

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism



**PROCESS FRAMEWORK FOR THE RESILIENT NATURAL
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM AND
GROWTH PROJECT**

P150523-PPA-C-07

PROCESS FRAMEWORK FOR THE RESILIENT NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR TOURISM AND GROWTH PROJECT

P150523-PPA-C-07 PROCESS FRAMEWORK (PF)

Submitted to

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Mpingo House
40 Nyerere Road
15472 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Submission Date: 03 August 2017

Prepared By

The logo for COWI, consisting of the word "COWI" in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

COWI Tanzania Ltd



PROJECT NO.	316013-A
DOCUMENT NO.	D.03
VERSION	2.0 final
DATE OF ISSUE	03 August 2017
PREPARED	Flora Tibazarwa
CHECKED	Ignatius Ngamesha
APPROVED	Navonaeli Kaniki

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

CCAS	Community Conservation Award Schemes
CDO	Community Development Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FFS	Farmers' Field Schools
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LGA/LGAs	Local Government Authority(ies)
MALFD	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development
MINAPA	Mikumi National Park
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIRC	National Irrigation Commission
NRs	Natural Resources
PAs	Protected Areas
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PF	Process Framework
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PORALG	Presidents Office Regional Administration and Local Government
REGROW	Resilient Natural Resources Management for Growth
RUNAPA	Ruaha National Park
RBWB	Rufiji Basin Water Board
SCDP	Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure Plan
SCIP	Support for Community Initiated Project
SGR	Selous Game Reserve
SWA	Southern Wildlife Area
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTB	Tanzania Tourism Board
UMNP	Udzungwa Mountains National Park
VLUPs	Village Land Use Plans
WB	World Bank
WBO	Water Basin Offices
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	III
LIST OF TABLES.....	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	V
1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	1
1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	3
1.3 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES.....	7
1.4 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT.....	9
2 APPLICATION AND PURPOSE	12
2.1 PURPOSE OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK	12
2.2 METHODOLOGY	12
2.3 APPLICATION OF THE PF	13
3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	14
3.1 THE WORLD BANK SOCIAL SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENTS.....	15
4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES.....	16
4.1 BUILDING A COMMON VISION	16
4.2 EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS	16
4.3 DEVELOPING THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE RESOURCE BASE	16
4.4 ADDRESSING ISSUES AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL.....	16
4.5 ENGAGING THE VULNERABLE.....	17
4.6 PROMOTE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	17
5 IDENTIFYING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS.....	19
5.1 EXISTING BENEFIT SHARING MECHANISMS	19
5.1.1 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).....	19
5.1.2 Support for Community Initiated Project (SCIP).....	21
5.2 HOW AFFECTED COMMUNITIES CAN BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT.....	22
6 THE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS.....	24
6.1 PROCESS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONS AND ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THEM.....	24
6.2 GRIEVANCE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCEDURES.....	24
6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS	27
7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	28
8 REFERENCES.....	29
9 APPENDIX.....	30
9.1 LGA COMMITTEES ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	30
9.2 STAKEHOLDERS OF RELEVANCE TO REGROW	32
9.3 LIST OF CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS	52

LIST OF TABLES

FIGURE 1-1 REGROW PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA	2
FIGURE 1-2 MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK: REGROW COMPONENT 1 INTERVENTIONS BEING CONSIDERED FOR FINANCING.....	4
FIGURE 1-3 LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE REGROW PROJECT.....	11
FIGURE 6-1 GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS FLOW CHART	26

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1-1 REGROW PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA	2
FIGURE 1-2 MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK: REGROW COMPONENT 1 INTERVENTIONS BEING CONSIDERED FOR FINANCING.....	4
FIGURE 1-3 LEVELS OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE REGROW PROJECT.....	11
FIGURE 6-1 GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS FLOW CHART	26

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) as part of its strategy to increase the revenue from tourism to the GDP is seeking an IDA credit from the World Bank (WB) to develop the necessary infrastructure to attract tourists and ensure sustainable management of its so-called Southern Circuit, in particular focusing on four priority Protected Areas (PAs). The priority PAs are Selous Game Reserve (managed by the recently-created Tanzania Wildlife Authority, TAWA), and Udzungwa Mountains National Park (UMNP), Ruaha National Park (RUNAPA) and Mikumi National Park (MINAPA) (managed by the Tanzania National Parks Authority, TANAPA). Both TANAPA and TAWA depend administratively on MNRT. As such MNRT has designed the Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth (REGROW) Project with four components to be over six years starting in the second half of 2017.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) for REGROW is to improve management of natural resources and tourism assets in priority areas of southern Tanzania, and to increase access to livelihood activities for selected communities. By achieving the proposed PDO, the Project will assist the Government of Tanzania (GOT) in addressing rural poverty which has been persistent in and around the country's parks and game reserves, home to globally significant biodiversity. The objective is to be achieved through the provision of capital investments, technical assistance and capacity building for communities living around the priority PAs, and government institutions at the national, sub-national and local level.

MNRT upholds to conserve natural, cultural resources sustainably and develop tourism for national prosperity and benefit of mankind through development of appropriate policies, strategies and guidelines; formulation and enforcement of laws and regulations; monitoring and evaluation of policies and laws. In ensuring this mission, MNRT commissioned the consortium of COWI Tanzania Ltd, WEGS Consultants and EcoTek (Tanzania) Ltd (the Consultant) to develop an Environmental and Social Management framework (ESMF) a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) a Process framework (PF) and associated Management Plans for interventions that will be implemented as part of REGROW.

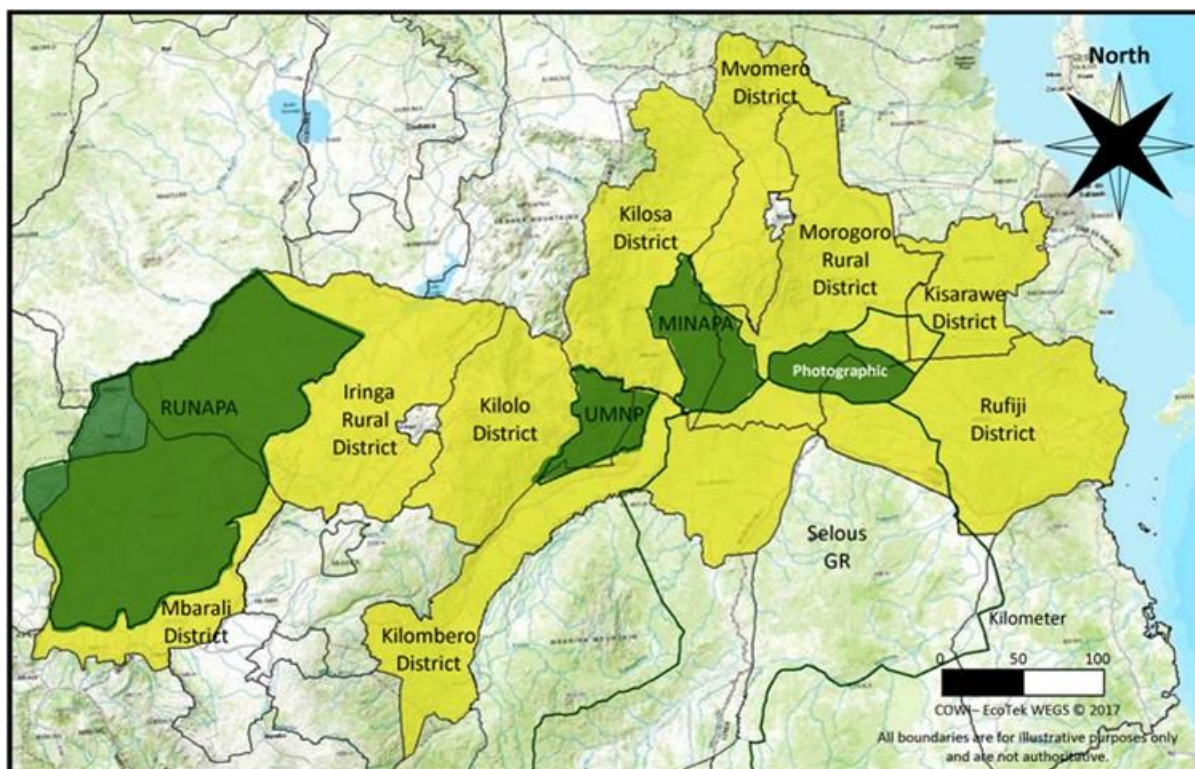
This PF is one such guideline that serves to ensure effective implementation of the MNRT mission for the REGROW project.

1.1 Project location and physical characteristics

The overall REGROW project's influence areas will be wards bordering or overlapping UMNP, MINAPA and RUNAPA, as well as the Northern photographic zone¹ of Selous Game Reserve (Figure 1-1 below). The design of the REGROW project is being finalized as this document is written. Final details of the specific activities (such as location, scope, technical designs), are thus not yet available, and they will become known only as the project progresses its implementation.

¹ Selous Game Reserve is categorised into Photographic zones (areas where only photographic tourism is permitted) and Hunting blocks where consumptive tourism is allowed

Figure 1-1 REGROW project influence area



The priority PAs in the REGROW area operate within a wider administrative context with 7 regions and 18 districts that either overlap the PA boundaries or are adjacent to the targeted PA boundaries in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1 Districts and Regions of the REGROW project (overlapping or bordering)

Project targeted areas	Regions	Districts
Udzungwa Mountain National Park	Iringa	Kilolo
	Morogoro	Kilombero
Mikumi National Park	Morogoro	Kilosa
		Mvomero
		Morogoro-rural
Ruaha National Park	Iringa	Iringa-rural
	Mbeya	Mbarali
	Njombe	Wanging'ombe
		Mufindi
Selous Game Reserve ²	Morogoro	Kilombero
		Morogoro-rural
		Ulanga
	Coast	Kibiti (new)
		Rufiji
		Kisarawe
	Lindi	Liwale
		Kilwa
	Ruvuma	Namtumbo
		Tunduru

² In SGR, the project will focus on the Matambwe sector, which is only photographic. While 90 percent of Selous allows for consumptive tourism (trophy hunting), 10 percent is being used for non-consumptive tourism (photographic tourism), and this is the only area in which REGROW will operate.

1.2 Project components

REGROW has four components that are to be implemented over six years starting in the second half of 2017.

Component 1 – Strengthen capacity for management and development of priority Protected Areas (US\$85 million). The objective of Component 1 is to improve the management and sustainability of natural resources inside the four priority PAs in Southern Tanzania. This will be achieved through policy and regulatory support, capacity/skills development activities and investments which are grouped under five subcomponents described below. The investments are envisioned to improve, amongst others, roads, ranger posts, gates, bridges, airstrips, information centers, and others, all within the PAs (See example from MINAPA on Figure 1-2 below). A summary list of the proposed interventions for this component is provided in Table 1-2.

- **Sub-Component 1.1 – Improve knowledge, policy, institutional and operational frameworks for improved Protected Area management.** Strengthen the enabling environment for the activities to be implemented under this component, by generating and managing knowledge, strengthening policy and enhancing capacity at national, institutional, and PA level. Key activities include: (i) review PA General Management Plans, and prepare a tourism development plan to guide future development of the southern part of RUNAPA; (ii) improve payment systems to address delays entering PAs, and carry out sensitivity studies for entrance fees; and (iii) improve existing policies and regulations to promote participation and benefit-sharing.
- **Sub-Component 1.2 – Improve PA infrastructure.** Enhance accessibility and basic infrastructure of the priority PAs to improve their management and the overall quality of the tourism products. Key investments include, amongst others: (i) earthworks - construction of new and upgrade existing roads, trails, bridges and upgrading of existing airstrips to improve connectivity and ability to patrol strategic locations; (ii) civil works - construction and upgrading of ranger posts, tourist arrival amenities, entry/exit gates, visitor information centers, youth hostels, rest houses, and “bandas” for official and educational/ research purposes, maintenance workshops, and construction of research centres to strengthen monitoring efforts.
- **Sub-Component 1.3 – Infrastructure maintenance, monitoring and research.** Activities include: (i) upgrading of communications systems (radio repeaters, cell phone connectivity and others), monitoring and patrolling equipment; (ii) infrastructure management tools and contingency plans; (iii) basic light and heavy equipment; (iv) wildlife related research initiatives to inform policy dialogue and integrated management; and (v) targeted training.
- **Sub-Component 1.4 – Strengthen “Destination Southern Tanzania”.** Support activities that identify and build linkages between the range of attractions – including the priority PAs – in southern Tanzania and increase recognition of southern Tanzania as a destination. Among the activities included are: (i) an integrated tourism product development and marketing strategy for southern Tanzania that includes wildlife, forests, beach, cultural and historic products; (ii) implement marketing and branding strategies for the priority PAs; (iii) supporting and developing capacity to drive destination development and management; and (iv) scoping studies for Kitulo National Park, Katavi National Park and other southern destinations for possible future investment.
- **Sub-Component 1.5 – Tourism investment promotion.** Identify, assess feasibility, and promote opportunities for private sector investment in and around the selected PAs. This activity will, among others: (i) define opportunities for private sector investment in PAs and with communities; (ii) support the creation of a conducive investment climate to

facilitate investments; and (iii) support the processes of investment promotion and facilitation.

Figure 1-2 Mikumi National Park: REGROW Component 1 Interventions being considered for financing

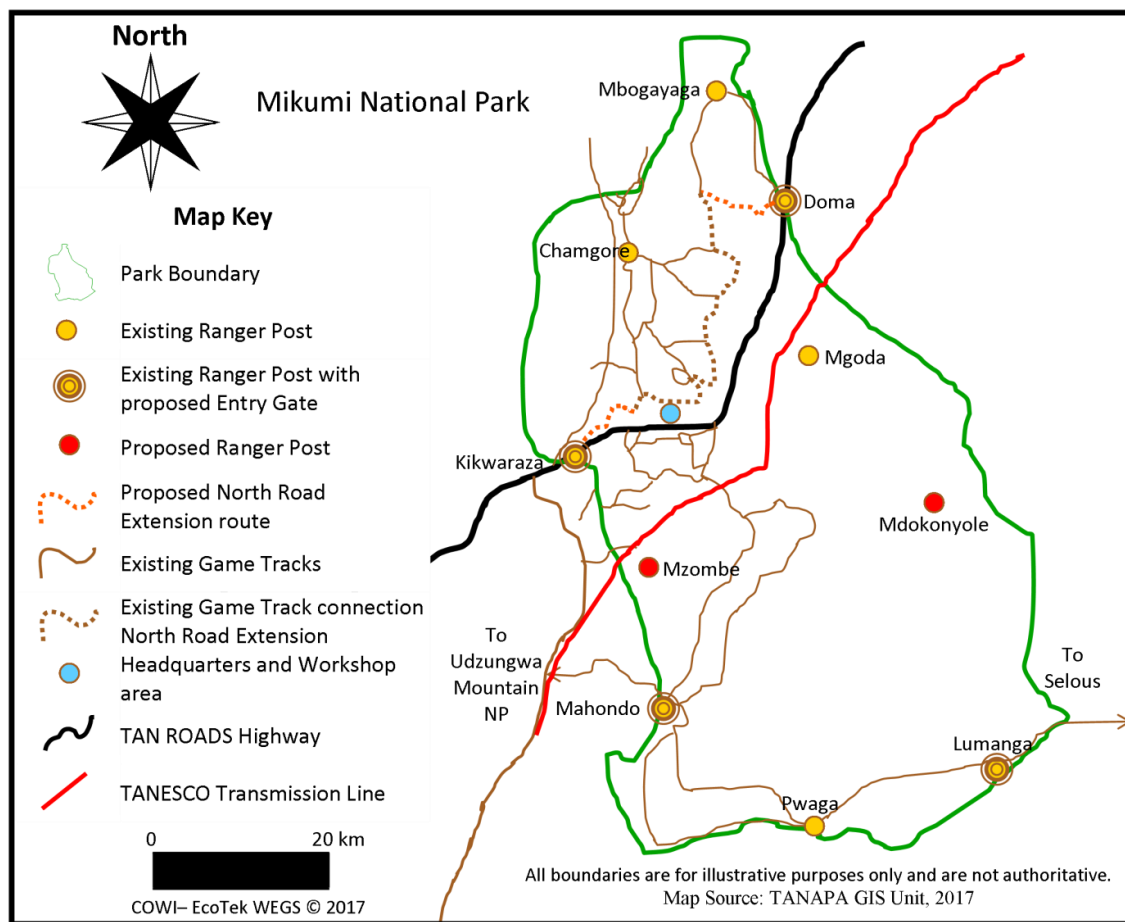


Table 1-2 Typology of interventions being considered for financing under Component 1

REGROW Component 1 Potential Intervention Activities	
Administrative	Improvement of Workshops for PA maintenance
	Improvements / upgrades to Entry Gates, new Gates
Monitoring	Establishment of Observation Points
	Implementation of an Ecological Monitoring Center
Protection	Improvement / construction of Ranger Posts
Minor accommodation inside PAs	Student hostels
	Researchers guest houses
	New or improved camp sites
Tourist Experience	Visitor Information Centers
	Nature Trails, Canopy Walks
Transport Infrastructure	Rehab Main Roads
	Rehab Game Circuits
	Drainage Control (culverts, drifts, small bridges)
	Upgrade / construction of Airstrips

Component 2 – Strengthen access to improved livelihood activities for selected communities in proximity to the priority Protected Areas (US\$27 million). The overall objective of this component is to provide access to improved economic opportunities within selected communities living in the proximity of the priority PAs in order to enhance livelihoods, reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, and reduce pressure on natural resources and wildlife.

By focusing on enhancing partnerships between PAs and communities, the project will be anchored around improved policy and governance frameworks, productive initiatives linking improved livelihoods with tourism, conservation of wildlife and landscapes, and a strong focus on community and Local Government Authority's (LGA) education and training.

The implementation of this subcomponent would be led by the strengthened outreach units of the respective PAs, operationally supported by locally recruited service providers, under the overall coordination of the PA management. The specific instruments, procedures and responsibilities for the delivery of technical and financial support to beneficiaries would be included in a Subproject Manual, to be completed prior to the implementation of activities. Specific sub-components are:

- ***Sub-Component 2.1 - Improve the governance framework of conservation-related community-based initiatives.*** The component will, amongst others: (i) strengthen the legal and institutional framework of TANAPA's and TAWA's benefit sharing schemes; (ii) strengthen and/or develop the community outreach structures of TANAPA and TAWA, through technical assistance, capacity building and equipment; and (iii) develop a plan and/or strategy for development of cultural/historical tourism in the priority PAs.
- ***Sub-Component 2.2 – Enhance community livelihoods by improving economic opportunities, and link them with conservation of wildlife and landscapes.*** Through a demand-driven approach, the subcomponent would provide technical and financial assistance to support the creation, organization, training and operation of groups of households in the priority villages focusing on supplying services and agricultural products to tourism operators (including cultural/historical tourism products), promoting low-environmental impact agricultural micro-enterprises, and establishing conservation-friendly crop, livestock and forestry-related initiatives.
- ***Sub-Component 2.3 – Capacity building of communities and government authorities.*** The sub-component will focus on targeted education and training to create new or strengthen existing mechanisms for improved natural resources management. It will include, amongst others: (i) scholarships for community members in tourism, wildlife, conservation, and facilitating access to vocational colleges (e.g., wildlife and tourism related skills); (ii) sensitization and promotion of conservation activities at community level, including education sessions, village game scout programs, joint community patrolling, and others; (iii) strengthening of eligible WMAs, through equipment and targeted training, targeted towards increasing their wildlife management effectiveness; (iv) targeted natural resources management training for local government authorities around the priority PAs; and (v) support the development or improvement of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in selected areas targeted by sub-component 2.2.

Typologies of activities being considered for project support are reflected in the below table. Final list of activities will be defined through a demand-driven approach during project implementation.

Table 1-3 Intervention objectives to strengthen access to improved livelihood activities for selected communities near priority PAs.

Intervention Objectives	Proposed Specific Implementation Activities
Improve the Visitor Experience and Community Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guide-training programs to support community guides around PAs. • Develop tourist One-Stop Centres to facilitate delivery. • Develop new products and activities offered within PAs (birding, boating safaris, night game drives, walking safari routes, etc.).
Promote Artisanal Skills for Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create self-sustainable educational programs in local touristic and non-touristic economic sectors and facilitate associated commercialization initiatives through private-public partnerships. • Strengthen existing vocational skills programs.
Increase Productivity of Select High Value Agricultural Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local crop value-chains to facilitate access to the tourism market. • Establish capacity building and market linkage programs for various crop farmers.
Develop conservation friendly economic activities in the buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate establishment of sustainable, low impact economic activities in buffer zones, especially in forested areas.
Promote locally produced handcraft products targeting tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy capacity-building programs in production and marketing of handcraft items demanded by tourist markets, with particular involvement of women and youth groups.
Partnership and Landscape Connectivity for Tourism and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a branding and marketing campaign to promote tourism in the Southern region.

Component 3 – Strengthen capacity for Landscape Management upstream of the Ruaha National Park (US\$27 million): The overall objective for Component 3 is to protect RUNAPA’s water resources within the social and climatic context of the area. These resources are critical for the subsistence and preservation of wildlife and ecosystems, and for continued and expanded tourism in Tanzania’s Southern Circuit. Primarily, the component will focus on short-term measures targeted towards the restoration of dry season flows in the Great Ruaha River, and as a secondary focus, the component will lay the ground towards mitigating future degradation of the RUNAPA resulting from climate change impacts, excessive abstraction of water upstream of the Park, deteriorated water quality, and increased sediment in inflowing rivers. There are four sub-components under this:

- Sub-Component 3.1 - Assess and implement measures to augment dry-season flows to the RUNAPA. Key infrastructure investments inside RUNAPA, along the Great Ruaha River, will be implemented in order to: (i) augment dry season flows to the river through storage of wet season flows; and (ii) generate water-stored areas, along the river and tributaries, that ensure increased water availability during dry season (boreholes, ponds, weirs or enhancement of natural river pools).
- Sub-Component 3.2 - Improve the irrigation efficiency and water savings in irrigation areas. This sub-component will focus in the extensive irrigation lands upstream the Ihefu wetland, promoting water savings through: (i) Farmer's Field Schools to raise awareness and knowledge of System Rice Intensification (SRI) as a farming method for increasing crop yields and reducing water use; (ii) construction of irrigation infrastructure in selected irrigation areas to demonstrate water-efficient methods (water controlling structures, lining of canals and

drainage); and (iii) revisiting water use permits and assessing incentive mechanisms for controlling excessive use of water or increase of irrigation areas utilizing drainage water.

- Sub-Component 3.3 - Catchment conservation activities in selected rivers. This would include: (i) surveying hotspots in the upper catchment areas where climate variability and change, together with present and future human activities, comprise severe risks for water sources; (ii) integrated water and land-use planning activities to reduce the risks in these hotspots; and (iii) implementation of selected watershed management activities such as river boundary protection and sustainable agricultural land management practices.
- Sub-Component 3.4 - Support the consensus-building process for land and water management and climate change adaptation in the Usangu plains. The sub-component includes: (i) facilitating cross-sectoral interaction and consultations at the district level, including social and physical surveillance studies when needed, for water resources management; and (ii) strengthening the monitoring and management capacity of Irrigation Organizations and Water Users Associations, including operation and maintenance training

Component 4 - Project management (US\$11 million): This component is REGROW project management arrangements and mechanisms including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and implementation. The expected outcome of this component would be the effective implementation of the project activities with due diligence and efficiency.

1.3 Project Beneficiaries

REGROW benefits several groups of beneficiaries including: (i) around 30,000 households of priority villages living near the priority PAs including those associated with WMAs through increased economic benefits; (ii) around 20,000 farmers' households within the Great Ruaha River sub basin, upstream RUNAPA, through more efficient irrigation and production methods; (iii) government agencies and officials working on water, agriculture and land management, wildlife, tourism, and PA management in Southern Tanzania through capacity building; and (iv) tourism operators and related businesses within and adjacent to the priority PAs through increased tourism revenue. Within the framework of the project, emphasis will be placed on providing opportunities for women and the youth. This will be done by giving priority, in the selection of alternative livelihoods, to those that benefit said groups, as well as other vulnerable groups, whenever feasible.

The REGROW project is focusing on four priority Protected Areas – MINAPA, RUNAPA, UMNP and photographic zone of SGR. These four PAs were selected for a first phase of investments, with the possibility to scale the support to other PAs in future phases. Most of the project activities, in number and in funding, will be implemented inside the four PAs (Component 1), and will be targeted towards improving infrastructure for PA management (such as improved roads, ranger posts, airstrips for accessibility) and for tourism promotion (entry gates, visitors' centres, trails and others).

In addition, a number of activities will be implemented in areas adjacent to the four priority PAs, in order to promote alternative and resilient livelihoods, strengthen linkages between communities in the vicinity of the PAs and the tourism value chain, and to improve the relation between communities and PAs. The priority PAs cover a vast extension of land (RUNAPA encompasses 13,000 km², SGR extends over 44,000 km², MINAPA covers 3,230 km² and UMNP covers 1,990 km²; combined, they cover over 62,000 km² - for reference, Switzerland covers 41,285 km²). For this reason, REGROW will not be able to tackle all communities surrounding the PAs, and will need to prioritize in order to be effective (the total population living in villages located around the boundaries of the priority PAs is estimated to be 405,000 inhabitants - based on the 2012 National Census), with the possibility of widening the scope in future operations. To do this prioritization, the Government of Tanzania carried out an assessment of the communities around the PAs, and established core selection criteria by which communities were prioritized for project engagement.

The assessment included meetings and field visits with districts and villages adjacent to the four priority PAs, and classified them using four main criteria: (i) potential for connectivity at landscape level; (ii) occurrence of illegal use of PA resources (focused on particular on illegal poaching); (iii) potential to positively engage with REGROW to reduce their negative impact; and (iv) tourism potential. Based on these main criteria, and secondary criteria, villages were classified in three groups: High Potential, Potential, and Low Potential.

The core selection criteria included:

- i. Villages whose inclusion in REGROW would help enhance landscape-scale biodiversity conservation (ensure habitat/PAs connectivity and protection of buffer zones/dispersal areas and wildlife migratory corridors). These are villages that have engaged and/or contributed land in the management of Wildlife Management Areas, Village Land Forest Reserves, bee reserves, situated along the wildlife migratory corridors and/or wildlife dispersal areas;
- ii. Villages known as hotspots for illegal activities with the objective of both reducing illegal use of PA resources (with a particular focus on illegal poaching), and mitigating any ancillary impacts resulting from the curbing of such activities;
- iii. High potential for engaging in conservation-friendly livelihood activities: All villages surrounding the PAs have the potential for implementing conservation-friendly livelihood activities. The inclusion/exclusion criterion for engagement in conservation-friendly activities was guided by the word ***'high potential'***. The inclusion of these villages in the REGROW project would contribute to increased production, value addition, market linkages, diversification of livelihood activities (e.g. beekeeping due to availability of forested lands, fish farming, poultry, horticultural activities, organic farming);
- iv. Existence of tourist attractions and facilities: Existence of tourist local products (handicraft products, traditional dances and tourist facilities such as campsites, lodges, etc.)

Additional Criteria (added advantages)

- i. Existence of village land use plans;
- ii. Presence of financial institutions (Banks, SACCOS, Village Community Banks/Conservation Community Banks (VICOBA)/COCOBA);
- iii. Presence of the private sector in supporting tourism and non-tourism activities;
- iv. Presence of infrastructure (railway, roads, etc.) to facilitate access;
- v. Knowledge and skills in implementing tourism and non-tourism activities;
- vi. Ongoing projects by other international and national organizations/donors (including TANAPA/ TAWA);
- vii. Number of beneficiaries: how many people are likely to benefit from the projects;
- viii. Potential to participate in block interventions.

Using the above combination, the villages surrounding the REGROW priority PAs were classified into three groups:

A: *High Potential Villages:* at least two core selection criteria and at least five other additional criteria (combined)

B: *Potential Villages:* at least one core selection criteria and at least three other selection criteria (combined), plus the potential of a village to engage in implementation of medium to large scale projects that targets a block and not individual villages (e.g. engagement in semi-improved irrigation schemes)

C: *Less Potential Villages:* a village with no core selection criteria, and less than three additional selection criteria (combined).

This PF and the REGROW Component 2 activities will first focus on communities that are screened as High Potential, in particular taking into account hotspots for illegal activities. The project may expand its interventions to additional potential villages based on resources and identified impacts.

1.4 Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

MNRT will make use of the government structure specifically the Local Government Authority (LGA) set up as it provides administrative links to communities through Central Government for implementation of REGROW. The Tanzanian Local Government system is based on political devolution and decentralization of functional responsibilities, powers and resources from central government to local government, and from higher levels (Region and District) of local government to lower levels (Ward and Village) of local government. The overall goal is to empower the people to have ultimate control over their welfare as is founded in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT).

The Constitution of Tanzania stipulates that LGAs shall be established in each region, district, urban area and village of the United Republic, which shall be of the type and designation, prescribed by a series of laws enacted by Parliament (See Chapter 3). For administrative and electoral purposes, all urban authorities are divided into wards, and neighbourhoods (*mitaa*), while all district (rural) authorities are also divided into wards, villages and hamlets (sub villages) (See Table 1-4). The enactment of a set of local government Acts in 1982 and some revisions introduced in 1984 and 1991 result in the current system of local government. The elected and political appointments are accountable to the people and the administrative appointees and administrative staff support the political appointees. In addition, at each LGA level, REGROW will use the various standing committees which, in an advisory role, support the LGA system (See committee roles and responsibilities in Appendix 10.1).

Table 1-4 Elected and Administrative Set up of the Government of Tanzania

		Level	Elected	Political Appointees	Administrative Appointees	Administrative Staff
Central Government		National	President Members of parliament	Prime Minister Ministers Special seats	Permanent Secretaries	Technical and supporting staff
		Regional		Regional Commissioner	Regional Administrative Secretary	Technical and supporting staff
	Local Government Authority (LGA)	District/ council	Councillors Council Chairs or Mayors	District Commissioner 3 councillors (appointed by LGA Minister)	District Administrative Secretary	Sectoral staff under – District Council headed by District Executive Director
		Division	NONE	Division Secretary appointed by Regional Commissioner	NONE	Supporting staff
		Ward	Ward Councillor	Some Ward Development Council Some special seat – councillors (gender, disability)	Ward Executive Officer	Sectoral staff

	Village/Neighbourhood 'Mtaa'	Village Chair Village council	NONE	Village Executive Officer	Facility/extension staff
--	------------------------------	----------------------------------	------	---------------------------	--------------------------

Source REPOA 2008

Four levels of actors are envisioned for REGROW (See Figure 1-3 below). At **level one** MNRT has the primary responsibility for REGROW, accounting for and disbursing the finances and collating efforts of ministerial departments and agencies, regulatory authorities, regional secretariats, LGAs, private sector, research institutes, civil society and communities through a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process detailed in section 6.3 of this PF (See detailed list in Appendix 9.2). The coordination role of MNRT (implemented at the level of Ministry management – under the Permanent Secretary) is supported by policy and compliance guidance and approval for Environmental Assessments from the Ministry of Environment, Division of Environment in the Vice President's office through the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). MNRT's role is to ensure national conservation policy and strategy. MNRT will report on total project outcomes and impact. The World Bank (WB) as the lender will provide implementation support of REGROW throughout the lifespan of the project.

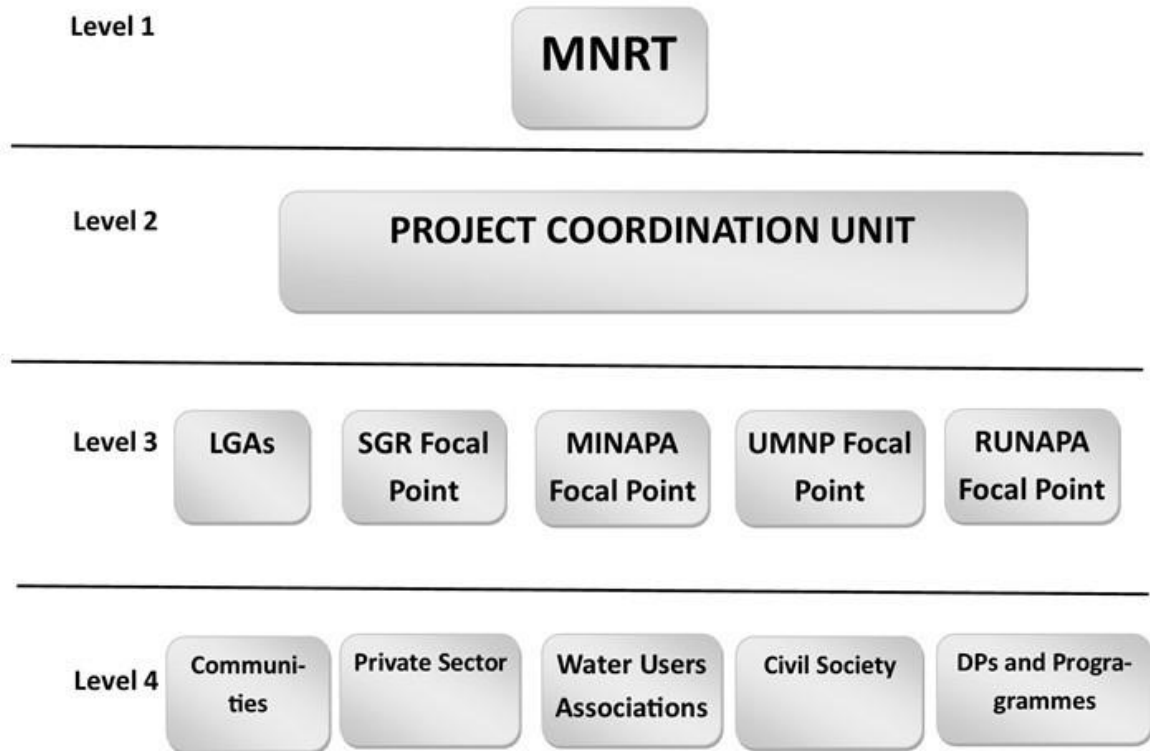
Level two of the project is more technical, responsible for detailed design (drawing up terms of reference and commissioning works) of the different interventions and oversight of implementation. MNRT will establish a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) that will consist of key implementing agencies (including but not limited to TANAPA, TAWA, RBWB, NIRC, TTB). The PCU will ensure that the scope of environmental and social assessment for each intervention is in accordance with the National regulations as issued by NEMC. NEMC will also conduct the necessary review and recommend approval of the environmental impact assessments submitted by MNRT under REGROW. Accountability and reporting at level two is to MNRT.

Level three are the main facilitators of the REGROW interventions. Each PA will have a focal point responsible for REGROW as part of their regular responsibilities - TANAPA manages three of the PAs (MINAPA, RUNAPA, UMNP) whereas TAWA manages the Selous Game Reserve. The focal points will be a part of the PA management and or have a direct reporting line to management and the PA M&E unit (See section 6.4). The PA focal points will ensure links to the communities through LGA sittings from Regional to Village level. Dependent on the intervention the appropriate technical/ administrative staff (ecology, community development, infrastructure etc.) from the PA will represent REGROW at a particular sitting. Level three of the implementation scheme is also responsible for the grievance redress mechanism (See section 6.2). Reporting at this level is channelled through the PA management to the PCU at level two and finally to MNRT. The Focal Points of the four PAs will link to the respective administrative appointees of the LGAs from village to district level and conduct consultation with the communities and report the same to PA management.

Level four is a diverse and overlapping group that includes communities adjacent to the PAs, private sector (investors, contractors and WMAs), Water User Associations, civil society (local, national and international Non-governmental organisations) and other actors (development partners and programmes) in the REGROW area. This level will have different reporting points as contractors will report to the PCU and or respective PA management dependent on the intervention. The communities will report through the respective LGA structure. Civil society and Development partners will report to their governing structures and inform GoT.

Notably for effectiveness, the designs and strategies set up at level one and two will influence the delivery by level three that affect outcomes at level four, and this is to be captured by the M&E described in Chapter 6.

Figure 1-3 Levels of Involvement in the REGROW project



2 APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

2.1 Purpose of the Process Framework

One of the objectives of REGROW is to strengthen management of natural resources inside the four priority PAs. These PAs, and their specific regulations on allowed and non-allowed activities, have been in place for many years - in some cases, for several decades. The current Mikumi National Park was established in 1975, Udzungwa Mountains in 1992, Selous Game Reserve in 1974, and Ruaha National Park in 2008. The REGROW project is not designed to enforce existing boundaries or introduce new restriction of access to the Parks. However, through the construction of infrastructure such as additional ranger posts and roads, and provision of equipment, the PA authorities will have better ability to detect illegal uses of resources (illegal tree logging, waste dumping, illegal farming or grazing, etc). The PF will therefore, in part, be applied as a precautionary measure to the extent surveillance activities would marginally contribute to increasing existing restrictions of access, with a focus on communities where illegal activities (in particular poaching) are prevalent, which are the ones most likely to be affected.

The Process Framework (PF) provides the overall strategic approach and operational guidelines for engaging communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of REGROW interventions that involve and or affect them. It is intended to ensure that communities can benefit from REGROW and enhance their livelihoods while achieving the natural resources management and conservation goals of MNRT.

The REGROW interventions, particularly those under components 2 and 3, will benefit involved communities directly. Activities under component 1 will bring both direct (through employment) and indirect benefits (increased numbers of tourists and thus facilities in PA requesting products and services from communities), and will have the potential benefits increasing and or improving over time.

The focus of the PF is to encourage and promote alternative income generating activities to displace previous livelihood activities which were incompatible with the existing laws and regulations of the four priority PAs. Villages that have been identified as “hotspots” for illegal activity are included as priority villages for benefits under Component 2.

The PF provides approaches for working with communities to achieve REGROW outcomes with minimum conflict. The overall design of REGROW has been prepared to contribute to improved relations between the four priority PAs and communities living around them. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted as part of Component 2, starting with the prioritized communities and then continuing with others as the project evolves, with a likelihood of spill-over and demonstration effects in other neighbouring communities. The overall technical assistance to PA management authorities in community engagement, the promotion of “Southern Tanzania” as a destination, and the different types of training included in REGROW are all elements expected to contribute to mitigation of existing conflicts. In addition, under Component 2, the REGROW project will be strengthening and establishing the community outreach functions of TANAPA and TAWA, to increase their ability to engage with all communities surrounding the PAs, and to strengthen current, ongoing programs such as TANAPA’s community outreach programs (e.g., Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIP), Community-based Conservation (CBC) initiatives, and Income Generating Projects (TIGPs)).

2.2 Methodology

Literature review

The main sources of information for the PF were secondary, from regional and district socio-economic profiles, investment profiles or strategic plans. In addition, relevant national policies, legislation, national development strategies and plans were consulted to characterize the Policy,

Legal and Institutional context for the PF. WB Safeguard Policies were also consulted to establish what elements of REGROW would trigger a Safeguard and the consequences of the same. Articles and reports on relevant initiatives and the assessments conducted for the preparation of the REGROW project served as a source of information on the existing engagement processes, providing guidance to this PF with reference to populations around the priority PAs. The list of literature reviewed is in references (see Chapter 9).

Fieldwork was conducted in mid-February 2017 to consult with district and communities and ground truth biophysical information from literature. Districts visited included Morogoro Rural, Kilosa, Kilombero, Mvomero (Morogoro region); Iringa Rural and Kilolo in Iringa region; and Mbarali in Mbeya region. In addition to districts, some of the irrigation schemes and Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) around the project target area were visited.

Consultations were conducted at Central, regional, district and community levels, in order to solicit concerns, views, opinions, suggestions and collect additional secondary information and data to inform the PF. The consultations were both one-one, key informant interviews and group discussions held with relevant technical staff and representatives mainly from the various District and or Council departments such as Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives; Natural Resources, Community Development, Environment, Land and Planning. A checklist of guidance questions and/or issues was prepared to ensure that stakeholders were presented with similar questions and information about REGROW (See Appendix 9.3).

Mapping

To establish the footprint and draw up areas/ zones of influence of REGROW, the consultations, literature and field observations were mapped using GIS onto land use land cover maps, supplemented with information from the National Forestry Resource Management Programme (NAFORMA, 2010) and the National Bureau of Statistics, Census 2012. Mapping information on the proposed interventions for each of the PAs was availed to the Consultant by the respective PA Management

2.3 Application of the PF

The community engagement principles and processes in this PF demonstrate the commitment of MNRT to involve communities in conservation initiatives and complement on-going initiatives in this direction. The PF will adhere to the Local Government Authorities Act of 1982 which outlines the role and functions of village councils, ward councils and district councils as hierarchical decision making bodies in their jurisdictions as outlined in Table 1-4 and Appendix 10.1.

Subsequent to intervention each contractor and or service provider commissioned or awarded responsibility for delivery of an intervention will be required to develop an engagement strategy and implementation plan of the same. If deemed necessary by the PCU and or a Regulatory Authority, additional specific engagement strategies and plans will be designed and implemented on a case by case basis to ensure that the PF and its principles of engagement are adhered to.

3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In Tanzania, access to information is considered a constitutional right as stipulated in article 18 (a)-(d) of the 1977 Constitution of the URT. Thus the primary law of the country is a basis for the PF.

For the PF, the policy and legal framework is focused on compliance to environmental and social standards for engagement, and ensuring benefits for communities relevant to the project at both national and international levels. Implementation of REGROW will adhere to these standards.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004 and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 require project developers to identify and consult relevant stakeholders to solicit views and concerns, with the intention to minimise adverse impacts on resources of value whilst ensuring benefits for communities in the particular development area. Specifically Section 89(1) of EMA (2004) states that during an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study or review, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) will facilitate the preparation of guidelines to ensure public participation, especially those who are likely to be affected by the project. Section 89(2) of the same Act allows NEMC to solicit oral or written comments and views on the Environmental Impact Statement from the public as well as from government agencies and other relevant institutions. Public participation in the EIA process is further stressed under Section 17 of the EIA and Audit Regulations of 2005 which requires, amongst other things, preparation of a public meeting (where appropriate) with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments.

Complement to the EMA 2004, the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 and the subsequent Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations 2008 GN No. 357 provide premises for engagement of communities adjacent to PA as indicated by the benefit sharing mechanism of SCIP and WMAs (See section 6.1).

At the community level, a number of Acts pertaining to Local Government have a bearing on REGROW and in particular the PF. The legislations set up administrative procedures for communities and individuals to present their opinions and present their concerns through mainly the Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982, Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 1982, Local Government (Finance) Act 1982 and Regional and District Act No 9 (1997).

The Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982, confers powers, functions and responsibilities to District Councils to formulate, coordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development their area of jurisdiction (Section 118). The District Councils are mandated to make by-laws and to consider and approve by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdiction, they regulate and co-ordinate development plans, projects and programs of villages and township authorities, provide for or facilitate the licensing or regulation of the activities of persons engaged in, or the premises used for, the manufacture, preparation, handling or sale of articles for use or consumption, establish, preserve, maintain, improve and regulate the use and exploitation of natural resources and production. The District council is responsible to ensure coordination and facilitation with the community and lower tiers of administration. The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 1982 applies to urban authorities and covers similar matters to the Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982 but in urban centers. Under the Act, the functions and duties of Urban Authorities are primarily to promote social and economic wellbeing and development of its area and people within jurisdiction. As such some of the responsibilities of Urban Authorities of relevance to REGROW include taking of measures for the conservation of natural resource, prevention of soil erosion and prohibition and control of cultivation.

The Local Government Finance Act, 1982 makes provision for sources of revenue and the management of funds and resources of Local Government Authorities and for matters connected or incidental to securing the proper collection and sound management of finances in the local government system. For the SCIP (See section 6.1) some portion of the funds received from the

central government are mainstreamed to support community projects in addition to other conservation programmes.

The Regional and District Act No 9 (1997) provides for Regional Commissioners to oversee Regional Secretariats, with District Commissioners directly supervising the District Councils. For REGROW the Region and District level are highest level organs for engagement with communities adjacent to the PAs.

3.1 The World Bank Social Safeguard Requirements

One of the objectives of REGROW is to strengthen management of natural resources inside the four priority PAs. These PAs, and their specific regulations on allowed and non-allowed activities, have been in place for many years - in some cases, for several decades. The REGROW project is not designed to enforce existing boundaries or introduce new restriction of access to the Parks. However, through the construction of infrastructure such as additional ranger posts and roads, and provision of equipment, the PA authorities will have better ability to detect illegal uses of resources (illegal tree logging, waste dumping, illegal farming or grazing). The PF has therefore been developed in line with OP 4.12, in part, to be applied as a precautionary measure to the extent surveillance activities would marginally contribute to increasing existing restrictions of access, with a focus on communities where illegal activities (in particular poaching) are prevalent, which are the ones most likely to be affected. Other project activities that may lead to economic or physical displacement are covered under a Resettlement Policy Framework.

The PF provides guidelines for the engagement of stakeholders in a transparent and objective manner, recognising and protecting their interests, and ensuring that they do not become worse off than before the project. The Process Framework will establish a baseline and the expected direction and magnitude of change by:

- Assessing and describing the administrative and legal procedures including, i) previous agreements between communities and government relating to access to natural resources, and ii) the administrative and financial responsibilities for the key stakeholders.
- Involving the communities in the identification of adverse impacts and appropriate mitigation and livelihood measures to ensure that affected communities are not left worse off than before the Project.
- Identifying how the affected communities will benefit from the Project, and the measures that will be implemented to assist them improve or at least maintain their standards of living.

4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

4.1 Building a common vision

Dealing with multidisciplinary stakeholders from different echelons of society requires an understanding of how to ensure all of them are engaged successfully, in order to build a common vision with regards the objectives of REGROW. To achieve this, an understanding of the positions, status, and level of engagement of each one is important.

For example, when engaging with communities, addressing matters of sustainable livelihoods is generally the priority and not necessarily conservation per se, though this does not mean their livelihood decisions are opposed to conservation. In most cases, for communities, conservation and resource management activities need to translate into present day livelihood options and not just future value. Such understanding informs any engagement on how communities formulate day-to-day decisions that in turn determines the integrity of the resource base in their vicinity. This is the rationale why REGROW is devoting an entire component (Component 2), and parts of Component 3, to community engagement and livelihood development

All engagement for REGROW should take into account the specific stakeholders and their relevance to the project, which lies mainly in their mandates and roles and responsibilities (See Appendix 10.2). Notably, REGROW may not change the perceptions, expectations and or mode of engagement for the different stakeholders but should ensure that these are understood, and address how best the project can engage with them.

4.2 Effective partnerships

To engage stakeholders effectively and benefit their contribution towards REGROW objectives requires that:

- The *rights and responsibilities* for resource access and management and conservation are clearly understood;
- Economic, livelihood and food security *incentives* in the short and long term are considered sufficient by the stakeholders (not by the project); and,
- There exists sufficient *capacity to participate* and to undertake the responsibilities and activities allocated to the stakeholders.

4.3 Developing the Economic value of the Resource Base

Exploitation of natural resources within PAs is generally limited by law and practice. Despite the goodwill demonstrated through benefit sharing mechanisms by the Government through the PAs to the communities, there exists challenges and some level of discontent in some of the communities.

REGROW has designed mechanisms to (i) strengthen the tourism product and value chain in the four PAs, and (ii) provide technical and operational support to communities in tourism and non-tourism activities. Thus, the project will deliver targeted support to communities adjacent to the PAs, such as technical and financial assistance, capacity development, institutional strengthening, mentoring, market access facilitation, brokering access to finance, and infrastructure. These are all ways in which communities bordering the PAs could extract direct benefits through REGROW.

For all interventions MNRT will ensure that communities are engaged and benefiting from the project. For the case of service providers and or contractors, MNRT will include in the contractual obligations a requirement to present an engagement strategy/ implementation plan indicating how the activity will engage and benefit the respective communities.

4.4 Addressing Issues at Individual Level

The general interventions of REGROW are notably not directed to individual households but serve to address some challenges that will benefit communities adjacent to the PAs. However, it is

important to note that conservation challenges are a result of activities at household level based on individual choices and decision making.

The PAs, through their benefit sharing mechanisms, regularly support development in adjacent communities, and thus to individuals indirectly benefit from these. The project will strengthen these benefit sharing mechanisms, and TANAPA's and TAWA's community outreach programs, to boost these efforts. However, individual household needs for fuel wood, water, farmland or food security may not prevent encroachment of the PAs on the pretext that there has been provision of some social service.

MNRT should take into account individual pretext for degradation whilst acknowledging that not all concerns can be addressed. Notably, where individual decisions to degrade resources needing protection means individually losing conservation related benefits that may be worth more than the value gained by breaking an enforceable conservation agreement, they will decide against it.

4.5 Engaging the vulnerable

The most poverty stricken households are generally the most dependent on the direct use of natural resources for survival, and therefore the worst victims of not just resources degradation, but also policies limiting access. Such households generally tend to be proportionately more of the elderly, sick and/ or disabled, female headed, single mothers, very small households, aged caring for AIDS orphans, HIV affected people and families taking care of chronically ill members.

The project area encompasses vulnerable groups. Determination of which groups in Tanzania are recognized as vulnerable is being done on a project by project basis, and is done according to the following criteria: those that may be below the food poverty line and lack access to basic social services (including those that are geographically isolated), and are not integrated with society at large and its institutions due to physical or social factors.

A rapid social assessment of vulnerable groups confirms that there are some vulnerable groups in the project area, including women-headed households, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, and persons with HIV/AIDs. The social assessment has also determined that there are no disadvantaged communities in the project area. The specific needs of vulnerable groups in the project will be addressed through some of the project activities and mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plans and, where applicable, the Resettlement Action Plans.

Vulnerable people are at the greatest risk of being left out of project benefits because of their limited capacity to participate and to defend their own rights. They therefore need carefully targeted interventions.

MNRT, through the system of government as presented in Section 1.4 and the committees detailed in Appendix 9.1, will engage with this group to ensure that REGROW interventions provide the needed support wherever applicable.

4.6 Promote community participation

The most practical approach to promote community engagement in the REGROW area is through establishing and or strengthening the delivery of the existing access and benefit sharing mechanisms. Whilst delivering the REGROW interventions and the benefit sharing mechanisms of WMAs and SCIP, the engagement strategies will be coordinated by MNRT, and developed with the PAs, contractors and or service providers throughout the priority villages. The mechanisms to promote community participation will address the following in a transparent and inclusive manner:

- a) **What the Stakeholders need to know:** MNRT (and specifically the PCU), through the PAs and LGAs will discuss and agree with the communities on what resources can be used for consumptive and non-consumptive purposes and how access restrictions will be enforced. In this process, affected communities and incentives for the communities will be identified and roles and activities in terms of resource use and protection responsibilities defined.

- b) **What affected communities and other stakeholders need to participate effectively:** For the stakeholders to understand and contribute to the objectives of REGROW, they should have *sufficient rights* and understand them. Once stakeholders such as the communities see the additional value to their livelihoods and understand how they would access benefits, they take responsibility and are prepared to contribute their part (potential value and opportunities are outlined in section 5.2). MNRT will ensure that there is capacity building for the communities to ensure and facilitate that wildlife protection improves along with increasing opportunities and livelihood benefits to communities. Notably, and unlike in other cases, the REGROW project includes an entire component to facilitate the delivery of these goals.

5 IDENTIFYING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS

5.1 Existing Benefit Sharing Mechanisms

There are two main benefit sharing mechanisms between communities adjacent to PAs and the Wildlife sector. These are the Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), administered by MNRT, and the Support for Community Initiated Project (SCIP), led by TANAPA. TAWA is developing a community outreach programme which is yet to be launched but anticipated to have similar objectives to those implemented by TANAPA under the SCIP³.

5.1.1 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

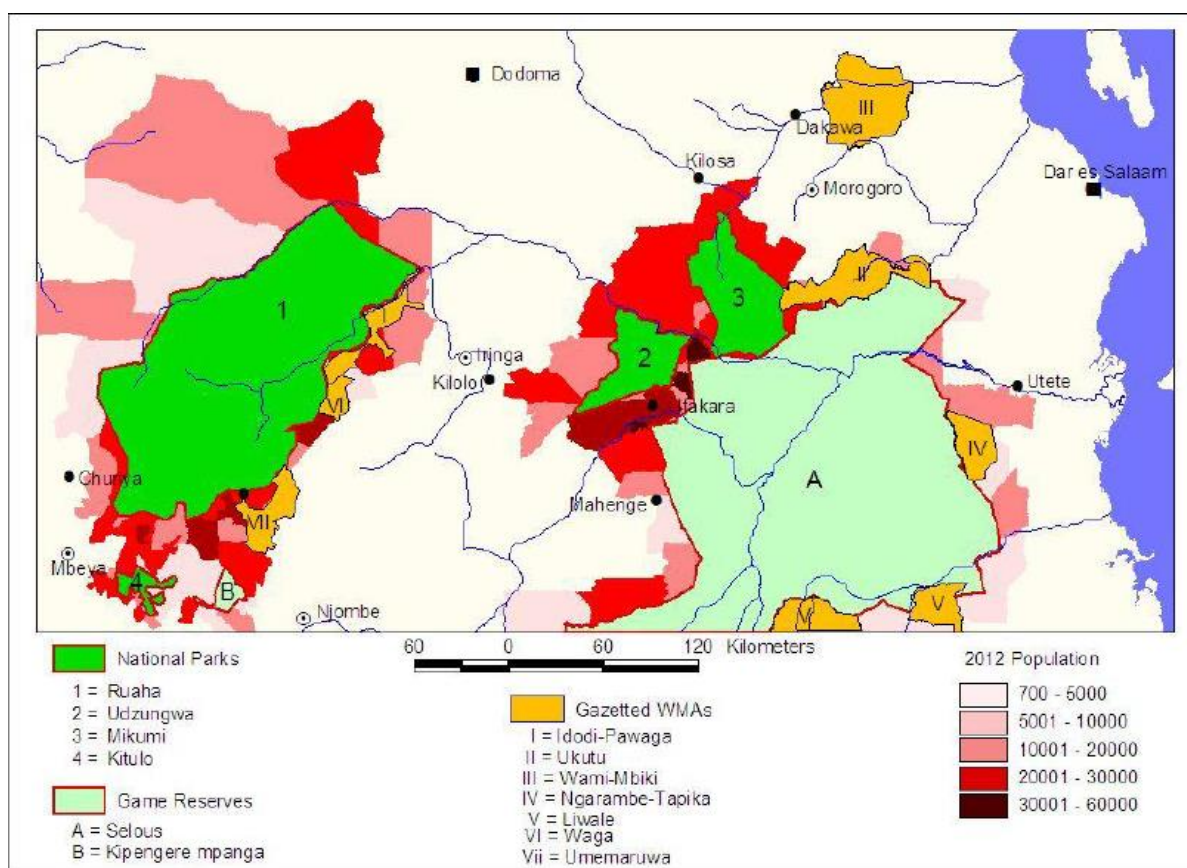
WMAs were started in the late 1980s as a community based natural resource management (CBRM) approach in Tanzania. The WMA concept was conceived following failure of traditionally centralized wildlife management policies and practices. This strategic shift towards CBRM is emphasised in the 1998 Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (and its revision of 2007) that advocates for wildlife management at the village level by allowing “rural communities and private land holders to manage wildlife on their land for their own benefit” and “devolving management responsibility of the settled and areas outside unsettled PAs to rural people and the private sector.” For the WMA program, the communities are consulted and educated on the importance of natural resources conservation, and they voluntarily set aside their land for conservation. The WMA CBRM approach benefits the PAs by providing a buffer zone to their areas as wildlife knows no boundaries, enhancing protection as villages also aid to limit poaching and wildlife conflict, and enable sustainable co-existence with communities along the PA boundaries.

WMAs began to be formally implemented in 2003, following the development of Regulations first in 2002. The first WMAs were registered and gazetted in 2006 as Conservation Based Organisations (CBOs) through the Authorised Associations (AAs). In 2009, URT enacted a new Wildlife Conservation Act and reviewed the 2002 Regulations under the 2009 Act in 2012. The main focus in the 2012 regulations being the devolution of powers to the WMAs, strengthening the communities’ involvement and influence over trophy hunting concession allocations in WMAs, as well as providing greater clarity around benefit-sharing.

The WMAs that are most relevant in the REGROW project areas are: MBOMIPA (Pawaga-Idodi), Waga, Umemaruwa and Ukutu. Their location in relation to the REGROW PAs is illustrated in the Map 5-1 below.

³ Selous GR: alternatives of community contribution to conservation to be explored in collaboration with Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development Programme (SECAD) and to use Community Based Conservation (CBC) Units established in each sector to ensure that the PA works closely with the surrounding communities.

Map 5-1 WMA in REGROW landscape



All the villages surrounding the WMAs have Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) except for WAGA and have on-going activities, set their individual objectives and priorities for further development (See Table 5-1). The WMAs are all primarily focused on consumptive tourism (hunting concessions) with some trying to incorporate non-consumptive tourism by zoning the areas to include photographic tourism zone and campsites.

The WMAs surrounding REGROW's four priority PAs are currently faced with a number of challenges including financial instability, encroachment by farmers and pastoralists beyond the buffer zone, increased competing development (e.g. a proposed sugarcane plantation, large infrastructure project such as a dam project), limited capacity/ ability to cope with natural disasters (floods and drought) and boundary conflicts with the PAs.

Under the existing system, MNRT collects all hunting and photographic tourism revenue directly from investors. But there are problems identified, including the fact that revenue disbursements from MNRT to WMAs are not happening on a timely basis. This problem is compounded by the lack of a timetable that clearly stipulates the schedule for revenue collection and disbursement to WMAs and is adhered to. The delays from MNRT to WMA also result in delays of disbursements of WMA revenue to member villages, which affects implementation of development projects at the village level and intensifies negative attitudes towards the WMAs from village leaders and villagers.

From the total revenue generated in WMAs, MNRT disburses some amount to AAs and indicates it is a share of the total hunting or photographic tourism revenue generated in the WMAs. But the total amount generated is never disclosed. This makes it hard for AAs to know whether what they received is what they deserved. AAs are concerned that this lack of full disclosure will ultimately serve as a disincentive for communities to participate in wildlife management

Table 5-1 Summary of WMAs in REGROW area

WMA	Ukutu	MBOMIPA (Pawaga-Idodi)	Waga	Umemaruwa
Area coverage	714 km ²	773 sq.km	365 km ²	6092 km ²
Villages	11 village members: Kiburumo, Bwira Chini, Magogoni, Bonye, Mwade, Dakawa, Kongwa, BwakilaChini, Gomero, Nyarutanga.	21 village members (9 from Idodi division and 12 from Pawaga division)	5 villages namely; Nyakadete and Nyamakuyu (Mbarali District); Igoma and Ihanzutwa (Mufindi District) and Mahuninga (Iringa-Rural District)	16 villages members: Mbarali there are Mlungu, Manyenga, Isunura, Itipingi, Kangaga, Mkandami, Ipwani, Luhango, Uhamila, Ihangana, and Igomelo village In Wanging'ombe we have Igando, Iyayi, Mayale, Rydebwe, and Ryamruki village.
VLUP	All villages		Nyakadete	All villages
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness on wildlife resources conservation • Trained village scouts • Establish benefit sharing methods from investors in hunting blocks • promote and conserve local community cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation of the cultural⁴ and natural resources. • creation of conservation awareness • WMA area protection against poaching – through patrols • distribution of benefits amongst member villages • protection of the borders against poach 	Protect wildlife resources through trained and armed Village Game Scouts (VGS)	Wildlife corridor that connects RUNAPA and Mpanga-Kipengele GR to allow wildlife to move from Ifehu to highlands of Mpanga-Kipengele GR during wet season
Activities/i nvestments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None⁵ • Bordering villages access for firewood and fishing in Mgeta River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	No investments in the WMA WCS supporting in paying for the VGS for wildlife protection	None
Plans/prior ities	Establishment of three operation zones which are Photographic tourism zone and campsites; traditional hunting zones for local people hunting for consumption; tourism hunting for foreign hunters	Better control of the Nyaluu area where the little and Great Ruaha converges at Nyaluu area- has been left unattended by the WMA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	Two potential investment zones which are hunting and photographic tourism which lies on the southern part of RUNAPA Utilising the weir that wildlife use to attract tourists	Two potential investment zones that are photographic and hunting zone; the former being the preferred choice

*VLUP = Village Land Use Plan

5.1.2 Support for Community Initiated Project (SCIP)

TANAPA carries out the SCIP program as a PA Outreach approach to promote community involvement and benefit sharing, aiming to provide some benefit to offset the costs incurred by the community as a result of their vicinity to the parks, and ensure local people do not undermine the ecological integrity of the PAs.

⁴Traditional rituals sites are inside the WMA and local communities are allowed to access the site for cultural issues only

⁵Gonabisi hunting block - 451km² was operated by Green Mile Safaris Ltd but licence was cancelled

Prior to the passing of the 1998 Wildlife Policy, TANAPA had introduced a Community Conservation Services (CCS) outreach programme “good neighbourliness” known in Kiswahili as ‘Ujirani Mwema’. The CCS was implemented from 1991 with the purpose to create links with the local communities in conservation of wildlife (as an ad hoc response to the wave of late 1980’s poaching), and share benefits accrued from wildlife with the communities. The Vision of CCS was to reduce threats to National Parks and support livelihoods whilst maintaining good relationships with adjacent communities for sustainable conservation through:

- Benefit and responsibility sharing;
- Conservation and Environmental Education;
- Capacity Building/Training; and
- Information and knowledge sharing.

To enhance the activities of CCS, TANAPA created SCIP, which was approved by the TANAPA Board of Trustees in 1993 in essence as a funding facility to support community needs, SCIP is sustained by mandatory contributions of 7.5% of revenue from each PA.

Community needs are identified during conservation education and must be integrated and prioritized within village and Districts development plans approved by District authorities. Applications for support from SCIP are submitted to the Park Management through their village government. TANAPA is guided by a set of criteria including scale, viability, priority of the problem to be addressed, as well as social and conservation impacts to select project to support. Both TANAPA and the respective village representatives are required to sign a memorandum of understanding that describes their specific roles and responsibilities before commencing any project support through SCIP. Through SCIP TANAPA contributes up to 70% of the total project costs and local communities contribute the remaining 30% (can be in-kind), ensuring joint commitment to the developments and building a sense of ownership to the projects and their operational modalities.

Consultancy 11 conducted under the REGROW project preparation undertook an assessment of the current benefit sharing models associated with natural resources and tourism and drew up lessons learned from best practices (MNRT, 2017). The report identified benefits of the SCIP and WMA to be formal and informal employment, and improvement to social services (building of schools, health facilities and associated structures like housing for staff), establishment of micro-credit facilities and capacity building programmes.

The current mechanisms of WMAs and SCIP face some challenges including governance challenges in particular related to security and boundary management and the means these are managed in the existing programmes; apparent lack of equitable benefit sharing particularly for non-consumptive tourism products, lack of flexibility of the systems; inadequate participation by the beneficiaries in making decisions for revenue collection and determining the different proportions and the WMA benefit-sharing arrangement does not reflect the costs incurred by the communities.

5.2 How Affected Communities can benefit from the Project

MNRT has identified interventions under components two and three of REGROW that will be implemented to assist the affected communities (or persons) in improving or at least maintaining their standards of living. The benefits should include measures to mitigate negative livelihood impacts.

Component 2 interventions aim to enhance livelihood options, capacity building for improved conservation and livelihood activities, community led tourism investments, and strengthen relationships with the neighbouring PAs. The existing benefit sharing mechanisms for WMA are to be reviewed and improved to contribute to WMAs sustainability and reduction of poverty. Collaboration with existing Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is to be enhanced coupled with creating a business environment where private investors and tour operators find the WMAs

attractive. The type of activities that have been considered or tried in Tanzanian WMAs are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-2 Livelihood Opportunities for WMA

Non consumptive Tourism	Conservation	Business Opportunities	Natural Resource Utilization for profit	Consumptive tourism
Balloon safari	Survival Skills	Guest house	Animal Capture	Resident Hunting
Game viewing	Research	Permanent Tented Camps	Bird capture	Fishing
Bird watching	Education	Camping	Fishing	Tourism Hunting
Canoeing	Training visits	Fly camps	Timber Harvesting	
Biking	Bush craft	Lodging	Bee keeping	
Natural trails	Film and photographic	Cultural Tourism		
Walking Safaris				
Picnic				
Horse riding				
Photo Safari				

Source: TAWIRI, 2012

There are various levels of tourism i.e., over-lander tour groups; high-end self-tour, backpacker self-tour; cultural tourists, hunting tours outside of parks; photographic “hunting” local (national) tourists and others. REGROW will aim to diversify the current tourism offerings, and tailor activities to specific tourist groups’ demands.

In addition to capacity building, alternative livelihood financing, and policy regulation (all financed under Component 2, and where most of community development resources are placed), REGROW will also provide community benefits under Component 3. These include:

- **Farmer Field Schools** - In order to improve water use efficiency in a selected number of irrigation schemes around the Usangu plains, a total of 20.000 farming households will receive season long training support through an intensive FFS programme. The programme will have benefits such as water use efficiency and increased paddy yields in irrigated rice fields.
- **Improved irrigation infrastructure** – In combination with the FFSs, selected farming households will receive additional support to physically improved their irrigation and drainage systems. These infrastructure investments will facilitate the control of water that goes in and out of their fields, allowing farmers to irrigate whenever needed, and to drain out plots when the adequate time comes.
- **High-catchment watershed management** - Communities situated in the so-called “water towers” of the Great Ruaha sub-basin (the high parts of the basin) will be supported in applying more sustainable land management practices to protect the sources of the rivers and to improve their livelihoods.

6 THE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

6.1 Process of Community Participation in Decisions and Activities Affecting Them

MNRT will implement a stakeholder consultation and disclosure plan (SCDP) during the delivery of REGROW. The plan provides the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities:

Decision-making – The LGA councils (see Appendix 9.1) will be used by REGROW to ensure a participatory and transparent process representative of all stakeholders to effect decision making.

Capacity building – at systemic, institutional and individual level – is one of the key strategic interventions of the project and will target all stakeholders that have the potential to be involved in brokering, implementing and/or monitoring management agreements related to activities in and around the PAs. REGROW will target especially civil society organizations operating at the community level to enable them to actively participate in developing and implementing management agreements.

Communication - will include participatory development based on the following key principles:

- providing information to all stakeholders over different media platforms, including interviews, seminars, print and digital media;
- promoting dialogue between all stakeholders by use of the CDOs and civil society players if needed;
- promoting access to project information by availing it to all levels of the LGAs.

REGROW will be launched by a well-publicized multi-stakeholder inception workshop attended by representatives of the broad stakeholder base. The workshop will present updated information on the project. It will also serve as a basis for further consultation during the project implementation, and refine and confirm the implementation of the project with stakeholders.

To gauge implementation of the PF the following milestones are recommended:

- All LGAs should be informed of REGROW within three months of project approval.
- Consultation meetings within the LGAs to set priorities and inform communities of the interventions should be done within 6 months of the respective LGA receiving information.

6.2 Grievance and Conflict Resolution Procedures

The government of Tanzania has enacted administrative mechanisms in its legislation to deal with grievances of any kind. MNRT will engage with the communities and provide clear guidance on how to use the mechanism, so that dissatisfied/ aggrieved persons can bring up their claims and concerns related to REGROW. The existing administrative mechanism will be used to guide the process of addressing notices related to the project. The procedures generally follow the LGA sittings from Village to Regional Council (See appendix 9.1) before reverting to the judiciary over steps illustrated in Figure 6-1.

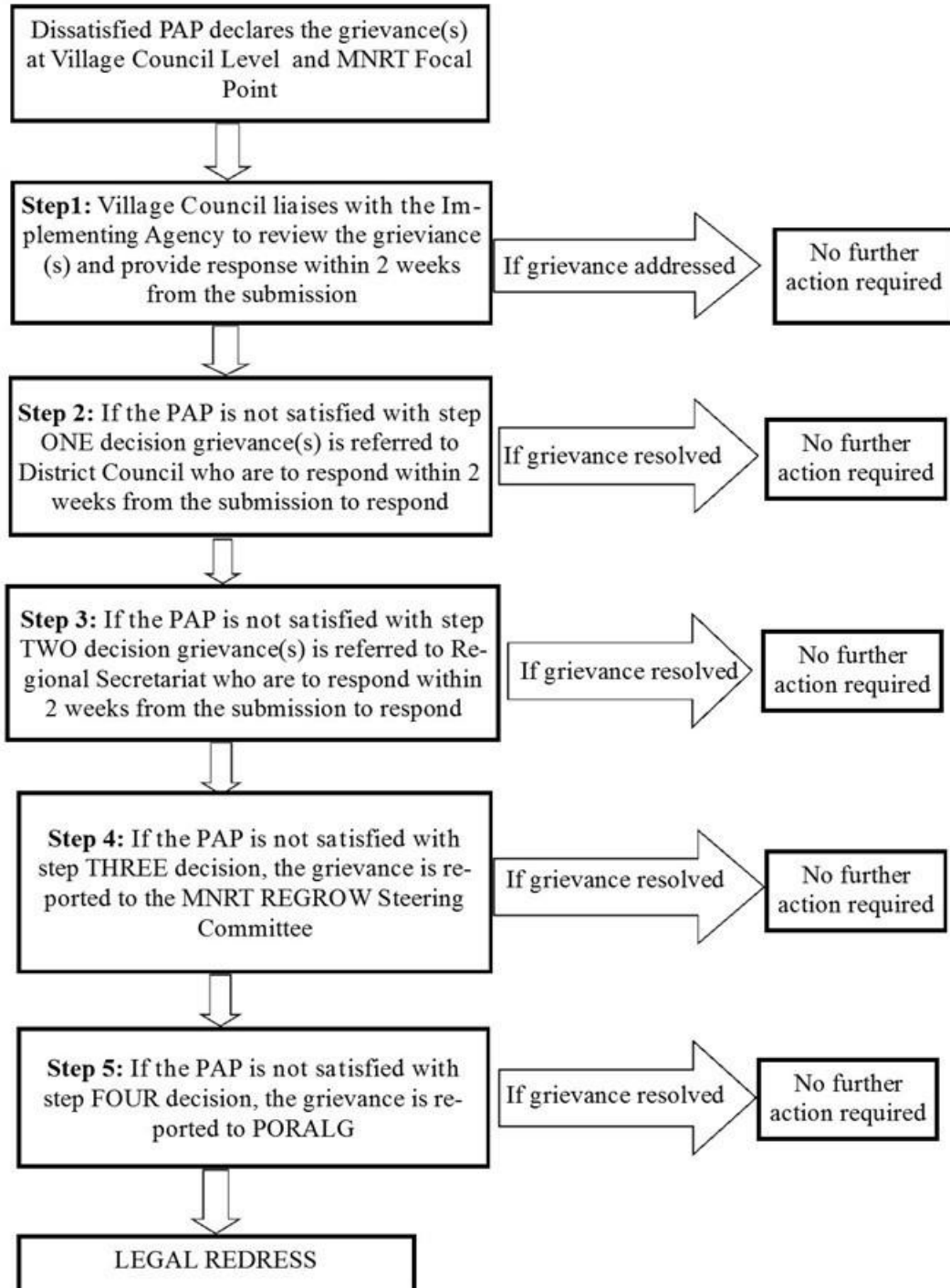
Briefly, notices from the aggrieved are reported to the Village Councils and if related to a REGROW intervention reported to the MNRT focal point of contact (TAWA and or TANAPA staff for the respective PA) most likely to be the Community development/ relationship officer. If the matter is not resolved, the first step is to register the grievance with respective Implementing Agency to be addressed. If not resolved, the grievance is reported to the District Council where additional consultation with MNRT focal points and relevant technical advisers, such as a District Land Officer, District Community Development Officer, District natural resources officers (Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife) can be solicited as will be deemed pertinent. If the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decisions and recommendations at District level, the matter can be elevated to the Regional Council and the REGROW PCU. If the grievance is not resolved, the PCU will report the grievance to MNRT REGROW Steering Committee who will work with President's Office

Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) to resolve the matter before resorting to the court of law. The Grievance mechanism uses the existing government system and jurisdictions, therefore the grievance is reported to the respective institution at the respective levels with jurisdiction to address the complaint's reported.

Throughout all steps, involvement of the MNRT focal point is needed and documentation of the proceedings needs to be taken to ensure fairness, objectivity, transparency and institutional memory of the matter. The MNRT will keep records of all grievances, and status of addressing grievance, which will be regularly shared with the World Bank.

In addition to these standard procedures, it is expected that REGROW will contribute to the reduction of conflicts, since its design has been prepared to contribute to improved relations between the four priority PAs and communities living around them. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted as part of Component 2, starting with the prioritized communities and then continuing with others as the project evolves, with a likelihood of spill-over and demonstration effects in other neighbouring communities. The overall technical assistance to PA management authorities in community engagement, the promotion of “Southern Tanzania” as a destination, and the different types of training included in REGROW are all elements expected to contribute to mitigation of existing conflicts. In addition, under Component 2, the REGROW project will be strengthening and establishing the community outreach functions of TANAPA and TAWA, to increase their ability to engage with all communities surrounding the PAs, and to strengthen current, ongoing programs such as TANAPA’s community outreach programs (e.g., Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIP), Community-based Conservation (CBC) initiatives, and Income Generating Projects (TIGPs)).

Figure 6-1 Grievance and Redress Flow Chart



6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Process

REGROW will contribute to many of the outcome indicators that the PAs have developed, which include:

- Conservation compatible land use practices are widely adopted in target areas.
- Community based networks are more willing to participate in sustainable conservation.
- Intervention measures are effective in mitigating unsustainable land use practices
- Instituted measures are effective in managing parks and ecosystem processes
- Guiding procedures, guidelines and technologies are effective in managing species and their habitats.
- Strategies for enhanced conservation practices are effective
- Patrols coverage are more effective in combating poaching
- Sightings of other illegal human activities are effective in deterring human activities.
- Intercepted intelligence led poaching cases are reducing poaching and illicit trade of wildlife.
- Use of technology is improving park security
- New revenue sources are contributing to revenue increase.
- Mechanisms instituted to increase revenue collection are working.
- Marketing strategies are increasing visitor numbers
- Use of technology is improving revenue collection.
- Quality improvement programs are contributing to tourism services improvement
- Use of technology is improving management of visitor programs
- Control measures are contributing to compliance with set standards
- Use of technology in improving expenditure controls.
- Staff incentives and performance standards are improving organization efficiency and productivity
- Use of technology is improving monitoring and improvement of staff performance
- Initiatives to improve social dialogue are working to improve collaboration and partnership
- Advocacy actions are working to curb poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- Improvements in roads are improving accessibility to strategic locations.
- Improvements in housing are improving staff morale.
- Improvements accessibility to parks by air.
- New communications equipment are enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in information sharing.
- Quality improvement interventions are increasing satisfaction levels.

MNRT will develop an implementation plan for REGROW and this will include a detailed M&E action plan. Each PA will assign a Project M&E Officer as the focal point for all environmental and social safeguards. The LGAs will link with the M&E officer to register the outcomes of the project.

The M&E is to be participatory and thus the PF engagement principles will be used to ensure effective participation and register of measurable indicators to improve (or maintain) community including PAs' standards of living. The M&E will thus characterize, at minimum:

- The effectiveness of the communication process, including the representation of interests by local leaders and feedback to the communities, collecting feedback on understanding of the information about the project availed and its usefulness.
- Social negative impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
- The implementation of agreed activities and the extent to which implementing partners have carried out their responsibilities and tasks.

- The impact of the various project activities on their livelihoods including food security and on natural resource base.
- Community compliance with resource management and conservation agreements and results of the local community Land Use Plans.
- Effectiveness of the conflict resolution and grievance settlement mechanisms.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary focus of the PF is to ensure that the stakeholders of REGROW, particularly communities adjacent to the priority PAs, benefit from the project by outlining a transparent, inclusive objective engagement approach.

To attain the objective of the PF, the stakeholders at all levels of the project should know their rights and use the communication channels at their disposal to submit opinions, requests, register positive feedback and liability and redress.

For REGROW to be successful in the delivery of benefits to communities, it should as much as possible establish and/or strengthen the delivery of the existing access and benefit sharing mechanisms. It will tackle the fundamental questions of what the Stakeholders need to know; and what affected communities and other stakeholders need in order to participate effectively.

The stakeholder consultation and disclosure plan prepared by MNRT becomes a key element in the delivery of REGROW benefits. The plan provides opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities.

The ability of REGROW to contribute to the reduction of conflicts and to the strengthening of partnerships between the Protected Areas and the neighbouring communities, needs to be maximized. Spill-over effects of livelihood activities and demonstration effects should be promoted, through appropriate documentation of experiences and extraction of lessons.

8 REFERENCES

MNRT (2017). Consultancy services to undertake an assessment of Current benefit sharing model associated with Natural resources and tourism and lessons learned from best practices. C11

National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA). 2010. Land-Use Cover Maps.

REPOA (2008): The Oversight Processes of Local Councils in Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2004. Environmental Management Act.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2005. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations.

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2009. Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009

United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2008. Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations 2008 GN No.357

9 APPENDIX

9.1 LGA Committees Roles and Responsibilities

Decision Making Systems of Local Government: Residents' Participation

The most important, links between the local government and the residents of a given area are the sub-village (hamlet) committees in the rural areas and the urban neighbourhood 'mtaa' committees, which are designed to mobilise citizen participation in local development.

Priorities for local service delivery and development projects are brought to the Mtaa committees for discussion before being forwarded to the Ward Development Committee (WDC). In the rural system proposals reach the WDC via the village council.

In addition to the above, citizen participation in the local government decision-making is encouraged by the amendments to the Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982, which provide for Councils to organise public hearings for people to question political leaders and staff. Councils have also been empowered to establish special kinds of service boards, open to all citizens in the area and providing an opportunity to influence service provision. The councils are supported by a number of committees whose roles and responsibilities as described in the legislation are indicated in the Table 10.1 below:

Table 9-1 LGA Committee Roles and Responsibilities

Level	Committees	Roles and responsibilities
Region level	Regional Office/Administrative Secretariat (including Regional Security Committee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and monitoring of development projects • Responsible for overall socio-economic development in their jurisdictions • Provision of social and physical infrastructures • Formulation of guidelines, standards and by-laws • Law enforcement, capacity building, local priority setting • Natural resources governance
District level	District Office/Administrative Secretariat District Council (rural) (including Land Committee, Land Tribunal and Standing committee on Economic Affairs Works and Environment) Town Council (urban) (including Land Committee, Land Tribunal and Standing committee on Urban Planning and Environment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development in its area of jurisdiction • Regulate and co-ordinate development plans, projects and programs of villages and township authorities within its area of jurisdiction • Prohibit or regulate the hunting, capture, killing or sale of animals or birds or of any specified animal or bird;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate or control the use of swamp or marshland
Ward level	<p>Ward Council (including Ward Development Committee)</p> <p>Land Tribunal Committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make by-laws applicable throughout its area of jurisdiction, and to consider and approve by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdiction Initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well-being of the residents of the village. Plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity or industry of any kind;
Village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Council (Elected Chairmen & Councillors') Village Assembly (Includes all members in the villages at age of 18yrs and above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mtaa Development Committee (urban areas) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make by-laws applicable throughout its area of jurisdiction, and to consider and approve by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdiction Initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well-being of the residents of the village. Plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity or industry of any kind.

9.2 Stakeholders of relevance to REGROW

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

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the national water policy, water sector development strategies and programmes • The ministry oversees implementation of the national irrigation policy • Development and coordination of the integrated water resources management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water use monitoring along Ruaha River sub-basin • Engagement of the ministry in providing technical inputs during design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Component III (investment and technical assistance upstream of the Ruaha National Park) with focus on Ruaha River • Integration of irrigation development with other natural resources development in order to protect the environment
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake land use planning studies and land uses • Advice the government on land use matters • Lands records acquisition and management • Facilitate overall macro-level planning while taking into account regional and sectoral considerations • Facilitate village land survey through National Land Commission to prepare village land use plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry undertakes land use planning, village surveys and mapping • Land records of the proposed project areas can be found at the ministry of lands • Land use(s) allocations, boundaries definition and demarcation, land and housing conflicts resolutions • Land acquisition, issuance of right of occupancy and land use guidelines
President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates planning by Local Government Authorities through Regional Secretariats • Co-ordination role in planning and capacity building for local authorities • Coordinating, monitoring and providing supporting to local government authorities in development projects implementation activities <p>The Minister responsible for local government has the power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise implementation of provision of water and sanitation services • Co-ordinate planning and resource mobilisation for water supply and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry needs to be consulted to ensure all project activities are in accordance with land use plan.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a conducive environment for community and private sector participation in development, operation, and management of water supply and sanitation services 	
Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating development of energy and mineral sectors in the country • Development and oversee implementation of the policies, guidelines, legislations, standards, national strategies and programmes • Ensure management of river basins used for hydroelectric power production <p>Powers of the minister (Section 4(1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and review government policies in electricity supply industry • Take measures to reorganise and restructure the electricity supply industry with a view of attracting private sector. • Prepare, revise and publish rural electrification plan and strategy through Rural Energy Agency. • Promote the development of electricity sub sector including the development of indigenous energy resources • Take measure to support and promote rural electrification including provision of funding for rural energy fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of the greater Ruaha River for hydropower generation in Mtera and Kidatu dams • Coordination with the MoWI in planning and managing water uses for various developmental activities
Vice President's Office-Division of Environment (VPO-DoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for developing, reviewing and coordinating implementation of environmental policies, acts, regulations, guidelines, programmes and strategies which are related to natural habitats and environmental conservation. • Preparation, review and provision of advice on policies, legislation and guidelines, which are related to environmental management of pollution. • Liaison with government ministries and other parties on environmental planning, co-ordination and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities that will be conducted in protected areas requires permit from the minister of environment. • Project activities requires EIA certificate from the minister of environment (issuance of the EIA certificates for the proposed projects). • Issuance of sector-specific environmental guidelines, policies and standards in collaboration with other stakeholders

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and co-ordination of broad-based conservation program and projects, which are beyond single – sector approaches. • Liaisons with International and multilateral organizations • Responsible for developing, reviewing and coordinating implementation of environmental policies, regulations, acts, programmes and strategies which are related to natural habitats and environmental conservation • Prepare and review environmental management policies, legislatives, regulations, guidelines, criteria and procedures for environmental impact assessment • Co-ordination and monitoring • Environmental planning • Policy oriented environmental research. 	
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of policies, plans and strategies towards development • Setting standards and monitoring of quality compliance in construction, rehabilitation and maintenance • Setting standards and monitoring of quality compliance in construction • Monitoring and supervision of construction, rehabilitation and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical inputs into the project e.g. road works and airstrip standards and guidelines • Permits and licences for various activities such as materials quality tests, permits for airstrips etc.
REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)	<p>The principal functions and roles of TANAPA includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and development of all 16 national parks in Tanzania • Ecological and wildlife health monitoring • Tourism development • Community and stakeholders involvement in the conservation activities, projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANAPA is in-charge (management and regulation) of all national parks in the country including Ruaha, Mikumi and Udzugwa where the proposed REGROW will be implemented • TANAPA is a key stakeholder in the country's tourism industry development and promotion including conservation of ecosystems, national parks management and development

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an arm of MNRT, TANAPA will oversee implementation and supervision as well as construction and operation of project activities • TANAPA's approval is required prior to the commencement of any project activity within or adjacent to the national parks • The established, rehabilitated tourism assets must operate in accordance with TANAPA regulations, standards and guidelines
Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for protection, management and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources Section 5(1&2). • Authorised to have a paramilitary force with right to possess and use firearms for the purpose of conservation in their respective jurisdiction • Assist the communities in addressing human wildlife conflicts in their respective areas Section 21 and Section 31 (1). • Make financial contribution to the TWPF for implementation of international and regional agreements relating to wildlife and its habitats to which the United Republic of Tanzania is a party (Section 15(3)). • Involved in process of negotiation and signing of agreement between Authorised Associations and potential investors (Section 40 (1)). <p>Sect 6(1) responsible for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and conserving wildlife outside the jurisdiction of TANAPA and NCA • Administering areas that are designated as Game Reserves, Game controlled areas, Wetlands Reserves, and Ramsar Sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAWA was formed recently after transformation of the former Wildlife Division into Authority. It is responsible for management of game reserves, hunting blocks and centralized anti-poaching operations inside game reserves. • TAWA's role is mainly on the implementation and supervision of the project for the Selous Game Reserve. • A written authority of the Director General of TAWA should be sought and obtained prior the entry to the Selous Game Reserve. • Every significant physical development in areas managed by TAWA requires EIA certificate to be issued.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering protection and utilization of wildlife in corridors, dispersal areas, open areas, Wildlife Management Areas, village land, public and private land. • Issuing permits for utilization of wildlife in sanctuaries, wildlife farms, ranches, Wildlife Management Areas, Zoos and any other related wildlife utilization. • Improving wildlife resource base investment in collaboration with other institutions, private sector and or, local communities. • Undertaking law enforcement and curb illegal off take of wildlife resources • Ensuring participatory wildlife management and equitable distribution of cost and benefits among stakeholders • Creating awareness and disseminating information about wildlife management to the village communities in their village lands <p>In relation to REGROW project, the Director of Wildlife:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May designate the land as WMA for traditional communities use upon the receipt of the application by the village council. The designated WMA should be published in a widely circulated newspaper and public notices (Regulation 10) • Is responsible for assessing the performance of a Wildlife Management Area in terms of social, economic and biodiversity conservation impacts (Regulation 15). • Is responsible for issuing guidelines and circulars from time to time to facilitate the implementation of Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (Regulation 70). <p>Further, the Director is responsible for keeping registers for (Regulation 71);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised Associations and their respective WMA • Investment development agreements in WMA • Joint Venture Agreements 	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granted User Rights • General Management Plans and Resource • Director of wildlife is responsible for issuing permit for non-consumptive tourism. The director may attach conditions on the permit to be issued (Regulation 5). • The Director is responsible for advertising game reserves, game controlled areas designated for investment in form of tourism facilities such as tented camp, lodge or similar business in non-consumptive wildlife utilisation, inviting interested persons to apply (Regulation 6) • The director is responsible for advertising, evaluating and awarding investment concessions in game reserves or a game controlled area. <p>Director in designating an area for sustainable Non-Consumptive uses in buffer zone, corridors, dispersal area, migratory routes and other areas with wildlife potentials should consider (Regulations 7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Potentiality for wildlife recovery upon given time of investment ➤ Diversity of animal species and habitat ➤ Significance of wildlife based tourism activities <p>The director is responsible for collecting fees on behalf of Authorised Associations and Local Government Authorities and such fees shall be subjected to benefit sharing formula (Regulation 16)</p>	
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote environmental management in Tanzania through coordination, facilitation, awareness raising, enforcement, assessment, monitoring and research • To oversee environmental management issues in Tanzania • Undertaking environmental compliance, enforcement and monitoring • Reviewing environmental impact assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for the proposed project will be reviewed and approved by NEMC • Environmental compliance monitoring and auditing • Advises VPO-DoE on the issuing of the EIA Certificates (submit recommendations to the Minister of State for

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking environmental researches, public participation and awareness creation <p>Under Section 18(2), NEMC is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for carrying out surveys, research and investigations in the field of environment and disseminate information about the findings of such research and investigations. • Review and approve environmental impact assessment • Ensure and enforce compliance of the national environmental quality standards • Publish and disseminate manuals, codes, or guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation • Render advice and technical support where possible to entities engaged in natural resources and environmental management so as to enable them to carry out their responsibilities <p>Further, the Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council is responsible for environmental monitoring in consultation with relevant ministries. Upon giving notice the inspector may enter the premises for the purpose of monitoring (Section 99) • The council have power to prescribe guidelines on the best methods for preventing or minimizing adverse effects on the environment (Section 108) • The council is responsible for enforcing environmental quality standards (Section 142) • The council may set up cross-sectoral technical advisory committees at national level and local government authority level where appropriate to advise it on reviews of EIA related reports (Section 22). 	<p>Environment upon completion of the review of EIA Statement).</p>

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

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

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage by such measures as it may deem fit for the development of such amenities in Tanzania as it may enhance the attractiveness of Tanzania to tourists; • To undertake research, experiments and operations as may appear to be necessary to improve the basis of the tourist industry; • To foster an understanding within Tanzania of the importance and economic benefits of the tourist industry; • To make all such inquiries and collect all such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions. • Receive and consider application of licences, issue licence under and advice the minister on matters relating to licences (Section 19) • The Tourism Board is responsible for issuing licence for all persons to operate and engage in non-consumptive wildlife business (Regulations 6(5)). 	
National Irrigation Commission (NIRC)	<p>Responsibilities of Local Government Authorities, Regional Secretariat and National Irrigation Commission in collaboration with regional secretariats and local government authorities cover (Section 28):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support irrigators prepare by-laws and facilitate their enforcement • Institute mandatory formal transaction on transfer of land from one farmer to another in irrigation scheme • Promote the formation of irrigators organisations • Ensure all farmers owning land in an irrigation scheme are members of irrigators organisations • Create awareness on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach • Institute public private partnership arrangement for effective operation and maintenance of irrigation scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and management of irrigation activities/schemes in the country

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure establishment and maintenance of irrigation database at both national and local government authority levels for effective planning, implementation, and management of irrigation interventions • Promote management of irrigation infrastructures by service providers in the private sector where farmers have demonstrated inadequate capacity 	
Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Section 84, the basin water board, in this case, the Rufiji Basin has been given power to can construct, use or operate any works; and divert, extract and impound the water from any watercourse or borehole or alter the course of any watercourse for purposes of sustainable development of water resources. Further, the Basin Water Board can grant a Water Use Permit or a Discharge Permit subject to the construction or alteration of works, the Basin Water Board shall have powers to monitor and enforce the requirement for such construction or alteration of works in accordance with regulations made by the • Minister (Section 85). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing water use permits for various uses in Greater Ruaha sub-basin. One of the REGROW focus is on improved irrigation and ecological uses of the Ruaha River water • River basin management
Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA)	<p>Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority Act 2003 (Section 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan, develop, regulate and promote operations of a safe, secure and efficient civil aviation system • To issue, renew, vary and cancel air service licences • To establish standards for the terms and conditions of supply of the regulated goods and services • To establish standards for regulating air services <p>Provision of air navigation services provided that, it shall not provide aeronautical metrological services</p> <p>Use of an aircraft within the United Republic of Tanzania should be in accordance with the term of licence granted by the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (Regulations 3(1). All applications for the licence are made to the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (Regulations 8(3))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management, regulating and monitoring of civil aviation system and activities. This will be in relation to Component I of the REGROW that focuses on improving tourism assets including rehabilitation and construction of new airstrips • Issuance of standards, guidelines and various permits in relation to civil air operations

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national economic development by providing the necessary airport infrastructure, facilities and services. • To advise the Government on national and international aspects of airport management. • To operate, manage, maintain and develop airports in Tanzania mainland in a professional and cost effective manner. • To ensure that the government’s airport policies, regulations, procedures and international standards are implemented accordingly. • No person shall construct or maintain any land or building for use as an aerodrome, or shall use, or authorize or permit the use of, any land, building or water area as an aerodrome unless there exists in respect of such land or water area a valid licence granted under this Act authorizing the same to be used as an aerodrome (Section 4) • Applications for an aerodrome licence are to be lodged with the director, the director may grant an aerodrome licence in respect of any land. Every aerodrome licence shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issue and may be renewed from time to time at the discretion of the Director (Section 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical inputs in the design and implementation of Component I airstrips in particular • Aerodrome licencing
Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)	<p>➤Electricity generation, ➤Electricity transmission, Electricity distribution and Operating license is required for the following activities (Section 8):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation, transmission, distribution and supply • System operation • Cross-border trade in electricity • Electric installation • Physical and financial trade in electricity. <p>➤Applications for the licence is made to the Authority (EWURA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANESCO is relevant for the provision of electricity in facilities within protected areas as well as in the villages. • Hydroelectric power generation in Mtera and Kidatu dams by using Great Ruaha River waters

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)	<p>➤ Application of dam construction permit should be sent to the director of Water Resources (Section 9).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting protection activities of wildlife resources in Anti-poaching Units (APUs) and Game Reserves (GRs) • Support to Rural District Authorities in their community projects as an incentive toward conservation. • Supports Game Reserves in infrastructure development such as road construction and maintenance, staff houses and office construction, water supply system among others. • Supporting other state agencies involved in wildlife conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the key stakeholders to be consulted with respect to game reserves management, issues of concern, livelihoods of the surrounding communities and benefits sharing from tourism activities,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY		
Regional Secretariats (Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Pwani, Lindi)	<p>The regional secretariat has different departments, sections and units which perform various functions; <u>Economic and Productive sectors Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice Local Government Authorities (LGAs) on enforcement of laws related to wildlife protection; • Monitor, coordinate, and facilitate forestry issues in the region • Advise LGAs on monitoring tourism, wildlife numbers and movement • Assist and advice LGA, on the development of Wildlife Areas • Facilitate LGAs on implementation of Environmental laws Act No. 2 of 2004; • Provide technical expertise to LGAs pertaining to irrigation schemes; • Co-ordinate implementation of Agriculture, Livestock, Cooperative, Forest, Game, Fisheries, Industries, Trade, and Marketing Policies in the Region; • Build capacity to LGAs in providing Agricultural, Livestock, Co-operative, Forest, Game, Fisheries, Industries, Trade, Marketing and services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respective regional secretariats coordinate and oversee all developmental projects and programmes in the region • Coordination and facilitation with the respective district councils during project implementation

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<p><u>Infrastructure Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate implementation of Roads, Building, Energy, Survey, Land and Town Planning Policies, Laws, Regulations and Standards; • Build capacity of LGAs in Roads, Energy, Buildings, Survey and Town Planning; • Advise Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) • Advise on roads, energy, works, plots and redevelopment schemes; • Assist LGAs in land acquisition by central government <p><u>Planning and Coordination section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate overall economic development in the region (including private sector, parastatals, cooperatives, NGO , CBOs) • Advice and coordinate implementation of various sector policies in the region • Co-ordinate preparation, monitoring and evaluation of plans (strategic plan, action plan and budget) for regional secretariats • Scrutinize, consolidate and monitor the preparation and implementation of regional plans and budgets • Coordinate donor funded programs • Advice RAS on activities of parastatals, Civil societies and private sector • Coordinate implementation of Private Sector Participation in the Region • Monitor and Evaluate performance of LGAs. <p><u>Water Services Section</u></p>	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and improve water and sanitation in the region • Facilitate, co-ordinate, monitor and regulate all private sectors that provide water services in the Region; • Analyse, coordinate and advise on the implementation of Water Sector Policies in the Region • Facilitate LGAs in preparation of guidelines for implementation and rehabilitation of water projects. • Facilitate and advise LGAs to identify and establish of rural water bodies; • Liaise with the relevant authorities in the Central and Local Government on water sectors issues <p><u>Education Section</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of educational development services including administering of Pre- Primary, Primary, Adult and Non – formal Education and Secondary schools examinations. • LGAs’ Management Section • Advise and facilitate proper use of public finances in LGAs • Assist LGAs budget preparations and expenditure; <p><u>Functions of a Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider and provide advice to LGAs regarding their development plans • Provide advice to any interested party on economic and development affairs in the region • Consider reports and advise the Government on national development projects, programmes and activities affecting or relating to the region • Consider reports and advise on the activities of Parastatals and co-operative societies and other non-governmental organizations operating in the region 	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and ensure the co-ordination of the overall economic development in the region • Implementation and monitoring of development projects • Responsible for overall socio-economic development in their jurisdictions • Provision of social and physical infrastructures • Formulation of guidelines, standards and by-laws • Law enforcement, capacity building, local priority setting • Natural resources governance 	
<p>The Local Government District Authorities (Kilolo, Kilombero, Kilosa, Mvomero, Morogoro, Rural, Iringa Rural, Mbarali, Chunya, Wanging'ombe, Mufindi, Kilosa, Kilombero, Morogoro Rural, Rufiji, Kisarawe, Kibiti)</p>	<p>Power, functions and responsibilities of the District Council covers (Section 118):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development in its area of jurisdiction • Make by-laws applicable throughout its area of jurisdiction, and to consider and approve by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdiction • Regulate and co-ordinate development plans, projects and programs of villages and township authorities within its area of jurisdiction • Provide for or facilitate the licensing or regulation of the activities of persons engaged in, or the premises used for, the manufacture, preparation, handling or sale of articles for use or consumption by man; • Power to establish, preserve, maintain, improve and regulate the use of forests and forest produce; • Prohibit or regulate the hunting, capture, killing or sale of animals or birds or of any specified animal or bird; • take all necessary measures for the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of crops • Regulate or control the use of swamp or marshland 	

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the Project
	<p>Village Council core mandates (Section 142(1)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate and undertake any task, venture or enterprise designed to ensure the welfare and well-being of the residents of the village. • Plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity or industry of any kind; 	
<p>Research Institutes (COSTECH, IRA, SUA, TAWIRI & TAFORI)</p>	<p>Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) – University of Dar es Salaam; Sokoine University of Agriculture; College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka; Sokoine University, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), University of Dar es Salaam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of education and awareness creation on natural resource conservation and education • Providing scientific information and advice to the government and wildlife management authorities on the sustainable conservation of wildlife • Providing technical and professional training, research, and consultancy services in addressing the challenges of wildlife and tourism management for sustainable wildlife development in Africa • Provision of relevant skills and knowledge to wildlife and tourism managers. • Section 4 of the Act elaborates establishment of the TAFORI and its key responsibilities being: • Promoting the development, improvement and protection of forestry industry • Advising the government, public institutions and other persons or bodies of persons on the practical application of the results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialists from research institutions can be consulted for their inputs. • Provision of technical inputs and scientific information on wildlife and biodiversity conservation and management, water resources, forestry, tourism development and community's livelihoods • Source of pertinent socio-economic and environmental studies conducted in the proposed project area

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

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

9.3 List of consulted stakeholders

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

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
Lucas Mwambi	RS-MOROGORO	FAS-PI	0784 260266 mwambi2005@qshoo.co.uk	
Gerhard Haule	RS-MOROGORO	REME	0784 689911 gerhaule@yahoo.com	
FATMA MBLIKUZI	MOROGORO-DC	BO	0714 747410	
Joseph Ndunguni	DED-MOROGORO DE	EMO	0622250709 josephndunguni@gmail.com	
ESTHER R. CHUMA	DED-MOROGORO	CDO	0758481374 estherchuma@gmail.com	
TATH H. LIBABA	DED-MOROGORO	OFO	0785 253056 / libabath@gmail.com	
Mary Marcel Kayunga	PIDC	DETCO	0754 032987 marykayunga@hotmail.com	
SHABANI R. KOLAHILI	MwKiji Sukumu WMA	MWENTZALI	0782031687	
FORGET N. SOLOMONI	WEO-DWAKILA CHINI	WEO/WAEO	0787 858865	
LIBRARIAN WAMBWA	DNPS KILOSA	DNPS	0653471142	
Rwegorola Katabara	KILOSA D/C	DCBO	0767220977	






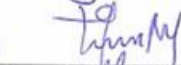





Preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Associated Framework for the Resilient Natural Resources Management for Growth (REGROW) Project

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
DENNIS - L LONDO	KILOMBERO DC	DEO	0716100663 dennislondo@gmail.com	
JALOME S. MAYEMBA	KILOMBERO DC	A/MAZINGIRA	0652-583362 mayegmbuyegi@yahoo.com	
MOHAMED RAMADHANI	KILOMBERO DC	DAICO KDC	0787992124 mechamani1982@yahoo.co.uk	
JOSEPH MGANJA	KILOMBERO DC	A/MUSITU	0787958877 josephmganja@gmail.com	
JOSEPH BALELE	KILOMBERO DC	A/MIFUAO	jbalele@yahoo.com	
CHARLES H. CHALI	KILOMBERO DC	AFISA M/SAMU	0717233637 chalihenry40@gmail.com	
SHADELUCK M. DABALELA	KILOMBERO DC	ARDHI - MUBANGOMWI	shadeluck maddalela@gmail.com 0655230266	
MADRABAKA AMANO	KILOMBERO DC	DGO	0754088963 madrabaka2006@yahoo.co.uk	
VICTORIA ANDREA	KILOMBERO DC	AJ DPLO	0713543526 victoria.sapachuma@yahoo.com	
MLOKAZI R. JOHN	KILIMBO DC	A/KILIMO	respciaismlokoz@gmail.com 0914572587	
MUHSINY D. MALIKI	SIGNAL	IRRIGATION TECHNICIAN - SIGNAL WARD	0786052905	








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

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
Robert M. Masunya	IRINGA DC	DED	masunya@yahoo.com 0757 364 994	
DEBRAH B. NGALIMA	IRINGA DC	PRO	lilidebra90@yahoo.com 0788 632299	
FATUMA JUMA	IRINGA DC	DGO	0655083 084 fatumaj92@gmail.com	
MATHEW SANGA	IRINGA DC	As. DLF0	0767013276 msunga01@hotmail.com	
LUCY N. NYALI	IRINGA DC	.DIACO	0754 267756 lucynicholas@yahoo.com	
GODLIVA MUAANDA	IRINGA DC	Environmental officer PRO DCEO	0753-977888 mgodliver@yahoo.com	
WILLIAM NYASA	IRINGA DC	fr DCDO	0752-283434 williamnyasa2016@gmail.com	
JOHN BLACKSON	IRINGA DC	DV	0762-878210 btaimo@gmail.com	
DONALD MSHAMI	IRINGA DC	DLMRO	donaldmsham@gmail.com 0762462176	
IBRIS A. MSUYA	RUFUI BAIN WB	BWO	ibris.msuya@napi.gov.tz 0754 028930	
ALPHONCE MSUWA	MBOMIPA WMA	MANAGER	alphonce84@yahoo.com 0755534513	









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

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
HASSAN NGULUMA	UDZ. M. PARK	CHIEF. P. WARDEN	0754-414037	
DAMIAN SARU	UMNP	Head of Conservation	0754489870/0713489870	
PRISCA ELISA	UDZUNGUWA NP	PARK WARDEN	0787044460	
FIKIRA KISSIMBA	RS IRINGA	Assistant Ranger - Iringa	0787040008	
PAULO H.S. MSANGU	AFISA MIFUGO MKUU	ANSHURI MIFUGO (M)	0754810199	
Kungazi William	RS - Iringa.	Afisa Maendeleo ya Jamii -	0756-248-372	
Alloyce Mawene	RS - Iringa	Mshauri wa Mahasili	0754-404467	

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

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
STIVINI NDWENYA	UMEMARUWA	JHANGA M/KUJI	0755817138	
MRIBI KUBUNBA	UMEMARUWA	160MELO KATIIBU/FEDHA NA MIPANZI	0755467900	
PETER VISENTI	KUJISI/MIAA	160MELO M/KUJI-MIAA	0765331751	
EMANUEL PANCAJI	UMEMARUWA	16ANDU MUMBE	0755097343	
ROBEN WIHANJI	MWIKIJI KUJI	MWIKIJI NYAYI	0753435288	
LEHWANO MUYO NJB	UMEMARUWA	1YAYI MUMBE	0745022832	
MICHAEL MOKAO	KUJI/MIAA	M/KUJI - JHANGA	0755-561942	
MUSSA L. MPANGO	KUJISI UMEMARUWA	M/KUJI - UHAMILA	0769-830083	


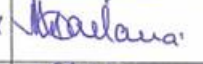



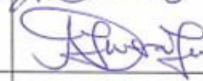
Preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Associated Framework for the Resilient Natural Resources Management for Growth (REGROW) Project

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
AARON NICHOLAS	WCS	Prog. Director	0769222658 anicholas@wcs.org	AN
WENDELIN MFIKWA	NYAMAKUYU	M/KITI - NYAMAKUYU	0742560324	FW
DOROTHEA MEYAGISA	NYAMAKUYU	KATIBU WAGA		D. Meyagisa
KEIVAS CHOGA	I HANZUWA	MJUMBE	0744768446	Keivasa
ISIDOR KINYALWA	I GOMAA	"	0686863965	Isidor
KALISTA CHALAMILA	NYAKADETE	MJUMBE	0769441145	K. Chalamila
OMBEN GADAU	I GOMAA	MJUMBE		O. gadau
HARID KINDOLE	NYAMAKUYU	M/HARINA	0763931517	Haride
MICHAEL MYALA	NYAKADETE	M/KITI - NYAKADETE	0769344696	Man
AMON KISINGA	NYAKADETE	M/KITI - WAGA	0788 263 948	Amon

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

ESMF Consultation Sheet

Name / Jina	Institution / Taasisi	Position / Nafasi	Phone No. & Email / Namba ya Simu & Barua Pepe	Signature / Saini
AUGUSTINO LAWI	MBARALI DC	Acting DED	AugustinoLawi67@ gmail.com	
Jamson Mwalana	Mbarali DC	Agric. Officer	jindimbis@yahoo.co.uk	
Roman P. KESSY	MBARALI DC	Acting DED	romankessy@yahoo.co	
Abasi Shabani	MBARALI DC	Livestock officer	abasi7@gmail.com	
ANTHONY B. MWASHILINDI	MBARALI DC	VALUATION OFFICER	benanceanthony@gmail.com	
PATRICK CHARLES	MBARALI DC	NATURAL RESOURCE OFFICER	0754441358 patricha6@yahoo.com	

Date	Name	Institution/Position	Contact	Signature
15.02.2017	Dr Khamaldin Murabazi	SUA	P.O. BOX 3007, MOROGORO khamaldin2011@gmail.com	
15.02.2017	Dr Winfred Mbugu	SUA - DEST	winfred@vt.edu/winfred@scowater.co.ke 012 218080	
16.02.2017	DONAT S. MNYAGATIRA	CPW - MINAPA	dmnyagatira2008@yahoo.com Box 62, MILKUM - 0785396194	
16.02.2017	CRISPIN L. MWINYICA	SPE - MINAPA	crispinmwinyica@yahoo.com 0754616181	
16/2/2017	SWEDI SAIDI	RANGER - MINAPA	0718032341	
17/2/2017	SHABAN J. MNUBI	MINAPA WORKSHOP INCHARGE - ARTISANI	0784 763661	
17/2/2017	BAPTISTA MARJIN MAREVANKA	PROCUREMENT (EUMCI) UMW	0758-124670	
18/2/2017	DAVIS M. MUSTHI	UMNP PROTECTION WARDEN	0766-213303/0786-734293	
18/2/2017	AGGREY UISSO	Field technician	0787 383940	
18/FEB/2017	EUGENE FRANK	UMNP TANAPA GUIDE	AGGREYUISSO@yahoo.com	
—	—	—	0767491930	
	Damian Sowa	UMNP		
18/02/17	DANIEL AMANDUS	UMNP SANJE RANGER POST	0787 925 984	

Date	Name	Institution/Position	Contact	Signature
17/02/2017	SAMUEL S. MGOHACHI	TANAPA - MIKUMI PARK ECOLOGIST	samgohachi@gmail.com 0785 998 441	
18/02/2017	Kevin T. Nkulila	TANAPA - UDZUNGWA TOURISM WARDEN	knkulila@yahoo.com kevinnkulila@gmail.com	
18/2/2017	Christina Kibwe	TANAPA - UDZUNGWA Asst. Park Ecologist	christina.kibwe@gmail.com 0767 393005	
18/2/2017	DOMINICK MWAISOBWA	TANAPA / RANGER	0757847043	
18/02/2017	EDUAR UENANCE	NDZUNUWA MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL	0675246869	
18/02/17	GODFREY H. MLOKA	HONDO HONDO CAMP	0712667107	
18/02/17	SHARON MOORE	HONDO HONDO CAMP	0675 18 77 83	
18/2/17	Andy Marshall	RESTOREST AFRICA / ^{UNIVERSITY} YORK	andy.marshall@york.ac.uk	
19/2/2017	Jacob Odoo	Udzungwa falls lodge	0786724833 udzungwafalls.lodge@hotmail.com	
19/2/2017	Sarah Nolle	Udzungwa Falls lodge.	0786 38 57 77	
20/2/2017	Said mphoto	Simwanda Camp	0784866909	
20/16/2017	DEONATUS MAKAYA	SGR Simwanda Ranger	0684170248	
21 Feb 17	NAVID Anaraki	Coastal Pilot	+255 783 888 444 navid_ghd@yahoo.com	
22 Feb 17	CHRIS TINKLER	JONKOSRO Camp MANAGER	CHRIS@SELOUS.COM	
11-	ERASTO MAFABE	JONKOSRO RANGER POST	0757-632102 emafabe82@gmail.com	
11-	FRANCIS NYAULIWA	RUNAPA WORKS	0754595299/0286307540	

RUAHA NATIONAL PARK

DATE	NAME	DEPARTMENT/CONTACT	SIGN
1. 21.02.17	Iutindaga G. Mchae - SPWT DR. EPAPHRAS ALEX MUSE	tutee782003@yahoo.com TOURISM 0767458916 epaphrasa@gmail.com ELOLOLO 0754850077	George A.M.
21 Feb 17	Patricia McCauley Zerell	COWI-ROTEX - WEGS 0754-254388	M.
21.02.2017	SHARIF, Y. ABDUL - SPW	CCS - 0757336619 Sharifyassin@gmail.com	Sharif
21.02.2017	HELLEN XAVIER MCHAKI	TOURISM - 0767-806420	Hellen
21.02.2017	MORONDA B. MORONDA - SPW	COMMUNITY OUTREACH mmoronda@gmail.com 0752 220727	M Moronda
21 02 2017	AURICOLA R. L. MCHAKI	auricola@gmail.com 0754504293	Auricola
21.02.2017	LUCAS MBILINYI	GIS 0755 520379 lucas.mbilinyi@tanzaniaparks.go.tz	Lucas
21/02/2017	Matabarwa Mgendi	Admin - 0767 393535 matabarwaernest@gmail.com	Mepmga

