

Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania

Annex 6 Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)



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Contents

1. Executive Summary	4
2. Introduction	6
3. Description of the Project	7
3.1 Project Summary	7
3.2 Project Components, Outputs, Activities, and Sub-Activities	8
4. Scoping, Screening, and Risk Categorisation	19
5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy Frameworks	20
5.1 Tanzanian Policy and Legal Framework	20
5.1.1 National Environmental Policy of 2021	21
5.1.2 Environmental Management Act, chapter 191, 2004.....	21
5.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and 2018 amendment.....	21
5.2 UNEP Safeguards and Gender Policies	24
5.3 GCF Safeguards, Gender, and Indigenous Peoples Policies	24
6. Legal and Administrative Frameworks Relevant to Project Implementation	24
6.1 Local Governance Framework	24
6.2 Legal and Policy Framework Governing Refugees in Tanzania	25
6.3 Refugee Settlement Patterns and Camp Characteristics in the Region.....	25
7. Environmental Management Framework.....	29
7.1 Environmental Context of Project Area	29
7.1.1 Water resources	29
7.1.2 Land cover and land use	29
7.1.3 Land classification	30
7.1.4 Environmental issues	31
7.1.5 Pesticide Management Guidelines	34
8. Environmental Risks and Management Plan	36
9. Social Assessment and Management Plan	47
9.1 Social Context of the Project Area	47
9.2 Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in the Project Sites	47
9.2.1 Displaced populations.....	47
9.2.2 Indigenous peoples	48
9.2.3 Pastoral communities	49
9.2.4 Women and girls.....	51
9.2.5 Youth.....	52
9.2.6 Other vulnerable populations.....	52
9.3 Refugee and Host Community Relations	53
9.3.1 Summary of Research and Literature on Refugee and Host Community Relations in Kigoma	53
9.3.2 Access to Justice and Human Rights	55

9.3.3	Peaceful Coexistence and Support to Host Communities	56
9.3.4	Mechanisms to Support Social Cohesion	57
9.3.5	Refugee Community Structures	58
9.4	Labour conditions	59
9.4.1	Project Labour Management Guidelines	60
9.5	Compensation Framework for restrictions of land use	63
9.6	Cultural heritage guidelines and chance finds procedure	64
9.7	Conflict sensitivity analysis	66
9.7.1	Conflict Sensitivity Analysis	66
	<i>Potential land use conflicts related to the Village Land Use Planning process</i>	<i>66</i>
	<i>Potential conflicts related to shared natural resources</i>	<i>69</i>
	<i>Potential conflicts or inequity arising from beneficiaries' selection</i>	<i>70</i>
9.7.2	Conflict risk management	71
9.8	Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) risk assessment and management	72
	<i>SGBV and SEAH risk and management in the refugee camps</i>	<i>73</i>
	<i>SGBV and SEAH risk and management in host communities</i>	<i>75</i>
	<i>SGBV and SEAH risk associated with the project intervention and risk management</i>	<i>76</i>
9.9	Potential Social Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Management Plan	80
10.	Management Structure and Responsibilities under the Environmental Management Framework and Social Management Plan	92
11.	Environmental and Social Management System	92
11.1	Grievance mechanisms	93
11.1.1	Complaints Register	94
11.1.2	Grievance Redress Mechanism	95
	Addendum 1 – Terms of Reference for Safeguards and Gender Officer	98
	Addendum 2 – UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)	101
	Addendum 3 – Terms of Reference (ToR)	110

1. Executive Summary

This document presents the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Social Assessment and Management Plan (SAMP) for the proposed project *Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania*. The EMF and SAMP collectively form the Environmental and Social Management System (Project ESMS). The project aims to improve the resilience of communities to climate change threats by strengthening ecosystem services and functions. The project takes an integrated landscape approach to achieve this objective. It is developed jointly by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Government of Tanzania Vice President's Office (VPO), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The project is proposed to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with an indicative funding of US\$ 19 million over five years.

The preparation of this assessment considers environmental and social impact assessment regulations in Tanzania, the UNEP Environmental, Social, and Economic Sustainability Framework (ESESF) and the Green Climate Fund revised Environmental and Social Policy.

The Social Assessment covers two main groups of project-affected people—host communities including agropastoralist groups, and refugees. Refugees in the project are those that are residing within the refugee camps in the Kigoma region, notably Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania conducted a process of camp consolidation involving the relocation of Mtendeli refugees to Nduta camp at the end of 2021. All the refugees in Mtendeli camp, with the exception of those opting for voluntary repatriation, were relocated in Nduta camp in Kibondo district. Host communities are people residing in the districts of Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko, where the Nyarugusu, Nduta and the former Mtendeli camp are located. Host communities also include agropastoralist groups that move with cattle through the area. The assessment refers to vulnerable people in both groups.

During the screening stage, the project is found to be in the moderate risk category (equivalent to Category B in the GCF ESMS). The potential adverse impacts of the project are likely to be limited, small scale, and reversible. An Environmental Management Framework has been prepared. The specific siting of project interventions within identified districts will follow from the participatory land use planning process that will happen early in the project. As such, analysis of specific impacts will be done during the project implementation period. A Social Assessment and Management Plan has been prepared to describe and analyse in greater detail the key socio-economic characteristics, social interactions among different groups, vulnerabilities, livelihoods, and social relations of refugees and their hosting communities in the target project area and to assess potential impacts of the proposed interventions therein. The SAMP will also be informed by the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment that will be conducted at the early stages of implementation.

Key risks of the project and measures to address them include:

- i) potential introduction of non-native tree species that may become invasive to be addressed by conducting a species suitability assessment during the first year of implementation. Species selection will be benchmarked against other practices in the area, national guidelines and the best available international science on invasion risk posed by particular species, as well as global guidelines for preventing tree invasions. Plantation areas will be chosen by experienced foresters in collaboration with ecologists.
- ii) risk of reduced water resources in the project area from water pumping and irrigation that will be addressed favouring rainwater harvesting systems over groundwater resources and by monitoring extraction rates and streamflow. More specifically the project will monitor any potential impacts of the rainwater harvesting structures on streamflow into the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland over time relative to the baseline at determined at the start of the project. Water extraction from in-stream rainwater harvesting schemes would likely have a negligible impact on the wetland.
- iii) environmental and human health and safety risks from small-scale construction activities by following international best practices and national regulations. This includes thorough planning

- of construction activities, clear demarcation and warning signs at construction sites, appropriate fencing where necessary, road safety measures, and comprehensive training for contractors' employees on public health and safety. Contractors involved in procurement will prioritize health, safety, and labour rights during construction. Workers will receive training and protective equipment and safety training will be provided to local communities.
- iv) risk of water and vector borne diseases from standing water in rainwater harvesting structures to be addressed by close monitoring and working together with health cluster and district health officials.
 - v) risk of land use and tenure disputes between villagers/groups during village land use planning to be mitigated by effective stakeholder engagement, participatory land use planning processes as per the National Land Use Planning Commission Guidelines, and conflict sensitivity assessments to ensure the inclusion of all the land use groups including farmers, agropastoralist and pastoralists.
 - vi) risk of security concerns / conflicts between host communities & refugees in relation to project delivery to be addressed through peaceful coexistence meeting. Dialogue and shared use of resources between refugees and host communities, such as beekeeping and mushroom growing activities, will be encouraged to foster interaction and reduce tensions.
 - vii) risk of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) to be addressed by involving male partners in beneficiary selection processes from the outset to avoid intimate partner violence, facilitating access to firewood and by implementing labour management guidelines including SEAH and SGBV zero tolerance provisions in contracts with personnel, contractors, and partners. In addition to the above risk mitigation strategies associated with the project activities, the project will support and build on the existing SGBV/SEAH prevention and awareness programs, reporting mechanisms, and case management systems in place to mitigate and manage SGBV and SEAH risk in both the refugee camps and host communities.

Overall, the project will be delivered under the guidance of relevant authorities, including the VPO, District authorities, UNHCR and experienced agencies/NGOs in the region with a strong community participation. This collaborative approach will ensure effective risk management, dispute resolution, and the successful implementation of the project's objectives.

The project incorporates a comprehensive process for managing the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with specific project activities. The process follows a structured sequence of steps, including screening, assessing, mitigation planning, monitoring, and overall safeguards management.

Screening of Specific Activities:

The safeguards screening and assessment process is applied to sub-activities proposed under Objectives 1, 2 and 3. This process involves the use of the UNEP Social and Economic Screening Determination, including the Additional Safeguard assessment sections designed for GCF projects. It is conducted by the UNEP and executing entities during the project preparation stage for each specific activity in the selected project sites.

Assessing:

The results of the screening are reviewed and verified by the Safeguards and Gender Officer and the international Social & Environmental Safeguards expert. This review includes site visits to gather stakeholder views when necessary. Based on these assessments, the need for specific activity-level assessments is determined.

Mitigation Planning:

After assessing the environmental and social risks and impacts, the Environmental and Social Risk Mitigation plans in this ESMS will be reviewed and further developed to include mitigation measures specific

to the project sub-activities at the selected sites, including indicators to monitor the implementation of the risk mitigation measures.

Monitoring:

Continuous monitoring is essential to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation measures and overall management of environmental and social risks and impacts. Regular data collection, analysis, and reporting on key indicators will be conducted to track compliance with mitigation measures, evaluate project performance, and identify emerging risks and issues requiring new screening, assessment and management. This proactive monitoring enables informed decision-making and allows for adjustments to the mitigation plan as needed to achieve desired environmental and social outcomes.

Management:

The Safeguards and Gender Officer, under the supervision of the Project Manager, and the expert advice of the international Social & Environmental Safeguards expert, is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the mitigation plan. To ensure transparency and compliance, the project team provides bi-annual reports to the Project Steering Committee. These reports detail the project's adherence to relevant environmental and social assessments, management plans, and the application of mitigation measures.

By following this systematic sequence of screening, assessing, mitigation planning, monitoring, and management, the project effectively addresses environmental and social risks and impacts, promotes sustainability, and ensures the successful implementation of specific project activities.

The EMF and SAMP are intended to be considered along with the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 8) and Stakeholder Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan (Annex 7) in describing the environmental and social risks and potential impacts of the project. The document may have sections that also appear in the Feasibility Study and other documents. The intention is for this document to read well and be accessible to stakeholders, with references to other documents in the funding proposal package when necessary. This ESMS includes an outline of the Grievance Redress Mechanism in Section 11.1.

2. Introduction

This Environment and Social Management System (ESMS) is for the project “Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania”. The project is being proposed as Moderate Risk according to the UNEP classification, corresponding to Category B in Green Climate Fund classification. The ESMS aims to ensure that throughout the implementation of the project any potential environmental and social risks are properly assessed and minimised or managed. This ESMS provides the tools for the integration of environmental and social safeguards into the project as required by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Tanzania and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies of UNEP and the Green Climate Fund. This ESMS draws upon the following documents:

- GCF/2017/Inf.02 and the revised Environmental and Social Policy adopted B.BM-2021/18
- UNEP safeguards systems
- Government of Tanzania safeguards systems
- Policy and regulatory environment (detail below)
- UNHCR safeguards systems, including grievance mechanisms (detail below)

- Stakeholder Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan (Annex 7 to the Full Proposal); and
- Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8 to the Full Proposal)

The UNEP ESES Framework and the ESES Guidelines have been used to classify the risk category and identify environmental and social risks (Addendum 2 of this document). Environmental and social risks are further elaborated in the following sections and mitigation measures described. However, given the structure of the project, whereby the exact type and location of a number of the project interventions are to be determined as part of the project itself, through the Land Use Planning Processes, the potential impacts of all project sub-activities and their respective locations cannot be fully identified, hence the adoption of the framework approach at the funding proposal stage. When they are identified they will consider current land use and tenure. This ESMS provides the basis for undertaking environmental and social assessments of the interventions that are foreseen and guides the evaluation of any residual environmental and social risks as part of project implementation. During the Land Use Planning process, which will take place in the first year of the project, the Environmental and Social Management Plan will be developed incorporating the findings of the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment that will be carried out in the first months of project implementation.

The ESMS sets out the following:

- Brief details on the project description and outputs;
- Screening process for each investment or project;
- Processes for implementation of safeguards during project implementation;
- The integration of policy into the project screening and implementation;
- Description of the implementation arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of the Project Management Unit, Implementing Agencies and Project consultant; and
- Stakeholder engagement plan outline and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

3. Description of the Project

3.1 Project Summary

The Kigoma region in Tanzania will likely experience higher temperatures and more variable rainfall. Observed historical climate trends for the country already indicate that temperatures are rising, and rainfall is becoming more erratic. The temperature profile is shifting towards more hot days and lower rainfall during the main growing seasons is observed. By 2050, Kigoma is projected to have temperature increases between 1.6°C - 2.4°C, with average number of hot days increasing by up to 8 - 15 times. In the same timeframe, Kigoma is expected to experience increased total annual rainfall by up to 9% and hourly peak precipitation intensity that leads to flooding increasing by 18%. These changes are putting at risk crop production, livelihoods and resulting in erosion and land degradation, undermining the capacity of ecosystems to provide services for refugee and host populations residing in this area.

To respond to increasing climate threats, the Government of Tanzania Vice President's Office (VPO), Ministry of Home Affairs through its Refugee Services Department (RSD), UN High Commission for Refugees and UNEP Programme have partnered to develop a proposal for a set of interventions that would support resilience in this region. The project aims to support adaptation through an integrated landscape ecosystem-based adaptation approach that enhances support functions of the ecosystem, supports livelihoods, and mitigates flood impacts in affected communities. UNEP serves as the Accredited Entity having oversight functions. The project will be executed by the Vice President's Office (VPO) and UNHCR as executing entities in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Government Authorities, TFS, key government agencies and NGOs working in the region.

3.2 Project Components, Outputs, Activities, and Sub-Activities

Component 1. Increased resilience of ecosystems and people to climate change threats

Output 1: Participatory Climate-resilient Land Use Planning (C-LUP) to support ecosystem-based adaptation

The starting point for all project interventions will be the development of participatory climate-resilient land use planning that is consistent with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach (EbA). This output involves one activity and 4 sub-activities:

Activity 1.1 Support climate resilient village land use planning

The Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) is an overall plan showing how land resources, located within the village boundaries, should be used in order to meet declared objectives. It is the intention that the Climate-LUP process are carried out in villages in the target area surrounding the former Mtendeli camp area and Nyarugusu and Nduta camps.

Sub--activity 1.1.1 Scale-up land use planning for villages, and support to issuance of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO)

The 2011 National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)'s guidelines describe six main steps to follow when developing VLUPs. This sub-activity covers the first five steps, as described below.

1. Establishing a District-level Participatory Land-Use Management (PLUM) team
2. Carrying out a participatory rural appraisal (PRA)
3. A Village Land Use Management (VLUM) committee is set up
4. Formalising the village land-use plan
5. Identification of appropriate land management measures

Sub--activity 1.1.2 Build capacity of local and regional government officials to support ecosystem-based adaptation and landscape restoration

Capacity building will be provided to support district officials in including climate impacts and risks for the region into the land use planning processes, enabling local government to support communities to embed climate impacts in the allocation of land to different purposes. This will ensure that different land uses are mutually supportive. This capacity building will be supported by the provision of hardware and materials to district officials, including *inter alia* GIS software and tools, crested paper for CCRO printing etc.

Sub-activity 1.1.3. Improve public awareness of climate change by sharing information on climate change risks in the land use planning meetings

The project will also use the opportunity of the community organisation during the VLUP consultation process to conduct training and awareness raising on climate change. Topics covered in this training would include describing the projected climate changes, impact such as wildfire risks, adaptation strategies and the importance of local ecosystems and the services they provide. This will support the land-use planning process, by providing a greater understanding of the projected changes to the landscapes in the project area, which would also help with compliance and enforcement. By improving their awareness of climate change, this training will also help to support the capacity of the host communities to generally build their resilience, in addition to supporting the uptake and buy-in of the Public awareness raising will also target nomadic Sukuma agro-pastoralist communities that

contribute to deforestation and ecosystem degradation in the project area and are not currently included in wider community conservation or land use planning processes. forestry, agricultural and livelihood activities under Outputs 2 and 3. Training would be conducted by project staff and district government, in coordination with the land-use planner and consultants.

Sub-activity 1.1.4. Support District, Ward and Village Level Environmental Management Committees (EMCs)

In order to overcome the challenges and sustainability issues of previous/ongoing VLUP processes, the project will also aim to strengthen the District, Ward and Village level Environmental Management Committees and improve coordination between the different levels. This will be achieved through developing coordination protocols and structures, regular reporting and monitoring systems, and providing upskilling to EMC members at all levels. Combined with building capacity of local and regional government officials (Sub-activity 1.1.2) and awareness-raising (Sub-activity 1.1.3) this would help to ensure the sustainability of these plans, whilst supporting buy-in for their guiding the implementation of Outputs 2 and 3.

Output 2: Degraded ecosystems restored to support climate change adaptation in host and refugee communities

Most of the refugee and host communities live within or near forests. The resulting pressure on the forest cover by both host communities and refugees has caused a degraded landscape with low soil stability, reduced soil nutrient availability and reduced soil moisture. This makes the landscape susceptible to climate change impacts and less able to support agricultural activity. The land use and forestry interventions are principally aimed at restoring critical ecosystems to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services. MoHA supports the implementation of forestry and natural resource management activities within the camp areas under the UNHCR co-funded resources. Activities within the host communities will be supervised by the VPO through relevant Government agencies such as the District Councils, TFS and NEMC. This output has three activities:

Activity 2.1: Implement Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) for resilient ecosystems

The principal objective of this intervention is to implement CBFM in forest areas anchored to villages over the course of the GCF project activity.

Sub--Activity 2.1.1 Establish and manage 30,000 ha of Village Land Forest Reserves

An established process towards CBFM exists and is described in the national CBFM Guidelines. As described in the national CBFM Guidelines, the process towards CBFM comprises six main stages:

1. Assessing the existing resource/deciding what is needed to bring it under effective protection and management.
2. Preparing a provisional Management Plan – which is discussed and approved by the Village Council and Assembly.
3. Implementing the Plan: electing a Management Committee; appointing patrol teams; agreeing and demarcating perimeter boundary; zoning the forest for protection and use (e.g. seasonal grazing; beekeeping, grass cutting); keeping essential records.
4. Reviewing and revising the plan after at least one full year of implementation.
5. Legalising the Plan – agreeing and formalising rules, and enacting village by-laws to enforce them. Under this project, the legalisation of village forest land is planned under Component 1, and this includes formalising the by-laws under the CCRO
6. Declaring and registering the Village Land Forest Reserve and its by-laws with the District Council.

Sub-Activity 2.1.2 Provide equipment and training for forest monitoring in national forest reserves for 10 forestry and natural resources officers.

The sub-activity will empower the Tanzanian Forest Service in patrolling and forest monitoring efforts through the provision of equipment in the form of drones to maximize the coverage of monitoring in a cost-effective way, software and IT equipment and fire protection gear and camping equipment for patrol teams to allow TFS staff conduct field monitoring effectively. The existing monitoring system of TFS will be strengthened with the development of a GIS-based forest monitoring data management system that integrates satellite imagery with high-resolution drone imagery and field data in a GIS platform. Improved monitoring is expected to result in less fires, less agricultural encroachment, and less degradation in national forest reserves.

Activity 2.2 Implement 12,000 hectares of agroforestry and village land afforestation to increase resilience of land use

The principal objective of this intervention is to increase the number of trees across the agricultural (non-forest) landscape through agroforestry and village land afforestation. Agroforestry systems at farm level improve crop productivity. At landscape scale, agroforestry provides important ecosystem services including spring, stream and watershed protection and hydrological regulation, biodiversity conservation and carbon storage. Village land afforestation can restore ecosystem services and establish a sustainable supply of fuelwood, taking the pressure off the native forests.

Sub-activity 2.2.1 To establish and maintain 10,000 ha of agroforestry systems to restore ecosystems that are critical to meet climate adaptation needs, set up nurseries for production of tree seedlings

The deliberate integration of trees and shrubs in crop and livestock production systems offers a means of increasing climate and livelihood resilience to ecosystem protection. This sub-activity will be facilitated by the District government in collaboration with Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) and the support of the Technical Partner. Local government agriculture officials and sub-District extension staff will be supported by contracted local NGOs/CBOs for community facilitation. Small-scale community nurseries, growing c 50,000 seedlings per year, are already a feature in the project area, and it is proposed that equivalent nurseries are established in villages in order to provide the number of seedlings required. These are manageable by a small number of part-time workers. Seed, basic equipment (watering cans, pots) and technical support will initially be provided through local NGOs or CBOs. The nursery area should be enclosed with a stock-proof fence. Each nursery will be provided with a treadle pump which can provide sufficient water for the seed production.

Sub-activity 2.2.2 Undertake afforestation on 2,000 ha of village land to a) restore critical ecosystem services to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services such as flood control, b) establish a sustainable supply of fuelwood by planting suitable tree species which will take some of the pressure off the native miombo forest and allow it to regenerate so that it can meet its ecological and livelihood support functions.

This sub-activity aims at establishing fast-growing species on degraded areas of village lands adjacent to refugee camps. The principal objective of this intervention is to: i) restore critical ecosystems to meet climate adaptation needs and improve ecosystem services; and ii) establish a sustainable supply of fuelwood which will take some of the pressure off the native miombo and allow it to regenerate so that it can meet its ecological and livelihood

support functions. Species selection for afforestation will be done at the start of the project during a rapid species suitability assessment that will be part of the land use planning. This will ensure that a robust site-specific analysis is done that takes into account the ecology of the area's villages set aside for afforestation and economic value. Criteria to be used for species selection are environmental conditions (water availability, soil types, etc.), productivity, cost-effectiveness, availability of local expertise for management, and availability of seeds and plant materials. The Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), working together with Village Councils, will take the lead for implementing this sub-activity with the support of the Technical Partner. The land will remain under the control of the Village Assembly, and indeed, under Tanzania's Forest Policy, such plantations can be declared CBFM forests with 100% of income arising from them reverting to the community. The annual planting programme will require the production of 1,250,000 seedlings/yr. in each of Years 1 to 4. An additional 20% should be added to these figures to allow for nursery losses and failure to establish – i.e. 1,500,000 seedlings/yr. To minimise transport costs of seedling transportation, nurseries should be sited as close as possible to planting sites. To mitigate the increasing risk of wildfire and human-induced fires in the afforested area, TFS will conduct an assessment to identify the firebreak areas required in the afforested area, establish the necessary firebreaks areas through casual labour and provide fire management training for patrol teams and communities.

Activity 2.3 Implement flood and erosion control in densely populated areas to reduce the exposed and flood-prone ferrosol-type soils which have little or no vegetation cover

The refugee communities experience a high risk of flooding due to high levels of soil erosion in and around the camps. The most severe examples of erosion and flood risk observed were in Mtendeli, as densely populated areas are — as a result of land clearance that has taken place (leaving bare ferrosol-type soil with little or no vegetation cover) — highly exposed and flood-prone. This activity will be carried out within and in the vicinity of the refugee camps of Nyarugusu, Nduta and the former Mtendeli camp area. In Mtendeli, the flood and erosion control measures in and around the former camp will be an integral component of the camp closure and environmental restoration plan in combination with other restoration interventions implemented by MoHA and UNHCR through implementing partners. The post-closure restoration will result in adaptation benefits for the host community in terms of i) reduced flood and erosion risk for downstream host communities, ii) potential for expansion of agricultural and agroforestry activities in the camp area and iii) enable District government plans to use the former camp infrastructure to improve host communities' access to education and health services.

Sub-activity 2.3.1 Construct 10 km of micro-scale stone-pitched drainage channels, 16 stone-filled gabions and Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) interventions — including micro- infiltration trenches/ponds/soakaways — in three refugee camps.

This sub-activity comprises:

- Stone-pitched drainage channels
- Weirs and stone filled gabions along swales
- Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)

The beneficiaries for this intervention are primarily the refugees in the camps, as well as the wider communities immediately downstream of the camps whose land and/or water sources may be impacted by flood and erosion events. The package of grey measures (stone-pitched drainage channels, weirs and gabions) and green measures (SuDS) will be tailored to the characteristics of each camp and designed based on field technical assessment and stakeholder consultations in the initial stages of project implementation.

Stone pitched drainage channels, weirs and stone filled gabions: Based on the 4km of stone pitched channels estimated to be required, the installation of 60 gabions or weirs will be needed. The exact location of the gabions or weirs will be determined by the project's water officer in conjunction with the camp authorities (Ministry of Home Affairs). Hydrological modelling software will be used to select the most appropriate locations.

The traditional solutions will need to be designed and constructed by skilled technical contractors, as they require specific technical knowledge and experience. The project's water officer will be able to identify suitable contractors, either using those that constructed the existing flood control structures in the camps, or other local qualified contractors. Support can be provided by volunteer workers from within the camps.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are systems that are constructed or engineered using man-made materials and/or natural systems that tend to preserve existing open space, protect natural systems (groundwater, surface water) for improved drainage and filtration, and make use of existing land-use plans and maintenance to manage stormwater flows. These options include solutions such as:

- infiltration trenches/ponds/soakaways;
- earthen bunds;
- rainwater gardens;
- filter strips; and
- vegetated swales.

Output 3. Climate-resilient livelihoods practised to increase the capacity of host communities and refugees to better adapt in changing climatic conditions

In order to increase the capacity of host communities and refugees to better adapt in changing climatic conditions, this output has three activities.

Activity 3.1 Promote modern technologies and management practises to strengthen the capacity of farmers, district officials and agricultural extension workers in climate-resilient agriculture

This intervention will focus on promoting the adoption of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management practices, and the procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs to host communities. These interventions will be implemented through strengthening the capacity of district officials and agricultural extension services — is a government service that offers technical advice on agriculture to farmers, and also supplies them with the necessary inputs and services to support their agricultural production — who can directly engage with local farmers to promote climate resilient practices (training of trainers).

Sub-activity 3.1.1 Build capacity of 60 farmers per Farmer Field School (FFS) on climate-resilient agricultural practises, including use of traditional knowledge, through trainings co-designed in collaboration with the farmers, district officials and extension services.

The final selection of climate resilient agricultural practices will be co-designed in collaboration with the farmers. District officials and extension services will be involved in co-designing the training activities based on the climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies that best fit the selected context. At the District level, a comprehensive training system will be provided to technical district staff and extension staff to build their capacity to plan for agricultural development, to facilitate community level planning, and to sustainability support farmers in the long term. For each village, 60 direct beneficiaries will

be involved in the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), with two demonstration plots established in each village. Starter kits for the FFS will be provided.

Sub-activity 3.1.2 Provide 20 kg of resilient seeds/cuttings and 1 kit (at least 60% to be procured and distributed through savings associations) to each of 15,000 farmers for climate-resilient agriculture including seeds, tools and equipment necessary for implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Once the training activities have been delivered and the capacities of extension officers have been enhanced, communities will be able to access inputs (seeds, tools, machinery) necessary for implementing climate resilient agricultural practices. At the village level, procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs will be implemented through the Saving Associations, who will receive requests from the farmers' groups on the types and quantities of inputs they need over the course of the project.

Sub-activity 3.1.3 Build capacity of Savings Association Management Offices (SAMO) to manage savings associations

Savings Associations (SAs) are a key delivery mechanism for the project in host communities. SAs allow individuals to pool finances together to save and borrow money based on the consensus of members. This project seeks to strengthen and scale up these existing structures by channelling funds through them for the purchase of climate resilient equipment. This allows funds to be disbursed through a market-based approach.

Activity 3.2 Increase water availability and use-efficiency through water harvesting and efficient irrigation interventions.

Interventions under this sub-component will ensure that sufficient water is available for agriculture as well as for the nurseries for agro-forestry and village land afforestation, described in Sub-component 2.2. Activities under this sub-component are:

Sub-activity 3.2.1 Construct micro-rainwater harvesting systems: ~94 Check dams
~20 run-off harvesting micro-dams (charco dams), ~120 unlined water-pans and ~120 lined micro-ponds in host communities in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko.

The intervention comprises several types of rainwater harvesting systems:

- In-situ rainwater harvesting systems
- Run-off systems: water pans and ponds
- Run-off systems: In-stream structures for rainwater harvesting (RWH)

Sub-activity 3.2.2 Establish water pumping and irrigation through ~ 50 micro-solar and ~ 172 treadle pumps that will draw water from the rainwater harvesting locations to where it is needed in host communities in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko

Water can be drawn from natural water courses and engineered rainwater harvesting locations to where it is needed for irrigation. Water pumps and irrigation systems are proposed to be supplied to the nurseries supporting the agro-forestry and afforestation activities, as well as the host community farmers.

For farmers close to water sources (max heading of 7.5m), farmers will be provided with treadle pumps to deliver water. This water will be stored in tanks and from there will flow by gravity to the supplied drip irrigation kits. The treadle pumps can also provide sprinkler irrigation.

Solar pumps will be provided for farmers whose land is further away from the water storage pond/dam/tank (more than 100m from the water source, max head 150m). The solar pump system will include:

- the pump and secure pump house/control room;
- the solar power system;
- mains distribution hose; and
- irrigation kit (water tank, control head (valve), a filter and the drip lines)

Drip irrigation kits designed to irrigate up to 500m² will also be provided. Drip irrigation systems allow more efficient use of water in agriculture since water is supplied directly to the plant root zone, improving the growth rates, productivity, and minimizing loss due to drift and evaporation.

Sub-activity 3.2.3 Conduct training and awareness raising for 400 members of Water User Associations and farmers on water management and efficient water use through the FFS.

Given the extent of the physical and administrative interventions planned in the project, an extensive programme of training and awareness is proposed.

This training will include:

Watershed and catchment protection:

1. The advantages of protecting water sources and understanding the watershed/catchment.
2. Understanding how potential development and other land-use changes will impact source lands over time.
3. The problems with farming in the river floodplains and the outcomes.
4. The available alternatives in terms of; sources of water, better farming methods, water conservation practices, boosting their soil fertility.
5. The advantages of agroforestry and the tree line planted along the 60m mark.

Rainwater harvesting, storage and distribution:

1. Advantages of RWH for domestic and agricultural uses.
2. Soil and water conservation methods (in-situ RWH system).
3. How to install and operate a rainwater harvesting system.
4. Operation and maintenance of the technologies put in place like the ponds/dams, the solar pumping stations, and the basic irrigation systems (design & installation) and basic irrigation agronomy.
5. Causes of erosion, how to prevent it and the hands-on training for construction of proper vegetative swales as drainage systems for their homes/villages and farms.

Sub-activity 3.2.4. Support the establishment of and strengthen existing Water Users Associations (WUAs) through organizing and conducting 20 meetings/trainings.

The establishment of Water Users Associations (WUAs) has the potential to address challenges regarding water management, the enforcement of water-related bylaws and conflicts that may arise between water users. This in turn will assist in maintaining sufficient

water quantity and quality for host and refugee communities that are predicted to be negatively influenced by future climate change. Currently, the Tanganyika Lake Basin Water Board has supported the establishment of a WUA in the area, however additional

support and the establishment of more WUAs is required. The proposed project will strengthen the capacity of existing WUAs in the area and support the establishment of new WUAs as needed. It will additionally enhance linkages between the WUAs and C-LUP processes as well as village environmental management committees. The WUAs have the potential to play a major role in supporting other sub-activities under Activity 3.2, including awareness raising on water management and efficient water use as well as the installation and operation of water pumping and irrigation.

Activity 3.3 Promote climate-resilient livelihood diversification to strengthen food security and nutrition, provide alternative income as a safety net, and to sustain the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural and forest management practises.

The primary objective of the livelihood diversification activities is to strengthen food security and nutrition in the event of a disaster (e.g. dry spells or floods), which could reduce crop yields, to provide alternative income as a safety net in case of yield loss and to sustain the implementation of climate resilient agricultural and forest management practices.

Sub-activity 3.3.1 Promote beekeeping to incentivise forest conservation in the forests surrounding the camps and villages by providing equipment and training to 850 people.

Under this activity, beekeeping (the honeybee found in similar regions is *Apis mellifera*) will be promoted as an alternative livelihood activity that contributes to forest conservation and food security for both refugees and host communities. The activity will be carried out by the District Councils and the Tanzania Forest Service in collaboration with the Kibondo Beekeepers Association who will provide technical support and capacity building for beekeeping and awareness on forest conservation value. Equipment and inputs will be distributed through the village Saving Associations in host communities.

Sub-activity 3.3.2 Promote mushroom cultivation for marginalised groups with training and mushroom growing facilities by providing equipment and training to 500 people.

Mushroom cultivation can help reduce dependency on agricultural activities and strengthen resilience through the generation of a fast yielding and nutritious source of food and a reliable source of income. This project will establish one mushroom growing facility for each targeted village.

Component 2. Strengthened policies for climate responsive planning and development

Output 4. Information on climate change adaptation disseminated and mainstreamed into policies, plans and strategies in Tanzania and in humanitarian programmes

Under Output 4, the results of planning processes and physical interventions implemented in the other three outputs will be used to demonstrate the economic, environmental and social value of this model to stakeholders. This will promote an evidence-based policy-making approach which will allow for the instigation of policy-reform, institutional learning and capacity-development of policy- and decision-makers. This output contains three activities, which are outlined below.

Activity 4.1 Generate evidence of the economic benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation to host and refugee populations, for use by policymakers and planners

Under this intervention, the economic value of ecosystem services provided at the project site will be determined to generate an evidence base for the prioritisation of an EbA approach by decision-makers.

Sub--Activity 4.1.1 Identify benefit and cost streams for valuing ecosystem services under different climate scenarios

Under this activity, the project-delivered benefits and costs provided by healthy vegetated ecosystems, water ways and areas of ponding will be identified. These benefits include flood mitigation, changes to water quality and quantity, enhanced soil health and reduced erosion, and primary production.

Sub--Activity 4.1.2 Identify data streams and modelling methodology for valuing ecosystem services

The valuation of ecosystem services is reliant on data and modelling methodologies for determining avoided and replacement costs. The identification and valuation of these ecosystem services will be conducted under different climate change projections and the implementation of a sensitivity analysis, through a variety of market and non-market methods.

Sub--Activity 4.1.3 Gather primary and secondary data from project interventions

The valuation modelling of quantitative and qualitative data will include spatial information, landcover and land use data, socio-economic population data, livelihood analyses, survey responses and market assessments.

Sub--Activity 4.1.4 Carry out valuation modelling exercises of benefit and cost streams identified under 4.1.1

Under this activity, a valuation process based on methodology determined under Sub--Activities 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 and data collected under Sub--Activity 4.1.3 will be conducted. The valuation process includes data analysis, model calibration and computation.

Sub-activity 4.1.5 Consider temporal, spatial and distributional impacts and opportunities resulting from the costs and benefits evaluated in Sub-activity 4.1.4

This sub-activity would consider the rate at which habitat recovery (reforestation, agroforestry, flood interventions) restores ecosystem services as well as the timing of other benefit and cost streams, as identified in Sub-activity 4.1.1. This will consider gains and losses for up- and down-stream refugee and host communities. Additionally, this would evaluate changes in resource access or ecosystem services-linked income opportunities, amongst key population groups (gender, urban-rural, refugee-host community, youth etc.). In addition to considering the impacts, this sub-activity would also appraise opportunities in the landscape and affected communities, including potential for conflict and synergy, finance solutions to optimise benefit streams (such as payment-for-ecosystem-services (PES)¹ or redirecting revenues towards sustainable production modalities/conservation activities.

¹ For example, this could consider diverting funding and resources for WASH in Kigoma (which is relatively readily available from humanitarian funders) towards PES interventions to support ecosystem conservation that improves water quality and quantity.

Sub--Activity 4.1.6 Prepare full and summary reports

Full and summary reports, which contain the analysis and findings of the economic assessment and which highlight the interdependencies and sensitivities based on the redundancy hypothesis of the ecosystem, will be compiled for distribution to stakeholders. From these, briefing notes and working sessions will be developed to communicate the evidence of the benefits of EbA — while providing specific policy recommendations.

Activity 4.2 Develop communication products to disseminate project results

Under this intervention, the results and lessons of the project will be disseminated to inform similar interventions in the future, as well as to help policy- and decision-makers in humanitarian programmes to mainstream climate resilience in village land use planning and Savings Associations to scale up climate resilient agricultural practices.

Sub--Activity 4.2.1 Develop policy briefs on mainstreaming climate resilience in village land use planning

Under this Activity, policy briefs which capture the lessons of Activity 1.1 will be compiled and distributed to key stakeholders to inform recommendations for policy review and revision. The purpose of these policy briefs will be to improve upon existing land use planning by addressing the gaps in mainstreaming climate change adaptation, planning integrated landscape approaches and incorporating the different needs and challenges of refugees and host communities.

Sub--Activity 4.2.2 Develop a guidelines paper on mainstreaming climate resilience in village land use planning

Guidelines will be developed to support the implementation of the policy briefs developed under Sub--Activity 4.2.1 and will be distributed to inform decision-makers, planners and authorities on how to mainstream climate resilience in the design, implementation and monitoring of village land use. These guidelines will include options for interventions in different contexts and institutional responsibilities for enforcement, monitoring and implementation.

Sub--Activity 4.2.3 Produce lessons-learned and guidelines paper on the use of Savings Associations to scale up climate resilient agricultural practices.

Under this Activity, the project will capture lessons learned — from the use of Savings Associations — and will develop guidelines for key stakeholders to inform future scaling up or replication of interventions. The development of these guidelines will include a review of how Savings Associations in different contexts are being used for financing climate adaptation and will include options for adapting this model in different contexts, while defining institutional responsibilities.

Activity 4.3 Draft revisions to key plans and policies and support their integration into national and district government planning processes to promote upscaling of the EbA model

Under this intervention, the project will update and revise local and high-level legal and policy frameworks to achieve enduring and sustainable climate resilience amongst refugees. By proposing policy revisions and updates of relevant reviewed policies and processes the project will institutionalise climate resilience and adaptation planning within public operations, thereby addressing barriers to reducing climate vulnerability amongst refugees and host communities.

Sub--Activity 4.3.1 Review laws and policies that hinder adaptation in Kigoma region, including political risks that need to be closely monitored and identify entry points for where laws and policies require harmonisation to promote adaptation

The review of relevant laws and policies that govern adaptation in the Kigoma region will enable the project to assess their role in hindering climate resilience and identify where the promotion of adaptation is required. This review process will determine how each sector's entities, plans, policies and practices are aligned with other sectors. Furthermore, this intervention will focus on the development-humanitarian-climate nexus. The laws and policies impinging on adaptation will be determined and mapped, with recommendations developed for addressing these barriers. This review will be conducted by an international expert working with a national policy expert who is well acquainted with the policies and processes in question.

Sub--Activity 4.3.2 Identify legal, policy and planning processes that can be capitalised on to advance the mainstreaming of adaptation

Under this activity, the project will capitalise on baseline legal, policy and planning processes to strengthen country ownership and promote uptake. Furthermore, it will identify, through stakeholder consultation, processes to capitalise upon for implementing the recommendations produced under Sub--Activity 4.3.1.

Sub--Activity 4.3.3 Prepare guidelines and other inputs for policy- and decision-makers to use to inform in the mainstreaming of adaptation in national and district government planning.

The development of guidelines for utilising the processes to mainstream adaptation into village land use planning, under this activity, will include regular- medium- and long-term strategic development planning and implementation of relevant policies. The integration of these recommendations into target policies, plans and strategies will be achieved through the development of action plans, including timelines and roles and responsibilities.

Sub--Activity 4.3.4 Co-host workshops, forums and consultations within ongoing policy and planning processes to showcase project results and implications for the legal, policy and planning frameworks of the country

Under this activity, workshops, forums and consultations will be co-hosted, in conjunction with the action plans developed under Sub--Activity 4.3.3, to engage stakeholders. The aim of these events will be to demonstrate the outcomes of the proposed project to decision-makers and to distribute the materials and guidance developed under activities 4.1–4.2. In addition, the process of revising or initiating policies and legislation will be discussed and validated in line with the action plan and taking the implications for the legal, policy and planning frameworks into consideration.

4. Scoping, Screening, and Risk Categorisation

In the development of the concept note, a screening process using the UNEP Environmental, Social, and Economic Review Note (ESERN) Tool was used (Addendum 2). Moderate risk is defined in the UNEP ESESF as project activities that have:

“potential for negative impacts, but those that are less significant in scale; some potential risks manageable through standard “good practice”² during project implementation without a separate management plan; other potential risks requiring limited environmental, social or economic analysis to determine the potential impacts identified through the screening. These projects may need to develop a safeguard management plan to monitor and manage the identified risks. However, for many cases in this category, a straightforward application of “good practice” may be sufficient”³

In summary, moderate risks identified are against UNEP Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat, and sustainability of living resources, and Safeguard Standard 9: Economic sustainability. Potential limited adverse impacts against UNEP SS 1 are related to species selection for village land afforestation under Activity 2.2. This risk is described and analysed in the EMF. The main risk assessed in the SAMP is SS 9. The project aims to ensure economic sustainability of activities during and after project implementation, especially for vulnerable and marginalized social groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially inclusive. While the allocation of economic benefits in the project are intended to be equitable and decided with the full participation of beneficiary communities, there may be a risk of negative perception that the project brings unequal or inequitable economic benefits between the refugee and host community populations. Risks identified at the concept stage were analysed in an iterative way during the design of the full proposal. The potential emergence of new risk factors will be monitored during project implementation. The project will not implement activities that are high risk.

While the ESERN responses to questions on SS 8 on Gender Equity focusing on equitability of resources and participation in activities present low risks, the project activities are assessed for risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment in line with GCF Policies, particularly its adoption of International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 4 on Community Health, Safety, and Security. Other safeguards standards are evaluated to have low risks. None of the safeguard standards are evaluated to have high risks.

The project is likely categorized as B1 or B2 under Tanzanian regulations. This would depend on the species suitability analysis to be performed as part of the project in carrying out afforestation activities. The species choice and its characterization and use in the project area (e.g. alien, invasive, established, etc.)

would determine the risk level and management measures to be put in place. Tanzanian regulations and certification procedures will be complied with during project implementation.

The project activities do not involve associated facilities and third-party impacts. Nor are they expected to contribute to cumulative impacts. The project activities will not result in involuntary resettlement. They will not result in negative impacts on indigenous peoples, communities, and cultural heritage. Transboundary impacts on air, water or other natural resources are not expected to materialize in the project. The physical interventions are small-scale and within sub-catchments that are within Kigoma and the borders of

² “Good practice” is project monitoring, reporting of the identified safeguard risks during the project implementation through the built-in risk management and monitoring and evaluation sections of the UNEP project document template without having the need to develop a separate safeguard management plan. The ESES Panel may recommend this option if it considers that the safeguard risks identified can be managed through project’s due diligence on risks and close engagement of the stakeholders.

³ UNEP. 2015. Environmental, Social, and Economic Sustainability Framework. Accessed from <https://wedocs.unep.org/rest/bitstreams/14946/retrieve>. Accessed on November 30, 2019.

Tanzania. There is continued movement of people across borders as some of the refugees opt to voluntarily return to Burundi, where the security and political situation has stabilized over the last few years. At the same time, being located in a region characterized by instability, Tanzania is expected to remain an important country of asylum. Increased refugee inflows have been recorded in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in early 2023, particularly from DRC and Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province, where internal civil political and social strife continues to simmer. . Refugees are considered beneficiaries of the project only when they reside in one of the target camps.

The following assumptions, including exclusions, informed the project categorisation:

- Project activities will not result in involuntary resettlement, all project activities are designed to build on and improve existing land tenure and uses;
- The project will not undertake any land acquisition;
- Project activities will not result in significant release of pollution or chemicals;
- The project does not have any associated facilities;
- The project is not likely to have cumulative impacts;
- The project does not have transboundary impacts;
- The water-related infrastructure such as water collection pans for rainwater harvesting, irrigation, and flood control measures will be at the small scale, e.g. having a command area of less than 200 ha;
- The project promotes appropriate land management practices;
- The project promotes appropriate water management practises; and
- The project will not negatively impact indigenous communities, multiple assessment missions conducted between 2015-2020 and consultations held with national and local governments, did not indicate presence of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in the project areas. The project will not affect indigenous lands, territories, resources, livelihoods and cultures or require their relocation.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy Frameworks

5.1 Tanzanian Policy and Legal Framework

A comprehensive review of relevant and applicable policy, legal and administrative frameworks concerning the project activities and operations with Tanzania has been completed. Project activities have been designed to ensure full alignment with relevant and applicable international, national and sub-national policy, legal and administrative frameworks. These include: i) Gender and Development Policy, 1992; ii) National Land Policy, 1995; iii) National Environmental Policy, 2021 iv) National Employment Policy, 1997; v) The National Water Policy, 2002; vi) The National Health Policy, 2003; vii) National Policy on HIV/AIDS, 2003; and viii) the National Energy Policy, 2003, the National Forest Policy, 1998 and the National Agriculture policy, 2013. Furthermore, project activities have been designed to ensure compliance with the overarching regulatory framework related to refugees, the Refugees Act (1998) and Tanzania's National Refugee Policy (2003). Table 1 below describes all relevant national legislation and policy and its relation to the project activities.

The main national legislation guiding the implementation of the ESMS are:

- National Environment Policy, 2021
- The Environmental Management Act (Cap. 191) of 2004
- Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005
- Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2008
- Registration of EIA experts.
- The Refugee Act (1998)
- National Refugee Policy (2003)

5.1.1 National Environmental Policy of 2021

In October 2021, the government of Tanzania launched its new National Environmental Policy, replacing the previous policy from 1997. The 2021 policy reinforces interventions including implementation of integrated land use planning; conservation of water sources; increased land under protection; increased use of alternative energy; and community participation in tree planting and conservation of water sources. In addition, the new policy considers environmental challenges that were not addressed in the previous policy such as climate change, invasive species and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The new policy will be implemented through the Implementation Strategy for the National Environmental Policy for the Period 2022-2032 and National Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022-2032). In relation to climate change the strategy highlights the need to develop and implement programmes to enhance national capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation; raise public awareness on climate change issues; and promote development and transfer of green affordable technologies.

5.1.2 Environmental Management Act, chapter 191, 2004

The Environmental Management Act, chapter 191 No. 20, of 2004 provides the legal and institutional framework for environmental management and implementation of the National Environment Policy. It grants the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) the authority to screen, review and set the types of development projects that should be subject to EIA studies. The NEMC is also mandated to undertake activities for the enforcement, compliance and review of EIA and to facilitate public participation in environmental stewardship. The Act outlines activities that require or that may be subjected to an EIA, after NEMC consideration. Section 81 of the EMA cites the obligation to undertake an EIA prior to the commencement or financing of a project, even if the proponent has a permit or license under any other written law.

5.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and 2018 amendment

The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit regulations set out the procedures and requirements for undertaking EIAs for various types of development projects. The Regulations provide a list of activities that can be used to categorize projects into A, B1, and B2 according to level or risk. Full EIAs are required for category A projects. The requirements for certification are indicated depending on the risk category, but typically include information on the nature of the project brief, location and area of coverage, design and technology employed, potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures to be taken, and others. The regulations stipulate public participation requirements, the review, decision-making and appeals processes. Following the Tanzanian Regulations in cases where an EIA is required, only persons officially authorized and certified by the National Environment Management Council can be employed to undertake an EIA.

Table 1. National policies and legislation reviewed and integrated into the project design

National policies	Content	Relevance to the project
National Environmental Policy (2021)	<p>This is the main policy document governing environmental management in the country.</p> <p>The Environmental Policy (NEP) defines environmental issues as both natural and social concerns and adopts the key principle of sustainable development.</p> <p>The NEP established the decision-making. The NEP 2021 emphasizes the need to halt land degradation and enhance land management by promoting the formulation and implementation of land use plans; and</p>	<p>The National Environmental Policy has guided the design of the project and will guide the scale and location of the project interventions that are to be determined as part of the Land Use Planning Processes.</p> <p>Elements of the project may, after the Land Use Planning Processes</p>

	promoting economic incentives to encourage investments in restoration of degraded lands (which enhance resilience to climate change and reduce vulnerability).	
National Water Policy (2002)	The National Water Policy (NWP) recognizes water as important requirement for all humans to maintain health, and to restore and maintain the functions of natural ecosystems. It supports availability of water to ensure food security, electricity generation and other economic activities amongst other important activities. It also advocates for integrated and sustainable river basin management. The policy, in addition, urges the protection and conservation of water resources in the Country Rivers and basins.	This project directly contributes to the goals of the NWP through the promotion of sustainable river basin management and erosion prevention. The protection and conservation of water resources is also promoted through small scale rainwater harvesting and education on water management for sustainable agriculture.
The Energy Policy of Tanzania, (2015)	The Energy Policy objectives are to ensure availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies and their use in a rational and sustainable manner in order to support national development goals. The national Energy Policy, therefore, aims to establish an efficient energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution and end use systems, in an environmentally sound and sustainable.	This project includes sustainable community-based forestry interventions that will contribute to a portion to the overall energy needs of refugees and host communities in the region.
The Gender Policy (2002)	The key objective of this policy is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender sensitive plans and strategies are developed in all sectors and institutions. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it puts emphasis on gender quality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role-played by each member of society.	The project mainstreams age, gender and diversity considerations throughout its interventions. This is further elaborated in the project's Gender Action Plan.
The National Land Policy (1995)	The overall aim of the policy is to tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad - based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment.	The conservation of soil and water systems is integral to the project. The construction of soil erosion control structures (contours, cut-off drains, check dams and gabions) in erosion prone areas contributes to the goals of the National Land Policy.
Wildlife Policy (1998)	The Wildlife Policy promotes the	The proposed project area

	conservation of biological diversity, involving all stakeholders in wildlife conservation and sustainable utilization as well as in fair and equitable sharing of benefits.	surrounding Nduta camp is located within 10km of the Moyowosi Game Reserve, and within 30km of the Kigosi Game Reserve (IUCN CAT IV). This project focuses on ecosystem restoration, including improving the quantity and quality of water in the region. Consequently, any environmental impact will be positive rather than negative. Additionally, the project area is separated from these reserves by a dividing range of hills. This means that hydrologically the project area is disconnected from the reserves. Human impact on the reserves is monitored and minimized by existing eco-guarding projects independently funded by UNHCR as part of its existing environmental stewardship projects.
National Forest Policy (1998)	This policy demarcates and reserves in perpetuity for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants, sufficient forested land and land capable of afforestation, to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of the ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which is vital for sustenance of all life forms.	As above
Cultural Property Policy (1997)	This policy covers a wide range of topics relating to both living cultural heritage and historical and archaeological remains ("cultural property"). The policy requires that "All land development shall be preceded by Cultural Resource Impact Studies".	A November 2017 assessment of the site by a registered Tanzanian EIA consultant found no cultural property was noted to be located within or near the site.
National Community Development Policy (1996)	The main objectives of the Community Development Policy are to enable the community as a whole to contribute more to the government targets of self-reliance and therefore bring about development at all levels. The policy also recognizes and emphasize that family household is the basis for community development.	This project supports the host community and refugees in the resources, including land and water and conservation of the environment. It also supports small scale initiatives, diversifying livelihoods at the household level for both communities.

5.2 UNEP Safeguards⁴ and Gender Policies

UNEP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards are monitored and enforced by the agency in all UNEP projects. These standards have been classified into eight Safeguards Standards and are guided by the human rights and precautionary principles. They are listed below:

- SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources;
- SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes;
- SS 3: Safety of Dams;
- SS 4: Involuntary Resettlement;
- SS 5: Indigenous Peoples;
- SS 6: Labour and Working Conditions;
- SS 7: Cultural Heritage;
- SS 8: Gender Equity; and
- SS 9: Economic Sustainability.

This project has been assessed with respect to these standards using the UNEP Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination within an Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (Addendum 2) at the concept note stage. Screening determined the project to fall into the moderate risk project category and has informed the development of the safeguard instruments.

5.3 GCF Safeguards, Gender, and Indigenous Peoples Policies

The project will also adhere to the GCF Environmental and Social Management System and any obligations UNEP would incur in the Accreditation Master Agreement and the Funded Activity Agreement. The GCF currently applies the IFC Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability. The performance standards are listed below and broadly overlap with the UNEP Safeguard Standards.

- PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- PS 2: Labour and Working Conditions;
- PS 3: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes;
- PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security;
- PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
- PS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- PS 7: Indigenous Peoples; and
- PS 8: Cultural Heritage.

As the UNEP Safeguard Standards and the IFC Performance Standards broadly overlap, this project has been assessed with respect to these performance standards using the UNEP Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination with the inclusion of additional safeguard screening questions covering "Community Health, Safety, and Security" and "Labour and Supply Chain". The additional screening questions are mandatory for all UNEP projects seeking GCF-funding (see Addendum 2). Screening determined the project to fall into the moderate risk project category.

6. Legal and Administrative Frameworks Relevant to Project Implementation

6.1 Local Governance Framework

Local governance in Tanzania is administered through regions, districts, divisions, and wards. Local Government Authorities (LGA) are responsible for service delivery concerning agriculture and natural resource sectors. Funding is provided directly from the Central Government and LGAs by the Ministry of

⁴ This project follows the Environmental, Social, and Economic Sustainability Framework (ESESF) issued by UNEP in 2015. The policy has since been revised in 2020. However, the preparation of this project predates the revised safeguards framework and does not fall under its scope.

Finance and Planning (MFP). The Regional Administrative Secretariats that operate under the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), oversee the LGA's activities providing supervision and administrative instructions.

The Local Government Act No.7 of 1982 provides the mandate to the Minister responsible for Local Government to establish District Councils. District councils are responsible for providing basic services including basic education, basic health care, local water supply and local roads. District councils are mandated to provide extension services in the form of technical advice and support for local communities (wards and villages). Villages are headed by chiefs or clan leaders. The national forest and land policies envisage decentralized forest and land management. With the overall technical support of district councils, communities have the mandate to "own" and manage their forests and lands. The Feasibility Study describes in greater detail policy and administrative frameworks relating to forestry, agriculture, and other sectors relevant to the project.

6.2 Legal and Policy Framework Governing Refugees in Tanzania

Tanzania is a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and a State Party to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. It is, however, neither party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons nor the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The status and treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees in Tanzania is governed by the Refugees Act of 1998 and the 2003 Refugees Policy, implemented by MoHA through the Refugee Services Department. Prominence is mostly given to the 2003 Policy and not the 1998 Act. The Government of Tanzania continues to reiterate its commitment to international legal obligations to protect refugees and asylum-seekers. To safeguard national security and interests, the government has instituted an encampment policy and placed certain restrictions on refugee self-reliance and livelihoods.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is responsible for all matters related to refugees, and the Refugee Services Department is the responsible agency within the MoHA. The MoHA co-chairs the Refugee Operation Working Group Meeting in Dar es Salaam and the Inter-Agency/Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group Meeting in the Kigoma Region. UNHCR co-chairs the working groups at the Dar-es-Salaam level. The Refugee Operation Working Group regularly meets with involvement of Heads of Agencies, acting as an interface to the Inter-Agency/Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group in the Kigoma Region. The Inter-Agency/Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group, working groups and camp specific Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) in the Kigoma Region meets regularly. Chairs and co-chairs of these groups include UN agencies and NGO Partners.

A Tripartite Commission including the Government of Tanzania, Government of Burundi, and UNHCR has been set up to address issues and develop work programs on repatriation that follow principles of voluntariness, freedom of choice and informed decision making.

6.3 Refugee Settlement Patterns and Camp Characteristics in the Region

Tanzania has remained peaceful since its independence in 1961. Surrounded by countries prone to conflict, the country has a long history of generosity in granting asylum to refugees from many of its neighbouring countries. Since independence the country has offered refuge to more than two million refugees and asylum seekers and has provided solutions for their protracted situation, including voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement. Figure 1 below shows longer term refugee settlement patterns in the country. Peaks in population correspond to political events in neighbouring countries. The 1972 Burundian genocide resulted in 90,000 people seeking refuge in Tanzania. Escalation of ethnic tensions and the assassination of Burundi's first Hutu president in 1993 saw another influx of refugees. In 1996, the eruption of the First Congo War brings 82,000 Congolese to Tanzania over two years. The Second Congo War from 1998 – 2003 brought in more refugees from the country. A period of relative stability in neighbouring countries

resulted in a decrease of refugees from 2009 – 2014 before a new wave started in 2015 when the Burundian President Nkurunziza ran for a third term.

From September 2017, UNHCR started to facilitate voluntary repatriation for those who opt to return to Burundi, many of whom fled Burundi following the upheavals in 2015. UNHCR continues to insist that repatriation shall be at minimum voluntary and be undertaken in safety and dignity and that those not willing or ready to move should continue to be granted international protection.

While repatriation of Burundian refugees is continuing, Tanzania has seen new asylum seekers arrive from DRC. Violent clashes in the eastern DRC between non-State armed groups and government forces have driven hundreds of thousands to flee their homes in search of safety. Since early March 2023, there has been a sudden surge in the number of asylum seekers in Tanzania, arriving from Masisi and Rutshuru territories in North Kivu, the DRC. Asylum seekers' first point of contact is the Ministry of Home Affairs office in Kigoma. Most of those who arrived in Tanzania are being sheltered in hostels with UNHCR's financial support as well as at the Ministry of Home Affairs office in Kigoma. The government is carrying out preliminary registration and pre-screening at arrival. Once this is done, asylum seekers are transported to Nyarugusu camp, where they are formally registered and can access assistance and support from MoHA, UNHCR and partners. As of 24th April 2023, 9,881 new Congolese have been registered in Nyarugusu refugee camp in Kasulu District. Newly registered people include some Congolese who had actually already been living in the camp for some time as previous registration had not been made. The government therefore agreed to include these refugees in the registration. Their relationship had therefore already been established in the camps and with hosts. For the actual new arrivals from DRC, they have been welcomed both by the government and host communities as there is a widespread recognition of the difficult situation in DRC. There has been no registration of refugees from Mozambique in Nduta or Nyarugusu camp.

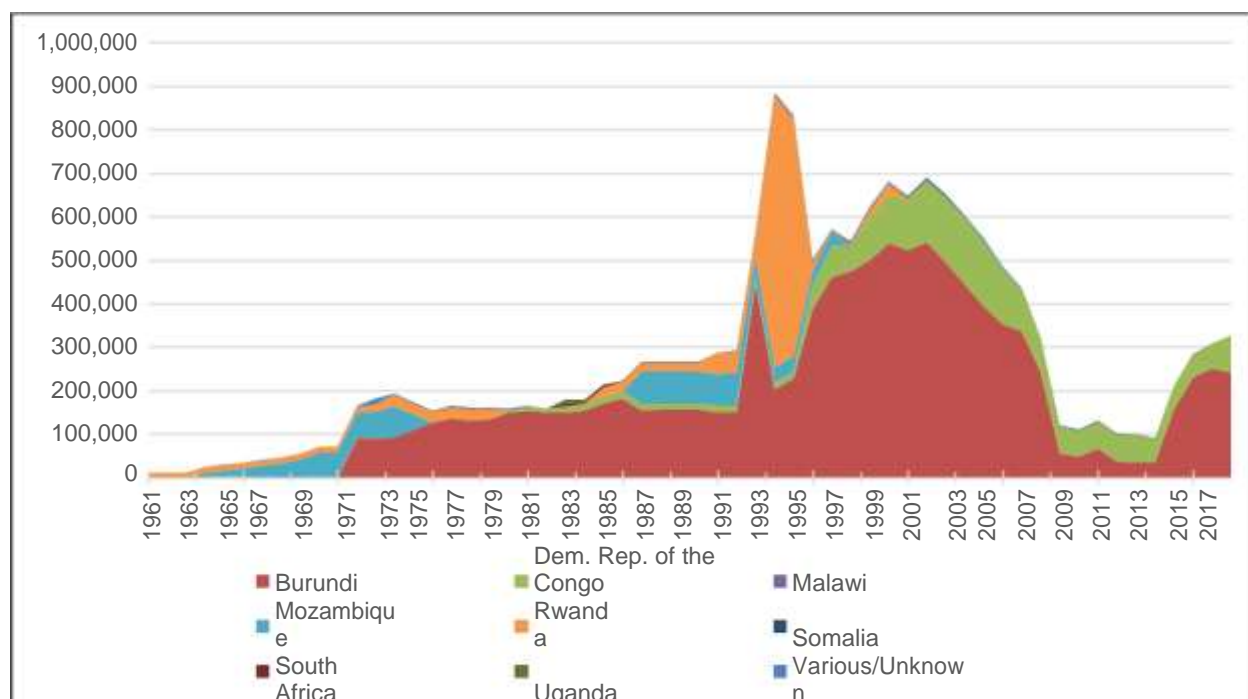


Figure 1. Data on historical trends of refugee populations in Tanzania form 1961 – 2018⁵

There are currently two camps in operation in Tanzania: Nyarugusu camp, established in 1996, accommodating both Congolese and Burundian refugees; and Nduta camp, established in October 2015 to accommodate Burundian refugees and decongest Nyarugusu camp. A third camp, Mtendeli, in the Kakonko District, was closed in December 2021, and refugees were transferred to Nduta Camp in Kibondo District. Newly arriving Burundian were hosted in the former Mtendeli refugee camp once Nduta reached its initial maximum capacity in January 2016. In terms of population density, the number of people residing in the camps fluctuate. Although the initial influx of refugees into the camps did result in overcrowding and high population density, the subsequent repatriation of many of these people has lowered the number considerably. Consequently, the camps are not as overcrowded as they have been previously, particularly in the 2015–2016 period when overcrowding in Nyarugusu resulted in the Nduta and former Mtendeli camps being reopened⁶.

All camps provide a range of services, some of which are accessible to host communities as well, such as health services and selected vocational training centres. These services are operated by a range of partners. The Tanzania police provides security and MoHA is responsible for camp management and coordination support. Refugees living in the camps are restricted in terms of movement beyond the borders of the camps in line with the Government encampment policy. They heavily rely on food aid to as there are restrictions placed on their socioeconomic freedoms. Partners, under the oversight of MoHA, provide life-saving support in the camps and implement activities designed at meeting basic needs and safeguarding the human rights of refugees.

For several operational and programmatic reasons and following the increase in the number of returns to Burundi, the Government of Tanzania and UNHCR conducted a process of camp consolidation and closed Mtendeli camp in December 2021 relocating the remaining refugees to Nduta refugee camp.

Chronic humanitarian funding shortages for the refugee operation in Tanzania means that pressure on services is substantial in all camps. Consolidation of Mtendeli into Nduta camp provided a short-to medium-

⁵ Dataset provided by UNHCR country office

⁶ NRC. 2019. 6 Things you should know about refugees in Tanzania. Available at: <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2019/6-things-you-should-know-about-refugees-in-tanzania>

term solution in mitigating operational and funding constraints challenges, as it ensures a more effective utilization of resources. The population in Nduta had been decreasing gradually since September 2017 as a result of repatriation. Some of the people who have been relocated from Mtendeli are expected to also repatriate in the year(s) to come. It is important to note that Nduta has a capacity of 130,000 and hosted, at its peak, over 125,000 refugees. As of April 2023, Nduta camp is at 59% of its maximum hosting capacity, hence the relocation of 21,687 refugees from Mtendeli to Nduta camp in the period from July to December 2021 did not exceed Nduta's camp hosting capacity and did not result in overcrowding.

For the Mtendeli consolidation exercise, a risk assessment using UNHCR risk register methodology was conducted in September 2021 using the UNHCR risk registry to support risk identification and treatment. The population that was relocated from Mtendeli to Nduta had the same profile of those in Nduta. Both populations are predominantly Burundian refugees who were displaced following the 2015 upheavals in Burundi. Host communities around Nduta camp have been coexisting for years with these Burundian refugees in an overall peaceful manner and have built relationships through various formal and informal interactions. The main issue for tension and conflict has been related to fuelwood. It can be imagined that due to a growing refugee population this type of conflict may be increased. Also, longer distances may need to be tracked by refugees to meet cooking energy needs which may lead to increased SGBV incidences. However, UNHCR monitoring data shows there has been no marked increase in reported cases of GBV due to firewood collection or host community tensions in the area affected by the consolidation, despite the increased demand for firewood in the areas surrounding Nduta camp (see section 9.10 for further details).

To oversee the consolidation and relocation process, a Task Force has been consisting of MoHA at national and local level, District Commissioners of Kakonko, Kibondo and RC and RAS in Kigoma, UNHCR, DRC (camp management) and NRC (shelter & wash). Furthermore, Camp Consolidation Coordination teams (CCCT) has been established consisting of MoHA, UNHCR, DRC CCCM to lead and supported by Registration, Protection WASH, Shelter, AIRD, Health, Education, Environment, Refugee leadership, CWT, Police and Host community leadership.

The Protection working group (UNHCR, MoHA, protection partners) have also been involved and specific protection actions/activities have been identified planned in the context of the relocation. This includes specific measures to deal with protection risks of vulnerable individuals as they move. Actions included for example:

- o Set up Protection help desk/Litigation at departure and arrival
- o Identify protection needs/risks of PoC. For example, the women at risk of GBV and unaccompanied women and single heads of households, unaccompanied and separated children, unaccompanied older persons, persons with disabilities, chronically ill persons
- o Share cases identified Protection cases in Mtendeli ahead of time with Protection/litigation desk in Nduta

After relocation the following measures have been identified to be implemented to ensure inclusion and protection of vulnerable groups:

- o Migrate the biodata of the vulnerable children/women into the database of Nduta camp, and ensure access to services
- o Coordination with key sectors on absorption of the vulnerable children and women for services in Nduta camps (Education, CFS, Health etc)
- o With greenlight from MoHA – Protection (Child Protection, GBV) awareness raising for vulnerable children and women (in coordination with DRC, develop key messages for dissemination, use available phone hotline i.e SCI); including available services
- o Initiate protection monitoring in the location of the new arrivals and identify needs and refer as appropriate
- o Formation of Child Protection and GBV community structures in the zone/ location of the new arrivals
- o Inclusion of the new eligible children in the Birth Registration Exercise in Nduta camp

In terms of community engagement, mass communication campaigns were carried out in both Nduta and Mtendeli. Engagement and communication with the host communities was done through formal and informal peaceful coexistence activities whereby leaders from both communities (refugees and hosts) were represented.

7. Environmental Management Framework

7.1 Environmental Context of Project Area

7.1.1 Water resources

The project area is located in the Malagarasi River sub-basin, which is located in the Lake Tanganyika Basin. Climate change is impacting water resources in the Lake Tanganyika Basin in various ways, including a decline in the flow of major rivers and drying of certain wetlands in Kigoma Region. The Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland system, an area of extensive swamps and floodplains located south and east of the project area, is also shrinking. Some rivers in the project area have become seasonal and others have dried up. The flow levels in the rivers surrounding Nduta camp (Nyangwa, Bururuma), former Mtendeli camp (Nyabyoka and Moyowosi) and Nyarugusu camp have fallen markedly over the past 10+ years. Unsustainable agricultural activities put pressure on rivers and streams and have also led to the deterioration of water quality. As a result of declining water resources, in Mtendeli, and in Kakonko district as a whole, there is a heavy dependence on pumped groundwater. The district has a local, shallow aquifer, although groundwater resources are considered very low to medium and overall, not reliable. Pumping of water to supply the refugee camps may lower the water table and change the direction of groundwater flow. In general, host communities and refugee camps also depend on surface water for drinking, washing or other uses. This can have downstream impacts, for example, along the Makere River below the Nyarugusu refugee camp an increase in urinary tract infections and cholera have been reported.

7.1.2 Land cover and land use

The project areas of Kakonko, Kibondo, and Kasulu Districts are characterized by a mosaic landscape or land area with patches of land cover types and land uses. These patches range from miombo forests, agricultural areas for maize, beans, and other crops, rangelands, woodlots for fuelwood, and built up areas for human settlements. Patches of forest in the mosaic landscape are mainly composed of miombo woodlands dominated by *Brachystegia* trees. Western Tanzania, where the project districts are located, is more densely forested than other parts of the country, with forest and woodland covering 62% of the land area. Land use has changed in the Kigoma region, with closed woodland diminished to only ~6% in 2010 from 23% in 1990, while cultivation increased to 17% in 2014 from 2% in 1990.

Agriculture is an important land use. The vast majority of people in the host communities, as well as a substantial number of refugees are engaged in small-scale agriculture. The small-scale, subsistence farmers practise low-input farming, with average farm sizes ranging between 0.2 and 2 ha. Crops grown in Kigoma are varied, with the most common being maize, cassava, beans, rice, banana and groundnuts.

Besides the small-scale agriculture practiced by host communities, agro-pastoral Sukuma people are also present in the project target area. They pass through the Kigoma region from the north in search of grazing land. Most of the Sukuma people are subsistence farmers and cattle herders. Some agro-pastoralist practices have been associated with those resulting in environmental degradation such as land clearing for agriculture and setting fires to trigger regeneration of pasture. The extent to which these practices degrade the environment in each specific location is unknown. The Social and Ecological Baseline study and the Land Use Planning process will provide more specific information on the impact of these practices in each target area.

Farmers are expanding the areas they cultivate, because of higher food prices and reduced yield. Expansion of agriculture is among the leading causes of degradation in the region. Vegetable production, for example, has expanded to valleys that are more soil moisture rich and near streams and waterways for ease of irrigation. Inadequate land-use planning results in communities from both host villages and camps competing for productive land and natural resources. Conversion of land to permanent agriculture reduces the area available for grazing livestock and results in increased competition between farmers.

Kigoma is not known for mining, with only limestone, salt and to a lesser extent gold, copper, and opal commercially extracted by small-scale miners⁷. Limestone mining is concentrated in Kasulu and Uvinza districts, with a number of sites in Kibondo and Kigoma Rural districts. Most limestone sites are small, with an average of 6 workers per site. Mining is done in open pits using simple hand tools. Processing often involves burning, which uses large amounts of wood, thereby contributing to deforestation, and also uses much water.

7.1.3 Land classification

The main form of land tenure in Tanzania is 'granted right of occupancy' which can be acquired either through a grant from the Commissioner of Lands or through custom and tradition. Customary Right of Occupancy is another important form of land tenure. Under the customary land tenure system, land belongs to the whole tribe, clan and family, while tribal leaders are the custodians on behalf of the members. The Village Land Act (1998) confers these custodial powers to Village Councils and Village Assemblies in registered villages. Land use plans are established at the village level to govern use within the village units through a participatory framework. Table 2 shows the status of village-level land use planning in the Kigoma Region.

Table 2. 2017 Data on Land Use Plans in Kigoma

Districts	Number of Villages	Villages with Land-Use Plans	Villages without Land-Use Plans
Kigoma Rural District	46	11 (24)	35 (76)
Kasulu District	62	1 (0)	61 (100)
Uvinza District	61	25 (40)	36 (60)
Kibondo District	50	0 (0)	50 (100)
Kakonko District	44	0 (0)	44 (100)
Buhigwe District	45	4 (9)	41 (91)
Total	308	41 (13)	267 (87)

Source: Regional Secretariat of Kigoma.

Forest land management is defined under three different types of ownership: government forest reserves (national and regional), forest on general lands, and private and community forests. Publicly owned pastureland and forest plantations (State, Regional or District Reserves) are still free to all to use and consequently heavily degraded. In contrast, publicly owned agricultural land is rented out.

Forest Nature Reserves are a designation under the National Forest Act of Tanzania which offers the highest level of protection. Forest Nature Reserves are state-owned and are managed by the Tanzania Forest Services Agency. No extraction of timber or animals is permitted in forest nature reserves, and activities are generally restricted to research, education, and nature-based tourism. The Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) has the mandate to protect the national forest reserves, as well as the forested areas on general land. There are also forest reserves at regional and district level. Despite their legal status, many government-managed forest reserves are subject to substantial agriculture activity involving land clearing, since soils are often more fertile than other areas that have been degraded.

⁷ International Peace Information Service, 2019. Mapping artisanal and small-scale mining in northwest Tanzania. Available at: https://ipisresearch.be/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/1901-ASM-Tanzania_web.pdf

Another type of declared forest is Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). These forests are managed by the village forest management committees and are under general supervision of the village council. The village council may launch application to the National Director of the Forests and request gazettelement of the forest. Most of the VLFRs in Kibondo, Kasulu and Kakonko District are still in the stage of declaration by the village council. Although public gazettelement of the forest by the Director upgrades the forest to a high-level conservation status, less than 10% of the VLFRs have this status.

Besides state forest reserves, another designation is that of game reserve. Both consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife utilization are allowed, but only with permits granted by the Tanzanian Wildlife Authority. Two game reserves are located some 10 to 30 km to the east of the project area, namely the Moyowosi and Kigosi Game Reserves. A Ramsar site of international importance, the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland system, is located towards the south of Moyowosi game reserve.

7.1.4 Environmental issues

People living in Kigoma region face various environmental challenges. All of the issues described below are caused or made worse by the increasing temperatures and greater rainfall variability resulting from climate change.

Forest degradation and deforestation

Between 2011 and 2018, Kigoma region lost ~5.3% of its tree cover (~108,000 ha of forest), a proportion of which is attributable to climate impacts such as increased fire incidence. Fuelwood harvesting and expansion of agriculture are the main causes of forest degradation and deforestation in the region, with too frequent fires and overgrazing also playing a role. Most of the refugee and host communities in Kigoma live within or near forests. Demand for natural resources by households is high. For example, 98% of households rely on wood fuel for cooking — of which 81% use fuelwood and 19% use charcoal⁸. Each of the host communities identified deforestation in the village and communal areas as a major environmental issue compromising ecosystem service provision. In the areas surrounding the refugee camps fuel wood collection and clearing for agriculture are also the main causes of forest degradation and deforestation⁹. However, the rate of forest loss around Nduta camp and the former Mtendeli camp is less than the average rate of loss in the Kigoma region¹⁰. Recent community consultations have confirmed that deforestation is still prevalent in many of the project areas, with land being cleared for agricultural development, fuelwood or charcoal production and the illegal mining of limestone in the national forest reserve areas in Kasulu District.

Reduced yields and harvest uncertainty drive further environmental degradation by farmers, through clearing of fertile forest land for agricultural expansion or as they are forced by necessity to engage in alternative livelihood activities, like charcoal production. The trends are projected to accelerate under future climate change conditions if crop productivity within farms do not improve. Conversion of land to permanent agriculture reduces the area available for grazing livestock and results in increased competition between farmers.

⁸ Kigoma Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile 2016

⁹ FAO and UNHCR. 2018. Cost-benefit analysis of forestry interventions for supplying woodfuel in a refugee situation in the United Republic of Tanzania, by A. Gianvenuti & V.G. Vyamana. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca0164en/CA0164EN.pdf>

¹⁰ Detailed analysis in Annex 2.1: Feasibility Study

Forests within Tanzania are also increasingly becoming degraded by wildfires, with consequent changes in vegetation composition¹¹. Kigoma ranks second as the most affected region by wildfires, with at least 1 million ha burned annually¹². The practice of setting forest fires is prevalent in each of the host areas. Fires are deliberately set with the intention of clearing land for agricultural expansion, regenerative burning for early dry season rangeland/grazing and for drying of fuelwood. The host communities also noted the Sukuma people — migratory agro-pastoralist communities in north-western Tanzania — who are known to set fire to forested areas and national forest reserves to stimulate regeneration of pasture for their animals or to clear land for agricultural production.

Such practices are part of the ngitili agrosilvopastoral system that can have environmental benefits, but may pose risks if done under extremely dry and hot conditions, such as events that would likely be experienced with greater frequency under climate change. Fire events predominantly occur between June and September — the later part of the dry season to the early part of the wet season — when temperatures are higher, and vegetation is starting to lose moisture. This is expected to be exacerbated under climate change conditions when longer dry spells and warmer temperatures are expected.

Flooding, soil erosion and siltation

Parts of the project area are vulnerable to flooding, which is expected to increase with changes in rainfall patterns under climate change. Poor land use planning and degraded ecosystems in the areas surrounding the refugee camps are also interacting to increase the negative impacts of increasingly frequent floods. Local communities indicate that annual flooding take place between March and May, with a variance in the impacts each year with some events being more significant than others in the catchment. In instances where agriculture has been prioritised over trees within the 60 m river buffer zone recommended by the Tanganyika Lake Basin Water Board, local agricultural fields and downstream areas have been exposed to flooding. Host communities have reported exacerbated flood impacts in areas along the Nyangwa River as well as in some zones of the former Mtendeli camp and Nyarugusu refugee camp, as well as marshland areas developing in Nduta. In the camps, flooding and associated erosion events occur in March and April only, with a more varied community exposure. In all three camps the main issue is storm water, not river flooding. Flooding causes, *inter alia*, roads to become impassable, damage to shelters and communal facilities, overflowing of latrine pits, and standing water which creates health and sanitation problems¹³. Floods also worsen soil erosion that reduces yields in kitchen gardens and community plots, as well as leading to deep gully erosions that place community safety at risk of unstable ground.

Soil erosion is a major problem in the project area. Erosion mostly occurs at the beginning of the rainy season. This is because both cultivated and natural vegetation are sparser after the dry season, resulting in reduced water infiltration and increased surface runoff. The degree of erosion in an area is therefore susceptible to changes in climate, specifically related to alterations in rainfall intensity as well as increases in the length of drought periods that decrease vegetation cover and reduce the binding of the soil.

Within refugee camps in the Kigoma region, the high population densities in a small area and the associated human activities such as agriculture and the construction of shelters results in extensive soil degradation. Shelters, for example, are constructed with mud bricks that are excavated from pits within the camp. These pits promote erosion by creating bare areas lacking a topsoil which further contributes to their enlargement.

¹¹ Mussa KR, Mjemah IC & Malisa ET. 2012. The role of development projects in strengthening community-based adaptation strategies : the case of Uluguru mountains agricultural development project (UMADEP) – Morogoro – Tanzania. *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 2: 157–165.

¹² FAO. 2013. A Fire Baseline for Tanzania. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/39605-016494740dc4dd315b0b298b573b083b.pdf>.

¹³ WFP. 2016. Market Assessment: Nyarugusu refugee camp, United Republic of Tanzania. Available at: <https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp286682.pdf?iframe>

Densely populated flood-prone areas are particularly exposed because of land clearance. Flat areas are prone to flooding, while high levels of erosion have occurred on slopes as observed in the project area.

Outside of refugee camps, farming practices that lead to vegetation degradation contribute to increased soil erosion. This is the case even for farms that are relatively recent (under five years old) and that were originally on stable soils previously covered by forests¹⁴. Soils on these farms become shallow with a larger proportion of stone, which reduces crop performance.

The erosion of soil on smallholder farms is aggravated by the use of handheld tools which, unlike deeper ploughing, leads to the formation of a hardpan that prevents water from infiltrating into the ground. Additionally, fire and over-grazing are both large contributors to soil erosion because they cause the exposure of the soil to abrasion from water and wind¹⁵. Increasing temperatures and more frequent higher intensity rainfall events are likely to further reduce the stability of soils on agricultural lands, resulting in soil and nutrient loss through erosion. Soil erosion also affects soil fertility by removing topsoil. High rates of soil erosion leads to siltation in water bodies. Another relevant factor is the mining of sand and stone from some riverbanks, which increases flow rates, sedimentation and erosion.

Pests and diseases

Several agricultural pests and diseases are periodically recorded within Kigoma. To date, evidence suggests that crop pests and diseases within Kigoma do not currently pose a considerable threat to the nutrition and food security of local communities. Moreover, there have been no recent major outbreaks in the region that resulted in extensive crop damage.

An increase in the use of synthetic pesticides or insecticides in the control and suppression of pests and diseases poses a risk to both local communities and the environment. Recently, the use of pesticides for crops has increased substantially, resulting in the contamination of consumer products such as fruits and vegetables and presenting a major public health concern in Kigoma¹⁶. Inhabitants of the region are exposed to pesticides indirectly through the consumption of contaminated food and through aerosols released into the atmosphere, as well as through direct exposure via occupational, agricultural or domestic use. Consequently, farm workers are most exposed and are at a higher risk of acute intoxication and long-term adverse health conditions. Minimal education and training amongst rural farmers, limited alternatives to pesticides, insufficient information on hazards related to the use of pesticides and the unwillingness of farmers to risk crop losses contribute to the unsafe use of these synthetic chemicals to control pests.

Various vector- and water-borne diseases affect human health in Tanzania and in the project area, including malaria, Rift Valley fever, dengue fever, trypanosomiasis, plague, schistosomiasis and diarrhoeal diseases. A zoonotic disease of note in Kigoma region is Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) or sleeping sickness. HAT is a potentially fatal disease transmitted by the tsetse fly, with most cases in Kigoma being contracted when individuals in the host communities travel into forested areas for provisions or to conduct livelihood activities. Refugee populations are also at risk, with the main concern being the overlap in cases of different strains of HAT brought into the region from neighbouring countries. Within Tanzania, Kigoma is particularly at risk of HAT, with the region accounting for 81% of the country's cases.

This destruction of natural habitats and movement of animals will also likely increase the prevalence of pests and diseases, further compounding the direct impacts of climate change on these hazards. Future climate change conditions are expected to increase the risk and impact of crop pests and diseases as a result of higher temperatures as well as increased rainfall intensity and variability for the Kigoma region.

¹⁴ Wickama J. 2017. Soil fertility options necessary to facilitate integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) in Uvinza District Kigoma. Report for WEMA Consult-Dar-es-Salaam and the Nature Conservancy in Kigoma, Tanzania.

¹⁵ Pramova E, Locatelli B, Djoudi H & Somorin OA. 2012. Forests and trees for social adaptation to climate variability and change. *WIREs Climate Change*, 3: 581–596.

¹⁶ Massomo SMS. 2019. Vegetable pest management and pesticide use in Kigoma, Tanzania: Challenges and way forward. *Huria Journal*, 26: 195–227.

Specifically, climate change is expected to have an influence by: i) changing the prevalence and distribution of crop pests; ii) increasing the frequency of new pest introductions; iii) increasing the occurrence of major pest outbreaks; and iv) encouraging the use of pesticides as well as increasing the resilience of pests to these chemicals, leading to food safety risks from pesticide residues. Human diseases in Kigoma are also expected to be influenced by climate change, particularly related to the unmanaged impacts of floods. As the suitable conditions for the survival of pathogens increase because of changes in temperature or rainfall, this leads to an increased risk of emerging diseases, changes in migration pathways, carriers and vectors and changes in the natural ecosystems.

7.1.5 Pesticide Management Guidelines

Project activities will not promote the use of pesticides/herbicides and no pesticides/herbicides will be provided by the project to community members. Since limited use of pesticides/herbicides may be needed to manage outbreaks in tree nursery operations, pesticide management guidelines need to be in place to manage potential environmental and human health risks. The use of these guidelines by the project will also increase knowledge and awareness of proper pesticide use among local communities, some of whom may already use pesticides. Improper pesticide use is of concern in the region. An increasing trend in the substantial use of pesticides for crops has resulted in the contamination of consumer products such as fruits and vegetables and presents a major public health concern in Kigoma¹⁷. Inhabitants of the region are exposed to pesticides indirectly through the consumption of contaminated food and through aerosols released into the atmosphere, as well as through direct exposure via occupational, agricultural or domestic use. Consequently, farm workers are most exposed and are at a higher risk of acute intoxication and long-term adverse health conditions. Minimal education and training amongst rural farmers, limited alternatives to pesticides, insufficient information on hazards related to the use of pesticides and the unwillingness of farmers to risk crop losses contribute to the unsafe use of these synthetic chemicals to control pests¹⁸.

The following guidelines will be followed by the project:

- Integrated Pest Management strategies must be followed.
- Preference must always be for IPM, ecological/biological pest control and preventative measures and monitoring.
- Failing these and where use of synthetic pesticides are strictly necessary, the appropriate pesticides will be selected by the project management unit, excluding those on the list of forbidden products from the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the framework of the FAO International Code of Conduct for Pesticide Management¹⁹.
- Best practices for application and storage of synthetic pesticides and other agrochemicals must be followed.
- Workers who are required to use pesticides or other agrochemicals will receive personal protective equipment and adequate training to protect human and environmental health.
- Agrochemicals should be applied using available climate information, avoiding strong winds that may scatter pollutants in the air.
- Best practices on container handling such as triple washing must be followed.
- Proper handling of empty pesticide containers in accordance with the law, in particular prohibiting the disposal of such containers near water bodies or human habitation.

¹⁷ Ibid,

¹⁸ Massomo SMS. 2019. Vegetable pest management and pesticide use in Kigoma, Tanzania: Challenges and way forward. *Huria Journal*, 26: 195–227.

¹⁹ Available at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

- It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements.

8. Environmental Risks and Management Plan

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
<p><i>Risk that project may have negative impact on biodiversity values</i></p> <p>The proposed project area surrounding Nyarugusu camp is located within 10km of the Moyowosi Game Reserve and Malagarasi-Moyowosi Wetlands which is a Ramsar site, and within 30km of the Kigosi Game Reserve (IUCN CAT IV). Consideration is given to the potential environmental impact of the project on these Reserves.</p>	<p>An overriding objective of this project is ecosystem restoration, including improving the quantity and quality of water in the region. Consequently, net environmental impacts will likely be positive rather than negative.</p> <p>Restoration and conservation in forest reserves within a 10 km radius to the Moyowosi Game Reserve would be conducted. This is expected to have positive benefits. No afforestation with fast-growing species for fuelwood will take place in this area.</p> <p>Hydrological connectivity to the Malagarasi- Moyowosi wetlands is present, but the drainage obtains water from many sources external to the project. Water extraction from in-stream rainwater harvesting schemes would likely have a negligible impact on the wetland.</p> <p>There are expected net benefits in improvement to water quality in the wetland due to the project.</p>	Low	<p>Land Use Planning Officer and Water Consultant</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>	Years 1-5	No or low impact on national game reserves and wetland system.	<p>Land Use Planning Officer with salary of \$190,000 per year and Water Officer with salary of \$70,000 per year.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p>

²⁰ The risk significance is evaluated assuming implementation of mitigation measures.

²¹ In addition to specific budgets per risk item, the salary of the Safeguards and Gender Officer (\$900,000 over 5 years), safeguards management budget line (e.g. for audits, commissioned studies, etc.) at \$50,000 over five years, support from UNHCR field and country office, and UNEP supervision (e.g. using portion of the fees).

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
	<p>Modelling and discussion are available in more detail in the Feasibility Study.</p> <p>The project team will monitor any potential impacts of the rainwater harvesting structures on streamflow into the wetland by monitoring extraction rates and streamflow over time relative to a baseline that will be determined at the start of the project. In terms of water quality, measures to avoid and minimise sediment pollution and siltation during construction and operation of rainwater harvesting structures are described below in this table.</p>					
<p><i>Risk that project has impact on areas considered protected or important by local communities</i></p> <p>Consideration is given to any potential impact of the project on the land areas considered as protected and conserved by traditional local communities such as forest reserves.</p>	<p>The project will be initiated through the land use planning processes (Output 1), which will work with local communities to identify the specific areas of land where interventions can be sited.</p> <p>This process will be used to identify any areas of land that are locally important and ensure these are demarcated in the land use planning process to reflect the wishes of the local communities.</p> <p>This process is fully participatory, involving multiple stakeholder groups, and interventions will only be implemented on host community land with the full support of the host communities.</p>	Low	<p>Land Use Planning Officer</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) Officer</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>	Year 1	No impact on local protected or important areas	<p>Land Use Planning Officer with salary of \$190,000 per year</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental</p>

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
						oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)
<i>Risk of introducing non-native species that may become invasive, thereby negatively impacting biodiversity and ecosystem services.</i>	<p>A Species Suitability Assessment will be conducted by Tanzanian and international experts in Year 1 of the project. Selection criteria will include preference for native species, and where their use is genuinely not feasible, strict requirements that non-native species used are not invasive. Potential of species to become invasive will be considered and will include ecological risk assessment based on species traits, propagule pressure and invasion status internationally, etc. The need for fast growing and highly productive species, to help meet fuelwood demand in order to reduce pressure on the native Miombo forest, will be balanced carefully against medium and long-term risk of introduced species becoming invasive and subsequent negative consequences for ecosystem services.</p> <p>Plantation areas will be chosen by experienced foresters in collaboration with ecologists, focussing on degraded land where planting of appropriate species can reduce erosion and run-off speed. Risks to water</p>	Moderate	<p>NEMC officer and Tanzania Forest Service</p> <p>Oversight from the Technical Partner</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>	Years 2-5	<p>Limited negative impact on groundwater resources and will have limited impact in increasing the fire risk in the districts. Any residual impacts on groundwater may be offset by the water infrastructure and restoration that promote infiltration.</p> <p>A species suitability assessment done during the first year, together with Land Use Planning, will ensure that the species are appropriate for the region and for particular sites.</p>	<p>NEMC officer, annual salary \$24,000</p> <p>Incorporated within cost for Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS), annual \$81,937.</p> <p>Species Suitability Assessment \$ 70,000</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p>

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
	resources in catchments and riverine areas will be considered. A specialist forest consultant will be engaged to select species for each site. Species selection will be benchmarked against other practices in the area, national guidelines and the best available international science on invasion risk posed by particular species, as well as global guidelines for preventing tree invasions ²² .					
<i>Risk of impact on passage of fish from in-stream structures</i>	The in-stream structures would be designed to incorporate fish ramps to allow for passage of fish (see Activity 3.2)	Low	Water consultant in coordination with District engineers Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer and UNHCR co-funded project staff. Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)	Year 2-5	Fish passage is not impeded	Water Consultant (NOA), annual salary \$70,000 and Programme Management Unit Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600) Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time,

²² Brundu et al. 2020. Global guidelines for the sustainable use of non-native trees to prevent tree invasions and mitigate their negative impacts. NeoBiota 61: 65–116. Available at: <https://neobiota.pensoft.net/article/58380/>. These guidelines are to: 1) Use native trees, or non-invasive non-native trees, in preference to invasive non-native trees; 2) Be aware of and comply with international, national, and regional regulations concerning non-native trees; 3) Be aware of the risk of invasion and consider global change trends; 4) Design and adopt tailored practices for plantation site selection and silvicultural management; 5) Promote and implement early detection and rapid response programmes; 6) Design and adopt tailored practices for invasive non-native tree control, habitat restoration, and for dealing with highly modified ecosystems; and 7) Engage with stakeholders on the risks posed by invasive non-native trees, the impacts caused, and the options for management.

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
			Oversight by UNEP			annual salary \$33,600) NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year) UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)
<i>Risk of reduced water resources in the project area from water pumping and irrigation of farmland and nurseries</i>	<p>Project objectives include increasing overall water infiltration and reducing flooding restoring degraded land, improving soil stability and providing rainwater harvesting infrastructure. This will reduce the pressure on groundwater resources. While the project will look to supply water pumping equipment, this is intended to draw upon water stored in rainwater harvesting systems, as well as surface water sources. The solar and treadle pumps proposed have relatively low capacity.</p> <p>Capacity building on water conservation as well as soil moisture testing practices will be put in place to use water resources efficiently.</p> <p>Hydrological modelling in the feasibility study indicates sufficient availability of water</p>	Low	<p>Water consultant in coordination with District engineers</p> <p>Oversight from Lake Taganyika Basin Water Board and National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</p> <p>Supervision by safeguards and Gender Officer and UNHCR co-funded project staff.</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>	Year 2-5	Quantity of water resources improved	<p>Water consultant (NOA) annual salary \$70,000</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded</p>

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
	<p>relative to extraction under climate change. Assuming all check dams are 500m³ and all Charco dams are 5000m³ and they all fill completely (ie Capture 100% of their maximum retention potential), this comes to 41,000m³; 53,500 m³; 52,500 m³ stored for Mtendeli, Nduta, and Nyarugusu respectively. Assuming there is only 1mm of rainfall falling over each of these areas, the stored water accounts for 0.00569%, 0.00633%, and 0.00469% of the total areas upper catchment rainfall. This would then be the maximum influence of these dams as subsequent rainfall would serve to top up, rather than fill completely, the dams. Larger rainfall events would reduce this proportional influence. This shows the maximum volume of water removed from the cycle is nearly insignificant compared to the total volume of water that falls over the area.</p> <p>Adaptation activities will result in a flood profile similar to the current day events with the adaptation interventions slowing water and lessening erosion. The change in velocity is minimal with current maximum speed being 9.13 m/s. Projected speeds are 9.15 and 10.60 m/s for the future adaptation and non-adaptation scenarios, respectively.</p>					programme staff (\$118,308)

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
	In addition, the project team will monitor any potential impacts of the rainwater harvesting structures on streamflow into the wetland by monitoring extraction rates and streamflow over time relative to a baseline that will be determined at the start of the project.					
<i>Risk of impact on ecosystems from more intensive agriculture</i>	<p>The project is funding training and tools only – pesticide use will not be provided/promoted in the project. Pest resistant crop varieties and Integrated Pest Management will be promoted.</p> <p>There may be some risk of farmers having increased production, thereby increasing their incomes and resources available for chemical farm inputs. The implementation of activities will be consistent with the Climate Smart Agriculture guidelines of Tanzania that promote sustainable practices and will be done in coordination with the Agricultural District Officer. Sustainable practices will be promoted in the Farmer Field School approach.</p>	Low	<p>Agriculture & Livelihood Officer in coordination with District Agriculture Officer</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p> <p>Coordination with District Agriculture Officer</p>	Year 2-5	No impact on ecosystems from more intensive agriculture	<p>Agriculture Officer (annual salary of \$45,600)</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p>
<i>Risk of improper use of pesticides, herbicides or chemical fertilisers in home gardens, tree nurseries,</i>	Chemical pesticides or herbicides will not be provided nor promoted by the project. Limited pesticide use may be required in tree	Low	Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	Year 2-5	Minimisation of negative environmental	Agriculture Officer (annual salary of

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
<p><i>agroforestry activities or by project beneficiaries in their fields or home gardens.</i></p> <p>Farm workers are most exposed and are at a higher risk of adverse health conditions. Minimal education and training amongst rural farmers, limited alternatives to pesticides, insufficient information on hazards related to the use of pesticides and the unwillingness of farmers to risk crop losses contribute to the unsafe use of these synthetic chemicals to control pests.</p>	<p>nursery operations, while greater income from project activities may lead to increased use of chemical agricultural inputs by communities.</p> <p>Awareness raising of project workers, contractors and the public on proper and environmentally responsible use of agrochemicals, in accordance with Tanzania's Climate Smart Agriculture Guidelines and the Pesticide Management Guidelines described below. Training of tree nursery workers and requirement that contractors train their workers on the same.</p> <p>Promotion of Integrated Pest Management through farmer field schools.</p>		<p>Coordination with District Agriculture Officer</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>		<p>impacts from agrochemical use.</p>	<p>\$45,600) salary of \$50,000 each</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p>
<p><i>Risk that small-scale construction activities may generate dust, noise and sediment pollution during construction.</i></p> <p>Activity 2.3. The construction of stone-pitched drainage channels, weirs and stone-filled gabions will require small-scale, localised excavation and earth-moving which may generate temporary dust pollution, noise pollution or sediment pollution of waterways.</p> <p>Activity 3.2. The construction of rainwater harvesting systems,</p>	<p>International best practices and national laws will be followed to avoid, limit and manage possible pollution from small-scale construction activities. Contractors will be required to adhere to these laws and measures.</p> <p>Sediment pollution of waterways will be avoided and minimised by following best practices in terms of drainage control, sediment and erosion controls and stockpiling of soil and other materials. This will include appropriate designs, the scheduling and staging of works</p>	Low	<p>Contractors supervised by Water consultant</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer and UNHCR co-funded project staff</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)</p>	Year 2-4	<p>No or low dust, noise or sediment pollution during construction and no pollution after construction is completed.</p>	<p>Water consultant (NOA), annual salary \$70,000, and part of the cost of contracts with service providers.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international</p>

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
i.e. water pans and ponds, in-stream structures and on-farm ponds, bunds and terraces, will require small-scale, localised excavation and earth moving, which may cause temporary sediment pollution of waterways, dust pollution or noise pollution.	<p>to minimise disturbance and soil exposure and avoid high rainfall periods, stockpiling of construction materials away from aquatic environments and revegetation with native species and stabilisation of disturbed areas.</p> <p>Dust pollution will be avoided and minimised by following standard dust management measures including consideration of climatic events, using water for dust suppression activities while complying with any water restrictions, restricting speeds on access roads, covering truck loads and locating material stockpile areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Noise emissions during construction will be limited by following standard good practices, including selection of appropriate machinery, installation of appropriate noise reduction devices on machinery and requiring that contractors train their employees.</p>					<p>expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>
<p><i>Risk of changes in hydrology that may cause erosion on riverbanks and along water channels, increased flooding or siltation.</i></p> <p>There is a risk that the construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure may affect hydrology in ways that could increase bank erosion, flooding or siltation.</p>	<p>Improved land management brought about by the project will reduce erosion, siltation and flood risk along waterways below current levels.</p> <p>The rainwater harvesting systems constructed by the project will be designed and managed to avoid or reduce erosion along riverbanks and water channels, avoid siltation of waterbodies and not increase flood risk. This will</p>	Low	<p>Contractors supervised by Water consultant in coordination with District Engineers.</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental</p>	Year 2-5	No increase in erosion along waterways and overall decrease in erosion by end of project. No change or reduction in flood risk and siltation.	<p>Water consultant (NOA) (annual salary \$70,000)</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards</p>

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
Within the camps, erosion occurs mostly during the rainy season from March to May and is from stormwater instead of riverine flooding. The areas most at risk are Nyangwa River, some zones of the former Mtendeli camp and Nyarugusu refugee camps, and marshland areas developing in Nduta. Formation of gully erosion within the camps is severe and contributes to degradation of the landscape and removal and deposition of fertile topsoil. The project area generally has a lower fluvial (river) flooding risk.	include proper hydrological design specifications, correct construction, sound management during the project and proper plans for operations and management after the project. Construction during the rainy season of March to May will also be avoided, as this time has the highest erosion risk. Maintenance of infrastructure will include periodic cleaning/desilting by community members.		Management Council (NEMC) Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer and UNHCR co-funded project staff Oversight by UNEP			international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600) NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year) UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)
<p><i>Risk of re-emergence, outbreak or increase in pests or diseases due to ecological change.</i></p> <p>Ecological changes such as shifts in aquatic systems and changes in forest cover may change the risk of diseases and pests.</p> <p>Various vector- and water-borne diseases affect human health in Tanzania and in the project area, including malaria, Rift Valley fever, dengue fever, trypanosomiasis, plague, schistosomiasis and diarrhoeal diseases. A zoonotic disease of note in Kigoma region is Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) or sleeping sickness, which has a particularly high occurrence in Kigoma.</p>	<p>The project will follow the One Health Approach to ensure that project activities work to enhance human, livestock, wildlife and environmental health, keeping in mind their interconnected nature²³.</p> <p>While the interaction of disease and pest risk, environmental conditions and human health are complex, the improved forest conservation, waterways, natural resource management and agricultural practices brought about by the project are all expected to reduce these risks.</p> <p>Project workers and community members will receive awareness raising of the risks of zoonotic diseases transmission from activities such as consuming</p>	Low	<p>Tanzania Forest Service</p> <p>Water consultant (NOA) in relation to vector and water-borne diseases linked with rainwater harvesting, irrigation, flood & erosion control infrastructure.</p> <p>Oversight from National Environmental</p>	Year 2-5	<p>Minimisation of pest and disease risk through appropriate human behaviour.</p>	<p>Incorporated within cost for Tanzania Forestry Service (TFS), annual \$81,937.</p> <p>Water consultant (NOA) (annual salary \$70,000)</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising</p>

²³ Recommendations will be followed from this 2019 FAO report, Taking a Multisectoral, One Health Approach: A Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries, Available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/resources/en/publications/TZG/TZG.htm> , as well as other new guidelines.

Environmental Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures	Risk significance ²⁰	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ²¹
	<p>bushmeat and exposure to tsetse flies, as well as good practices for preventing transmission of other vector- or water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Early detection of agricultural pests and diseases through increased awareness as well as training by the project on Integrated Pest Management will reduce the risk of agricultural pest and disease outbreaks.</p>		<p>Management Council (NEMC)</p> <p>Supervision by Safeguards and Gender Officer and UNHCR co-funded project staff</p> <p>Oversight by UNEP</p>			<p>PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>NEMC environmental oversight officer (with salary of \$ 24,000 per year)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>

9. Social Assessment and Management Plan

9.1 Social Context of the Project Area

Kigoma has one of the highest levels of poverty in Tanzania, with over 34.5% of the population living in poverty. The region has among the lowest enrolment rates in primary school standing at 75% compared with the national average of 86%²⁴. The region also has the second highest Malaria prevalence at 38% compared with the national average of 14%. Agriculture is the main economic activity in Kigoma region, accounting for 80% of all economic activities. Already a region with low development levels, the region has further suffered from additional pressures brought by the presence of refugees. Health systems, for example, are linked as high risk or severe health issues are referred from camp to bigger hospitals in the area. Management of land use, forest reserves, and livelihoods need to consider presence of refugees and their consumption. Opportunities also exist as the refugees potentially serve as a market for goods and services. In line with the current encampment and livelihood policies in the country refugees have limited access to markets. Common markets where refugees and host communities regularly interacted have not been operational since early 2019. To support the refugee operations and host communities, humanitarian and development projects and programs are provided in Kigoma by various organizations and sources of official development assistance. This is mapped out in a 2018 World Bank and UNHCR report²⁵.

9.2 Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in the Project Sites

9.2.1 Displaced populations

Women and girls comprise 77% of the refugee population in Nduta and Nyarugusu camp. Participatory assessments with persons of concern indicate that majority of women and girls carry a burden of providing full support to the families under the challenging restrictive environment which limits opportunities for economic development rendering them solely dependent on humanitarian aid and resulting in the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Limited livelihood opportunity increases the vulnerability of refugees in general and exposes women and girls to negative coping mechanisms in order to meet basic needs. Generally, women, girls and persons with disability have less access to information and are therefore more likely to receive inaccurate information either inadvertently or deliberately in order to uphold existing unequal power dynamics and/or create opportunities for exploitation. Adolescent girls are at risk of sexual exploitation, early pregnancy and forced marriages. Persons living with a disability and older women have been highlighted as being uniquely affected by the restrictive environment and placed at further risk of GBV.

In addition to being affected by restrictive refugee policies that affect their movement and livelihoods, displaced populations' vulnerability is exacerbated by insecurity about their status and their permanence in the country, and by the risks of climate change. Through UNHCR co-financed activities livelihoods activities for refugees will be supported in consultation with MoHA to ensure coherence with existing policy restrictions. Refugee participation will be supported in the planning of forestry and flood and erosion control measures within and around the camps. Their participation in afforestation and establishment of community forest reserves will also be encouraged as they benefit from fuelwood production outside the camps.

²⁴ World Bank and UNHCR. 2018. Joint World Bank – UNHCR Mapping: Humanitarian and Development Responses in Refugee-hosting Regions of Tanzania.

²⁵ Ibid.

The project also is expected to facilitate positive interactions between host communities and refugees in the decision-making about management of natural resources (e.g. village forests surrounding the camps). The Conflict Sensitivity Assessment that will be conducted in the early stages of implementation will identify potential conflicts between refugees and host-communities associated with the land use planning process and the project interventions.

9.2.2 Indigenous peoples

The identification of indigenous peoples in the project area follows the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy characterized as self-identifying as members of a distinct social group; having collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use of natural resources; having distinct customary systems; and having a distinct language or dialect different from the area where they reside.

The Tanzanian government supports the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). However, there are no formally recognized indigenous groups in the country. Nor are there official policies on indigenous peoples. There are four self-identifying groups of indigenous people in Tanzania, according to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)—the Akie and Hadzabe, who are hunter-gatherers and the Barabaig and Maasai, who are pastoralist. None of these groups are based in Kigoma region. During project preparation, discussions were held with different stakeholders including PINGOs Forum, which is a membership organisation for pastoralists and hunter-gatherers in Tanzania that confirm similar findings.

The population of the host communities in the three districts is composed mostly of Waha or Ha people. They form the largest ethnic group in the Kigoma region. They speak a Bantu language and they refer to their homeland as Buha. The Ha claim to have lived in Buha indefinitely into the past and were contacted and described by Arab travellers in the 19th century; by the end of the century several European explorers and missionaries had made brief visits. In 2001, the Ha population was estimated to be between 1 and 1.5 million, making them one of the large ethnic groups in Tanzania.

The Ha people rely on agriculture as their main food and income source. They have cultivated sorghum, millet, corn (maize), cassava, yams, peanuts (groundnuts), and other crops using hoe techniques until efforts were made by the Tanzanian government to introduce plow agriculture. The group also engages in livestock keeping as cattle plays an important role in traditional ceremonies and establishing social ties, and historically the group is known for iron smelting.

Other major groups include the Wamanyema, Wabembe, Watongwe and Wavinza. There are a few Wasukuma people who are agropastoralists who pass through or have settled in the region. Sukuma people form the largest ethnic group in the country and do not identify as an indigenous group. As a people, they do not have traditional land occupancy and use in the Kigoma Region.

The Sukuma people have characteristics that do not necessarily qualify as indigenous, minority, or marginalized ethnic group in Tanzania. The project follows international best practices in identifying such groups in the project area, regardless of the terms used (e.g. vulnerable groups, hunter-gatherer, pastoralists, etc.). The analysis presented instead refers to characteristics of distinct social and cultural groups as espoused in the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.

- **Self-identification and recognition by civil society groups that advocate for indigenous rights.** The four groups self-identifying as indigenous peoples and recognized by the International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) are the Akie, Hadzabe, Maasai, and Barabaig. Other development partners such the World Bank include the Sandawe. These groups have been referred to sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities, disadvantaged communities, or vulnerable groups.

- **Large numbers.** The Sukuma form the largest ethnic group in Tanzania. The country has over 120 ethnic groups. The Sukuma comprise around 16% of the population. The populations of Akie, Hadzabe, Maasai, and Barabaig in Tanzania are much smaller.
- **Ethnolinguistic origin.** As Bantu speakers, Sukuma are part of the same language family as majority of people in Sub-Saharan Africa across 21 countries. Recognized indigenous ethnic groups in Tanzania do not speak Bantu languages. They speak Nilotic and isolate languages. Nilotic languages stem from the Nile region, and are spoken in South Sudan and Tanzania by traditionally herding populations (e.g. Maasai, Akie, Barabaig). Isolate languages spoken by Sandawe and Hadzabe have click consonants similar to languages of Khoi San people in Southern Africa.
- **Settlement patterns and collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats.** The Sukuma are historically from northern Tanzania, on the southern shores of Lake Victoria. They are not historical settlers nor historically transient in Kigoma. They were successful cotton growers in the 1940s, with profits invested in cattle. Limited local resources to maintain large herds of cattle prompted migration from the north towards the south and west beginning in the 1950s. Their migration and movement to other areas, including Kigoma, is a result of their economic success and expansion²⁶. Hence the Sukuma people's agropastoral activities in the Kigoma region dates back to seven decades.
- **Practices and way of life. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political systems that are distinct or separate from those of mainstream society or culture.** The Sukuma people have a historical reliance on cultivation, and as such, are different from other pastoral groups such as the Maasai and Barabaig who are more reliant on mobile pastoralism²⁷.

The Sukuma people are also referred to as agropastoralists in the funding proposal and are systematically included in land use planning activities, stakeholder consultation processes, and other activities in the project, as described in the funding proposal and the relevant section below.

Other ethnic groups found in the Districts and Kigoma Region include Nyamwezi, Haya, Jita, Kulya and Nyakyusa. The Ha people have been forcibly resettled in the past due to colonialist policies and as part of the devolution policies promoted in the Arusha Declaration which forced people to resettle in villages. As part of Kigoma Region, eastern Buha was involved in one of the earliest forced resettlement campaigns, Operation Kigoma, in which over 100,000 people were resettled into 129 villages between 1972 and 1974. In addition to this history of resettlements, Kigoma has experienced the arrival of refugees and communities in Kibondo, Kakonko, and Kasulu districts have been greatly affected by displacement.

Among the refugee population, identifying indigenous groups is a complex undertaking and can result in bringing more risks to vulnerable groups. The Batwa or Twa people are traditionally hunter gatherers in the African Great Lakes region. In Burundi, as hunting has been declared illegal since 1970, they are deprived of livelihoods and commonly work as potters. They are typically landless, poor, and persecuted by the much larger Hutu and Tutsi groups. Twa people are not specifically identified in the refugee registration process as their identification can lead to persecution²⁸.

9.2.3 Pastoral communities

About 3% of the population of the country are pastoralists, with another 7% practicing agropastoralism. The areas occupied by pastoralists and agropastoralists are arid and semiarid rangelands of the country, mostly in the north.

²⁶ Salerno, Jonathan et. Al. 2017 The Consequences of Internal Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Case Study. BioScience. Vol 67 Issue 7. Accessed from: <https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/67/7/664/3896238>. Accessed on November 10, 2020.

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Personal communication with UNHCR field staff.

Throughout the project area, agro-pastoralist communities, mostly from the Sukuma people, can be found. As they move with their herds of cattle from the northern region of Mwanza southward, they are known to set fire to forested areas to stimulate regeneration of pasture for their animals or clear land for agriculture production – including in national forest reserves. Not being part of the indigenous community and because of their transient way of life, these communities seem not to be part of wider community conservation or land use planning processes.

Pastoral communities are often marginalized and excluded in decision making on land use²⁹. Colonial systems have privileged sedentary agricultural communities in organizing settlement patterns.

The land use planning process under Output 1 offer an opportunity to allocate grazing areas, in addition to land for crops, woodlots, natural forests, settlements and different land uses within host community groups. Land use planning processes serve as the mechanisms to adjudicate boundaries for land uses, identify management regimes, achieve consensus and negotiate across different interests. Hence, this mechanism to resolve tensions and negotiate interests is built into the project design. Please see Annex 2.1 Feasibility Study Section 7.2 for further details on the process and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for information on consultation processes and conflict resolution mechanisms.

The project will engage with pastoralists and other land use groups in the land use planning process, and in activities relating to environmental education and strengthening environmental management committees (Activities 1.1, 1.3, and 1.4) and overall in the project as will be reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Conflict Sensitivity Assessment that will be conducted in the early stages of implementation will identify potential conflicts between pastoralist and other land use groups associated with the land use planning process and the project interventions.

²⁹ Walwa, William John. 2019. Growing farmer-herder conflicts in Tanzania: the licensed exclusion of pastoral communities' interests over access to resources. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/03066150.2019.1602523.

9.2.4 Women and girls

The Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8) provide expanded analysis of gender-related issues both within and outside the camps. This section complements information and discusses gender in the context of agriculture, forestry, access to finance and decision making. The analysis presented here is a summary of conditions faced by women and girls and risks they experience. Practical steps and guidance on gender sensitive programming and implementation of the project are outlined in the gender action plan in Annex 8.

There is significant gender inequality and vulnerability of women and girls in Tanzania, owing to the deeply rooted socio-economical and historical barriers to gender equality and power relations between men and women, and boys and girls. These inequalities are likely to become more pronounced as a result of the impacts of climate change. The percentage of female-headed households in Kigoma is higher in both rural and urban areas at 34.8% and 38.5% respectively³⁰.

Although women represent more than half the population employed in agriculture (53%), they own only 20% of the agricultural land. These numbers hold true for Kigoma, where land ownership is higher among men at 80.2% compared with 19.8% among women. The involvement of men and women in land use planning activities are about the same at 56% and 44%, respectively³¹. These conditions lead to the high vulnerability of women farmers to climate impacts.

A critical factor affecting women's adaptive capacity to climate change is related to insecure land tenure and exclusion from access and control over land. Despite positive land reforms and women's importance in farming, land tenure in Tanzania continues to discriminate against women because of traditional practices and customary laws. This ultimately results in lower productivity and income generated from natural resources. Women's vulnerability to climate change is also exacerbated by their central role in collecting fuelwood, water, and in engaging in rain-fed agricultural activities.

Among refugees, it is the women that leave the camps to walk long distances to collect fuelwood. This makes them vulnerable to violence. Piloted activities on provision of liquefied petroleum gas and stoves in Nyarugusu in 2017 and extension to Nduta in 2018 worked to reduce fuelwood collection from 95% to 11% among Congolese households and from 92% to 30% among Burundian households³².

UNHCR and its partners work to mainstream management of sexual and gender-based violence risks by mainstreaming across the shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, education, energy and environment, and health sectors. Examples include continuing to collect information on shelter design and safety to identify associated risks of GBV (overcrowding, location of shelter, and partition for privacy, locks and lighting, accessibility features for persons with specific needs), improved lighting at WASH facilities and design of latrines, and assessment of the level of participation and leadership of women and adolescent girls in the design and implementation of projects³³.

³⁰ Osorio et al., "Gender Inequalities in Rural Employment in Tanzania Mainland," 2014. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4083e.pdf>.

³¹ Rubakula, Wang, and Wei. 2019. Land Conflict Management through Implementation of the National Land Policy in Tanzania: Evidence from the Kigoma region. Sustainability. 11(22).

³² UNHCR. 2018. Reducing Risks: Sexual and gender-based violence in Emergencies 2014 - 2018. Accessed from: <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/575a83dd5/reducing-risks-sexual-gender-based-violence-emergencies.html>. Accessed on December 10, 2019.

³³ Communication with UNHCR staff.

9.2.5 Youth

Tanzania, like many other African countries, has a young and growing population, with an annual population growth of 2.7%. Demographic pressure on public service provision, labour markets, land and resources propelled by high fertility rates threaten gains achieved in poverty reduction, with young rural populations being seriously affected. It is expected that by 2050 an additional 48 million people will need to be absorbed into the labour market. Population growth within the refugee camps is generally higher than the national average. In the camps percentages of children under 18 range from 57% in Nyarugusu to 60% in Nduta.³⁴

Existing programmes such as the Kigoma Joint Programme and activities supported by Good Neighbours Tanzania, DRC and Kigoma Youth Agricultural Development Organisation (KIYADO) have been targeting youth with skills-developing activities and education. These also include setting up community youth centres that bring together the youth from both the host and refugee populations.

Building on these successful efforts, the project will prioritise the engagement of youth in a number of activities, particularly those where in-kind participation is expected (e.g. village afforestation) and where opportunities for skills-development and livelihood diversification can benefit young people, such as learning climate-resilient beekeeping.

9.2.6 Other vulnerable populations

People with Disability

People with disability often suffer from discrimination and exclusion. They may have lower access to education and decision-making processes in their communities. Women and children with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence and abuse. UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are mainstreaming activities under principles of human rights-based approaches and inclusion to cater to people with disability, such in their operations as through shelter and water and sanitation facilities design and provision of health services.

People living with HIV/AIDS

HIV prevalence in Kigoma region is relatively low at 3.4% compared to Njombe, the region with the highest rate at 14.8%. The national prevalence rate in 2013 was 5.1% with prevalence higher among women at 6.2% than among men at 3.8%³⁵. Prevalence rates for 2018 show a decrease at 4.6%. Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV is prevalent as lack of knowledge on transmission influence cultural attitudes³⁶. Within the camps, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health services are available and supported by UN agencies in partnership with Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Medecins sans Frontieres Switzerland (MSF), and International Rescue Committee. Testing, counselling, and antiretroviral treatment are provided within the camps. In the host communities, the Kigoma Regional Medical officer (RMO) and District Medical officer (DMO) are in charge of health programs. The Kasulu District Hospital, Kibondo District Hospital, and Kakonko District Hospital serve both refugee and host community patients. There are challenges on availability of resources, although health is a key priority in the districts³⁷.

³⁴ UNHCR, refugee camp profiles as of 31 October 2020.

³⁵ Tanzania Commission for AIDS - TACAIDS, Zanzibar AIDS Commission - ZAC/Tanzania, National Bureau of Statistics - NBS/Tanzania, Office of the Chief Government Statistician - OCGS/Tanzania, and ICF International. 2013. Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011-12. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: TACAIDS/Tanzania, ZAC/Tanzania, NBS/Tanzania, OCGS/Tanzania, and ICF International.

³⁶ Kisinza, W. et. al. 2002. Stigma and discrimination on HIV/AIDS in Tanzania. Tanzania Health Research Bulletin. 4 (2):42.

³⁷ World Bank and UNHCR. 2018. Joint World Bank – UNHCR Mapping: Humanitarian and Development Responses in Refugee-hosting Regions of Tanzania. Accessed from: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/219131550560543753/pdf/134765-WP-PUBLIC-P163359-TanzaniaMappingofHumanitarianandDevelopmentResponses.pdf>. Accessed on December 10, 2019.

People with albinism

Incidents of murder of people with albinism is high in Great Lakes Region, in east Burundi and North western Tanzania where the districts of Kibondo, Kasulu, and Kakonko lie. About 75 albinos, many of whom were children, have been killed in Tanzania since 2000. People with albinism also have health issues such as skin cancer and poor vision, limiting their ability to participate in livelihood activities that are outdoors or putting their health at risk. They are sometimes victims of discrimination in their communities as superstition around causes of albinism abound. In many cases, though, community members offer support and protection.

9.3 Refugee and Host Community Relations

9.3.1 Summary of Research and Literature on Refugee and Host Community Relations in Kigoma

Relationships between refugees and host communities, particularly related to resource use and markets have been documented, notably in the following publications:

- Masabo, J. et al. 2018. Socio-Economic Assessment in the Refugees Camps and Hosting Districts of Kigoma Region. Center for the Study of Forced Migration, University of Dar Es Salaam.
- Rivoal and Haselip. 2017. The true cost of using traditional fuels in a humanitarian setting. Case study of the Nyarugusu refugee camp, Kigoma region, Tanzania. UNEP DTU Partnership Working Paper Series 2017, Vol. 3.
- Danish Refugee Council. 2017. “If you miss food it's like a weapon, it's like a war” Refugee Relations in Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps, Western Tanzania
- R • Danish Refugee Council. 2017. “You may think he is not a human being” Refugee and Host Community Relations in and around Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps, Western Tanzania.

The following is a summary of the findings of a World Bank/UNHCR desk study on impact of refugee presence on host communities. Most of the studies in desk review focus on period following the refugee influx in the '90s. The study found that impacts on host communities are not uniform but determined by a multitude of factors including: gender, skills and capacities, location vis-a-vis the refugee camps, and asset ownership. Poorer host households were found to benefit more from public goods, but likely do not as well in market-related opportunities arising from refugee presence.

Labour market outcomes

- Positive correlation was observed between refugees and increase in farming and livestock activities among host populations
- Refugees provided labour in sectors such as agriculture, construction, housekeeping and catering
- Economic benefits of refugee presence appear to be unevenly distributed among the refugee hosting population.

Local economy and food prices

- Arrival of displaced or refugee usually results in growth of local economies
- Growth of local markets and participation in business activities
- Trading of food and non-food items by refugees occurs
- The presence of aid agencies generates business opportunities for host communities and local economies
- Long term effects on food prices depend on extent of food aid and ability of households to adjust their production and consumption patterns

Local infrastructure and services

- Social services were initially insufficient to meet demand (especially during mass influx)
- Following influx investments are often made by donors in services and infrastructure
- Host communities proximate to the camps benefit from services, particularly for health care services
- Investments in road infrastructure are believed to have a particularly strong long-term positive effect on development and welfare outcomes

Security and social cohesion

- Increases in crime cannot be simply be attributed to refugees
- Pressure on local criminal justice system was observed due to strict encampment policy (related to prosecution of those who leave the camps)
- Extensive relationships exist between hosts and refugees in social and economic terms (see also recent studies by DRC on host-refugee relations and IRC on refugee perceptions)

Environmental impacts

- Food security of hosts was affected through deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation
- However, environmental degradation was already a problem before refugee influx and care should be taken not to attribute environmental degradation solely to refugee populations
- Development partners have established tree-planting programs and energy saving initiatives to combat deforestation and soil erosion

The section below summarizes findings of previous research as well as experiences of UNHCR in the region that are important to the project.

- Restrictions on livelihoods opportunities, lack of provision of farm plots, and encampment policies can result in few options for refugees. This may be a potential source of conflict, which was noted during consultations undertaken in September 2020, in which host communities mentioned experiencing theft of beehives by refugees that would be repurposed for other uses. Common markets serve to benefit both populations and their closures take away opportunities for interaction and economic benefits from the two groups. Policies should be developed for the benefit of both groups.
- The energy and environment sector in the humanitarian and development response to the Kigoma refugee situation is underfunded, although partners such as Germany and Belgium are supporting this area providing support primarily to host communities.
- Develop an understanding of land use, particularly within the 4km buffer where refugees can access fuelwood, with a view to determine best use of these areas for the benefit of both refugees and host communities. Boundaries can be made clearer through signs and meetings held to clarify rights and responsibilities of both groups.
- Potential solutions to energy issues include joint briquette and tree nursery operations modelled after the market committee in the common markets. Seedlings produced could be sold to Forestry Committees, or environmental NGOs addressing environmental degradation in the area.
- Opportunities to create dialogue between refugees and host communities on security, livelihood, and other issues such as the peaceful coexistence meetings should be pursued and institutionalized. During consultations in September 2020, respondents from all groups reflected that the peaceful coexistence meetings had been particularly successful in conflict resolution, citing concrete examples of incidences that had been resolved through these meetings. This indicates the strong potential that establishing dialogues may have for improving host community-refugee relations. These dialogues should be well prepared, inclusive and involve vulnerable groups, and may also be integrated in other programs such as livelihoods programming.
- Steps should be taken to critically examine the discourse around refugee presence in Kigoma to also include positive aspects such as increased development funding and economic integration

where common markets are present. Causes of environmental degradation should also be examined. While refugee presence and their fuelwood consumption are believed to be responsible in political and popular discourse, agriculture is an important factor in deforestation in the Kigoma Region.

- Energy options such as LPG should be explored. Refugees are willing to pay about 12% of refilling costs. While the shortfall is significant, this shows that clean energy is valuable to the refugees. Benefits in time saved, safety and security, avoidance of conflict are benefits which are not costed but can be significant. Pursuing an LPG program depends on the government's willingness to accept that the refugee presence in the region is a long-term scenario. During consultations in September 2020, numerous respondents noted that alternative sources of energy would reduce deforestation and environmental pressures.

The community consultations conducted in September by UNHCR, together with MoHA, Regional and District Authorities and TFS, have given more insights on the interactions between host communities and refugees. Both communities generally remarked that relations between the communities are good. There are, however, some differences in the host community perceptions and engagements with Burundian and Congolese refugees. Most of the Congolese have been in Kigoma (Nyarugusu camp) for a prolonged period and relations with the host communities have grown over time and interactions are generally harmonious with a number of Congolese having entered into land use arrangements (sometimes even at no costs) with host communities. The relations between the hosts and Burundian population, especially those who arrived in/after 2015 are in some cases more complex. Mostly due to increased pressure on resources.

Refugees and host communities also interact during peaceful coexistence meetings supported by UNHCR and its partner REDESO. The peaceful co-existence meetings held on a quarterly basis between representatives from the refugee community and the host communities discuss any issue that is or may create conflict between the two communities and to look for ways to avoid or mitigate such conflicts. Issues arising from sharing of natural resources, particularly related to conflicts related fuelwood collection and associated GBV and security incidences, are regularly discussed during these meetings. Community consultations with both groups revealed that these meeting are found to be useful and contribute to better relations between refugees and host. These meetings are considered particularly important following the suspension of the common markets which reduced refugee and host community interactions.

9.3.2 Access to Justice and Human Rights

A number of challenges are impeding access to justice, the enjoyment of human rights and the rule of law for both refugees and host community members. Awareness and knowledge of the avenues for the promotion and protection of rights is limited among both populations. While human rights interventions have been undertaken by different agencies and organizations, most interventions have not been sustained due to limited funding and support. In addition, the distance between the camps and the courts affects the court process as witnesses and survivors are not always able to attend court sessions when cases are scheduled for trial. UNHCR has supported the construction of a court in Nyarugusu camp to address this challenge and it is envisaged that this initiative will be replicated in Nduta.

Limited access to justice has considerable ramifications as it consequently leads to low and timely reporting resulting in increased risks and complications such as HIV AIDS, unwanted pregnancies, trauma and repeated offences from perpetrators. Delayed timely reporting of incidents also limits the quality of corroborated expert opinion evidence.

While there is a coordination mechanism for justice and rule of law institutions and actors, the Access to Justice Taskforce, which was established under the leadership of UNHCR and with participation of partner organizations and government institutions, there is a need to further decentralize the coordination mechanism and empower district level actors so that they can act on emergency issues.

Justice institutions display limited capacity at the technical and operational levels. At the technical level, justice and law enforcement officials with a direct bearing on how the rights of people in conflict with the law are promoted and upheld display limited knowledge and awareness of human rights concepts. Prison officials have very limited opportunities for trainings, refresher courses and other models of capacity and skills development. At the operational level, constraints in logistics including stationeries, equipment, filing and documentation of records etc. are all symptomatic of the generalized need for capacity building. The heavy reliance on manual processes increases the likelihood of inaccuracy and biases in data and records which, by extension, also impact on the quality of decision making and resource allocation.

SGBV constitutes one of the main protection risks in the refugee camps, as well as the host community. Referral pathways have been strengthened in the refugee camps, including through capacity building of the refugee community on reporting SGBV incidents and accessing services. However, a number of gaps remain which affect the access of survivors to services. While each camp has designated protection villages, their capacity does not meet the demand. Likewise, there is a very limited number of safe shelters in the host community. When it comes to the prosecution of perpetrators of SGBV, conviction rates remain very low, owing partially to limited technical capacity on the side of prosecutors, which in turn has deterred many survivors from coming forward to report.

Currently, no programs are in place to provide support to convicted perpetrators of crimes once they are released from prison. Rehabilitation support programs are an important tool of reintroducing convicts into the community and society at large. In the absence of such rehabilitation initiatives perpetrators are more likely to become re-offenders.

9.3.3 Peaceful Coexistence and Support to Host Communities

Frequent interactions take place between refugees and the host communities. This includes sharing of services, such as medical facilities in the camps, which are also accessed by host community members. In addition, livelihoods, energy and other projects implemented by humanitarian agencies include host community members among the beneficiaries. However, the presence of refugees in Kigoma region has also amplified scarcity of fuelwood and driven conflict between host communities and refugees over fuelwood collection. Negative coping mechanisms adopted by refugees, some which are associated to limited livelihoods opportunities, have also contributed to occasional inter-community conflicts. To mitigate the impact of conflict drivers, there is a need to support community-based mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

Under the cross-border Peace Building Fund (PBF) project, which concluded in 2019, conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms have been established in a limited number of districts in the host communities and there is a strong need to expand to other districts and the refugee camps, while resuming support to existing structures. In the refugee camps, peaceful co-existence meetings are organized, albeit at infrequent intervals. Coordination between stakeholders is limited which makes it difficult to complement or harmonize existing initiatives. In addition, government ownership and leadership of peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution processes has not been prominent so that after successful implementation of projects sustainability often becomes an issue.

As noted, in the past refugees and host populations had more opportunities to positively interact and building meaningful relationships. Peaceful co-existence meetings are organized, albeit at infrequent intervals. During these meetings host community and refugee leader are given the opportunity to air their concerns and grievances and discuss issues of joint interest. Topics regularly discussed during these meetings include to the issue of deforestation and fuelwood collection by refugees outside of the designated camp and buffer zone; sexual and gender-based violence incidences, including when refugees are collecting fuelwood; and host community needs and their access to services provided in the camps. A recently concluded Peacebuilding Fund project implemented in Tanzania and Burundi trained refugees, host community leaders, youth and women on Community Based Conflict Resolution approaches. More

support is required to enhance community-based conflict resolution mechanisms aimed at achieving sustainable peace in Kigoma. Activities could include the facilitation of host community and refugee leaders' interventions and supporting youth and women representatives in the implementation of conflict resolutions actions. To improve long-term relations, and in line with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees, concerted efforts are being made to provide more structural development support to communities hosting refugees.

Humanitarian and development actors operating in the refugee hosting districts are organized in a host community working group, currently co-chaired by UNHCR and Good Neighbours Tanzania. The working group coordinates partners' support and development activities in host communities and from time to time serves as a forum to rally targeted support for specific issues working towards a closer alignment with government planning processes and priorities.

Through enhanced and more regular community dialogues between refugees and host communities, which community consultations confirmed have contributed significantly to host-refugee relations, any possible conflicts will be signalled early on. Solutions to mitigate/prevent these conflicts will also be discussed in these forums, thus ensuring ownership of and commitment to the process of arbitration between the refugees and host communities.

9.3.4 Mechanisms to Support Social Cohesion

In the three refugee camps, there are number of woodlots established to facilitate sustained access to fuelwood, timber and fruits. In Nduta camp for example, there are 75.6 acres of woodlot planted with 12,604 trees. At Mtendeli former camp an area of 28.2 acres has 6,815 trees. In Nyarugusu refugee camp, 260 acres of woodlot have been established and planted with 350,000 trees.

UNHCR through its environmental partner - REDESO, supported establishment of community and individual woodlots within host communities in Kakonko and Kibondo district. In Kasulu, in addition to UNHCR's intervention implemented by CEMDO, SNV supported an individual farmer-based woodlot management program focusing on future energy sustainability for both host and refugee communities. Through this intervention, 245,000 fast growing tree seedlings were planted. In Kibondo and Kakonko Districts REDESO has been facilitating development of 16 community-based forest management plans for the village forests reserves.

Introducing benefit sharing agreements to regulate the use of and access to natural resources shared between refugee and host community is — such as woodlots — possible. However, this requires an innovative approach that will not be perceived negatively by the host government taking care of their concerns that refugees may acquire right of use of resources from the host community. It also needs to take into consideration that the 4kms buffer zones around the refugee camps fall within the village lands.

Existing interactive informal practices taking place within 4km buffer zones may provide an entry point to further develop and scale up benefit sharing schemes. In some cases, owners of the land within the buffer zones enter into some informal agreement with refugees to cultivate the land and plant crops, while the owner plants trees. Refugees, as they manage their crops, indirectly manage the trees as well. Through this approach, a number of woodlots within the buffer zones have been established. This can be the entry point toward implementation and improving practices of benefit sharing schemes in the refugee context. Furthermore, the approach used in running refugee-host vocational centers (Multi-Purpose Community Centers) that benefit both Tanzanians and refugees can be a model of learning that can be propagated in the management of woodlots that have common resource use.

Successful practices of structured benefit sharing agreements in the refugee context in Tanzania are not readily available, but lessons can be learned from benefit sharing mechanisms incorporated into other conservation-based projects, such as REDD+ pilot projects. The institutional arrangements for project implementation should be adapted to existing decision-making frameworks in the beneficiary communities. A benefit sharing agreement — which outlines the rights and responsibilities of all relevant stakeholders — is the best existing benefit sharing mechanism to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits among all project stakeholders. This is based on consultations undertaken in September 2020, in which several participants noted that shared woodlots — a shared natural resources — would only be effective if collaboratively produced agreements were in place that outlined conditionalities for the use of, and access to, woodlots. The operational framework for the benefit sharing schemes should involve representatives from both host communities and refugee camps in the development, management and implementation of the project while clearly defining the key roles of all participating parties. For example, eligibility criteria should be collaboratively designed to meet the needs of all stakeholders. Potential considerations may include social and governance criteria, including the number of trees planted per household and the number of female-headed households³⁸.

Benefit-sharing schemes would be based on agreements among four parties, the host community, Government of Tanzania represented by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR, and the refugee communities with the involvement of the Tanzanian Forest Service. Representation of host community and refugees will be based on existing governance structures such as village leadership in the host community. Among refugees, a governance system is in place described below. The development of appropriate benefit sharing agreements will be facilitated by representatives from all three levels of Environmental Management Committees, established under Sub-Activity 1.1.4.

9.3.5 Refugee Community Structures

The refugee community structures in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps include camp leadership and community committees. The camp leaders are selected with a view to promote gender equality. There are four leadership levels; Nyumba Kumi (10 to 16 houses), village leaders (providing leadership to 60-90 households), zone leaders and camp chairpersons. Two individuals are elected for every position, one female and one male.

Refugee committees are equally part of the key community structures, these include women committees, men committees, persons with disabilities committees (PWDC), older persons committees (OPC), market committee, WASH committees, shelter committees, child protection committees, SGBV committees, health information team and community watch team.

There are other information sharing and feedback mechanisms such as Communicating with Community volunteers responsible for sharing structured, sector information through brochures, leaflets, meetings and social networks (WhatsApp group) and sharing feedback from the community.

The process of establishing and running community structures is underpinned with principles of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) as well as community-based approach. The community structures in the refugee camps are established through democratic processes that are transparent, fair and consider gender equality through general election in camps. Refugee leaders are voted for through secret ballot by the people in the expected areas of jurisdiction. UNHCR, through implementing partners, provides the necessary support to leadership structures in terms of capacity building, material support, and coordination.

Refugee committees are established based on specific sectors or community groups including persons with specific needs. Through these committees, sector specific concerns are identified and addressed to service

³⁸ Campese, J. 2012. Equitable Benefit Sharing: Exploring Experiences and Lessons for REDD+ in Tanzania. [online] Available: https://www.tnrf.org/files/ERBS_report.pdf

providers, the committees also enable voices of a range of community groups like women, men, persons with specific needs etc. to be heard, these are key platforms through which communities are meaningfully engaged by service providers to resolve issues that affect them.

The general role of the community structures is to represent the wider community in key decision-making forums with service providers like town hall meetings, camp coordination meetings and high-level/donors' missions in which they present issues that affect the community. The refugee leadership and committees work with service providers in their respective sectors to establish community-driven solutions against the issues affecting refugee communities. Through these structures, service providers are held accountable by PoCs on their actions/ services. Other roles include, providing feedbacks to communities on services and other issues/decision made, mobilizing community for various activities like awareness campaigns, reporting issues, supporting fellow refugees in accessing services, make follow-ups on issues and run dialogues sessions with the communities on the rising matters in the community.

As a result of the relocation of Mtendeli refugees to Nduta camp, the refugees from Mtendeli integrated into the Nduta Refugee committees.

9.4 Labour conditions

This section assesses key aspects of labour conditions in the project area. High unemployment and poverty rates in the area mean that work opportunities are sought after. Direct employment in project activities such as construction will therefore be very positive, while the project activities will also indirectly create many work opportunities in agriculture and forestry. Labour issues that need to be considered are access to employment opportunities for women and the rights of women workers, the social and legal context of refugees, safeguards against child labour, and potential exposure to vector-borne diseases. Each of these are discussed in turn below.

The work opportunities and remuneration of women in Tanzania differ significantly from those of men. Although the overall labour force participation rate (including the informal sector) of women in Tanzania is 88.7%, only 29% of women participate in the formal economy. Gender segregation is ubiquitous, with women accounting for the majority of the workforce in the agriculture (52%) and the trading sector (55%) whilst being in the minority in the manufacturing, construction, transport and finance sectors. Important gender differences persist in the remuneration of workers, whereby only 4% of employed women in Tanzania are in paid jobs in either the formal or informal sector and women on average earn 35% less than their male counterparts. The vast majority (90%) of rural women are employed in agriculture and they are the main producers of food and cash crops.^{39 40} In all regions in Tanzania, rural women have lower earnings than rural men despite being more active within the sector.⁴¹ Nearly 50% of women work as unpaid family labour in agriculture.

There is a high incidence of gender-based violence in the project area. Two ways in which this relates to labour are, firstly, the need for strong measures to prevent gender-based violence and sexual harassment in work settings, and secondly, the potential risk of gender-based violence from the proximity of male labourers to certain areas, such as villages and refugee camps.

Because of the current legal environment and government regulations, refugees working for humanitarian organisations are regarded as "incentive workers" as opposed to employees, a categorization which

³⁹ UNA Tanzania, "Land rights in Tanzania- A Gender Issue," <http://una.or.tz/land-rights-tanzania-gender-issue/>

⁴⁰https://www.climatelearningplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/tanzania_country_climate_risk_assessment_report_final_version.pdf

⁴¹ UNA Tanzania, "Land rights in Tanzania- A Gender Issue," <http://una.or.tz/land-rights-tanzania-gender-issue/>

significantly reduces their remuneration and employment-related entitlements⁴². Nonetheless, this incentive work for humanitarian agencies such as work in hospitals, schools, zone leaders, or as enumerators, for instance, are sought-after, usually done by the most qualified refugees and come with social status and pay that is very high by refugee camp standards⁴³. Another form of work undertaken by refugees within the camps is as volunteer workers as part of programmes run by NGOs such as REDESO.

Separate from refugees, there is also regular and legal migration of agricultural workers from Burundi to the area around Nyarugusu, with some of these migrants having previously settled in refugee camps.

Child labour is prevalent in parts of Tanzania and a National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labour 2018-2022 is in place to address this. According to a 2018 report⁴⁴, 4.2 million children aged 5–17 years, about 29% of this age group, remain involved in child labour. Children are classified as in child labour based on the following criteria according to national legislation and global measurement standards: i) For children aged 5–11 years: those in employment; ii) For children aged 12–13 years: those in employment except those in light work⁴⁵; and iii) For children aged 14–17 years: those in work posing a danger to health, safety or morals and in “night work”⁴⁶. In the Kigoma region, 35% of children aged 5 to 13 years were in child labour in 2014, the 7th highest rate out of 25 regions, while only 67% attended school⁴⁷. Refugee children are particularly at risk of child labour and half of the Tanzanian refugee population is younger than 18 years, including some unaccompanied and separated children who are the most vulnerable⁴⁸. Some child labour occurs near refugee camps in Kigoma. A positive outcome of peaceful coexistence meetings between residents of Nduta refugee camp and surrounding host communities has been that refugee children leaving the camp in search of day labour/work are now being sent back by the host communities in a bid to prevent child labour (Annex 7: Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

Various vector- and water-borne diseases occur in Tanzania and in the project area, including malaria, Rift Valley fever, dengue fever, trypanosomiasis, plague, schistosomiasis and diarrhoeal diseases, as described above in the section on the environmental context. Against this background, measures must be taken to protect workers from vector- and water-borne diseases and to manage potential risks of disease spread posed by the movement and activities of workers.

9.4.1 Project Labour Management Guidelines

Against the background of the labour context described in Section 9.4. and to implement safeguards on Labour and Working Conditions (UNEP Safeguards Standard 8 and IFC Performance Standard 2), the project will adhere to the labour management guidelines described below.

In terms of UNEP’s Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, the project will follow international and national labour standards (respecting the higher standard where national law and international law set

⁴² UNHCR and University of Dar es Salaam, 2018. Socio-economic assessment in the refugee camps and hosting districts of Kigoma Region. Final report by Masabo, Kweka, Boeyink and Falisse

⁴³ UNHCR and University of Dar es Salaam, 2018. Socio-economic assessment in the refugee camps and hosting districts of Kigoma Region. Final report by Masabo, Kweka, Boeyink and Falisse.

⁴⁴ Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Programme, 2018. Child labour and the youth decent work deficit in Tanzania.

⁴⁵ Light work is defined as work that is not likely to be harmful to the health or development of the child and does not affect the child’s attendance at school or the capacity of the child to benefit from schoolwork. In this report, “light work” is operationally defined as non-hazardous economic activity performed for less than 14 hours per week.

⁴⁶ Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Programme, 2018. Child labour and the youth decent work deficit in Tanzania.

⁴⁷ Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Programme, 2018. Child labour and the youth decent work deficit in Tanzania

⁴⁸ Annex 22: Tanzania Country Refugee Response Plan 2019-2020. UNCHR

different standards). In addition, the labour policies and standards of UNHCR as the executing entity of the project will be followed.

The national legislation that the project will adhere to are the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) and Labour Institutions Act (subsidiary legislations) and accompanying regulations that provide a legal framework for the safeguard of worker's management and rights. The most relevant subsidiary legislations include: i) the Employment and Labour Relations (Code of Good Practice) Rules, 2007, Government Gazette, Notice No. 42 of 2007; ii) the Employment and Labour Relations (Forms) Rules, 2007, Government Gazette, Notice No 65 of 2007; and iii) the Employment and Labour Relations (General) Regulations, 2017, Government Notice 47 of 2017. The Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) regulates employment matters in terms of employment standards, i.e. maximum hours of work, minimum acceptable pay within the construction industry, night work standards, right to break during working day, leave and fair terminations, prohibition of child labour, prohibition of forced labour, freedom of association, leave provisions – annual, sick and holidays, dispute resolution/ grievance management, contractual arrangements, terms and working conditions and prohibition of discriminations. These legislative requirements of the Tanzanian Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) conform to IFC Performance Standard 2 on Labour and Working Conditions.

The objectives of the Project Labour Management Guidelines are:

- To promote safety and health at work sites;
- To promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers;
- To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, people with albinism, young people and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate;
- To prevent the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour;
- To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with National Labour Laws, regulations and UNEP/IFC/GCF safeguards standards;
- To provide a Grievance Redress Mechanism for project workers to raise their concerns.

The Project Labour Management Guidelines will apply to all workers involved with the project whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, migrant, incentive or volunteer workers. This includes: i) people employed or engaged directly by the Executing Entity UNHCR to work specifically in relation to the project; ii) people employed or engaged by contractors to perform work related to core functions of the project, regardless of location; and iii) people employed or engaged by primary suppliers.

The project's procurement process will include assessment of contractors' processes for managing health and safety and for protecting labour and other rights. This will include the points discussed below, namely: i) preventing discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups; ii) preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence; iii) prohibition of child labour; iv) rights and work opportunities of refugees; v) reducing disease risk; vi) labour disputes over terms and conditions of employment; and vii) labour influx.

Preventing discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups

The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, terms of employment (including wages and benefits), termination and access to training. To address the risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups (such as women, youth of working age and persons with disabilities) from employment opportunities, the project and its contractors will be required to employ such groups as part of their unskilled workforce. Contractors will also be required to comply with the national labour law on gender equality in the work place, which will include provision of maternity leave and nursing breaks and sufficient and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separately for men and women workers. The contractor will also be required to enable safety in the workplace to address potential sexual

exploitation or harassment in recruitment or retention of skilled or unskilled female workers supported under the project.

Preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence

In line with the relevant UN policies and practices for the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) referenced in section 9.8 and the applicable GCF Revised policy on the prevention and protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment the project level measures will include the following:

- Awareness raising within the local community and labour force on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse and avenues to report such cases if they arise;
- Economic empowerment through provision of equal employment opportunities for youth, women, men and people with different abilities;
- Training all workers and stakeholders on their responsibilities to prevent sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and making clear the consequences for non-compliance, ahead of any project work;
- Development of project-level guidelines and contractual requirements related to sexual exploitation and abuse, including investigation and disciplinary procedures;
- Referral of all cases of gender-based violence / sexual exploitation and abuse to the project management, UNHCR and UNEP referral systems for action.

For grievances related to gender-based violence specific measures will apply. To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the project grievance mechanism shall have a different and sensitive approach to gender-based violence related cases. Where such a case is reported, it should immediately be referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. Data on gender-based violence cases should not be collected through the project grievance mechanism unless operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental and confidential collection of these complaints. Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words) and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected as usual.

Prohibition of child labour

The minimum age of project workers eligible for any type of work under the project (including construction work) is set at 18. To prevent engagement of under-aged labour, all contracts shall have contractual provisions to comply with the minimum age requirements including penalties for non-compliance. Contractors will be required to maintain a labour registry of all contracted workers with age verification.

The following measures will apply to prevent any form of child labour:

- All vacancy advertisements should clearly prescribe that child labour is not permitted and persons to be employed must meet the minimum age as prescribed in Employment and Labour Relations Act (ELRA) of 2004;
- Sensitize beneficiaries on negative impacts of child labour;
- Certification of labourers' age and removal of under-age labourers (using National Identification Card, Voters Registration Card, Birth Certificate or affidavit of birth in employment of workers);
- Ensure compliance with the ELRA 2004;
- Ensure that contractors have and implement a Child Labour Policy to deter employment and abuse of children in the project.

Rights and work opportunities of refugees

In line with government regulations, the project activities will not employ refugees outside of the camps. Within the refugee camps, there may be opportunities for refugees to be employed as incentive workers,

subject to Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines. Refugees may also be volunteer workers for aspects of the project within the camps. In all cases where refugees may be involved in labour, the provisions of these Project Labour Management Guidelines will apply, in addition to relevant UNHCR policy and standards. Where outside labourers are required to enter camps for work, specific measures will be put in place in terms of labourer training, movement, accommodation, and hours of work to prevent conflict and gender-based violence.

Reducing disease risk

Given the prevalence of vector- and water-borne diseases in the project area, specific measures will be in place to reduce the risk of workers contracting or contributing to the spread of these diseases. These will include: i) awareness raising of diseases prevalent in the area; ii) training workers on reducing disease risks in their personal conduct and work activities; iii) provision of appropriate sanitation and hygiene for workers; and iv) provision of mosquito nets if workers are housed in project worker accommodation. While the HIV prevalence in Kigoma is relatively low and there are other programmes in place to address HIV/AIDS, this project will additionally: i) raise awareness and sensitise workers regarding HIV/AIDS infection, causes and prevention; ii) provide condoms; and iii) provide information in project sites on HIV/AIDS.

Labour disputes over terms and conditions of employment

To avoid labour disputes, fair terms and conditions will be applied for project workers. The project will also have grievance mechanisms for project workers (direct workers and contracted workers) in place to promptly address their workplace grievances. Further, the project and contractors will respect the workers' right of labour unions and freedom of association, as set out in the national labour law.

Potential for labour influx

This project is not considered likely to attract migrant labour from distant areas or neighbouring countries, as the project activities in terms of e.g. construction will be small-scale and will not require large amounts of labour. Except for some skilled workers that may need to come from further afield, the project and contractors will only employ local people. To advance the project objectives of empowering local communities and to minimise the potential for labour influx and attendant risks, the following measures will apply:

- Contractors will be contractually required to preferentially recruit unskilled labour from the local communities and nearby areas.
- All contracted workers will be required to sign a code of conduct prior to the commencement of work, which will include a provision to address the risk of gender-based violence.
- Relevant trainings will be provided to workers, such as induction and daily toolbox talks outlining expected conduct and local community values.

9.5 Compensation Framework for restrictions of land use

The policies and measures described in this ESMS and the robust and extensive participatory land-use planning process (C-LUP) under Activity 1.1. will ensure that no involuntary restrictions of land use, livelihood resources or any loss of land will occur. There will be no forced evictions of any kind and the project will not undertake activities that lead to physical or economic displacement of people. Some voluntary restrictions of land use may result from the land-use planning process conducted as part of the project, e.g. restriction of farming on sloping land or riverbanks, or grazing restrictions in community forest areas. People who used such land may incur some economic or livelihood losses as a result of the restrictions. Another way in which some individual livelihoods may be affected through temporary changes to land-use would be where easements, rights-of-way or small facility sites are required for the construction of the project's small public/communal infrastructure such as water harvesting structures⁴⁹. Since access roads will be small and such roads/tracks already exist or space for roads/tracks are provided already

⁴⁹ Note that no project activities will result in involuntary resettlement impacts, i.e. loss of homes and assets.

between plots of land, in most cases compensation is not expected to be necessary for easements or rights of way. Land for the small facility sites will not be acquired by the project, but rather allocated by communities through the C-LUP process, with compensation provided where necessary as described below.

Any losses from land-use restrictions may be waived by individuals. Alternatively, and where appropriate, individuals may be compensated for their losses. The criteria for which individuals or groups will be eligible for such compensation will be developed in collaboration with community members in the beginning of the C-LUP. A typical exclusion from compensation⁵⁰ is individuals who were engaged in obviously unsustainable land-use activities or that are clearly illegal or unlawful under national, local or customary law prior to the start of the project, e.g. farming on riverbanks. When deciding whether compensation should occur and in what form, thresholds for the magnitude of economic/livelihood loss to individuals will be defined in the C-LUP. Where losses are minor and below a certain threshold, no compensation could be offered. Where losses are above a threshold compensation would be provided.

The value of economic/livelihood loss because of voluntary land-use restriction will be based on the market or community-defined value of the land-use. To simplify valuation, land-users may be allowed to harvest standing crops rather than receiving direct compensation for loss of crops. When given, compensation will take one of three forms. Firstly, alternative land or access to land may be provided as agreed through the community land-use planning process⁵¹. This land should have comparable economic/livelihood potential to the land that was lost. Secondly, support and incentives may be provided to individuals in terms of involvement in project livelihood activities, such as beekeeping or mushroom farming. Thirdly, individuals may be compensated through preferential employment as labourers in the construction of infrastructure by the project such as rainwater harvesting systems. Any grievances around compensation that may arise will be resolved through the C-LUP process and community structures, and failing that or alternatively through the project grievance redress mechanism. Overall, this Compensation Framework will follow the principles of fairness, consultation and protection of individual rights.

9.6 Cultural heritage guidelines and chance finds procedure

The project activities are not considered likely to affect any cultural heritage structures or sites. Only small physical structures will be constructed by the project, such as flood control infrastructure and small-scale irrigation infrastructure. The flood control infrastructure (Activity 2.3) of small stone-pitched drainage canals and rock-filled gabions will be limited to the refugee camps and the former camp area of Mtendeli, which do not contain any cultural heritage sites or structures. The exact siting of the small-scale irrigation infrastructure that will be constructed in host community areas (Activity 3.2) will be determined through the participatory village land-use planning process (Activity 1.1), which will ensure that any cultural heritage structures or sites such as graveyards are entirely avoided. Records in previous assessment of project sites have not found cultural property located within or near project sites, as noted with regards to the Cultural Property Policy (1997).

Some of the construction of the flood control infrastructure and water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure will involve small-scale excavation. In the event that such excavation or land-clearing reveals any archaeological sites, historical sites, remains or objects, the “chance find” procedures described below will apply.

⁵⁰ World Bank, 2004. Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook. Available at: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/206671468782373680/pdf/301180v110PAPE1ettlement0sourcebook.pdf>

⁵¹ Besides rearrangement of village land-use, there are also substantial amounts of unallocated land in certain areas.

Chance finds procedure

The chance finds procedures described below must be included in all third-party contracts, in instances where the contracted party is assisting with implementation of the project.

If the Contractor discovers archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves, during project implementation, the Contractor shall:

- Stop the activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities or the Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports take over;
- Notify the project's supervisory Safeguards and Gender Officer who, in turn, will notify the responsible local and provincial authorities immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local and/or provincial authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by government approved archaeologists. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible local and provincial authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities; and
- Project activities could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local or provincial authorities concerning safeguard of the heritage.

Note that the reporting of chance finds only occurs when an item/area/etc. of cultural significance is found, and is only carried out insofar as what is detailed above (i.e. reporting the find, reporting how the item/area will be treated moving forward). Reporting begins with the local level implementer (e.g. staff tasked to implement the project within a village) notifying the Safeguards and Gender Officer guides the process according to the instructions above (e.g. notifying the relevant government authorities).

9.7 Conflict sensitivity analysis

The principles of 'do no harm' and conflict sensitivity apply to the design, implementation and monitoring of the project with the objective minimizing the potential negative effects (risks) and maximizing the positive effects (opportunities). Conflicts may arise at different stages of the project implementation process directly or indirectly linked to the project interventions, hence the monitoring and management of conflicts will take place on a continuous basis through the Environmental and Social Management System and the project specific grievance redress mechanism described in section 11.

Conflict sensitivity analysis and management is treated in staged phases as follows:

- An initial conflict analysis is presented here, based on the desk review and the stakeholder consultations carried out for the preparation of the project feasibility study and the ESMS in 2020. Consultations with VPO, District governments and UNHCR in February 2023 confirmed this analysis remains relevant. Conflict mitigation measures have been included in the social risks mitigation measures and management plan (section 9.9). These measures will be further defined and tailored to the specific context of selected villages during the detailed conflict sensitivity assessment that will be carried out in the early stages of implementation.
- At the start of project implementation (Year 1 of implementation, Q3) a detailed **Conflict Sensitivity Assessment** will be conducted to provide an in-depth understanding of the potential conflicts related to the project intervention identified in the Funding Proposal (see below), as well as other potential conflicts that may be identified at the time of the assessment. The assessment will recommend conflict avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures for all project activities, particularly the Village Land Use Planning process. The conflict mitigation measures will be incorporated into the ESMS, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Gender Action Plan and the Project Implementation Manual. The detailed terms of reference of the conflict sensitivity assessment are provided in Annex 3.
- During the implementation of the Climate Resilient the Village Land Use Planning (C-VLUP) process (Year 2 of implementation, Q1), potential conflicts arising from the C-VLUPs process will be monitored and documented to enable adjustments in the process prior to the conclusion of C-VLUPs.
- At mid-term (Year 3 of implementation, Q3) the purpose of the analysis will be to evaluate the effectiveness of the conflict mitigation measures identified at the start of the implementation, capture lessons learned and recommend adaptations to the conflict mitigation measures, as necessary.

9.7.1 Conflict Sensitivity Analysis

Potential land use conflicts related to the Village Land Use Planning process

Most land conflicts are resource-based conflicts, meaning groups or individuals compete over resources like land, water, grazing pastures, etc. Major causes for land conflicts in North Western Tanzania, with Kigoma not being an exception, relate to poor enforcement of laws, unplanned land use, intrusion of large herds of livestock from neighbouring countries and areas, as well as uncontrolled land use changes and failure to develop pastures for grazing. Low awareness on land use planning amongst district governments and communities may result in or exacerbate conflicts between different groups at the village level, such as farmers, livestock keepers, and pastoralist communities. Conflicts over boundaries are common, and evidence shows that due to a lack of resources and capacity, the implementation of these has been limited to date and particularly in challenging areas where land use conflicts occur. In order to overcome these issues, joint land use planning can be applied to develop land use plans for villages that share resources.

As per Tanzanian law, refugees are legally confined to the camps. Under Output 1, the land use planning processes will only take place in host villages but will be coordinated with activities inside the camps to maximize landscape-level benefits (e.g. stream protection along streams in camp and host community land). Land allocated for the camps is clearly demarcated and there are no informal refugee settlements outside the camps. Refugee camps are designated areas under the jurisdiction by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) of the Government of Tanzania. As such they do not fall under President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government nor is the land considered under the Village Land Act 1998. Hence, they are not subject to the governance arrangements that exist in host communities. Host communities will not have rights to own, enter, or manage camp lands. Entry to camps and issuance of permits is managed by MoHA.

Refugees, in principle, are allowed to move up to four kilometres outside the boundaries of the camps (buffer zones) to collect fuelwood and non-timber forest products such as mushrooms. There are existing interactive informal practices taking place within 4km buffer zones, which are demarcated as village land. Owners of the land within the buffer zones may enter some informal agreement with refugees to cultivate the land. During consultations in September 2020, refugees reported occasional conflicts arising when Tanzanians disrespected prior verbal agreements by claiming portions of harvests from agricultural land beyond the camp borders. Host communities also reported that agricultural cultivation by Burundian refugees along rivers was resulting in damage to and pollution of water resources, which may also be a potential source of conflict. This cultivation was occurring on land leased by host community members, or subject to informal agreements with the host communities. Movements within the buffer zone, however, are ambiguous and unclear not least because there is no border demarcation around the camps. Thus, refugees often cross the buffer zone and thereby expose themselves to multiple risks, including confinement up to six months. Refugees outside the camps and buffer zones are regularly exposed to extortion and violence, perpetuating distrust and hostility between refugees and host communities. For example, during consultations in September 2020, some refugees noted the occurrence of gender-based violence (GBV) incidences outside the camps during fuelwood collection. Respondents further reported that GBV challenges had largely been resolved as a result of peaceful coexistence meetings, with the exception of Kumusha participants, who reflected that there was still potential for improved security.

As noted, informal land use arrangements are in place between refugees and host communities. This usually pertains to arrangements on lands that are individually owned under customary tenure. Refugees working under informal arrangements on land owned by Tanzanians outside the buffer zone receive no protection, and there are occasional reports of abuses from landowners. Landowners also recognize the danger of illegally hiring refugees, though, especially the Burundians, are recognized by the Tanzanians as good agriculturalists. Other sources of conflict were highlighted during community consultations, referring to agriculture activities along the rivers that are undertaken by Burundian refugees on land leased/through use agreement belonging to Tanzanians. This situation has contributed to tensions between the hosts and refugees. While the land is owned by Tanzanians, who at least share the responsibility of this breach of village bylaws and environmental degradation, the Burundians are generally considered by the host communities to be responsible for the damage to and pollution of the water source.

The land use planning process will put in place good land management practices particularly on communal lands set aside for specific purposes. Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) are expected to be issued for these communal lands to host communities. It is therefore expected to have very minimal impacts on the individual refugee/host arrangements as there are currently no/few refugees who are undertaking farming activities on communal lands. Land use planning may in fact reinforce such informal arrangements because host communities will have better knowledge of where they can enter into agreements with refugees on diverse land use practices respecting village bylaws – therefore reducing risks of conflicts between land users (refugees) and the wider community. Overall, this process is expected to lead to more stability and less land related conflicts, which will also benefit refugee community members.

The risk of dispossession is low to moderate. The land use planning, including the allocation of grazing land / corridors for pastoralists, and conflict resolution mechanisms such as peaceful coexistence meetings in the project are expected to lower the risk. Measures to reduce these risks are provided in the social risk management matrix and a Compensation Framework for restrictions of land use is also provided.

There are plans to set aside land for jointly managing forests for sustainable harvest of fuelwood that will be accessible to both groups. Consultations among both host communities and refugees have found interest in both groups. There are concerns to having clear and jointly agreed upon arrangements for responsibility and benefit sharing, which will be addressed by project through Activity 2.2. Currently, most woodlots in the area are privately owned for timber production. There are also woodlots in the refugee camps which have been established by implementing partners supported by UNHCR. Upon maturity, these woodlots will provide sustainably harvested fuelwood for the refugee community. In addition, the project aims to support peaceful co-existence meetings that are already put in place. Both refugees and host communities generally remarked that relations between the communities are good. The peaceful coexistence meetings were found to be particularly useful and have contributed to a better dialogue between the refugees and hosts and concrete examples were shared where conflicts were resolved because of this mechanism.

The feasibility study recognizes that agricultural development in riparian areas is an issue within the project area (in terms of its negative impact on water availability). This point was raised by host communities as a potential source of conflict during consultations in September 2020. Respondents reported that refugees were undertaking agricultural activities within the restricted 60 m zone, which was causing, *inter alia*, degradation of water resources and in certain instances deforestation to clear land for cultivation. The project does not seek to actively restore riparian areas, although restoration may be an outcome of providing additional benefits in terms of agriculture, livelihoods and water supply. However, there may still be a perception that the project is seeking to displace economic activity from riparian areas.

It is proposed that the land use planning process will provide the mechanism by which local communities will be able to understand how agricultural and livelihood activities can be at least as productive away from riparian areas compared to within them. The process will also help communities to recognize the benefits to the wider landscape of restoring the riparian areas. All decisions regarding land use planning will be taken by local communities and there will be no involuntary restrictions on land use, livelihood resources or any loss of land (see Component 1.1). Sensitization on local bylaws relating to providing a 60m buffer between land under cultivation and the riverbanks can be promoted by the local authorities in this regard.

Access of pastoralists and agropastoralists, if there are any other groups, to grazing land will be given full consideration in the land use planning process. Their participation in the land use planning process will be an important part of the process. Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy will be used to secure communal land rights, including for agro-pastoral use and grazing. Through the risk management framework, the project will routinely monitor any likely tension between refugees, host communities and other beneficiary groups.

The Government of Tanzania Village Land Use Plan instrument at the village level, which devolves land use administration to the village governance structures. Village Land Use Plans are an excellent entry point for ecosystem-based adaptation planning and implementation at the village and landscape levels, with the resolution of land use disputes between neighbouring villages and the management of resources shared by multiple villages. The more recent 3rd edition of the Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration from the National Land Use Planning Commission already incorporates climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, recognizing ecosystem protection and conservation as an adaptation strategy. In addition to the official Tanzania Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, which adopt a participatory approach and ensure that all views are considered in the planning process, this project will also draw from the Voluntary

Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (FAO, 2012). In particular, the executing entity and its partners will use customary and other local mechanisms that provide fair, reliable, gender-sensitive, accessible and non-discriminatory ways of promptly resolving disputes over tenure rights to land. Different groups of land users will be actively involved in the planning process ensuring adequate representation of interests, particularly marginalized groups such as pastoralists.

Potential conflicts related to shared natural resources

Tanzania has a conducive policy framework in place guiding its forestry management. Two Participatory Forestry Models are being applied in Tanzania—community-based forest management (CBFM) and joint forest management (JFM). Both transfer local forest tenure to communities or share the costs and benefits of state-owned forests between the government and communities. But despite these efforts, uncontrolled forest exploitation continues to be widespread, and structural governance issues remain. In addition, the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) is largely dependent on revenue generated from forest products, often unsustainably harvested from village land forests, while having no mandate to manage or reinvest revenue in those forests. Implementation of community-based forest management has not yet received the required investment and prioritization. Currently, 16 village forest reserves within Kibondo and Kakonko districts have their forest management plans in place. The existing challenge is on implementation of those plans and the eventual gazettelement of the same as legally recognized Village Forests Reserves (VFRs).

A number of environmental challenges have been associated with hosting refugees, notably deforestation due to overdependence on fuelwood for cooking. More than 90% of the population in Kigoma region depend on fuelwood or charcoal for cooking. Widespread use of fuelwood (57,2%) and charcoal (35,7%) has implications on multiple issues, including deforestation and forest degradation, erosion and land degradation, air pollution and human health, gender risks associated to fuelwood collection, and climate change. During consultations in September 2020, members from host communities noted that damage to agricultural fields by refugees searching for fuelwood was a common occurrence with the potential to create conflict. Moreover, respondents from refugee camps also reported an increased incidence of GBV relating to fuelwood collection beyond the borders of the camps. High dependence among both refugees and host communities on fuelwood requires solutions that target both populations in a sustainable manner. Another environmental challenge associated with the hosting of refugees relates to shared water resources. Host communities in Kalimongoma, near the Nyarugusu camp, noted a deterioration in water quality, particularly evident through increases in water-borne diseases such as cholera, which had sparked conflict with upstream refugees. This declining water quality was attributed to refugees use of the river for bathing and washing their clothes.

Refugees are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, including for energy provision for cooking. Restrictions on livelihoods activities and the closure of common markets impact refugees' ability to access and afford alternative energy solutions. A number of pilot projects, for example LPG and biomass briquettes, have been implemented with promising results, but the lack of funding and restrictions on livelihoods prevent rolling out these projects to a larger population. Moreover, energy solutions need to be considered within and linked to broader efforts related to land use planning and community-based forest management.

It is envisioned that the village land use planning process and the registration of land tenure, will provide an opportunity to plan for and implement participatory forestry management model. Both host communities and refugees will be part of these processes, which will be key in mitigating potential and actual conflicts over access to and use of natural resources.

Conflicts have been observed over shared water resources. Community consultations revealed that while some host communities are making efforts to protect water sources, it is felt the benefits of improved water resources management are disproportionately favouring refugees. Point in case is the host community in Kumuhasha village near Nduta camp where people expressed concern about the shared water of the Nyangwa river, which source is within the village and which supplies water to Nduta camp. It was felt that the community has taken considerable efforts in protecting their water source, but benefits were accrued mostly by the refugees. In Kalimongoma village, near Nyarugusu camp, conflict was noted by host communities around the water quality of the Makere river, one of the tributaries of the Malagarasi river. The host community indicated that refugees are polluting the water upstream, using the river for bathing and washing clothes. They previously used the river for drinking water but stopped after refugees started using the river for bathing and washing clothes. The pollution of the river and refugee presence was said by the host communities to have contributed to increased cases of urinary tract infections and cholera.

Investments in water management and small-scale irrigation is expected to address some of these concerns as host communities will obtain more tangible benefits from their sustained environmental conservation efforts. Furthermore, peaceful coexistence meetings between refugees and host communities will be further supported to facilitate dialogue, avoiding and mitigating potential conflicts over shared resources.

Potential conflicts or inequity arising from beneficiaries' selection

Impacts associated with the arrival of refugees have not been shared equally among communities, and the impacts are believed to have varied within host communities based on different factors such as gender, age and class. For these reasons, potential conflicts may arise during the beneficiaries' selection and during project implementation. A study commissioned by Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in 2017⁵² on refugee and host community relations notes that Tanzanians in the villages neighbouring the camps as well as refugees made the important point that not all Tanzanians can be categorized as "host community". Rather, the social and political category of "host communities" refers specifically to the communities directly neighbouring the camps, who are also those directly bearing the social and material consequences of the of the camps. Even within that understanding of 'host communities', members of host communities established a 'rank' of how much different Tanzanian social and geographical groups are affected. This is important to recognize because it reveals nuance and demonstrates how this nuance is lived and experienced locally by different Tanzanian 'hosts'. This also identifies the most relevant host communities that should be targeted in integrated programming. A complementary study by DRC exploring the dynamics of relationships among Burundian refugee types notes that also Burundian refugees in Tanzania have great diversity among them, in their areas of origin and in the causes and experiences of displacement. The reasons which continue to lead people to flee Burundi since 2015 are diverse, complex and often entailing more than one single factor and consideration. Those displaced for the first time after the 2015 unrest in Burundi were found to be more vulnerable and less able to navigate the challenges of living in a refugee camp compared with those that have been displaced in prior waves of refugee movements and have established linkages in the host community.

The recent arrival of new refugees from DRC is not expected to result in conflict among the refugees or with host community. Congolese refugees have been in Kigoma for a long time and interactions with the host community are generally harmonious (page 58). As for the dynamics between the new Congolese and existing refugees there is generally a good relationship between old refugees and new arrivals. The lack of conflicts between and among the refugees is linked mainly to the long-term coexistence and acceptance described above, the work of the Peaceful co-existence meetings and the fact that in providing

⁵² DRC. 2017. "If you miss food it's like a weapon, it's like a war" Refugee Relations in Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Western Tanzania. Available at: <https://drc.ngo/media/4428140/drc-tanzania-refugee-dynamis-dec-2017.pdf>.

services to refugees, UNHCR strictly follow its AGD (Age, Gender, and Diversity) approach to make sure all refugees are treated equally without favouring and/or discriminating any individual based on difference of their Age, Gender, and Diversity. UNHCR has robust mechanisms in place to timely address any grievances that might be experienced by refugees. Some of the mechanisms in place that anticipate and handle any dissatisfactions among and/or between refugees include peaceful coexisting meetings at the camp level; awareness raising on the peaceful coexistence, and help desks where refugees report any grievances that they might want to report to seek solutions. Currently there are no conflicts between refugees of both populations and should they occur can be addressing by existing peaceful coexisting mechanisms.

The project has been designed to benefit different vulnerable groups. Special attention will be provided to specific groups, particularly through livelihood diversification activities that are targeted to women, youth, people with disability and others. However, attention should be paid in assisting communities during the selection of activities. For example, once a village has registered land to be used for community-based forestry management, the CBFM committee should ensure that those actively engaged in the activities have been carefully selected to ensure wide participation. Beneficiary selection processes would account for membership into a vulnerable group as well as available land. This process will be set forth in the village land use planning process. This includes adopting a gender-based approach, for example ensuring that women take on leadership and decision-making roles.

9.7.2 Conflict risk management

Measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate the risk of the intervention contributing to these potential conflicts and measures to maximize the opportunities for conflict reduction are summarized below and further detailed in section 9.9 Social risks management plan.

Planning and Governance:

- i. The provisions of the Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management, and Administration from the National Land Use Planning Commission and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (where applicable) will be used to ensure best practice in village land use planning and alignment with the existing land use management national regulations and policies.
- ii. Lessons will be drawn from prior experience of VPO and UNEP's GEF-funded project "Ecosystem-based adaptation for rural resilience in Tanzania" (2018-2023), in which 17 Village Land Use Plans were developed and participatory land use planning supported the resolution of long-standing village boundary and land tenure disputes in three villages in Simanjiro and Mpwapwa districts.

Community Engagement and Participation:

- iii. The village land use planning processes will engage the entire village population and land users, including farmers, pastoralists, nomadic herders, farmers, and marginalized or underrepresented groups. The measures to ensure effective participation are further detailed in the Social risks management plan (section 9.9).
- iv. xii. Beneficiary selection processes (ex. livelihood interventions) will be participatory, transparent, and based on predefined criteria. The selection will consider membership to a vulnerable group (women, youth, people with disability and others) and the availability of land for those activities as determined in the Village Land Use Plans.
- v. xiii. Implementing partners with extensive experience in participatory Village Land Use Planning will be selected.

Land Use Management and Protection:

- vi. Village land use planning will only take place in host communities but will be coordinated with activities inside the camps to maximize landscape-level benefits.
- vii. Village Land Use Plans will implement sustainable land management practices and issue Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) to secure communal land rights, including agro-pastoral and grazing, thereby reducing land-related conflicts.
- viii. Participatory village land use planning, the formalization of land tenure under the CCROs, and the demarcation of communal land will provide an opportunity to plan and implement measures to protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage natural resources, for example, through the demarcation of no-take zones for natural generation and participatory forest management model in communal land.
- ix. Management arrangements for forest reserves and afforested woodlots will consider the needs of both the host and refugee populations and promote benefit-sharing schemes to mitigate potential and actual conflicts over access to and use of natural resources.

Monitoring and Conflict Resolution:

- x. The project will monitor that the existing mechanisms provide fair, accessible, gender-sensitive, and non-discriminatory ways of resolving disputes over tenure rights to land.
- xi. The project will leverage the existing peaceful coexistence meeting mechanism, contributing to dialogue and conflict resolution between the host community and refugees.
- xii. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism, along with UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism and GCF Independent Response Mechanism, will be established at the onset of the village land use planning and beneficiary selection process and available to the host community (in target and not target villages) and refugees.

The Conflict Sensitivity Assessment conducted in the early stage of project implementation (see ToR in Annex 3) will further identify the dynamics and underlying drivers of land, resource and identity tensions and conflicts in the target villages and camps and provide specific and appropriate conflict mitigation measures before starting project activities.

9.8 Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) risk assessment and management

The UN has a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse and has adopted a victim centered approach towards persons who complaint about sexual exploitation and abuse. The UN ensures that assistance and support is made available to all victims of sexual exploitations and abuse irrespective of whether the victim initiates or cooperates with an investigation or other accountability procedure. Relevant UN policies and practices for the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) include:

- UN ST/SGB/2019/8 Addressing discrimination, harassment including sexual harassment and abuse of authority
- Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse | 9 Oct 2003 (ST/SGB/2003/13)
- United Nations Protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and Abuse
- United Nations Protocol on Allegations of sexual exploitation and Abuse involving implementing partners
- UNHCR Policy on Age, Gender and Diversity (March 2018)

The above policies are complementary to the GCF Revised policy on the prevention and protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment, adopted by decision B.BM-2021/08, applicable to this project. Additionally, the Tanzania National Plan of Action to end violence against women and children (2019-2023), which aims to reduce violence against women and girls, including those at increased risk through increased prevention interventions, improved response, increased access to

quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination, underpins the project's SGBV and SEAH prevention and management.

The section below provides an analysis of the current SGBV/SEAH risk and the mechanisms to manage this risk in the refugee camps and host communities. While conditions related to humanitarian emergencies may increase risks of SGBV and SEAH, underlying causes of violence are related to gender-related attitudes, beliefs, norms, and structures in specific communities. Intimate partner violence of different types is commonly reported and linked to traditional gender roles within the community as well as secondary causes (stress, lack of privacy, conflict over limited resources, and disempowerment of men). Types of SGBV and SEAH can include rape; sexual assault; physical assault; forced marriage; denial of resources, opportunities, or services; and psychological and emotional abuse.

SGBV and SEAH risk and management in the refugee camps

Incidence of SGBV in the refugee operations in Kigoma is high, and rape is considered the most severe category of SGBV. In Nduta camp, the most commonly reported types of SGBV are physical abuse, denial of resources, and psychological abuse, while in Nyarugusu camp, the most commonly reported types are denial of resources, psychological abuse, and physical abuse.

Data on SGBV is collected in an information management system. In 2022, a total of 1,921 incidents of SGBV were reported in both camps, with 99% of reporting survivors being female. A total of 261 cases of rape were reported in 2022: 88 in Nduta and 173 in Nyarugusu. Table 3 below provides further data on SGBV and SEAH incidents. In 2023 UNHCR's primary protection partner plans to use proGres v4.

Table 3. Incidents of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the Kigoma Refugee Operation⁵³

Period	Incidents Reported
2016	3029
2017	2739
2018	3000
2019	2047
2020	2302
2021	1691
2022	1921

Risk factors for GBV include:

- Alcohol abuse
- Family conflict over limited resources
- Multiple marriages
- Exploitation of adolescents
- Disagreements over voluntary return
- Poor lighting in camps
- Fuelwood collection outside camps

⁵³ UNHCR data from the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Information Management System as of January 2023. Participating actors include Danish Refugee Council (DRC); HelpAge International; International Rescue Committee (IRC); Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF); Ministry of Home Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania (MoHA); OXFAM, Plan International, Save the Children, Tanganyika Christian Relief Services (TCRS), Tanzania Police Force, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC).

In 2022, there was an increase in reported incidences of SGBV as a result of fuelwood collection beyond the borders of refugee camps. This increase is partially attributed to awareness-raising conducted on a house-to-house basis in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which worked to destigmatize the issue and encourage reporting. Opportunities for fuelwood collection within the 4km buffer zone radius around the camps is scarce. Women are therefore forced to venture farther and farther from the camp, exposing them to risks as they return to camps later and venture farther from populated areas. After the consolidation of Mtendeli and Nduta camps in late 2021, no marked increase in reported cases of SGBV due to firewood collection or host community tensions was noted in the area affected by the consolidation, despite the increased demand for firewood in the areas surrounding Nduta camp.⁵⁴ UNHCR continued to implement specific measures to mitigate protection risks of vulnerable individuals. Specifically, it provided alternative energy sources for cooking, namely biomass briquettes, to survivors in the protection village who cannot go out to seek fuelwood, as well as women at risk who have survived more than two incidents of sexual assault.

Restrictions on movement and livelihood activities compel women and girls to engage in risky coping strategies such as early marriage and exchange of sex, which increase women's exposure to exploitation. Livelihoods projects targeted towards women, including handicrafts, can enable women to save money, which they in some cases use to purchase property in the country of origin, facilitating their voluntary repatriation. It has been noted, however, that when proper precautions are not taken, some livelihoods projects intended to support women's empowerment can actually increase the risk of SGBV and especially intimate partner violence, where women start to earn money and male partners struggle to accept changes. Involvement of partners at the beginning of the program resulted in reduced risks. In addition, life skills training programs have been noted by refugee women during community consultations to have had a positive impact on these kind of family dynamics.

Preventive measures in place include promotion of lockable doors in shelters, use of partitions to improve privacy, proper design of sanitary facilities, and engagement of men and community leaders in creating safe spaces for women's participation in economic programs. Increases in food rations are reported to reduce engagement in negative coping strategies. While limited at the moment, long-term investments in livelihood activities for income generation and alternative fuel sources are noted to reduce SGBV risks.

Existing GBV prevention interventions such as SASA! (an evidence-based community mobilization approach) and Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) will be utilised to mitigate GBV in the household of the beneficiaries. Similarly, the risk of the SEAH will be mitigated through training of the project workers on safeguarding against sexual misconduct (SEAH) and strict implementation of the staff code of conduct on the zero tolerance on SEAH. In addition, the beneficiaries will be sensitised on their right to free access to services and assistance and their obligation to report incidents of exploitation or abuse

Interagency standard operating procedures and protocols (SOPs) exist for managing risks of SGBV⁵⁵ and SEAH⁵⁶. The SEAH protocol covers roles and responsibilities, task force membership, procedures for

⁵⁴ More information on this is available in DRC. 2017. "If you miss food it's like a weapon, it's like a war" Refugee Relations in Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps in Western Tanzania. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/38926965/_IF_YOU_MISS_FOOD_ITS_LIKE_A_WEAPON_ITS_LIKE_A_WAR_REFUGEE_RELATIONS_IN_NDUTA_AND_MTENDELI_REFUGEE_CAMPS_WESTERN_TANZANIA

⁵⁵ The inter-agency standard operating procedures for prevention and response to gender-based violence in Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps, Tanzania, was revised in January 2020 with an update in March 2021. These have not yet been endorsed by the Government of Tanzania.

⁵⁶ The inter-agency protocol for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse was endorsed on October 24, 2018. Parties to this protocol include UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, Plan International, Médecins Sans Frontières, International Rescue Committee, Caritas Kigoma Diocese, ICRC, Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, OXFAM International, Good Neighbors, World Vision, Water Mission, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, HelpAge

receiving complaints and reports, conducting investigations, confidentiality, reporting to national authorities, interagency code of conduct and other processes. In the camps, displaced people can report incidents of SGBV or SEAH through a variety of pathways. Refugees can report incidents at two help desks in each camp, staffed by humanitarian partners from various sectors, where they can also obtain information on services and assistance. Refugees can also report to the UNHCR office (individual case management), in hospitals, or to any SGBV focal points where they feel comfortable. Depending on resources available in 2023, UNHCR will continue to emphasize disability inclusion in SGBV programming, including through making SGBV referral pathways more accessible to people with disability.

Complaints regarding provision of services, including reports of sexual exploitation or abuse by staff providing assistance, can be made in person, in writing, or by email, depending on the preference of the complainant. Complaint boxes have been established in both camps to receive feedback from displaced people and are managed by UNHCR and its partners. Referral pathways to address incidents including feedback from complaint boxes have also been established and are operational. Incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated by security personnel, humanitarian workers, and refugee incentive workers have been reported.

SGBV and SEAH risk and management in host communities

In the local communities of Kigoma Region, the most commonly reported types of SGBV are physical violence, emotional violence, economic violence, human trafficking and child labour. Official data from the seven districts in the Kigoma Region indicates a total of 4,414 SGBV incidents were reported in 2021 and 2022. Table 4 below shows the breakdown by type of violence.

Table 4. Incidents of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in the Kigoma Region (Excluding Refugee Camps). *Source: RMO-Kigoma, Ministry of Health Tanzania*

Form of Violence	2021	2022	Total
Sexual Violence	129	100	229
Physical Violence	229	204	433
Emotional violence	904	824	1728
Neglect	503	908	1411
Human Trafficking and child labour	35	05	40
Economic Violence	143	321	464
Absenteeism/drop out	42	09	51
Steal/robbing/invoke	39	19	58
	2,024	2,390	4,414

At the national level, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups has adopted a National Plan of Action to end violence against women and children. In this regard, the government of Tanzania has put in place preventive measures geared to prevent and manage SGBV and SEAH at all levels.

The government has established Women and Children Protection Committees at all levels from village (Mtaa), district and national level to address issues related to SGBV and Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) related cases. These committees are comprised of members from different

professional backgrounds including Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Tanzania Police Force, Magistrates, Physicians and Health Officers. The Women and Children Protection Committees serve as primary point for collection of VAWC/GBC cases at the existing Structure/levels (i.e. Village, ward and district).

The One Stop Centers are regarded as Referral Points for such cases and provide necessary services for the survivors/victims of GBV/VAWC incidences. While there are 23 Stop Centers available in all the country, 4 of these Centers are found in Kigoma region: Kigoma Municipal - Maweni, Kasulu Township District, Kasulu District Hospital, and Kibondo District Council. However, these centers are not sufficient, and at least one center is needed in each district throughout the country.

In addition, there are Gender and Children Desks set aside in the Tanzania Police Force that exist according to the police structure. Currently there are 420 Desks available at the police stations.

Prevention and awareness

The prevention programmes and awareness measures include sensitizations undertaken by the Women and Children Protection Committees, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Gender and Children Desks and Civil Society Organizations as well as through gender clubs at schools.

i. Mechanisms in place to report and protect victims

Victims of the GBV and SGBV/SEAH risk in host villages and districts can report to Women and Children Protection Committees available at all levels from village (Mtaa), district and national level. These committees have members who are professionals for addressing issues related to GBV and Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC). The victims can also report to Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Tanzania Police Force and Health Officers. There is also a Toll Free number (116) whereby a victim or any person on behalf of the victim can report a SGBV case. The issue of confidentiality is well observed when registering SGBV and SEAH, thus the reporter's details are kept anonymous...

ii. Case management and referral

Through One Stop Centers, Police Gender and Children Desks, Women and Children Protection Committees and Social welfare Officers, victims are referred to receive clinical and psychosocial support in the corresponding facilities. Victims are given psychological support through counselling by professionals at the health or hospitals or in the One Stop Centers in the respective areas.

SGBV and SEAH risk associated with the project intervention and risk management

The types of SEAH incidents reported in host communities, outside of the humanitarian context, include physical violence, emotional violence, economic violence, human trafficking, and child labour. Several factors contribute to the drivers of SEAH in the Kigoma region:

- Traditional gender roles and cultural norms prevalent in the Kigoma region can perpetuate SEAH. Practices such as early marriage, bride price payment, and gender-based violence may increase the risk of exploitation and abuse
- High levels of poverty and limited livelihood opportunities in the region can exacerbate the vulnerability of individuals to SEAH. Lack of economic options and reliance on informal and precarious work can expose individuals to exploitation and abuse
- Insufficient infrastructure, including poor lighting and inadequate sanitation facilities in camps and host communities, can contribute to unsafe environments that increase the risk of SEAH.
- Challenges in accessing essential services such as healthcare, psychosocial support, and justice systems can hinder survivors' ability to seek help and justice.

- Limited awareness of available support services further compounds the barriers to seeking assistance. Often women and men do not know what constitutes the SEAH and talking about SEAH is sensitive or even taboo, which makes people vulnerable and off guarded
- Overcrowding, limited resources, and tensions between refugee and host communities can increase the risk of SEAH incidents.

In the refugee camps of Kigoma, particularly Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, SEAH risks, specifically Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), are prevalent. Reported incidents include physical abuse, denial of resources, psychological abuse, and rape, the latter being the most severe category of SGBV. Various risk factors contribute to SGBV in the camps, such as alcohol abuse, conflicts over limited resources, multiple marriages, exploitation of adolescents, disagreements over voluntary return, poor lighting, and fuelwood collection outside the camp borders. Fuelwood collection exposes women to additional risks as they venture farther from the camps.

The project does not introduce activities that are expected to result in increased risk for SGBV/SEAH and therefore the risk of the project interventions contributing to a potential increase of incidence of SGBV/SEAH is considered moderate. The following project interventions may have direct or indirect positive and negative impacts on SGBV/SEAH risks and are therefore the object of specific mitigation measures:

- The project may potentially increase the risk of SGBV, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV), in carrying out activities targeted to women's livelihoods such as mushroom production and beekeeping. In general, IPV may occur when women's empowerment interventions are taking place without involving their husbands. Men might see women's empowerment/capacity building as a threat to their position and power in the household and might use violence as a means to maintain that position or power. By involving male partners in beneficiary selection processes, the project can create understanding from the male partners how the empowerment or capacity building of their spouses will help the family and not threaten the dynamics of the household and will make the whole family benefit. The beneficiary selection process will therefore consider this risk and involve male partners at the outset. Continuous monitoring of women's risks at the beneficiary level will be implemented in carrying out activities.
- The incidence of SGBV as a result of firewood collection outside camps was highlighted as a particular issue by refugees, during consultations in September 2020. The project will likely reduce SGBV/SEAH risks for women from fuelwood collection, by providing fuelwood sources within the 4km buffer zone and reducing distances travelled.
- To mitigate the SGBV/SEAH incidents associated with project personnel, contractors and partners, the project will apply SEAH due diligence in the selection of personnel, contractors and partners and apply the Project Labour Management Guidelines set out in section 9.4, which include provisions against SGBV and SEAH. All contracts with personnel, contractors and partners will include provisions regarding zero tolerance to SGBV and SEAH. The project will also provide training to workers and stakeholders on their responsibilities to SEAH and making clear the consequences for non-compliance, ahead of any project work.
- The potential conflicts related to land use and shared natural resources described in the context of Village Land Use Planning, if not mitigated and managed adequately, could potentially result in an increased risk of SGBV/SEAH in the following ways:
- Power imbalances and competition: Land conflicts and disputes over natural resources can exacerbate power imbalances and competition between different groups, such as farmers, livestock keepers, and pastoralist communities. These power dynamics can increase the risk of SEAH, as individuals or groups may exploit their authority or leverage resources to engage in abusive or exploitative behaviour or use violence to maintain a sense of power and release their frustrations in the form of violence on those who they see as less powerful.
- Inadequate enforcement and governance: Poor enforcement of laws and inadequate governance structures can contribute to conflicts over land and resources. When there is a lack of effective mechanisms to address and resolve these conflicts, it creates an environment

where SEAH can thrive, as perpetrators may act with impunity due to weak accountability mechanisms.

- Disruption of social norms and community cohesion: Conflicts related to land and natural resources can disrupt social norms and community cohesion. In such situations, existing protective mechanisms and community structures may weaken, making individuals, particularly women and marginalized groups, more vulnerable to SGBV/SEAH.

To reduce the risk of SGBV/SEAH associated with these potential conflicts, the project will implement a conflict-sensitive, inclusive and gender-responsive approach to Village Land Use Planning and the implementation of the project activities under Outcomes 2 and 3. Measures to mitigate potential conflicts related to land use, access to natural resources and beneficiary selection are summarized in section 9.7.2. The conflict sensitivity assessment carried out in the early stages of implementation (see ToR in Annex 3) will provide a detailed framework to effectively address and manage these potential conflicts, ensuring that the project implementation will 'do no harm' and is conflict sensitive, minimizing the negative effects (risks) and maximizing the positive effects (opportunities).

In addition to the above risk mitigation strategies associated with the project activities (which are summarized in the Social risk management plan in Section 9.9) the project will support and build on the existing SGBV/SEAH prevention and awareness programs, reporting mechanisms, and case management systems in place to mitigate and manage SGBV and SEAH risk in both the refugee camps and host communities. In both settings, efforts are being made to raise awareness, encourage reporting, ensure confidentiality and anonymity, as well as appropriate support for survivors. These systems aim to provide a comprehensive response to SGBV and SEAH incidents, including prevention, reporting, and case management, with collaboration between multiple stakeholders and service providers. The project will ensure target groups are aware of and have access to the SGBV and SEAH protocols in place inside the camps and in the host villages/districts, which include prevention, protection, management and referral measures.

Prevention and Awareness Programs:

In both host communities and refugee camps in Kigoma, prevention and awareness programs are implemented to address SGBV and SEAH. In host communities, sensitization programs are conducted by Women and Children Protection Committees, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Gender and Children Desks, civil society organizations, and gender clubs at schools. These programs aim to raise awareness about the consequences of SGBV/SEAH and promote behaviour change to prevent such incidents. In refugee camps, preventive measures include promoting lockable doors, ensuring privacy through partitions, and designing proper sanitary facilities. Additionally, awareness campaigns are conducted on a house-to-house basis to destigmatize SGBV/SEAH and encourage reporting of incidents of exploitation or abuse. GBV prevention interventions such as SASA! And Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) will be utilised to mitigate GBV in the household of the beneficiaries.

Reporting Mechanisms:

Both host communities and refugee camps have established reporting mechanisms for SGBV and SEAH incidents. In host communities, victims can report to Women and Children Protection Committees, Social Welfare Officers, Community Development Officers, Tanzania Police Force, and Health Officers. A Toll-Free number is available for confidential and anonymous reporting. In refugee camps, refugees have multiple pathways to report incidents, including help desks within the camps, UNHCR offices, hospitals, and SGBV/SEAH focal points. A dedicated information management system is used to collect and manage data on reported incidents. Confidentiality is maintained, and efforts are made to ensure the safety of survivors during the reporting process.

Case Management:

Both host communities and refugee camps have established case management systems to support survivors of SGBV and SEAH. In host communities, survivors are referred to One Stop Centers, Police Gender and Children Desks, Women and Children Protection Committees, and Social Welfare Officers. These facilities provide clinical and psychosocial support, including counselling to survivors based on their needs. In refugee camps, a referral system through various stakeholders is in place, and survivors receive support such as alternative energy sources for cooking, clinical and psychosocial assistance, and access to partner organizations for further support.

In addition to the existing reporting and case management mechanisms, the project-specific grievance redress mechanism described in section 11.1 will also offer a channel to report and investigate cases at different levels, including through the in-country 3 -tier mechanism (community, district and national level), the UNEP Stakeholder Response Mechanism and the GCF Independent Response Mechanism.

9.9 Potential Social Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Management Plan

The table below summarizes the analysis of potential social impacts of the project along with mitigation measures. The information below speaks to the analysis above, particularly with regards to potential conflicts and increased risk of SGBV. These mitigation measures will be implemented in conjunction with the social inclusion steps for vulnerable/marginalised groups (i.e. youth, women and girls, agro-pastoralist people, displaced peoples, people with disabilities, people with albinism and people living with HIV/AIDS) as set out in Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan.

Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵⁸	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁷
<i>Risk to health, safety or labour rights of workers involved in the construction of structures in the project (e.g. mushroom cultivation structures, rainwater harvesting structures, pump houses)</i>	<p>The project will implement Government of Tanzania Labor and Health safety safeguards and comply with UNEP safety and labour rights safeguards.</p> <p>The procurement process for the project will include contractors' processes to manage health, safety and labour rights at the construction phase.</p> <p>Project activities will adhere to the Project Labour Management Guidelines set out below.</p> <p>Workers will be trained on health and safety and provided with personal protective equipment.</p>	Low	<p>Contractor, supervised by Water Consultant/ Agriculture & Livelihood officer</p> <p>Supervision From Safeguard and Gender Officer and UNHCR (for activities in the camps), MOHA and VPO.</p> <p>Oversight from UNEP</p>	Year 2-5	Contractor compliance and management system in place to minimise risk of impact to health, safety & labour rights	<p>Water consultant, annual salary \$70,000). and part of the cost of contract with service providers.</p> <p>Agriculture & Livelihood Officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part</p>

⁵⁷ The risk significance is evaluated assuming implementation of mitigation measures

⁵⁸ In addition to specific budgets per risk item, the salary of the Safeguards and Gender Officer (\$900,000 over 5 years), safeguards management budget line (e.g. for audits, commissioned studies, etc.) at \$50,000 over five years, support from UNHCR field and country office, and UNEP supervision (e.g. using portion of the fees)

Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
						time, annual salary \$33,600) UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)
<i>Risk to health and safety of the public from small-scale construction activities (flood and erosion control structures, rainwater harvesting structures, irrigation infrastructure and mushroom cultivation structures)</i>	<p>The project will implement Government of Tanzania Labor and Health safety safeguards and comply with UNEP safety and labour rights safeguards.</p> <p>The procurement process for the project will include contractors' processes to manage health and safety during construction.</p> <p>International best practices and national regulations will be followed to avoid and minimise public health and safety risks during construction. This will include measures such as proper planning of construction activities, warning signs and demarcation at construction sites, fencing of construction sites where needed, road safety measures and contractors training their employees on public health and safety.</p>	Low	<p>Contractor, supervised by Safeguard and Gender Officer and with supervision from VPO Project Management Unit and UNHCR co-funded project staff and MOHA (for activities in the camp)</p> <p>Oversight from UNEP</p>	Year 2-5	<p>Contractor compliance and management system in place to minimise risk of impact to health and safety of the public.</p>	<p>Water project</p> <p>consultant, annual salary \$70,000) and part of the cost of contract with service providers.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>
<i>Risk to health of nursery workers and communities who may opt to use chemical pesticides and herbicides.</i>	<p>The project will not promote or provide chemical pesticides or herbicides to communities. Integrated Pest Management will be promoted as part of farmer field schools. In the course of tree nursery operations, the limited use of chemical pesticides or herbicides may be required. Safe use of these will be ensured by adherence to the project's pesticide management guidelines, described below.</p>	Low	<p>Agriculture & Livelihood Officer, supervised by Safeguard and Gender Officer and Project Management Unit</p> <p>UNEP to have oversight</p>	Year 2-5	<p>Contractor compliance and management system in place to minimise health risk to workers and the public.</p>	<p>Agriculture & Livelihood Officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p>

Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
						Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)
<i>Safety impacts of instream structures</i>	<p>The intended structures are small scale only, which reduces the likelihood of integrity issues, the safety impact in the event of any damage to structures, and risk of children or people falling into drainage infrastructure.</p> <p>The procurement process for the project will include consideration of contractors' experience in building similar structures.</p> <p>Local communities will be trained by the contractor on maintenance and safety near water sources.</p>	Low	<p>Contractor, supervised by Water Consultant with supervision from UNHCR and Safeguard and Gender Officer</p> <p>UNEP to have oversight</p>	Year 2-5	Structures built to minimise risk of safety impact and training activities successful in promoting safety and maintenance.	<p>Water project officer/consultant, annual salary \$70,000) and part of the cost of contract with service providers.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>
<i>Risk of conflict related to land use and tenure disputes and shared natural resources between</i>	<p>Joint land use planning processes among different stakeholder groups such as pastoralists, farmers, livestock keepers, and other land users will be used to develop land</p>	Moderate	<p>Project Management Unit in close coordination with District Officers</p> <p>Gender and Safeguards Officer Coordination with District authorities</p>	Year 1	Delays caused by disputes	Land Use Planning expert (CTA) annual budget \$190,000) and

<p><i>villagers/groups Including agropastoralists during village land use planning</i></p>	<p>use plans for villages that share resources such as grazing land. Consultations with Sukuma people and other agropastoralists/pastoralists will be part of the implementation of Activity 1.1.1 Measures to be taken to ensure participation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engagement of community members, representative bodies or elders, • translation into local language as appropriate, • provision of time for decision- making within groups, • support to provision of transportation to meeting venues, • use of neutral locations for groups with competing interests, • conducting separate consultations with groups and joint consultations, distribution of materials in advance, and • other considerations to ensure maximum participation. <p>The C-LUPs are based on existing land use management approaches that are enshrined in Tanzanian national regulations and policies.</p> <p>The project will engage NGOs experienced in delivering the planning processes and will follow the provisions of the Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration from the National Land Use Planning Commission and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (as applicable) to ensure best practice in this process.</p> <p>Village land use planning process, the registration of land tenure the demarcation of communal land and will provide an opportunity to plan for and implement participatory forestry management model. Both host communities and refugees will be part of these processes, which will be key in</p>	<p>UNEP to have oversight</p>		<p>minimised.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 budget.</p>
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	<p>mitigating potential and actual conflicts over access to and use of natural resources. Lessons learned from these efforts suggest that while such participatory processes may require a considerable amount of time and resources, they successfully resolve conflicts around the use of natural resources, and they provide great opportunities for communities to take control and ownership of shared resources.</p> <p>The land use planning process is well-established in Tanzania, and it provides a proven approach for establishing the basis to formalise land tenure under the CCROs.</p> <p>The land use planning process will engage separately with a range of potentially under-represented groups (e.g. women, pastoralist representatives, youth) to ensure full participation.</p> <p>The Conflict Sensitivity Assessment conducted in the early stage of implementation will further support the identification of potential conflicts associated with land use and tenure and access to natural resources in the specific target areas and provide detailed mitigation measures.</p>					
Social Risks	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget⁵⁴
<p><i>Risk of loss of access to land due to formalization of land Tenure</i></p> <p>Formalization of</p>	<p>Implement measures to see that host community members and refugees do not lose access to land that is informally leased by:</p> <p>i) include in C-LUP process that informal land leases or other</p>	<p>Low to moderate</p> <p>moderate</p>	<p>Project Management Unit in close coordination with District officers</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender Officer</p> <p>Coordination with</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Loss of informal access to land minimised and</p>	<p>Land Use Planner expert (annual budget \$180,000) and Activity1.1 budget.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender specialist(annual salary\$45,600) Social & Environment Safeguards international expert</p>

ownership rights will improve tenure security for current occupants/users (including refugees) who are engaged in informal land use arrangements with ownership rights will recognized landowners. However, there is a residual risk that some current informal occupants/claimants may be displaced in favour of the deemed rightful claimant	<p>informal access arrangements, whether to host community members, agropastoralists, or refugees, should be considered; of this if it does occur. These measures will</p> <p>ii) where informal land lease agreements cannot continue, landholders should be required to refund any lease/rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal;</p> <p>And</p> <p>iii) assistance should be provided through the C-LUP process to individuals who lose formal or informal land leases so that they may secure rental / lease of alternative land/property or other access to available land.</p> <p>Table 6 on social inclusion measures in the Annex 7 on the stakeholder engagement plan has the methodology to be adopted for social inclusion of the Sukuma people and other groups.</p>		<p>district authorities,. MOHA and VPO staff</p> <p>UNEP to have oversight</p>	impacts of any such losses minimised	Gender specialist advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)
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Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
<p><i>Risk that people may incur economic or livelihood loss due to possible land use restrictions under C-LUP.</i></p> <p>While there will not be any involuntary displacement, the C-LUP may lead to some voluntary restrictions to land use, e.g. restriction of farming on steep land or grazing in certain community forest areas, or allocation of small areas of land for small facility sites such as irrigation infrastructure.</p>	<p>This risk is greatly reduced by the extensive participatory planning process (C-LUP) that will involve all stakeholders, i.e. farmers, pastoralists and other land users.</p> <p>The C-LUP will include objective criteria for ensuring that land-use restrictions are voluntary; these criteria will be developed by the project before the C-LUP commences. The C-LUP will also include provisions that economic/livelihood losses should be compensated or otherwise waived by individuals. The compensation framework is described below.</p> <p>There will be no forced evictions or access restrictions implemented in the project.</p>	Low	<p>Project Management Unit in close coordination with District officers</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender officer.</p> <p>Coordination with district authorities.</p> <p>UNEP to have Oversight</p>	Year 1	No involuntary restrictions of land-use and compensation for voluntary restrictions where appropriate.	<p>Land Use Planner expert annual budget \$190,000 and Activity 1.1 budget.</p> <p>Safeguards and Gender specialist (annual salary \$45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p>

Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
<i>Risk of water and vector borne diseases from standing water in rainwater harvesting structures</i>	<p>Water in rainwater harvesting structures is for irrigation only, not intended for human consumption and hence not expected to result in increased prevalence of cholera, diarrhoea, and other illnesses from drinking contaminated water.</p> <p>Risks will be monitored during the project period through field surveys. Management of disease risk to be coordinated closely with the health cluster and district officer. Use of biological controls for disease vectors will be explored and education will be provided on the health risks of standing water to community members, as well as to workers as part of the Project Labour Management Guidelines.</p>	Low to moderate	<p>Water Consultant in coordination with VPO Project Management Unit MOHA and UNHCR co-funded project staff</p> <p>Safeguards and gender officer.</p> <p>Coordination with district authorities.</p> <p>UNEP to have Oversight</p>	Year 2-5	<p>Project has low levels of health risks from standing water and any residual risks are managed by integrating with existing malaria and other disease-prevention programs.</p>	<p>Water consultant annual salary \$70,000 each.</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>
<i>Risk of security concerns / conflicts between host communities & refugees in relation to project delivery and beneficiary selection</i>	<p>The project has been designed to improve the ecosystem that hosts (and provides for) both the refugees and host communities and increase available resources, and by doing so reduce the level of tension / conflict between these groups</p> <p>The Conflict Sensitivity Assessment conducted in the early stage of implementation will further support the identification of potential conflicts between host communities and refugees in target villages and camps in relation to project delivery and contribute to further inform the mitigation measures.</p>	Moderate	<p>VPO Project Management Unit in close coordination with MOHA and UNHCR co-funded project staff.</p> <p>Coordination with camp commandants</p> <p>Safeguards and gender officer.</p>	Years 1-5	<p>Project does not contribute to any escalated violent conflict between host communities and refugees</p>	<p>Project Manager, annual salary \$72,000 and part of the cost of project activities that relate to meetings, training, and workshops.</p> <p>Safeguards and gender officer (annual salary \$ 45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards</p>

Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
	<p>Where possible, dialogues and coordinated implementation between refugees and host community groups for activities like beekeeping and mushroom growing, will be pursued. These serve as important opportunities for interaction that can help fill the vacuum left after the closure of the common markets.</p> <p>Management arrangements for forest reserves and afforested woodlots for fuel will consider the needs of both the host and refugee communities, with a view to develop benefit sharing schemes co-designed with the refugee and host communities and with the participation of the Tanzania Forest Service. Management mechanisms promote dialogue and shared use.</p> <p>The majority of the interventions are located in host communities. This will help to rebalance the perception that refugees have unfairly benefited from support (in comparison to the host communities)</p> <p>The project will be delivered under the guidance of VPO, District authorities, UNHCR and other agencies / NGOs experienced in working in the region and managing any disputes.</p> <p>Beneficiary selection processes, for example for livelihood interventions, will be participatory, transparent and based on predefined criteria. The selection will into account membership to a vulnerable group (women, youth, people with disability and others), as well as availability of the land for those activities as determined in the Village Land Use Plans.</p> <p>Table 6 on social inclusion measures in the</p>		UNEP to have oversight			<p>international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600)</p> <p>Conflict sensitivity assessment (\$70,000)</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>

	Annex 7 on the stakeholder engagement plan has the methodology to be adopted for social inclusion of the Sukuma people and other groups.					
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Social Risks	Management Plan					
	Mitigation measures and management activities	Risk significance ⁵³	Responsible party/person	Schedule	Expected results	Cost/Budget ⁵⁴
<i>Potential increase of incidence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH)</i>	<p>The project is not introducing activities that are expected to result in increased risk for SGBV/SEAH .</p> <p>The project may potentially increase the risk of SGBV, particularly intimate partner violence, in carrying out activities targeted to women's livelihoods. The beneficiary selection process will consider this risk and involve male partners at the outset.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring of women's risks at the beneficiary level will be implemented in carrying out activities.</p> <p>The project will likely reduce SGBV risks for women from fuelwood collection, by providing fuelwood sources within the 4km buffer zone and reducing distances travelled.</p> <p>The Project Labour Management Guidelines set out below include provisions against SGBV and SEAH. All contracts with personnel, contractors and partners will include provisions regarding zero tolerance to SGBV and SEAH.</p> <p>The project will ensure target groups are aware of and have access to the SGBV and SEAH protocols in place inside the camps and in the host villages/districts, which include prevention, protection, management and referral measures.</p>	Moderate	<p>Safeguards and Gender officer in coordination with VPO Project Management Unit MOHA and UNHCR co- funded project staff</p> <p>Coordination with UNHCR protection working group</p>	Years 1-5	<p>The project does not significantly increase women's risk for SGBV from implementing livelihood activities and monitoring systems are effective in identifying emerging risks.</p> <p>Risk of GBV from fuelwood collection is reduced.</p>	<p>Safeguards and Gender officer with annual budget of \$ 45,600 per year, part of activity budgets relating to meetings, workshops, and consultancies.</p> <p>Safeguards and gender officer (annual salary \$ 45,600)</p> <p>Social & Environment Safeguards international expert advising PMU (part time, annual salary \$33,600))</p> <p>UNHCR co-funded programme staff (\$118,308)</p>
<i>Risk of refugee relocations /camp consolidation</i>	<p>The issue of camp consolidation/closure is one of a strategic / managerial nature depending on many different factors and variables. Therefore, an accurate prediction on the eventuality or</p>	Low	MoHA, UNHCR management	n/a		n/a

<p>timeframe of camp closure/consolation cannot easily be made. With current refugee population numbers in the two remaining camps, further consolidation is not an option at this moment. Moreover, in the current context a further consolidation is also not expected in the next years to come for the following reasons:</p> <p>An intention Survey conducted in August 2022 indicated that the large majority (some 94%) do not have plans to return to Burundi.</p> <p>Conditions in the areas of return in Burundi remain of concern. The lack of access to land and shelter in Burundi was highlighted as the main impediment to return. Some other reasons mentioned by refugees were related to safety and security, but also the lack of livelihood, and limited access to social services.</p> <p>The strained current security situation in Eastern DRC, combined with the fact that many of the Congolese refugees have been in a protracted refugee situation, means that repatriation as a solution for refugees from DRC is not currently an option. Moreover, the upcoming elections in DRC could potentially lead to new displacements,</p> <p>Given these circumstances, UNHCR, including in exchanges between the High Commissioner and H.E President Samia Suluhu, has been impressing on the Government to continue to provide access to asylum and protection to those who are currently in country and are not yet ready to leave. The President has indicated they will exercise patience, understanding the complexities in DRC and the needs in Burundi's main areas of return.</p> <p>In the unlikely event of camp closure in the next 20 years the project benefits in terms of forest conservation and reduced soil erosion and flood risk will still be accrued by the host population, which remains the main beneficiaries of the project, whilst the alternative livelihood training provided to refugees will improve their skills and adaptive capacity in the countries of return.</p>					
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10. Management Structure and Responsibilities under the Environmental Management Framework and Social Management Plan

UNEP and the Vice President's Office (VPO) and UNHCR as the Executing Entities will work closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the local Districts and communities to implement the safeguards system. The Project Steering Committee, composed of the PMU team (Project Manager, Agriculture & Livelihood Officer, Land Use Planner expert /CTA, Safeguards and Gender Officer, M&E officer and Finance and Procurement Officer), representatives of the Vice President's Office, UNHCR, UNEP, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, National Environmental Management Council, Tanzanian Forest Service, District Government representatives and refugee leaders, is responsible for high-level project direction including ensuring the implementation of this safeguards system. The provisions of management plans will be built into the contracts and agreements with contractors and implementing partners. The Safeguards and Gender Officer is responsible for identifying emerging risks, flagging these to the Project Steering Committee and UNEP, and in developing mitigation and management measures.

11. Environmental and Social Management System

The Environment and Social Management Process takes into account the relevant regulations and policies of the Government of Tanzania, UNEP, UNHCR and the GCF. Additionally, through the Land Use Planning process it will fully consider current land uses and tenure. The safeguards screening and assessment process is embedded under the Objective 1 and will be applied to every sub-activity proposed under Objective 2 and 3 of the project as follows:

1. Preparation of the environmental social screening using the UNEP Social and Economic Screening Determination including the Additional Safeguard assessment sections for GCF Projects. This is the responsibility of the UNEP and the executing entities at the project preparation stage.
2. Review and continuous verification of the results of the UNEP Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination, including site visits to gather stakeholder views where necessary, this review is completed by the Safeguards and Gender Officer every 6 months, who reports conclusions to the chair of the Project Steering Committee and UNEP⁵⁹.
3. The Safeguards and Gender Officer shall lead in obtaining any required certification from Tanzanian authorities following government regulations prior to the execution of activities under Output 2 and 3.
4. The Project Steering Committee and UNEP will make a decision, based on the results of the review and verification process and relevant policies and regulations and recommendations of the Safeguards and Gender Officer, on the need for specific activity-level assessments.
5. For activities determined to require further assessments, preparation of the required documents in compliance with Tanzanian and UNEP regulations and policies will be undertaken. The responsibility for the completion of such assessments, associated management plans, and monitoring lie with the Safeguards and Gender Officer under the supervision of the Project Manager. For project activities not requiring further assessments, the Safeguards and Gender Officer will oversee the application of any relevant mitigation measures and management activities as described above.

⁵⁹ UNEP will assume contractual obligations to the funding agency for safeguards matters and hence has responsibilities that are additional to its mandate as part of the Project Steering Committee

6. The project team will report bi-annually to the Project Steering Committee on the project's compliance with any relevant environmental and social assessments and management plans and/or the application of Mitigation Measures to project activities.

The safeguards screening and assessment process flow and related responsibilities are presented in Figure 3 below.

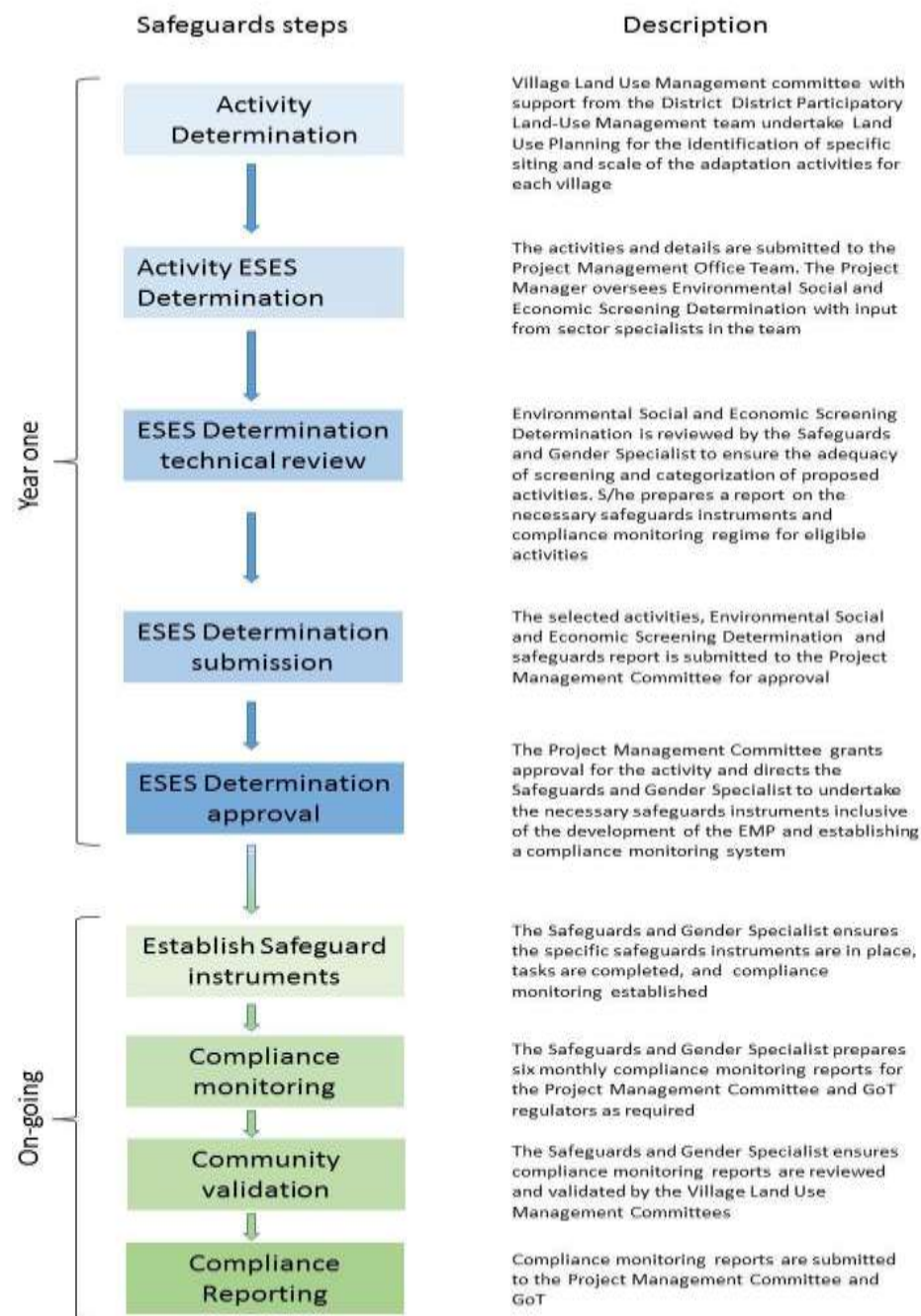


Figure 3 - Environmental and Social Management Process and Responsibilities

11.1 Grievance mechanisms

The purpose of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the project implementation.

The project GRM will be guided by UNEP grievance redress mechanism and build on existing UNHCR feedback and complaints mechanism described below.

The GRM is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination, repercussions) for any reports made by project affected people. Grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) can be an effective tool for early identification, assessment, and resolution of complaints on projects. Understanding when and how a GRM may improve project outcomes can help both project teams and beneficiaries improve results. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the project level. The GRM will be easily accessible to communities and will seek to reduce access barriers for persons in fear or people with a special need.

The key objectives of the GRM are to:

- Record, categorize and prioritize grievances;
- Establish a process that allows for trust to be built between stakeholder groups and assure stakeholders that their concerns will be assessed in a fair and transparent manner;
- Settle grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions); and
- Generate lessons learned and inform further project implementation and improvements to the GRM itself as necessary.

The Safeguards and Gender Officer within the Project Management Unit will be assigned a role of the grievance manager. They will review all enquiries, complaints and concerns and facilitate their resolution. They will be in close contact with the camps' managers whose day-to-day responsibilities include management of feedback and complaints at the camp level. All grievances will be recorded in a specifically created Complaints Register and summary information will be included in the annual project reporting. Grievances relating to the project that are received through existing Community Based Complaints & Feedback Mechanism including Inter Agency Help Desks and Outreach Boxes will be referred to Safeguard and Gender Officer.

All complaints can be received either orally (to the field staff), by phone, in complaints boxes or in writing to VPO-PMU, UNHCR or the relevant contractor. Printed project communication materials will include information on grievance mechanisms and contact details. Information about the GRM and how to make a complaint will be placed at prominent places at all intervention sites.

11.1.1 Complaints Register

All enquiries, concerns and complaints will be recorded in the Complaints Register and the Safeguards and Gender Officer and relevant and UNHCR staff will be informed. All material will be published in Kiswahili and English. Statistics on complaint submissions and resolution will be collected: number of complaints received, handled or rejected as well as issues that are most frequently complained about.

The following information will be recorded in the Complaints Register:

- time, date and nature of enquiry, complaint or concern;

- type of communication;
- name, contact address and contact number if the complainant wishes to disclose (anonymous complaints can also be made);
- response and investigation undertaken as a result of the enquiry, complaint or concern;
- and actions taken and name of the person taking action.

Based on the complaint, the following actions will take place:

- Any complaint will be reviewed by the grievance manager within three working days of receiving the complaint. There may be different time frames on the response depending on the nature of the complaint such sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and fraud that require immediate attention.
- Following the screening, complaints will be resolved by the project team or referred to UNHCR for commentary and/or advice.
- The complainant(s) will be kept informed of progress towards rectifying the concern.
- All enquiries, complaints and concerns will be investigated and a response given to the complainant in a timely manner.
- Any complaints that may not be resolved quickly will be addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

11.1.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The approach to grievance redress in the project is to make available various venues for redress to affected communities including the UNHCR grievance mechanisms in Kigoma, the UNEP grievance redress mechanism, and the GCF grievance redress mechanisms.

A project-based grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established by VPO and UNHCR with support from the Safeguards expert consultant and UNEP to resolve complaints and/or grievances at the project level. The project GRM will build on UNHCR's established GRM in Kigoma. The mechanism offers a channel to provide feedback and raise complaints about any assistance received. Feedback platforms also serve as venues for receiving information on a range of issues including positive feedback, local information that could benefit the project, manage risks, and assist in taking corrective measures. This is regarded by humanitarian agencies as an important part of accountability.

The GRM is a problem-solving mechanism with voluntary, good-faith efforts and it is not a substitute for legal processes. The GRM will, as far as is practicable, try to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties. When making a complaint and/or grievance, all parties must act at all times, in good faith and should not attempt to delay and/or hinder any mutually acceptable resolution. Access to the GRM will be inclusive; to this end, the mechanism will be available in Kiswahili. The mechanism will also be presented in a culturally-appropriate manner, to ensure that marginalised and most vulnerable groups – including illiterate women and children – will have access to the GRM. Participation by local community representative groups with active community engagement channels will be encouraged wherever possible.

The GRM will be designed to ensure that an individual and/or group are not financially impacted by the process of making a complaint. The GRM will cover any reasonable costs in engaging a suitably qualified person to assist in the preparation of a legitimate complaint and/or grievance. Where a complaint and/or grievance is seen to be ineligible, the GRM will not cover these costs.

The responsibilities of the Safeguards and Gender officer (Programme Management Unit) include the following:

- Coordinate formation of a Grievance Redress Committee;
- Act as the focal point on Grievance Redress issues and facilitate the resolution of issues;
- Create awareness of the GRM amongst all the stakeholders through public awareness campaigns;
- Assist in redress of all grievances by coordinating with the concerned parties;
- maintain information on grievances and redress; and
- Compile the progress achieved for monthly/quarterly reports.

As soon as a complaint is received, the Safeguards and Gender officer will issue an acknowledgement and will study the complaint made in detail and, if necessary will forward the complaint to the concerned party with specific dates for replying. The Safeguards and Gender officer will hold meetings with the affected persons / complainant and then attempt to find a solution to the complaint received. If necessary, meetings will be held with the concerned affected persons/complainant and the concerned party to find a solution to the problem and develop plans to redress the grievance. All meetings in connection with the GRM, including the meetings of the Grievance Redress Committee, must be recorded.

A two-tier GRM structure will be established to address all complaints in the project. The first-tier redress mechanism involves the receipt of a complaint at the local level. The stakeholders are informed of various points of making complaints (if any) and the grievance manager collects the complaints from these points on a regular basis and records them in the Complaints Register (as well as any complaints received electronically or by mail). This is followed by coordinating with the concerned people to redress the Grievances. The Safeguards and Gender officer will coordinate the activities to address the grievances and will act as the focal point in this regard.

The resolution at the first tier will normally be completed within an agreed number of working days and the complainant will be notified of the proposed response through a disclosure form. Should the grievance not be resolved within this period to the satisfaction of the complainant, the grievance will be referred to the next level of GRM. Any grievance related to corruption or any unethical practice should be referred immediately to the Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) housed in the UNEP's Corporate Service Division (CSD) using the IOSSR mail and email address. The Safeguards and Gender officer will coordinate establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee, which will be convened as required. The Terms of Reference for the Grievance Redress Committee will include:

- providing support to the affected persons in solving their issues;
- prioritising grievances and resolving them at the earliest opportunity;
- providing information to the PMU and UNHCR on serious cases at the earliest opportunity;
- coordinating with the aggrieved person/group and obtaining proper and timely information on the solution worked out for their grievance; and
- assessing the normally occurring grievances and advising the PMU and Project Steering Committee on remedial actions to avoid further occurrences.

The Grievance Redress Committee will hold the necessary meetings with the aggrieved party/complainant and the concerned officer and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. The Safeguards and Gender officer will be present in all the meetings of the Committee. The Grievance Redress Committee will communicate proposed responses to the complainant formally. If the proposed response satisfies the complainant, the response will be implemented and the complaint closed. In cases where a proposed response is unsatisfactory to the complainant, the Grievance Redress Committee may choose to revise the proposed response to meet the complainant's remaining concerns, or to indicate to the complainant that no other response appears feasible to the GRC. The complainant may decide to take legal action, or any other recourse, if they are not satisfied with the resolution. In particularly challenging cases, the Grievance Redress Committee may decide to escalate the complaint to the relevant institutions within UNHCR, such

as the Inspector General's Office and the Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR) housed in the UNEP's Corporate Service Division (CSD)

UNHCR project co-funded staff will have access to the brochure Addressing Grievances in UNHCR: Where to go for help, which advises staff members and others working with UNHCR on how to resolve problems, foster an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect, maintain confidentiality, and promote a harmonious work environment. The brochure lists different offices and work units in UNHCR that can answer questions and provide support to staff, including the Ombudsman Office, the Staff Health and Welfare Section, the Ethics Office, the Inspector General's Office, and the Legal Affairs Service.

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)'s Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) and related UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework: Stakeholder Response Mechanism provide an avenue for stakeholders to provide feedback or report concerns, complaints or grievance issues that you may have over UNEP's proposed or on-going projects.

UNEP is committed to avoiding or minimizing unintended harm to stakeholders that may directly or indirectly result from its work. Stakeholders are strongly advised to make an effort to raise any concerns, complaints or grievances to the relevant UNEP Task Manager, UNEP's local project partners, consultants or the related UNEP Regional Office prior to contacting the Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR). Feedback and stakeholder responses can be sent through the following website <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/why-does-un-environment-matter/un-environment-project-concern> or through email to unenvironment-iossr@un.org.

The Green Climate Fund has an Independent Redress Mechanism where stakeholders can file requests and complaints through the website: <https://irm.greenclimate.fund/>. According to its website, the IRM addresses complaints by people who believe they are negatively affected or may be affected by projects or programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The IRM also accepts requests for reconsideration from developing countries whose funding proposals have been denied by the GCF Board. The IRM aims to provide recourse to affected people in a way that is fair, effective and transparent, and enhances the performance of GCF and its projects and programmes. The IRM offers problem solving and compliance processes as a means to redress. Compliance processes are undertaken only when a project or programme of the GCF potentially has not complied with GCF's policies and procedures. These include environmental and social safeguards. As an independent body, the IRM reports directly to the GCF Board.

Addendum 1 – Terms of Reference for Safeguards and Gender Officer

General Responsibility

The Safeguards and Gender Officer will have an overall responsibility for coordination for safeguards requirements as set out in the ESMS as well as for implementation of the Gender Action Plan (see Annex E Gender Assessment and Action Plan).

They will be also responsible for stakeholder coordination and involvement process and will assume the role of the Grievance Manager.

Specific tasks and responsibilities

The Safeguards and Gender Officer shall perform the following functions:

1) Safeguards

- Prepare and maintain the safeguards procedures in the Project Implementation Manual.
- Develop and implement annual work plans for safeguards implementation, including timelines and budgets.
- Ensure the adequacy of screening and categorization of proposed activities as per UNEP and GCF safeguards policies.
- Review and verify results of the UNEP Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination, including site visits to gather stakeholder views where necessary. This is done with a view to evaluate emerging risks.
- Ensure that specific safeguards instruments are in place, tasks are completed, and compliance monitoring established.
- Prepare and update specific management plans for activities with moderate environmental and social impacts.
- If necessary, procure, engage and supervise competent consultants to perform specific safeguards tasks, including the preparation of required safeguards assessments, audits, etc.
- Comply with certification requirements of the Tanzanian government.
- Develop a capacity building plan for environment and social safeguards and ensure its effective implementation.
- Maximise the transfer of knowledge and expertise in environmental and social safeguards management to counterpart staff through mentoring and other forms of knowledge transfer.
- Advise the Project Steering Committee, GoT, UNHCR, and UNEP of any major environmental and social safeguards issues for which urgent measures are needed.
- Ensure the timely monitoring and reporting on progress in the implementation for safeguards instruments for specific subprojects.
- Monitor and report on the overall progress in the implementation of the ESMS.
- Provide input of progress in safeguards implementation into Project progress and annual reports.
- Ensure the timely disclosure of all safeguards instruments and other relevant information locally.
- Update and re-disclose the safeguards instruments if required, following significant changes.
- Monitor the implementation of covenants, conditions, and provisions of the Funded Activity Agreement.

2) Stakeholder engagement

- Prepare and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, coordinating all stakeholder and public consultations around project activities.
- Regularly liaise with all project stakeholders, including the communities and groups such as agropastoralist groups
- Ensure that provisions included in the funding proposal on consultations are adhered to, particularly in involving agropastoralists in village land use planning, and in drafting of management frameworks, bylaws, resource use plans, particularly as relate to fire management and other practices.
- Regularly update management on community affairs and their dynamics.
- Ensure that the health and safety issues raised by the community are prioritized.

3) Grievance mechanism

- Coordinate formation of a Grievance Redress Committee.
- Create awareness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) amongst all the stakeholders through public awareness campaigns. Actively disseminate information about the grievance mechanisms to communities.
- Act as the focal point on Grievance Redress issues and facilitate the resolution of issues.
- Maintain the GRM database.
- Mediate between the project and the community, and between different communities (i.e. refugees and host communities).
- Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism and produce lessons learned.
- Compile the progress achieved for monthly/quarterly reports.

4) Other related project duties as required by the PMU.

Key deliverables

1. All required safeguards, gender and stakeholder engagement instruments;
2. Monthly Safeguards Monitoring Progress reports;
3. Reports of all training conducted;
4. Input into Project Progress reports;
5. Annual gender and safeguards implementation plans;
6. Capacity building plan for gender and environment and social safeguards;
7. management plans as required;
8. EIA certification;
9. Stakeholder Engagement Plans and processes;
10. Grievance Redress Committee established; and
11. GRM database established and maintained.

Qualifications and Experience

a. Education

Advanced university degree in sustainable development, gender studies, environmental and social impact assessment, environmental science, environmental engineering, planning or similar relevant discipline.

b. Work Experience

At least seven years of work experience in management of environmental and/or social impacts of projects. Solid experience with mainstreaming gender issues into project implementation. Community consultation and stakeholder engagement proficiency. Experience with the GCF, IFC, and World Bank safeguards policies or equivalent development partner policy implementation is preferable. Effective project management skills are necessary. Understanding of Tanzanian context is an advantage.

c. Key Competencies

- Demonstrated report writing ability;
- Ability to plan and manage project schedules;
- Capacity to work independently and within a team;
- Fluency in English essential; and
- Excellent written and oral communication skills.

Addendum 2 – UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

I. Project Overview

Identification	
Project Title	Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania
Managing Division	Ecosystems Division
Type/Location	Kibondo, Kasulu and Kakonko Districts
Region	Kigoma
List Countries	Tanzania
Project Description	<p>Kigoma is a region with a population of ~2.3 million people⁶² that spans ~37,000 km² in the north-western corner of Tanzania. It is currently hosting ~280,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, the majority of whom are living in the refugee camps of Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu. These settlements — which were rapidly established in response to critical humanitarian needs — have added to the population pressures on the surrounding degraded agro-ecological landscapes. These development factors, together with climate change impacts such as increases in the intensity and frequency of unmanaged wildfires, flooding, erosion, and disease, are placing considerable pressure on the region's natural resources. Projected climate change impacts will further increase the intensity of this pressure.</p> <p>This GCF project will address the need for climate change adaptation for both refugee and host community concerns. The proposed project has three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participatory land use planning – development of participatory climate-resilient land use plans that allocate land by consensus for all other activities b) Land use and forestry interventions - forestry activities aimed at forest recovery and afforestation that can establish an increased sustainable supply of wood, taking the pressure of the native forests and protecting streams and watersheds, hydrological regulation and carbon storage. c) Resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification – activities to increase the capacity of host communities and refugees to better adapt in changing climatic conditions through improved agricultural technologies and climate smart livelihoods that directly improve forest

⁶²

Statistics received via personal communication with the Kigoma Regional Secretariat, March 2020.

	management, these include crop improvement, beekeeping, mushroom farming and better management for non-timber forest products like wild mushrooms.
Estimated duration of project:	5 years
Estimated cost of the project:	23.6 M (19M GCF grant , 4,6 M UNHCR co-finance)

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening Determination

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact Risk (IS)	Probability of Risk (P)	Overall Significance
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	3	3	M
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams	2	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	3	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	2	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	2	2	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	2	2	L
SS 9: Economic Sustainability	2	3	M
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)	2	1	L

B. ESE Screening Decision⁶⁴ (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP's ESES Guidelines.)

⁶³ Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

⁶⁴ **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may

Low risk ☐
required

Moderate risk ☒

High ☒

Additional information ☐

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by:	Name: Mara Baviera	Date: 7 January 2019
Reviewed by:	Yunae Yi, Safeguards Advisor	21 January 2019
Updated by:	Name: Paz Lopez-Rey	Date: 29 October 2021
Reviewed by:	Jessica Troni	Date: 1 November 2021

be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

III. ESES Principle and Safeguard checklist

(Section III and IV should be retained in UNEP)

Precautionary Approach
The project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically and there is risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment.
Human Rights Principle
The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups; from the decision making process that may affect them.
The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.
The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on the quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups. ⁶⁵

Screening checklist	Y/N/ Maybe	Comment
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources		
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	N	The project implements ecosystem based adaptation, so some alteration of land-use is anticipated. However, the project aim is to <i>restore ecosystems</i> , and <i>increase the resilience</i> of the landscape to both climate change driven hazards and non-climate drivers. Overall a positive impact on biodiversity and habitats is expected. (refer to Components 1 & 2)
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	N	There are no legally protected areas within the project area.
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g.; National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)	N	There are no proposed legally protected areas within the project area.
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	N	There are no high conservation / biodiversity value areas within the project area.

⁶⁵ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	N	There are no currently known areas within the project area that are recognized as protected and conserved by traditional local communities. Through the C-LUP process [(Component 1)] any such areas will be identified and demarcated. The use of any protected and conserved areas will be determined solely by the local communities.
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	N	There are no known management plans for the project area that are inconsistent with the proposed project.
Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	N	An overriding objective of the proposed project is to improve the quality of soils and land.
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	Y	An overriding objective of the proposed project is to improve the quality and quantity of water courses. See note below on eucalyptus planting areas.
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	Y	One of the options proposed for afforestation is based on the planting of eucalyptus, which is a non-native species. The proposal of eucalyptus has been informed by its properties as a fast growing and highly productive tree, which can help to meet the fuelwood demand and by doing so reduce the pressure on the native Miombo forest. Plantation areas will be chosen by experienced foresters, focusing on degraded land where planting is required to reduce erosion and run off etc. Eucalyptus will not be planted on any riparian land and will only be planted on land where the water table is >5m, to ensure there is no negative impact on groundwater levels. Eucalyptus is not known to be invasive (see Component 2.2)
Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes		
Will the proposed project likely result in the significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	N	No pollutants are anticipated to be released from any project interventions.
Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	N	Project objectives are to increase overall water available, reduce runoff and increase infiltration through restoring degraded land, improving soil stability and providing rainwater harvesting infrastructure to reduce the pressure on surface and groundwater resources. While the project will look to supply water pumping equipment, this is intended to draw upon water stored in rainwater harvesting systems, as well as surface water sources. In addition, the solar and treadle pumps proposed have a relatively low capacity – 5,000l / hour, with a max head of 150m and 7.4m respectively.
Will the proposed project likely cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions during and/or after the project?	N	No project interventions are expected to generate significant GHG emissions.
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	N	No project interventions are expected to generate significant amounts of waste.
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	N	No project interventions are expected to use chemicals or pesticides. For the climate smart agriculture practices promoted, organic methods will be used.
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action	N	No project interventions are expected to involve hazardous materials.

bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?		
Will the proposed project require the procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of integrated pest management (IPM) ⁶⁶ or integrated vector management (IVM) ⁶⁷ approaches?	N	No project interventions are expected to involve pesticides.
Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	N	No project interventions are expected to involve pesticides.
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct ⁶⁸ in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	N	No - no project interventions are expected to involve pesticides.
Will the proposed project potentially expose the public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	N	No project interventions are expected to involve hazardous materials / substances.
Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams		
Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	Y	The project proposes small in-stream structures or check-dams, located in small streams that are now dried or seasonal, in order to rejuvenate them. No structure will be constructed in the major streams e.g. Nyangwa, Bururuma. (see Component 3.2)
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	N	No.
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	N	No.
Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement		
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	N	No.
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	N	The feasibility study recognizes that agricultural development in riparian areas is an issue within the project area (in terms of its negative impact on water availability). The project does not seek to actively restore riparian areas, although restoration may be an outcome of providing additional benefits in terms of agriculture, livelihoods and water supply. However, there may still be a perception that the project is seeking to displace economic activity from riparian areas. It is proposed that the land use planning process will provide the mechanism by which local communities will be able to understand how agricultural and livelihood activities can be at least as productive away from riparian areas compared to within them. The process will also help communities to recognize the benefits to the wider landscape of restoring the riparian areas. All decisions regarding land use planning will be taken by
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	N	
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	N	

⁶⁶ "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

⁶⁷ "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." (http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/)

⁶⁸ Find more information from http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/CODE_2014Sep_ENG.pdf

		local communities and there will be no involuntary restrictions on land use, livelihood resources or any loss of land (see Component 1.1). The Land Use Planning process will also be informed by the Conflict sensitivity analysis that will be conducted in the early stages of implementation.
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	N	No.
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	Y	There is no intended removal or restriction of land tenure. The C-LUP process and the support to issuance of CCROs will promote formalization of traditional tenure which will benefit communities.
Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples⁶⁹		
Will indigenous peoples be present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	N	There are four recognized groups of indigenous people in Tanzania, according to IWGIA (Akie, Hadzabe, Barabaig and Maasai). None are based in Kigoma region. In Kigoma, the Ha or the Waha people are the largest ethnic group. Other major groups include the Wamanyema, Wabembe, Watongwe and Wavinza. The project is not expected to negatively influence any customs and traditions. In the due diligence process and consultations, no populations of ethnic minorities have been discovered. During the execution of the project, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanisms will ensure that all ethnic groups are included and have access to the project and its benefits.
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	N	
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	N	
Safeguard Standard 6: Labor and working conditions		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labor and child labor?	N	No
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional unemployment?	N	No, the project is intended to increase employment opportunities in the project area
Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archaeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?	N	No
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g., tourism)?	N	No
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	N	No

69

Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	N	No
Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity		
Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N	No, refer to the Gender Assessment and Action Plan. The project is being designed to specifically address needs of women and girls.
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N	No
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	N	No
Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability		
Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burden (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?	N	No, the economic activities described in the proposal are not considered to be at risk of displacing other subsistence activities or ecosystem services on which the project depends.
Will the proposed project likely bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	Maybe?	The allocation of benefits from the project is being planned to be equitably distributed across the target groups. However, there may be moderate risk of negative perception that the project brings unequal or inequitable economic benefits to the refugee population, compared to the local host communities. This risk will be assessed and mitigated by having a full time environmental and social safeguards officer, who will facilitate communications among project stakeholders to minimize this perception.

IV. Additional Safeguard Questions for Projects seeking GCF-funding

Community Health, Safety, and Security

Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle?	Y	See response below related to exposure to health issues.
Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures?	Y	Small scale water storage and flood control structures are anticipated to be constructed. Small structures for beekeeping and mushroom cultivation will also be constructed (see Component 3.2)
Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public?	N	The above structures will be located on village land, but would be relatively remote and not accessible by a large public population (see Component 3.2)
Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to the diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services?	N	No. Instead, the project aims to reduce degradation of natural resources and increase ecosystem services.
Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-borne, water-based, water-related, vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases?	Y	Measures will be taken to reduce the risk of increased exposure to water borne diseases from water capture structures – e.g. education on the health risks of standing water during water management capacity building. Water in rainwater harvesting structures is for irrigation only, not intended human consumption (see Component 3.2)
In case of an emergency event, will the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities?	Y	Yes
Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property?	N	No

Labor and Supply Chain

Will UNEP or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	N	No
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Addendum 3 – Terms of Reference (ToR)



CONFLICT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT “BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE LANDSCAPES OF KIGOMA REGION, TANZANIA”

1. Background

Brief project description

Kigoma is a region with a population of ~2.3 million people that spans ~37,000 km² in the north-western corner of Tanzania. 90% of people are engaged in small-scale agriculture, heavily relying on the region's ecosystems. Community consultations have identified climate change as a major threat to natural resources and livelihoods, exacerbated by increased demand for fuelwood and agricultural expansion. These factors, along with climate change impacts like wildfires, flooding, erosion, and disease, are putting immense pressure on the region's natural resources, with projected climate change exacerbating the situation.

Historical climate trends for Tanzania indicate that temperatures are rising, and rainfall is becoming more erratic. The temperature profile is shifting towards more hot days and lower rainfall during the main growing seasons. By 2050, the Kigoma region is projected to have temperature increases between 1.6°C - 2.4°C, with the average number of hot days increasing by up to 8 - 15 times. In the same timeframe, Kigoma is expected to experience increased total annual rainfall by up to 9% and hourly peak precipitation intensity that leads to flooding increasing by 18%. These changes are putting at risk crop production and livelihoods and resulting in erosion and land degradation, undermining the capacity of ecosystems to provide services for host populations and refugees residing in this area.

The proposed project ***Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania*** will address the unique climate adaptation needs of communities living in the region through an integrated landscape ecosystem-based adaptation approach that enhances support functions of the ecosystem, supports livelihoods, and mitigates flood impacts in affected communities. The project output are, namely: i) participatory, climate resilient land-use planning in villages; ii) improved land use and forestry management; iii) climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification; and iv) information on climate change adaptation disseminated and mainstreamed into policies, plans and strategies in Tanzania and in humanitarian programmes.

The project aims to benefit a total of 1,282,000 individuals, with a specific focus on 570,340 direct beneficiaries in the districts of Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko within the Kigoma region of Tanzania in approximately 20-22 villages situated within a radius of 10-15km from Nduta camp, Nyarugusu camp, and the former Mtendeli camp. Additionally, the project also targets refugees residing in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps, constituting 36% of the project's beneficiaries

UN Environment serves as the Accredited Entity having oversight functions. The project will be executed by the Vice President's Office (VPO) and UNHCR as executing entities in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Government Authorities, key government agencies and NGOs working in the region. The project is proposed to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Description of potential conflicts identified

The potential conflicts identified in the context of the Village Land Use Planning process relate to land use conflicts and shared natural resources. These conflicts can arise between different groups at the village level, such as farmers, livestock keepers, and pastoralist communities. Major causes for land conflicts in Northwestern Tanzania, including Kigoma, are poor enforcement of laws, unplanned land use, intrusion of large herds of livestock from neighboring countries, uncontrolled land use changes, and failure to develop pastures for grazing.

Another area of potential conflict relates to shared natural resources, particularly forests and water resources. Uncontrolled forest exploitation and governance issues have been observed in Tanzania, leading to deforestation and degradation. Hosting refugees also poses environmental challenges, such as deforestation due to fuelwood dependence and pollution of water resources.

In addition to land and natural resource conflicts, potential conflicts or inequities may arise during the selection of beneficiaries and project implementation. Impacts associated with the arrival of refugees have not been shared equally among communities, and factors such as gender, age, and class can influence the distribution of impacts within host communities. To address this, it is important to consider these factors during the selection of beneficiaries and ensure that the project implementation process is inclusive and equitable.

Refugees in Tanzania are legally confined to camps, and the land allocated for the camps is clearly demarcated. However, refugees are allowed to move up to four kilometers outside the boundaries of the camps (buffer zones) for specific purposes such as collecting fuelwood and non-timber forest products. Informal land use arrangements between refugees and host communities exist, particularly on individually owned lands under customary tenure. These arrangements can sometimes lead to conflicts, especially when agreements are not respected or when cultivation by refugees causes damage to host communities' agricultural fields or water resources.

The land use planning process aims to address these conflicts by promoting good land management practices, securing communal land rights through Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs), and reinforcing informal arrangements that respect village bylaws. By involving different groups of land users, including refugees and host communities, in the planning process, conflicts over land use can be minimized, and stability can be enhanced.

An initial conflict sensitivity analysis was carried out for the Funding Proposal, identifying the potential conflicts and the main mitigation measures. The conflict sensitivity analysis can be found in section 9.7 of Annex 6 of the Funding Proposal: Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). The intention with this assignment is to deepen the analysis and refine the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

2. Objective and specific tasks

The objective of conducting a conflict sensitivity assessment of the project *Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region in Tanzania*, is to deepen the initial conflict analysis in the project proposal and to refine the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The geographical scope of the assessment includes the three target districts of Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko, as well as the refugee population in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps in the Kigoma region of Tanzania.

The assessment should analyze conflict potential considering the various stakeholders involved, including farmers, livestock keepers, pastoralist communities, refugees, and host communities. Understanding their interests, concerns, and power dynamics is essential for conflict-sensitive project planning.

Specific tasks will be:

Conflict assessment

1. Assess the sensitivity of the project: The assessment should evaluate the sensitivity of the project activities such as village land use planning to existing and potential conflicts. This involves examining how project activities, decisions, and outcomes can either contribute to conflict or promote conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
2. Conflict sensitivity analysis of project activities and processes (beneficiary targeting, environmental and social risk mitigation measures, implementation arrangements, partnership relations, procurement processes, etc.)

Identification of mitigation strategies

3. Identify entry points for conflict prevention and resolution: The assessment should identify specific entry points and strategies for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution within the Village Land Use Planning process and the implementation of the project activities. This involves exploring opportunities to address underlying causes of conflicts, promote dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders, and strengthen conflict management mechanisms.
4. Enhance stakeholder participation and inclusivity: The assessment should emphasize the importance of stakeholder participation and inclusivity in the planning and implementation of the project. It should identify ways to ensure that the voices and needs of all stakeholders, including refugees, host communities, and marginalized groups, are effectively represented and taken into account.
5. Provide recommendations for conflict-sensitive project design: Based on the assessment findings, the conflict sensitivity assessment should provide concrete recommendations for integrating conflict-sensitive approaches into the specific design and implementation of the Village Land Use Planning process and project activities as well the exit strategy. These recommendations should aim to minimize conflicts, promote peaceful coexistence, and maximize the project's positive impacts on communities and natural resources.

Integration into the project's ESMP

6. Monitor and evaluate conflict dynamics: The assessment should suggest mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of conflict dynamics throughout the project implementation, including monitoring of conflict sensitivity benchmarks as part of the project M&E framework. This includes

developing indicators to measure the effectiveness of conflict-sensitive interventions, detecting emerging conflicts, and adapting project strategies accordingly. Conflict sensitivity monitoring and benchmarks will be integrated in the project M&E framework.

7. Integrate the recommendations for conflict-sensitive activity design, implementation and monitoring in the project implementation guidelines, Environmental and Social Risks Management Plan, Gender and Social Inclusion Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, M&E Plan and the project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism .

3. Methodological framework of the conflict sensitivity assessment

Principles:

- **Do No Harm:** Ensure that project activities do not exacerbate land use conflicts or create new conflicts related to shared natural resources.
- **Context Sensitivity:** Understand the local dynamics, historical factors, and causes of conflicts in the land use planning process.
- **Conflict Transformation:** Seek opportunities to address the underlying causes of land and resource conflicts and contribute to peaceful resolutions.
- **Participation:** Engage all relevant stakeholders, including farmers, livestock keepers, pastoralist communities, refugees, and host communities, to ensure their active participation in the land use planning process.

Key Elements:

- **Context Analysis:** Examine the historical, social, economic, and political factors contributing to land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identify and engage key stakeholders involved in the conflicts, including farmers, livestock keepers, pastoralist communities, refugees, host communities, and local authorities.
- **Risk Analysis:** Assess the potential risks and impacts of project activities on land use conflicts and shared resource conflicts.
- **Peacebuilding Opportunities:** Identify potential entry points for peacebuilding interventions within the land use planning process and participatory forestry management models.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establish indicators and mechanisms to track changes in land use conflicts, shared resource conflicts, and the equitable distribution of project impacts.

Process:

- **Scoping:** Define the scope, objectives, and timeframe of the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment with a focus on land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources.
- **Data Collection:** Gather information through interviews, focus group discussions, document reviews, and other relevant methods to understand the specific conflicts identified.
- **Analysis:** Analyze the collected data to describe the potential conflicts in detail, including their causes, actors involved, historical context, and the impacts on different stakeholder groups.
- **Recommendations:** Develop recommendations tailored to address the land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources, including strategies for mitigating conflicts, enhancing land management practices, and strengthening governance mechanisms.

- **Action Plan:** Create an action plan with specific steps to implement the recommendations, including measures to involve different groups of land users, promote good land management practices, secure communal land rights, and reinforce informal arrangements that respect village bylaws.
- **Learning and Adaptation:** Continuously learn from the assessment process and adapt project strategies based on feedback, monitoring findings, and changes in conflict dynamics.

Data collection, analysis and presentation methods:

A mix-method approach and methodology will inform the conflict sensitivity analysis and generate robust and context-specific insights that inform the project's design, implementation, and monitoring, and help promote conflict-sensitive practices and outcomes.

- **Desk Review:** Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature, reports, and data related to land use conflicts, shared natural resources, and the Village Land Use Planning process in the study area. This helps in understanding the historical background, context, and key issues associated with conflicts. UN Environment and the project executing entities VPO and UNHCR will provide available data and documentation. The Consultant will identify and obtain relevant complementary sources of information from published and non-published reports, including assessments carried out by other stakeholders in the target region.
- **Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis:** Identify and map the different stakeholder groups involved in the land use planning process, including farmers, livestock keepers, pastoralist communities, refugees, host communities, government agencies, and non-governmental organization operating in the three target districts. Analyze their interests, concerns, power dynamics, and existing relationships to understand potential sources of conflict.
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Conduct interviews with key stakeholders, including community members, local leaders, government officials, and representatives from refugee camps. These interviews help gather qualitative data on their perspectives, experiences, and concerns related to land use, shared resources, and potential conflicts. It is important to ensure representation from different stakeholder groups and perspectives.
- **Focus Group Discussions:** Organize and facilitate focus group discussions with representatives from different stakeholder groups to foster dialogue and gather collective insights on conflicts, shared resources, and project impacts. These discussions provide a platform for stakeholders to express their concerns, interests, and suggestions for conflict resolution and improved project design.
- **Participatory Mapping and Planning:** Engage stakeholders in participatory mapping exercises to identify and visualize areas of conflict, shared resources, and potential solutions. This process encourages collaboration, builds mutual understanding, and helps in developing conflict-sensitive land use plans that address the needs and interests of all stakeholders.
- **Data Analysis:** Analyze the collected qualitative and quantitative data to identify patterns, trends, and relationships related to conflicts and potential resolutions. Use qualitative data analysis techniques such as thematic coding, content analysis, and triangulation to derive meaningful insights and identify key findings.
- **Conflict Risk Assessment:** Assess the level of conflict risk associated with different aspects of the project, including land use decisions, resource allocation, and project implementation. This

involves analyzing the potential triggers, drivers, and impacts of conflicts and evaluating the likelihood and severity of these conflicts occurring.

- **Conflict Sensitivity Framework:** Apply a conflict sensitivity framework to evaluate the extent to which the project design and activities contribute to conflict prevention, mitigation, and peacebuilding. Identify areas where adjustments can be made to minimize negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes in relation to conflicts and stakeholder dynamics.
- **Report and Recommendations:** Prepare a comprehensive report that documents the findings, analysis, and recommendations of the conflict sensitivity assessment. The report should include an executive summary, methodology, key findings, analysis of conflicts and stakeholder dynamics, recommendations for conflict-sensitive project design, and a monitoring and evaluation framework.
- **Validation and Feedback:** Share the assessment findings and recommendations with key stakeholders and seek their feedback and validation. This ensures that the perspectives and insights of stakeholders are taken into account and increases the ownership and acceptance of the assessment outcomes.

UN Environment and the project executing entities will provide preparatory and logistical assistance to the Consultant/s, which include:

- Background materials:
 - Project Proposal
 - Feasibility study
 - Environmental and Social Management System document, identifying potential conflicts and social and environmental risk mitigation measures.
 - Gender analysis and gender action plan
 - Stakeholder engagement and social inclusion plan
- Introductory and inception meeting
- Support to identify interviewees and set up interviews;

4. Deliverables:

4.1 Conflict Sensitivity Assessment inception report: within 10 days of contract signature, the Consultant will submit an inception report including the desk review, a detailed methodological approach as per sections 2 and 3 of this ToR and a detailed workplan

4.2 Conflict Sensitivity Assessment report draft: within X days of the validation of the inception report the Consultant will submit the first full draft of the conflict sensitivity assessment report addressing all the objectives and tasks of this ToR.

4.3 Conflict Sensitivity Assessment final report: within X of receiving comments from UN Environment and the executing entities, the Consultant will submit a final report addressing all the comments received.

Conflict Sensitivity Assessment final report outline:

- **Executive Summary:** Provide a concise overview of the assessment objectives, key findings related to land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources, and tailored recommendations.
- **Introduction:** Explain the background, purpose, and scope of the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment, emphasizing the focus on land use conflicts and shared resource conflicts.
- **Methodology:** Describe the methods and data sources used in the assessment, highlighting the specific approaches employed to identify and analyze the conflicts identified.
- **Context Analysis:** Present the analysis of the context, including a detailed description of the land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources, their causes, historical context, and impacts on different stakeholder groups.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identify and analyze key stakeholders involved in the conflicts, their interests, and potential strategies for engagement and collaboration.
- **Risk Analysis:** Assess the potential risks and impacts of project activities on land use conflicts and conflicts over shared natural resources, providing recommendations for risk mitigation.
- **Peacebuilding Opportunities:** Highlight potential opportunities for peacebuilding interventions within the land use planning process and participatory forestry management models, addressing the specific conflicts identified.
- **Recommendations:** Present actionable recommendations to improve conflict sensitivity, enhance land management practices, promote equitable distribution of benefits, and reduce conflicts related to land use and shared resources.
- **Action Plan**

The report should be submitted electronically in an MS-Word document. The Consultant is responsible for English editing of the final report and should be well formatted. The report will remain a confidential, internal project document.

4.4 Update of relevant project documents: the findings and recommendations of the conflict sensitivity assessment for conflict-sensitive activity design, implementation and monitoring in the project implementation guidelines, Environmental and Social Risks Management Plan, Gender and Social Inclusion Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, M&E Plan and the project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism.

