimately mitigate the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and other calamities (AfDB, 2022).

1.2.2 Project Components

The Project has three components (i) Scaling up production and productivity; (ii) Strengthening value addition and marketing; and (iii) management and coordination of the project.

Component 1: Increase productivity and sustainable production of potatoes and ginger for improving nutritional and food security at household, local and national levels

Activities

- (i) Improvement of potato and ginger husbandry and climate-change adaptation management strategies at farm and landscape level through group learning in farmer field schools and on-farm action-oriented and gender-based training. This will be complemented with supporting

efficient provision of timely, adequate and appropriate advisory services by linking the producers to the agricultural research centres and to the national extension services.

- (ii) Provision of direct support for identified production constraints including establishing appropriate, low-cost irrigation infrastructure for supporting off-season production and increase productivity; creation of seed banking system to increase reliability of planting materials¹
- (iii) On-farm post-harvest management interventions; trainings, establishing collective on-farm quality centres (for cleaning, sorting and grading); provision of appropriate containers for improving the shelf life of potatoes and handling conditions from farm to markets.

Component 2: Improve market access of round potatoes and ginger for increasing household income and local government revenue from potato and ginger trade

Activities

- (i) Construct and operate potatoes processing plant in Njombe Region– this will be of a low-cost state of the art using appropriate technology for cleaning, sorting, grading, weighing, packing and cold-storing of potatoes for domestic and regional markets;
- (ii) Undertake product development interventions including branding taking into account uniqueness of products and regions, promotion and marketing;
- (iii) Linking smallholder producers to business development and financial services including the use of innovative revolving fund to support emerging rural enterprises;
- (iv) Linking potatoes and ginger producers to an E-marketing platform established under “**Baridi Sokoni**” project.

Component 3: Increased Capability of MVIWATA and its members to manage shocks through capacity development and increased investment in sustainable food systems.

Activities

- (i) Strengthening organizational, operational, managerial and technical capacities of potatoes and ginger producers’ groups and MVIWATA as the PO.
- (ii) Monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- (iii) Policy advocacy actions on potatoes and ginger value chains;
- (iv) Project management activities.

Summary of Specific Activities

Tanzania Mainland

- (i) Kilimanjaro Region - Same District - ginger production and productivity by linking the marketing into digital platform;
- (ii) Njombe Region – Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Wanging’ombe Districts- construction of a small potatoes processing plant for value addition;
- (iii) Morogoro Region- Morogoro District Council - Rehabilitation of the Trading Centres at Tandai and Tawa Villages; Construction of Four Aggregation Centres (AC) in the Villages of Lungeni; Kisalawe, Kifindike and Mtombozi villages; Morogoro Municipal Council - Construction of Market Centres at Nanenane Ground. Mvomero District Council - Rehabilitation of AC Structures

Zanzibar

In Zanzibar the planned activities support the processing of Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Black pepper and tomato. Other activities will include facilitation of acquisition of critical agricultural inputs to increase the production and productivity of vegetables and spices; train about 10,000 small holder

¹ <https://www.mviwata.or.tz/minimizing-loss-of-potato-seeds-through-improved-potato-seeds-storage-facilities-for-smallholder-farmers-an-initiative-facilitated-by-mviwata-in-njombe-region/>

farmers (at least 30% women): on-farm training and application of technology; (ii) Facilitate knowledge exchanges on best practices and address critical post-production constraints, including handling and storage of farm produce; (iii) support to village land development and field expansion; and (iv) facilitate acquisition of suitable seeds, particularly of tomatoes based on the market needs and agro-ecological requirements.

1.2.3 Project Locations and Beneficiaries

(a) Locations

Tanzania Mainland

Project locations in terms of regions are Morogoro- districts of Morogoro and Mvomero Districts Councils; Kilimanjaro will cover the district of Same focusing on ginger production; and Njombe – covering the districts of Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Wanging’ombe. In Njombe the value chain to be supported will be potatoes through processing and marketing.

Beneficiaries

In each of these locations, the primary target group of beneficiaries are rural smallholder producers (women-55%, men-15% and youth-30%). Of the 10,000 targeted smallholder producers, there will be 7500 potatoes producers from Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Wanging’ombe Districts. In Same District, about 2500 smallholder producers in ginger growers will benefit. Besides, it is anticipated that at least 10 rural small and medium and enterprises (SMEs); 2 local business development service (BDS) providers, at least 1 in each project area and at least 100,000 urban and sub-urban consumers will benefit from the intervention of this project.

Zanzibar

Locations will be in Unguja Region in the two Districts of Kaskazini ‘A’ and Kaskazini ‘B’2. Value chain crops to be developed in Kaskazini ‘B’ are Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Black pepper while in Kaskazini ‘A’ they are Cloves and Tomatoes, Cinnamon, Ginger and Black pepper. Specific Shehia and villages are to be identified as per distribution of local farmers.

Beneficiaries

In each of these locations, the primary target group of beneficiaries are rural smallholder famers that produce the targeted value chain (women-55%, men-15% and youth-30%). The targeted numbers varies as some farmers do not stay in the locality.

1.3 Institutional Arrangements

As per Project Appraisal Report,2024, the Project Implementation entity (PIE) is MVIWATA, which will use her experienced staff members to from the Project Implementation Team (PIT). The MVIWATA Board of Directors, as an oversight body of the institution, will be the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

The PSC (with 9 MVIWATA Board Members) will be responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight on the Project. Similarly, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will provide appropriate technical advice to ensure synergy. The PIT will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project. MVIWATA existing staff members and others to be recruited will make up the PIT;.

Participating Local Government Authorities (LGAs): for Tanzania Mainland as described these are Same and Ludewa, Makete, Njombe and Wanging’ombe District Councils. In Zanzibar the Districts of *Kaskazini “A”* and *Kaskazini “B”* including their local villages. MVIWATA has representatives in Zanzibar through which networks of farmers per value chain is on the ground to facilitate smooth implementation of the project. They will provide advises and policy positions on agriculture matters, environment, land use and project construction-based approvals such as issuance of building permits,

village authority approvals of land use and development and the MVIWATA Middle and Local Levels Networks will engage with the project activities effectively.

1.4 Objective and Scope of SEP

1.4.1 Scope

This plan is limited to the activities under the Baridi Sokoni to be implemented in the regions of Morogoro, Njombe and Kilimanjaro.

1.4.2 Objectives

This Plan aims to assess the level of interest and support of the project by stakeholders; to promote effective and inclusive engagement with all project-affected parties; and to ensure that project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed and addressed in a timely and understandable way. It also defines a structured, purposeful, and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure of information as per the Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 10(OS.10). It significantly considers the diversity and varied interests, values, perceptions and expectations of project stakeholders.

Specifically, this plan aims:

- (i) To identify Project stakeholders, including members of vulnerable groups, their priorities, and concerns,
- (ii) Identify strategies for information sharing and communication to stakeholders as well as consultation of stakeholders in ways that are meaningful and accessible throughout the Project cycle,
- (iii) To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation of the proceedings and strategies for feedback,
- (iv) To maintain and expand the effective, transparent, and responsive grievance mechanism for the Project,
- (v) To develop a strategy for inclusive and meaningful stakeholder participation in the monitoring of project impacts, documenting, reporting and dissemination of results among the different stakeholders,
- (vi) To develop plans to maximize visibility and external communications for the program that considers high risk environment. Certain activities may have lower visibility profiles considering the high-risk environment,
- (vii) To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement to build trust and increase adoption, especially with the targeted beneficiaries

1.5 Structure of SEP

This plan is structured into six chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Introduction and Project Description

Chapter Two: Relevant National and International Policies and Legislation

Chapter Three: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Chapter Four: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Chapter Five: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Chapter Six: Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting

2. RELEVANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

2.1 AN OVERVIEW

This chapter provides policy, legal, administrative and institutional framework for the management of environmental and social aspects in relation to the proposed project Tanzania and Zanzibar. Section 2.2 presents details for Tanzania Mainland while section 2.3 is for Zanzibar. Also, the AfDB Integrated Safeguards Systems (ISS) crafted under Safeguards and Sustainability Series. New AfDB E&S Ops though was not in use during the appraisal of this project can be referred to.

2.2 TANZANIA MAINLAND

Here National Policies, legal and institutional framework that apply in the Tanzania Mainland are presented. Besides, there are Legislations, regulations and guidelines on environmental and social issues relevant to sub-projects under the FSSP. Below we present some of the policies, laws and regulations that are relevant to the management of activities under this project.

2.2.1 Relevant Policy Framework

Table 2 presents in summary relevant policies and their relevant statements related to this project. In each of these policies, an emphasis has been made on ensuring meaningful engagement of stakeholders particularly those likely to be affected by the activities of the project.

Table 2: *Tanzania Mainland Relevant National Policies*

S/N	Policy	Relevant Provisions
1.	National Agriculture Policy, 2013	This policy is an exhaustive document that list different challenges facing the sector in the country; gives policy options and institutional framework to tackle each of the identified challenges. revolves around the goals of developing 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. The implementor of this project has closely use it in implementing this project.
2.	National Environment Policy, 2021	This is framework for mainstreaming environmental considerations in decision-making in Tanzania. It aims to ensure sustainable and equitable use of resources without degrading the environment or risking health or safety; to prevent and control degradation of land, water, vegetation, and air which constitute the essential life support systems; to conserve and enhance natural and man-made heritage, including the biological diversity of the unique ecosystems of Tanzania. It puts in place laws and regulations that environmental management in Tanzania. The policy provides statements that have been operationalized through enactment of laws and regulations to guide

		development projects that are likely to impact the environment.
3.	National Land Policy, 1995 version 2023	<p>This policy focuses on rural residents through promoting land-based investments and sustainable land use practices. It stresses protecting the environment and natural ecosystem from pollution; degradation and physical destruction.</p> <p>It promotes sustainable land-based investments, considering both environmental and human rights. Baridi Sokoni as a project has to be guided by this policy to ensure that beneficiaries of this project follow requirements of this policy as translated in various legislations.</p>
4.	Construction Industry Policy, 2002	<p>Among the major objectives of the policy, which support sustainable construction include: to promote application of cost effective and innovative technologies and practices to support socio-economic development activities such as road-works, water supply, sanitation, shelter delivery and income generating activities and to ensure application of practices, technologies and products which are not harmful to both the environment and human health. The implementation of this project will make use of cost effective and environmentally friendly technologies to minimize wastage of resources specially building materials, water and energy.</p>
5.	National Gender Policy, 1999	<p>The key objective of the policy is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender sensitive plans and strategies in all sectors and institutions are developed. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it puts emphasis on gender equality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role-played by each member of the society. This project shall also ensure that women will be adequately involved at all levels of project implementation.</p>
6.	National Strategy on Climate Change, 2012	<p>National Strategy on Climate Change for the United Republic of Tanzania, 2012 focuses on enhancing climate resilience in Tanzania while reducing vulnerability on natural and social systems. This can be attained by establishing efficient and effective mechanism to address climate change adaption and achieve sustainable national development through mitigation actions with enhanced international cooperation. The strategy objectives among others</p>

		include building the capacity for Tanzania to adapt to climate change impacts, and also enhancing resilience of ecosystems to the challenges posed by climate change.
7.	Small, Medium Enterprise Development Policy 2003	This policy specifically acknowledged the special role of SMEs in the context of Tanzania industrialization. It aimed to address the constraints to industrialization and to tap the full potential of Tanzania's SME sector. The policy had a beneficial impact on SME performance, but many constraints it aimed to address still exist to this day.
8.	Tanzania Integrated Industrial Development Strategy 2025	Formulated and adopted in 2010 with a view to provide concrete strategies to implement SIDP 2020 and build a competitive industry by putting in place a competitive business environment. The strategy was adopted four years after the SIDP 2020 has been created, to promote the efforts of achieving the SIDP goal of bringing an economy to a state of accelerating industrialization and to provide concrete strategies to implement SIDP 2020. The strategy target six sub-sectors: agro-processing, textiles, leather, fertilizer and chemicals, light machinery and iron and steel.
9.	Tanzania Vision 2025	Is for Tanzania to develop a strong, diversified resilient and competitive economy which can effectively cope with the challenges of development and which can also easily and confidently adapt to the changing market and technological conditions in the regional and global economy.
10.	Agriculture Master Plan 2050	This Instrument is vital in the context of this project as provides directions in agriculture inputs delivery and management at large; Regular review of this instrument is suggested as relevant.
	Kilimo Kwanza Policy,2009	It emphasizes industrialization to address the needs of agricultural producers. Industrialization is considered to lead to both increased supply of fertilizers and agricultural machinery and improved seeds as well as adding value to agricultural produce.
11.	National Trade Policy 2003(Edition 2023) ²	This policy builds on the National Trade Policy of 2003. It is vehicle for accelerating the socio-economic transformation envisaged in Tanzania Development Vision,2025 (ending now). This policy handles constraints in trade so as to promote sustainable trade growth that results into sustained increase in trade economy in Tanzania.

² [sw-1722423611-National Trade Policy 2003 Edition 2023_compressed.pdf](#) accessed on 8th February,2025.

		TAISP will be guided by this commitment of this policy in efficient importation of seeds and fertilizers. With this policy there are good environment for enabling the implementation of the activities under this project as they entail international trading practices.
12.	National Water Policy of 2002	It emphasizes sustainable utilization of water resources including protection of accidental pollution of water sources. Protection of riparian biodiversity, wetland systems, and the freshwater-seawater balance in deltas and estuaries. It has put in place Water basin offices to ensure sustainable water rights.
13.	Mini-Tiger Plan 2020	In 2005 the government created the Tanzania Mini-Tiger Plan 2020 to fast-track the implementation of Vision 2025, by imitating the Asian Tigers model in Tanzania. The Mini-Tiger Plan emphasizes the introduction of Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones.

Source: Consultant from Various Reports,2025

2.2.2 Legal Framework

This plan will closely abide to the provisions of the legislations so as to ensure that Baridi Sokoni is implemented smoothly. The relevant legislations and regulations are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Critical Legislations for Baridi Sokoni Implementation in Tanzania

S/N	Law/Regulations	Legal Requirements
1.	The Environmental Management Act (Cap.191), 2004	The act is a framework environmental law which provides for legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in the country. It provides institutional roles and responsibilities with regard to environment management; environment impact assessments; strategic environmental assessment; pollution prevention and control; waste management; environmental standards. It has various regulations and screening procedure for all categories of projects. The Act has Regulations relevant to industrial establishment such as EIA and Audit Regulations 2005, EIA and Audit Amendment Regulations 2018, Bio-safety Regulations 2009; Waste Management Regulations 2009; Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations 2009; Solid Waste Management Regulations 2009; Environmental Inspectors Regulations, 2011; and Hazardous Waste Management regulations, 2009. This law and her regulations will be used in the management of the FSSP.

2.	Agriculture Sector Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, 2013	<p>These were prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture as a compliance requirement of EMA, 2004 for each sector to have specific guidelines.</p> <p>It aimed to provide to agricultural projects developers and other stakeholders engaged in the sector to ensure that they formulate and implement sound projects that reduce adverse environmental, social and health impacts. Farmers in the targeted value chain under FSSP will have to abide to these guidelines to ensure they harvest healthy products. It proposes ESMP for handling agro based impacts per phases.</p>
	Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982	<p>This law establishes the local government authorities in Tanzania. FSSP will be implemented in the jurisdiction of Districts Councils (DC) such as Mvomero, Morogoro DC, Wanging'ombe and those in Zanzibar. As such all guidance such as permissions, agro-based information, identification of genuine workers, health services, security, in relation to project implementation will be accessed from leaders of these authorities. There are Departments responsible for agriculture, cooperatives, environment, land, works etc. These have authorities and guidance related to engagement with farmers.</p>
	Water Resources Management Act, 2009	<p>The law was enacted to govern management of water resources in Tanzania mainland. It requires any development project within a water basin to be authorized by the respective water basin officer to abstract water. It also protects water sources from pollution by prohibiting unauthorized discharges into water bodies. It puts in place Water Basin Offices where a project promoter can apply for water use rights such as abstraction. FSSP activities related to productivity improvement means more water consumption.</p>
	Land Use Planning Act, 2007(Cap 116)	<p>This law replaced the National Land Use Planning Commission Act, 1984. The former law established the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) with the aim of facilitating effective planning and management of land use planning in Tanzania. Some of the responsibilities of the NLUPC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate, advise and inspect all sectors on common standards and advise the minister to set acceptable standards to oversee the planning and development of towns and villages; • Assist all land use planning authorities and prepare land use planning, monitor its implementation and evaluate it regularly. • Coordinate all activities of all agencies involved in land use planning matters and serve as a

		<p>means of communication between these Institutions and the Government;</p> <p>FSSP will have to ensure that horticultural activities are done in areas designated for the use.</p>
	Employment and Labour Relations Act No 6 of 2004	<p>The Act provides broad protection against discrimination. It requires that employers promote equal opportunity in employment and strive to eliminate discrimination in any employment policy or practice". It prohibits direct or indirect discrimination by employers, trade unions and employers' associations on a number of grounds, including gender, pregnancy, marital status or family responsibility, disability HIV/AIDS and age. Harassment of an employee on any of these grounds is equally prohibited. The Act also requires employers to take "positive steps" to guarantee women and men the right to a safe and healthy environment. Should the FSSP Implementer decide to employ anyone in the implementation of this project, then the provisions of this law will have to be followed.</p>
	Village Land Act No.5, 1999	<p>The law provides a procedure for determining land ownership within villages. Within villages, there are areas categorised by villages as hazardous, such as wetlands, land within 60 meters from the highest water marks of water bodies, village forests, water catchment, etc. FSSP Implementer will consult Village Councils for clarifications on issues related to land use at the village.</p>
	The Plant Protection Act No.13 of 1997	<p>It prevents the introduction and spread of harmful organisms, to ensure sustainable plant and environmental protection, to control the importation and use of plant protection substances, to regulate export and imports of plants and plant products and ensure the fulfilment of international commitments, to entrust all plant protection regulatory functions to the Government, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith. FSSP will have to comply with the provision of this law.</p>
	The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003	<p>The law requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers in order to safeguard their health and ensure safety at the workplace. The employers need to perform medical examinations to determine fitness before engaging employees. Employers must also ensure that the equipment used by employees is safe and shall also provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as appropriate.</p> <p>Whoever that will be engaged with FSSP activities will have to adhere to the provisions of this law. During implementation of FSSP any contractor or a group of</p>

		local contractors through Force Account will be required to strictly adhere to this law to ensure that no accident or fatality occur.
	Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act of 2003	This Act introduces measures for the control of production, importation, exportation, transportation, storage, handling and placing on the market of industrial or consumer chemicals or chemical products and provides for the carrying out of such control. It empowers the Chief Government Chemist to oversee registration of all chemicals in Tanzania. The FSSP may entail activities and processes that may require use of chemicals of different types during the processing of agro-products. The Proponent to this project will have to consult the relevant authority especially the Office of the Chief Government Chemist for guidance.
	Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 and its amendments of 2018	These regulations are made under EMA, 2004. They provide procedures and requirements for undertaking Environmental and Social Assessment (ESIA) for different types of projects. They also provide screening criteria for various projects including those that require full ESIA studies and those that do not. Though not categorized already, Baridi Sokoni sub-projects are ones that require registration only.
	Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations, 2009	These regulations provide categories of controllable wastes and a list of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. In relation to Baridi Sokoni, there will be a need to review the list and determine if there will be waste as a result of improving productivity. MVIWATA will have to abide to these regulations.

2.2.3 Administrative and Institutional Framework of ESMP

As per Project Concept Note the institutions to engage in the implementation of this project are summarised below:

- *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* –will comprise of 9 MVIWATA Board Members – tasks to provide the strategic guidance and oversight on the Project.
- *Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)* – this will advise the project on technical areas and ensure synergy.
- *Project Implementation Entity (PIE)* is MVIWATA which will use her staff members to form the Project Implementation Team (PIT). PIT will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project. MVIWATA existing staff members and others to be recruited will make up the PIT.
- *Participating Local Government Authorities (LGAs)*: these will provide advises and policy positions on agriculture matters, environment, land use and project construction-based approvals such as issuance of building permits, village authority approvals of land use and development. The LGAs are Morogoro, Mvomero, Wanging'ombe, Kaskazini Unguja A and Kaskazini Unguja B. Middle and Local levels Networks formed by MVIWATA will engage with the project effectively.

Implementation of the Framework ESMP

This will be done by the PIT to be established within the PIE. The roles and responsibilities of each member in the PIT as presented below:

- *Project Coordinator* will lead the PIT to ensure all project activities are implemented as planned. Ensure development of sub-project specific ESMPs by facilitating the process through funding, field visits. Liase with regional coordinators on all issues related to environmental and social safeguards by facilitating the ESSS-PIE
- *Project Accountant (PA-PIE)* responsible for all financial management matters by keeping proper accounts on finance, expenditure by abiding to the AfDB financial management rules and those of the Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar,
- *Agronomist* –will advise on agriculture and business focusing on the selected crop value chain in this project.
- *Value Chain and Marketing Officer (VCMO-PIE)*-follow up and sensitization on value chain for the targeted crops and marketing of the same after processing.
- *Regional Coordinators (RCs)* for Njombe, Morogoro and Kaskazini Unguja –guide implementation of the planned activities in their respective regions.
- *Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist (ESSS-PIE)* ensure compliance to the Tanzania and Zanzibar laws, regulations and AfDB policies on environment and social matters as per risk levels. Will facilitate environmental clearance with the NEMC and ZEMA through preparing recommended environmental instruments, sites verification visits and follow up for approvals;
- *Procurement specialist (PS-PIE)*-ensure procurement of goods and services are done according to the policies of the Bank and those established by the PIE; the Governments of Tanzania and Zanzibar;
- *Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E- PIE)*-monitor implementation of the project by collecting data on progress made, expenditure, indicators based on the log-frame and theory of change for the project. The Project M&E Plan that is aligned with the Bank's Results Measurement Framework and the M&E framework for ASDPII will be used to ensure that everything is recorded and reported accordingly.

The Matrix of roles and Responsibilities for the project is presented as **Annex 5**

2.3 TANZANIA - ZANZIBAR

2.3.1 Policies and Legal Framework

Table 4 presents relevant policies and legal framework in relation to the project.

Table 4: Key Policies and Laws Relating to Environmental Management in Zanzibar

Policy	Key Elements	Relevance in the Project
Zanzibar Development vision 2050	It provides development agenda for Zanzibar aiming at improving economic growth. It emphasizes economic transformation, human capital and social services, governance and resilience and infrastructure linkages.	Baridi Sokoni is based on this policy and will guide implementation
Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013	It provides framework for protection, conservation, restoration and management of resources to avoid destruction for sustainability.	Baridi Sokoni will ensure that the activities implemented are in line with the

		requirements of the policy.
The Energy Sector Policy,2009	It recognizes the modern and secure access to clean forms of energy to sustain the development of the economy.	Baridi Sokoni sub-projects need energy to for them to be sustainable in processing of fresh food such as tomatoes.
Zanzibar Forest Policy 2012 (revised)	The Policy continues to recognize the important role of forests in the maintenance of the environment, the provision of forestry products and the protection of watersheds and biodiversity, and climate change issues.	Baridi Sokoni will ensure that productivity that is promoted under the project does not affect forestry areas
Zanzibar Water Policy,2004	The policy emphasizes the achieving resources efficiency and sustainability as well as facilitating sustainable use of water in urban and rural areas of Zanzibar. It recognizes ground water as a primary source of water in Unguja and Pemba.	Baridi Sokoni crop value chain especially tomatoes production uses water for irrigation hence controlling over abstraction of underground water will be monitored.
Zanzibar Agricultural Policy	The policy recognizes that environmental protection is a prerequisite management tool for maximum achievement of sustainable agricultural production. It states that the Government would establish a special unit to co-ordinate proper mainstreaming of environmental norms into agricultural development activities.	Baridi Sokoni will comply according with the provision of this policy.
Local Government Policy, Zanzibar	The policy recognizes essential linkages between the local communities and environmental protection and ensures sustainable use of the country's limited carrying capacity in the exploitation of natural resources. The policy outlines the roles and mandate of local authority and community relating to the protection and conservation of environment and natural resources.	Local Authorities, Zanzibar
Plant Protection Act 1997, Zanzibar	It prohibits importation of any plant material, pests, beneficial organism or soil into Zanzibar except under the	Baridi Sokoni will follow the law provisions in supply of agricultural inputs

	provisions provided by the act and the entry points declared by the act.	
Food Security and Nutrition Policy (2008),	It provides government commitments on the issue of security of food and nutrition among Zanzibaris.	Baridi Sokoni activities are in line with the provisions of this policy.
The Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, no 3 of 2015	Establishes the main part of the legal and regulatory framework.	Baridi Sokoni will comply to the provision of the law in the environmental clearance process for sub-project to be developed in Zanzibar
Zanzibar Land Acts, Land Tenure (Amendment) Act (2003)	They provide legal requirement for land ownership in Zanzibar	Baridi Sokoni deals with small farmers who complain much about land ownership of farms that they use.
The Occupational Safety and Health Act No.8, 2005,	The law provides legal requirements related to working place, safety and health through use appropriate personal protective equipments etc, etc	Baridi Sokoni will have workers and farmers who may be required to use appropriate safety gears while using chemicals in farms.
Zanzibar Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures(regulations,2002),	They provide regulations guiding environmental assessment in Zanzibar hence enabling investors and project proponents to comply with the regulations.	Baridi Sokoni through the PIE will ensure that provided procedures are followed adequately while preparing sub-project specific assessment and ESMPs.
Regional Administration Act,2014 and local Government Act No 7/2014	It puts in place functionality of the Regional, District, and Shehia Government administrators. All matters related to social, economic, and environmental governance from top to grassroots are elaborated.	Baridi Sokoni through PIE will collaborate closely with these institutions and this was done during the preparation of this report

Source: various sources.

2.3.2 Administrative and Institutional Framework

As per Project Concept Note the institutions to engage in the implementation of this project are summarised below:

- *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* –will comprise of 9 MVIWATA Board Members – tasks to provide the strategic guidance and oversight on the Project.
- *Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)* – this will advise the project on technical areas and ensure synergy.
- *Project Implementation Entity (PIE)* is MVIWATA which will use her staff members to form the Project Implementation Team (PIT). PIT will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the project. MVIWATA existing staff members and others to be recruited will make up the PIT.
- *Participating Districts in Zanzibar* these will provide advises and policy positions on agriculture matters, environment, and land use and project construction-based approvals such as issuance of building permits, village authority approvals of land use and development. These are Kaskazini Unguja A and Kaskazini Unguja B. Middle and Local levels Networks formed by MVIWATA will engage with the project effectively.

Implementation of the Framework ESMP

This will be done by the PIT to be established within the PIE. The roles and responsibilities of each member in the PIT as presented below:

- *Project Coordinator* will lead the PIT to ensure all project activities are implemented as planned. Ensure development of sub-project specific ESMPs by facilitating the process through funding, field visits. Liaise with regional coordinators on all issues related to environmental and social safeguards by facilitating the ESSS-PIE
- *Project Accountant (PA-PIE)* responsible for all financial management matters by keeping proper accounts on finance, expenditure by abiding to the AfDB financial management rules and those of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar,
- *Agronomist* –will advise on agriculture and business focusing on the selected crop value chain in this project.
- *Value Chain and Marketing Officer (VCMO-PIE)*-follow up and sensitization on value chain for the targeted crops and marketing of the same after processing.
- *Regional Coordinator for Kaskazini Unguja* –guide implementation of the planned activities in their respective regions.
- *Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist (ESSS-PIE)* ensure compliance to the Zanzibar laws, regulations and AfDB policies on environment and social matters as per risk levels. Will facilitate environmental clearance with ZEMA through preparing recommended environmental instruments, sites verification visits and follow up for approvals;
- *Procurement specialist (PS-PIE)*-ensure procurement of goods and services are done according to the policies of the Bank and those established by the PIE; the Governments of Zanzibar;
- *Monitoring and Evaluation specialist (M&E- PIE)*-monitor implementation of the project by collecting data on progress made, expenditure, indicators based on the log-frame and theory of change for the project. The Project M&E Plan that is aligned with the Bank's Results Measurement Framework and the M&E framework for ASDPII will be used to ensure that everything is recorded and reported accordingly.

2.4 International Conventions

Tanzania is a party to many international agreements on Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone layer protection, Marine Life Conservation, wetlands etc. Examples are:

- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989);
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris (1972);
- Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, and their Destruction, London (1972);
- Convention on Biological Diversity Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1973);
- Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes Within Africa, Bamako, Mali (1991);
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification particularly in Africa (1994);
- Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1994);
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987);
- Phyto-sanitary Convention for Africa, Kinshasa (1967) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982);
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted in May, 1992 signed by Tanzania on 12 June, 1992, ratified by Tanzania on 1 March 1996
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987. Acceded to by Tanzania on 16 April 1993
- Ramsar convention on Wetlands (1971)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)

2.5 AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System

According to the FSSP Concept Note and the Project Appraisal Report for Baridi Sokoni this project poses low to moderate environmental and social risks and impacts. It will trigger three Operational Safeguards³. This project has been classified as Category 2 in terms of Environmental and Social risk. This project will not entail Involuntary Resettlement that can result in the acquisition of land for Project implementation.

Table 5 presents the operational safeguards that will trigger during the implementation of the proposed Baridi Sokoni in Tanzania. Reasons or descriptions for decisions are also presented.

Table 5: Applicable AfDB's Operational Safeguards Policies in the Baridi Sokoni in Tanzania

Operational Safeguards (OS)	Triggered?	Description
OS.1: Environmental and Social Assessment.	YES	FSSP through initiatives to improve productivity in the crop value chains is likely to cause environmental and social impacts that will need mitigations. Site Specific ESMPs will be required once sites have been identified.
OS.2: Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation.	No	No land take will be required.
OS3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	YES	Baridi Sokoni will implement activities in different environmental setting such as valleys, near water sources and critical habitats.
OS.4: Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency.	YES	The residual impacts of activities under Baridi Sokoni may have the potential impacts to the surrounding environment and health if applicable environmental standards are not met during the phases of the Baridi Sokoni.
OS.5: Labour conditions, health and safety.	YES	Baridi Sokoni will have activities requiring recruitments of temporary workers, skilled and semi-skilled. Therefore, compliance to occupational, health and safety issues is critical to the project.

Source: Adopted from FSSP Concept Note and Amendments, 2025

On Climate Change and Green Growth –this project has been screened and classified as Category 2 on the Bank's climate safeguards system. This, meaning it is moderately vulnerable to climate risk. Main climate risks include reduced rainfall, delayed and changing rainy seasons and crop pests and diseases, all of which may reduce productivity of the selected crops.

³The three operational safeguards are (i) OS1 E&S Assessment; (ii) OS4: Pollution Prevention and Control, Hazardous Materials; and (iii) OS5: Labour Conditions, Health and Safety.

2.6 Comparing AfDB Policies, Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

Table 6 shows the comparison of policies between the AfDB's Policies and those of Tanzania and Zanzibar. There is no significant difference among the policies and laws enforceable by AfDB, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar is as far as this project is concerned.

Table 6: Relationship of Policies among AfDB's Policies Tanzania and Zanzibar

Operational Safeguards (OS)	Triggered?	Tanzania	Zanzibar
OS.1: Environmental and Social Assessment.	YES	Policies and Laws emphasize conduct of Environmental and Social Assessment	ZEMA,2015 emphasizes conduct of EIA for these projects.
OS3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	YES	Emphasis is made in policies on protection biodiversity and ecosystems development.	Emphasis is made in policies on protection biodiversity and ecosystems development.
OS.4: Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency.	YES	EMA,2004 has regulations for overseeing issues of pollution, hazardous materials and resources efficiency.	ZEMA,2015 clearly emphasizes prevention and control of hazardous materials.
OS.5: Labour conditions, health and safety.	YES	Occupational safety and Health law is in place with a dedicated agency for enforcement and monitoring.	Occupational safety and Health law is in place with a dedicated agency for enforcement and monitoring.

Source: Documentary Review,2025.

3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Stakeholders Identification

As per E&S Operation Safeguard 10 (OS.10) para 7, a stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who are affected or are at risk of being affected by the operation, directly or indirectly (project-affected parties); and/or may have an interest in the operation (other interested parties). This means that an individuals or groups that are affected or likely to be affected by the project will be identified as 'project-affected parties' (PAPs), and other individuals or groups that may have an interest in the project will be identified as 'other interested parties'(OIPs).

Identified Project Affected Parties (PAPs) are individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, with particular focus being accorded to those directly, positively and/or adversely affected. For the purposes of this Project, it includes immediate beneficiaries -farmers per value chain, village leaders in targeted villages, groups of farmers as per value chain among others. In the context of this project, they include all farmers as per value chain, workers who will be involved in the construction of targeted infrastructure, food vendors that will provide food at the sites, sellers and transporters of building materials, villagers around project sites etc.

Other Interested Parties (OIPs) range from national to households. OIPs may be able to influence the outcome of the Project because of their knowledge about the affected communities or political influence over them.

MVIWATA has a well-established network through which stakeholders are regularly engaged. a list of stakeholders was developed by taking into account the following considerations:

- (i) Potential Project's impacts during its life cycle, with a focus on the operational phase,
- (ii) Type of stakeholder engagement mandated by laws and Project standards,
- (iii) Potentially people/organizations (directly and indirectly) affected by potential impacts in the Project's area of influence; and
- (iv) Vulnerable groups required special engagement efforts.

Table 6 presents identified **OIPs** with a brief on their roles pertaining Baridi Sokoni.

Table 7: Identified Other Interested parties and their Roles in this project

Stakeholder	Roles
MVIWATA Management –The Board, TAC, Baridi Sokoni Project Implementation Team (PIT)	To ensure that the project is implemented in line with their Mission and Vision for the development of their members
Tanzania Mainland	
Vice President Office- Environment; the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)-	Custodian of Environmental and social governance in Tanzania. they oversee environmental management in the Tanzania Mainland using the National Environmental Policy statements, Environmental Management Act and her regulations related to pollution, environmental and social impacts studies and clearances;
President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO RALG), Regional	Overseer of the regional and local government systems to ensure that the project

Secretariats of Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Njombe; District Councils of Same, Wanging'ombe, Morogoro Rural, Mvomero.	Complies with the national policies, legislations and regulations related to agricultural development in rural areas through smallholder farmers in each of these LGAs;
Ministry of Agriculture and her affiliated agencies such as the Agricultural Seeds Agency (ASA), the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI), and the Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA)	Ensure that all agricultural development activities are in line with the agricultural policies; laws and regulations. It is a custodian of agriculture policies, legislations and regulations related to agricultural development; oversee issues of plant health and pests and diseases. Agencies support the meaningful identification of seeds to protect farmers. TARI conducts research and monitors Baridi Sokoni activities to guide them, ensuring that these activities are meaningful and benefit both farmers and the nation. TPHPA has a role in regulating the management of pests and pesticides in the country.
Registrar of NGOs Tanzania Mainland	It is a government official responsible for regulating NGOs in Tanzania, guiding MVIWATA on a regular basis on how to perform in line with the Laws. It has a role in monitoring the regular performance of MVIWATA.
ZANZIBAR	
President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar with two Vice Presidents, that is the First and Second; Ministry of State President's Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments;	Head of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar assisted by two Vice-presidents and the State Ministry for overseeing regional administration and local governments and special departments.
Ministry for Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development Regions and Districts - Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners. Shehia- consult the Sheha.	The regional administration and special departments provides guidance on how to engage with the regions and special department in the implementation of the project; Ministry of Agriculture responsible for matters of agricultural development, irrigation, natural resources and livestock; Lands will provide guidance on land tenure through the Zanzibar Land Commission; Regions and Districts are responsible for development of communities in the regions and districts through the lowest administration, the Shehia through <i>Sheha</i> .
Relevant Agencies - Zanzibar Food and Drugs Authority (ZFDA), Zanzibar Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI). Zanzibar Land Commission; Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC)	Oversee food and drugs business to protect the citizens; ZARI conducts research in agricultural development by assessing the food systems in the country; food safety and

	<p>research in the areas of agricultural development.</p> <p>Zanzibar land commission – handles land spatial planning and land tenure issues.</p> <p>ZSTC oversee cloves business in Tanzania</p>
Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA).	<p>ZEMA oversees environmental and social management systems in Zanzibar to ensure that all projects implementors abide with the National policies, laws and regulations. ensures environmental management matters by closely monitoring projects proposals to ensure that they do not affect the environment and social situation in Zanzibar;</p>
Development partners and financier and supervisor – The African Development Bank (AfDB), GAFSP;	<p>These have roles of supporting socio-economic development in Tanzania through providing grants and loans to enable national development. AfDB in the context of Baridi Sokoni has a supervisory role of ensuring the MVIWATA implements the project in line with the financial agreements including but not limited to adhering to Policies such as the E&S OSs where engagement of stakeholders is mandatory.</p>

Source: Documentary Review, 2025

Stakeholders Analysis

This entailed identifying the individuals or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by Baridi Sokoni and trying to understand them in line with their impact on the project and the impact that they are likely to have from the project. The information then is used to assess the way the interests of the stakeholders can be addressed in the sub-project plan, policy, program and other action.

Through analysis of stakeholders, we have been able to categorize them in terms of influence starting from those with High Influence; Medium Influence and Low Influence.

As described in a SEP prepared by the Government of Gambia (2024), stakeholders who are categorized as of a high influence are those who have a high influence on the project or are likely to be heavily impacted by the project activities and are thus high up on the project proponent's priority list for engagement and consultation. Similarly, the stakeholders categorized as medium influence are those who have a moderate influence on the project or even though they are to be impacted by the project, it is unlikely to be substantial and is thus neither high nor low in the project proponent's list for engagement. On the other hand, the stakeholders with low influence are those who have minimal influence on the decision making.

Project Affected parties (PAPs) smallholder farmers, workers in the construction of infrastructure, non-participating villagers who are likely to be affected by the activities emanating from the project interventions, youth, girls, shop owners, food vendors etc. All these do not have powers, but they

need support from the project team so as to have their views and concerns attended to or clarified when raised.

All OIPs have influence and power that can affect the project if not well engaged and informed on the project design, implementation and sustainability.

Based on the analysis made, in **Table 7** presents a detail of stakeholder categories, their characteristics, language, preferred means of engagement and special needs for meaningful engagement. It is based on the experience of MVIWATA in dealing with stakeholders in implementing projects in rural areas in the sector of development.

Table 8: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Category	Key characteristics	Category (1.PAP, 2.OIP)	Language needs	Preferred notification means (Emails, Phone, Letters)	Specific needs
Tanzania Mainland						
The Government of Tanzania (URT) -Ministries of Agriculture; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Government	Control all agricultural activities in the country; regulate activities related to agricultural development in the country.	2	English /Kiswahili	Consultation meetings, formal reports on stakeholder engagement	None
Academic Institutions such as SUA, TARI, Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority) TPHPA)	Parastatal or international organization of Research or academic nature	Working on best practices and technologies development	2	English	Consultation Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone.	Working days
ZANZIBAR						
President Office: Ministry of State President's Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock (MAINL), Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development Regions and Districts - Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners. Shehia- consult the Sheha.	Government	Control all agricultural activities in the country; regulate activities related to agricultural development in the country.	2	English /Kiswahili	Consultation meetings, formal reports on stakeholder engagement; focus group discussions, key informants' interviews.	None

Stakeholder	Category	Key characteristics	Category (1.PAP, 2.OIP)	Language needs	Preferred notification means (Emails, Phone, Letters)	Specific needs
Zanzibar Food and Drugs Authority (ZFDA), Zanzibar Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI). Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA).						
Regional and Districts Commissioners of Unguja Kasikazini A and B and Shehia	Districts Governments with responsibilities for overseeing agricultural issues	Oversee affairs of Profit motive, advocacy for sector needs	2	English and Kiswahili	Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone, field visits,	Physically accessible meeting places Day time meeting and translation
African Development Bank (AfDB), GASP	Multilateral Bank	Provision of funding and Supervision of the Project Implementation	2	English	Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone	None
UN Agencies (e.g. FAO, IFAD, etc)	Multilateral and bilateral donors	Working on issues related to food security and preserving resilience and essential social services.	2	English	Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone	None
Regional Level – Tanzania Mainland						
Regional Commissioners' Offices, Regional Administrative Secretaries; Advisors in Agriculture Development; Environment	Regional Government	Governing Body overseeing agricultural and livelihood issues.	2	English/Ki swahili	Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone, field visits,	Working Days

Stakeholder	Category	Key characteristics	Category (1.PAP, 2.OIP)	Language needs	Preferred notification means (Emails, Phone, Letters)	Specific needs
and Social Matters; Cooperatives.						
District Level						
District Commissioners' Office; District Administrative Officers (DAS; District Executive Directors (DEDs); Departments for agriculture and cooperatives; Extension Officers.	Districts Governments with responsibilities for overseeing agricultural issues	Oversee affairs of Profit motive, advocacy for sector needs	2	English and Kiswahili	Meetings, Formal letter, email, phone, field visits,	Physically accessible meeting places Day time meeting and translation
Wards and Village Levels						
Ward Councillor, Ward Executive Officers; Ward Extension officers, Ward Development Committees	Local Government	Oversee affairs of Government -security and development and policies implementation	2	Kiswahili and local languages as required	Meetings, Formal letter, phone, FGDs	Working hours emergency meeting can require facilitation
Village Leaders and Institutions	Communities and community leadership	Oversee affairs of Government -security and development and policies implementation	1 /2	Kiswahili and local languages as required	Community meetings, phone, FGDs	Working hours emergency meeting can require facilitation
MVIWATA Grassroots organizations with farmers – chain etc); workers in construction.	Beneficiaries of the project	Low awareness, limited access to some communication means such as phones.	1	Kiswahili	Community meetings, field visits, Informational groups meeting / discussions and KIIs	Gender and culturally appropriate meetings.

3.2 Stakeholder Categorization and Mapping

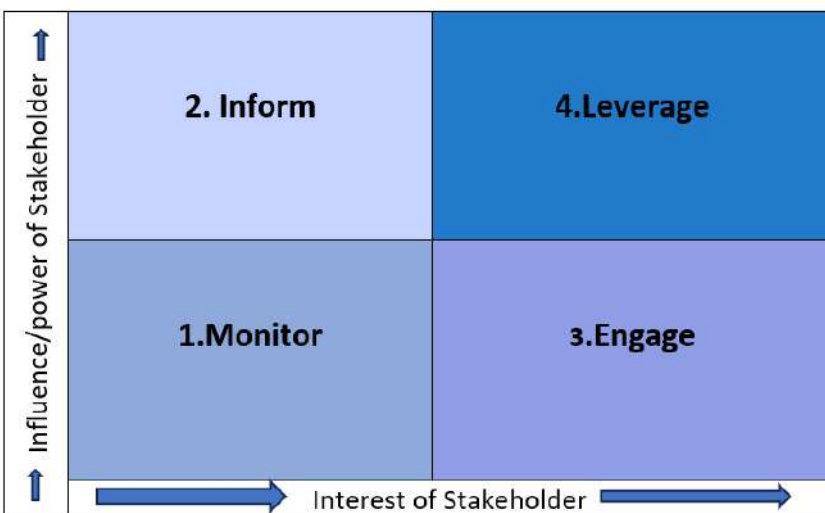
3.3.1 Stakeholder Categorization

All stakeholders related to Baridi Sokoni will be grouped into three categories of *environment*; *social* and *technical*. For *Environment*– those concerned with environmental issues such as emissions and local air quality, noise, damage and depletion of the ecological systems, generations and disposal of wastes and reduction in the aesthetic value of the environment including resources availability; For *social* -this includes physical and economic displacement due to land take and acquisition, livelihoods related to land use, community health and safety, employment of temporary; labour safety, material supply etc. *Technical*, this includes those with interest in feasibility studies, emergency preparedness, and project management issues.

3.3.2 Stakeholder Mapping

The mapping of stakeholders of *Baridi Sokoni* is based on influence, interest and the degree of potential impact based on the stakeholder mapping matrix described Figure 4 below. From experience, interest and influence of stakeholder and the list of the same can change throughout the project development therefore, analysis can be updated regularly.

Figure 1: Stakeholder Mapping Matrix



Source: Adopted from GoG,2024 with Amendment,2025.

The matrix has been useful in identifying where a stakeholder stands based on his/her influence and interest. Influence and or interest can be classified as low or high. Thus, as narrated in Figure 1 above, **1. Monitor** are those with low influence and low interest. These are the ones with limited interest and influence on the project. They can include the media and some non-government organizations such as a religious organization etc. **2. Inform** these have high influence and low interest. These, in line with impact assessment; are stakeholders that have the potential to influence Baridi Sokoni outcomes but may not have a specific interest in impact assessment related issues. Stakeholders in this group need to be kept informed on the progress of Baridi Sokoni and usually include statutory agencies. E.g. NEMC, ZEMA the Regional Commissioner, District Commissioner etc. **3. Engage** – low influence and high interest: it includes

those groups or organizations that are not adversely affected, but whose interests determine them as stakeholders. This group needs to be kept engaged, and the Baridi Sokoni will maintain an open channel of communication with this group throughout the project phases. This group includes local communities -villagers and their government that is not directly affected by Baridi Sokoni and authorities who have limited influence on the project such as the Ward and Village Councils.

4.Leverage – high influence and high interest. This group is often the most important to Baridi Sokoni as they can influence its outcomes and also have high level of interest in the aspect of impact assessment. These stakeholders need to be engaged throughout the Baridi Sokoni life cycle. They include statutory approval bodies and affected communities.

4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities During Project Preparation

MVIWATA has a grassroots-based system whereby all smallholder' farmers participate fully from the grassroots. MVIWATA did consult with stakeholders under the parent project. This included consultations in all covered regions and districts during the initiation of the project and has been going as some activities start on the ground. In all these events, interviews (face-to-face, telephone, focus group discussions) with beneficiaries and key informants were conducted. This information enabled the preparation of the instruments for this project.

In September, 2022 MVIWATA visited Njombe Region at the regional and District of Wanging'ombe where we had detailed consultations on potatoes value chain. Besides, in 2024 MVIWATA visited Kilimanjaro – Same District to get views of stakeholders.

Key Findings include but not limited to

- i) In Same District - ginger is a critical crop faced with challenge of low processing capacity of the plant as it stood at 5% of the production – so support to production, harvesting and processing is critical. Environmentally, ginger production is totally organic using livestock manure but needs very much water. Irrigation scheme needs further support so as to sustain growth especially during the dry season therefore, with inadequate water-currently the Government has dished in TShs.1.5 billion to improve the irrigation system so as to transfer water from Chome Game Reserve to farmland (FGD –ibid). road network from farms; low capacity of the existing ginger processing facility in Mamba hence, potential for further interventions.
- ii) Market availability – the market reliability has also been critical in price determinant; hence price is controlled by buyers;
- iii) negative impact of ginger production is gender-based violence (GBV) discrimination of women and girl child at lower level of social relations perpetuated by income earned by men as well as physical violence. The process ginger can result into by products which need to be taken with sensitive disposal consideration. Disease (such HIV-AIDS and STDs) – the increase of ginger production processes will cause influx of people with different traits and style of living in the region; thus, such interaction will lead to erotic acts and prostitution;
- iv) The anticipated improvement in household income to beneficiaries; Negative impacts include destruction of reserved land due to expansion of farms. Underground pollution, forest and water sources due further irrigation and clearing of land; Further conversion of farms for potatoes production will reduce land needed for other crops. Potatoes production needs support in the form of water use which is intensive; planting technology, seeds and infrastructure for storage and harvesting. Handling chemical containers due to the intensive use of industrial chemicals from planting to harvesting.
- v) Land requirements for infrastructure to be constructed in the various sites, this is likely to trigger partial land take although donation is anticipated from the MVIWATA Grass root although titling costs.

4.2 Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs and Methods for Stakeholder Engagement

Table 8 presents a plan showing the engagement process, methods, including sequencing, topics of consultations and target stakeholders.

Table 9: SEP Summary

Project Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Suggested Method	Responsibility and Frequency	Frequency / Timeline	Level of influence (1. high, 2. Moderated or 3.Low)
Project Preparation Stage	AfDB, GAFSP, MVIWATA, Tanzania Government through President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Po RALG),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Baridi Sokoni; Project and receive feedback on project activities - Consult on possible risks and mitigation measures - Consult on who are PAPs and OIPs and best means to engage 	Formal meetings discussions and surveys Website Email	MVIWATA- Project Implementation Team (PIT); Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis	Three times during Project preparations	1
	Regional Governments and Districts Councils in Njombe, Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Baridi Sokoni; Project and receive feedback on project activities - Consult on possible risks and mitigation measures - Consult on who are PAPs and OIPs and best means to engage 	Formal meetings Discussions; FGDs, Emails.	MVIWATA- Project Implementation Team (PIT); Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis	Three times during Project preparations.	2
	Farmers as per MVIWATA networks in line with the value chains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Baridi Sokoni Objectives, expected inputs and outcomes. feedback on project activities - Consult on possible risks and mitigation measures - Consult on who are PAPs and OIPs and best means to engage 	Informational groups meeting / Discussions Community consultations Formal meetings One-on-one interviews Site visits Assessments	PIT Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis	Twice during Project preparations	3

Project Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Suggested Method	Responsibility and Frequency	Frequency / Timeline	Level of influence (1. high, 2. Moderated or 3.Low)
		- Gather information on local context /				
Project Implementation	AfDB, GAFSP, MVIWATA, Tanzania Government through President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Po RALG),	- Present Baridi Sokoni; Project and receive feedback on project activities - Consult on possible risks and mitigation measures - Consult on who are PAPs and OIPs and best means to engage	Formal meetings discussions and surveys Website Email	MVIWATA- Project Implementation Team (PIT); Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis	Three times during Project preparations	1
	Regional Governments and Districts Councils in Njombe, Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.	- Present Baridi Sokoni; Project and receive feedback on project activities - Consult on possible risks and mitigation measures - Consult on who are PAPs and OIPs and best means to engage.	Formal meetings Discussions; FGDs, Emails.	MVIWATA- Project Implementation Team (PIT); Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis.	Three times during Project preparations.	1
	Farmers disaggregated in terms of vulnerability; Village leaders, Community Workers to be contracted for civil works if under Force Account procurement system;	- Inform on relevant component of the Baridi Sokoni and activities being done; requests to cooperate with consultant for Environmental and social impacts of sub-projects, e.g. ESMPs	Interviews, village council meetings; Notice boards for visibility; bill boards MVIWATA Radio broadcasts	MVIWATA - PIT Implementing Partners Prior to commencement of ground activities and thereafter on a quarterly basis or when required.	Monthly/Quarterly, during sub-project implementation	3

Project Stage	Target stakeholders	Topic of Consultation	Suggested Method	Responsibility and Frequency	Frequency / Timeline	Level of influence (1. high, 2. Moderated or 3.Low)
	community extension workers Farmers as per MVIWATA networks in line with the value chains.	- gather feedback on E&S performance and implementation of mitigation measures - further consultations on new risks/ mitigations if project evolved				

4.3 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

MVIWATA is unique as it has a network that connects all targeted or benefitting smallholder farmers from household, group up to the Headquarters in Morogoro Region. This being the case, stakeholders' identification and analysis had been eased. As required under para 13 of OS10, MVIWATA did scrutinize its members to ensure those with different concerns and priorities about the project impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, and who may require different or separate form of engagement are given a chance. However, as circumstances change, MVIWATA through regular monitoring of the implementation of Baridi Sokoni, will ensure that views of any identified vulnerable groups (elderly, female-headed households, people living in extreme poverty, illiterate).

The MVIWATA-PIT will ensure that women and other vulnerable groups are participating in consultative processes and that their voices are taken into consideration. This requires specific meetings with some of the above identified vulnerable groups at the focus group level, in addition to village assembly. This SEP will be updated based on the findings of the Social Assessment.

During Project Design Stage - The PIT team had already and will continue to identify those who may be disadvantaged / vulnerable, and if they face difficulties in participating in mainstream consultations, and activities; and if difficulties must be established to exist, then innovative measures shall be sought to render these actors inclusive of all activities and consultations.

At all **Stages of design/implementation**

- i) Women-only consultation meetings will be conducted to ensure that women have the space to be outspoken and express their voices in relation to the activities undertaken under this project;
- ii) Separate meetings will be held with the youth (where noted in the team of farmers) to allow them to express their voices through the existing youth mechanisms in relation to what is planned to be done;
- iii) Engagement of Ward development committees, Village Councils, Village environmental management committees; Value chain-based farmers, village extension officers in the design and implementation.

Priority E&S issues/risks that require stakeholder engagement from project identification to completion are but not limited to:

Use of pesticides where necessary – here stakeholders especially the Pesticides Experts from the Agricultural Extension Office will be involved in the form of interviews, focus groups discussions with farmers based on the types of crops dealt with. **Influx of labour** is anticipated in areas where infrastructure will be developed, thus, awareness will be raised with host communities in the form of village assemblies, village councils of hamlet meetings on the coming of new workers and awareness raising on HIV/AIDS issues.

Climate change vagaries – these will be done to farmers so as to be aware of climate change impacts such as changes in precipitation patterns, prolonged dry period and their implications on their activities;

Solid wastes to be generated as a resulting of processing of spices and how to manage them.

The required resources include expertise in climate change; handling of industrial chemicals, financial resources and transport from MVIWATA to the sites for training. All these resources are within the capability of Baridi Sokoni and MVIWATA at large.

4.4 Responsibilities for the Implementation of Stakeholder Engagement

MVIWATA Project Implementation Team (PIT) will take the overall responsibility for the implementation of this plan. PIT will oversee the Plan on a day-to-day basis through its Environmental and Social Specialist

supported by the Environmental and Social Specialist. The specialist will maintain a stakeholder database for the overall project and will lead a commitment register that will be developed prior to commencement of activities. The Specialist will be assisted by a GRM Officer in the implementation of the GRM.

MVIWATA through her Field Officer/facilitators will also be responsible for the implementation of this SEP and for conducting stakeholder consultations together with PIT on behalf of MVIWATA. They will report all planned and executed stakeholder activities to the PIT, and their stakeholder engagement activities will be monitored by the MVIWATA through PIT. All field experts participating in the Baridi Sokoni implementation will be trained and required to closely engage with stakeholders at the local levels.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Overview

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a system that allows not only for grievances but also for proposals, suggestions, views and feedback both positive and negative and concerns of PAPs related to the performances of both the project and the environmental and social safeguards. These issues need to be submitted and responded to in a timely manner. This GRM will allow any type of claim or inquiry, including workers' grievances. MVIWATA through her dedicated PIT will use a system that is in concomitant with the OS10 and OS2.

As MVIWATA designs and implement the project activities, it is crucial to acknowledge that stakeholders may experience direct or indirect adverse impacts. These grievances often pertain to social and environmental issues that can arise during project execution. To address these concerns effectively MVIWATA will build upon and enhance its established experience with safe and inclusive feedback, complaints, and response mechanisms (FCRM) and Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM). The GRM presented in the ESMF will assist in the process as it has all forms including the one in Annex 3. As outlined in MVIWATA operational policies, MVIWATA will engage in community consultations to create accessible FCRM/GRM systems that cater to diverse community members and stakeholders. MVIWATA has a well-functioning communication including its radio which will enhance visibility of the project.

Additional two-way communication avenues, such as community meetings, designated feedback focal points or committees, written correspondence and focus group discussions, will also accommodate based on community consultations with various stakeholders. In addition to community consultation, MVIWATA will conduct desk review an analysis the strength and weakness of the different channels utilized for the project in the covered regions. MVIWATA enjoys a well-established network that starts from the grassroots where focal persons work and have adequate indigenous spatial knowledge on matters that affect communities.

MVIWATA is committed to ensuring that all feedback is addressed either immediately upon receipt or through appropriate follow-up actions by MVIWATA local networks. Informed consent is duly documented if the complainant opts to provide personal information for direct follow-up, although anonymity in reporting is always preserved as an option. Regardless of the manner in which feedback is provided, all submissions are meticulously documented, assessed, tracked, and resolved in accordance with the MVIWATA operation policy. MVIWATA FM radio 106.7 instrumental for broad advocacy. This report can be cross-referenced with the ESMF⁴ for Baridi Sokoni in particular chapter8.

5.2 Alignment with African Development Requirements

The GRM meets the African Development Bank, Integrated Safeguards System, particularly *Environmental and Social Operation Safeguard 10* (OS10), which mandates that projects establish mechanisms for identifying and resolving grievances related to environmental and social performance. It provides a structured approach that allows affected parties to voice concerns regarding potential negative impacts on their livelihoods, environment, and social well-being. Through this mechanism transparency and accountability are facilitated whereby stakeholders receive timely feedback on their complaints.

⁴ <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/tanzania-additional-funds-gafsp-food-systems-supply-services-rural-tanzania-f3srt-project-baridi-sokoni-p-tz-a00-017> accessed on Tuesday, 3rd June, 2025.

The GRM includes multiple channels for submitting grievances, listed above, ensuring accessibility for all community members. The grievance handling process is designed to be efficient, unbiased, and culturally appropriate, enabling stakeholders to engage without fear of retribution. Moreover, it ensures that grievances are documented and addressed promptly, thereby reinforcing the project's commitment to social responsibility.

5.3 Considerations for Gender and SEA/SH Cases

Recognizing the sensitive nature of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) cases, the GRM incorporates specific considerations to protect and support survivors. The mechanism offers confidential reporting options, allowing individuals to raise concerns without disclosing their identity if they choose. This is crucial in encouraging survivors to come forward, as they may fear stigmatization or retaliation. MVIWATA through her operation policy will ensure to safeguard expectation that all staff, affiliates, partners, suppliers and service providers treat all people with whom they have contact with respect, actively prevent all forms of harassment, abuse and exploitation, including all forms of sexual misconduct and trafficking, and ensure our programs do no harm to the communities in which we work. MVIWATA ensures that all project participants and stakeholders are informed about standard safe and dignified programming messages. These messages aim to provide thorough information, including measures related to SEA. A form to use is shared as **Annex 4**.

In addition, the GRM provides dedicated training for staff on handling SEA/SH cases, focusing on the importance of a survivor-centred approach. The MVIWATA Operation policy is binding upon all staff in Tanzania and is applicable to staff activities and behaviours at work, outside work, and while on leave. As part of this Policy, MVIWATA has procedures, that ensures case investigations are based on the principles of confidentiality, safety and well-being, professional competence, independence and planning. Staff and PIT members are trained to ensure that grievances are managed with the utmost sensitivity, confidentiality, and respect for the survivor's wishes.

The mechanism also facilitates access to necessary services, including medical, legal, and psychological support, ensuring survivors receive comprehensive care. SEA/SH cases will be reported to the AfDB within 48 hours through the attached reporting templates in Annex 5.

5.4 Workers' Grievance Mechanism

Baridi Sokoni has construction activities to be executed in more than seven locations. There will be workers of different categories (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) who will be employed by either the contractor or through a procurement method to be determined. Additionally, in line with the provisions of OS2, a grievance mechanism will be provided to all direct workers and contracted workers to raise workplace concerns. Workers will be informed of this grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment and the measures put in place to protect them against any reprisal for its use. This worker grievance mechanism will be included in the contractor's Labor Management Procedures (LMP) to be prepared once the contractor/force account is engaged. The GRM will consist of opportunities for project workers to file grievances. All project workers will be informed about the available GRM opportunities during the time of contracting.

6. MONITORING EVALUATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Monitoring of SEP Implementation

The SEP will be monitored based on both qualitative reporting and quantitative reporting linked to results indicators on stakeholder engagement and GRM performance, to be summarized and included in the Project progress reports. MVIWATA will implement regular monitoring activities to meticulously gather and assess data related to project activities and their corresponding outputs. The monitoring report will be organized on a quarterly basis.

SEP reporting will include the following:

- (i) Qualitative reporting on the feedback received during stakeholder engagement activities, in particular (a) issues that have been raised that can be addressed through changes in project scope and design, and reflected in the basic documentation such as the Project Appraisal Report(PAR), ESMF, or GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan, if needed; (b) issues that have been raised and can be addressed during project implementation; (c) issues that have been raised that are beyond the scope of the project and are better addressed through alternative projects, programs or initiatives; and (d) issues that cannot be addressed by the project due to technical or jurisdictional issues.
- (ii) Quantitative reporting based on the indicators developed to measure the implementation of the SEP. A set of indicators for monitoring and reporting is included in **Annex 2**.

Adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources will be put in place to monitor the implementation of the SEP. MVIWATA proposed a tentative budget is presented in **Table 4**

Table 10: Budget for Monitoring SEP Implementation

Budget categories	Total costs (in USD)
1. PIT ESSS and Environmental Focal Person	5,000.00
2. Consultations/ Participatory Planning, Decision-Making Meetings	1,500.00
3. Communication and visibility	500.00
5. Grievance Mechanism	6,000.00
TOTAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT BUDGET:	13,000.00

The main monitoring responsibilities will be with the PIT as the main administrator of the GRM. This will be led by the PIT Coordinator. MVIWATA has the overall responsibility for the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures, including the SEP, as well as for monitoring compliance with the SEP. The GRM (prepared separately) is an additional mechanism that will allow stakeholders, at the village or hamlet levels in particular, to provide feedback on project impacts and mitigation programs.

6.2 Reporting Back to Stakeholder Groups

The SEP will be revised and updated as necessary during project implementation. Summaries of public grievances, enquiries, and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the respective assigned “receiving focal points” and, when needed, to the PIU.

Results of stakeholder engagements will be reported back to stakeholders on a biannual basis. MVIWATA -PIT plans to ensure that all relevant reporting is shared through the above defined methods. Specifically,

the PIT will report back on the participatory stakeholder engagements in sub-project design and follow up on any agreements made with stakeholders during the consultations.

This reporting back to the stakeholders will be undertaken throughout the project, as appropriate. The PIT will gather all comments and inputs originating from community meetings, and GRM outcomes. It will prepare minutes or reports, of all stakeholder engagements – with any agreements made attached. The information gathered will help to ensure that the project has general information on the perception of communities, and that it remains on target. PIT will ensure that it responds to comments and inputs, and keep open a feedback line to the beneficiaries, as well as to the Government and all other authorities and follow up on any agreements.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Template for Consultation Meetings

S/N	Stakeholder (Group or Individual)	Summary of Feedback	Response of Project Implementation Team	Follow-up Action/Next Steps	Status of completion of follow-up measures and disclosure

Annex 2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on the SEP

SEP Performance questions	SEP Performance questions	Indicators	Data Collection Method
<p>GRM.</p> <p>To what extent have PAPs been provided with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances?</p> <p>Has the implementing agency responded to and managed such grievances?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are PAPs raising issues and grievances? How quickly/effectively are the grievances resolved? Are grievances resolved according to the processing and resolution time? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of requests for information on Project activities received. # of suggestion boxes placed in the communities. # of feedback received from the community, disaggregated by sex of feedback provider, and type of feedback channel % of complaints resolved in 30 days or less through GRM. # of grievances raised by workers, disaggregated by gender of workers and worksite % of workers' grievances resolved within a specified time frame. # of SEA/SH cases reported in the project areas, which were referred to health, social, legal and security support according to the referral process in place. # of grievances that have been (i) opened, (ii) opened for more than 30 days, (iii) resolved, (iv) closed during the reporting period disaggregated by category of grievance, gender, age, 	GRM records through the CRM

		and location of complainant.	
Stakeholder engagement impact on project design and implementation. How have the results of stakeholder engagement made a difference in project design and implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was there interest and support for the project? Were there any adjustments made during project design and implementation based on the feedback received? Was priority information disclosed to relevant parties throughout the project cycle? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of stakeholder groups involved in project design activities and implementation # of actions taken in a timely manner in response to feedback received during consultation sessions with PAPs. # of consultation meetings and public discussions where the feedback and recommendation received is reflected in sub-project design and implementation. # of engagement sessions held, focused on at-risk groups in the project. 	Stakeholder Consultation Attendance Sheets/Minutes Consultation session forms Evaluation forms Structured surveys Social media/traditional media entries on the project results
Implementation effectiveness. Was stakeholder engagement effective in implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were the activities implemented as planned? Why or why not? Was the stakeholder engagement approach inclusive of vulnerable groups? Why or why not? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of SEP activities implemented. . # of engagements with members of vulnerable groups 	Consultation Schedule Periodic Focus Group Discussions Face-to-face meetings and/or Focus Group discussions with Vulnerable Groups or their representatives

Annex 3: Grievance Submission Form and Register (to be Kiswahili)

Type of Information	Response
Complaint/ Log number	
Reference document (s)	
Date complaint made	
Date complaint received	
Category of Grievance	
Method of Logging: Direct Communication; Suggestion Box; Toll-free Line; Online to CRS Whistleblower site	

Complaint name (state if anonymous)	
Location in which complained action took place (district, village)	
Caller contacts for follow up	
Gender	
Age	
Parties against whom complaint is made (unit/contractor/agency etc)	
Nature of Complaint ["SEA/GBV"; "Timing of Payment"; "Amount of Payment"; "Inclusion or Issue regarding Project benefits"; "Environmental Impact"; "Discrimination"; "Absence of Consultations"; "Land Conflict"; "Labor Influx"; etc... or create standard categories based on complaint type]	
Description of Complaint/Concerns/Suspicious	
Nature of feedback (describe)[In case issue type is GBV/SEA immediate referral to the GBV referral system]	
Verification and investigation (for non-sensitive cases) (describe)	
Recommended action (describe)	
Timeline of Initial feedback (within 5 working days) [investigate the claim within 5 working days, and share findings/feedback with relevant stakeholder]	
Status update (and justification if it is not expected to be resolved within the timeframe set out)	
Date resolved and sign-off by complainant on resolution	
Indicate if a spot check has been conducted (you can include then in the narrative reports spot checks for resolutions of x number of complaints have been conducted)	

Annex 4 : Incident Reporting Form for SEA/SH Cases

B1: Incident Details		
Date of incident intake by the project/GM:	Date Reported to PIU:	Date Reported to WBG:
Reported to project/GM by: <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Is a record of this incident in GM? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Reported to PIU by: <input type="checkbox"/> GM operator <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	Reported to WBG by: <input type="checkbox"/> PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by Survivor <input type="checkbox"/> Directly, by third party <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
B2: Incident type (please check all that apply) See Appendix 1 for definitions		
Sexual exploitation <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual harassment <input type="checkbox"/>		
B3: Provide the following details from the GM record		
Age of survivor (if recorded in GM):	Have the national legislation or mandatory reporting requirements been followed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sex of survivor (if recorded in GM): Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Was the survivor referred to service provision? ²⁹ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the survivor employed by the project (as indicated by the survivor or complainant and reported in the GM)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the alleged perpetrator employed by the project (as indicated by the survivor or complainant and reported in the GM)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
B4: Basis for further action		
a. Has the complainant provided informed consent to lodge a formal complaint? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Has the survivor provided informed consent to be part of an investigation into misconduct? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Does the employer have a suitable administrative process and capacity in place to investigate misconduct relating to SEA/SH in a survivor-centered way? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Has the complaint been filed anonymously or through a third party? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If the answer to any of these questions is no, has the GM assessed the risks and benefits of carrying out an investigation into the alleged misconduct, taking into account the survivor's safety and wellbeing? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Will an investigation into misconduct be undertaken in addition to an investigation into adequacy of project systems, processes or procedures? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Adopted from WB,2025

C1: Findings of the investigation		
Have sanctions against a perpetrator been recommended as part of an investigation into misconduct? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Has an investigation into adequacy of project systems, processes or procedures been undertaken? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
C2: Corrective actions to be implemented (To be fully described in Corrective Action Plan)		
Short Description of Action (SEA/SH examples)	Responsible Party	Timeline for completion/Status
<i>Referral of Survivor to holistic care services</i>		
<i>Undertake disciplinary investigation in accordance with GM timelines and confirmed process</i>		
<i>Disciplinary actions, including sanctions, to be applied following misconduct investigation by Employer</i>		
<i>Increased training on Codes of Conduct (CoC)</i>		
<i>Audit of implementation of SEA/SH safety mitigation</i>		
<i>Strengthened awareness training on project-related risks, CoC and how to report incidents for project-affected community</i>		
<i>Training for project supervisors on the need to follow guidelines of behaviour in CoC and their supervisory responsibilities</i>		
<i>Plan to improve coverage/quality of service provision</i>		
<i>Any other system strengthening measures or corrections for system failures that are necessary</i>		
C3: For incidents involving a Contractor:		
Has the incident been referred to the DAAB? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

Annex 5: List of Stakeholders that were Consulted in different time since FSSP to Baridi Sokoni



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) STUDY
FOR FOOD SYSTEMS SUPPORT PROJECT (FSSP)
LIST OF CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS



S/N	Names/Jina	Institution/Taasisi	Title/Chao	Phone/Simu	Signature/Sahihi
1.	Stephan A. Ruvugwa	Mwimata	CEO	0787389247	[Signature]
2.	RENNY UGIRI	MWIMATA	PE(Market MFR)	0756980557	[Signature]
3.	Theodore Pius	MWIMATA	HEAD OF PROGRAM	0718 482120	[Signature]
4.	Dr. Rozalia C.A.	RS-Morogoro	MAS-EC	0782484211	[Signature]
5.	Venance Segwe	RS-Morogoro	Asst. Manager	0786-480302	[Signature]
6.	Antony Mtebe	LC-Njombe		0786414825	[Signature]
7.	DEO P. MURATHUKA	MP-Njombe	MP	0747555919	[Signature]
8.	ELIJAH S. NYATHURWA	MP-Njombe	Business	0655101205	[Signature]
9.	WILSON JOEL	RS Njombe	RANA-Njombe	0759976724	[Signature]
10.	Bernadeta Fivawo	DAICO	Mwajingombe DE	0734 870409	[Signature]

S/N	Names/Jina	Institution/taasisi	Title/Chao	Phone/Simu	Signature/Sahhi
11.	Martem A. Mureki	BED-VTC	BED	0767 140471	
12	Kasuruki David	WATERGARDEN	POST OFFICER (BUSINESS DVP)	0755635034	
13	EVEDIA F. MUKOGA	MVWASA	MTC OFFICER	0769 0719 40	
14	LAMEIN MUMILWA	MUMUKIA	MTC OFFICER	066689266	
15	MUKUTUMU A. MUKU	AFSA MAFIB KAKI B'	MTC OFFICER 'B'	0772 957 273	
16	FATIMA BAKARI R. BAKARI	AFISA HABARI	KASUKUZI "B"	0779 441845	
17	KUKUMUS PUM KUMUSI/MRIBU KASKA	KASUKUZI 'A'	KASUKUZI 'A'	077431831	
18	JUMA KONA MOSI	CICINDA	DAD 'A'	077878337	
19	MUSUNU P. MUSE	MVWASA	KASUKUZI 'A'	0772-421074	
20	MUKUTUMU IMMI A.	AFISIA	KASUKUZI 'A'	077165171	
21.	SULEIMAN A. HARUD	MUKUMU - B	AFISA UTAFII	0776298161	
22	SEIF SIF MUKUZI	MUKUMU	KASUKUZI 'A'	0772 868306	



Zanzibar Meeting at Kaskazini Unguja



Meeting with Njombe Regional Commissioner.








Discussion with Njombe Region Agriculture Advisor (Left) and with Wanging'ombe Senior Officials in Agriculture and Environment (Right).



MEETING WITH MVIWATA
MANAGEMENT



Annex 6: Consulted Stakeholders in Kilimanjaro -Same District on Ginger

S/N	Names/Jina	Institution/ Taasisi	Title/ Cheo	Phone/Simu	Signature/Sahihi
1.	Dr. Cairan Kisinga	Same DC	DALFO	0753 478595	
2.	DEBORAH J. MATHAI	SAME DC	AO	067 920743	
3.	Yulia JOEC	SAME DC	PATO	0754 611528	
4.	MR KITWANA MUNGY	" "	DEMO.	0713 856561	Phone interview absent government on 13/3/24.
5.	JIMSON MUGANGA	" "	DED	0766 441202	Phone interview on the matter.
6.	Upendo Kilella	DAS SAME	DAS	0754 092279	Phone interview absent in office - Friday day.
7.	JOEL MATHAI	SAME DC	DCO	0767 053473	
8.	JAMES SHINDIGO	SAME DC	CO	0762 695734	
9.	Emmanuel Christopher Kaswaka	Homba Gringer Growers Co. limited.	Ag Manager.	0757 140466	Interview over radio phone call. 28/3/24.

S/N	Names/Jina	Institution/taasisi	Title/Chao	Phone/Simu	Signature/Sahhi
11.	Mtazam A. Mushi	BED-VTC	BED	0767 140471	
12	Kaswari Daud	Wanawakelele	DFMR-200	0755 635034	
13	Evodia F. Mwakonda	MVIVATA	PROJECT OFFICER (Business DVP)	0769 071940	
14	Jameli Muliwa	Muwika	NYE OFFICER	066689266	
15	Ukwaibum A. Uusi	ASBA MRAIB KAKI B'	MRAIBU 'B'	0772 957923	
16	Fatima Bakari R. B. B.	AFISA HABARI	KAKAZIJI "B"	0779 441845	
17	Kutawis P. M. M.	Kutawis MRAIBU KAKA A'	KAKAZIJI A'	0774 31831	
18	Juma Koka Masi	CICM2	DADD 'X'	0778 783337	
19	Muguru P. M.	MVIVATA	KAKAZIJI A'	0772-421074	
20	Mtazam A. Mushi	AFISA	KAKAZIJI A'	0771 65171	
21	Suleiman A. Harud	MKUMU - B	AFISA UTAFITI	0776 298161	
22	SEIF S. M.	MKUMU	KAKAZIJI A'	0777 268306	

Annex 7: With Senior Officers in Agriculture, Cooperatives and Extension at Same District



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