

Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania

Annex 7

Summary of Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan

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1. Stakeholder consultations during project development

1.1. Introduction

UNEP, the United Republic of Tanzania Vice President's Office (VPO) and UNHCR are collaborating to access financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the proposed project 'Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania'. The project falls within the GCF priority theme of climate change adaptation and is unique in that it targets populations living in displacement settings. If approved, it will be the first such project funded by the GCF globally. The proposed project will address the need for climate change adaptation for both refugee and host communities and consists of three technical components summarised below.

- Participatory land use planning in host community villages– development of participatory climate-resilient land use plans that allocate land by consensus for all other activities.
- 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 off the native forests and protecting streams and watersheds, hydrological regulation and carbon storage.
- 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 management, these include crop improvement, beekeeping, mushroom farming and better management for non-timber forest products.

The project design has been based on prior consultations, including with District government official, communities and partners in March 2017 and September and November 2018. A first iteration of the project documentation package was submitted in January 2020, after which comments were received and a revised package was submitted in May. As part of the detailed and technical design process, community consultations with project beneficiaries were held between 7 and 11 September 2020 seeking to validate the project design. During the months of September and October 2021 further consultations with the Government of Tanzania, UNHCR, MoHA, NEMC and TFS took place to agree on the project execution arrangements and review the project funding proposal.

The following sections summarise the proposed GCF project's rounds of stakeholder consultations.

1.2. Summary of stakeholder consultations

There have been four main rounds of stakeholder consultation associated with this project.

1. First round in March 2017
2. Second round in September 2018
3. Third round in November 2018
4. Fourth round in September 2020
5. Fifth round in September and October 2021

1.2.1. First round of consultations

The first round took place in March 2017 and involved key stakeholders in the project area, including government, NGOs, implementing partners and potential beneficiaries:

- National/local government: NDA (Vice President's Office), Ministry of Home Affairs, President's Office Regional and Local Government, District Commissioners
 - International organisations operating in the districts: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, GIZ, KfW, DFID, DRC, Oxfam
 - UNHCR's implementing partners: REDESO, CEMDO
 - Refugees in all three camps, including zone leaders and environmental and gender communities.
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The first visit to the three refugee camps also involved focus groups with potential beneficiaries, as well as meetings with each camp commander, and delivery partners currently responsible for implementation interventions in each camp. This helped to build a baseline of the current issues and concerns in the camp and is bolstered by relevant research that is currently being undertaken in camps. A list of stakeholders consulted is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. List of stakeholders consulted in the first round.

Organisation	Position
UNHCR	UNHCR Kigoma centre coordinator Kasulu sub-office
The World Bank	
Government, Ministry of Home affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs MIDIMAR offices Camp Commander Nduta Nyarungusu Camp Commander
REDESO	Various officers
Danish Refugee Council	Camp managers
Good Neighbours	
Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF)	
Plan International	
District government in Kibondo	District Commissioner in Kibondo
Nduta Camp - beneficiaries	Nduta Refugee Council
Mtendeli Camp - beneficiaries	Community and zone leaders
Nyarungusu	Community representatives
Twesa	
CEMDO	
Oxfam	
District government in Kakonko	District Commissioner Kakonko
FAO Tanzania	Country Officers
GIZ/KFW	
DFID	
UNDP	

The first round of consultations developed an understanding of the main climate issues in the region, as well as the enabling environment and country's priorities. The section below summarises the main findings from the mission, lessons learned and considerations for other stakeholder consultations.

Successful meetings with key stakeholders provided the team with exposure to refugees' issues and livelihoods in the camps. However, this was set against the context of a complex and changing political environment that will need to be considered carefully in the project design and implementation. The initial project concept was very well received as Tanzanian government have made environmental impacts in refugee settings a priority. The team consulted with refugee community groups in all 3 active camps (Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu) and other relevant stakeholders:

- National/local government: NDA (Vice President's Office), Ministry of Home Affairs, President's Office Regional and Local Government, District Commissioners
- International organisations: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, GIZ, KfW, DFID, DRC, Oxfam
- Implementing partners: REDESO, CEMDO
- Refugees in all three camps, including zone leaders and environmental and gender communities

The first field visit provided an opportunity to gather field data for early stage feasibility analysis and develop back of the envelope calculations, which led to consideration of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The output was a pre-feasibility study with recommendation for further work. Consultations with national and local government stakeholders helped aligning the project priorities with national and regional policies and strategies. In particular:

- National priorities covered in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS):
 - in adaptation: agriculture, forestry, energy, water resources and human settlements
 - in mitigation: energy, waste management and forestry
- Tanzania NDA will offer No-Objection letter provided they feel that they, along with other relevant ministries, have had sufficient opportunities to shape the proposal
 - NDA emphasized that GCF Proposals should be aligned with national strategic policies in adaptation and mitigation (NCCS, NDC)
 - NDA also emphasized the importance of project proposal representing a paradigm shift vs business as usual
 - Key NDA stakeholder at that time, Richard Muyungi, also a GCF Board Member
- Also crucial that GCF project aligns with local government plans, and the government's broader approach to refugees (which is currently undergoing significant change)

The first consultation with potential beneficiaries helped outlining the main environmental and human-related issues in the region and to discuss potential interventions:

- Nduta: Firewood collection
- Mtendeli: Water provision
- Nyarugusu: Combination of firewood collection and water provision as well as other issues

Selected camp-level interventions observed included:

- LPG cookstoves pilot at Nyarugusu for 3000 families – extremely well received by refugees. Pilot currently in hiatus, awaiting renewal of funding. Still concerns over commercial viability of LPG as a large-scale solution given refugee income levels.
- REDESO community-based forest management – in communities near by the refugee camps. Focused on sustainable management of woodland through thinning and replanting.

The first round of stakeholder consultations resulted in a pre-feasibility study outlining main potential intervention areas, including energy interventions (cooking, electricity for the camps¹), and landscape interventions (land management, drainage infrastructure, forestry and agriculture). Based on these recommendations, the team conducted additional desk-based research and close consultations with UNHCR and UNEP to outline the detailed project design and to identify data gaps.

1.2.2. Second round of consultations

The second round of consultation was carried out during the feasibility study visit, in September 2018. The purpose of the visit was to assess the technical feasibility of interventions, and to gather information about necessary management and arrangements structures for the implementation of the project.

The stakeholder engaged during the field visit in Tanzania were consulted to gather information about existing programmes active in the region, to discuss the feasibility of potential interventions, and to collect information about the necessary management and arrangements structures for the implementation of the project. A list of stakeholders consulted in the second round is provided in Table 2. Photographs from the consultations are provided in Figures 1–4.

Table 2. List of stakeholders consulted in the second round.

Organisation	Position
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¹ Energy-focused interventions were later dropped as the project team decided to focus the project on critical adaptation outcomes.

UNHCR	Head of UNHCR sub-office Livelihoods Officer Environment Officer WASH Officer
Oxfam	WASH officer
DRC	Livelihoods officers
Government, Ministry of Home affairs	MHA Liaison Officer Nduta Camp Commandant Mtendeli Camp Commandant
REDESO	Various officers
District government in Kibondo	District Commissioner in Kibondo DAICO, DNRO and District Water Engineer Kibondo Cooperatives Representative
World Food Programme	Refugee Coordinator, Country Programme Coordinator
Kibondo Beekeepers Association	Chairman, beekeepers representative
Tanzania Forestry Service	Head of Kibondo Office
Ministry of Home Affairs	Nduta and Mtendeli camp commandants
Good Neighbours Tanzania	Head of Kibondo Office
District government in Kakonko	District Commissioner Kakonko
Enabel	Technical Advisor, Regional Secretariat, Kigoma Resident Representative for Tanzania
Jane Goodall Institute	Programme Director
Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board	Director Regional Water Engineer
FAO Tanzania	Country Officers
UNHCR Country Office	Assistant Representative



Figure 1. Discussion with Kibondo Beekeepers Association.



Figure 2. Focus group with host communities.



Figure 3. Focus group with men from host communities.



Figure 4. Focus group with women from host communities.

The focus groups with representatives of host communities and refugees had the aim of validating baseline data, to assess interest and buy-in for potential interventions, and to provide opportunities to discuss needs and desires of the targeted population. Focus groups discussions involved a warm-up exercise and a series of questions structured in three phases:

1. **Warm up exercise:** to assess understanding of climate change and impacts in the area, validating assumption about the baseline situation (e.g. deforestation causes, areas etc.). Responses were collected onto post-its and notes and divided into three sections: changes in weather conditions and related threats; effects on land and agricultural activities; adaptation mechanisms and coping strategies (Figure 5).

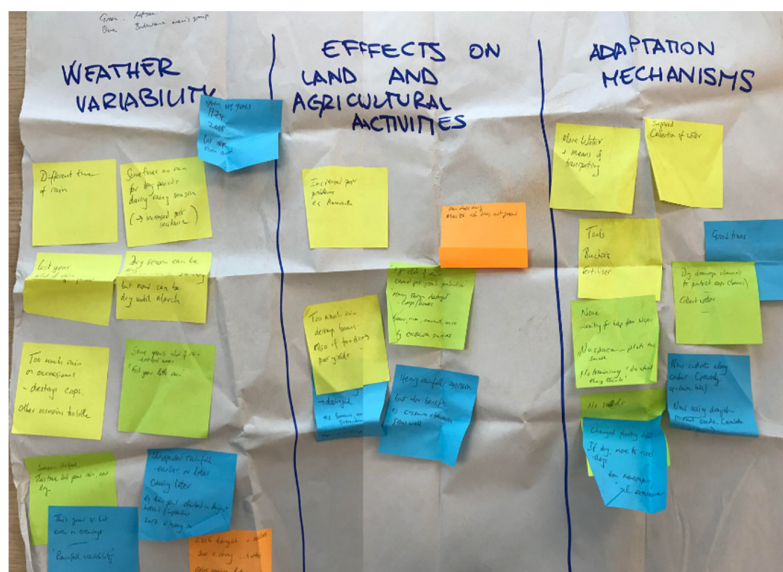


Figure 5. Results from the warm-up exercise with the refugee group in Nduta.

2. **Establish a baseline:** A series of introductory questions were asked to determine the current baseline scenario in the camps and in the host community. The aim of this phase was to validate and expand data collected through desk-based research and secondary sources.

3. **Beneficiaries openness / interest / buy-in to potential intervention:** This phase aimed at determining beneficiaries' interest and willingness to participate in the interventions.

4. **What else would you like to see:** This phase involved open-ended questions to encourage participants to discuss anything else they would like to see included in the intervention and aimed at increasing buy-in to the project.

With the second round of consultations the overall design of the project was refined and included these main intervention areas: afforestation and community-based forestry management; resilient agriculture; energy for productive uses; livelihood diversification; water-related interventions. The team had formulated assumptions on the management and delivery of these activities which were consequently validated with stakeholders and potential beneficiaries.

The discussions with local government and UNHCR Kibondo staff helped refining the narrative of the project and framing its focus to be an ecosystem-based approach that considers both refugees and host communities as vulnerable communities affected by climate change and displacement. These main changes on the project design emerged from the second round of consultations:

1. The village land use planning was added as over-arching activity that will set the basis for other interventions, such as the forestry and agricultural activities.

2. The delivery and management of activities were initially designed to be carried out by cooperatives, although the consultation with stakeholders led to re-designing the disbursement of funds through village-based saving associations.
3. The focus group discussions with potential beneficiaries helped selecting livelihoods-supporting activities planned under the project. These included: inclusion of animal husbandry (goats and chickens), but which has since been removed from the proposal after further analysis on climate rationale and alignment with other project activities, inclusion of beekeeping, and exclusion of agricultural processing activities.
4. Relevant partners to implement the activities were identified and consulted to provide recommendations on the design of the interventions. For example, consultations with the Tanzania Forestry Service shaped the design of the forestry intervention and its implementation arrangements. Similarly, interviews with the Kibondo Beekeepers Association's representative shaped the implementation arrangement of the livelihood activities.

1.2.3. Third Round of Consultations

The third round of consultations involved a series of strategic meetings with stakeholders including the Permanent Secretary and senior officials within the Vice President's Office. The VPO outlined the review process and issuance of no objection letter. They also pointed to relevant activities on the ground, such as the energy project by GIZ that the project could link with. This project preparation team has since worked closely with GCF to align programming and GIZ activities are included in the proposal as co-finance. Following the meeting, the VPO sent formal comments, which have been satisfactorily addressed by the project team. The no objection letter was issued on June 2018. Since then, the VPO has consistently expressed continued support and prioritization of this project by the Government of Tanzania.

1.2.4. Fourth Round of Consultations

A fourth round of community consultations with project beneficiaries was undertaken between 7 to 11 September 2020 to validate the project design. Consultations sought to: i) introduce beneficiary communities to the project and validate the relevance and applicability of project interventions (socio-economic consultation); and ii) ensure the validity of the technical and environmental assumptions (technical consultation).

The consultations were undertaken by UNHCR Tanzania staff in collaboration with MoHA, Regional and District Authorities and TFS representatives. A training session was delivered to UNHCR field staff and government representatives on 24 August 2020 to communicate the overall purpose, objectives and methodology of the scheduled consultations. The teams undertaking the consultations were equipped with the understanding and material necessary to undertake consultations and capture collected information.

Community consultations were held in each district, with representatives from refugee camps and host communities. More than 375 people were consulted across the different locations. Stratified random sampling was used to select participants. Participants were selected on their virtual of being affiliated with certain community groups whether economic or social groups. In the Nyarugusu camp, representatives from both the Congolese and Burundian refugee population were present. In each consultation session, the project and purpose of the mission was presented, and respondents were subsequently divided into three groups, the composition of which varied depending on the demography of the respondents. In all circumstances, a women-only and men-only group was formed, and where possible, a youth group was formed as was possible in the Nyarugusu camp.

This consultation mission was also able to have a courtesy call with each of the District Commissioners: Col. Simon Anange of Kasulu, Col. Louis Bura of Kibondo, Col. Hosea M. Ndagala of Kakondo. In Kigoma on 12 September, the mission met with the Regional Administrative Secretary,

Mr Rachid K. Mchatta and the Assistant Regional Administrative Secretary at that time, Dr Vedast Makota. The mission also met with the acting Director of the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board Mr David Manyama, Ms Bona Mrema, Community Development Officer and Mr James Kurua, Water Resources Engineer.

1.2.5. Fifth Round of Consultations

Two online consultations on 28 May and 8 June were organized between UNEP and the Vice President's Office, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Regional Administration Secretariat of Kigoma. Representatives from the Vice President's Office (VPO), UNHCR, Ministry of Home Affairs and UNEP met in person in Dar el Salaam from 9-10 September 2021 to discuss the project execution arrangements and the necessary project proposal revisions. The parties agreed that the Vice President's Office (VPO) and UNHCR will co-execute the project "Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region" in order to enhance country ownership, strengthen the climate-humanitarian nexus, facilitate policy and planning processes and promote the sustainability of project outcomes at the local, regional and national level. It was also agreed that VPO, as the lead executing entity, will oversee and manage project implementation, with and through appropriate implementing partner organisations including local government authorities such as Districts Councils and Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) and, if and when required, engaging technical experts, and national and international NGOs with guidance from UNEP.

The parties also agreed to revise certain aspects of the proposal to enhance the project outcomes. This included the revision of TFS needs for adequate VLFR and National Forest Reserves monitoring, the consideration of investments in fire risk management, the revision of output 3.1 targets to expand the coverage to 25% of farmer households, the revision of the quantity of seeds/cuttings required for the average size of smallholder farmer plots and the inclusion of specific support to link beekeeping groups to existing honey products value chains. The objection from MoHA to conduct Land Use Planning in the camps and to engage with informal Saving Associations in the camps was further endorsed by all the stakeholders. It was acknowledged that MoHA will play a key role in overseeing the implementation of activities in the refugee camps and that National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) will play a key role providing technical advisory and ensuring compliance with the applicable environmental standards and regulations.

The importance of maintaining the implementation of Activity 2.3 in Mtendeli camp after its decommissioning was discussed and agreed by the Vice President's Office (VPO), UNHCR and UNEP during a virtual meeting on 14th October 2021. The decision was taken considering the importance of flood and erosion control measures as part of the camp area restoration process and the associated adaptation benefits to the host communities around the camp area. The infrastructure designs and suitable locations are indicated in the Feasibility Study (Annex 2) but the final package of measures and the exact location of infrastructures will be determined by the results of the technical and the consultations with refugee population and camp stakeholders during project implementation. It was also agreed that the investments will not be equally distributed across all three camps but proportional to the needs in terms of camp area, degree of gully erosion and level of risk of flooding and erosion in the camp and downstream host communities.

Consultations with TFS Officers took place on 25th October to further understand the forest monitoring systems in place and the existing gaps in terms of equipment and information management systems, as well as to identify the appropriate investments in fire risk management.

Between the 15th of September and the 25th of October several meetings took place between VPO, UNHCR and UNEP to review the funding proposal and annexes based on the agreements reached in Dar El Salam and subsequent meetings. A virtual meeting was organized on 27th October 2021 for final review and validation of the revisions made to the funding proposal,

2. Stakeholder interviews and focus group discussion findings

2.1. Field visit on 16–23 September 2018

Host community: 8–10 attendees

Facilitator: E Co./PwC, REDESODRC

Translator: DRC

Participants: market vendors leaders, village leader, farmers representatives [only men]. Participants will be adults, preferably elderly farmers with knowledge of changes in the climate and farming practises.

1. Introduction

DRC: to introduce the team

Silvia: to introduce the topics of discussions, time, data use and request permission for quoting and taking pictures.

2. Warm-up exercise – Awareness of climate change and adaptation measures

Aim: to assess understanding of climate change and impacts in the area, validating assumption about the baseline situation (for example, deforestation causes, areas etc.).

Silvia to ask questions, and answers to be written on post-its and put on the poster.

Poster divided into three sections:

1. **Weather conditions:** ask people to list the changes in the weather.

- Have you noticed any changes in the weather conditions over the past 5-10-15 years (temperature/intensity, duration and frequency of rainfall)?
- What weather threat poses the greatest risk to you as a farmer?

2. **Effects on the land and agricultural activities:** ask people to list the effects/impact that these have on the region and on their activities

- Have those changes impacted your farming activities? How much? For example, detail crop loss etc.

3. **Adaptation mechanisms/coping strategies:** ask people to explain how they are coping with these threats

- How have you adapted/What are your coping strategies?

Table 4. Questions and prompts for discussion for the Focus Group Discussion

Baseline	Openness/interest/buy-in	What else?
Awareness of climate change/adaptation measures [Summarise outcomes from warm-up exercise].	What would it be the top priority support that would help you in overcoming those challenges? For example, irrigation, processing etc.	
Current agricultural practises What crops do you currently grow? Who (men or women) is primarily responsible for cultivating these crops? How do you meet the water needs of your crops? Do you harvest rainwater?	Would you be open to adopt new crops that are more resilient to climate and weather changes? Would you be open to [new resilient practises] and growing	Are there any other crops you are interested in growing? Why?

What type of irrigation systems do you use? Do you plant trees to feed your animals (for example, goats)?	cassava and beans? [show image of agricultural interventions]	
Income from agriculture		
Do you sell your crops? Do you do bookkeeping? To specify: - crop farming (specify crops?) - beekeeping - poultry	Would you consider joining an association or cooperative that include refugees and host community members and that will allow you to increase your agricultural income and productivity?	What else do you believe you need to make a sufficient living from farming?
Perceptions of current agricultural practises		
Are there any changes in your farming practises that have been or are being made in the area within past years? Do any of these practises have negative consequences for you or your neighbours? (for example, competition over water resources)		
Income generating activities		
Are you currently involved in other related income generating activities? Where do you do these at? What income you generate from these activities? Where do you sell these products?	Would you be interested in earning income through other activities (bee-keeping, mushrooms, etc.)? [show image of income generating activities] What might incentivise you to do so?	How could the project support you in/encourage you to participate in these activities?
Existing local capacity/initiatives		
Are there any forest management groups in the community? Have you engaged in forest management committees? If not, have you heard of them?	What else would you need to support your forestry/agriculture initiatives? Would existing coop/initiatives be interested in participating in this project? What motivations would they have?	How else do you think the project can benefit your community with regards to agriculture/forestry?

Have you participated in or do you know of any past forestry initiatives in the area?	<p>Would you be interested in participating in community-based forestry? [use image of forestry intervention]</p> <p>What has your experience been with past initiatives? What worked? Did you adopt new practises/changed something?</p>	
Existing cooperatives and associations		
<p>Are there any current cooperatives, associations, etc. that are involved in agriculture? Are you part of any of these cooperative or farmers association? What are the benefits of participating in such coop?</p>	<p>Would you be interested in participating in a cooperative that manages the forest around your village?</p> <p>If yes, what responsibilities would you have?</p> <p>How would you feel about collaborating with refugees in managing this cooperative?</p>	
Household energy needs		
<p>What fuels do you use for household energy? What do you cook with? What do you light your home with? How much time do you spend on firewood collection? How much do you spend on fuel each month? Did it change over the last year? Can you estimate your fuelwood consumption per month?</p>	Are you aware of the negative impacts of firewood collection?	
Agro-processing		
<p>Where do agro-processing activities take place in your community? How far is it from where you cultivate/live?</p> <p>What is the benefit of doing it?</p>	What would you need to process your crops? [show processing picture]	

Men's discussion notes:

- Participants: Leader of gp, VSLA gp chairperson, Env conservation in village, Chairman of village. Acting executive, farmers
- Aim of meeting, opinions on interventions, time, discussion points, possible solutions
- Ask permission on notes, photos,
- Changes in weather conditions 5–10 years ago? Rain? Dry? 1 man experienced rainfall unexpected, can come early or late. Rain coming late, longer dry season. Rainy season started in Aug, not Sept [some rains in dry]. In 2017, rainfall was very heavy compared to previous year. Temp increased – has been very hot.
- How long been farming? 30 years. 76 years! In general, farming since they were young. 20 years ago — how was climate?
- Rainfall variability effects? Heavy rainfall — soil erosion. Sometimes benefits/sometimes drawbacks.

- Some crops cannot sustain heavy rain. Beans, maize, groundnuts are destroyed. How much lost? Crops in valleys (gulleys) get lost, but along the contours they were OK
 - Benefits: cassava and banana if there are heavy rains they grow well.
 - Changed what they are growing with weather? From heavy rains — now more cultivation along the contours of the hillside, but same crops.
 - Change from local seeds to drought resistant seeds. From shops in Kibondo
 - In dry season: changed planting dates (late rain, late plant) or move to the valley along the rivers
 - Any information from weather stations? (for example, WFP support). Only from newspapers and radio — also from local experience.
 - Was there a time when the dry was much longer than normal? In 1974! Also 2016. Lost crops in drought
 - What is top priority in drought or heavy rains? Help from govt when crops cannot grow for example, food aid
 - Would like to see reforestation to prevent erosion and temper weather
 - What crops grow now: cow peas, maize, cassava, groundnuts, white millet, and beans
 - Some for sale (cassava, ground nuts, maize and beans if surplus), some for home consumption.
 - M&W both cultivating. Any differentiation? No
 - Any seeds or tools can't get hold of? Mostly in Kibondo mkt. for example, onion seeds from mkt
 - Veg grown: onion/cabbage/tomato/amaranthus/spinach/cow peas/pumpkin leaves/carrot
 - How to get water from crops – get water from rivers. Changes in river flow? Yes, dry season low, but rainy is high (3x rivers Biturana river, Nyampengere, Ruvunagura)
 - Negative effects of river cultivation is that some areas of river will get dry. Share with other villages downstream (also there are villages upstream)
 - Are aware that they should pull back from river (based on own experience).
 - Use pesticides/fertilisers? Yes, use on crops, but does not go in water
 - Income from crops — is it enough or are there other income activities? For example, livestock? Is not enough. Sometimes do casual labour — construction/small business
 - No book-keeping.
 - Sell crops in Kibondo town market
 - Used to sell to Nduta CM? No, was too far. Only sell in Kibondo town and village market
 - Goats — can live well here, could that be an income source? Would like to do that
 - How many acres are each cultivating? 1.5 /2/7/1.5/1.5/4/2.5 /4
 - Alternative livelihoods? Bees, mushrooms, poultry, goats? Beekeeping is a good thing but is very far away. (looking for the right trees for traditional hives). Poultry is very food (nearby village is doing it).
 - Irrigation – could it work here? Based on unpredictable rainfall, long dry, irrigation schemes could help. [Not seen examples of irrigation shown in photos]. Solar pump + tank is best
 - How would you protect systems from not being stolen? Communal security
 - Happy to adopt new crops
 - Do they process crops? No, only sell raw. Groundnuts are out of shell. No processing facilities available
 - Any issues bad or good with refugees? Programme of shared resources esp firewood. Refugees come here to collect firewood.
 - From this village to camp is 4 km, so lots of interaction. Villagers gets fined if they employ refugees
 - Apart from other challenges, there are instances of theft, but also positive impacts of refugees being here for example, NGOs in the region (water wells) — should be a sustained impact even when refugees leave
 - Collect firewood from same place as refugees? Yes. Also buy wood? No
 - How has forest changed with refugees? Impact has increased with refugees
 - Awareness trainings from REDESO re planting trees – they have started to plant trees on the shambas (farm). And also sensitise others to do the same. Not monitoring
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- Village forest monitoring plan? They have a committee to manage the forests, helping those that have forest nursery, + sensitise others.
- Village forest land use plan? Yes some places for cultivation, some for livestock (prepared when the village was established). Now come under town land planning
- Interested in tree nursery, planting, monitoring? Yes, and they have started to do this, but need capacity. For example, irrigation, seeds, materials (only have small nurseries here). Need more support on plastic pots for seedlings, more education also needed
- How do you feel about sharing forest with Rs? Will be difficult, but may work if refugees trained on approach. Would it be OK if HCs and Rs work out together how to use land? Would still be difficult — if Rs aren't given alternative source of energy will still come into village. Camp is much bigger than Kibondo popn — an unfair balance?
- Is there local indigenous knowledge on managing trees/forests etc? Yes, they are available to help others learn from their expertise. Have knowledge of native trees that can help.
- Heard of agro-forestry? Yes. Anyone practise it? For example, tree that can feed to livestock? No.
- Part of established farmers group/ cooperative? Not in co-ops, just small groups. Benefits of groups? Tree nursery association, can sell seedlings and get wood for trees. Also in saving association. What purchase with money? Seeds, tools, fertilisers
- Who is in group? All of them? Would a forest management group work? To ensure forest is well conserved. To ensure no fire. Fire break
- Kikundi Cha Tugeze, Biturana association — what does it do? 29 members, savings, loans to each other. Each month save depends on each person. Have share values. If they borrow money they have to pay interest (5%). Some open bank account, but usually money is loaned out right away. Sometimes loans are defaulted on. They have constitution which deal with it. Mixed M&W groups.

Women's discussion notes:

- Introduction of participants: women's' group chairperson, workers from REDESO tree nursery
 - Intro, permissions etc
 - Interested in current ag activities — what crops? Beans, maize, cassava, groundnuts. Veg: amaranthus, African eggplant, Chinese cabbage,
 - Some with men, some alone
 - For food or to sell? Mainly for home, some sell: tomato, onions, cow peas, carrot, green pepper
 - Sell in all markets
 - No bookkeeping
 - How long farming crops — 10 years (born farmers!)
 - Almost same crops
 - Changes in weather — yes, drought in 2016, sun is very strong, make crops dried, getting hotter.
 - Rainy season: used to come on time, sometimes come very late. Intensity decreased, compared to past year
 - How affected what they grow? If rains ends in Jan, maize do not grow. 2016 lost almost all the crops. 2017 lost nothing.
 - How do they water crops? Use bucket to collect water from river. (Cultivate along river)
 - If lost beans, next year don't grow
 - In DRC kitchen garden association — grow vegetables. Taught some of her friends and practise in own farm.
 - Now are preparing big farms
 - Size of farms: 2/6 /8 5 /7 acres. Sell from larger farms. Casual labour (from village) + family
 - Any other income? Small business, also involved in saving and loan association. Use as school fees/farming (fertiliser, seeds, pay casual labour)/goats.
 - Pay out after 9–12 months (must have loans back with interest). DRC support with management of these. Most associations are registered. 20 people per group. ~60 groups in village. Also social fund contribution for emergencies (wedding, funerals). No seed funding. Self-funded. DRC also operate this in R camp
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- On second cycle can seek loan from formal financial services
- Walk for 4+4 hours to get wood, 2–3 times per week
- From October, need lots of wood as it is wet. Yes started to plant trees (griveria, boringa, euc, miyoro, carutuo, acacia) Peter knows...
- Seedlings came from REDESO
- There is Forest Mgt Groups – but not members
- Other activities – mushrooms – just pick in forest. Like beekeeping but cannot afford hives (need to climb trees).
- Walking takes up so much time, stops them earning more.
- Prefer more of the cassava – want to have cassava processing unit. Closest one is too far away. Cassava grown is enough for factory. Average size of land for cassava 1–2 acres
- DC usually has District village extension officer to take records etc. But not for this village (budget). Should have stats we can get
- Drought in 2016, 2013, 2005.
- Is there safety net during drought? Buy food from far away, but very expensive. Skip meals.
- Priority is cassava processing and r/w pumping units (exchange for land along river?)
- 2 prefer poultry keeping. Also irrigation and beekeeping.

Refugee community: 8 participants

Facilitator: E Co./PwC, REDESO/DRC

Translator: DRC

Participants: market vendors leaders, village leader, farmers representatives [separate groups of men and women]. Participants will be adults.

1. Introduction

DRC: to introduce the team

Silvia: to introduce the topics of discussions, time, data use and request permission for quoting and taking pictures.

2. Warm-up exercise – Awareness of climate change and adaptation measures

Aim: to assess understanding of climate change and impacts in the area, validating assumption about the baseline situation (for example, deforestation causes, areas etc.).

Poster divided into three sections:

1. Weather variability: ask people to list the variability in the weather since they moved to the camps (for example, seasonality, droughts or rainfall).

What weather threat poses the greatest risk to you as a farmer/refugee?

2. Effects on the land and agricultural activities: ask people to list the effects/impact that weather conditions have on their activities within the camps

Does weather variability impact your farming activities and your life in the camp? How much? For example, how droughts/floods impacted crop loss etc.

3. Adaptation mechanisms/coping strategies: ask people to explain how they are coping with these threats

How have you adapted/What are your coping strategies?

Table 5. Questions and prompts for discussion for the Focus Group Discussion

Baseline	Openness/interest/buy-in	What else?
Awareness of climate change/adaptation measures Summarise outcomes from warm-up exercise.	What would it be the top priority support that would help you in overcoming those challenges? For example, irrigation	
Current agricultural practises		

What crops do you currently grow in your kitchen garden? Who (men or women) is primarily responsible for cultivating these crops? Are you eating or selling what you produce? Is meat part of your diet? If yes, where do you get it from? How do you meet the water needs of your crops? Do you harvest rainwater? Are there any irrigation systems? Can you get work on farms outside the camps? How much do you earn from it? Are there problems related to it?	Would you be open to [new resilient practises] and growing cassava and beans?	Are there any other crops you are interested in growing? Why?
Concerns		
What are your main concerns related to agriculture?		
Past programming		
Have you been involved in any previous agriculture or drainage/irrigation projects implemented in the camps? What is your perception of these programmes?	Did you benefit from the project? Did you feel it was worth your time?	How could previous projects have been improved?

Women discussion's notes:

- Give intro to FGD, objectives, permissions, ask of group, photos etc
- How long in camp? 1/2/3 years (mostly 3 years)
- Changes in weather over time and how it impacts Rs: some time don't see the rain. Longer period of rain. Sometime don't get long period of rain. If don't get good rain, insects – impact crops (amaranth and beans). Dry season: how is it? It can be long. Rains meant to begin in Jan, delayed until March. Results in water shortages in the camp.
- Amaranth insect can attack plants. Requests medicine for insect?? (pesticide?)
- Difficult to get to water, discuss with Oxfam to increase the amount of water. Ways to get water more easily. Difficult to find water and to carry it – want help to get water in a good way. Need specific material to catch and carry water.
- Effect on daily life? Not easy to get things – want to get tools to survive (kitchen gardens). Want big bucket to get water and to take to gardens. Also fertiliser
- (Will talk more later about needs, now talking about problems. Will talk about seasonality and camp structure, and problems this will lead to).
- Big problem is the change of season – sometimes long period of drought or long period of rain. Here long period of rain (wrt Burundi) – good, but problem is too much rain can destroy crops.
- Oneyear long rain/next year short rain. Crops destroyed in long rains. Fruit (beans) destroyed by powerful rains. If long drought also destroyed. Don't have any way to save crops.

- Who has a kitchen garden? V few – because not enough water. Garden is too dry. Has amaranth garden, but not enough water – use Oxfam water (taps) for domestic then re-use in garden.
- Onions and tomatoes grown in garden
- Share crops with neighbours (trade)? – buy from neighbours.
- Like to grow crops rather than buying from neighbours.
- Want to be able to grow crops under shelter to protect from rain?
- In rainy period many want to work on demo gardens
- Under trees can't farm – if there was a place away from trees near river they would want to farm
- Men and women all cultivate
- Will to grow other crops suitable to climate? If they have facility would like to grow ground nuts, maize, cassava, and amaranth beans
- Any livestock? Yes, they eat it. Used to buy from market, but now closed.
- Sell crops or only grow to eat? Only for eating. If good product then can sell.
- Not easy to get good product – space/water etc
- Not allowed to work outside in farms.
- Willing to collaborate with HC on using land outside camps? Yes.
- Any other concerns with agriculture? No space for food growing. Want to go out of camp
- Trained wrt ag? No
- Some work in REDESO garden
- Aware of any ag training programmes in the camp? No (1 lady was trained by DRC). It was good training. Did not train others, because doesn't have crops to practise on. Willing if they had crops to work on
- Wants to have training organised for them
- Photos – training/water/resilient crops. Reaction: if this can be brought, then it would be welcomed.
- Fuelwood: big problem. Dangerous to go out of camp. Get caught/prison. Want place that is specific for them to collect wood. Or help with more efficient use of wood (or gas stove).
- What type of stoves? Local system – just stones arranged?
- What is effect of cutting trees? They know it's a problem if they cut trees. Houses can be destroyed? If allowed to cut them they can cut?
- How far to travel to get firewood? 5 + 5 hours out and return. Not sure if you will come back. How many times a week? 3–4 trips/week
- Involved in any awareness programme re cutting wood in the forest? No awareness programme. Only in meetings with agencies
- Use wood for other reasons other than cooking? No.
- Reforestation of areas: willing to cooperate with HCs on CBFM? It could be a good solution, if there was training together – if people come from HCs to camp they will friends and they can cooperate. Want to get on with HC
- Market was good to meet with HC.
- What will happen to Rs in 2–3 years' time? Now will CM closed it is harder to get varied diet. Life will get difficult. Used to use bicycle to bring things in and out – now banned. Hard to take people to hospital. Will be v difficult for children – malnutrition. Esp for women to eat enough to feed children. Afraid that they will be forced to repatriate by Tz govt. have no hope that situation will improve – will get more difficult (like in Tabera camp?). Violence? Pushed to go back?
- Any questions? Think that this is a good project, but will it succeed? How will the project be run with the current situation which is hostile to refugees? (Reply: we are trying to find best way to work project, not just in camp but also in HC). Ready to support the project, but problem is that information changes all the time. Not confident in finding answers to problems.
- Again asked for water for supplying gardens.

Men discussion group:

- Give intro to FGD, objectives, permissions, ask of group, photos etc
 - How long in camp? 1–3 years
-

- Like to understand changes in weather conditions: first year short rain, next year no problem. Some year a lot of rains – destroyed many things for example, houses and their contents. In Sep should be raining, but is dry. First time like this? Yes
 - More intense rain? Need to control the heavy rain so doesn't destroy houses or crop
 - Biggest problem – rain or drought? Dry period is v. long. Rain is destroying things (crops/houses). Crops destroyed are: beans/ rice/amaranth/maize. Only cassava can survive heavy rain, but it is not allowed (grown by Tz). With CM closed can't get cassava
 - Rice paddy are around rivers surrounding camp
 - How adapt to heavy rain or long dry? No way to survive. Awaiting help from NGOs. Try to dig channels to take water away
 - Can you change crops or harvest rainwater? No way to change crops.
 - Top priority of things to change? Space is a problem. With the small space they have not allowed to cultivate anything
 - Anyone collecting water from the roofs? Cannot get the space for kits. Anyone in camp doing this? No – problem for all the camp. Don't have enough material to store water.
 - Not enough water – would like to be able to store water.
 - Do you support your wives to do agriculture at the shelters? They help, but don't have good training to do good cultivation. Would like to be sure that the crops won't be destroyed by authorities. Don't have seeds
 - Even around home if you plant cabbage or spinach, will these be destroyed? In the camp this has not happens, but outside the camps Rs crops have been destroyed
 - Have been told that they can't cultivate near the houses, so they don't have KG (only 1 in group of 10). In past they have been given seeds etc, but not now
 - If they had bigger plots, what crops would they grow? Cabbage, tomato, amaranth. For eating or selling – for eating. Do they buy veg from neighbours? No, not available. Used to buy from CM but not now. No money.
 - Any work outside of the camp? Not allowed but [smiles....]
 - If they had KG would it be men or women to look after it? Both together. Divide crops between m&w? No, done together
 - Who decides what crops to grow? Together. But men have final say
 - Any meat – chicken/goats? Difficult to get it from. Favourite meat? Chicken
 - Sometimes get beef, but not easy to find.
 - For those with small KG – where does water come from? Only in wet season. If they got training they could do it in dry season with Oxfam water. Seeds are from DRC.
 - If you had more water, would you do KG? Yes [emphatically]. And the seeds...
 - Would they like to grow more resistant crops? If possible to get malanti(?) would like to grow this
 - Can you ask for sack of bitoji (banana)? Plant resists very well in dry season. Use spill from taps to banana pit. How many have banana? (~half). Not possible to be here in December – think they will not be here in December (rumours). So not worth cultivating.
 - Do they know of GNTZ farm school in Zone 1? One person is in group. Some know it but not participated. Interested in participating in something similar? Experience of it? Has learnt from it, but doesn't have seeds or tools or space.
 - Anyone else involved in ag training? 1 other person also in GNTZ. What did you learn? Has got good knowledge, but not got product.
 - Could be good if they teach to bigger group, then to teach wider group. *[Possibility of sharing tools within camps – sharing scheme?]*
 - Would welcome joint training with HC because help to improve relationship. Could they be taught by the HC, or learn from HC? Yes, info sharing would be good.
 - If the govt can be flexible for joint training, it is a good time to build relationship with HC.
 - We are thinking to support HC + Rs both in camp and outside + joint training. What do they think about this? They feel good about this project. Want to get good relationship with HC. And exchange knowledge.
-

- Any experience of irrigation? Some have experience of irrigation in Burundi. Anyone in the camp with experience of irrigation pipes etc? Yes, some people, but don't have materials.
- Any suggestions for things they would like to see? They say that it is important for project to be in whole of camp and have training. Would like to know when to start? (1–2 years' time).
- In Burundi, is terrain similar? Yes. Did you do farming in hills or swamps (floodplain)? Can't do it in the hills because of the water. Depends on the crops – in Burundi have a lot more water than here, also bi-modal rain. Here, only 1 rains.
- Wood collection: where do they get wood from? Very difficult to find wood. But women have sexual violence, men are killed. This is big problem in the camp. Families go without eating if cannot get wood.
- How far can you go for wood? 6–8 hours. How many times a week? Have to go many times 3–4 trips/week
- Because many problems outside of camp, they cut trees inside of camps which is not allowed. Why are the HCs attacking them? Don't understand, poor relations. It is understandable because HCs need same wood. Some Rs don't eat or don't eat cooked food.
- Zone leader in camp: some refugees (but not all) go to HC to thief. People in HC think all refugees are thieves. Or refugees don't know border of camps – can go into HC land. This has been talked about a lot in meeting with UNHCR. Want special space for HCs for firewood.
- Would they want to be involved in decision making around wood harvesting? Already attended many meetings with HCs, camps, NGOs, govt etc – but not improving. What to do? Need our help to discuss it with govt.
- In your home, who goes to collect the firewood? Men, or men and women. Sometimes it's the women.
- Is it important to protect the forests nearby? Yes, very important. Why? To provide wood, but they need to eat, so it is difficult
- In 2–3 years time what will happen? If continue like this , very difficult. Much sickness. Ask to REDESO help with new project to plant trees to replace trees in camp. REDESO don't have the budget.
- Because there is no wood in the camp, have to go to HCs. Need help with other system of cooking for example, gas
- Any questions for us? Would be better if can work with HC to explain that refugees are human, and not destroy richness of environment. Rs are human. Need to explain to HCs.
- If a child is hungry must wait for food from parents, many time see visitors. Discuss many things, but no change. No other way to cook food. Need other way to cook food. Better to do cook stoves first, then forestry. They would like us to focus on ag + livestock (esp chicken or sheep).

Summary of notes from warm-up exercise:

Weather variability/changes

Different time of rain

Sometimes no rain for long periods during rainy seasons

Increased pest incidence

Dry season can be long, now it can be dry until March

Too much rain on occasions destroys crops, in other occasions it's too little

Unexpected rainfall, earlier or later

In 2017 very heavy rains

2016 drought: lost crops and river dried

1974 very dry year

Effects on land and agricultural activities:

Increased pest problems for amaranth

Too much rain destroys beans

Heavy rain destroyed beans, maize, groundnuts

Heavy rainfall causes erosion but also benefits, for example, cassava and grow well
If rains stops earlier maize doesn't grow

Adaptation mechanisms:

Improved collection of water

More water + means of transporting

Tools, bucket fertiliser

Grow trees (host community group)

None: waiting help from NGO (refugee)

Dig drainage channels to protect crops beans, collect water

Now cultivating along contour (previously up+down hill)

Now using drought resistant seeds

Id dry, move to river alleys

Changed planting dates

2.2. Community consultations on 7–11 September 2020

Perception of project and activities

By and large, both refugees and host communities confirmed the relevance and importance of the project and its activities. The project was considered timely as both refugees and host are experiencing challenges related to environmental degradation, mostly related to deforestation and water availability and quality. Many expressed being excited about the project intending to plant trees. Refugees appreciated that the project will be implemented also in the host communities as they value this relationship and realize there are some tensions over the shared natural resources.



Figure 6. Consultations with community in Kumuhasha Kibondo District



Figure 7. Consultations with women in Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu District

Women in the host communities were particularly supportive of the activities aimed at strengthening savings associations. Many of the women, among both populations, expressed interest in the activities aimed at supporting sustainable/alternative livelihoods and many were enthusiastic about the idea of mushroom farming and beekeeping.

In the host community, activities related to sustainable agriculture were found important as it will help increase productivity on the small plots of land they are currently cultivating. Furthermore, the issue of supporting irrigation and water distribution was mentioned as a good initiative several times as was the need to support marketing of agriculture products.

Concerns expressed about the project by refugees often related to inclusion and participation. Many of the refugee focus groups with women and also the youth in Nyarugusu expressed concern on being able to participate in the project activities. Likewise, some of the older refugees indicated worry about not being able to participate in all project activities and noted that specific provisions should be made to include the elderly and Persons with Special Needs.

In view of the ongoing repatriation activities, some of the refugees, particularly in Mtendeli and Nduta camps, worried whether the project would start before some of them would be repatriated. On the other side of the coin, host communities in the nearby villages asked whether the project would still be implemented even if the refugees would be repatriated in large numbers. The repatriation policy in Tanzania, however, remains voluntary. The project structure and objectives aim to increase the resilience of the Kigoma landscape for it to continue to provide the ecosystems services and livelihoods for its residents.

Some of the refugees raised the issue of existing restrictions on livelihoods activities in the camps and said they worried about not being able to participate in livelihoods activities. Refugee men in Nduta remarked that even in case they would not be allowed to practice beekeeping or mushroom farming they would still be interested in acquiring the skills, which would be useful to them in case of repatriation. The host communities expressed concerns about possible theft of beehives and the fact that bushfire may threaten beekeeping activities the project seeks to support.

Another commonly noted concern, by both refugees and host communities, is the issue of having alternative energy sources for cooking as planting trees only is not going to solve the issue of energy demands. Some of the focus groups, for example the youth in Nyarugusu, explained that the project may not be able to help address the issue of fuelwood as tree planting in the host community would still perpetuate the situation of refugees having to exit the camp and pay for fuelwood. It was noted during some of the focus group discussions that even if host communities allow refugees to collect firewood on their land, informal payments are often demanded by the Mgambo (community police in the host communities) and the Sungu-Sungu (community police in the camps) – because of illegal movements by the refugees outside the camp boundaries.

Some of the host community members felt that the conservation efforts they are undertaking are mostly benefiting the refugee population. This was most strongly noticed in Kumuhasha near Nduta, where the community is protecting the Nyangwa river water source which also services the refugee population. In response, the design of the projects is such that host communities will benefit substantially from environmental conservation, including through the focus on livelihoods support. Also, the comprehensive approach targeting both communities, the benefit sharing arrangements planned, and the peaceful coexistence mechanisms will improve dialogue and mitigate existing and possible future tensions.

Savings Associations

The project foresees an important role for savings associations in delivering agriculture inputs in order to ensure sustainability beyond the project duration. The consultations were used to seek confirmation whether this delivery model could work and to assess the levels of participation and functionality of the savings groups.

Generally, the feedback received indicates that savings associations, in the project areas play an important role in community access to finance, particularly in a setting where few have other means to access formal finance. Groups indicated their support for strengthening savings associations.

Concerns raised, were mostly related to inclusion in the project activities for those who are not members of a savings association, particularly those who may not have the means to join one. In the implementation of the project, ways to maximize participation, such as waiver of fees in the first year or other mechanisms to lower barriers to entry would be explored.

During the focus group discussions there were notable variations in the level of participation and the financial contributions & gains obtained from the savings associations. In the host communities, the many respondents indicated to be members of one of the numerous savings associations. Particularly women appeared to be well represented in these groups. Amounts obtained through these savings groups in some cases are quite substantial with women indicating to have received amounts of up to TZs 800,000. The finances obtained through the savings associations are frequently spent on expenses such as school fees, household expenditures, small business enterprises and agriculture inputs.

Host community – refugee relations

In first instances, both refugees and host communities generally remarked that relations between the communities are good. The peaceful coexistence meetings facilitated by UNHCR and partners 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. One being highlighted by women in Nduta 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. It was generally felt that the intervals at which the meetings are being held is too long. Other suggestions that emerged from the consultations to improve the functioning of the peaceful coexistence meetings were to make the meetings more inclusive (now often only community leaders get a chance to participate); have the meetings alternating in the camps and host community villages (now they only take place in the camps); and ensure equal numbers and level of capacity from both communities (it was mentioned that sometime participants numbers are unequal and in some cases one of the communities had received more training and was therefore better equipped during this meetings).

When probed about refugee host community relations some issues were frequently mentioned that are causing or have caused conflict in the past. These include:

From the refugees' perspective:

- GBV incidences related to the collection of firewood outside the camps
- Conflicts arising after harvesting on agriculture land outside of the camps, when Tanzanians claim (parts of) the produce not respecting earlier verbal agreements

From the host communities' perspective:

- GBV incidences believed to have been committed by refugees
- Conflicts related to agriculture production by refugees particularly along water sources , where they are cultivating on plots belonging to host community members.
- Pollution of water sources
- Damage to agriculture fields by refugees looking for fuelwood
- Theft of or damage to/destruction of beehives by refugees using the materials for other uses

In Kalimungoma village near Nyarugusu camp, most of the negative connotations seem to exist towards Burundian refugees. The relationship with the Congolese population appears to be more harmonious, possibly due to the fact they have been co-existing for a relatively long period.

Women's Perspectives

In women only focus groups, additional questions were posed to assess women's ability to participate in and benefit from project activities and to assess intra-household dynamics. Besides GBV

incidences, in many cases related to fuelwood collection, women noted the existence of some cases of inter-partner violence. Conflicts occasionally occur between husbands and wives on how household money is being spent. Refugee women in Mtendeli, remarked on the impact of life skills trainings the community, both men and women, had received through the International Rescue Committee (IRC), stating that this improved women's position in the household and decision-making power. It was felt these types of trainings could improve women's participation and decision-making in the project.

In a number of the group discussions, women expressed their particular enthusiasm for mushroom farming. When probed they said beekeeping is considered an activity to be more likely undertaken by men.

Ground-truthing and Validation of Project Design

Village Land-use Planning Processes

In all three districts, a number of land use plans have already been elaborated which are in various stages of completing the 6 step process (CCROs have not been issued for all villages that have conducted a land use planning exercise). The table below provides an overview as provided by government staff participating in the consultation mission, of the villages within the project zone which have started their land use plans.

Kasulu District		Kibondo District		Kakonko District	
VLUP	Not yet	VLUP	Not yet	VLUP	Not yet
Kalimungoma	Nyarugusu	Kumushasha	Rushoko	Kazilamihunda	Kasanda
Mvugwe	Mwali	Kumbanga	Biturana		Kewe
Kumkambati	Nyamidaho	Maloregura			Juhudi
Kumtunda	Nyawliwa	Kigendeka			Kabingo
	Makere				Kiyobera
					Kiziguzigu
					Nkuba

The land use planning exercises are generally undertaken by District government staff, Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) and staff from the Director of Land Use Planning Office. The participatory exercise normally takes between 10 to 15 days, in some cases up to 20 days, to complete. Some of the VLUP have been supported by Enabel through their natural resources project and Concern World Wide. The villages for which land use planning is undertaken have created village environmental management committees. Environmental management committees also exist at ward and District level, the latter chaired by the District Commissioner.

District authorities will lead the implementation of the land use planning activities of the project, whereby ongoing processes and land use planning schedules should be followed and strengthened. As a number of villages already have their land use plans in place, it is suggested the project extends support not only to the development of new land use plans but will also support the finalization and enforcement of land use plans already in existence. District government officials who were part of the consultation team noted the lack of capacities of the District Environmental Management Committees in extending support to the ward and village environmental management committees. Host communities where land use plans are in place, Kalimungoma and Kumushasha, indicated that enforcement of the plans presents a challenge. The village level environmental committees lack the capacities to raise awareness among community members and do not have the ability to enforce village bylaws. The project will therefore support the capacity development of village, ward and district level environmental management committees.

While there appeared to be a relatively good understanding of the need for environmental conservation and the importance of land use planning, it should be noted that many of the host community respondents were village leaders and/or representatives from the village environmental committees and may therefore may already have a better understanding and appreciation of these issues. The need to step up environmental education and outreach was highlighted by government officials, including by the Assistant Regional Administrative Secretary and this advice has been reflected in the project design.

One of the challenges related to community land use planning and enforcement is the inclusion of agro-pastoral communities such as the Sukuma community, who are generally not part of the community planning and awareness raising processes due to their transient lifestyle. The project community engagement strategy will therefore specifically target Sukuma communities in community consultation processes and awareness raising activities, ensuring their participation in the Land Use Planning process.

Forest Resources

Deforestation is commonly observed and widespread, with some of the project target areas being more affected than others. Clearing of trees for agriculture land conversion and cutting trees for fuelwood or charcoal production are leading causes of deforestation. Deforestation was highlighted as a major environmental issue by all the groups in the host communities, both on village land, including village forest reserves, general land, and, in the case of Kasulu District, in national forest reserves. Cutting of trees appears to occur in greatest numbers during the dry season (roughly between June and September/October) when the wood is starting to lose its moisture and communities prepare fuelwood reserves ahead of the wet season or commence clearing land for cultivation.

In Nyarugusu camp, the longest established camp of the three, deforestation appears to be an acute problem, with respondents indicating severe deforestation on zones 7, 8, 11, 13, 14 (see annex 1 camp maps). Youth in Nyarugusu mentioned that residents of zone 11 would sometimes call themselves “the desert people” due to the extensive deforestation in that area. Nduta has certain areas that are particularly deforested, including zones 6, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, where refugees indicated that they would benefit from replanting activities. There was also an observed need to replant along the river Nyangwa.

Compared to the other camps, Mtendeli seems to experience relatively few problems with deforestation. When asked there were no zones to be considered gravely deforested. There appears to have been substantial reforestation in the camp though in some areas the trees have not yet matured.

The need to have more nurseries was highlighted by communities and District officials alike. Currently, TFS has no nurseries in the project target Districts and they receive their seedlings from a nursery in Buhigwe District. Host communities also expressed interest in establishing tree nurseries and, in some cases, mentioned the wish to include fruit trees. Ongoing tree planting activities in the host communities includes tree planting along river sources. Furthermore, some private woodlots have been established by individuals, mostly for timber production. TFS provides supports (provision of seeds and extension support) to those wanting to establish woodlots.

In the camps, tree planting activities were noted, currently supported by REDESO and previously by CEMDO in Nyarugusu camp. In Nyarugusu, the youth brought up the issue of ownership of the trees planted, especially in communal areas, such as alongside the road. It was noted that after the trees were planted last year, with support from CEMDO, no-one took responsibility of watering the trees planted. This was felt could be prevented with better coordination and promoting greater ownership among the refugees for taking care of the trees.

The project activity to introduce shared woodlots between refugees and hosts was found by both communities to be an interesting idea. Main concerns voiced related to having clear and jointly agreed upon arrangements for responsibility and benefit sharing. Also, the locations of where these woodlots could be established raise some questions especially in the host communities as land would need to be available for that activity. Currently, most woodlots in the area are privately owned lots for timber production. During the consultations, there were no examples observed of communal/shared woodlots.

Though not currently considered part of the project target area, the three National Reserves in the Kasulu District have been greatly impacted by deforestation as was highlighted by both communities and government officials. This is considered a major source of concern. Host communities and district officials confirmed there is substantial agriculture activity ongoing in the national reserve areas, where soils are fertile. In many instances, land is cleared and cultivated for a few years, after which the soil fertility diminishes, and the land is abandoned. In Kalimungoma in Kasulu District, respondents also mentioned deforestation linked to the lime industry, where lime stones are excavated illegally by community members and fuelwood is required to produce lime powder, which is subsequently sold to the lime industry.

The three national forest reserves in Kasulu District are North Makere (71,000 ha), South Makere (65,000 ha) and Mukuti (49,000 ha). The Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) has the mandate to protect the national forest reserves, as well as the forested areas on general land. The vastness of the reserve areas and the limited manpower and mobility constrain protection efforts. Establishment of Mtabila (closed in 2012) and Nyarugusu Refugee camps have been blamed to accelerate forest degradation and deforestation of the reserve due to exploitation of fuelwood and illegal cultivation. Other national forest areas of concern that could be considered for additional forest protection areas under the proposed GCF project include Buyungu Forest Reserve in Kakonko District, close to Mtendeli camp, and Mwale Forest Reserve in Kibondo.

In addition to deforestation in national reserves, severe degradation has been noted in community/village land forests in areas in the vicinity of the refugee camps. In Kakonko District this includes Karago forest reserve near Mtendeli refugee camp. In Kibondo District this comprises Nengo, Nyamabuye and Midugo forests reserves.

Considering the additional pressure on natural resources due to refugee presence, the complex host community/refugee dynamics and political importance given to preserve and protect national forest reserves, the project has included some activities targeting the national forest reserves, particularly North and South Makere and Buyungu forest at Kakonko and the village land forest reserves in the immediate vicinity of the refugee camps.

Monitoring activities that have been included are development of management plans, setting clear boundaries, enhanced patrolling to avoid further deforestation and stimulate natural regeneration, reforestation, including around the forest reserves, and environmental education and awareness raising. Due to conditions of the terrain and infrastructure and the vastness of the areas to be monitored, the project will introduce drones to enhance monitoring. This could build on ongoing experiences in wildlife monitoring.

Manmade forest fires are common and widespread in the project target areas and beyond. The three main reasons cited for forest fires are:

- regeneration of pasture for grazing
 - land clearing for agriculture use
 - drying of wood for firewood
 - cultural reasons – testing life longevity
-

Other reasons mentioned were the presence of snakes (cobras) and tse tse flies in the forested areas. Several times reference was made to a local believe that “when a man set a fire that will go far and high, he shall live a long life.”

Forest fires are common on village land, including village forest reserves, forested areas on general land and in the national forest reserves. Early burning is often observed at the start of the dry season, often done by pastoralists to stimulate regeneration. Throughout the project area, agro-pastoralist communities, mostly from the Sukuma people, can be found. As they move with their herds of cattle, 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. Strengthening of the village environmental management committees as well as including the Sukuma and other pastoral people in education and awareness dialogues will be done to better enforcement of protection of village forest lands and national reserves. Additionally, fire breaks will be established by TFS in the project afforested area and TFS patrol teams will receive training on fire management and fire gear equipment.

Water Resources

The most important river in the project area is the Malagarasi river which discharges water in Lake Tanganyika. Water pollution in the project target area is mostly related to siltation due to agriculture activities. This in combination with relatively steep riverbanks and sedimentary rocks lead to high risk of erosion and sediment transported by water. For the Malagarasi river, pollution levels vary whereby several swampy areas filter the water. According to the Lake Tanganyika Water Basin Board, sedimentation into Lake Tanganyika from river Malagarasi is minimal as most sediment is deposited in the swamps. The option of creating man-made swamp areas to filter rivers and reduce sediments was highlighted by the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board as a possible future intervention.

In all host community villages, respondents indicated that they have taken considerable efforts in protecting their main water source. This consists mostly of planting trees and conservation efforts near the water source as well as prohibiting agriculture activities along the riverbed, respecting the 60 meter buffer zone indicated in the Tanzania water use policy and enforced by Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board and confirmed in the village environmental bylaws. In reality, enforcement of these village bylaws by the village environmental committees seems a challenge as there is some agriculture activity taking place along the rivers.

Host community in Kumuhasha near Nduta camp expressed concern about the shared water of the Nyangwa river which source is within the village and supplies water to the camp. It was felt that the community has taken considerable efforts in protecting their water source, but benefits were accrued mostly by the refugees. Water points in the village are supplied by other water sources through a gravity system. There are no water supply projects for the village for the Nyangwa river. An assessment mission conducted in July 2020 by UNHCR, Kibondo district council, village representatives and the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board included a transect walk which revealed both community conservation efforts and extensive agriculture activity along the riverbeds. These findings corroborate the observations as shared by the community.

Agriculture activities along the river are undertaken by Burundian refugees on land leased/through use agreement belonging to Tanzanians. This situation has contributed to tension 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. To help address this issue and other water management and conservation matters, an integrated water management system and practicing co-management approaches is recommended. One element of this may be the establishment of a water users association, working closely with the village environmental management committee.

In Kalimongoma, near Nyarugusu camp, conflict was noted around the water quality of the Makere river, one of the tributaries of the Malagarasi river, with the host community indicating that refugees are polluting the water upstream, using the river for bathing and washing clothes. The Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board confirmed that the Makere river is highly impacted by human activities. The host communities previously used the river for drinking water but stopped after refugees started using the river. The pollution of the river and refugee presence was said to have contributed to increased cases of urinary tract infections and cholera. Efforts have been made to protect the Makere river water source. Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board has supported the establishment of a water users association (WUA), working with REDESO. However, additional support to this and other WUAs is required and the project will provide additional support to WUAs in the project areas.

Floods and Erosion

When discussing with communities about flood incidences there appeared to be some mixing between reporting on river flooding and storm water incidences. Both hazards are occurring in the three Districts, mainly during the wet months of March, April and May.

The topographic features of the refugee camps limits occurrence of floods in these areas but accelerates storm water, resulting in the formation of gullies in the camps. Storm water occurs temporary due to heavy rainfall, but generally subsides quickly once the rains cease. It was reported that during some of the storm water incidences houses and infrastructure (roads) have been destroyed. Storm water and related gully erosion is most common in areas experiencing substantial deforestation. Floods are occurring with some regularity in some of the areas surrounding the refugee camps, particularly in lower geographical areas close to rivers and water sources.

In Nyarugusu zones 6 and 11 were indicated to be storm water prone, due to little tree cover, other at risk zones are 2, 4, 8, 9 and 12. Refugee men in Nduta noted rising water tables in zones 10, 15 and 16 creating muddy areas. Storm water prone areas in Nduta were noted to be zones 8, 16 and 18. In Mtendeli gully erosion was noted in zones F, G, H and I, causing some of the households to relocate from those areas (Annex 1 illustrates maps with zones indicated).

Government Feedback and Engagement

District Commissioners from the three concerned Districts noted that refugee presence has increased pressure on and competition over natural resources, and therefore welcomed the initiative and activities foreseen under the GCF project. While the needs of refugees for for example fuelwood were acknowledged, arguments were made to ensure that local communities are benefitting from refugee presence. Protection of National Forest Reserves (Kasulu) and community/village reserves (Kibondo and Kakonko) was also highlighted. It was mentioned that internal District budget allocations for environmental management and conservations are insufficient and additional efforts are needed.

Other points raised by the District Commissioners included:

- importance of using trustworthy and reliable data;
- ensure collaboration with district technical staff;
- need for the project to consider future population growth;
- support to agriculture activities is highly relevant as this is the main livelihood of the population.

In Kigoma, the mission discussed the proposed project with the Regional Administrative Secretary, Mr Mchatta and Assistant RAS, Dr Makota. Following the briefing the RAS suggested that the GCF project staff could be housed at the regional offices. This suggestion is welcomed by UNEP and UNHCR and practical implications of this type of arrangement will be explored. A further suggestion made by the RAS related to linking the project, if approved, to the UN supported Kigoma Joint Programme which was also well received and in line with the One UN area-based approach in Kigoma supported by UNHCR. The Assistant RAS emphasized the importance of stepping up environmental education and awareness raising among the different communities in the refugee hosting areas.

The proposed project directly responds to some acute environmental concerns voiced regularly by the national and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). As was highlighted in several exchanges during the mission, there is need for UNHCR and humanitarian partners to continue and step up its efforts to address challenges related to fuelwood and cooking energy challenges. However, it appeared well understood by the LGAs that the proposed project, due to its particular financing requirements, cannot address fuelwood issues directly and the project's activities such as re/afforestation and conservation efforts were well received by District and Regional Authorities.

3. Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan

3.1. Objectives

Engaging all relevant stakeholders early on in the Land Use Planning Processes is essential to all the project outputs. As part of the overall ESMS the project stakeholder engagement plan will apply to all project activities. Additionally, stakeholders of the proposed project and all parties are expected to adhere to it as they execute and/or implement the project activities.

The main objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) are:

- To identify all stakeholders involved directly or indirectly in the project as well as the nature and extent of their interests and influence;
- To identify relationships for effective information sharing and communication between stakeholders as well as ways to consult them in a meaningful manner throughout the implementation of the project; and
- To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations and feedback.
- To develop a platform for stakeholders to raise their concerns and submit their opinions.
- To create a framework for complaints and grievance management.
- To create opportunities for information sharing, especially with regards to cross-cutting issues.
- To create a mechanism for providing feedback to stakeholders.
- To promote the social and gender dimensions of the project as outlined in the Gender Action Plan and Assessment.
- To ensure meaningful and effective consultation in consideration of expectations and concerns of the different stakeholders of the project.
- Both the feasibility study and the Gender Assessment and Action Plan inform the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and elaborate on the interaction and expectations from the different entities during the implementation phase. Activities include the following:
 - Mobilisation benefiting communities for project start and implementation (information, awareness raising)
 - Identification of critical issues (i.e. proper involvement of vulnerable groups, mitigation of potential conflicts related to project delivery)
 - Grievance management
 - Implementation phase related supervision and monitoring
 - Implementation of the Gender Action Plan in line with Gender Assessment.

3.2. Stakeholder analysis

This Stakeholder Analysis Matrix lists the different stakeholders operating in the project area who will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. Table 3 shows what these stakeholders have articulated as important to them during project design consultations and describes how each group will engaged. It serves as a management tool in the activity design.

Table 3. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Nature and extent of interest	Nature and extent of influence	Role in the project
Smallholder farmers living in villages surrounding the camps	Farmers living in the villages adjacent to the camps, engaged primarily in rain-fed agriculture. Impacted by the establishment of refugee camps and vulnerable to climate change.	From the consultations, farmers have showed a great interest in obtaining access to technologies and practices that may alleviate the consequences of climate change. In addition, they have shown interest for accessing opportunities that support them in agricultural activities and diversifying their livelihoods.	Cooperation and participation in implementation. The beneficiaries will have a direct role in the implementation of the activities (e.g. C-LUP) and in the selection of activities planned under the project, such as beekeeping.	Direct beneficiaries. Participation in developing interventions, based on the project's list of activities.
Displaced populations	Refugees living in refugee camps with limited livelihood opportunities are vulnerable to climate change impact.	Expressed interest in the project during consultations for the feasibility study and community consultations.	Limited influence on the selection of livelihoods activities, but active participation in design of flood and erosion control and green measures in the camps is foreseen in	Direct beneficiaries. Participation in developing interventions, based on the project's list of activities.
District Council authorities	Elected organs of the local administration. Their mandate is related to the socio-economic development of the district and they are responsible for education, agriculture and livestock, natural resource management, environmental control and enforcement of regulations.	District authorities have provided information for development of the feasibility study, and their priorities and needs have been considered in the project design. District authorities were directly involved in the undertaking the community consultations. Strong awareness of and interest in environmental issues affecting the refugee hosting areas	District councils' staff will have direct influence on the development and implementation of the project activities under their jurisdiction	District council staff will be directly involved in receiving capacity building and in delivering technical assistance to communities. Direct implementation role in selected activities including C-LUP and management of village land forest reserves. Accordingly, three district-level project officers, one per district, have been included as part of the project staff.
Ministry of Home Affairs (Refugee Service Department)	Mandated government authority for camp and refugee management	Strong interest shown during consultation meetings. Concerns related to policy	Strong influence and oversight role on all activities in the camps and/or	Involved in overseeing and supervising livelihood diversification and environmental

		restrictions have been addressed in the revised version of the project	involving refugees	activities (flood and erosion control and green measures) in the camps
Village Councils	The executive organ of the Village Assembly. Its role involves planning and coordinating activities, providing assistance and advice to the villagers engaged in various activities, and encouraging village residents to undertake and participate in communal enterprises	Representatives of the local village councils were involved in the focus group discussions and influenced the design of the project by stating their needs and priorities	Village councils have direct influence over the allocation of funds at village level and they support district council staff and extension officers in the delivery of training activities	They will be directly involved in the decision-making for the village land use planning processes, and indirectly in supporting the saving associations and the delivery of extension services
Village Saving Associations	Savings Associations operate with a membership structure, which requires members to make a small initial financial contribution to the savings association account to demonstrate commitment.	Some members of SAs were consulted for the feasibility study. They expressed interest in being involved in the project. Their direct interest will be in receiving (reimbursable) cash grants to purchase equipment.	SAs will have decision-making power over disbursing funds at the village level.	Used by members of savings associations to access equipment for specific resilient activities outlined by the land use plan
Tanzania Forest Service agency	Executive Agency under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism TFS has the mandate for the management of national forest reserves (natural and plantations), bee reserves and forest and bee resources on general lands.	Has expressed direct interest to be involved during the feasibility study	Direct influence through its technical expertise and linkages with beekeeper's cooperative	Service contract for village land afforestation, and indirectly involved in other activities such as community-based forestry management and beekeeping through supervision and technical assistance Support in designing benefit sharing mechanisms for forest and non-forest products.
Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board	Under the Minister of Water. Responsibilities include water allocation; measurement (water quantity	Has expressed interest in getting involved in the project during consultations conducted for the feasibility study,	Strong influence as it has the power to issue water extraction permits	Issue permits when needed, provide technical support during the hydrological survey planned under the

	and quality measurements and water balance assessments); protection of water sources, both surface and ground water, from human activity.	either through direct implementation or through collaboration on project activities that are contributing to the execution LTBWB mandate.		project, support COWSO
Community Owned Water Supply Organisations (COWSO) and irrigation schemes	In rural areas, water supply and sanitation services are provided by Community Owned Water Supply Organisations (COWSO), who have the responsibility for sustaining rural water supply services on behalf of their members.	n/a	COWSO may influence the decisions about locations and management of proposed irrigation systems for nurseries. Irrigation schemes will benefit from technical support on smart water use.	To be consulted in the project inception phase to explore potential involvement/support.
President's Office – Regional Administration & Local Government	Responsible for administrative interface between ministries and local government authorities, supporting district authorities in service delivery	Consultations have been limited to date, as the interface has been more at the district level but coordination and reporting will be important during the implementation phase. Regional level authorities were met during the community consultation in September 2020.	Influence in enforcing standards and supporting district authorities	Coordination of activities, linking to district technical officers in areas of environment, agriculture, forestry, and health.
National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)	Responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental laws and regulations in Tanzania	During consultations held in September and October 2021 the Vice President Office of Tanzania expressed the critical importance of NEMC role in the project. NEMC representative also expressed the relevance of their engagement in the project for quality assurance and compliance.	Influence in enforcing environmental standards and regulations in Tanzania.	Ensures project compliance with relevant environmental standards. Provides technical advisory and compliance guidance on all environmental aspects of the project. Participates in the PSC.

3.2.1. Stakeholder involvement in project management

As described in the Funding Proposal, Vice President's Office (VPO), UNHCR and UNEP will work closely with government agencies including the Ministry of Home Affairs, President's Office Regional and Local Government Authorities, LGAs and authorities, other UN agencies, and affected communities to deliver the project activities. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) formed at the inception of the project will be composed of the PMU, representatives from 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 community representatives and refugee leaders. The PSC will be co-chaired by the Vice President's Office and UNEP. The Project Management Unit will serve as the secretariat and coordinate the meetings, with each represented group nominating a suitably qualified individual.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be hired by VPO for the duration of the project and it will include a Project Manager, Agriculture & Livelihood Officer, Land Use Planner expert /Chief Technical Advisor, M&E Officer, M&E, Safeguards and Gender Officer, Finance and Procurement Officers, . PMU will also be support by two part-time international consultants: a Social & Environmental Safeguards expert and an M & E expert. The operational team will be based in Kigoma region whilst some positions will be based in Dodoma for administrative and policy work. PMU will coordinate closely with UNHCR co-funded project staff which includes 10-25% time of a Programme Associate, Programme Officer, Senior Programme Officer, Senior Development Officer , Senior Supply Officer and Associate Supply Officer.

3.2.2. Stakeholder involvement during implementation

The project's implementation structure will seek to engage closely with government bodies operating in the region, with teams as much as possible embedded in government structures. The project will promote a central role for LGAs in project implementation, complemented by technical expertise as required – either through individual consultants or other partners organizations. LGAs have been involved in various rounds of consultations for the design and validation of this project and it is crucial to for them to play a central implementing role to ensure continuity in the project delivery and long-term sustainability.

LGAs exist for the purpose of consolidating local services and empowering the people to participate in social and economic development. LGAs have the power to levy taxes, fees and charges; however the majority of local authority revenue comes in the form of sector-specific conditional transfers from central government by the Ministry of 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 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 which fall under the 1999 Village Land Act. National Forest Reserves and forested areas on general land fall under the jurisdiction of the TFS. District councils are mandated to provide extension services in the form of technical advice and District councils, under the supervision of the District Executive Directors, are mandated to provide extension services in the form of technical advice and support for local communities (wards and villages). District sector specialists play a key role supporting various activities which link with the project's proposed interventions. These includes leading land use planning processes, working with representatives from the Ministry of Lands and

Human Settlements; supporting community land and natural resources management (including village forest reserves); providing agriculture extension services, etc.

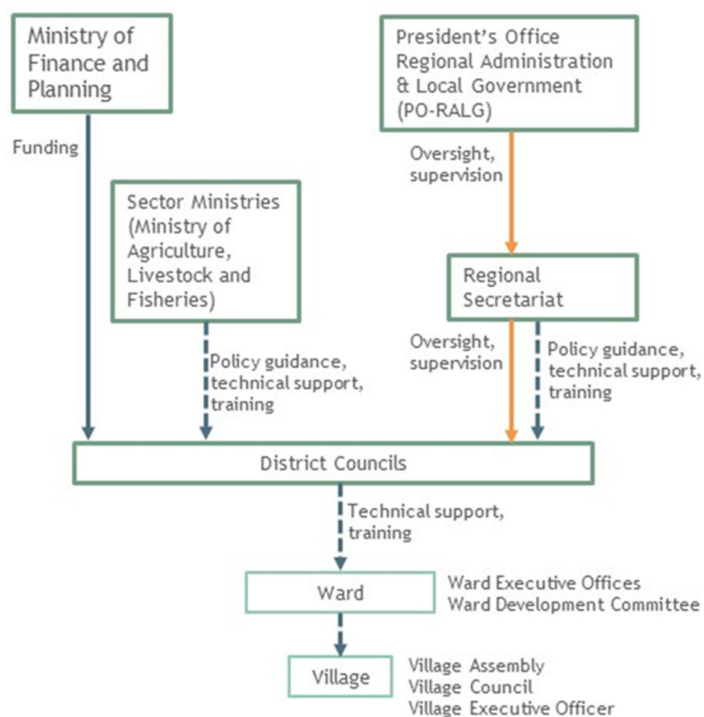


Figure 6. Institutional arrangements at the regional and district level.

3.2.3. Engagement of communities during project implementation

, Information on the project will be continuously disseminated in the target camps and host community villages building on the existing information sharing and feedback mechanisms. In the camps, communication will be channeled through the Refugee Community Structures and community volunteers utilizing the existing information sharing mechanisms (see Annex 6 section 9.3.6 for more information). Outside the camps, project information and feedback mechanisms will build on the existing local governance arrangements and will involve the District Councils officers and extension officers, the Ward Development Committee and the Village Council/Assembly representing community members. The PMU will be responsible for ensuring that these stakeholders provide information on the project to all direct and indirect beneficiaries, particularly on community and household targeting criteria, and that the GRM is adequately disseminated to channel feedback and complaints (see Annex 6 section 11.1 for more information).

At the beginning of the project the anchor for stakeholder engagement in the villages surrounding the camps will be the Climate resilient Land Use Planning approach, which will provide a flexible framework to ensure that interventions are selected and then designed in accordance with both the Tanzanian Government's priorities and those of the host communities and refugees. The Tanzanian Land Use Planning approach is a participatory approach that ensures local communities are able to influence how the land they occupy will be used.

During the implementation of the project, key stakeholders will be consulted on an ongoing basis, including women's groups, refugee groups, farmers' groups, agropastoralist groups, implementing partners, supporting organisations such as the Kibondo Beekeeping Cooperative and continuous consultation will be carried out with District Officials.

During the planning and execution of the project, communities and vulnerable groups will be supported to engage in decision-making processes that will enable them to gain control over land and resources, ultimately contributing to ecosystem restoration. These groups include those identified in the Environmental and Social Management System and include agropastoral groups that may not identify as being part of the refugee and host communities such as the Sukuma people. The process of engaging communities should follow participatory methods and adopt a shared decision-making approach. The participation ladder (Figure 7) which describes stages of community engagement, from coercion and compliance to independent decision-making and collective action, could be used to plan how decision-making power will be shared between the implementing organisations and the communities.

While inception processes and activities planned in Year 1 (climate-resilient land use planning) will be particularly crucial in establishing participatory processes for community engagement, the project is designed to allow beneficiaries to set their own priorities and needs, ultimately making informed and independent decisions. This aspect is particularly evident in the structure of village savings associations, which will facilitate disbursement of funds and purchase of inputs (e.g. beekeeping equipment, improved seed varieties) in host communities. Participation of vulnerable groups such as female heads of households, elderly, and other groups in resilient livelihood activities will be advocated.

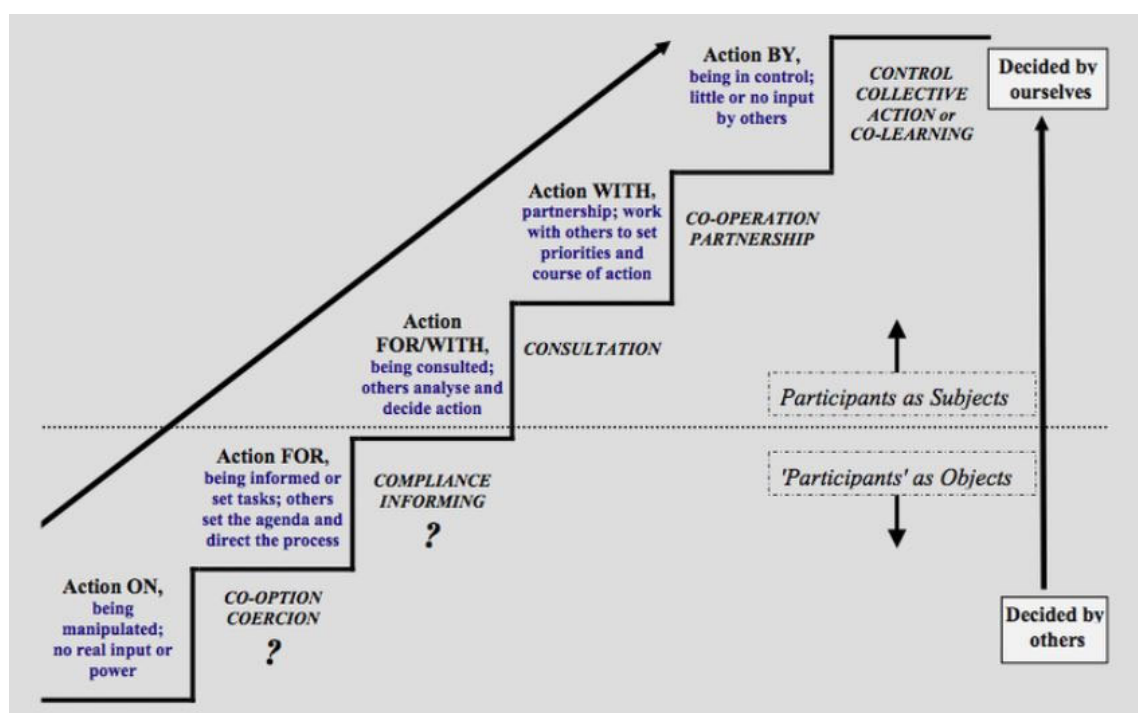


Figure 7. Participation ladder, adapted from Arnstein, Sherry R. (1969)

3.2.4. Social inclusion

It is important that different social groupings identified during the project design and stakeholder consultations are properly included and benefit from the project. This is especially important for vulnerable groups and for groups that are marginalised or excluded in some manner in the societies of the project area. The social inclusion measures outlined in the table below will be taken in conjunction with those described in the project's Gender Action Plan and ESMS.

Table 6. Social inclusion measures

Social grouping	Description	Inclusion strategy
Agro-pastoralist people	<p>Most agropastoralists in project area belong to the Sukuma people, an ethnic majority in Tanzania whose members include cattle owners. The Sukuma are historically from northern Tanzania, on the southern shores of Lake Victoria. They are not historical settlers nor historically transient in Kigoma. Limited local resources to maintain large herds of cattle prompted migration from the north towards the south and west, including Kigoma, beginning in the 1950s. Because of their transient way of life, they are often not part of wider community conservation or land use planning processes. In the absence of parcels of land designated for grazing, pastoral communities often use reserved land, which can lead to conflict. Agropastoralists often set fires to regenerate grazing which can be in conflict with farming or forestry land-use.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagements during project implementation will specifically seek out and include agro-pastoralist people.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Designation of and access to land for grazing as well as appropriate corridors for livestock movement will be included in the land-use planning process.</p> <p>Regular meetings between agro-pastoralist people and sedentary communities will be facilitated in appropriate community forums.</p> <p>Measures to be taken to ensure participation in consultations 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.

Youth	The population in the project area is youthful and growing relatively fast, with very high growth rates in refugee camps. Young people have high unemployment and limited opportunities for education and skills training. They are vulnerable to unfair labour and gender-based violence.	Stakeholder engagements during project implementation will include youth focus groups. 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.
Women and girls	Women and girls in the project area face various inequalities, barriers to access and rights issues, as described fully in the Gender Assessment. The incidence of gender-based violence is high, and refugee women are particularly vulnerable.	<p>The Gender Action Plan details specific measures to achieve four outcomes: i) Women are represented in and participate meaningfully in village land use planning; ii) Community based forest management (CBFM) and agroforestry practices engage women in resilience building and decrease their vulnerability; iii) Adaptive capacity of women farmers increased and women's resilience to climate change increased economically and through increased food security; and iv) Women and their needs, interests and knowledge are meaningfully included in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into policies, plans, strategies and programmes;</p> <p>Measures to be taken to ensure participation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provisions for childcare support and, transportation are provided to enable their participation in activities and consultations; - timing of activities consider timing that are suitable to women that face many responsibilities; - involvement of women in activities that are less time intensive such as mushroom growing; - promote active participation of women in Savings Associations - promote voluntariness in participation in activities - other considerations to ensure maximum participation.

Displaced populations	<p>Kigoma region has a large population of displaced people. Refugees are vulnerable for various reasons, including being confined to camp areas, reliant on humanitarian aid, having limited economic rights, being exposed to gender-based violence and often facing conflict or persecution</p>	<p>Assisting both refugees and host communities is a central objective of this project incorporated throughout the design. Various project activities focus on refugees in particular.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagements during project implementation with refugee community structures will ensure that their needs are addressed as the regulatory environment evolves, through adaptive management. This include camp leadership and community committees as well as other camp committees including 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.</p> <p>In the context of Nduta camp, special attention will be given to the participation of the newly relocated refugees from Mtendeli camp who may not be yet represented in the existing committees.</p> <p>The location of flood & erosion control grey and green infrastructures within the camp area will be determined by the technical assessment and consultations with refugee community structures, MoHA and other camp stakeholders.</p> <p>Refugee community structures will be engaged with host communities in the land use planning process in those villages immediately neighbouring the camps to identify and act on any emergent conflicts. These will be further identified by the Conflict Vulnerability Assessment that will be conducted in the inception phase</p> <p>Measures for the inclusion of refugees and to address their specific vulnerabilities are outlined in the ESMS and Gender Action Plan.</p>
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People with disability	People with disability often suffer from discrimination and exclusion. They may have lower access to education, livelihoods, and in decision-making processes in their communities. Women and children with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence and abuse.	<p>Stakeholder engagement during project implementation will include people with disabilities. Inclusion measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing transportation and access to meeting venues, - when available, production of project materials specifically for people with disabilities, <p>Some employment opportunities for people with disabilities will be created by the project such as in mushroom growing and beekeeping.</p>
People with albinism	People with albinism 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 because of superstition. Incidents of murder of people with albinism is high in the region.	<p>Where people with albinism are present stakeholder engagement during project implementation will specifically include them. Measures in these meetings will include use of large text for distributed written materials and indoor meetings to avoid sun exposure.</p> <p>Where possible the project will endeavour to create appropriate employment opportunities for people with albinism, e.g. indoors such as mushroom cultivation, and also seek opportunities for them in livelihood activities with adequate sun protection materials.</p> <p>Project execution will be sensitive to discrimination issues affecting people with albinism.</p>
People living with HIV/AIDS	The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the project area is notable but not high in national terms. People living with HIV/AIDS may face health challenges. Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV is prevalent as lack of knowledge on transmission influence cultural attitudes.	<p>Project execution will be sensitive to discrimination issues affecting people living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>In line with the project's Labour Management Guidelines measures will be in place to prevent employment discrimination against people based on HIV status.</p>

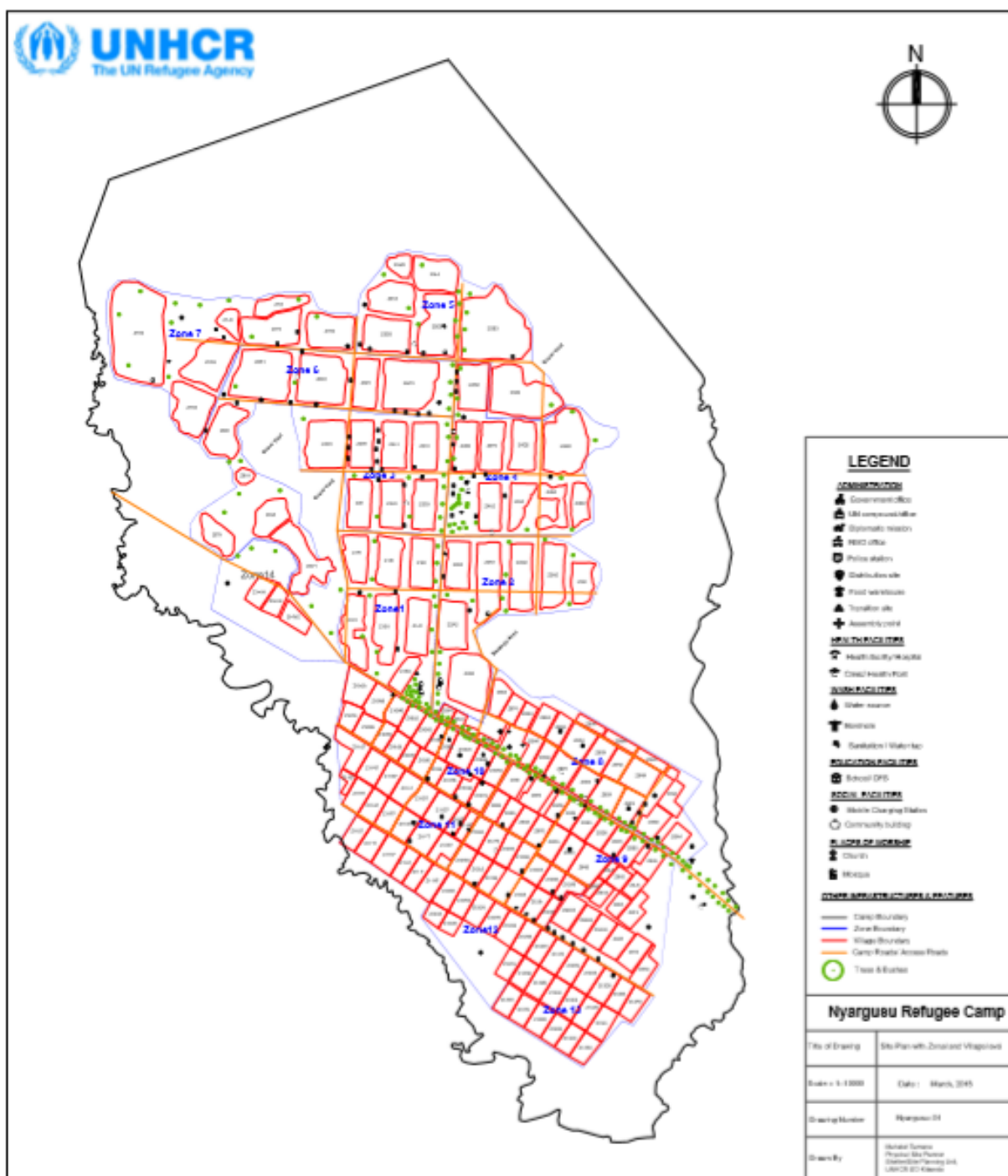
3.2.5. Resources and responsibilities

The successful implementation of this SEP within the ESMS goes hand in hand with that of the Gender Action Plan. As part of project management, a Safeguards and Gender Officer will be hired to oversee and coordinate the overall stakeholder involvement process. They will maintain close relationships with all stakeholders involved including community groups (women, refugees, youth), transient agropastoralist groups wherever possible, and elected representatives. The Safeguards and Gender Officer will be part of the Project Management Unit to ensure that community related issues are taken into consideration when making decisions. In addition to community related stakeholders, the Safeguards and Gender Officer will closely collaborate with project implementing partners in order to reach consensus on procedures to follow and ensure that consistent and up-to-date information is disseminated. The Project Manager and the Chief Technical Advisor at the PMU will be oversee the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement and Social Inclusion Plan with the the advisory support of the Social & Environmental Safeguards international expert (part-time).

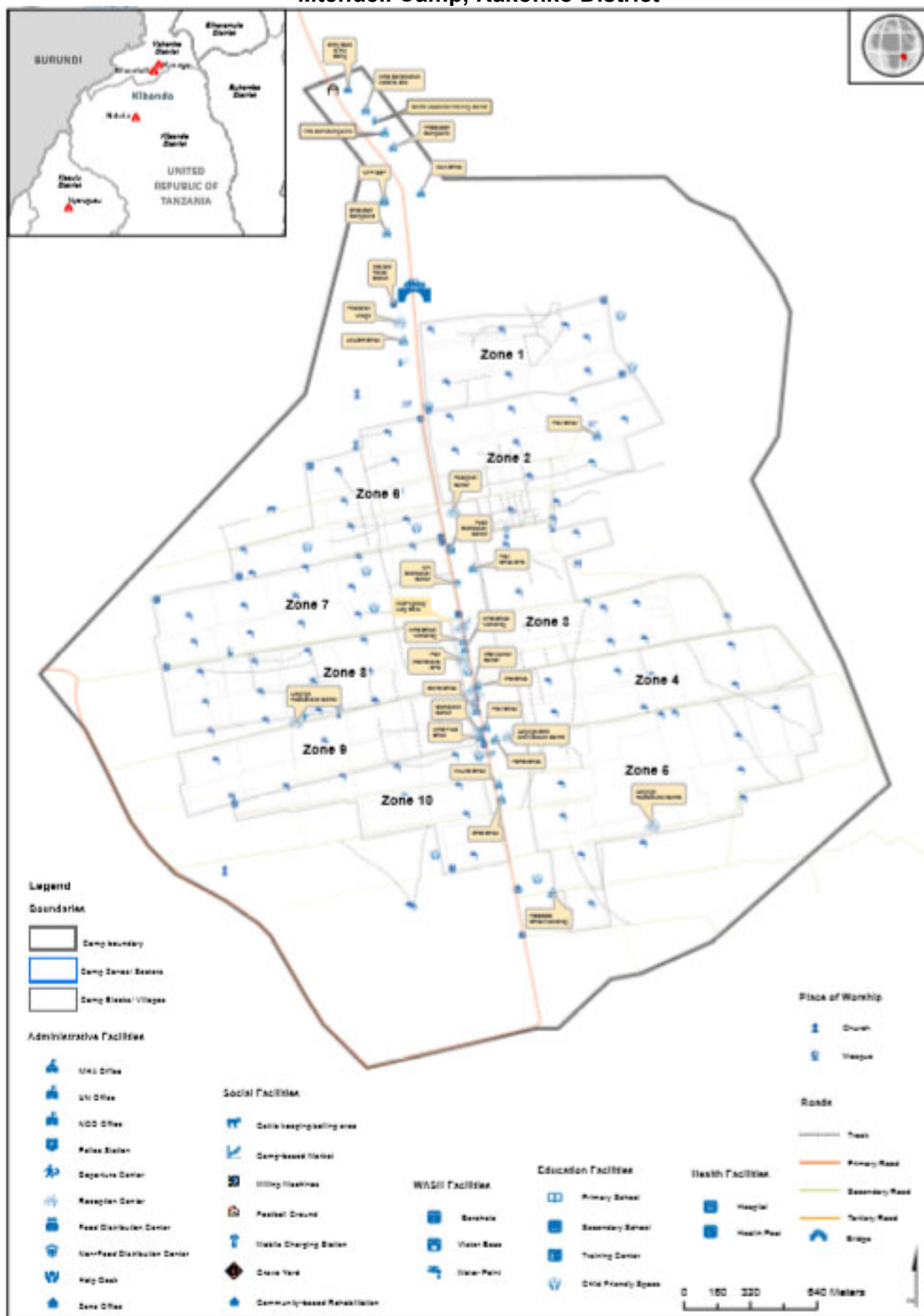
All staff and stakeholders involved in the project management and delivery will receive appropriate training to make sure that they understand the specific context and its dynamics. These include relationships between refugees and host communities, camp consolidation process and related relocation of refugees, relationships between host communities and the transient agropastoralist Sukuma people, gender relations, and family and class dynamics at the village level. In addition, it should be ensured that they understand the effect of aid programmes on social and economic development in the region. This knowledge will ensure that concrete actions can be taken to maximise positive impacts and avoid contributing to further conflict and tensions.

Annex 1. Camp maps

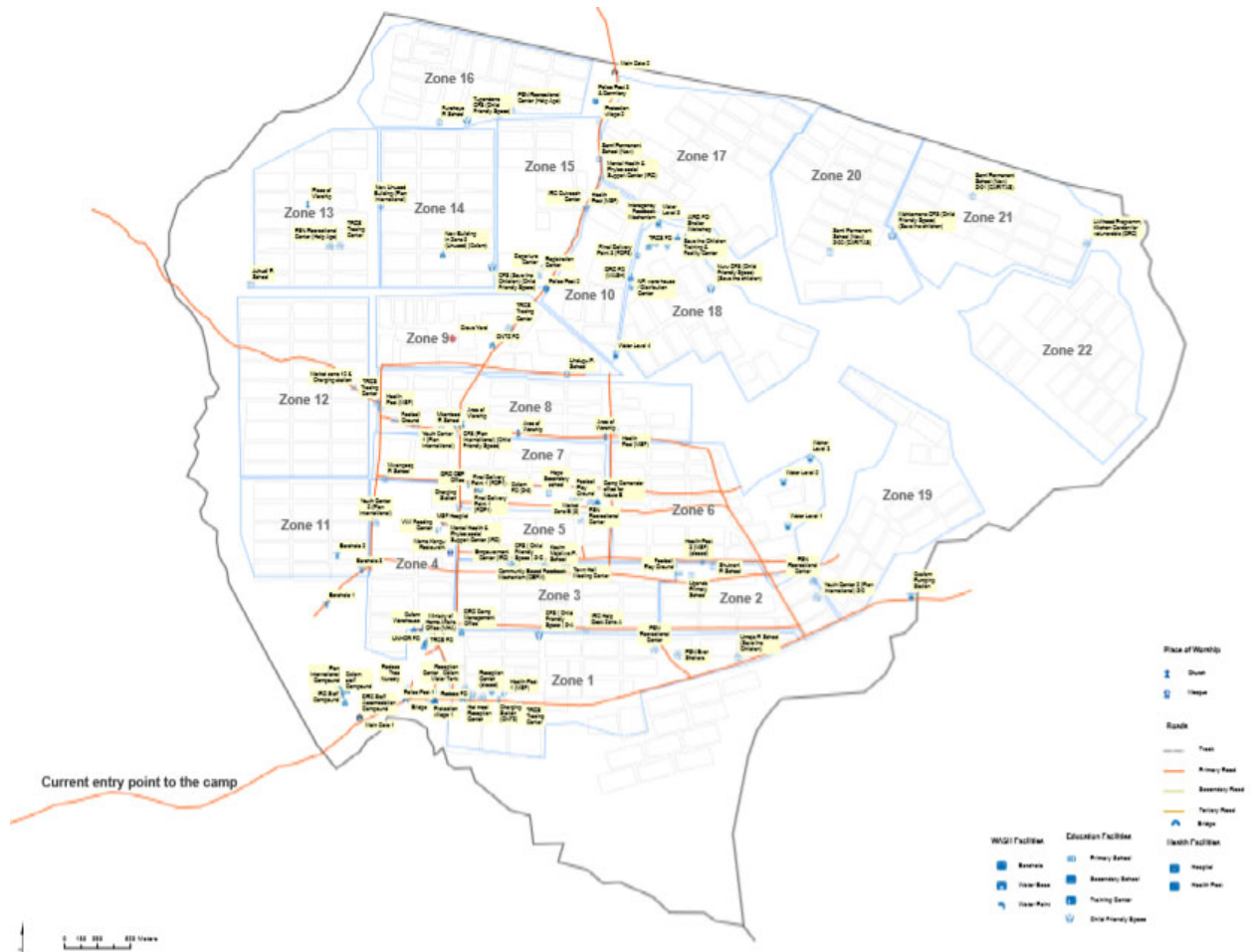
Nyarugusu Camp, Kasulu District



Mtendeli Camp, Kakonko District



Nduta Camp, Kibondo District



Annex 2. Summary of consultations from September 2020

A full breakdown of the outcome of the September 2020 consultation mission is detailed in Tables 7–12 below.

Table 7. September 2020 Women-Only Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Socio-economic Questionnaire².

Questions	Kakonko District			Kasulu District	
	Kasanda Village ³	Mtendeli Refugee Camp Group 1 ⁴	Mtendeli Refugee Camp Group 3 ⁵	Kalimongoma Village ⁶	Nyaragusu Refugee Camp ⁷
General					
What about the project excites you?	Reduce deforestation for fuelwood by refugees and improve economic status of families, particularly through beekeeping and mushroom projects.	Tree-planting programme: potential to gain knowledge, reduce conflict and GBV incidences; mushroom project will improve nutritional status.	Mushroom project will supplement the currently limited supply of meat/food rich in proteins.	Project potential to address environmental challenges, reduce host-refugee conflict, and alleviate poverty.	Educational aspect; environmental protection and conservation; potential to duplicate learnings in home countries; potential to improve refugee-host community relations.
What about the project worries/concerns you?	Project sustainability; market for products; law enforcement; potential for untrained people to benefit from project.	Climate change and insecurity during beekeeping project; potential restriction to access of firewood if shared woodlots are used.	Potential forced repatriation of refugees and how this would affect the ability to get seeds; concern that limited refugees will receive training interventions and not receive tools and inputs.	Unsure.	Need for more training to understand project.
Natural Resources					
Water sources in village?	Nyakasanda, Nyabayege and Nyamahasa rivers, and Kairahinda well.	N/A	N/A	Makere River, Oxfam borehole occasionally.	N/A

² It should be noted that women-only focus group sessions were not undertaken in the Kumuhasha Village or the Nduta Refugee Camp (both are in the Kibondo District).

³ The number and age of participants was not provided.

⁴ There were 8 female participants, who were all over the age of 18.

⁵ There were 8 female participants, who were all over the age of 18.

⁶ There were 34 female participants, who were all over the age of 18.

⁷ There were 36 female participants, who were all over the age of 18.

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What strategies are in place to conserve water?	Tree planting and elephant grasses; no cultivation within 60 km from water source and along catchment areas.	N/A	N/A	No deforestation along river; cultivate adjacent to river (riparian zone) to ease irrigation challenges.	N/A
Does the village have reserved area for forest	Yes, Nyentuntu, Keza and Nzangwa forest reserves (village owned).	N/A	N/A	Yes, Kalimungoma forest area (60 ha).	N/A
Savings Associations					
Are you members of a savings association (SA)?	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, with an interest rate of 10%. VSLAs are very helpful towards refugees.	Only one woman was a member.	Yes (nine members).
How many SAs are there in the village?	60+, mostly women-only.	Many, most under the International Rescue Committee (IRC).	Unclear on the number, however each village/zone has several.	Unclear, possibly two.	Many.
What do you use the savings for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting family activities School fees Opening small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clothes Opening small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food to diversify provided ration Clothes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-house savings Cash box for safety nets (not a common practice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening small businesses
How much and how often do you contribute? How much money is in the SA at any given time?	Weekly contributions of 2,000–6,000 TZS per person. Annual receipt is 500,000–800,000 TZS per person.	N/A	N/A	Weekly contributions of 5,000 TZS per person; total savings distributed after nine months.	N/A
Does the SA use cash or Mpesa? Problems?	Cash.	N/A	N/A	Unknown.	N/A
Are you satisfied with how the SA is run? Improvements?	Yes, better management training is required.	N/A	N/A	Need additional capital and safe documentation and management.	N/A
Do you need financial literacy?	Yes, will capacitate SA members.	N/A	N/A	Yes.	N/A

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Would having or strengthening SAs help?	Yes.	Yes, will support family and reduce vending of food.	Yes, VSLAs used to access loans and address family needs	Concept not understood.	Yes, strong management would help enforce rules and regulations of SAs.
How do you feel about agriculture livelihoods being distributed through the SAs?	Will create positive benefits through increased income.	N/A	N/A	Better to receive cash instead of inputs, prefer loans to savings.	N/A
Refugee-Host Community Relations					
Do you share any natural resources?	Yes, source firewood and rent land to refugees for cultivation.	No, limited number of refugees cultivate in host community.	Yes, water resources, cropland, firewood.	Yes. Water, hospital (host community goes to refugee camp), Makere market, firewood, cropland, road.	Yes. Water, firewood from surrounding areas, cropland for cultivation (pay rent to host community).
Could joint woodlots work?	Yes, will improve relations among two communities.	No, project will benefit host communities and access by refugees will be constrained.	Yes, provided refugees and host communities formally agree to adhere to the rules of using forest products.	No, especially not with Burundian refugees.	Yes, would help improve and conserve environment, forest would improve rain formation.
What do think about host community–refugee meetings?	Meetings resolved problems including GBV and theft incidences by refugees.	Meetings are good, but refugee representation is poor and should be 50-50 (suggestion). Refugee leaders should also receive training on peaceful coexistence that was provided to host community leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are very useful and currently organised by REDESO on a quarterly basis. • Good avenue for refugees and host communities to build relations. • Occurrences of GBV are considerably reduced as a result. 	No need, Burundian refugees are aggressive. Would consider meetings with Congolese (DRC).	Would be useful to exchange ideas, goods and reduce 'inferiority complex of POCs', would improve relations and host community perceptions of refugees. Easier to access supplies with good relations, also easier to voice concerns on GBV.
What is your relationship with host communities?	Good, were minor problems that have been resolved.	Good, with some misunderstandings. Some refugees are able to access land for cultivation.	Good, as they share social-economic resources and activities	Good relations with DRC refugees, very poor relations with Burundians.	Good, but restrictions regarding entering/exiting camp exist.

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Do you think to project is fair to both host communities and refugees?	Yes.	N/A	N/A	Yes, but mixed response.	N/A
How can the project be more inclusive/fair?	Consider inclusion of both communities.	N/A	N/A	Include a water project to serve household needs, and irrigation schemes for small gardens.	N/A
How could the project reduce conflict?	Woodlots ensures firewood availability, thus reducing conflict.	N/A	N/A	Refugees to go home, reduce conflict relating to firewood collection.	N/A
Women-only questions					
Do you have any specific concerns about project activities related to:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood activities in agriculture, beekeeping and mushroom cultivation 	No	No. Beekeeping undertaken by men, and agriculture isn't practiced because of limited space and water supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location for the placement of beehives is a concern Whether bees will be harmful to the children and children may vandalise/damage beehives 	Infertile soil necessitates fertiliser during cultivation season; unfamiliar with mushroom cultivation.	Need training in beekeeping, vegetable growing prohibited, but some have kitchen gardens.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to finance (including savings associations) 	No	No. Note that closure of common market affected economy as most refugee women did business by exchanging food and non-food items with host.	No	N/A	Need training.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-making power 	No	No	No	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal safety (GBV) 	No	No	No	N/A	Requested training on GBV.

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How could women be better included or involved?	Use a group approach, include men in project.	Provide training on marketing and project management.	Implement more training and awareness campaigns across the camp	Provide training in business and entrepreneurship.	Need a separate group to participate themselves.
If you get more income, what would be the impact on your life at home?	Increased economy, build better houses, pay school fees, improved nutritional status.	Support our families, lifestyle change (reduced idleness), buy more food items through increased income.	Yes, will be able to pay for family needs including food, school children's needs, clothing etc.	Improve business capital, pay school fees, improved nutritional status.	Better health through improved food and nutrition security, buy clothes, undertake small businesses, improve general home living and diversified incomes.
What will happen if you earn more than your husband?	Husband would feel supported in running the family.	Will be loved more.	Family's purchasing power will be improved	N/A	N/A

Table 8. September 2020 Women-only Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Technical Assessment.

Kakonko District			Kasulu District		
Kasanda Village	Mtendeli Refugee Camp Group 1	Mtendeli Refugee Camp Group 3	Kalimongoma Village	Nyarugusu Refugee Camp	
SWOT Analysis					
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower/labour Capacity Enough time Experience in SAs Knowledge on beekeeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower/labour Enough time Knowledge and experience in beekeeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level of excitement/acceptance for the project Manpower/labour Knowledge and experience in beekeeping Assured security to refugees from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing land use planning has provided better documentation on landowners and boundaries, enabling host community members to access loans, conflict resolution achieved between farmers and pastoralists. No soil erosion No floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water system available Certain crops are grown already
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of training Not enough capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability Markets 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infertile land ("need fertiliser to fix it") Diseases (bilharzia, diarrhoea, worms, UTI, typhoid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain zones (3, 5, 8) have less hours of water availability from the water supply network and only

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation — refugees cut trees from host community members' farms. 	<p>access water for household use not gardens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of fertiliser Lack of irrigation: cannot cultivate during dry season
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities Training/knowledge that will be useful even when they repatriate Reduce dependence to men Change of nutrition status Extracted honey will be used as medication Increased capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities Training and knowledge that will be useful even when they repatriate Reduce dependence to men Change of nutrition status Extracted honey will be used as medication Increased capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some land would be fertile Irrigation systems/tool would help
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Security especially on beekeeping project Transportation Market Bush fire Mechanised agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Theft and security Market Risk to undertake activity out of the camp Water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited land to implement mushroom and beekeeping projects Limited water for irrigation 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of land area in the camp Encroachment on someone else's plot or empty land, which may be owned Cows entering farms Theft Fire: someone burns crops

Table 9. September 2020 Men-only Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Socio-economic Assessment.

Kakonko District

Kasulu District⁸

Kibondo District

⁸ It should be noted that in the Kasulu District, there were no men-only consultation groups undertaken in the Kalimungoma village.

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	Kasanda Village ⁹	Mtendeli Refugee camp ¹⁰	Nyarugusu Refugee Camp ¹¹	Kumuhasha Village ¹²	Nduta Refugee Camp ¹³
General					
What about the project excites you?	Environmental conservation opportunities.	Environmental conservation, particularly water; beekeeping project.	Potential for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved welfare and greater access to healthcare and education; • addressing environmental challenges; • better host community-refugee relations; and • generating new agricultural skills to replicate in homeland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental cultivation opportunities; • smart agriculture; and • benefits focus on host community not refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conservation opportunities within refugee camp; • capacity building for refugees on environmental management and conservation; • sustainable energy access; • improved land use in the camp; and • mushroom farming.
What about the project worries or concerns you?	Unsure how closely implementation will align with plans presented during this session; potential for limited villager commitment as a result of poor sensitisation efforts.	Perceived long timespan; limited environmental education baseline; absence of tool to implement project.	Limited agricultural opportunities in the camp; project could focus on cooking energy provision.	Refugee repatriation will affect project continuity; lack of support for infrastructure such as dams for irrigation.	Water scarcity for mushroom farming; project implementation delay; shortage of necessary tools; limited funds and coverage for knowledge transfer to the entire refugee population.
Natural resources					
Water sources in village?	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyavyumbu water source • Kwisenga water source 	

⁹ 9 men were interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹⁰ 16 men were interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹¹ 42 men were interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹² 38 men were interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹³ 16 men were interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiguzule water source • Katazi water source • Nyamata water source • Nyakitangula 	
What strategies are in place to conserve water?	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting water-friendly trees/vegetation • Regular monitoring of water sources • Forming village natural resource committees to monitor water sources • Existing land-use plan 	
Does the village have reserved area for forest?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes, the Nyamabuye and Midugo forest reserves which are ~107 ha.	
Savings Associations					
Are you members of a Savings Association (SA)?	50% of participants were members, others reported withdrawing as a result of blackmail by other members.	Yes.	Yes, 10% of participants were members.	Yes, 30% of participants were members.	Yes, ~42% of participants were members.
How many SAs are there in the village?	Several.	70	Unclear, but SAMOs were operational and beneficial given the abolition of common markets.	Many.	Almost every village/zone has several SAs.
What do you use the savings for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Business capital • Healthcare and burial costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food to diversify provided rations • Household expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming-related activities • School fees • Emergency health needs • Daily expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Agricultural inputs • Healthcare • Purchase livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radios • Solar panels to charge phones • Land for cultivation from host

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital for undertaking small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charity activities • Small business development • Lending to other members 		<p>community and in Burundi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock (pigs, goats, chicken) • Capital for undertaking small businesses • Firewood • Invest in buying and selling crops
How much and how often do you contribute? How much money is in the SA at any given time?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Weekly, monthly or annually depending on individual needs.	Average share is ~150,000 TZS.
Does the SA use cash or Mpesa? Problems?	N/A	N/A	N/A	It depends on members and agreed shares.	N/A
Are you satisfied with how the SA is run? Improvements?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes.	N/A
Do you need financial literacy?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes, need training on financial, group management and entrepreneurship skills.	N/A
Would having or strengthening SAs help?	Yes, would improve economic support to villagers.	Yes, important to develop skills on entrepreneurship and capital facilitation.	Uncertain, but noted it was a welcome idea.	Yes.	N/A
How do you feel about agriculture livelihoods being distributed through the SAs?	N/A	N/A	N/A	It will work, people will use their shares to invest in agriculture.	N/A
Refugee-Host Community Relations					
Do you share any natural resources?	Yes. Water (Nyakasanda and Nyabioka River, Nyabayege wetland is not a shared resource), Keza forest.	Yes. Water (Nyabiyoka River), firewood from Karago forest, cropland rented from host community.	Yes. Water from rivers, firewood, trading food (salt, posho), renting land for cultivation (land sometimes freely given depending on	Yes. Water, firewood, cropland.	Yes. Water, forest, vegetable gardens, cropland.

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			established relationships).		
Could joint woodlots work?	Yes, when both sides have signed and committed to agreements.	Yes.	Yes, but only if clear management education/training are provided and appropriate user rights/bylaws established.	Yes, but terms of sharing must be established to avoid conflict and excessive natural resource pressure. Concern about greater number of refugees compared with host community.	Yes, in zone 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20. Will require high restrictions of human activities and livestock grazing within woodlots.
What do think about host community–refugee meetings?	Meetings are highly effective, preferred as a method to develop solutions for problems including theft, deforestation and illegal charcoal burning.	Avenue to resolve outstanding issues regarding security and firewood collection, have an agreement to not cut live trees in shared forest.	Meetings are useful, particularly with conflict resolution. However, previous resolutions often inconclusive and could be strengthened. Tension remains, particularly regarding GBV and incidences of violence during fuelwood collection beyond camp borders.	Meetings are not effective, frequency should be increased to every three months, and venue should be conducted in both refugee and host communities. Existence of unresolved agenda as refugees benefit from water conserved by hosts, but hosts don't benefit from conservation.	Meetings are useful to establish a good host community–refugee relationship, but frequency should be increased from two to six meetings per year.
What is your relationship with host refugees?	Very good, shared livelihood activities, regular communication, benefit from additional labour.	Very good, share socio-economic resources.	Positive aspects: leasing land, provision of casual labour, sale of NFIs, posho, etc. Negative aspects: GBV during fuelwood collection, destruction of refugee field crops beyond camp borders by livestock.	Good relation but security should be improved.	Very good relationships, have a good communication system and improved security.
Do you think to project is fair to both host communities and refugees?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No. It will favour the host community as they own land and other resources necessary for	N/A

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				the project such as forests for beekeeping.	
How can the project be more inclusive/fair?	N/A	N/A	N/A	We cannot benefit the same as refugees.	N/A
How could the project reduce conflict?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unresolved security agenda that must be addressed; host community must benefit from conserving water for refugees; refugees must be restricted from encroachment and destruction of Nyangwa River.	N/A
Women-only questions					
Do you have any specific concerns about project activities related to:					
• Livelihood activities in agriculture, beekeeping and mushroom cultivation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
• Access to finance (including SAs)	N/A	None.	N/A	N/A	N/A
• Decision making power	N/A	None.	N/A	N/A	N/A
• Personal safety (GBV)	N/A	None.	N/A	N/A	N/A
How could women be better included/involved?	N/A	Provide training and awareness programmes.	N/A	N/A	N/A
If you get more income, what would be the impact on your life at home?	N/A	Yes, will pay for family needs (food, school fees, clothing).	N/A	N/A	N/A
What will happen if you earn more than your husband?	N/A	Husband will be happier as purchasing power has improved.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 10. September 2020 Men-only Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Technical Assessment.

	Kakonko District Kasanda Village	Mtendeli Refugee camp	Kasulu District Nyarugusu Refugee Camp	Kibondo District Kumusha Village	Nduta Refugee Camp
SWOT Analysis					
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources (ample land, water and forests) Manpower, especially youth Existing environmental conservation groups in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed beekeeping project has strong support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and willingness to participate in the project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of beekeeping groups and skills of beekeeping Availability of land-use plans Trained village natural resource committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounded with essential resources like water and firewood Availability of land for reforestation There is enough time to be dedicated for project implementation
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of deforestation Lack of improved seeds and inputs No agroforests in the village Lack of capital Land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor environmental education and awareness Lack of working tools Uncertainty regarding likelihood of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific people such as elderly or disabled may not be able to participate in key area of project like agriculture Lack of skills Low literacy levels Dependence on firewood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor farming technology Inadequate conservation skills Lack of customary land tenure among many people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project to target few beneficiaries
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for irrigated agriculture Afforestation Markets, following the presence of humanitarian INGOs in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of beekeeping knowledge among some of the refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces in the camp for crops and tree planting activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land for cultivation and irrigation Availability of water for irrigation Trained land use/environmental committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of good co-existence relationship Existence of environmental NGOs to support implementation Availability of trees for beekeeping Availability of tree nursery sites
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil & land degradation Burnt building bricks Lack of environmental awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in project implementation Lack of dedicated area for cultivation in the camp Lack of water for mushroom farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes of weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing deforestation Theft for beehives from the refugees Increased land infertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Water shortages Land degradation

Table 11. September 2020 Mixed Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Socio-economic Questionnaire.

Questions	Kakonko District Kasanda Village ¹⁴	Kasulu District Kalimongoma Village Group 1 ¹⁵	Kalimongoma Village Group 3 ¹⁶	Nyarugusu Refugee Camp ¹⁷	Kibondo District Kumuhasha Village ¹⁸	Nduta Refugee Camp ¹⁹
General						
What about the project excites you?	Covers important livelihood activities.	The project is timely, as the environmental impact of refugees is already being observed. Project activities will restore ecological health and productivity of natural forests, with conflict reduction co-benefits and potential for improved host community-refugee relations.	Exciting components include tree planting, beekeeping, land use planning, appropriate agricultural practices.	The project is timely, as the environmental impact on refugees is already being observed. Excited for environmental restoration potential, conflict reduction co-benefits and potential for improved host community-refugee relations.	Focus of the project on environmental issues and agriculture, particularly given the impact of environmental challenges and climate change in the Kumuhasha community.	Strong refugee participation during project design; focus on environmental conservation — project is timely as environmental impacts have already been observed; beekeeping and mushroom farming projects; protect land from desertification.
What about the project worries/concerns you?	Absence of an alternative energy component in the project design.	Potential long time period for impacts to be addressed, creating challenges for community engagement. Need for community engagement throughout project implementation, past	Unsure whether implementation would occur as a result of previous experiences with projects not being implemented.	Population growth may increase pressure on natural resources, particularly firewood demand.	None.	Security of children resulting from beekeeping near residences.

¹⁴ There were 6 men and 15 females interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹⁵ There were 7 men and 20 women interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹⁶ There were 50 men and 10 women interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹⁷ There were 27 men and five women interviewed, who were between the ages of 18 and 25.

¹⁸ There were 8 men and 3 women interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

¹⁹ There were 10 men and 7 women interviewed, all of whom were over the age of 18.

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		<p>experiences of projects never being implemented.</p> <p>Negative impact of agricultural activities along riparian areas.</p> <p>Livestock grazing in restricted forestry areas.</p> <p>Borrow pits²⁰ that had been opened in the Makere forest reserves.</p> <p>Lighting of bush fires to clear land for livestock fodder.</p> <p>Forest clearing for firewood and/or charcoal.</p>		<p>Limited awareness of climate change.</p> <p>During recruitment of workers, particularly unskilled and semi-skilled labour, young people should be prioritised.</p>		
Natural Resources						
Water sources in village?	N/A	Piped water from gravity-fed structures, boreholes with hand pumps, open traditional wells and rivers.	Makere River (major water source), underground wells, dams and boreholes.		Three sources: Nyavyumbu river, Kwisenga wetland, and Chiguzule wetland. Fourth source (Nyakitangula) is not being used by community.	
What strategies are in place to conserve water?	N/A	Use of storage tanks (Oxfam supported project), laundry mostly done with river water.	Restricting human activities within 60 m of water sources; installing beacons to demarcate water sources; planting water-friendly vegetation.		Plant water-friendly vegetation; restrict human activities within 60 m of water sources; Nyamabuye forest reserve (~107 ha) which conserves water resources; reinforcing security and patrols, education and awareness.	
Does the village have a reserved area for forest?	N/A	No.	Yes, the village forest reserve is ~161 ha, and 100		Yes, Nyamabuye forest reserve (~107 ha).	

²⁰ Borrow pits are pits that result from the excavation of material used for the construction of embankments.

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			ha of land was reserved for afforestation per a land-use plan developed by the village.			
Savings Associations						
Are you members of a savings association?	~80% of participants were members.	Yes.	Yes.	N/A	~25% of participants were members.	~20% of participants were members.
How many savings associations (SA) are there in the village?	14	~5 SAs with a maximum of 30 members each.	7+ registered groups, excluding the Farmer From Box saving group used for depositing, loan provision and gardening.	N/A	Almost every village or zone has several SAs.	Almost every village or zone has several SAs.
What do you use SA savings for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Household food • Business capital • Building houses • Purchasing livestock • Purchasing manure for farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Household food • Investing in small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Investing in small businesses • Business capital • Farming • Emergency health needs 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School fees • Investing in small businesses • Business capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the sick • Condolences in case of death
How much and how often do you contribute to the SA? How much money is in the SA at any given time?	N/A	About 200,000–400,000 TZS per cycle. SAs act as a village bank, allowing productive — yet impoverished — members to purchase shares and	Contributions vary between weekly and monthly basis, from 1,000 TZS upwards. A maximum of 1,000,000 TZS can be given at any time to a member.	N/A	Varies based on individual financial position. The SA charges a 20% interest rate.	N/A

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		lend on agreed interest rates.				
Does the SA use cash or Mpesa? Problems?	N/A	Mostly cash, Mpesa also an option.	Both.	N/A	Unclear which, no problems.	N/A
Are you satisfied with how the SA is run? Improvements	N/A	Yes. More trainings required.	Yes, but capital is still limited.	N/A	Room to improve, community members require more training and capacity-building interventions.	N/A
Do you need financial literacy?	N/A	Yes, particularly on digital literacy.	Yes.	N/A	Yes, specifically book-keeping; financial management; business/entrepreneurship; language literacy and numeracy skills.	N/A
Would having or strengthening SAs help?	Yes, especially for women.	Yes.	Yes, need training to strengthen SAMOs.	N/A	Yes.	Yes, will provide simple savings and loan facilities in current absence of formal financial services. Loans will also provide self-insurance to members in distress.
How do you feel about agricultural livelihoods being distributed through the SAs?	N/A	Can help facilitate the payment of operational expenses and facilitate cash flow, thus supporting members' enterprises.	It might work if training is provided.	N/A	SAs should not be the only means through which agricultural livelihood services/support is channeled, as it could reach more beneficiaries by consulting with different levels of community/village leadership such as religious leaders.	N/A
Refugee-Host Community Relations						
Do you share any natural resources?	Yes. Nyakasanda,	Yes.	Yes. Water from Makere river, firewood from	Yes. Collect firewood, hire agricultural land,	Yes. Water resources (refugees are the main beneficiary), firewood,	Yes. Water, forest resources, cropland.

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	Nyabayege and Nyabioka rivers.		forests and the surrounding bushes.	provide labour for host community.	cropland (specific agreements with refugees).	
Could joint woodlots work?	No.	Yes, if all communities are involved in preparation of woodlot area (surveying, enclosure, digging holes, planting, maintenance). Protecting against livestock is major challenge during the establishment phase.	Yes, the village has 100 ha reserved for afforestation where woodlots could be established.	Yes, if all communities are involved in preparation of woodlot area (surveying, enclosure, digging holes, planting, maintenance). Protecting against livestock is major challenge during the establishment phase.	Yes, if properly managed it could reduce conflicts. Alternative sources of energy should be sought through this project.	Yes, if the project facilitates joint management of these resources for mutual benefit.
What do think about host community–refugee meetings?	Meetings are a generally good and useful method for discussing shared services (e.g. health facilities in the camp). Water supplied to the host and common market strengthens relationships.	A useful tool to maintain social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.	A useful tool to improve host community–refugee relationships, no conclusion has been reached on burden of sharing resources.	A useful tool to maintain social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.	They have been fundamental to reduction of security problems (banditry, theft, GBV) and environmental problems.	They have been useful and allowed for problem solving.
What is your relationship with host refugees?	Very good.	Positive: expanded local market resulting in greater business and trade, better economic opportunities for both host communities and refugees.	Good, but refugee presence has increased deforestation. Refugees bathing and washing in river has contaminated	Good, refugees and host communities share resources, including healthcare and water. Noted a few incidences of	Improving daily, often communicated telephonically to resolve issues with mutual benefits.	Good.

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Do you have any specific concerns about project activities related to						
• Livelihood activities in agriculture, beekeeping and mushroom cultivation	Impact of climate change on agricultural production.	More training on beekeeping and mushroom cultivation; provide support to establishing new businesses, particularly by female entrepreneurs.	No concerns. Some women already engaged in beekeeping and agriculture so this project will be additional.	Project should consider employing youth initially; provide support for starting businesses, especially to women; allow freedom of movement.	N/A	N/A
• Access to finance (including savings associations)	N/A	Strengthen SAs by increasing capital.	None.	N/A	N/A	Yes, for members of SAs.
• Decision-making power	Power is shared.	Equal representation in positions of power and leadership required; strengthen women's leadership capabilities through women's organisations.	Could negatively affect women if men become jealous, need joint awareness sessions to facilitate men's support.	Equal representation in positions of power and leadership required; strengthen women's leadership capabilities through women's organisations.	N/A	Yes, women can make decisions because of GBV training and awareness campaigns across the Nduta camp.
• Personal safety (GBV)	No cases of GBV.	Need livelihood support for women and adolescent girls to mitigate GBV risk.	Efficient, safe and confidential channels for reporting GBV must be created.	Need livelihood support for women and adolescent girls to mitigate GBV risk.	N/A	No, there are minimal GBV cases.
How could women be better included or involved?	Include them in leadership.	Ensure women's roles are visible and knowledge of trees and non-timber forest products	Continuously drive to engage women in livelihood and economic	Ensure women's roles are visible and knowledge of trees and non-timber forest	N/A	Empowered through capacity-building, receiving start-up kits or tools for

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		(NTFPs) is recognized; ensure women are included as integral part of project implementation.	empowerment opportunities.	products (NTFPs) is recognized; ensure women are included as integral part of project implementation.		entrepreneurial activities, access to loans.
If you get more income, what would be the impact on your life at home?	Ensure household food security.	Allow households to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare.	Could pay for school fees and other household expenses such as accommodation.	Allow households to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare.	N/A	Lifestyle would change, particularly health improvements.
What will happen if you earn more than your husband?	Will be shared at a family level.	Assist husband to provide for family needs.	Have greater decision-making power within their household and community.	Assist husband to provide for family needs.	N/A	Husband will be happier and more supportive to wife.

Table 12. September 2020 Mixed Focus Group Consultations Feedback: Technical Assessment.

	Kakondo District Kasanda Village	Kasulu District Kalimongoma Village Group 1	Kalimongoma Village Group 3	Nyarugusu Refugee Camp	Kibondo District Kumuhasha Village	Nduta Refugee Camp
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land-use plan • Natural resources (ample land, water and forests) • Manpower • Strong project support • Existing village environmental committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of arable land • Extensive grassroots coverage with district- and/or village-level representation. • Availability of extension workers with enough competencies in agriculture and forestry • Existence of Saving and Loans associations already 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough land for fruit species planting, gardening and farming in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of structured community leadership • Availability of support from local NGO (REDESO) with enough competencies in agriculture and forestry • Rainfall reliability • Favorable financial support from credible funders like GCF • Increased enthusiasm about protecting the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness to volunteer for the project • Availability of the Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) and Natural Resources Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong & motivated manpower • Local skills in agriculture and conservation • Organized leadership, zonation within the camp

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		<p>operating and supported by UNCDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall reliability • Presence of community and local government agencies (LGAs) act as key partners in this project • Favorable financial support from credible funders like GCF 		<p>environment and land use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of cross-organizational collaboration that will improve the broad research capacity 		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate environmental education • Theft of agricultural crops • Land degradation • Destruction of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity of water • Low level of education • Few job alternatives • Unreliable communication networks • Economic structures below average • Small-scale of renewable energy economy • Insufficient awareness of social and conservation benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushfires on farms associated with local practices. • No year-round (i.e. 24 hours) clean and safe drinking water to sustain communities • Lack of alternative source of fuel for cooking • Inappropriate agricultural practices, shifting cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of dedicated financing for women, women-headed households and youth to enhance livelihood diversification and promote adaptive capacities • Low level of education • Limited arable land, crop yields and crop production challenges • Insufficient awareness of social and conservation benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of requisite skills/ low level of education • Unrealistic expectations from climate change projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low purchasing power among refugee communities
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of forests for beekeeping • Potential for irrigated agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the government to support the project • Experiences from other similar projects and the role of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting and crop cultivation • Provision of pesticides for improving agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the government to support the project • Donors will fund well-designed programmes with demonstrated impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities created by the project • Trained land use/environmental committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water from streams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women in self-help groups • Presence of the district administration to monitor project implementation • Improved infrastructure • Improved awareness of the need to preserve the forest reserve • Potential for value-adding in agriculture and forestry • Increase of personal income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be provided with tree species seedlings (timber and fruits species) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the district administration to monitor project implementation • Improved awareness of the need to preserve the forest reserve 		
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land degradation • Climate change • Increased Deforestation • Drought causing lack of animal pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased deforestation because firewood is the only source of fuel for cooking • Floods in some areas such as Kaheke, Kwanguke, Nyakyonga (impacts: loss of the crops in the field) • Difficulty sustaining interest in the project at all levels in both communities • Political pressure to extend programmes or projects beyond the available resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse weather conditions and climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased deforestation because firewood is the only source of fuel for cooking • Floods in some areas such as zone 11 • Difficulty sustaining interest in the project at all levels in both communities • Donor fatigue and withdrawal of investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host community reluctance to change their attitude or traditional practices/norms (such as stop bushfires, farming along riverbanks, wetlands etc) • Absence of transport facilities to follow-up project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought, floods and other natural disasters

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social, political and ideological differences• Potential for conflict between landowners and the intended land use.				
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