



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/07/2022 | Report No: ESRSC03009



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Eastern and Southern Africa	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P179818	
Project Name	Tanzania Food Systems Resilience Program		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Program-for-Results Financing	3/10/2023	4/28/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock		

**Proposed Development Objective**

To increase productivity, commercialization, and climate resilience of agri-food value chains by improving the efficiency and inclusiveness of delivery systems

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
IPF Component	10.00
Total Project Cost	200.00

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

The proposed PforR operation will support the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the Mainland in delivering ASDP II and by expanding access to knowledge, services, inputs, and key infrastructure. The program's strategic focus will be on strengthening delivery systems which have been a bottleneck to enabling access to services. Transforming these

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systems will contribute to building the resilience and competitiveness of the agri-food sector and enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of the MoA's public investments. The program will also cover Zanzibar.

#### D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

This project will be implemented in the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Although the specific areas are not known at this stage, however the geographical and social context of the two areas provide for the potential E&S risks which will need to be mitigated before, during, and after the implementation of the program activities. Under PforR in the mainland, the project is expected to implement activities related to commodity value chain (CVC) activities, irrigation infrastructure development, rural infrastructure, construction of marketing infrastructure, including construction of feeder roads, and value addition sub-projects most of which are likely to cause the potential environmental and social risks and impacts. Based on the project description provided under part C, the project will also support in the mainland, the TA activities Type three through IPF which will focus on client's capacity building. Zanzibar will replicate the same activities as Mainland, but they will all be under the IPF. The project will prepare mitigation measures based on the proposed activities for both IPF and PforR. Activities under PforR will follow the ESSA and Action plan requirements (based on country systems), while IPF will follow the ESF requirements.

**SOCIAL:** The social characteristics of the country that will require social assessments in relation to project design and associated risks during implementation are as explained in this section. Tanzania is a large and diverse country witnessing rapid population growth; total population is projected to rise from 54 million to 100 million (+85 percent) by 2040. Approximately 40% women have experienced physical violence and one in five women have reported experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime (NPA-VAWC 2017/18 – 2021/22). Despite of the high prevalence, the number of women who reports violence or seek help is still low. This is due to social stigma and challenges facing the system in responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases (World Bank, March 2022. Tanzania Gender Assessment).

Generally, for both Mainland and Zanzibar, women face challenge in land insecurity compared to men, some of the challenges include unable to own land title because of traditional practices and legal systems.

Again, when it comes to financial inclusion across all domains, like other sectors, women have lower levels than men, this is due to women's lower earnings and lower ability to save than men; access to key resources such as land; and lack of financial products and information regarding finances. Furthermore, there is gender gap in agriculture productivity is amongst men and women (between 20% and 30%), this is because of inaccessibility of labor and agriculture inputs to women than men.

#### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The capacity on environmental and social risks management of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Mainland Tanzania who will be responsible for implementing both PforR and the IPF components of the project has been strengthened through the implementation of previous WB-financed projects such as ASDP 1, ASDP II, ERPP, and PHRD. Zanzibar was also part of the ERPP project. These projects were IPF and using old World Bank safeguard policies. Although the projects were not PforR but the overall client capacity and knowledge of E&S risks on WB financed projects for both



IPF and PforR in the Tanzania mainland will further be assessed and strengthened through focused capacity building. The client assessment for the implementation of PforR will be conducted during the preparation of ESSA, which will be completed and disclosed before project appraisal. For the IPF, the project in the Tanzania mainland will prepare stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and the environmental and social commitment plan (ESCP) while Zanzibar will have additional tools namely Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for managing E&S risks and impacts.

Zanzibar will replicate the same project activities conducted in the mainland but will be under the IPF. The capacity of the Government of Zanzibar in implementing E&S risk management in WB financed projects is moderate from the previous implementation of the agriculture project namely ERPP, however further assessment will be conducted to strengthen the team responsible for managing E&S risks and impacts. Apart from SEP and the ESCP, Zanzibar will also prepare ESMF and RPF to complete the project requirements under IPF and ESF. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for Zanzibar components will be prepared after Appraisal and prior to commencement of project implementation.

## II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The potential environmental risks and impacts of the program under PforR are likely to be associated with implementing commodity value chain (CVC) activities, irrigation infrastructure development, rural infrastructure, construction of marketing infrastructure, including construction of feeder roads, and value addition sub-projects. The predicted environmental risks associated with the program include (i) water-source contamination, due to spillage of agrochemicals or wastewater from processing facilities, (ii) possible soil erosion, land degradation, and increased loss of soil fertility and other issues from inappropriate use of agricultural inputs, (iii) spread of diseases (such as HIV/AIDS), especially during construction phase of sub-projects as well as construction workers and community exposure to COVID-19, (iv) noise and air pollution, (v) the generation of construction wastes and other related solid wastes, (vi) possible soil and groundwater contamination owing to the generated wastes, (vii) traffic congestion and possible road accident resulting from the transportation of materials from source to site, (viii) occupational safety and health risks linked to construction workers, (ix) health hazard from agrochemicals, rodent or pest infestation including malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis etc. (x) biodiversity impacts, (x) visual landscape deterioration, (xi) possible flooding, and (xii) community health and safety risks during construction as well as from the handling, transport, and disposal of construction wastes and other related solid wastes. Moreover, Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation and expansion appear most critical as it could lead to degradation of river catchments and riparian ecosystems/biodiversity, soil salinization, loss of forests and other vegetation diversity, reduction of environmental flows, degradation of ecologically sensitive areas in the wetlands, increased water-borne diseases, and water contamination due to non-appropriate use of agrochemicals. Based on the type and extent of the aforesaid and other envisioned environmental related impacts from the project, the potential environmental risks of the project under the PforR is rated to be Substantial. The IPF for the Tanzania mainland will support the type three TA (as defined in the OESRC Advisory Note on Technical Assistance and the Environmental and Social Framework) focusing on the client’s capacity building. There will be minimum physical activities which might lead to the environmental impacts.



Given the types of activities proposed for the TA in the mainland for the project, the potential environmental risks of the project under the IPF in the mainland is rated to be Substantial. Zanzibar will replicate the same PforR activities from the mainland, only that the financing mode will be the IPF. It is anticipated that the same E&S impacts highlighted for the mainland under the Pfor R will also be applicable in Zanzibar under the IPF. Given the anticipated risks highlighted under the PforR, the environmental risks rating in Zanzibar under the IPF is Substantial. Given the highlighted impacts the overall project environmental risks for Zanzibar and Mainland is therefore Substantial.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The social risk classification for the project is substantial. Risks associated with PforR activities: An Environmental and Social Systems Assessment (ESSA) will be undertaken after the PCN review and before the appraisal in order to (a) identify risks and impacts associated with the Program; (b) assess the strengths and weaknesses of the legal, institutional, and implementation frameworks; and (c) recommend measures to strengthen national systems and capacity to deliver the EPforR2 in a sustainable manner. The project does not anticipate resettlement activities. However, the proposed construction of marketing infrastructure, including construction of feeder roads may result in potential social impacts that will require to be mitigated. There might be possible land related impacts particularly if there will be construction of marketing infrastructure. Other social impacts include possible exclusion of female organizations and farmers and the use of farming technologies and practices; long-standing gender gaps in agriculture productivity that could impose challenge; and exclusion of disabled women and girls in the process because of social stigmatization. The constructions activities might give access to workers, contractors, or local Fundis thus imposing risks of GBV and Sexual exploitation to the young girls and local communities. Risks associated with IPF activities: The Technical and Program Management Support is expected to have a positive impact at institutional level in that it will address capacity gaps and strengthen capacity institution and implanting agencies on implementing environment and social risks during project implementation. Therefore, additional land is not required. Other social impacts and risks may include but not limited to limited access to information regarding trainings; associated risks of Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse-Sexual Harassments (GBV/SEA-SH).

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**B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered**

**B.1. General Assessment**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

In the mainland Tanzania, the IPF will support the TA Type 3 activities which is focusing on the client’s capacity building. Although minimum environmental risks and impacts are anticipated in the mainland further assessment will be conducted once specific project activities are known. Activities to be implemented under the IPF will be screened and the appropriate tools prepared.

Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts under the PforR component in the Mainland will be required for the entire project, but at this stage, the activities of Result Area 2 are identified as the most likely to potentially generate environmental and social risks and impacts. Under the results area 2 part of the construction activities will cover areas such as those aimed to improve irrigation system, access to mechanization by smallholder farmers especially women, Improving and developing storage and processing facilities (including for seeds), and lastly, supporting the development of climate-smart feeder roads to better link production areas to



processing and consumption centers and improve competitiveness while increasing resilience to increasing weather-related shocks. Assessment of the impacts associated with the civil works is conducted at three levels namely the mobilization or pre-construction phase, construction phase and the operation phase where the infrastructure constructed will be in use. Under the pre-construction phase impacts will be those associated with the mobilization of equipment such as pollution and health and safety of the staff and surrounding communities. The impacts likely to occur during construction are such as (i) traffic management, (ii) disposal and management of solid and liquid waste, (iii) occupational health and safety of workers, (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions, (v) soil erosion and sedimentation, and (vi) biodiversity loss. Although the project will not comply to the ESS under PforR, the contractors will be required, as a condition of their contracts, to implement/comply with the ESMP, including preparation of construction management plans consistent with specific management plans provided in the ESMP in order to avoid, minimize, reduce and if necessary compensate, direct, indirect, cumulative and residual impacts. Preparation and implementation of the ESMP, the Health and Safety management plan and other E&S related documents will be conducted as per the country's laws and regulations and in consistent with the ESF. For the operations phase, the government will implement all measures outline in the PAP as part of the ESSA, including Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Health and Safety minimum protocols (fire, accidents, earthquakes, flooding, among others). Some of the potential risks and impacts that could occur during operations of the irrigation infrastructures, roads and mechanization are: (i) poor management of waste; (ii) burning of waste can cause breathing of toxic fumes by other farmers, and (iii) possible flooding.

The same E&S risks and impacts from the mainland's PforR activities are expected for the implementation of the project in Zanzibar under the IPF. The Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture will prepare ESMF, RPF, SEP and the ESCP by Appraisal to ensure that all the potential E&S risks and impacts are mitigated at all stages of the project implementation as stipulate in the ESF. The ESMF will further provide guidance for screening the project activities and propose the mitigation measures to be implemented during implementation and operation phase of the project. Prior to commencement of project implementation LMP (including OHS measures) will be prepared for Zanzibar project components. The project will prepare ToRs consistent with the ESF for the TA activities under the IPF component supporting the PforR. The draft ToR will be reviewed by the Bank prior to project Appraisal.

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

The Bank will conduct an environmental and social systems assessment (ESSA) for the PforR component in the Tanzania mainland to ascertain the capacity and systems of the borrower to implement the WB financed project and provide areas for improvement to mitigate any potential risks which will be identified. As earlier stipulated the implementing agencies have prior knowledge in the implementation of the WB financed projects although its capacity needs to be assessed and strengthened further. The ESSA will provide areas for further improvement and assess the instruments to be prepared for the implementation of PforR component.

The Investment Project Financing (IPF) will be used for Technical and Program Management Support in the Tanzania Mainland and for all project activities in Zanzibar. SEP will be prepared to guide the stakeholder engagement process and the ESCP will be prepared to cover all the E&S agreement under the IPF in the Mainland. The SEP will ensure that implementation of the IPF component for technical and management support adequately covers all the relevant stakeholders at each level of the project implementation. In Zanzibar the project will use ESF entirely and the use of Borrowers framework is not anticipated.



### **ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

The project stakeholders in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar include national and other agricultural departments and authorities such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and The National Irrigation Commission (NIC), Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI), and Tanzania Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA) in the Tanzania Mainland and the Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF) and the Zanzibar Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI) will participate in the implementation in Zanzibar. The program is also expected to closely work with Regional Administrative Authorities, District Authorities, Ward and Village/Shehia Councils, Farmers associations, consumer associations and local communities (including underserved traditional local communities) local NGOs and CBOs. Other key stakeholders include development partners who will be actively involved in the design and implementation of the program and international NGOs that have interest in agricultural matters. The project will prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that will identify the relevant project stakeholders including project-affected parties and other interested parties.

The SEP will be prepared prior to appraisal to cover IPF- TA aspects. The SEP outlines the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. Therefore, the application of ESS10 stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information is a central part of the proposed project that will be closely monitored through the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The project will facilitate the meaningful consultations through the project preparation with project stakeholders so they can express their views, feedback, concerns, risks and proposed changes and mitigation measures for the project activities. These consultations will be documented and disclosed in the format agreed with the Bank. The project information will be disclosed in MoA, NIC, TARI, ASA, MANRLF, ZARI and other implementing institutions and organization’s websites in ways that can reach the local communities where the project will be implemented in relevant local languages and a culturally sensitive manner. Enhancement of the existing Project level and community-based Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) will be undertaken to address any complaints that may arise as a result of the implementation of the project.

### **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.**

#### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

Anticipated key labor risks and impacts are mainly associated with the planned construction and mechanization works from Result Area 2 which will be implemented under the PforR in the mainland and does not require compliance to ESS. Part of the activities in Result Area 2 will cover construction and mechanization in areas such as those aimed to improve irrigation system, access to mechanization by smallholder farmers especially women, Improving and developing storage and processing facilities (including for seeds). Other proposed activities under the same Result Area 2 will support the development of climate-smart feeder roads to better link production areas to processing and consumption centers and improve competitiveness while increasing resilience to increasing weather-



related shocks. The proposed works under this area will therefore involve hiring of construction workers and laborers.

Workers to be employed on the project are expected to be of two main categories, direct workers mostly civil servants employed by the Government at local and central level. Direct workers are those who will form project implementing teams within the relevant ministries and other implementing agencies and organizations. The second category will be made of contracted workers including contractors, consultants both national and international and laborers, mostly local. Under the country's E&S systems, the implementing Ministries and their relevant institutions in the mainland Tanzania will prepare Labor Management Procedures (LMP) which will have detailed information on the work terms of conditions including explicit prohibition of child labor. The LMP will include measures to ensure that labor is provided on a voluntary basis and will further ensure the health and safety of workers, especially women are given adequate attention. The LMP will also have the details of the grievance redress mechanism for workers and the roles and responsibilities for monitoring such workers.

Under the same country's E&S systems which will be described as part of ESSA in the mainland Tanzania, the project will prepare a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) to ensure health and safety of workers, as well as the local communities, during the construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project. Occupational health and safety monitoring programs will form part of the HSE plan where records of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents are maintained through the project lifecycle.

Health and Safety risks to which workers may be exposed from each type of the proposed physical activities under PforR will be further assessed during their planning and design stages so as to eliminate or prevent the risks. Potential risks may include accidents and injuries, safety and health hazards. The project will address potential risks by providing measures such as safety gears, sanitary and waste disposal facilities, first aid kit, clear labelling and signage and description of important areas, such as emergency assembly points.

The same conditions, risks and impacts in the mainland will also be applicable in Zanzibar where the project activities will be implemented through the IPF where ESS compliance is mandatory. The LMP and HSE plans will be prepared as part of the ESS2 as will be described in the ESMF.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

This standard is considered relevant for Zanzibar which will implement the project through the IPF as the project's activities might include the use of resources such as water and raw materials (e.g., sand and gravel) during implementation of activities under result area 2 and at later stages disposal and treatment of the construction waste which might lead to soil and water pollution if not well managed. The proposed construction and mechanization activities under Results Area 2 may necessitate excavations and dredging which could pose pollution risks to water bodies and air due to soil erosion and dust emission from construction sites. Screening of the proposed project activities will determine the significance of the likely impacts and risks and mitigation measures will be included in the ESMFs. Although this project is not expected to result in a large use of resources or their pollution, risks and impacts





will be addressed. The ESMF will guide the preparation of the ESIAs/ESMPs to address ESS3 issues and will include an exclusion list in consideration of environmental liabilities on areas of intervention.

Generally, the Program is not expected to have any major negative impacts to the resources largely because construction works in irrigation schemes and other rural infrastructure may involve some scale of constructions within what has been managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, NIC, and MANRLF in the previous WB financed projects. The project will prepare an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) if part of activities will involve the use of pesticides.

For the Tanzania mainland the same impacts will be applicable under the PforR where ESSA will determine the capacity of the client to mitigate them using country systems. The IPF component in the mainland will support the TA which is not anticipated to have significant risks and impacts to the environment and the community. The project will however, prepare SEP and ESCP to address activities supported under the IPF.

#### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

The proposed activities under Result Area 2 to be financed through PforR in the mainland will cover construction and mechanization in areas such as those aimed to improve irrigation system, access to mechanization by smallholder farmers especially women, improving and developing storage and processing facilities (including for seeds). Other proposed activities under the same Result Area 2 will support the development of climate-smart feeder roads to better link production areas to processing and consumption centers and improve competitiveness while increasing resilience to increasing weather-related shocks. The anticipated construction activities may pose potential safety concerns for the inhabitants within the vicinity of works especially when construction of the irrigation schemes or mechanization activities are carried out near a village/community which will need to be assessed and mitigated through a site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or only ESMP, depending on the screening of the sub-projects. Some sub-projects might require environmental licenses and construction permits as well municipal permits for the construction and water discharge areas all of which will take into consideration GBV risks, community health and safety.

The risks and impacts highlighted for PforR financing in the Mainland will occur for Zanzibar, which will replicate the same project activities under the IPF. Mitigation measures will be prepared as part of ESIA / ESMP and HSE Plans for community safety, risks for drought, security, explosions from fertilizer storage and distribution facilities based on the screening process as will be outlined in the ESMF. Apart from the ESMF the project in Zanzibar under the IPF will prepare SEP, RPF the ESCP, as well as LMP to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts are mitigated.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

This Standard is considered not relevant for now because project does not anticipate land acquisition or land restriction or involuntary resettlement as a requirement for or a result of project activities, therefore the project will not prepare an RPF. If any resettlement is anticipated, it will be prepared under PforR which uses country system. The ESSA would describe any gaps over the national process that would need to be covered so that the treatment is consistent with ESS5.



Result Area 2 which aims at developing resilient rural infrastructure involves construction/development of climate-smart feeder roads. This activity might result to possible resettlement as additional land might be required to support the construction.

### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**

This Standard is considered relevant for Zanzibar under the IPF because the proposed activities under result area 2 will involve construction and mechanization activities will include excavation, movement of machinery and increased movement of people, which is likely to cause disturbance to the flora and fauna habitats within the project site and its vicinity. Some potential impacts might include increased poaching during construction periods due to presence of workers in the area where irrigation infrastructures are located; cutting of trees or natural vegetation as source of wood for the labourers; construction drains/holes that can affect local fauna; fires caused by the burning of waste, among others. The screening list and exclusion criteria in the ESMF will guide the project to avoid interventions in protected areas and critical natural habitats. The project will prepared biodiversity management plans as applicable. The site specific ESIA's will assess potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts and it will apply the mitigation hierarchy to defined measures to protect and reduce impact on ecosystems (natural and critical habitats) and biodiversity, and support preventive and mitigation measures, such as restoration of nearby areas using native species that could be affected by clearing to restore landscape and increase biodiversity conservation in the area. The same impacts will be applicable for the mainland under the PforR where the ESSA will determine how issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources will be included as part of ESIA and the mitigation measures proposed to reduce the E&S risks and impacts.

### **ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

The Project will be implemented throughout Tanzania, including in areas where groups who live traditional lifestyles consistent with the definitions in ESS7 are present. These groups include the Maasai, Hadzabe, Akie, Sandawe and Barbaig . ESSA will explain how the program will consider these groups during Project preparation and implementation to ensure equitable access to benefits.

### **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**

This Standard is considered relevant in Zanzibar under the IPF and the Tanzania mainland under the PforR based on the proposed activities under Result Area 2 which will cover construction and mechanization in areas such as those aimed to improve irrigation system, access to mechanization by smallholder farmers especially women, improving and developing storage and processing facilities (including for seeds). Other proposed activities under the same Result Area 2 will support the development of climate-smart feeder roads to better link production areas to processing and consumption centers and improve competitiveness while increasing resilience to increasing weather-related shocks. The proposed construction and mechanization activities may have impacts on cultural heritage, mainly through chance finds. The site specific ESIA will include measures to be taken by contractor if encountered with any archaeological or paleontological artefact or remains through Chance Find Procedure during project



implementation. The screening and exclusion criteria to be included in the ESMF will guide the project to avoid interventions in cultural heritage sites

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

This standard is currently considered not relevant

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways**

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas**

**III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

**A. Is a common approach being considered?**

No

**Financing Partners**

Currently none

**B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)**

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

Prior to Bank Board approval the following documents will be developed:

Environmental and Social System Assessment (ESSA) for the mainland PforR, Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF, Labor Management Procedures (LMP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and ESMF for Zanzibar IPF, and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for the Mainland PforR and Zanzibar IPF. These instruments will be approved by the Bank and publicly disclosed prior to appraisal.

**Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):**

The ESCP will be prepared to cover activities financed under the IPF in Zanzibar for all the program activities and the Mainland for the Technical and Program Management Support. The IPF instrument would allow the GoT the flexibility and predictable financing to address existing capacity gaps and risks that may otherwise undermine the achievement of Program results, particularly in Zanzibar. The legal requirements in the ESCP will be determined once program activities in Zanzibar and under the technical and program management in the mainland are identified.

**C. Timing**

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

30-Nov-2022



#### IV. CONTACT POINTS

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##### Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Planning

##### Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock

#### V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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#### VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s): Timothy D Robertson, Emma Isinika Modamba

Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Helene Monika Carlsson Rex Recommended on 07-Oct-2022 at 10:52:23 GMT-04:00