

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism



**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN FOR THE RESILIENT
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM AND GROWTH PROJECT**

P150523-PPA-C-07

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BP	Bank Procedure
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMPs	Environmental and Social Management Plans
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GMP	General Management Plan
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDA	International Development Association
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MINAPA	Mikumi National Park
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIRC	National Irrigation Commission
OP	Operational Policy
PAs	Protected Areas
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PF	Process Framework
RBWB	Rufiji Basin Water Board
REGROW	Resilient Natural Resources Management for Tourism and Growth
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUNAPA	Ruaha National Park
SCDP	Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Plan
SGR	Selous Game Reserve
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Services
UMNP	Udzungwa Mountains National Park
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Project

1. The Government of Tanzania (GoT), through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), has received funding from the International Development Association (IDA), housed by the World Bank (WB) in the form of a loan to finance the cost of a Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth (REGROW) Project.
2. The GoT, through the REGROW project, seeks to strengthen the management of protected areas and promote nature-based tourism in Southern Tanzania – known as the "Southern Circuit", and contribute to the diversification of livelihoods in selected communities. The Southern Circuit hosts numerous opportunities for nature-based tourism that are currently under-utilized thus denying the country significant revenue base. The project will be initially focused in four priority Protected Areas (PAs) – Mikumi National Park (MINAPA), Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA), Udzungwa Mountains National Park (UMNP) and the northern photographic zone of the Selous Game Reserve (SGR).
3. REGROW aims to ensure that natural resource-based economic sectors such as wildlife-based tourism have a strong, sustainable basis for generating economic growth, creating jobs, and improving livelihoods. It is anticipated that the project's effort will provide the basis for increased tourism activity, as well as facilitate access to livelihoods in selected communities around the priority PAs that increase employment levels in the industry, whilst at the same time ensuring sustainability of the natural resources of the protected areas.

1.2 REGROW Project Development Objective and Components

4. The REGROW Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve management of natural resources and tourism assets in priority areas of southern Tanzania, and to increase access to livelihood activities for selected communities. REGROW has four components that are to be implemented over six years starting in the second half of 2017.
5. **Component 1 – Strengthen capacity for the management and development of priority Protected Areas.** Policy and regulatory support, capacity/skills development activities and investments inside the priority PAs, targeted towards improving the institutional and operational frameworks of the PAs; improve their basic infrastructure needs to enhance access and tourist experience; facilitate maintenance of PAs, conduct monitoring and research and combat illegal wildlife poaching; support identification of activities that identify and build linkages between the range of attractions; and, promote tourism investment by creating opportunities for private sector involvement.
6. **Component 2 – Strengthen access to improved livelihood activities for selected communities in proximity to the priority Protected Areas.** Providing access to improved economic opportunities within selected communities (approximately 20,000 households) living in the proximity of the priority PAs in order to enhance livelihoods, reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, and reduce pressure on natural resources and wildlife. This is grouped under three sub-components: improved governance of conservation-related community-based initiatives; enhanced community livelihoods; and capacity building of communities and government authorities.
7. REGROW will seek to mainstream gender-informed approaches in its design, implementation and monitoring of activities, by taking account of the different needs and opportunities of women,

men, and the youth, together with Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs). Project activities, particularly those targeted at communities living near the PAs, will be geared towards female, youth, and VMG participation, to benefit these groups, to the extent possible. In addition, project activities will entail mechanisms for effective citizen engagement through consultations, sensitizations, capacity building, and partnerships.

8. **Component 3 – Strengthen capacity for landscape management upstream of the Ruaha National Park.** Primarily, the component will focus on short-term measures targeted towards the restoration of dry season flows in the Great Ruaha River, and as a secondary focus, the component will lay the ground towards mitigating future degradation of the RUNAPA resulting from climate change impacts, excessive abstraction of water upstream of the Park, deteriorated water quality, and increased sediment in inflowing rivers. The sub-components aim to assess and implement measures to augment dry-season flows to the RUNAPA; improve the irrigation efficiency and water savings in irrigation areas; implement catchment conservation activities in selected rivers; and support the consensus-building process for land and water management and climate change adaptation in the Usangu plains.
9. **Component 4 – Project management, institutional strengthening, and monitoring and evaluation.** This component will support the implementation of the project by ensuring coordination support, financial management and capacity building for the different actors involved; financing and operationalizing a Monitoring and Evaluation.
10. MNRT is the main implementing agency for REGROW, responsible for coordinating efforts of ministerial departments and agencies, regulatory authorities, regional secretariats, LGAs, private sector, Research Institutes, Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs), CSOs and communities. Primary implementing partners for REGROW include the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), Rufiji Basin Water Board (RWBB), the National Irrigation Commission (NIRC), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Forestry Services (TFS), and Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB).

1.3 Project Beneficiaries

11. **Direct beneficiaries:** (i) around 20,000 households of communities living near the priority PAs through increased economic benefits; (ii) around 20,000 farmers' households within the Great Ruaha River sub basin, upstream RUNAPA, through more efficient irrigation and production methods; (iii) government agencies and officials working on water, agriculture and land management, wildlife, tourism, and PA management in Southern Tanzania through capacity building; and (iv) tourism operators and related businesses within and adjacent to the priority PAs through increased tourism revenue. Within the framework of the project, emphasis will be placed on providing opportunities for women and the youth.
12. **Indirect beneficiaries** of the project are the citizens of Tanzania, because an increase in the tourism sector will generate benefits away from where the tourism actually takes place (e.g., visa fees, airport usage, taxes that stay at national/treasury level). It will also indirectly benefit global citizens at large as a result of conserving globally significant biodiversity. A number of agribusinesses and agro-industries will benefit from increased tourism activity in the Southern Circuit. The lessons learned and analytical outputs from the project will have spillover benefits across the PA management sector, and the water resources management sector, with potential replicability in areas with similar challenges in the country.
13. Project will seek to mainstream gender-informed approaches in its design, implementation and monitoring of activities, by taking account of the different needs and opportunities of women, men, and the youth, together with Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs). Project

activities, particularly those targeted at communities living near the PAs, will be geared towards female, youth, and VMG participation, to benefit these groups, to the extent possible. In addition, project activities will entail mechanisms for effective citizen engagement through consultations, sensitizations, capacity building, and partnerships.

14. At project management level, MNRT receives funds from the WB following approval of REGROW and develops annual plans and budgets with the support of a Project Coordination Unit and any technical support that needs to be availed. A Project Steering Committee will be formed, composed of representatives of the different key implementing institutions. TANAPA is to be responsible for interventions in the three National Parks through their respective management teams, whereas MNRT will provide support and coordination with the other key implementing agencies i.e. TAWA (for the Selous Game Reserve), RBWB, TAWIRI, TTB, TFS, NIRC and MALF.

1.4 Objectives of the SCDP

15. MNRT intends to implement REGROW in a transparent and inclusive manner and has developed framework guidance documents to operationalize the project. This Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Plan (SCDP) provides one such guidance document that supports the disclosure process of REGROW's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Process Framework (PF), all designed to ensure that MNRT uses a systematic approach to engage with all stakeholders.
16. The SCDP ensures that the consultation is a two-way process whereby stakeholders learn about and have input into design of sub-projects that affect their lives, well-being and environment and that dialogue is promoted. The SCDP is a guide for MNRT in future engagement activities and in the preparation of other safeguard instruments in a transparent, participatory and inclusive manner.
17. Specific objectives of the SCDP are to:
 - a) establish clear procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultation and disclosure of project information;
 - b) ensure adequate information is provided to affected and interested parties and other stakeholders in a clear and timely manner;
 - c) ensure all relevant stakeholders are meaningfully consulted throughout the project life cycle and that they are provided with sufficient opportunity to voice their concerns and opinions;
 - d) manage communications between REGROW project and stakeholders. This will improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding among all project stakeholders; and
 - e) ensure disclosure of project information with the aid of meaningful public consultation.

2 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

18. This Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Plan (SCDP) document for the REGROW Project is prepared in order to enhance stakeholder engagement in the planning and implementation of the REGROW project and ensure disclosure of information to the public. The REGROW Project Proponent is MNRT and thus is ultimately responsible for the Plan. During project implementation, MNRT will commission out the development and implementation of certain activities, remaining however responsible for oversight.

2.1 World Bank Requirements

19. The WB Safeguard policies specify that public consultation and disclosure be conducted to ensure projects are implemented in an environmental and socially responsible manner. The following safeguard policies triggered by REGROW all specify the need for consultation and disclosure, forming a basis for this SCDP.

- 4.01 (Environmental Assessment)
- 4.04 (Natural Habitats)
- 4.36 (Forests)
- 4.11 (Physical and Cultural Resources)
- 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement)

20. REGROW has been assigned Environmental Assessment **Category B** under the WB Operational Policy 4.01.

21. The World Bank (WB) requires that all Category B projects' Environmental and Social Assessments (whichever these might be, ranking from frameworks to specific assessments) are made publicly available in-country, and submitted to WB. The WB publishes all reports in the Infoshop webpages.

22. The WB requires that all relevant stakeholders are prior and properly informed in the entire process of project planning and implementation. The stakeholders should be consulted and their views and concerns are to be documented and disclosed to decision makers. The views and concerns are to be considered and or addressed, and feedback on how this has been effected disclosed to the stakeholders.

23. The stakeholders can range from Project Affected Persons (PAPs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as other interested parties. The stakeholder consultation must be a "two-way process" whereby the project affected persons not only receive information from project proponent(s) but also have an opportunity to provide feedback on the project and the consultation process and have an influence on the planning, decision-making and implementation process.

24. The WB requires that the project proponent or borrower disclose the relevant materials to stakeholders in a "timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted."

25. The WB OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment requires the consultation of PAPs, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders during the impact assessment process to solicit their views and concerns on the project's potential environmental and social impacts. The purpose of this

consultation is to consider stakeholders' views in project design and preparation of the environmental and social management plans.

26. The WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires the consultation of PAPs and communities, local authorities and local NGOs, as appropriate, and provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement action plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.

2.2 Tanzania Requirements

27. In Tanzania, public consultation is a requirement as part of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004 and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 require that a project developer consult project's relevant stakeholders for soliciting their views and concerns.
28. Section 89(1) of EMA states that during an EIA study or review, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) will prepare guidelines on the best ways of ensuing public participation, especially with those who are likely to be affected by the project.
29. Section 89(2) of the same Act allows NEMC to solicit oral or written comments and views on the Environmental Impact Statement from the public as well as from government agencies and other relevant institutions. Public participation in the EIA process is further stressed under Section 17 of the EIA and Audit Regulations of 2005 which requires, amongst other things, preparation of a public meeting (where appropriate) with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments.

4 THE CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PROCESS

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

30. Stakeholders are persons, organizations or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, positively or negatively. These stakeholders are either affected and/or interested parties and their formal and informal representatives. An affected party is any person, group of persons or organizations affected by an activity such as project affected person or community. On the other hand, an interested party is any person, group of persons or organizations interested in an activity and may include project proponents, local or national government authorities, local or national politicians, traditional authorities, religious leaders, civil society organizations including NGOs and community-based organizations, and other businesses and/or private sector.
31. The identification of stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities, and possible influence on the project is a continuous process. The key stakeholders for the project are initially identified during the institutional analysis process where all relevant institutions were identified. Any additional stakeholder(s) will be included as the project advances to various stages. As such, the list of stakeholders may not be conclusive or exhaustive at the start of the project.
32. For REGROW, the Stakeholder categories and roles and responsibilities are as indicated in Table 3-1 below.

Table 4-1 Stakeholders Identified for REGROW

Level	Stakeholder	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities
National	Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF) Vice President's Office-Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) President's Office – Regional and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG)	Issuing legislations, regulations and direct preparations of guidelines, programs and action plans Formulation of policies and standards in their respective sectors Oversees overall implementation and coordination of the sectoral development issues
Regulatory Authorities and Agencies	Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)	Management and development of all 16 national parks in Tanzania
	Udzungwa Mountains National Park (UMNP), Mikumi National Park (MINAPA), Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA) Selous Game Reserve (SGR)	Park management, ecological monitoring, community outreach programmes, maintaining borders and resources protection/conservation within the park
	Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWO)	Water resources monitoring, issuing and regulating water use permits, community outreach programmes
	Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)	Responsible for protection, management and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources outside the jurisdiction of TANAPA and NCA

Level	Stakeholder	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities
	ZIO (Zonal Irrigation Office) – Southern Highlands	Promotion and regulation of irrigation activities and irrigation development in the zone (Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Rukwa and Katavi) in four water basins which are Rufiji, Lake Rukwa, Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika
	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)	Provides platform for coordination of different partners and actors in agricultural sector, innovators and agribusiness as whole in six major clusters: Rufiji, Kilombero, Ihemi, Mbarali, Ludewa and Sumbawanga
	Mapping Division – Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD)	Actual mapping of the land use plans, preparation of the land use classifications
	National Irrigation Commission (NIRC)	Regulates all matters related to irrigating development and oversee collaboration among different players in development of irrigation and drainage; promotes efficient water use in irrigation systems and ensure compliance with the Integrated Water Resources Management approach in Irrigation development.
	National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)	Principal advisory organ of the government on all matters related to land use. The Commission prepares regional physical land use plans, land use policies, standards, norms and criteria for protection and beneficial uses of land
	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) Headquarter	Electricity generation by using different sources including water, transmission distribution and supply
	Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) – Morogoro Region	Issuing road works guidelines, standards and other specifications; and maintenance and development of the trunk and regional road network
	National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Promotes environmental management in Tanzania through coordination, facilitation, awareness raising, enforcement, assessment, monitoring, auditing and research
	Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)	Advertisement and publicity of Tanzania as a popular tourist destination, improvement and development of tourism activities in the country

Level	Stakeholder	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities
	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA)	Management, regulation and monitoring of civil aviation system and activities in the country
Regional	Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya Regional Offices	The respective regional secretariats coordinate and oversee all developmental projects and programmes in the region
	Lindi, Njombe, Coast, Ruvuma and Singida Regional Offices	
	Dodoma Regional Office	
District	Morogoro Rural, Kilosa, Mvomero, Kilombero, Iringa Rural, Kilolo and Mbarali District Councils	Responsible for land use planning, environmental management, tourism promotion and management of various water uses and irrigation schemes within their boundaries
	Chunya, Mpwapwa, Dodoma Rural, Manyoni, Wanging'ombe, Mufindi, Ulanga, Rufiji, Kisarawe, Liwale, Kilwa, Namtumbo and Tunduru District Councils	
Town Authority	Ifakara Town Council	
WMAs	UKUTU/JUKUMU, MBOMIPA, WAGA, UMEMARUWA	Protection and conservation of the cultural and natural resources of the in the WMA area, promote development and investment of tourism within WMA and benefit sharing amongst member villages
Ward/Village/Local (villages represented in the WMA consultations)	Bwakila Chini (Morogoro Rural), Kiduhi (Kilosa), Iwalanje, Mabadaga, Matebete, Nyakadete, Igomaa, Nyamakuyu, Ihazuntwa, Ihanga, Igando, Igomelo, Nayi, Iyayi, Uhamila (Mbarali) and Ziginali	Natural resources conservation and utilization
Research Institutes	University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Research in areas like natural resources management, integrated water resources management, agriculture and irrigation and livelihood
Civil Society	WCS, CARE, WWF, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), TATO A	Involved in the management of natural resources, conservation activities, support to WMAs, community livelihoods, tourism development and promotion and provision of technical support including capacity building
Donor & development partners	USAID, GIZ, KfW, EU, DFID, ADB, others	
Private Sector/Tour Operators	Hondohondo Camp, Udzungwa Falls Lodge, Siwandu Camp, Coastal Air,	
Community members	Morogoro Rural, Kilosa, Mvomero, Kilombero, Iringa Rural, Kilolo and Mbarali District Councils	Natural resources conservation and utilization

4.2 Consultation in the project life cycle

33. Stakeholder consultation refers to a broad, inclusive and continuous process between the project and its stakeholders, encompassing a range of activities and approaches throughout the project life cycle. This interaction involves the consultation with and disclosure of project information to the affected/interested parties and their participation in the planning and implementation of the project. Consultation is continuous throughout the project from planning to decommission and from project design, scoping, feasibility, implementation and decommissioning.
34. **Project Design:** At the stage of project conceptualization and design, MNRT develops terms of reference for REGROW safeguard studies, and these are to be published widely and preliminary information on the proposed project disclosed to interested and affected parties.
35. **Scoping:** MNRT organises and conducts consultations/meetings with stakeholders from national to community level. The aim of these consultation meetings is to inform the stakeholders about the project and solicit information to facilitate planning of the project.
36. **Feasibility:** MNRT develops an environmental and social management framework for REGROW, together with a Resettlement Policy Framework and a Process Framework.
37. **Implementation:** This phase is critical for two-way dialogue to be ensured, as this is the phase most likely to lead to grievances if not transparent and participatory. Stakeholder involvement is extremely important and how to identify the relevant stakeholders was presented in section 3.1.
38. **Project closure:** prior to project completion MNRT will organize a stakeholder workshop to elaborate the exit strategy and future plans if any in addition to presenting the final project report.
39. The consultations solicit concerns, views, opinions, and suggestions, and collect any secondary information and data that form part of a baseline for the feasibility. Stakeholders are provided with a project background information document, both in Kiswahili and English, to ensure common understanding of the project.
40. Stakeholder engagement and consultations are to be continuous and form part of the scope of work. The Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Plan is to be updated regularly to reflect project developments and/or changes. Any future consultation and disclosure activities will reflect the concerns and issues raised. The activities are to be properly documented and output properly recorded in the form of meeting minutes (indicating need for further consultations or actions required), names and signatures of those consulted and pictures where available.
41. The Consultation team should be composed of experts related to the fields that will be discussed during the meetings, including environmental and social management and development.

4.3 Communication Tools

42. Consultations can be conducted through tools such as those presented below.

4.3.1 Project background information document:

43. A project background document prepared as short summary of the project, including rationale, ownership, component objectives and potential impacts is shared with all stakeholders. The document provides all stakeholders with the same basic minimum information to ensure that there is the same understanding of the project with all stakeholder categories. Provision of the Project background information document does not preclude requests for further information by stakeholders of any category.

44. The project background information document further serves to ensure documentation of engagement particularly where staff / consulted individuals are no longer in position to determine if adequate engagement took place.
45. The project background information document is both in Kiswahili and English to facilitate ease of understanding in both languages. The project background information document is developed as part of the project planning and distributed from the first engagement phases of inception (where relevant) and scoping.
46. For REGROW the project background information document used is included in Annex 1.

4.3.2 Easy to read Non-Technical Summaries

47. Further to the project background information document, project information such as the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Process Framework (PF) are to be issued to stakeholders in the form of Non-Technical executive summaries. These non-Technical summaries are written in simplified language to allow stakeholders who are not necessarily conversant with technical language to easily understand the information provided.
48. Like the project background information document, non-technical summaries are to be available in both Kiswahili and English to allow stakeholders to understand the subject matter. Non-technical summaries of overall information such as the ESMF, RPF and PF is to be availed to all stakeholders, however, specific project intervention plans and or activities can be distributed only to relevant categories of stakeholders.

4.3.3 One on one interviews

49. During consultations, a checklist of secondary data/documents or guiding questions (structured and or non-structured questionnaires) can be used for one-on-one interviews.
50. All comments/issues/concerns expressed by the participants during consultation meetings are recorded and confirmed preferably by relevant parties.

4.3.4 Digital Tools

51. The project background information document and all non-technical summaries in addition to being distributed to stakeholders should be available in the public domain, accessible through MNRT's website.
52. For continued information, use of social media can be employed by REGROW dependent on the objective and target stakeholder category.

4.3.5 Stakeholder workshop and Forum

53. Engagement with stakeholders through workshops (e.g. focus group discussions) and or information meetings facilitates project proponents to present findings and recommendation and allows for feedback to further improve project implementation.
54. Identification of the stakeholder category and the preferred mode of communication, frequency of engagement, and information required, are all key in deciding how the engagement is handled. For REGROW stakeholders Table 4-2 below suggests the proposed mode of communication.

Table 4-2 Stakeholder Engagement

	Communication method	Information to be disclosed	Timeframe
National/Central Government	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF, Project implementation timeline	Throughout project implementation
Regulatory Authorities and Agencies	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF, Project implementation timeline	Throughout project implementation
Regional	Postal box, email correspondence, regular communication by phone	Non-technical summaries, Grievance redress mechanism	Before project implementation, quarterly update
District/Town	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, noticeboard, progress reports	Non-technical summaries, progress reports, Grievance redress mechanism	Throughout project implementation
Local Government Authorities (Ward, Village/Mtaa)	Postal box, noticeboard, regular communication by phone	Non-technical summaries, progress reports, Grievance redress mechanism	Throughout project implementation
WMAs	Postal box, noticeboard, regular communication by phone	Non-technical summaries, Grievance redress mechanism	Throughout project implementation
Research Institutes	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF	Before project implementation, quarterly update
Civil Society Organisations	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF, Grievance redress mechanism	Throughout project implementation
Donors & development partners	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF, Grievance redress, mechanism, project implementation timeline	Before project implementation, quarterly update
Private Sector/Tour Operators	Official correspondence (email and postal box), regular communication by phone, progress reports, meetings	ESMF, RPF, PF, Grievance redress mechanism, project implementation timeline	Throughout project implementation
Community members	Noticeboard	Non-technical summaries, progress reports, Grievance redress mechanism	Throughout project implementation

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCDP

5.1 Resources and Responsibilities

55. MNRT has overall responsibility for stakeholder consultation and disclosure. During project implementation, MNRT will commission out the development and implementation of certain activities, remaining however responsible for oversight. If commissioned out, MNRT benefits credibility of an objective and transparent SCDP as the involvement of independent agencies (and/or consultants) in planning and implementation promotes addressing stakeholder concerns without bias.
56. In delivering the SCDP, MNRT should have a Team Leader (the Project Coordinator within the Project Coordination Unit) who is overall in charge of technical aspects of the project and quality assurance of all information to be released to stakeholders, supported by a Communications Manager who is to handle all management and administrative aspects of the SCDP including reporting and compliance.
57. If activities commissioned, a similar structure by the implementing agency (and/or consultant) of team leader and communications manager to liaise with MNRT is recommended. For implementation of the SCDP team members will undertake formal and informal stakeholder engagement exercises, maintain the grievance mechanism, regularly update the stakeholder engagement register and contact reports and facilitate feedback systems.
58. The communication tools identified in Chapter four ensure all stakeholders, regardless of their educational background, properly understand key technical information.
59. The responsibilities of MNRT, an SCDP specialist (for this role, a consultant was hired during the preparation phase of REGROW) and the WB are defined as follows:
60. The SCDP specialist / consultant's responsibilities involve:
- Ensuring effective stakeholder consultation
 - Documenting information collected from consultations
 - Responding to issues and concerns raised by stakeholders during consultations
 - Ensuring effective disclosure of key information and project documents
 - Identifying sufficient budget for the plan
 - Ensuring that the issues and concerns raised are incorporated in project implementation
 - Designing and proposing the implementation of an effective grievance redress mechanism
61. MNRT will be responsible for:
- Providing timely project implementation reports
 - Disclosing key project documents
 - Ensure project activities are guided by recommendations from the framework documents
 - Providing reviews of documents and information prepared by the Consultant team
 - Authorizing the disclosure of project information and documents, and disclosing in their own websites
62. WB will be responsible for:

- Ensuring adherence of the SCDP to WB Requirements
- Publication of relevant information in Info-Shop webpages

5.2 Reporting

63. MNRT shall device regular progress reports and briefings for key stakeholders at the local, regional and national government levels. The progress reports and briefings shall highlight planned activities and those that have been undertaken in the project area. These activities involve consultation meetings, engagement activities, disclosure of project information, etc. The reports and briefings will allow key stakeholders to be well informed thus more likely to provide cooperation during project implementation.
64. The Consultant will record and maintain all information regarding stakeholder consultation and disclosure. The reports/documents/records prepared will be properly stored and secured. The documents and information collected throughout the project will be available to the public for their review upon request.
65. The Consultant will prepare progress reports on stakeholder engagement and disclosure activities. These reports will include:
- Stakeholder engagement activities conducted during each month;
 - Disclosure activities;
 - Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);

5.3 Disclosure of Project Information

66. REGROW is committed to transparency in its relations with stakeholders and will implement a number of Project-document disclosure procedures. The Consultant will initiate a specific public consultation process for project related documents, in accordance with best practice. These consultations will include participation and engagement activities with local government authorities, community members, institutions, NGOs and government agencies. Once consultations of framework documents are concluded and feedback reflected, MNRT and WB will disclose the documents in locations where public access is facilitated.
67. **Information Centres & Noticeboards:** MNRT will serve as an information centre providing an ease of access to project information to all stakeholders. It will also serve as an access point for sorting all grievances/concerns raised through the grievance mechanism. In addition, it will also provide project information documents to stakeholders on project progress and implementation. The ESMF and associated frameworks' reports and technical summaries will be accessed at the MNRT office. The MNRT noticeboard will be disseminating project information and advertise any planned consultation activity.
68. **Public meetings and Workshops:** MNRT will arrange a public launching meeting, open to all members of the public, to introduce the project and explain its implementation. It will provide a good opportunity to gain broad concerns and comments from the public. The meeting will complement the more focused stakeholder consultation meetings. Since these meetings are an open forum for all, there will be a representation from all groups by language, gender, age and income levels.

69. Workshops will be used to bring together key project stakeholders to discuss the various reports and status of implementation. The workshops will allow for high-level discussion and provide a chance to stakeholders to make key decisions before project implementation. The workshops shall involve a "two-way interaction" process allowing for mutual understanding, which allows for a well-informed decision-making.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

70. **Monitoring:** Internal and external monitoring is proposed for REGROW SCDP. A monitoring and evaluation team will undertake monitoring of the implementation of components of the project. Monitoring will specifically take place through measurement against the plan. In addition, grievance procedures will be organized in such a way that they are accessible to all affected parties, with particular concern for the situation of vulnerable groupings. Said monitoring of the SCDP implementation will be the responsibility of the MNRT M&E unit.
71. Internal Monitoring will focus on: Progress in relation to targets; Reported grievances and action taken and record of meetings between REGROW project and stakeholders.
72. **Evaluation:** There will be a mid-term and an ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the SCDP. On both occasions, a comprehensive set of the stakeholders will be consulted. The results of these evaluations will be used to gauge the effectiveness of the SCDP process over time. The evaluations will verify, among others:
- Effectiveness of the SCDP
 - Effectiveness of various institutional arrangements made for the project
 - Quality of interaction between implementation agency and involved communities
 - Opinions and perception of local communities regarding the project implementation

5.5 Grievance Mechanism

73. MNRT will engage with the communities and provide relevant information and provide a mechanism in which dissatisfied/ aggrieved persons can bring up their claims and concerns related to REGROW. The government of Tanzania has enacted mechanisms in its legislations to deal with grievances of any kind that will be used to guide the process of addressing notices in the case of REGROW. The procedures generally follow the local government authority sittings from Village to Regional Council before reverting to the judiciary over four steps as illustrated in (Figure 5-1).
74. Briefly, notices from the aggrieved are reported to the Village Councils and will be addressed in consultation with the MNRT focal point of contact (TAWA or TANAPA staff) most likely to be the Community development/ relationship officer. If the matter is not resolved, the first step is to register the grievance with the District Council where additional consultation with MNRT focal points and relevant technical advisers, such as a District Land Officer, District Community Development Officer, District natural resources officers (Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife) can be solicited as will be deemed pertinent. If the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decisions and recommendations at District level the matter can be elevated to the Regional Council and finally to a court of law.
75. At all steps, involvement of the MNRT focal point is needed, and documentation of the proceedings taken to ensure fairness, objectivity, transparency and institutional memory of the matter needs to be maintained.

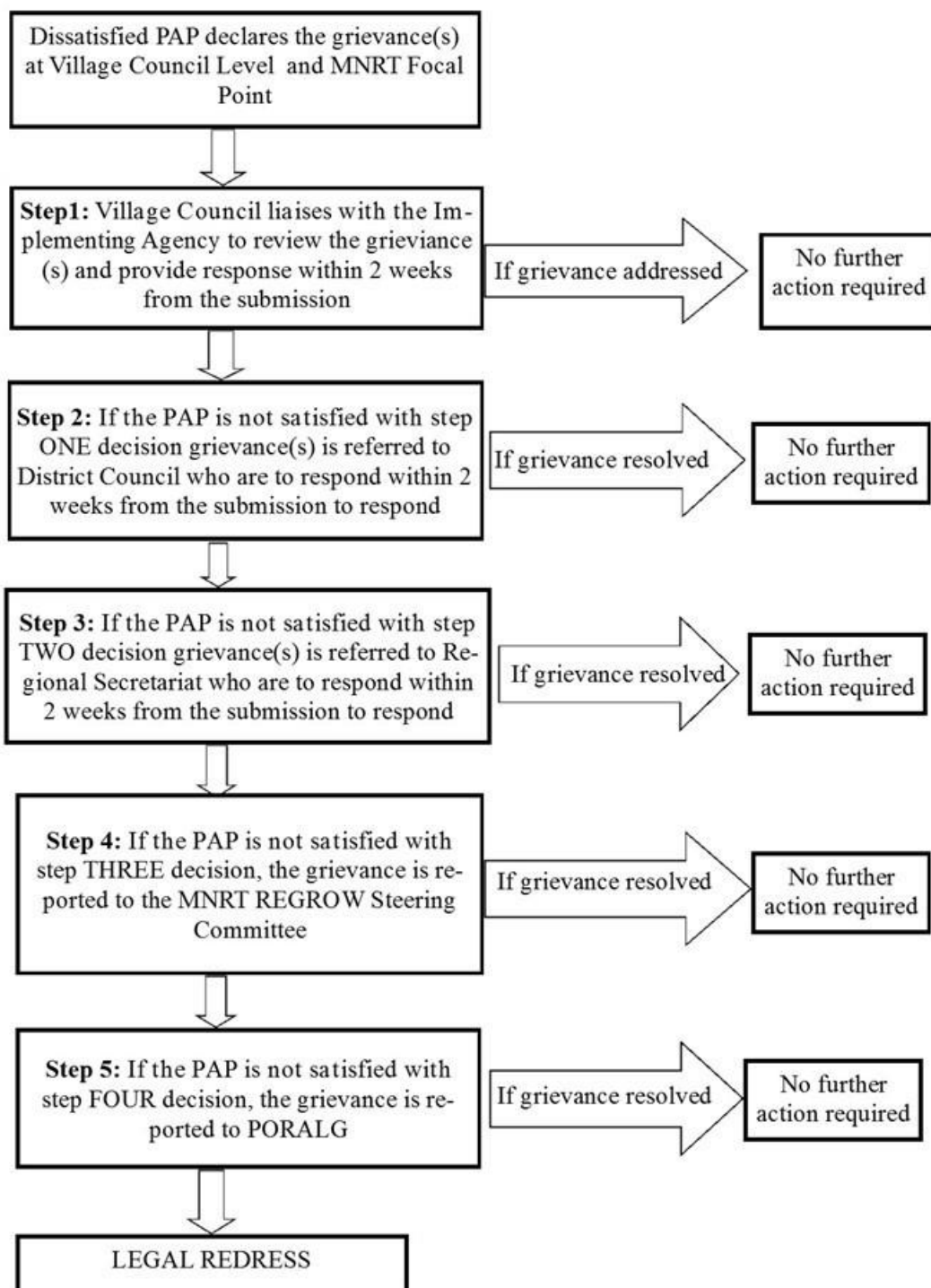


Figure 5-1 Grievance and Redress Flow Chart

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Project Information Document

Project Background Information Document

Project Name: Preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Associated Framework for the Resilient Natural Resources Management for Growth (REGROW) Project

Client: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)

Consultant: COWI Tanzania Ltd., EcoTek and WEGS

Project background:

Southern Tanzania hosts numerous opportunities for nature-based tourism that are minimally exploited, denying the country a significant revenue base. In order to benefit from nature-based tourism, MNRT has instituted the REGROW project to improve management and development of priority tourism assets, enhance local economic benefits from tourism and improve landscape management. It is anticipated that this effort will increase the numbers of tourists and bed nights, facilitate livelihoods that increase employment levels in the industry and ensure sustainability of the natural resources of the protected areas.

The REGROW project will be implemented in four Protected Areas (PAs) – Mikumi National Park, Ruaha National Park, Udzungwa Mountain National Park and the northern photographic zone of the Selous Game Reserve.

Table 3 The Administrative boundaries of these PAs under REGROW.

Project targeted areas	Regions	Districts
Udzungwa Mountain National Park	Iringa	Kilolo
	Morogoro	Kilombero
Mikumi National Park	Morogoro	Kilosa
		Mvomero
		Morogoro-rural
Ruaha National Park	Dodoma	Chamwino
	Singida	Manyoni
	Iringa	Iringa-rural
	Mbeya	Mbarali
	Njombe	Wanging'ombe
Selous Game Reserve	Morogoro	Ulanga
		Kilombero
		Morogoro-rural
	Coast	Rufiji
		Kisarawe
	Lindi	Liwale
		Kilwa
	Ruvuma	Namtumbo
Tunduru		

REGROW is to be achieved through project components as follows:

- **Component 1:** Improving management and development of priority tourism assets through targeted investments.
- **Component 2:** Enhancing local economic benefits from tourism. The expected outcomes of this component are increased community employment levels in tourism and wildlife related sectors.
- **Component 3:** Improving landscape management through investments and technical assistance upstream of the Ruaha National Park specifically, the great Ruaha River Sub-basin, including Ihefu/Usangu wetlands and its drainage area.
- **Component 4:** Project management - This Component is managerial responsible for arrangements and mechanisms including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and implementation.

To ensure that REGROW is implemented based on best practice environmental and social sustainability guidelines, MNRT has commissioned the preparation of frameworks and documents to guide the implementation of the project. These include the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); samples of ESIA's; samples of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs); a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and a Process Framework (PF).

1. The ESMF will enable early screening of interventions highlighting potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures at a landscape level.
2. The ESIA's and ESMPs will assist MNRT in acquiring certification from the national authority responsible for environmental matters and guide implementation of the interventions.
3. REGROW does not anticipate any resettlement of people. The RPF serves as a document that sets the standards for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan, which would need to be prepared if the actual need for resettlement arises during project implementation.
4. The PF will serve to establish the process for community engagement ensuring access to resources.

This project information document seeks to solicit views, concerns and/or issues from relevant stakeholders. For any request, additional information, suggestions, opinion or concern please contact:

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
P.O. Box 9272
Dar es Salaam
Email: ps@mnrt.go.tz
Phone: 022 286 1870/1/2/3/
Attn: Someni Mteleka
Project Coordinator – REGROW

6.2 Roles and responsibilities of different actors

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policy, strategies and programs for policy implementation; • Management of natural, cultural and tourism resource • Oversees tourism development, national parks development, game reserves, and game controlled areas, tourism attraction development, forests, antiquities, and cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The custodian of the protected areas in the country and host of the proposed REGROW project with a significant role to oversee the project activities as well as facilitate the implementation • The ministry formulates and oversee implementation of the natural resources and tourism related guidelines, standards, plans, polices and legislative framework • Facilitation of the intra- and inter-ministerial coordination and liaison
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build and support the technical and professional capacity of local government authorities and private sector in order to develop, manage, and regulate the livestock and fisheries resources sustainably • Overseeing the implementation of the fishery policy and related legislation. • Overall management and development of livestock, agriculture and fisheries resources e.g. emphasize on improvement and conservation of grazing lands for preservation of feed resources, protection and rehabilitation of the wetlands • Support to the community-based fishery management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and large scale agricultural expansion and livestock development and management in some of the proposed project areas such as Mbarali, Ihefu/Usangu • Utilization of Ruaha River use for irrigation farming • Key stakeholder in ensuring smooth project implementation (components three of the REGROW in particular) and realization of the intended objectives • Implementation of the National Irrigation Policy, planning and demarcation of grazing areas in relation to irrigation schemes
Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)	<p>In relation to the REGROW project, Section 5 of the legislation prescribes the powers of the minister and roles of the ministry to include: determination of the policy and strategy aspects of the provision of water supply and sanitation services and coordinate and monitor water authority strategies and plans, provision of technical guidance and monitoring water quality and standards (Sections 41, 42).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the national water policy, water sector development strategies and programmes • The ministry oversees implementation of the national irrigation policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall body responsible for promoting development, management and use of water resources of the nation including the Great Ruaha River sub-basin, Ihefu/Usangu wetlands drainage. The ministry and its agencies and/or authorities such as Rufiji Basin Water Board are influential in the implementation of the REGROW's component III that addressed water resources management upstream Ruaha National Park • Water use monitoring along Ruaha River sub-basin • Engagement of the ministry in providing technical inputs during design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Component III (investment and technical assistance

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and coordination of the integrated water resources management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upstream of the Ruaha National Park) with focus on Ruaha River • Integration of irrigation development with other natural resources development in order to protect the environment
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake land use planning studies and land uses • Advice the government on land use matters • Lands records acquisition and management • Facilitate overall macro-level planning while taking into account regional and sectoral considerations • Facilitate village land survey through National Land Commission to prepare village land use plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry undertakes land use planning, village surveys and mapping • Land records of the proposed project areas can be found at the ministry of lands • Land use(s) allocations, boundaries definition and demarcation, land and housing conflicts resolutions • Land acquisition, issuance of right of occupancy and land use guidelines
President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates planning by Local Government Authorities through Regional Secretariats • Co-ordination role in planning and capacity building for local authorities • Coordinating, monitoring and providing supporting to local government authorities in development projects implementation activities <p>The Minister responsible for local government has the power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise implementation of provision of water and sanitation services • Co-ordinate planning and resource mobilisation for water supply and sanitation • Create a conducive environment for community and private sector participation in development, operation, and management of water supply and sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry needs to be consulted to ensure all project activities are in accordance with land use plan.
Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating development of energy and mineral sectors in the country • Development and oversee implementation of the policies, guidelines, legislations, standards, national strategies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of the greater Ruaha River for hydropower generation in Mtera and Kidatu dams • Coordination with the MoWI in planning and managing water uses for various developmental activities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure management of river basins used for hydroelectric power production <p>Powers of the minister (Section 4(1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and review government policies in electricity supply industry • Take measures to reorganise and restructure the electricity supply industry with a view of attracting private sector. • Prepare, revise and publish rural electrification plan and strategy through Rural Energy Agency. • Promote the development of electricity sub sector including the development of indigenous energy resources • Take measure to support and promote rural electrification including provision of funding for rural energy fund 	
Vice President's Office-Division of Environment (VPO-DoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for developing, reviewing and coordinating implementation of environmental policies, acts, regulations, guidelines, programmes and strategies which are related to natural habitats and environmental conservation. • Preparation, review and provision of advice on policies, legislation and guidelines, which are related to environmental management of pollution. • Liaison with government ministries and other parties on environmental planning, co-ordination and monitoring • Development and co-ordination of broad-based conservation program and projects, which are beyond single – sector approaches. • Liaisons with International and multilateral organizations • Responsible for developing, reviewing and coordinating implementation of environmental policies, regulations, acts, programmes and strategies which are related to natural habitats and environmental conservation • Prepare and review environmental management policies, legislatives, regulations, guidelines, criteria and procedures for environmental impact assessment • Co-ordination and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities that will be conducted in protected areas requires permit from the minister of environment. • Project activities requires EIA certificate from the minister of environment (issuance of the EIA certificates for the proposed projects). • Issuance of sector-specific environmental guidelines, policies and standards in collaboration with other stakeholders

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental planning • Policy oriented environmental research. 	
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policies, plans and strategies towards development • Setting standards and monitoring of quality compliance in construction, rehabilitation and maintenance • Setting standards and monitoring of quality compliance in construction • Monitoring and supervision of construction, rehabilitation and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical inputs into the project e.g. road works and airstrip standards and guidelines • Permits and licences for various activities such as materials quality tests, permits for airstrips etc.
REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)	<p>The principal functions and roles of TANAPA includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and development of all 16 national parks in Tanzania • Ecological and wildlife health monitoring • Tourism development • Community and stakeholders involvement in the conservation activities, projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANAPA is in-charge (management and regulation) of all national parks in the country including Ruaha, Mikumi and Udzugwa where the proposed REGROW will be implemented • TANAPA is a key stakeholder in the country's tourism industry development and promotion including conservation of ecosystems, national parks management and development • As an arm of MNRT, TANAPA will oversee implementation and supervision as well as construction and operation of project activities • TANAPA's approval is required prior to the commencement of any project activity within or adjacent to the national parks • The established, rehabilitated tourism assets must operate in accordance with TANAPA regulations, standards and guidelines
Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for protection, management and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources Section 5(1&2). • Authorised to have a paramilitary force with right to possess and use firearms for the purpose of conservation in their respective jurisdiction • Assist the communities in addressing human wildlife conflicts in their respective areas Section 21 and Section 31 (1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAWA was formed recently after transformation of the former Wildlife Division into Authority. It is responsible for management of game reserves, hunting blocks and centralized anti-poaching operations inside game reserves. • TAWA's role is mainly on the implementation and supervision of the project for the Selous Game Reserve.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make financial contribution to the TWPF for implementation of international and regional agreements relating to wildlife and its habitats to which the United Republic of Tanzania is a party (Section 15(3)). • Involved in process of negotiation and signing of agreement between Authorised Associations and potential investors (Section 40 (1)). <p>Sect 6(1) responsible for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and conserving wildlife outside the jurisdiction of TANAPA and NCA • Administering areas that are designated as Game Reserves, Game controlled areas, Wetlands Reserves, and Ramsar Sites. • Administering protection and utilization of wildlife in corridors, dispersal areas, open areas, Wildlife Management Areas, village land, public and private land. • Issuing permits for utilization of wildlife in sanctuaries, wildlife farms, ranches, Wildlife Management Areas, Zoos and any other related wildlife utilization. • Improving wildlife resource base investment in collaboration with other institutions, private sector and or, local communities. • Undertaking law enforcement and curb illegal off take of wildlife resources • Ensuring participatory wildlife management and equitable distribution of cost and benefits among stakeholders • Creating awareness and disseminating information about wildlife management to the village communities in their village lands <p>In relation to REGROW project, the Director of Wildlife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May designate the land as WMA for traditional communities use upon the receipt of the application by the village council. The designated WMA should be published in a widely circulated newspaper and public notices (Regulation 10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written authority of the Director General of TAWA should be sought and obtained prior the entry to the Selous Game Reserve. • Every significant physical development in areas managed by TAWA requires EIA certificate to be issued.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is responsible for assessing the performance of a Wildlife Management Area in terms of social, economic and biodiversity conservation impacts (Regulation 15). • Is responsible for issuing guidelines and circulars from time to time to facilitate the implementation of Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (Regulation 70). <p>Further, the Director is responsible for keeping registers for (Regulation 71);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised Associations and their respective WMA • Investment development agreements in WMA • Joint Venture Agreements • Granted User Rights • General Management Plans and Resource • Director of wildlife is responsible for issuing permit for non-consumptive tourism. The director may attach conditions on the permit to be issued (Regulation 5). • The Director is responsible for advertising game reserves, game controlled areas designated for investment in form of tourism facilities such as tented camp, lodge or similar business in non-consumptive wildlife utilisation, inviting interested persons to apply (Regulation 6) • The director is responsible for advertising, evaluating and awarding investment concessions in game reserves or a game controlled area. <p>Director in designating an area for sustainable Non-Consumptive uses in buffer zone, corridors, dispersal area, migratory routes and other areas with wildlife potentials should consider (Regulations 7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potentiality for wildlife recovery upon given time of investment ➤ Diversity of animal species and habitat ➤ Significance of wildlife based tourism activities <p>The director is responsible for collecting fees on behalf of Authorised Associations and Local Government Authorities and such fees shall be subjected to benefit sharing formula (Regulation 16)</p>	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote environmental management in Tanzania through coordination, facilitation, awareness raising, enforcement, assessment, monitoring and research • To oversee environmental management issues in Tanzania • Undertaking environmental compliance, enforcement and monitoring • Reviewing environmental impact assessments • Undertaking environmental researches, public participation and awareness creation <p>Under Section 18(2), NEMC is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for carrying out surveys, research and investigations in the field of environment and disseminate information about the findings of such research and investigations. • Review and approve environmental impact assessment • Ensure and enforce compliance of the national environmental quality standards • Publish and disseminate manuals, codes, or guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation • Render advice and technical support where possible to entities engaged in natural resources and environmental management so as to enable them to carry out their responsibilities <p>Further, the Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council is responsible for environmental monitoring in consultation with relevant ministries. Upon giving notice the inspector may enter the premises for the purpose of monitoring (Section 99) • The council have power to prescribe guidelines on the best methods for preventing or minimizing adverse effects on the environment (Section 108) • The council is responsible for enforcing environmental quality standards (Section 142) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for the proposed project will be reviewed and approved by NEMC • Environmental compliance monitoring and auditing • Advises VPO-DoE on the issuing of the EIA Certificates (submit recommendations to the Minister of State for Environment upon completion of the review of EIA Statement).

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council may set up cross-sectoral technical advisory committees at national level and local government authority level where appropriate to advise it on reviews of EIA related reports (Section 22). 	
<p>Authorised Associations (AAs) - for Wildlife Management Areas</p>	<p>Section 22(8) of the Act presents key roles of the AAs that includes management of the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), right to negotiate and sign agreements with potential investors, provided that representatives of the Director General of Tanzania Wildlife Authority and the respective District Council shall be involved in the process of negotiation and the signing of such agreements. Authorised Associations have the right to manage the Wildlife Management Areas (Section 18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To acquire user rights To enter into agreements with the village council on the management of wildlife management areas Manage WMA in accordance with an existing General Management Plan or resource management Zone Plan and Regulations. Cooperate with the Director and other authorities of the Tanzania National Parks in the management of WMA Recruit village scouts in accordance with the regulations Play a supportive role in the making of wildlife conservation by-laws of any concerned village Oversee investment and development activities within WMA Protect biodiversity resources of WMA <p>Charging of additional fees in the WMAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Authorized Association may in consultation with the Director of Forestry to charge additional fees for the utilization of forest products in a Wildlife Management Area (Regulation 55). Authorized Associations may in consultation with the Director responsible for beekeeping, charge additional fee for the utilization of bee products in Wildlife Management Areas (Regulation 56(2)). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized Associations are responsible for the management of the WMAs Villages that have WMAs and borders the protected areas directly are of interest in the study <p>Involvement and influence of the AAs in the resources management, conservation outside core protected areas, their influence on tourism growth and surrounding community's livelihoods</p>

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized Associations may in consultation with Director of Fisheries charge additional fees for the utilization of fish products in Wildlife Management Areas. Authorized Associations shall charge fees for commercial or sport fishing in Wildlife Management Areas (Regulations 57(2&3)) <p>Resources Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a General Management Plan in accordance with the procedure set out in the Sixth Schedule to these Regulations (Regulations 31(1)). • Authorised association may prepare a Resource Management Zone Plan as an interim measure before the General Management Plan is in place. The resource Management Zone Plan should be submitted to the director for approval (Regulations 32 (2)). • Undertake basic resource monitoring in accordance with the Eighth Schedule to these Regulations and shall submit the data to relevant wildlife authorities (Regulations 33). • An Authorized Association that has acquired user right, in consultation with the Director and the District Council, may enter into contracts or agreements with investors for the purpose of utilizing the wildlife resources (Regulations 34(4)). • Authorised Associations are responsible for conducting non-consumptive tourism activities in Wildlife Management Areas in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilisation) Regulations 2008 (Regulations 44). 	
Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To adopt all such measures as it may consider necessary to advertise and publicize Tanzania as a popular tourist destination; • To encourage by such measures as it may deem fit for the development of such amenities in Tanzania as it may enhance the attractiveness of Tanzania to tourists; • To undertake research, experiments and operations as may appear to be necessary to improve the basis of the tourist industry; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating and promoting tourism and conservation activities in the country • Issuance of various permits and licences • Marketing and branding

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster an understanding within Tanzania of the importance and economic benefits of the tourist industry; • To make all such inquiries and collect all such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions. • Receive and consider application of licences, issue licence under and advice the minister on matters relating to licences (Section 19) • The Tourism Board is responsible for issuing licence for all persons to operate and engage in non-consumptive wildlife business (Regulations 6(5)). 	
National Irrigation Commission (NIRC)	<p>Responsibilities of Local Government Authorities, Regional Secretariat and National Irrigation Commission in collaboration with regional secretariats and local government authorities cover (Section 28):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support irrigators prepare by-laws and facilitate their enforcement • Institute mandatory formal transaction on transfer of land from one farmer to another in irrigation scheme • Promote the formation of irrigators organisations • Ensure all farmers owning land in an irrigation scheme are members of irrigators organisations • Create awareness on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach • Institute public private partnership arrangement for effective operation and maintenance of irrigation scheme • Ensure establishment and maintenance of irrigation database at both national and local government authority levels for effective planning, implementation, and management of irrigation interventions • Promote management of irrigation infrastructures by service providers in the private sector where farmers have demonstrated inadequate capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and management of irrigation activities/schemes in the country
Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Section 84, the basin water board, in this case, the Rufiji Basin has been given power to can construct, use or operate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing water use permits for various uses in Greater Ruaha sub-basin. One of the REGROW focus is on

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<p>any works; and divert, extract and impound the water from any watercourse or borehole or alter the course of any watercourse for purposes of sustainable development of water resources. Further, the Basin Water Board can grant a Water Use Permit or a Discharge Permit subject to the construction or alteration of works, the Basin Water Board shall have powers to monitor and enforce the requirement for such construction or alteration of works in accordance with regulations made by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister (Section 85). 	<p>improved irrigation and ecological uses of the Ruaha River water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River basin management
Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA)	<p>Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority Act 2003 (Section 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan, develop, regulate and promote operations of a safe, secure and efficient civil aviation system • To issue, renew, vary and cancel air service licences • To establish standards for the terms and conditions of supply of the regulated goods and services • To establish standards for regulating air services <p>Provision of air navigation services provided that, it shall not provide aeronautical metrological services</p> <p>Use of an aircraft within the United Republic of Tanzania should be in accordance with the term of licence granted by the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (Regulations 3(1). All applications for the licence are made to the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (Regulations 8(3))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management, regulating and monitoring of civil aviation system and activities. This will be in relation to Component I of the REGROW that focuses on improving tourism assets including rehabilitation and construction of new airstrips • Issuance of standards, guidelines and various permits in relation to civil air operations
Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national economic development by providing the necessary airport infrastructure, facilities and services. • To advise the Government on national and international aspects of airport management. • To operate, manage, maintain and develop airports in Tanzania mainland in a professional and cost effective manner. • To ensure that the government's airport policies, regulations, procedures and international standards are implemented accordingly. • No person shall construct or maintain any land or building for use as an aerodrome, or shall use, or authorize or permit the use of, any land, building or water area as an aerodrome unless there exists in respect of such land or water area a valid licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical inputs in the design and implementation of Component I airstrips in particular • Aerodrome licencing

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<p>granted under this Act authorizing the same to be used as an aerodrome (Section 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for an aerodrome licence are to be lodged with the director, the director may grant an aerodrome licence in respect of any land. Every aerodrome licence shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issue and may be renewed from time to time at the discretion of the Director (Section 6). 	
Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Electricity generation, ➢ Electricity transmission, <p>Electricity distribution and Operating license is required for the following activities (Section 8):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation, transmission, distribution and supply • System operation • Cross-border trade in electricity • Electric installation • Physical and financial trade in electricity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Applications for the licence is made to the Authority (EWURA) ➢ Application of dam construction permit should be sent to the director of Water Resources (Section 9). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANESCO is relevant for the provision of electricity in facilities within protected areas as well as in the villages. • Hydroelectric power generation in Mtera and Kidatu dams by using Great Ruaha River waters
Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting protection activities of wildlife resources in Anti-poaching Units (APUs) and Game Reserves (GRs) • Support to Rural District Authorities in their community projects as an incentive toward conservation. • Supports Game Reserves in infrastructure development such as road construction and maintenance, staff houses and office construction, water supply system among others. • Supporting other state agencies involved in wildlife conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the key stakeholders to be consulted with respect to game reserves management, issues of concern, livelihoods of the surrounding communities and benefits sharing from tourism activities,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY		
Regional Secretariats (Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Pwani, Lindi)	The regional secretariat has different departments, sections and units which perform various functions; <u>Economic and Productive sectors Section</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respective regional secretariats coordinate and oversee all developmental projects and programmes in the region

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice Local Government Authorities (LGAs) on enforcement of laws related to wildlife protection; • Monitor, coordinate, and facilitate forestry issues in the region • Advise LGAs on monitoring tourism, wildlife numbers and movement • Assist and advice LGA, on the development of Wildlife Areas • Facilitate LGAs on implementation of Environmental laws Act No. 2 of 2004; • Provide technical expertise to LGAs pertaining to irrigation schemes; • Co-ordinate implementation of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperative, Forest, Game, Fisheries, Industries, Trade, and Marketing Policies in the Region; • Build capacity to LGAs in providing Agricultural, Livestock, Co-operative, Forest, Game, Fisheries, Industries, Trade, Marketing and services; <p><u>Infrastructure Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate implementation of Roads, Building, Energy, Survey, Land and Town Planning Policies, Laws, Regulations and Standards; • Build capacity of LGAs in Roads, Energy, Buildings, Survey and Town Planning; • Advise Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) • Advise on roads, energy, works, plots and redevelopment schemes; • Assist LGAs in land acquisition by central government <p><u>Planning and Coordination section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate overall economic development in the region (including private sector, parastatals, cooperatives, NGO , CBOs) • Advice and coordinate implementation of various sector policies in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and facilitation with the respective district councils during project implementation

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate preparation, monitoring and evaluation of plans (strategic plan, action plan and budget) for regional secretariats • Scrutinize, consolidate and monitor the preparation and implementation of regional plans and budgets • Coordinate donor funded programs • Advice RAS on activities of parastatals, Civil societies and private sector • Coordinate implementation of Private Sector Participation in the Region • Monitor and Evaluate performance of LGAs. <p><u>Water Services Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and improve water and sanitation in the region • Facilitate, co-ordinate, monitor and regulate all private sectors that provide water services in the Region; • Analyse, coordinate and advise on the implementation of Water Sector Policies in the Region • Facilitate LGAs in preparation of guidelines for implementation and rehabilitation of water projects. • Facilitate and advise LGAs to identify and establish of rural water bodies; • Liaise with the relevant authorities in the Central and Local Government on water sectors issues <p><u>Education Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of educational development services including administering of Pre- Primary, Primary, Adult and Non – formal Education and Secondary schools examinations. • LGAs’ Management Section • Advise and facilitate proper use of public finances in LGAs • Assist LGAs budget preparations and expenditure; 	

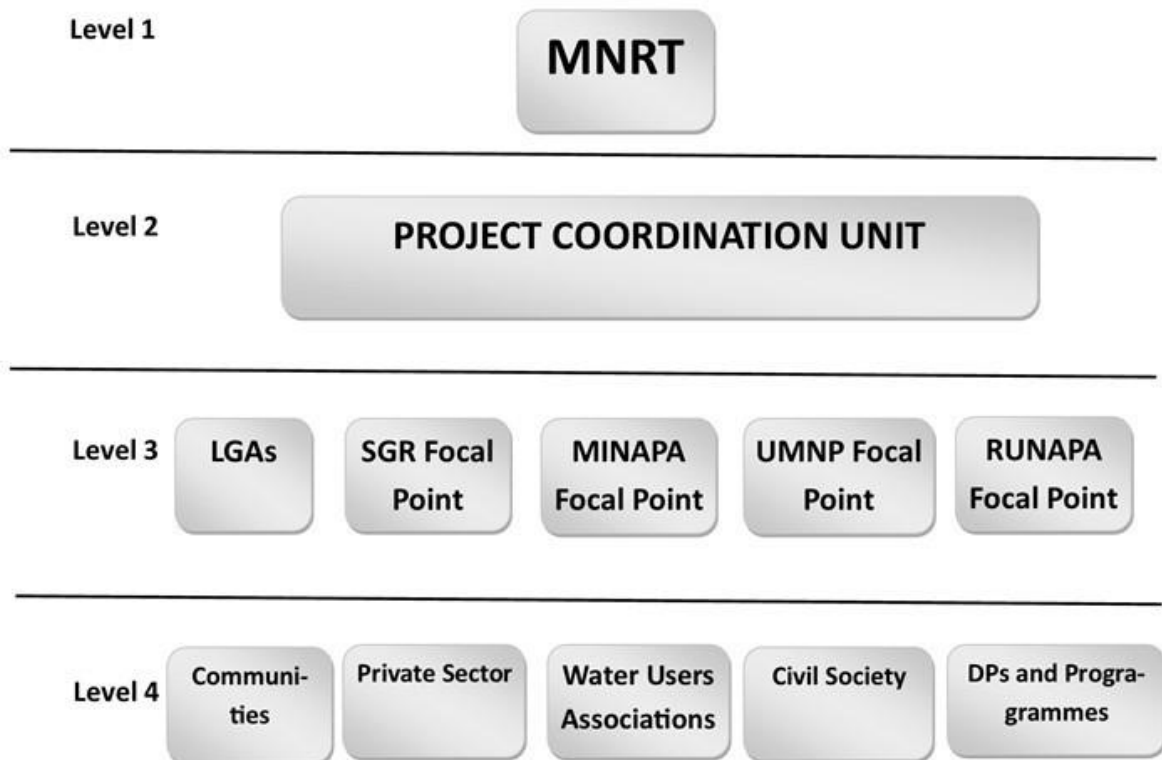
Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<p><u>Functions of a Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider and provide advice to LGAs regarding their development plans • Provide advice to any interested party on economic and development affairs in the region • Consider reports and advise the Government on national development projects, programmes and activities affecting or relating to the region • Consider reports and advise on the activities of Parastatals and co-operative societies and other non-governmental organizations operating in the region • Monitor and ensure the co-ordination of the overall economic development in the region • Implementation and monitoring of development projects • Responsible for overall socio-economic development in their jurisdictions • Provision of social and physical infrastructures • Formulation of guidelines, standards and by-laws • Law enforcement, capacity building, local priority setting • Natural resources governance 	
<p>The Local Government District Authorities (Kilolo, Kilombero, Kilosa, Mvomero, Morogoro, Rural, Iringa Rural, Mbarali, Chunya, Wanging'ombe, Mufindi, Kilosa, Kilombero, Morogoro Rural, Rufiji, Kisarawe, Kibiti)</p>	<p>Power, functions and responsibilities of the District Council covers (Section 118):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development in its area of jurisdiction • Make by-laws applicable throughout its area of jurisdiction, and to consider and approve by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdiction • Regulate and co-ordinate development plans, projects and programs of villages and township authorities within its area of jurisdiction • Provide for or facilitate the licensing or regulation of the activities of persons engaged in, or the premises used for, the manufacture, preparation, handling or sale of articles for use or consumption by man; 	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to establish, preserve, maintain, improve and regulate the use of forests and forest produce; • Prohibit or regulate the hunting, capture, killing or sale of animals or birds or of any specified animal or bird; • take all necessary measures for the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of crops • Regulate or control the use of swamp or marshland <p>Village Council core mandates (Section 142(1)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well-being of the residents of the village. • Plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity or industry of any kind; 	
<p>Research Institutes (COSTECH, IRA, SUA, TAWIRI & TAFORI)</p>	<p>Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) – University of Dar es Salaam; Sokoine University of Agriculture; College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka; Sokoine University, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), University of Dar es Salaam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of education and awareness creation on natural resource conservation and education • Providing scientific information and advice to the government and wildlife management authorities on the sustainable conservation of wildlife • Providing technical and professional training, research, and consultancy services in addressing the challenges of wildlife and tourism management for sustainable wildlife development in Africa • Provision of relevant skills and knowledge to wildlife and tourism managers. • Section 4 of the Act elaborates establishment of the TAFORI and its key responsibilities being: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialists from research institutions can be consulted for their inputs. • Provision of technical inputs and scientific information on wildlife and biodiversity conservation and management, water resources, forestry, tourism development and community's livelihoods • Source of pertinent socio-economic and environmental studies conducted in the proposed project area

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the development, improvement and protection of forestry industry • Advising the government, public institutions and other persons or bodies of persons on the practical application of the results of inquiries, experiments and research carried out by or on behalf of the institute • Providing assistance, consultancy and other services for the development of forestry. • TAWIRI is responsible for management and coordination of wildlife research in the country (Section 97) 	
LIST OF NGOS, CSOS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE REGROW		
Wildlife Conservation Society Of Tanzania (WCST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting government and other non-government institutions to manage and monitor key landscapes and species across the country • Community-based initiatives in the management of natural resources and critical habitats. Emphasis on communities bordering the protected areas directly • Training, research and monitoring • Institutional and community support • Capacity building and the creation, extension and management of key protected areas • Carry out environmental conservation Education/awareness 	Organization working on similar areas as REGROW, with which synergies need to be explored
Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of critically important landscapes including Ruaha National Park • Wildlife conservation • Land and habitat protection • Community empowerment • Economic development 	AWF's relevance for the project is on implementation of environmental and social management initiatives of the project
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that biodiversity and biological processes are conserved in harmony with the needs of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of integrated water management approaches and sustainable use of natural resources • Environmental awareness creation and capacity building for biodiversity conservation • Conservation policy harmonization
Friends of Ruaha (FOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the Ruaha ecosystem by increasing environmental awareness in the communities that border Ruaha National Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization has been providing environmental conservation education to communities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support various conservation and developments projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes sustainable management of Usangu Wetlands Catchment Support livelihoods programmes and WMAs
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable NRM and policy implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support other NGO like WCS to implement some of its objectives Support capacity building programmes to the WMAs
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)/GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Tanzanian Water sector • Support wildlife programmes • Advises Tanzania on health, water, biodiversity, good financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to the activities related areas related to health water and biodiversity conservation
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Selous Game Reserve is part of the UNESCO's cultural heritage site. • The park harbours' one of the most significant concentrations of elephant, black rhinoceros, cheetah, giraffe, hippopotamus and crocodile, amongst many other species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. • To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.
NON – INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS		
Individual households and Local communities (including vulnerable groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the WMAs and beneficiaries of SCIP • Provision of skills for implementation of interventions • Use of natural resource base for livelihood development • Beneficiaries of REGROW interventions (jobs, water resources, infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in LGA committees • Provide information on impact of REGROW
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operation of business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of livelihoods (create employment) in the communities adjacent to the PAs and • Contribution to products and services in the PAs • Provision of employment

6.3 Institutional Setup for REGROW



6.4 Public Consultation and Disclosure For Regrow Frameworks

The main objective of this SCDP is to allow stakeholders to be familiar with and express opinions about the proposed project in order for their views and concerns to be taken into account during the project's planning and implementation stages. Under REGROW, stakeholder consultation and disclosure is an ongoing process throughout the project life cycle.

6.4.1 Initial consultation and disclosure activities

76. MNRT has disclosed information on REGROW through its development from the publishing of the Terms of Reference of the environmental and social assessments. MNRT developed and published the Terms of Reference on its website on November 30th 2015, and distributed directly by mail or email to a number of stakeholders.
77. MNRT made visits to the REGROW area with a World Bank Mission in November 29th to November 30th 2016.
78. The development of the ESMF and its associated frameworks were also disclosed at an inception workshop held on December 5th 2016 in Dar es Salaam at the MNRT offices. The inception workshop was attended by teams working to develop approaches and options for the REGROW interventions; representatives of REGROW implementing partners including the Priority PAs management; MNRT staff and a mission of the World Bank aimed at providing a general understanding to all on the expected outputs and outcomes of REGROW and how the frameworks would serve to guide implementation of the project.
79. In February 2017, a consultation team visited the REGROW area and consulted with stakeholders mainly from the various District Council departments such as Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives; Natural Resources, Community Development, Environment, Land and Planning. Other key stakeholders such as relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), the Zonal Irrigation Office and Rufiji Basin Water Office.
80. On 9th March 2017 at the National College of Tourism preliminary feedback on the ESMF and associated frameworks development was disclosed at a Scoping workshop attended by members of the REGROW implementing partners, World Bank staff, private sector and MNRT. The scoping workshop disclosed environmental and social aspects of concern and existing mechanisms to address these forming the basis of the ESMF development.
81. The draft ESMF and associated frameworks have further been explained and consulted with a broader stakeholder group in Morogoro, on July 24 and 25, at the Tanzania Tree Seed Agency venue and on August 03 with Civil Society Organisations and private sector stakeholders at MNRT headquarters, as part of the World Bank and National requirements on stakeholder consultation and disclosure. The final document will be further availed for public consumption on the World Bank Infoshop and the MNRT website including in the offices of the Priority PAs and implementing partners.



Meeting at Kiduhi village, Kilosa District on February 2017



Meeting at Iwalanje village, Mbarali District on February 2017



Meeting with Representatives of WAGA WMA, February 2017



Meeting with Representatives of UMEMARUWA WMA, February 2017

6.4.2 Future consultation activities

82. Public consultation is a continuous process which ensures that all stakeholders are properly informed and their respective interests are taken into account in a balanced way, and that a continuous channel for exchange of information is established is critical. As such, much of the following ongoing consultation and disclosure will be a permanent element of REGROW.
83. MNRT will ensure that teams that are responsible for delivering on interventions on REGROW meet regularly to discuss progress and address concerns.
84. **Informal Stakeholder Consultations:** These interactions will occur as part of daily operations, when Priority PAs representatives undertake their daily tasks. Informal consultations may take

place with Community Liaison Officers, but also other members of the Project Implementation team, such as surveyors and technical personnel.

85. All employees and contractors working with REGROW or on interventions supported under REGROW will be regularly updated on the project, to ensure consistent messaging and disclosure of information. All technical personnel working directly on the Project will be briefed on community relations, and accompanied in the field by Community Liaison Officers. Any instance of informal consultation where a concern has been raised is recorded and presented to the Community Relations Supervisors for appropriate action.