

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE**



**Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)  
Investment Project**

**FINAL**

**To the SAGCOT Environmental and Social Management Framework  
(ESMF)**

**UPDATED VULNERABLE GROUPS PLANNING  
FRAMEWORK (VGPF)**

**21<sup>st</sup> July 2016**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partners
VGP	Vulnerable Groups Plan
VGPF	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
LGA	Local Government Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP	Operational Policy
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
RS	Regional Secretariat
RSA	Rapid Social Assessment
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VGs	Vulnerable Groups

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SAGCOT Program is a public private partnership launched at the World Economic Forum on Africa in May 2010 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and in Davos, Switzerland in January 2011, as a means to implement the country's transformational agriculture vision, the Kilimo Kwanza. As outlined in the SAGCOT Investment Blueprint, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) seeks to attract US\$2.1 billion of new agribusiness investment over the next 20 years to bring at least 350,000 additional hectares into commercial production incorporating Tanzanian smallholders into internationally competitive supply chains. The SAGCOT Program aims to create at least 420,000 new jobs and lift more than 2 million people out of poverty.

The World Bank-supported SAGCOT Investment Project will not support the entire SAGCOT Program but a distinct and critical element of the larger Program. The Project aims particularly to support innovative strategies for generating agricultural growth and poverty alleviation through building successful partnerships between smallholder communities and agribusiness investors. The Project is intended to contribute to "catalyzing" the integration of smallholders into competitive agribusiness value chains to help create the opportunity for technology acquisition, productivity improvement and income growth of farmers. It has three components:

**Component 1: Strengthening of SAGCOT Support Institutions (total USD14.33 million, IDA USD5.95 million).** The component will support two institutions: (a) SAGCOT Centre (total USD11.83 million, IDA USD3.45 million); and (b) Tanzania Investment Centre (total USD2.5 million, IDA USD2.5 million)

**Component 2: Strengthening Smallholder Business Linkages (total USD85.76 million, IDA USD55.65 million).** This component will comprise two sub-components: (a) Fund Management (total USD7.79 million, IDA USD7.79 million); and (b) Matching Grants (total USD77.98 million, IDA USD47.86 million).

**Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (total USD8.41 million, (of which USD3.80 million have been provided as a Project Preparation Advance) IDA USD8.41 million).**

The Matching Grants proposed under Component 2 are the Project-supported activity that is of most relevance to the ESMF and this Annex. Matching Grants of USD 250,000 up to USD 1.5 million with a matching contribution of 30 percent (national businesses) and 40 percent (international business operators) will be awarded to existing agribusiness companies with undisputed land rights following a defined process of application, evaluation and competitive selection. The grants can be used for capital and operational costs directly related to expanding smallholder participation in competitive agricultural supply chains.

There are various Vulnerable Groups (VGs) in the SAGCOT area. 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.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the social assessment undertaken for this report there are indeed some groups in the project area, including women-headed households, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, refugees, persons with HIV/AIDs, and any disadvantaged communities who fit the criteria to be considered as Vulnerable Groups (VGs).

The SAGCOT Investment Project will generate potential benefits to VGs living in the sub-project areas under the Matching Grants scheme; however, it may also lead to some adverse impacts on these groups. This Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) has been prepared as an annex to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to examine any impacts on these groups and ensure they are informed about and participate in sub-projects that may affect them or areas in which they are present. The VGPF includes measures to ensure that for any proposed sub-project: such groups have been involved in a process of free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support for the sub-project; any adverse impacts on such groups are mitigated; the groups obtain socially appropriate benefits from the sub-project; there is a process for grievance redress; and, the project includes monitoring and evaluation to assess the project's impacts on and benefits for vulnerable groups. Where necessary, a Vulnerable Group Plan (VGP) will be prepared for each sub-project that will include actions to ensure such groups are supported by and actively participate in the sub-project.

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<sup>1</sup> It is important that Vulnerable Groups benefit from the project in socially appropriate ways, based on free, prior and informed consultations. This could include measures to deliver services in a manner that is easily understood by local populations, or to tailor benefits to the occupations of Vulnerable Groups. This should also include socially appropriate factors, such as the inherited ideas, beliefs, values, and knowledge, which constitute the shared bases of social action. It is important to clarify, however, that the provision of socially appropriate benefits from the project does not supersede broader Government programs and policies aimed at social development, such as those that promote universal access to health and education services, or promote gender inclusion.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank towards implementation of a Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase the adoption of new technologies and improved market access by smallholder farmers through expanding and creating partnerships between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the Southern Corridor of Tanzania. As an international public private partnership, SAGCOT Program is a means to implement Tanzania's transformational agriculture vision, the Kilimo Kwanza. Its mandate is to mobilize private sector agribusiness investments, and, linked closely with public sector commitments, to achieve rapid and sustainable agriculture growth in southern corridor of Tanzania. SAGCOT's long-term aim is, over the next twenty years, to develop Tanzania's Southern Corridor as a cohesive, modern commercial agricultural area. The outcomes will be simultaneously to foster growth in profitable, environmentally and socially responsible agriculture as well as generating a new force for rural development and poverty reduction.

The project supports GoT's "Big Results Now!" (BRN) initiative launched in 2013, which identifies solutions to key development bottlenecks, develops detailed implementation plans to implement these solutions, and pursues a new delivery system to ensure effective execution and monitoring. Phase 1 of BRN consisted of an intense planning process covering Key Results Areas: Agriculture, Education, Energy, Water, Transport, Investment Climate and Resource Mobilization.

The Government commonly refers to the SAGCOT Program as 'business unusual'. Rather than working through its own Ministries, the Government chose to create two new private sector institutions to lead the SAGCOT Program implementation. The SAGCOT Centre is a private company limited by guarantee and the SAGCOT Catalytic Fund is an independent Trust. Each has its own governing board. The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) leads the government team in partnering with the new institutions. The SAGCOT Program is now attracting funding from multiple development partners, including United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and Department for International Development (DFID).

The Project will be implemented over a period of 5 years. The expected effectiveness date is 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 while the expected closing date is 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.

The government is committed to support environmentally and socially sustainable solutions in the SAGCOT area. The SAGCOT Blueprint highlights environmental and social risks to implementation. For example, rapid growth of agricultural investment will place pressures on land and water resources, including areas adjacent to national reserves and parks. The



government has prepared a SAGCOT *Greenprint*<sup>2</sup>, drafted to identify more environmentally sustainable investment opportunities. This highlights a wide range of environmentally including social friendly practices that might be employed in the context of agribusiness partnerships under the SAGCOT Program, including such options as conservation farming, rainwater harvesting, off grid solar power and biogas energy production. The Government is committed to building its capacity, and those involved in the SAGCOT program, to meeting this challenge.

In view of the above, the GoT has agreed with the World Bank that it shall ensure that the SAGCOT Investment Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions set out in the Strategic Regional Environmental and Social Assessment (SRESA); the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP). In line with the applicable policies and legislations of the World Bank and the GoT, these safeguard instruments were prepared and approved in the period between 2012 and 2015.

### **1.2 The Need for Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF)**

Based on the social assessments undertaken for the preparation of the SRESA, ESMF and RPF, it was noted that there are various Vulnerable Groups (VGs) in the SAGCOT area. These include vulnerable pastoralists and farmers, women-headed households, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, refugees, persons with HIV/AIDs, and disadvantaged communities.

Following the above identification of the VGs, the GoT and World Bank agreed that it was necessary to prepare a VGPF specifically to assist to identify measures to include them in the implementation of the SAGCOT Investment Project. The first version of the VGPF was completed in December 2015 based on the findings of the ESMF, RPF and SRESA. This document is an updated version of the VGPF based on detailed public consultations done in May and June 2016 (see details in Section 3).

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<sup>2</sup> A Vision for Agriculture Green Growth in the SAGCOT Program: The *Greenprint*. April 2013.

## **2. APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF VULNERABLE GROUPS (VGs)**

### **2.1 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania**

The Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 emphasizes the importance of not singling out individuals, tribes or ethnic groups.

The following Articles emphasize the principle of national unity:

Article 8(2): The structure of the Government of the United Republic and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar or any of their organs, and the discharge of their functions shall be so effected as to take into account the unity of the United Republic and the need to promote national unity and preserve national dignity.

Article 9: The object of this Constitution is to facilitate the building of the United Republic as a nation of equal and free individuals enjoying freedom, justice, fraternity and concord, through the pursuit of the policy of Socialism and Self Reliance which emphasizes the application of socialist principles while taking into account the conditions prevailing in the United Republic. Therefore, the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring (g) that the Government and all its agencies accord equal opportunities to all citizens, men and women alike without regard to their colour, tribe, religion, or station in life...

Article 29: (1) Every person in the United Republic has the right to enjoy fundamental human rights and to enjoy the benefits accruing from the fulfillment by every person of this duty to society, as stipulated under Articles 12 to 28 of this Part of this Chapter of the Constitution.

(2) Every person in the United Republic has the right to equal protection under the laws of the United Republic.

(3) A citizen of the United Republic shall not have a right, status or special position on the basis of his lineage, tradition or descent.

(4) It is hereby prohibited for any law to confer any right, status, or special position upon any citizen of the United Republic on the basis of lineage, tradition or descent.

(5) In order that all persons may benefit from the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution, every person has the duty to so conduct himself and his affairs in the manner that does not infringe upon the rights and freedoms of others or the public interest.

Given the above principles in the Tanzanian Constitution, Vulnerable Groups in the SAGCOT project area are identified as women-headed households, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, refugees, persons with HIV/AIDs and any disadvantaged communities.

### **2.2 Vulnerable Groups in the SAGCOT Project Area**

The SRESA for the SAGCOT Investment Project notes that approximately 95% of the 2.1 million ha under crop production in the southern corridor is farmed by smallholders using traditional rain-fed methods, primarily subsistence farming; they also collect fuelwood. This limits the amount that is possible for a household to cultivate, and the yield that can be achieved. In general, yields are low, with grain and pulse yields averaging less than 1.5 t/ha. Despite its huge potential, there is currently very limited large scale irrigated farming in the

southern corridor. Of the 7.5 million ha of arable land, less than 2 percent is irrigated (mainly public irrigation schemes for smallholder rice production).

People's livelihood strategies, and how they respond to difficulties, are closely linked to their social cohesion and the physical and institutional environment. In rural areas livelihoods are primarily based on the production of food and cash crops, and livestock are also important. Different communities have different measures of what constitutes poor rains and what constitutes a drought, and they have different responses to these hazards. Issues such as isolation from roads and markets, proximity to large cities, irrigated plantations, or mining operations that offer substantial obstacles and opportunities to development, including social values and government policy also influence livelihoods.

The ESMF and SRESA initially identified a number of VGs in the project area.

**Kilombero Valley:** The Kilombero District is 14,918 sq Kms, and lies along the Kilombero Valley – harbouring one of Africa's largest wetlands and prime agricultural location in the Rufiji Basin, stretching from the Selous Game Reserve and extending north to Udzungwa Mountains. Part of the valley has been designated as a Ramsar site, home of a diverse wetland habitat as well as important agricultural terrain and lush fertile land that has increasingly attracted a high number of new arrivals and population growth, putting wildlife, agriculturalists, pastoralists and livestock population competing for resources.

The Kilombero District is comprised of five Divisions – Kidatu, Mang'ula, Ifakara, Mngeta and Mlimba; with Ifakara as the main town and home to district administration offices. The administrative divisions are further divided into 23 Wards and 94 Villages. The last census taken by the Kilombero district in 2002 reflects a total population count of 321,611, projected to grow to 528,851 by 2015, and number of cattle presently at 60,000. However, authorities agree that actual numbers falling outside registered village demarcations could be well above that.

There are vulnerable groups whose access to land could be compromised for a number of reasons, including low education and lack of representation. They use traditional, labour intensive farming techniques, and almost all farms are rain fed with little or no mechanization. This limits the amount of land that it is possible for a household to cultivate, and the yield that can be achieved. However, examples from the Kilombero Valley show that large farmers working together with small holder farmers have led to increased yields for the latter of above 6 t/ha by using simple techniques that are easy to replicate. Similarly, livestock numbers have increased, though there has been no broad-based increase in productivity. Practices such as shifting cultivation and the use of seasonal fire are widely practiced.

Smallholder farmers' access to and use of inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer is low (especially for women), and there are few agro-processing facilities in rural areas. As a result production is low, post-harvest losses are high and people are unable to add value to their produce. Due to poor infrastructure, and limited access to transport, many farmers in rural areas are restricted in their access to markets. Much of their produce is bought by middle-men who offer a low price, knowing that they can transport it to larger urban markets and processors where prices are higher.

Some areas in the SAGCOT corridor often provide critical firewood and grazing resources, or may be earmarked for cultivation at a later date when the situation changes. It is often difficult for smallholder poor farmers to access credit needed to improve and expand cultivation since customary rights of occupancy provide limited security. In addition the value of land in Tanzania is very low compared to neighbouring countries, especially for rural land.

Vulnerable farmers face other challenges as well. The ESMF notes that the Tanzania Demographic and Health Study (TDHS) reported that nearly 50% of rural populations only eat two meals per day. A 2009/10 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis by the WFP indicated that between 80% and 90% of Tanzanian households had experienced income and/or food loss during droughts. Droughts are amongst shocks most often reported by households in rural Tanzania: between 85% and 100% of regions in the corridor had experienced a drought in the last year and at least one drought in the last 5 years. Morogoro and Mbeya have experienced more droughts than other regions in the corridor, while Ruvuma is least vulnerable to droughts.

Social practices vary greatly between the many groups in Tanzania, but share some common traits: in crop-farming communities in general, women have primary responsibility for (i) domestic work including food preparation, fetching water, finding and fetching fuel wood, and child care, (ii) subsistence agriculture, especially most of the weeding, harvesting, processing and storage activities relating to food crop production. Men and women participate fairly equally in site clearance, land preparation, sowing and planting, but overall women spend more hours per day than men in both productive and reproductive activities<sup>3</sup>.

Pastoralism has traditionally not been practiced in the Kilombero valley, and the first to practice this activity arrived in the valley in the 1970s. The in-migration of livestock herders has been most noticeable since 2006 with an influx of thousands of cattle and other livestock. It is reported that the pastoralists come from as far away as the Shinyanga, Arusha and Manyara regions. They have been drawn to Kilombero because of: (i) the lush habitat (ii) rich fertile lands and (iii) confluence of abundant waterways in the region. Due to the fertility of land in Kilombero, the pastoralists engage in limited cultivation, in particular maize and rice, as supplemental livelihood strategies and solely for household consumption. They have access to local markets where they sell milk, auction or trade cattle, buy and sell medicine for their livestock, or source other goods like wraps, beads, or low cost household goods. A total of 557 pastoralist households are currently registered in the district, with a greater but unknown number of unregistered households.

In most pastoral societies gender roles are strongly marked. Women are typically responsible for milking and dairy processing; they may or may not sell the milk, and they usually have control over the proceeds in order to feed the family. Men are responsible for herding and selling meat animals. In systems in which herds are split, women usually stay at fixed homesteads while men go away with the animals. Part of the herd (often goats) is considered for 'home consumption' and often stays with the women. The more valuable cattle remain with the men.

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<sup>3</sup> FAO. 1997. Gender and Participation in Agricultural Development Planning. Lessons from Tanzania. Dar es Salaam and Rome, November 1997.

Some disadvantaged communities engage in farming and herding, and, in some cases, certain communities have opted for isolation. This has led to a lack of representation, making it more difficult for communities and the government to assess livestock and gather information on the challenges facing this group. Some groups have kept to their traditional ways (they are highly patrilineal), rarely seeking outside employment or engaging in intergroup marriage. They have in place clear community-based social (governance) structures for male elders, women, and for youth. The wealth of such groups is normally measured by the number of livestock; cattle, goats, sheep and chicken.

Many agro-pastoralists have been more successful in becoming integrated into the communities in which they settle. For example, agro-pastoralists have been able to participate in decision making processes. They were renting land, growing crops and even had positions in community governance structures and community based organizations (CBOs). The pastoralists, on the other hand, have tended to be more isolated from communities and decision making. This is due in part to a less sedentary lifestyle.

Land conflicts in general result in lengthy legal processes, and according to the Legal and Human Rights Centre around 75% of all their legal cases are related to land. Following a government directive, an ongoing process is being carried out at a district level to establish the carrying capacity of land in the valley, and to remove livestock where numbers exceed this capacity. Where carrying capacity is exceeded, registered pastoralists are being advised to reduce the number of their cattle and contain their livestock within allocated areas.

**Bagamoyo:** Bagamoyo is 9,842 sq kms, one of six districts of the Coastal Region, a mere one hour drive from Dar es Salaam, connecting it to ample and important commercial markets. It has 6 Divisions – 16 Wards, 82 Villages, 30 of which have land use plans, with only half of those allocated to mixed use, accommodating livestock. However, the authorities note, none of the mixed use plans have taken into consideration the influx of pastoralists in the last few years, who have largely arrived without permit, and remain unregistered for fear of expulsion. Bagamoyo District is in the proximity of three of the largest rivers in Tanzania which contribute to rich agricultural lands, cultivating rice, maize, cotton, pulses and vegetables; furthermore, supplying 90% of the water in Dar es Salaam. Even though 75% of the income of this region is based on agriculture, livestock related products are also an important source of economic contribution.

According to the 2005 census, Bagamoyo had a population of 248,328, with only a modest increase of 7.8% from 2002. Tanzanian Official Bureau of Statistics published report also stresses the fact that even though the major GDP income of the Coastal region is derived from agriculture, not all of the arable land is being used. The report notes that, in Bagamoyo, out of 836,570 ha of arable land; only 6.7% (75,360) is under crop production, underlining the degree of focus on agricultural imperatives. The same report notes that even though livestock could be an important component of local economy, the yields are low due to lack of sufficient livestock infrastructure and poor animal husbandry, stressing the need for increased focus in this regard. It is reported that there are 62,760 cattle, 3,022 sheep and 10,028 goats on 170,000 Ha, or 22.4% of total regional grazing land. In short, the vulnerable groups in Bagamoyo have some more challenges to those in Kilombero, as there is less productive land available for cultivation than in the Valley.

Some of the vulnerable groups in Bagamoyo are somewhat reclusive. Many of them adhere to traditional customs and are patrilineal. As in Kilombero, they have access to local markets where they sell milk, auction or trade cattle, buy and sell medicine for their livestock, or source other goods. A sample of these disadvantaged communities were consulted both in the locations visited and with representation at the meeting in Dar es Salaam. Their concerns are included in Table 3.

### 2.3 Description of other Vulnerable Groups

As stated above, there are other Vulnerable Groups in the project area. Below are more detailed descriptions of them:

**Women headed households:** Approximately 20% of Tanzanian women ages 25-50 are either unmarried, divorced, separated or widowed. In 2007 23% of rural households were headed by women, the percentage is higher in urban areas (up to 30%). Women heads of households experience a greater work and time-burden and responsibility, often making them more vulnerable than families with both parents present. Decision-making is (largely) controlled by the women themselves, which often positively influences their choice to join meetings, associations etc.

**Youth:** The main vulnerability of girls is early marriage and pregnancies, which often cause school drop-out and limit future life opportunities. The median age of giving birth to a first child is 19 years; close to 20% of girls aged 15-19 have had a live birth or were pregnant with a first child (TDHS, 2010). The rate of unemployment (for a period of at least 12 months) for 20–24 year olds is on average 14 and 13% for men and women respectively.

**Disabled:** Approximately 2% of the total Tanzanian population is considered disabled (physically, visually, hearing, intellectually impaired; multiple impaired and albinos; according to 2002 Census definitions). Men are more likely to be disabled than women. Of the total disabled, 54.9% are males, 40.1% females.

**Elderly:** Elders who are primary caregivers for young children are more vulnerable to poverty and lack of food security (approx. 10% of the elderly (60+ years) in Tanzania, and 14% of elderly women). Tanzanian elderly women are at times accused of witchcraft. Incidents of physical violence against or murder of such accused elderly women have occurred in the southern corridor area.

**HIV/AIDS and other chronic long-term diseases:** Only roughly half of women and slightly fewer men in the southern corridor have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. Some 60-70% of women and 50-60% of men in the southern corridor have knowledge on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. In terms of attitudes, acceptance is high in relation to willingness to take care of an HIV+ family member at home (90%+); however more than 50% of women would want to keep it a secret, versus approximately 40% of men.

Certain areas of the Kilombero Valley have been hard hit by HIV/AIDS. Mobility is one factor contributing to the increased risk of HIV infection. The concentration of male migrants isolated from their families, increases the demand for commercial sex. Kilombero attracts traders, migrant farmers, casual/seasonal labourers and truck drivers, all of whom are at a higher risk of HIV infection, and of contributing to its spread. Their comparative ‘wealth’

enables them to pay for sex, and also makes them a target for transactional sex. Many of the seasonal casual labourers recruited to work in sugar cane plantations come from areas of Tanzania which have a higher HIV/AIDS rate than Kilombero, such as Mbeya and Iringa, which increases the likelihood that they are infected. The direction of infection is not only from mobile men to local women. It is difficult for women to negotiate safe sexual practices with their partners. Unprotected sex with multiple partners increases the risk of HIV infection in both directions. It has been found that among farm and plantation workers in Iringa and Morogoro HIV prevalence was about 30%, compared to the general population which had an average of 7%. Given the importance of the agricultural sector in general and the heavy reliance of the rural poor on agricultural-related livelihoods in particular, the potential impacts of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production and the labour force are of great concern.

**Children:** Child labour in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. For children aged 5-17 years, 36.1% of boys and 28.2% of girls provide child labour. A majority (between 50 – 60%) of children in the corridor live with their parents; up to 22% live with their mother only, even when father is often still alive (TDHS 2010); single (women) headed households are often more vulnerable to poverty than households where both parents are present.

**Refugees:** In 2007 the Tanzanian government accepted 162,000 Burundian refugees to become naturalized Tanzanians (referred to as "Newly - Naturalized Tanzanians" (NNTs)). In 2010, the National Strategy for Community Integration Programme was announced, spelling out the modalities for the relocation and integration of the NNTs to 16 selected regions and 52 districts around the regions. The relocation exercise was halted in August 2011. One reason for the suspension given by the GoT was that insufficient consultation had taken place within government, especially with Regional and District authorities in the proposed receiving regions. This, according to media sources, had led to unrest and security issues in the relocation areas. At this point it is not clear if refugee families may be relocated (and allocated land) within the SAGCOT area. The decision to relocate all NNTs and close the former refugee settlements is still being reviewed and other scenarios are being considered such as the local integration of the NNTs in their current place of residence. Relocation and local integration of the new citizens could lead to social conflict, and their numbers would need to be taken into account with regard to land availability.

Most of the above described VGs were consulted as presented in the succeeding Section 3 below.

### 3. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

#### 3.1 Objectives of the Consultations

Considering that the VGPF was prepared based on the social assessments undertaken for the preparation of the SRESA, ESMF and RPF, the main purpose of the consultations on the VGPF was to fulfil IDA conditions of public consultations on the safeguards instrument specifically the VGPF and where necessary use the results of the consultations to update the VGPF. The VGPF will guide the preparation of either site or subproject specific Vulnerable Groups Plans (VGPs) during the SAGCOT Investment Project implementation.

#### 3.2 Methodology for Public Consultations

##### 3.2.1 Coverage of the Consultations

All the regions in the SAGCOT Investment Project area as shown in the table below were simultaneously covered in representative locations. From each region, at least one district and one location were selected based on the following criteria:

- Agricultural potential i.e. including the number of existing commercial farming;
- Priority clusters for SAGCOT; and
- Presence of known vulnerable groups.

*Table 1: Coverage of Public Consultations*

	<b>Region and District</b>	<b>Field Visit Date</b>
1.	Morogoro (Kilombero Valley)	25th – 31st May 2016
2.	Ruvuma (Songea Rural)	25th – 29th May 2016
3.	Lindi (Lindi Rural) and Pwani (Bagamoyo)	25th – 31st May 2016
4.	Iringa (Iringa Rural – Ihemi) and Njombe (Makete)	25th – 30th May 2016
5.	Katavi (Mpanda) and Rukwa (Sumbawanga Rural)	25th – 30th May 2016
6.	Singida	25th – 29th May 2016
7.	Dodoma (Bahi)	25th – 29th May 2016
8.	Mbeya (Mbarali)	25th – 29th May 2016

##### 3.2.2 Identification of Vulnerable Groups (VGs)

Identification of VGs was done in the following manner:

- A list of registered VGs in each of the visited district was obtained from district office – Community Development Department;
- From the list groups were selected according to their status as women-headed households, widows, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, refugees, persons with HIV/AIDs, and disadvantaged communities; and
- Active VGs with ongoing income generating activities.



The table below presents the number of VGs consulted in each of the covered districts. An average of 25 individuals representing different VGs was consulted in each district (see *Annex 1-11*). In Kilombero District/ Valley alone, 54 VGs representatives and other stakeholders were consulted (see annex 4).

**Table 2: Number of VGs Consulted**

	Region and District	Total Number of Known/ Registered VGs	Number of VGs Consulted
1.	Morogoro (Kilombero Valley)	41	14
2.	Ruvuma (Songea Rural)	32	4
3.	Lindi (Lindi Rural)	52	5
4.	Pwani (Bagamoyo)	291	4
5.	Iringa (Iringa Rural – Ihemi)	654	3
6.	Njombe (Makete)	610	5
7.	Katavi (Mpanda)	124	3
8.	Rukwa (Sumbawanga Rural)	127	10
9.	Singida (Singida Rural)	112	5
10.	Dodoma (Bahi)	Unknown	3
11.	Mbeya (Mbarali)	14	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>70</b>

*Source: Field Work, May 2016*

### 3.2.3 Interviews with NGOs, CBOs and FBOs in the SAGCOT Area

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) directly supporting VGs in the SAGCOT area were also consulted. Such organizations included World Vision in Singida; Bethlehem Centre in Kilombero; One Acre Fund in Iringa; BAK.AIDS in Lindi, Community, Economic, Empowerment and legal Support (CEELS) in Sumbawanga, etc. The NGOs have good lessons that may be picked up by SAGCOT during project implementation as well as reaching out for partnership with them when and where required.

### 3.2.4 Consultative Stakeholders Meeting in Dar es Salaam

A highly interactive stakeholder’s meeting was conducted in Dar es Salaam on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016 with an objective of bringing together all key national and lower levels representative stakeholders to seek their feedback on the VGPF in line with objectives of the SAGCOT Investment Project.

About 100 participants attended the meeting. List of the participants is included in Annex 11.

The participants of the meeting included the following:

- (i). Representatives of the consulted VGs in their respective districts;
- (ii). Relevant District Officials from SAGCOT area;

- (iii). Invited representatives from NGOs and CBOs working in the SAGCOT area and those based in Dar es Salaam but with field operations in the SAGCOT area;
- (iv). Representatives of Development Partners; and
- (v). Government officials from Prime Ministers' Office and SAGCOT Centre.

The meeting program (see Annex 12) included two main presentations as summarized below.

- (i). A brief presentation about SAGCOT Investment Program (what is SAGCOT; GoT objectives through SAGCOT; components of the SAGCOT Investment Project; SAGCOT's safeguards instruments – SRESA, ESMF, RPF and IPMP; the need for VGPF for SAGCOT; and objectives of the meeting); and
- (ii). A show case presentation by World Vision on the support provided to VGs in 20 villages in Mtinko Division, Singida District as a way to show progress made and the likely challenges that SAGCOT might find during project implementation including lessons learnt. World Vision, in collaboration with other stakeholders including local government authorities, offers technical (training) and financial support to VGs involved in farming and livestock keeping.

The most important part of the meeting was grouping of the participants in five groups to discuss what they found as the main impacts to and challenges facing VGs in the SAGCOT area and to suggest practical measures on how they may be addressed, where applicable, through the SAGCOT Investment Project. It was observed that the participants in the consultations agreed that the program was impacting them positively, however were more concerned with how they will benefit from this program amidst the prevailing circumstances facing them.

Pictures showing different events during the stakeholders meeting are also included in Annex 13. A video documentary of the meeting is also available.

### **3.3 Key Findings from Public Consultations**

#### **3.3.1 Income Generating Activities done by VGs Relevant to SAGCOT**

VGs in the SAGCOT project area engages in various income generating activities including farming of different crops (like paddy/rice groundnuts, sesame and cassava, sweet potatoes, pineapple processing, livestock keeping (poultry, cattle, goat, sheep, pig, etc), aquaculture, pottery, crafts and beekeeping etc (see Annex 14). These are activities are relevant to SAGCOT Investment Project in the sense that a working relationship could be developed between VGs and investors through SAGCOT.

#### **3.3.2 Key Areas of Concern and the Responses Given**

The table below presents key issues and responses to the issues facing VGs in the SAGCOT area as were raised during field surveys and consultative workshop in Dar es Salaam.

**Table 3: Key Issues and their Responses for VGs in the SAGCOT Area**

	<b>Key area of concern</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Response/ Mitigation measures<sup>4</sup></b>
1.	Land issues	<p>Inadequate arable land needed for agriculture activities.</p> <p>Lack of legal occupancy of land</p> <p>Increasing land use conflicts e.g. between pastoralist and farmers, between local communities and investors. e. g. in Bagamoyo and Morogoro.</p> <p>Invasion of other land users to vulnerable groups areas.</p> <p>Leadership challenges in lower levels especially to do with land administration e.g. corruption cases that cause grabbing of the poor people's land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government will facilitate land use planning in areas where SAGCOT investors will be investing.</li> <li>• Mechanism for redressing land use conflicts will be put in place during project implementation.</li> <li>• Mechanisms for ensuring good relationship between large scale investors and local communities (including VGs).</li> </ul>
2.	Poor farming methods/ inadequate extension services	<p>Dependence on rain fed agriculture</p> <p>Insufficient and poor farming implements.</p> <p>Presence of insects and diseases that affect agricultural production.</p> <p>Lack of crops storage facilities for the perishable crops e.g. Vegetables</p> <p>Poor research in soils to determine the quality of soils.</p> <p>Reaching out to remote areas where some of the disadvantaged communities like the Hadzabe stay</p> <p>Inadequate education on agri-businesses, and entrepreneurship skills on how to increase value of products/crops.</p> <p>Lack of capital/ lack of enough capital, hence fail to compete in the market.</p> <p>Inadequate agricultural extension officers.</p> <p>Inadequate availability agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Absences of /poor agricultural infrastructures e.g. irrigation, roads, communication, market centre.</p> <p>Increase supply of poor quality farm inputs.</p> <p>Unfriendly or difficult loan conditions that VGs cannot afford.</p> <p>Climate change impacts i.e. periodic occurrence of natural disasters e.g. floods,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of agricultural extension services on agribusiness knowledge, VICOBA, conservation agriculture, entrepreneurships and livestock keeping.</li> <li>• Need for improvement of market, storage and irrigation facilities and roads networks.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> These responses and measures are based on the suggestions by participants. Much more practical and workable measures, in line with SAGCOT Investment Project, are given in Table 3 under Section 4.4 below.

	Key area of concern	Description	Response/ Mitigation measures <sup>4</sup>
		drought and its effects to yield.	
3.	Challenges in marketing agricultural crops	<p>Inadequate markets and poor prices of crops</p> <p>Lack of technology that is required for packaging products in order to add value in market.</p> <p>Bureaucratic procedures in obtaining approvals/ certification from Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).</p> <p>Local people lack of control over the crop measurement in terms of quantity.</p> <p>Farmers early selling of the crops.</p> <p>National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) as main buyer of crops they always Delays in opening the market hence middlemen get chance to buy crops at low prices.</p> <p>Lack of flow of information about things like prices, demand for certain products, etc..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for contract farming which will ensure reliable market and price.</li> <li>• NGOs already operating in the localities will take the lead in assisting VGs to obtain quality assurance certificate from TBS</li> </ul>
4.	Other challenges	<p>Poor involvement of the vulnerable groups in development projects.</p> <p>Increase in the spread HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Misunderstanding among vulnerable groups .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government will take into consideration all the recommendations made by the stakeholders for safeguarding VGs interests .</li> <li>• Investors through SAGCOT will have an educational awareness campaign programme during the operation phase to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS. Key stakeholders (including local communities, schools and health facilities, and CBOs) shall be appropriately involved in the programme</li> </ul>

## 4. GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS PLANS

### 4.1 Project Description – The SAGCOT Program

The strategy underlying the SAGCOT Program is a major innovation. The Program aims to mobilize private sector agribusiness investments, linked with public sector commitments to improve infrastructure and policy, to achieve rapid and sustainable agricultural growth in the smallholder sector. In line with the recommendations of the recent report on agri-business in Africa<sup>5</sup>, the SAGCOT Program is expected to simultaneously tackle the two major constraints to development of the sector – low on-farm productivity, and lack of market access – through business partnerships.

The SAGCOT programme is at an early stage of its organizational development, and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) has requested funding from the International Development Association (IDA), to support the establishment of some of the necessary institutions, institutional reorganization, capacity building and initial operation of a promotional funding mechanism (the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund). The lending instrument will be a Specific Investment Loan. The Bank has prepared a Project Concept Note (PCN) and is preparing a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for the proposed Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project (P125728-IDA). The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is *to accelerate the adoption of new technologies and improved market access by smallholder farmers through expanding and creating partnerships between smallholder farmers and agribusinesses in the Southern Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)*.

### 4.2 World Bank Support to the SAGCOT Program – ‘The Project’

The proposed World Bank support to the SAGCOT Program will be in the form of a five year Specific Investment Loan (SIL). The Project has three components:

**Component 1: Strengthening of SAGCOT Support Institutions (total USD14.33 million, IDA USD5.95 million).** This component will strengthen the capacity of SAGCOT Support Institutions in order to pursue their functions of information and data provision, support of investment planning and guidance, government/private sector intermediation, business enabling environment and investment promotion. The component will support two institutions:

(i) **SAGCOT Centre (total USD11.83 million, IDA USD3.45 million):** The Project will support the SAGCOT Centre, which was established as a public private partnership entity in 2011 to: (a) facilitate agri-business and partnership development; (b) ensure inclusive and sustainable investment and development; and (c) facilitate an improved enabling environment for investors. The Project will support the Centre by providing financing for staff and operational costs, studies and consulting services to be contracted by the Centre.

(ii) **Tanzania Investment Centre (Government institution) (total USD2.5 million, IDA USD2.5 million):** The Project will support the TIC which was established as a public sector entity in 1977 and designated as the first point of call and a “one-stop facilitation

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<sup>5</sup>*Growing Africa: Unlocking the Potential of Agribusiness*, World Bank, January, 2013.

centre” for all potential investors coming into the country. The Project will support TIC to reform its processes with the aim to: (a) strengthen its capacity to attract high quality, responsible, inclusive and sustainable commercial investments (national and international private sector); (b) provide a competitive framework for tendering; and (c) monitor and evaluate investments. The Project will finance equipment, technical assistance and consultancies.

**Component 2: Strengthening Smallholder Business Linkages (total USD85.76 million, IDA USD55.65 million):** The objective of this component will be to link smallholder farmers to agricultural value chains. The component will: (a) expand the number of smallholders linked to agribusinesses in successful commercial partnerships; and (b) improve the benefits derived by smallholders and rural communities from these partnerships in the form of growth in agricultural productivity, income and employment. This component will comprise two sub-components:

**(i) Fund Management (total USD7.79 million, IDA USD7.79 million):** Under this sub-component the Project will support a management structure responsible for the implementation of the Catalytic Trust Fund (including Board, Secretariat and Fund Manager). Project support will include fees and salaries, goods and equipment, office operational costs, meetings and workshops, communications, and technical assistance.

**(ii) Matching Grants (total USD77.98 million, IDA USD47.86 million):** Matching Grants (MG) of USD250,000 up to USD1.5 million with a matching contribution of 30 percent (national businesses) and 40 percent (international business operators) will be awarded to agribusiness companies with undisputed land rights who apply in partnership with smallholder groups or associations, following a defined process of application, evaluation and competitive selection. The grants can be used for capital and operational costs directly related to expanding smallholder participation in competitive agricultural supply chains.

**Component 3: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (total USD8.41 million, (of which USD3.80 million have been provided as a Project Preparation Advance) IDA USD8.41 million):** The component will establish project management and M&E systems and provide financing for salaries, office equipment, transportation and technical assistance services. Complementarities will particularly be sought with other IDA funded programs such as the Private Sector Competitiveness Project and the Agricultural Sector Development Program.

### 4.3 Anticipated Sub-Project Types

The SA for Vulnerable Groups which is the bases for the preparation of Vulnerable Groups Plans (VGPs) will apply to the SAGCOT SIL direct investments only. The Matching Grants (MG), which are envisaged to be funded by the IDA credit, will finance the efforts of established commercial agribusinesses to expand their commercial linkages with smallholder farmers by building or extending competitive supply chains. The Matching Grant, in effect, shares the risks of incorporating larger numbers of smallholders into sustainable commercial supply chains. The sub-project types include:

- support to the expansion of contract farming,
- the improvement of access to more productive production inputs (seed, fertilizer, planting material),

- the improvement of product assembly systems,
- the improvement of grades and standards and related support strategies,
- resolving small infrastructure bottlenecks in the supply chain such as:
  - fixing drainage problems blocking rural feeder roads,
  - the electrification of a processing plant, or
  - the refurbishment of a warehouse facility required for product assembly.

#### **4.4 Potential Effects of the Project on the VGs and Possible Mitigation Measures**

Sub-projects funded through Matching Grants (MGs) will ensure that any negative impacts on VGs by the sub-project are mitigated and positive impacts are enhanced based on free, prior, and informed consultation. As sub-projects are identified through the MG scheme, a detailed social assessment (SA) will be undertaken by the investor for the preparation of a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP). Each sub-project will undertake free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support and the project will establish a grievance redress mechanism to handle any complaints from sub-project-affected people. Environmental and Social Management Plans for the sub-projects may include additional measures for VGs, as necessary.

#### Potential Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The potential social impacts of the project are expected to be small-scale and localized. The majority (75%) of IDA funding supports the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund. While the specific investments are unknown at the present time, activities eligible for Matching Grants Fund (MFG) financing are expected to include investments such as extension support, the provision of agricultural inputs, the provision of new technologies (such as new seed or plant or animal varieties), improved grades and standards, and improved commodity assembly systems. There may also be investments in small-scale infrastructure, such as rural road upgrading or small warehouses to ease bottlenecks in the supply chain. The ESMF includes measures to address these localized negative social impacts. The Trust Deed for the CTF and the Operational Manual for the MGF highlight the need to direct special attention to assuring women farmers fully participate in, and benefit from, the MGF sub-projects.

It is anticipated that the several small-scale infrastructure development and productive investments may entail land acquisition, or affect access to common assets/resources and/or livelihoods of the surrounding communities. Any such land acquisition resulting in involuntary resettlement and/or restrictions of access to resources and livelihoods would be undertaken according to the project's Resettlement Policy Framework. These impacts cannot be fully determined until applications are submitted by investors to the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund for specific sub-projects, and the ESMF includes screening criteria for these types of impacts.

Sub-projects funded through MG are not identified yet. The purpose of the Social Assessment is to assess the situation with regard to VGs and propose measures to ensure that the development process fully respects their dignity, rights, economies, and social issues. Therefore, sub-projects to be financed through MG will be screened, and if VGs are present in the sub-project area, a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP) will be prepared under the



supervision of the Local Authorities, and the Fund Manager of the Catalytic Fund, together with the private sector investors. The sub-projects will not be implemented until the VGP has been developed in agreement with the VGs, cleared and disclosed. Therefore, during implementation, a determination will be made if VGs are present. Then, a VGP will be prepared. Table 2 present the activities and indicators for inclusion of VGs.

In general, unless properly designed and executed, the sub-project types explained earlier could have negative impacts on the lives of some VGs whose poverty and isolation and/or way of life could be at odds with some of the project types. According to the land study, which was undertaken as part of the preparation of the SAGCOT, one of the main problems facing the vulnerable groups is land and water use. In addition, the activities/projects which will be promoted under sub-projects under the SAGCOT Investment Project could cause conflict over land and water in the participating communities if not mitigated. Poor and vulnerable groups also could be excluded from the SAGCOT Investment Project benefits due to lack of education and information, skills, access to basic infrastructure, among others. This Framework includes some preliminary mitigation measures, which may be elaborated in the future case specific VGPs.

Sub-projects funded through MG will ensure that any negative impacts on VGPs by the project are mitigated and positive impacts are enhanced based on free, prior, and informed consultation. Once the presence of the VGs within the area of the sub-project funded by MG is determined, a detailed social assessment (SA) will be undertaken by the fund manager (in collaboration with the investor and the farmers) for the preparation of a VGP. Each sub-project will undertake free, prior and informed consultation and the project will establish a grievance redress mechanism to handle any complaints from project-affected people.

The Social Assessment for the VGP will include gender disaggregated information and data. The VGP should ensure that the differentiated gender roles are considered and mitigation measures reflect the voices and views of all VGs.

Given the fragile condition of the VGs -- their limited inclusion in the larger society, lower education and information and access to basic services -- there is a risk that in the process of the development, their rights and access to land and other resources be further pressured. One way of managing and or mitigating this risk is by ensuring informed, prior consultation with the known VGs and taking into consideration their needs and preferences with regards to the project under the MG. The following are key issues to be considered as the SAGCOT Investment Project is being developed:

- Sub-projects in which there are disputes about land would be excluded from the project.
- Most farming communities' relationship to land is different from collective relationship to land use by some communities and this may cause special complexities in dealing with land matters. This should be taken into consideration when defining sub-projects to be financed under the Catalytic Trust Fund.
- SAGCOT Investment Project sub-projects would require skills for appropriating modern agro-business through the supply chains. The project should take cognizance of the low education levels of some of the VGs who do not give education due



importance as well. The issue of lack of formal education among some of the VGs should be considered during the consultation and grievance mechanism as well as for training programs under the SAGCOT Investment Project.

- Related to the above, the SAGCOT Investment Project may enhance agricultural and related skills of the some VGs who have started cultivating. Facilities to assist communities may include improving access to market through improved roads, better extension services, which could assist them to improve their livelihood and participate in entrepreneurial activities while ensuring the preservation of appropriate way of life and choices.

### Free Prior and Informed Consultation Leading to Broad Community Support

Tanzania has a longstanding practice of extensive consultation and participation at local levels. This approach is enshrined in legislation, such as the Local Government Act, 1982 which promotes public meetings at the local level and encourages village residents in “undertaking and participating in communal enterprises” and to “participate, by way of partnership or any other way, in economic enterprises with other village councils.”<sup>6</sup>

Community Plans are developed by local authorities, following extensive consultations with stakeholders. The local stakeholders decide how the Plans will be implemented and who will be responsible for results. Plans are routinely monitored and updated. Local communities also discuss the beneficiaries of the Plans and who, if any, are being adversely affected, and what measures should be taken to mitigate impacts, including compensatory measures. Local meetings and Minutes of the meetings are public and accessible.

Following this approach, the SAGCOT Investment Project is expected to facilitate smooth communication of all the stakeholders, even if there is an absence of specific guidelines at the local authorities’ level. Mitigating this absence is the fact that the SAGCOT Investment Project will work with communities and CSOs to exploit the opportunity on the ground to reach out where some VGs from different groups come together. Natural meeting areas, such as markets, will be strategic points for awareness creation and other SAGCOT Investment Project participatory activities.

The SAGCOT Investment Project will also strive to strengthen institutions and structures for managing the project and for ensuring participation in decision making by all the project stakeholders, including VGs.

The consultation and participation of VGs will be ensured in formulation of the VGP(s) to ensure that it adequately deals with their needs, priorities, and preference. VGs will be provided with relevant project information in local languages and in a manner socially acceptable to them. Separate focus group discussions will be carried out to assess the sub-project impacts and benefits to these groups. Accordingly, the VGP(s) will be prepared in consultation with the beneficiaries. The outcome of the SA and the VGP(s) will be presented in community workshops/meetings.

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<sup>6</sup> Article 142

Consultation and information disclosure will be undertaken to ensure that the needs, priorities and preferences of VGs are adequately reflected in the project. The VGP(s) will promote participation of VGs in and around the sub-project area, and identify VG's needs, priorities, and preferences through participatory approaches. Consultations and participation of VGs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and line agencies will be an integral part of the VGP preparation process.

Based on the sub-project selection criteria, unless there is free, prior and informed consultation leading to broad community support, sub-projects would not: (i) commercially develop socio-economic resources and knowledge of VGs; (ii) displace VGs from traditional or customary land; or (iii) commercially develop natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact livelihoods or the social values of VGs. If VGs agree to be physically and/or economically displaced, there will have to be appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures. Because of the type of sub-projects envisaged under the MG Fund, it is considered unlikely that any such physical or economic displacement will occur.

VGs will be informed and consulted in preparing the VGP. Their participation in planning will enable them to benefit from the sub-projects and protect them from potential adverse impacts. The VGP will be prepared in consultation and in a socially acceptable manner with affected VGs, will be available in local languages before sub-project implementation. In this process the following will be considered:

- (a) Establishing an appropriate gender and inter-generationally inclusive framework that provides opportunities for consultation at each stage of project preparation and implementation among the affected VGs, if any, and other local civil society organizations (CSOs) identified by the affected VGs' communities;
- (b) Using consultation methods<sup>7</sup> appropriate to the social values of the affected VGs' communities and their local conditions. Special attention will be given to the concerns of women within the VGs, youth, and children and their access to development opportunities and benefits; and
- (c) Providing the affected VGs with all relevant information about the project (including an assessment of potential adverse effects of the project on the affected VG' communities) in a socially appropriate manner at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

Involvement of VGs in problem identification and design of solutions has to be ensured through the entire sub-project cycle interventions.

### Benefit-Sharing

The SAGCOT Investment Project aims to provide for profit-based agro-business investments along with improvement of food security. It may also support commercial development of some agricultural or dairy products, some of which are for nutritional and subsistence

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<sup>7</sup>Such consultation methods (including using local languages, allowing time for consensus building, and selecting appropriate venues) facilitate the articulation by Vulnerable Groups of their views and preferences.

purposes. The consultation process will help communities including VGs to understand the project objectives and what kind of benefits they may receive from the project, including: land management techniques and skills; training to strengthen existing skills and/or learn new ones; seeds, tools, implements, kits; better management of land and water resources; maintenance of supporting infrastructure for farming, pastoral and other community activities; and, efforts to support complementary employment opportunities. Again, consultations are critical to understand the needs of VGs and ensure that benefits are meaningful to their situation and context.

In determining socially appropriate benefits and conducting consultations, it will be important to take into account differentiation between sub-groups of vulnerable people in a given area in terms of the nature and cause of their vulnerability, their capacities and needs. Thus, a VGP in a given sub-project area may require different approaches to consultation with various sub-groups, ensuring the use of socially appropriate consultation strategies. Similarly, mitigation measures and socially appropriate benefits need to be calibrated to address the specific circumstances of different sub-groups.

### Grievance Redress System

The SAGCOT Investment Project includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism for dealing with complaints by project-affected people. It is available to parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with the project's handling of adverse impacts, benefit-sharing, and/or the resettlement and compensation process. These grievances could relate to adverse impacts on communities and/or VGs, the adequacy of consultations, issues related to project benefits, the valuation of assets, amount of compensation paid, level of consultation, non-fulfilment of contracts, and timing of compensation, amongst others.

In order to address grievances, a Grievance Committee will be formed for dealing with any grievances as they arise. The Committee would be established in accordance with the existing laws and policies of Tanzania. It will include a representative of the District lands Department, a representative of the Village Council, a representative of the investor's resettlement team, as well as a representative of the PAPs. It should also include an independent valuer if the grievance is in relation to compensation amounts. The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible by the Grievance Committee at the District and Village level.

As the VGP and/or RAP is being prepared, PAPs and other stakeholders, including VGs, will be informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns about compensation and relocation. The PAPs should also be informed about the dispute resolution process, specifically about how the disputes will be resolved in an impartial and timely manner.

All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it implicitly discourages referring such matters to the national level government authorities or national level courts for resolution.

The Grievance Committee shall maintain records where grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made, will be recorded.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows.

- 1) The affected person should file his grievance in writing, to the Village Leader. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint.
- 2) The Village Leader should notify the Grievance Committee and respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, an independent valuer should be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Village Leader that his/her complaint is being considered.
- 3) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time, s/he may lodge his/her grievance to the District Administration.
- 4) The Grievance Committee will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint can be taken through the formal court process, ie to the Village Land Council, the Ward Tribunal where relevant, District Tribunal and the High Court (Land Division) at the National level .

The Grievance Committee will produce a Report containing a summary of all grievances and will make this available to the SAGCOT Management Team on a quarterly basis.

#### Disclosure of the Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF)

The VGPF is an annex to the ESMF and SRESA, which have been consulted upon extensively during project preparation. This Framework is being disclosed at the following websites in Tanzania: Prime Minister's Office, Vice President's Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania Investment Centre, Catalytic Trust Fund, and SAGCOT. The VGPF is also being disclosed at the World Bank's InfoShop.

A summary of possible impacts and associated mitigation measures are provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 4: Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures of Possible SAGCOT investment interventions (to be developed on the basis of SA findings)**

S/N	Project component	Potential impact(s)		Mitigation measures
		Positive	Negative	
1.	SAGCOT MG to catalyse agribusiness investment in the Southern Corridor in ways that reduce poverty, improve food security and benefit smallholder farmers.	<p>(i). The project aims to provide for profit-based agro-business investments along with improvement of food security.</p> <p>(ii). The project may support commercial development of some agricultural or dairy products some of which are for nutritional and subsistence purposes.</p> <p>(iii). The project may alleviate bottlenecks manifested as inadequate or substandard infrastructures for small farming and livestock activities.</p>	<p>(i). Land use pressure on some VGs.</p> <p>(ii). Conflicts over water for irrigation and other water needs in the area. Communities are concerned about lack of adequate livestock, structure including dip tanks, vaccination and veterinary centers, permanent watering spots and drinking troughs.</p> <p>(iii). Social differentiation: possibility of the exclusion of the VGs from the sub-project activities and hence benefits, due to their representation or low education. If not coupled with awareness creation, the cash economy expected from the agro-business might impact on the VGs negatively and expose them to health and other behavioral risks, as well as excluding women from the benefits within these groups.</p> <p>(iv). There is poor definition of secondary right holders in land. These include women, whose rights are tied to men, informal land occupiers, tenants, refugees and migrants and so on.</p>	<p>(i). VGP(s) will be prepared by the fund manager (in close collaboration with the investor and beneficiary communities) based on the principles of the Social Assessment and respond to the demands of VGs.</p> <p>(ii). Inclusion of the VGs in the identification and preparation of the sub-projects affecting them, and prior, free and informed consultation with them to minimize the adverse impacts (if any) on their lifestyles and livelihood choices.</p> <p>(iii). Inform the VGs on how they can benefit from the commercialized products, including strengthening/learning skills for enhanced agricultural production and more effective management of resources (e.g. land and water). Considering relevant infrastructure for pastoralists such as drinking troughs and permanent watering spots could prevent conflict between farmers and pastoralists.</p> <p>(iv). Appropriate grievance mechanisms will be initiated by the project, in accordance with national and regional laws and procedures and consistent with this VGPF and other relevant project safeguard instruments.</p>

S/N	Project component	Potential impact(s)		Mitigation measures
		Positive	Negative	
				(v). The Project will monitor environmental and social issues including of the VGs for Project-specific investments under the Catalytic Fund.
2.	Strengthening Agribusiness Support Institutions connected to the SAGCOT Programme.	The project aims to strengthen the capacity of agribusiness support institutions to facilitate partnerships between agribusinesses and farmer	As a new type of public-private partnership, coordination among and cooperation among international business, domestic business, Government and DPs might be a challenge, which in turn could affect the VGs negatively.	<p>(i). Project will invest in strengthening awareness and understanding of broader environmental and social risks, including of the VGs, and strengthens the capacity of a limited number of key stakeholder agencies to mitigate the risks.</p> <p>(ii). The project will seek to nurture strong partnerships between International Businesses, National Businesses, Participating Communities, Development Partners and the Government, ensuring that they are all represented in decision making bodies and observe the SAGCOT Partnership Principles.</p>

#### 4.5 Plan for Social Assessment (SA)

The SRESA and the ESMF have provided information about the VGs in the project area and provide guidance on measures to ensure they are consulted about and included in the project. These studies include information on the social, institutional characteristics, and livelihoods, among others, of the known VGs groups. However, once sub-projects are identified, if VGs are identified within the sub-project area, a more detailed SA study may be prepared to take account of the needs and concerns of the VGs, which is to be the basis for the Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP), in accordance with this SA

The detailed SA will gather relevant information on demographic data: social and economic situation. This information will be gathered through separate group meetings within the VGs' community, including their leaders, NGOs, CBOs, and affected persons. Discussions will focus on potential positive and negative impacts of the sub-project, measures to enhancing positive impacts, and strategies/options to minimize and/or mitigate negative impacts.

The SA includes the following elements, as needed:

- (a) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, and political characteristics of the affected VGs' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the resources on which they depend.
- (b) Taking the review and baseline information into account, the identification of key sub-project stakeholders, and the elaboration of a socially appropriate process for consulting with the VGs at each stage of sub-project preparation and implementation, as well as considering the limited access of some VGs due to distance, lack of information, etc. In undertaking this review, it will be important to take into account differentiation between sub-groups of vulnerable people in a given area in terms of the nature and cause of their vulnerability, their capacities and needs.
- (c) An assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected VGs of the potential adverse and positive effects of the sub-project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected VGs, given their distinct circumstances, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities in which they live.
- (d) The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected VGs, of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the VGs receive socially appropriate benefits under the sub-project.

Both the social assessment and consultation process, and the preparation of a VGP should be done according to terms of reference approved by the World Bank.

Table 5 below presents activities to be undertaken by the Catalytic Fund Manager and potential recipient of the matching grant.

**Table 5: A Step by Step Process for the Fund Manager and the Matching Grant Recipient for Inclusion of VGs**

Sub-project Stages	Procedures	Process and outcome Indicators
Sub-project identification and planning stage	<b>1. Screening:</b> a. Identify locations of the VGs in sub-projects sites b. Whether the VGs (those that may be below the food poverty line, 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, social, or cultural factors are present in the sub-project area c. Identify vulnerable community stakeholders (committees),	i. TORs for a consultant to facilitate the sub-project identification and planning stage ii. Consultant identified iii. Consultant hired and contract completed and signed iv. VGs screening checklist v. List and description of all the VGs in the sub-project area vi. List and assessment of the social and environmental issues in the sub-project areas
	<b>2. Social Assessment, if VGs are present</b> a. Social assessment of the sub-projects' potential positive and adverse effects on the VGs b. Identification of environmental and social issues affecting VGs and possible impacts c. Identification of appropriate gender and intergenerational inclusive framework that provides opportunities for consultation	vii. List of safeguard measures viii. List of sub-projects activities
	<b>3. Free, prior and informed consultations and participation of the VGs through focus groups discussions on:</b> a. Interventions measures and likely impacts and safeguards measures to be incorporated in the sub-projects b. Whether the VGs broadly support the sub-project	ii. Documentation of the number of discussions and minutes of the meetings on: Whether the VGs broadly support the project iii. List of spatial and not spatial issues iv. List and description of impacts and safeguards measures to be incorporated in the sub-projects v. Safeguards framework produced
	<b>4. Involve VGs in finalizing sub-project plans</b>	List and description of impacts and safeguards measures to be incorporated in the sub-projects
Implementation stage	Implementation of safeguards measures	Safeguards measures implemented as per the safeguards framework
Post-implementation	Evaluation of safeguards undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicators developed for evaluation of sub-projects impacts</li> <li>Listing of modified tasks to be implemented for improving VGs living standards/livelihoods.</li> </ul>

#### 4.6 Institutional Arrangements

The presence of institutional arrangement is the prerequisite for effective use of the Social Assessment and the implementation of the VGP at all levels. Tanzania governance structures



for decision making are vertically structured, with horizontal linkages across various government departments. At the national level, there are various Ministries, followed by Regional Secretariats, while at the District level, administrative roles are executed by the District Commissioner and District Administrative Secretariat. The Local Government level is handled by LGA Directors (Directors for City, Municipal and Town Councils and Executive Director for District Councils). Under the LGA Director, there are several heads of departments who are supporting the Directors (i.e. planners, engineers, community development, water, natural resources, land etc.).

At the community level, the governance is under Village Council/Mtaa, whereby administrative roles are executed by Village/Mtaa Executive Officer.

World Bank funding may be used for specific sub-projects applying for matching grants funding under the SAGCOT Investment Project. The Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund will oversee the evaluation of the matching grant sub-project. The investor applying for the grant and the Fund Manager are responsible for implementing the project, and all due diligence required during project preparation. The investor will be responsible for addressing safeguards issues, including those related to VGPs, under the guidance of the Fund Manager. The Government of Tanzania, through the office of the Project Coordination Unit, will have ultimate oversight for redressing grievances and mitigating negative impact caused by sub-projects on project-affected groups/marginalized communities.

It should be noted that the Catalytic Trust Fund is a new entity. The administrative structures for environmental and social management are laid out in the Trust Deed, and will be further defined in the operational manual guiding Catalytic Fund operations.

#### **4.7 Preparing and Implementing a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP)**

Based on the SA, for the sub-project funded by the World Bank, the prospective recipient of matching grant funding will be responsible for consultation with respective VGs in order to develop appropriate mitigation measures and livelihood enhancement activities. This recipient will be technically backed by the Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund.

The VGP(s) address(es) the: (i) local social organization, social issues, customary land use and tenure, and resource use patterns among the affected VGs; (ii) potential positive and negative impacts on VGs; (iii) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects; (iv) measures to ensure socially appropriate project benefits will accrue to VGs; (v) measures for grievance redress; (vi) measures to strengthen the capacity of Catalytic Trust Fund to address VGs issues; (vii) the involvement of local authorities, CBOs, CSOs and NGOs with expertise in VGs issues; (viii) budget allocation; and (ix) monitoring and evaluation.

The VGP(s) is/are prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner, and its level of detail varies depending on the specific project and the nature of effects, both positive and negative, to be addressed. The VGP(s) would include the following elements, as needed:

- A summary of the social assessment.

- A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected VGs that was carried out during sub-project project preparation and that led to broad community support for the sub-project.
- A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected VGs during sub-project implementation.
- A grievance redress mechanism. This should include accessible procedures appropriate to the sub-project to address grievances by the affected VGs arising from sub-project implementation. When designing the grievance procedures, the potential investor and Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the VGs.
- An action plan of measures to ensure that the VGs receive social and economic benefits that are socially appropriate.
- When potential adverse effects on VGs are identified, an appropriate action plan which includes measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects.
- The cost estimates and financing plan for the VGP(s).
- Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the sub-project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the VGP. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected VGs' communities.

#### **4.8 Monitoring Arrangements**

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) will be used to monitor implementation of VGPs. The investors are responsible for this under the supervision and guidance of the Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Fund and ultimately the PCU. The process will involve the Fund Manager, the prospective investor, representatives of affected VGs, NGOs, and CBOs.

Implementation of participatory impact monitoring at Catalytic Fund (CF) level will assist to maximize socially appropriate benefits and will provide space for the VGs to voice their concerns. In addition, there shall be 2 levels of reporting – one generic, where impacts on VGs can be cited in the quarterly technical progress report of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund; and one specific, where the grant recipient must periodically report progress in implementing the VGP(s). The reports will be submitted to both the Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund and the Project Coordination Unit for review and consolidation.

The Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund will be responsible for determining if any follow up actions are necessary, and for ensuring any necessary actions are taken regarding the implementation of VGPs. The Fund Manager together with the investors and PCU will ensure compliance during the of implementation of VGP(s), which as noted above

will be closely monitored to provide the Fund Manager with an effective basis for assessing the VGP's progress and identifying potential difficulties and problem areas.

Monitoring will involve the following tasks:

- i) Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- ii) Socio-economic monitoring during and after VGP implementation, utilizing the baseline information established by the socio-economic survey of VGs undertaken during sub-project preparation to ensure that impacts on VGs are mitigated and benefits reach VGs; and
- iii) Overall monitoring.

Data from the social assessment undertaken during the sub-project preparation stage will provide the benchmark for the monitoring process to assess the progress of the VGP. The monitoring process will also include the following:

- i) Communication to and recording reactions of VGs;
- ii) Information from VGs on impacts and benefits received;
- iii) Usage of a grievance redress mechanism; and
- iv) Disbursement of compensation amounts and delivery of assistance.

The indicators for achievement of objectives under the VGPs are:

- i) Input indicators – human and financial resources used
- ii) Process indicators – project activities, such as training events, extension visits, etc.
- iii) Output indicators – results in terms of numbers of affected VGs, assistance provided, benefits gained, etc.; and
- iv) Results-based indicators – VGP objectives and outcomes are achieved.

#### **4.9 Disclosure arrangements for VGP(s) to be prepared drawing on the Social Assessment**

The final draft of the VGP(s) will be submitted by Fund Manager of the SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund to the Project Coordination Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister for onward submission to the World Bank for review and clearance. Once cleared, it will be disclosed in-country, in the appropriate form and manner. Later on, the information from the documents specified above (particularly the VGP) will be made available to affected persons as leaflets in a manner that is understandable to them. VGPs submitted to the Bank for review and clearance will be posted in-country at the project and other government websites, as well as at the Bank's Infoshop.

#### **4.10 Budget**

Implementation of the VGP shall entail the following activities which will require financial allocations: (i) capacity building of SAGCOT Catalytic Trust Fund staff who will work with

the investor to ensure the VGPs are prepared and implemented (ii) the cost of preparation of a VGP by hiring a consultant; and (iii) the cost of the implementation of the VGP. All costs required to implement the VGP will be incorporated in the relevant VGP sub-project budget, which should include detailed cost estimates. The cost is borne by the Catalytic Trust Fund.

## REFERENCES

Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project; February 2016

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT): Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF); August 2013

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project: Strategic Regional Environmental and Social Assessment (SRESA); December 2013

Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) Investment Project: Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP); March 2014



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Stakeholders Consulted in Bagamoyo and Lindi Districts

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)						
FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI						
S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
	26/5/2016	ANDREA G. CHEZBE	LINDI DC	LINDI	0767 090164	
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	-i-	HARUNU MALILO	BAK-AIDS LINDI PT	LINDI	0764158613	
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MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)						
FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI						
S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
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5	-11-	MAMA M. LIENGU	UPENDO	ZING'AITA	0785 573298	MAMA M. LIENGU
6	-11-	SOMOE H. LIENGU	UPENDO	ZING'AITA		S. H. LIENGU
7	-11-	MUMHARUNSI HASANI	UPENDO	ZING'AITA		M. LIENGU
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		SOMOE A. KULEHU	TUPENDANE	NAMUNDA		A. KULEHU
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MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)						
FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI						
S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
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3.	27/5/2016	Saidi Mwanuzi	"	"	0685540825	
4.	27/5/2016	Esha Zubeidi	Mwanuzi Mwanuzi	Kiwanzu		E. Zubeidi
5.	27/5/2016	Mwanuzi Kuru Issa	"	"		M. I.
6.	27/5/2016	Rukia Hussein	"	"		E. H.
7.	27/5/2016	Esha Hussein	"	"		R. H. C.
8.	27/5/2016	Hadija Kijana	"	"		H. K.
1.	22/5/2016	REGINA MARTIN MIBWA	TUPENDANE	MWANUZU		R. M. MIBWA
		BAKARI MSHAWI	"	"		
		AMINA SALAMBA	"	"		A. N.
		ESHA MWA NGULU	"	"		

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taseisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
		MICHAEL MARY KISOMI	NGUVU KAZI GROUP	MAIMBWA	0712-644316	Mika
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		HALIMA SOMU	JITEBEMEE	MTONI MAKURUMBE	0654863406	Halima
		FATUMA MBAYA	JITEBEMEE	"	0676104509	Fatuma
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MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taseisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
		MWANJUMA MASHAWE	JIAMINI	MBWENE	0683506706	Mwanjuma



## Annex 2: Stakeholders Consulted in Bahi District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
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15		MICHAEL MASITANI	MTEKA DAJI-IBIHWA	KISIJI IBIHWA	0769853368	<i>[Signature]</i>

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
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### Annex 3: Stakeholders Consulted in Iringa District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

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		LUKIA NYONGONYWA	"	"	0756352505	L. nyongonywa
		HUSTWA UGGI	"	"	0753548988	H. UGGI
		MALWA NYONGONYWA	"	"		M. nyongonywa
		LUKITHA NGIMBA	"	"		L. ngimba
		JANISIA MMBEKE	"	"		J. mmbeke
		LUKIA MMBULO	"	"		L. mmbulo
		RIZIKI NYONGONYWA	"	"		R. iziki
		ISAYA KULEMILE	"	"	0756062312	I. kulembe

TWIME VICOBA GROUP  
KATA YA ...  
P.O. ...  
IRINGA ...

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
01	26/05/2016	BARBELINA MATONYA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI CHA IHEMI	0768852589	B. Matonya
02	26/05/2016	DETER KIBASA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI CHA IHEMI	0756764631	D. Kibasa
03	26/05/2016	PATRISIA MSONELA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI CHA IHEMI	0769209935	P. MSONELA
04	26/05/2016	STURIDA MALAIBI	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI CHA IHEMI	0757350302	S. MALAIBI
05		LINDUSY LUJAMBA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI IHEMI	0756762089	L. LUJAMBA
06	26/5/2016	DANNA MUYUKA	MTOTO SALAMA	IHEMI	0754318075	D. MUYUKA
07		MELLY CHANBO	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI IHEMI	0769437450	M. Chanbo
08		ASHES MZALULA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI IHEMI		A. M.
09	26/5/2016	LINA CHONGULA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI IHEMI	0754930020	L. Chongula
10	26/5/2016	MORRICA KISOSO	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI IHEMI	0757158072	M. Kisoso
11	26/5/2016	JOYCEA NYAGAWA	MTOTO SALAMA	KIJIJI - IHEMI	0756864503	J. Nyagawa



MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	26/5/2016	LADISLAW	MAISHA YA YOUTH	Kiwete	0758923862	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	26/5/2016	HASIBU HASIBU	MAISHA YOUTH AGRICULTURAL	Kiwete	0678341998	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	26/5/2016	BONIFACE MENDOY	MAISHA YOUTH AGRICULTURAL	Kiwete	0787496661	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	24/5/2016	LAZACK KIBWA	MAISHA YOUTH AGRICULTURAL	Chanelo	065771162	L. Kibwa
5	26/5/2016	EZEKA K. SATULO	BWANA SHAMBA	KWERE	0762173120	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	26/5/2016	Abdull J. TAWC	KATIIBU WA SIKIMI	Kiwete	0756848405	<i>[Signature]</i>

MAISHA YOUTH AGRICULTURAL  
 RWANA MAPINDUZI IRRIGATION  
 P. O. BOX 108  
 IRINGA

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	26/05/2016	Pudenciana Kasala	Iringa Rural (DSED)	Iringa	026 270 2585	<i>[Signature]</i>



### Annex 4: Stakeholders Consulted in Kilombero District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1.	26/5/2016	DR Kitambi A	KDC - Kilombero	Ifakara	0786 3093114	A. Ki
2.	26/5/2016	CHARLES CHALI	KDC - KILOMBERO	IFAKARA	0717233637	Charles
3.	-11-	DUMAS CAMRI	KDC - KILOMBERO	IFAKARA	0987 104894	Dumas
4.	-11-	PATRICE MASSANG	KDC - KILOMBERO	IFAKARA	0784915912	Patrice
5.	-11-	Neema M. Myirendu	KDC - Kilombero	IFAKARA	0715531112	Neema
6.	-11-	Sebastian Kaele	KDC - Kilombero	IFAKARA	0784-512488	Sebastian
7.	-11-	ELIA LIMOTA	BANANA FARMERS GROUP	IFAKARA	0712-825669 0784-690065	Elia
8.	-11-	JAMES MUSAHA	BANANA FARMERS GROUP	IFAKARA	0682341566	James
9.	-11-	FREDERICK WILLIAM GAUPE	FBO - BETHEM CENTRE	IFAKARA	0786229352	Frederick
	27/5/2016	MODESTIUS YOHANNES	KIWAVIKAI	IBETI	0713775026	Modestus
	-11-	DKVIDI MUMBA	KIWAVIKAI	IBETI	0786911723	D. Mumba
	-11-	AGUSTINA MUSAHA	KIWAVIKAI	INGIE	0687853327	A. MUSAHA
	-11-	STELLA PIUSI	KIWAVIKAI	IBETI		Stella
	11	EUBANI G. KITALE	DIWANI WA KATA	KATA IBETI	0785 20 457	Eubani
		SELEMAN MUMBA	TUMAINI WJANA KISOGESE	KISOGESE	075050053	Seleman

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
	27/05/2016	Sr. MATILDA KONGOLO	Si. Elizabethi - Mbingu	Mbingu	0769-242091	Sr. Matilda
	27/5/2016	Sr. ANATOLA MUSAHA	St. Elizabeth - mbingu	Mbingu	0782142836	Anatola
		JOSEPHINA LULINDA	Chama cha wanukuma vijijini	Mbingu	0766189256	Josephina
		ABBASUWA MUSAHA	IKWAMBISI VED	IKWAMBISI	0786-249027	Abbasuwa
		VICTORY J. TIMBWA	IKWAMBISI MUKI	IKWAMBISI	0782339886	Victory
	27/05/2016	MICHAEL CHAMBA	MOFU - NYARD	MOFU	0784-797276	Michael
	28/05/2016	JOSHUA G. KYANBO	CHAMA CHA WANUKUMA	Sarabwani Gw	0783621206	Joshua
	-11-	FATUMA A. NGONYANI	CHAMA CHA WANUKUMA	SAGANAGANCA	0788280368	Fatuma
	-11-	SEIF A. MUMBA	MWANIKO WJANA HAI	KIBEREGE	0657057317	Seif
	-11-	FREDERICK LYOKA	MWANIKO WJANA HAI	BHIBEREGE	0716-651362	F. Lyoka
	-11-	RASHIDY LUMERIA	MWANIKO WJANA HAI	KIBEREGE	0717-219410	Rashidy
	-11-	FESTO E. MWEHA	UHURU GROUP	KIBEREGE	0657597063	Festo
	-11-	ANDREW M. TIMBWA	UHURU GROUP	K. BEREGE	0683318832	Andrew
	-11-	AMIDA KASSAMBA	UHURU GROUP	KIBEREGE	0718693746	A. KASSAMBA
	-11-	MURASHI JUMBE	WAZIWA BATHATI	SOROJO	065826680	Murashi

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATA/ISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
	29.05.2016	BAHATI E. Mwanja	TUMAINI	KISEGESE	0652170674	[Signature]
-1-		NIMOLA USSY. Mwanja	M. Tumaini KISEGESA	KISEGESA	0714956656	[Signature]
-1-		JOHAN ABIMISKA	TUMAINI	KISEGESA	0655-268897	Mwanja
-1-		ZAINA HANAMECK	MHENDA	KISEGESA	067656848	Z. Myenda
-1-		SOPHIA MWANJANO	Vijana Tumaini	KISEGESA	0675289498	[Signature]
-1-		RASHIDA ALHAJ	Vijana Tumaini	KISEGESA	0687799171	[Signature]
-1-		HELENA NGOGAKA	MAPAMBANO	MBINGU	0784023424	H. Ngokatala
-1-		PRICKA M. KAIMBA	MAPAMBANO	MBINGU	0685444488	P. Kalamba
-1-		GILBERTI MASWA	MAPAMBANO	MBINGU	0782 354079	[Signature]
-1-		JOYCE KIYUWECHO	MAPAMBANO	MBINGU	0788891017	J. Kiyuecho
-1-		EMANUEL	MAPAMBANO	MBINGU	0682719590	O. E. J. Nya
-1-		EDWARDO				
-1-		JOSEPH KALIGESYE	UPEPO FARMERS GROUP	IGIMA	0789058776	J. Kige
-1-		YUUSU JOH	- do -	IGIMA	0782053619	[Signature]
-1-		TILOTHI MUKIKALU	- do -	IGIMA	0782683934	[Signature]

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
	29.05.2016	AMINA S. KIYUWECHO	WAZEE	MIWANGANI	0788932591	[Signature]
-1-		AMINA KIMWELA	WAZEE	MIWANGANI		AMINA
-1-		ANGELA MKELET	WAZEE	MIWANGANI		ANGELA
-1-		SALMA AMANI	WALEMAKU	MIWANGANI		CHARIMA
-1-		HARUNI NGONDA	WAZEE	MIWANGANI	0787354411	[Signature]
-1-		NBWEING TULU	WAZEE	MIWANGANI		TULU
-1-		MALISA KUMBA	KIWAMBAKI	KIDATU	0786-363092	Kumba
-1-		AGNES KAMGUNA	- do -	KIDATU	0684764781	Kamguna
-1-		FRIDA M. MCOBA	- do -	KIDATU	0682580184	F. njemba



## Annex 5: Stakeholders Consulted in Makete District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Tasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	28/05/2016	Eda Muvambo	Favaje Group	Mundo - Kipagalo	0767018791	Eda Muvambo
	28/05/2016	VISA D. CHAPILE	CEO - KIPAGALO	KIUKA	0765638353	VISA D. CHAPILE
	28/05/2016	BARAKI KYANDO	BARAKA Group	170KA	0758379589	Baraki Kyando
	28/05/2016	AGUSTINI NENKA	BARAKA GROUP	170KA	075276581	A. NENKA
	28/05/2016	HERI SINDIGA	BARAKA HERI SAG GROUP	170KA	0769039156	H. Sindiga
	28/05/2016	MWAZI KAYANDA	BARAKA	170KA	0758205936	Mwazi Kayanda
	28/05/2016	MWAZI SINDIGA	BARAKA	170KA	07209277	Mwazi Sindiga
	28/05/2016	ARJINGO LUWANA	TUSHIKAMANE GROUP	UTENGULE	075946745	Arjingo Luwana
	28/05/2016	JOASH VUJANA	TUSHIKAMANE GROUP	VENSULE	0762025702	Joash Vujana
	28/05/2016	STANLEY NSEMWA	TUSHIKAMANE GROUP	UTENGULE	0756880878	Stanley Nsemwa
	28/05/2016	ISRAEL MABWIL	AMANI GROUP	KILANJI	076929105	Israel Mabwil
	28/05/2016	APOLLO MSHALU	AMANI GROUP	KILANJI	0759953097	Apollo Mshalu
		AMANI KUMUNDI	AMANI KUMUNDI	KILANJI	075666590	AMANI KUMUNDI
						IBARA YA MAENDELEO YA JAMU KATA YA KIPAGALO 28/05/2016

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Tasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
	28/05/2016	EDWINI KYANDO	UMOJA GROUP	KIUKA	0759903414	Edwini Kyando
	28/05/2016	FADA KYANDO	UMOJA GROUP	KIUKA	076984615	Fada Kyando
		JENIFA SINDIGA	UMOJA GROUP	KIUKA	0761870224	Jenifa Sindiga
		FAUJA KYANDO	UMOJA GROUP	KIUKA	0752819750	Fauja Kyando
		CHERWA SIKACH	UMOJA GROUP	KIUKA	0765764032	C. Sikach
		K. SINDIGA	UPENDO 'A'	KIUKA	078503505	K. Sindiga
		TWELIKE NGOTE	UPENDO 'A'	KIUKA	0756775861	T. Ngote
		OSWINDA KYANDO	UPENDO A	KIUKA	046707832	Oswinda Kyando
		GBENGEZELIKAM	UPENDO A	KIUKA	076557366	Gbengezelikam
		PADANI H. KYANDO	UPENDO A	KIUKA	075916852	Padani H. Kyando
						IBARA YA MAENDELEO YA JAMU KATA YA KIPAGALO 28/05/2016

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	28/5/2016	ANNA S. MWAJEKI	AFISA MBEDEKEO JAMUJI KATI	IWAUWA	075952764	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	28/5/2016	BENJAMIN S. KIYAMBO	DIWANI VILI MAALUMU	IWAUWA	0762 235341	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	28/5/2016	TULLIO E. LISOMI	KATIIBU - MWAWA	IWAUWA	076262785	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	28/5/2016	ELITE L. NSTUKA	MWAMBAKILI - MWAWA	IWAUWA	0764396702	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	28/5/2016	EVA SANGA	M JUMBE - MWAWA	IWAUWA	075360109	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	28/5/2016	MARY KIYAMBO	M JUMBE - MWAWA	IWAUWA	0764513063	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	28/5/2016	AUSIMA SANGA	M JUMBE - MWAWA	IWAUWA		<i>[Signature]</i>

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1.	27/05/2016	FRANCIS E. NAMAHIBO	MAKETE DC (DED)	MAKETE	0787821459	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	27/05/2016	FEZIX MAMBO	MAKETE DC (DED)	MAKETE	0783715805	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	28/05/2016	ANNA G. YESAYA	MAKETE DC (DED)	MAKETE	0766863567	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annex 6: Stakeholders Consulted in Mbarali District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/5/2016	HERETIAH MATHINYA	DED - MBARALI	MBARALI	095444450	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	27/5/2016	ANYU BATHILE SEME	AG DCDD	MBARALI	075408187	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	11	ANITA Mwirigi	Director Kiwawia	MBARALI	0763343062	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	11	MOSES H. NCHINGO	Program manager - Kiwawia	MBARALI	0752-029094	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	27/5/2016	GRACE MWAMBWA	ANWANA KESHA ANS			
			BEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (IBDI) MBARALI		076689745	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	27/5/2016	GASTON MWAMBWA	VJATA		0745 589415	<i>[Signature]</i>

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/ HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/05/16	MOSES H. NCHINGO	KIWAWIA	RUEWA-MBARALI	0752029094	<i>[Signature]</i>



## Annex 7: Stakeholders Consulted in Mpanda District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO  
UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe/Date	Jina/Name	Kikundi/Taasisi/organization	Mahali/Location	Simu/Phone	Signature/Saini
1	30/05/2016	KENNY S. Jhalumba	MPANDA DC	MPANDA	0755311204	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	30/05/2016	FABIAN KASHINDI	MPANDA DC	MPANDA	0754495115	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	30/05/2016	SAHILI Mwanza	MPANDA DC	MPANDA	0753461887	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	30/05/2016	KIKUMENGA M. KUYEWA	MPANDA DC	MPANDA	0785191372	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	30/05/2016	JOHA REHANI	KIKUNDI CHA UJIRANI MUEMA	MAJALILA-MPANDA		J. Rehani
6	30/05/2016	VELENA MATHIAS	KIKUNDI CHA UJIRANI MUEMA	MAJALILA-MPANDA		V. Mathias
7	30/05/2016	AMISA SAIDI	KIKUNDI CHA UJIRANI MUEMA	MAJALILA-MPANDA		A. Saidi
8	30/05/2016	HABIZA J. KAKOSO	KIKUNDI CHA UJIRANI MUEMA	MAJALILA-MPANDA	0692532747	H. Juma
9	30/05/2016	JOICE KUSONAWA	" " "	" "		Joice
10	30/05/2016	ESTA SUDI	KIKUNDI CHA UJIRANI MUEMA	MAJALILA	0634733012	E. Sudi
11	30/05/2016	CRODINA MADESTI	" " "	MAJALILA		C. Madesti
12	30/05/2016	AMISA ANDREA	" " "	" "		A. Andrea
13	30/05/2016	MARIAM KUMBAA	" " "	" "	0684188023	M. Kumbaa
	30/05/2016	ABDULLAH Juma	M/KITI IFUKUFWA	IFUKUFWA	0788355844	<i>[Signature]</i>
	30/05/2016	DOITTO J. KAHAS	CD/MPANDAWAZO	FUKUFWA	007660961	<i>[Signature]</i>
	30/05/2016	JOHN H. MRISHO	WEO - SIBWESA	SIBWESA	0629576193	<i>[Signature]</i>
	30/05/2016	MAFILODA SOGAWI	CDO	SIBWESA	0629595436	M. Sogawi

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO  
UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe/Date	Jina/Name	Kikundi/Taasisi/organization	Mahali/Location	Simu/Phone	Signature/Saini
1	30/05/2016	Justha Gregory	Tujikombae Mjumba	SIBWESA		<i>[Signature]</i>
2		MUSTAFIDA K. SARINI	Tujikombae Mjumba	SIBWESA		M. Sarini
3	30/05/2016	Robert Emmanuel	Tujikombae Kithwa	SIBWESA	0629540009	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	30/05/2016	NOELIA POLINO	Tujikombae Mwanazizi	SIBWESA		N. Polino
5	30/05/2016	LUCA CHARLES	Tujikombae Mwanazizi	SIBWESA	0628463480	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	30/05/2016	F. RONDA MUSAHA	Tujikombae Mwanazizi	SIBWESA	0757819313	F. Mwanazizi
7	30/05/2016	AGNES MAFUJWA	Tujikombae Mjumba	SIBWESA		A. Mafujwa
8	30/05/2016	PAUL W. MUMBA	Tujikombae (Mjumba)	SIBWESA	0628301394	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	30/05/2016	MIRZA GERIAN	Tujikombae (Mjumba)	SIBWESA		M. Katari
10	30/05/2016	Lucy William	Tujikombae (Mjumba)	SIBWESA		L. William
11	30/05/2016	ESTA IGINASI	Tujikombae (Mjumba)	SIBWESA		E. Iginasi
12	30/05/2016	BENHAR ELIAS	Tujikombae (Mjumba)	SIBWESA	0629589692	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	30/05/2016	BENARD C.	AMANI (Mjumba)	SIBWESA	0629596038	B. Benard
14	30/05/2016	JOSEPH JILISA	AMANI SE	SIBWESA		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	30/05/2016	DEUS IBENTWACHA	AMANI MHAJIBI	SIBWESA	0629596073	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	31/05/2016	KASADA BRANSTI	KATAVI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	MPANDA	0745676840	K. Bransti
17	21/05/2016	CHARLES SHILUMA	KATAVI DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	MPANDA	0724677898	<i>[Signature]</i>

## Annex 8: Stakeholders Consulted in Songea District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1.	26/05/2016	GODFREY CHAPAKAPAKA	SONGEA DC	SONGEA	0758702757	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	26/05/2016	MARWA S. MPANLALA	— do —	— do —	0753019144	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	26/05/2016	Leonard Mwanza	SONGEA	— do —	0755389692	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	26/05/2016	GRESIANA NTUNGA	MULIGANO K/TIBU	MPANDANGINDO	0757723957	G. Ntunga
5.	26/5/2016	JOHN MWELA	M/KITI Mwanza	MPANDANGINDO	076902342	J. Mwela
6.	26.5.2016	Zaituni Mwanza	Mjumba Mungano	" " "	0756766906	Z. Mwanza
7.	26.5.2016	Otesta Komba	Mjumba Mungano	" " "	076947108	O. Komba
8.	26.5.2016 Kosta	Kostasla Mwanza	Mjumba Mungano	" " "	— — —	K. Mwanza
9.	26.5.2016	PHILICO MHAHAMA	WEO (Katiwa Mwanza Group)	MPANDANGINDO	0756890526	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	27/05/2016	WERNER A. VOMBA	KULUMBA ASSOCIATION	MGAZIWI-SONGEA	0682259041	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	27/5/2016	MARINA D. MABILIM	WINO AMCOS	WINO/LILONGO	0753635635	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	27/05/2016	KASIM D. MWAHA	WINO DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	WINO/LILONGO	0758318149	K.D. Mwaaha
14.	27/5/2016	LEONATULU K. MWAHA	UFUGATI KUKU WINO — AMCOS / M/KITI	WINO /LILONGO	0764224955	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	27/05/2016	VENCENTINA S. MWAHA	Ag. Incho HS - H/W. SONGEA DC	SONGEA	0762234014	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	28/05/2016	DESMUNDA B. KOMBA	WAGANE MAHALI PAKALI/M/KITI	SONGEA	0754874363	<i>[Signature]</i>

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
17	28-5-2016	Teresa Likanda	Wagane Mahali Pa Kazi (Mkazi) Songea	SONGEA	0755-47 8471	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	28-5-2016	ELESWIDA THOMAS CHALE	MHASIBU — PENIPA	SONGEA — PERAMHO	0764798870	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	28-5-2016	PIUS SIPENDEKI KAYOMBO	M/KITI — PENIPA	SONGEA — PERAMHO	0766252353	P.P. Kayombo
20	28-5-2016	MALIZUMBE LUANDA	MAPSUNI SAGCOT	SONGEA — PERAMHO	0768441826	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	-11-	METHAN M. GAZI	MWURUGENZI	SONGEA — PERAMHO	0755377784	<i>[Signature]</i>



## Annex 9: Stakeholders Consulted in Singida District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIO TOA MAONI

SN	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	26.05/2016	SIMON R. MUMBE	MKURUGENZI H/W SINGIDA	SINGIDA HQ	0767405182	
2	26.05/2016	ABEL S. MINGALE	DAICO H/W SINGIDA	SINGIDA DC	0758 921572	
3	26/5/2016	VERONICA MURE	CDO H/W SINGIDA	SINGIDA DC	0784939542	
4	27/5/2016	LADYAN KYUSIKU	H/WILAYA-SINGIDA	ILONGERO	0254483266	
5	27/05/2016	FIDELIS K. KIRARA	CDO - H/W SINGIDA	ILONGERO	0753 557522	
6	27/05/2016	SR. MARI P. KUBWA	KITUO CHA WALEMAYU	"	0763174068	
7	27/5/2016	SR. FELISTIA. KUBWA	KITUO CHA WALEMAYU	ILONGERO	-	
8	27/5/2016	MARZI SIMA	KITUO CHA WALEMAYU	"	0757657188	
9	27/5/2016	ANNA TIKALA	KITUO CHA WALEMAYU	"	0782-303687	
10	27/5/2016	MARIA FRANCIS	KITUO CHA WALEMAYU	"	0762307887	
11	"	Chausiku Juma	UWA VU U	ILONGERO	0755552580	
12	"	TATU ISMAILI DUA	W. A. U. U	ILONGERO	0769 687948	
13	"	ASINAYU MBWAYA	"	"	0769367891	
14	"	MARIA FRANCIS M	MKUU - WAWU	ILONGERO	0762307843	

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIO TOA MAONI

SN	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
15	27/5/2016	CHRISTINA URAYO	CDO - MTINKO	MTINKO	0743007517	
16	27/5/2016	JUMA R. NJIKU	AFISA TARAFA	MTINKO	0764642200	
17	27/5/2016	DOMINIC KUSINGA	AG PC MTINKO AP	MTINKO	0752652841	
	27/5/2016	BANATI HAMOI	MW/ KITI	MTINKO	0762-494222	
	-/-	ZENA MUKINJA	MHARIBU	MTINKO	0788203596	
	-/-	EVA JUMIA	M/ KITI	MTINKO	0765759821	
	-/-	SARA CHARLES	KATIUBU	MTINKO	076610013	
	-/-	SHABAN R. KUBWA	M/ KITI KUBWA	MTINKO	0758169645	
	-/-	JAFARI MUSSA	WADILIU	MALOLO	0957709048	
	-/-	RAMADHANI HAMIS	WALEMAYU GHANDI	UGHANDI	0765407571	
	-/-	JOYCE R. MBWALA	KONGO RUGHUSA (MKI)	UGHANDI	0752 516338	
	-/-	MWANJWA J. KITIKU	" KATIUBU	"	-	
	-/-	PETRONILA JOHN	CDO UGHANDI	"	0755260610	

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIO TOA MAONI

SN	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/05/2016	EDWARD Y. VULI	VED	SENENI/MAPAPA	0783143550	
2	27/05/2016	SHABANI M. KIRAJUKU	M/KHOMBOZI CHA UGASINDO	"	0784575936	
3	27/3-2016	ALEY LINGULA	KATIUBU WAKIKUBWA ITHUMBU	"	0752405526	
4	27/3/2016	SABANI R. SUMBI	M/ KITI IPANU IPANU	"	0787903584	
5	27/3/2016	RAJABU R. SAIDI	MWA CIBU TAMTAM	"	0786221442	



## Annex 10: Stakeholders Consulted in Sumbawanga District

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/5/2016	RICHARD SUMUNI	FARASA UNIT	MSHANI	0766853665	R. Sumuni
2	27/5/2016	MAGACIU JUMA	TUMAINI NA UPENDO	MPUI A	0756405610	M. Juma
3	27/5/2016	JSMI KARAMBUWA	JIPS MIO-10 UTAASHINDA	ILEMBO	0759982776	J. Karambuwa
4	27/5/2016	Joyce L. Nzou	WALEMAU	MPUI A	0752921128	J. Nzou
5	27/5/2016	ANA JOHN	JIPEMOYO UTAASHINDA	ILEMBO	0787131180	A. John
6	27/5/2016	HEKIMA KAPUFA	TUINUANE	MTELEZI	0756030309	H. Kapusi
7	27/5/2016	GREGORY MALIPEA	TUINUANE	MTELEZI	0767029096	G. malipea
8	27/5/2016	D. M. K. MALIPEA	TUINUANE	MTELEZI	07524745382	D. malipea
9	27/5/2016	ORESTI MUGANGA	WALEMAU	MPUI A	0756435701	O. Muganga
10	27/5/2016	MAKSI KAPUTA	WALEMAU	MPUI A		M. Kaputa
11	27/5/2016	TEOFRIDA TENGAMANA	TUMAINI NA MAPENDO	MPUI A	0765889426	T. Tengamana
12	27/5/2016	ROSEMARY CHANDELA	TUMAINI NA MAPENDO	MPUI A	0756175077	R. Chandela
13	27/5/2016	MARIKA MCHAKACHAKA	MCHAKACHAKA	MPUI B	0752131243	M.
14	27/5/2016	BERNARD MANGULU	NGUVU KAZI	MAMA	0753770150	B. Mangulu
15	27-5-2016	BERNARD MANGULU	NGUVU KAZI	MAMA	0752550363	B. Mangulu

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

S/N	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/5/2016	VELONICA MCHAKACHAKA	MCHAKACHAKA GRP	MPUI	0788552547	V. Mchakachaka
2	27/5/2016	EVELINA CHALULA	MCHAKACHAKA GRP	MPUI		E. Chalula
3	27/5/2016	BRANDINA SADALA	MCHAKACHAKA	MPUI		B. Sadala
4	27/5/2016	Velona Mchakachaka	Mchakachaka	MPUI	0784682300	V. Mchakachaka
5	27/5/2016	SUZANA MCHAKACHAKA	Mchakachaka	MPUI		S. Mchakachaka
6	27/5/2016	ENIKISA BURAMBO	MCHAKACHAKA	MPUI		E. BURAMBO
7	27/5/2016	AFBINA LUKOME	KUFARIJIWAJA	MPUI	0754553755	A. LUKOME
8	27/5/2016	JOYSE KAPITA	JITULISE	ILEMBO	0745524166	J. KAPITA
9	27/5/2016	AGNETA ALUSHA	JIPEMOYO	ILEMBO		A. ALUSHA
10	27/5/2016	KATARINA KANJA	JIPEMOYO	ILEMBO	0744172505	K. KANJA
11	27-5-2016	ANNA A. MAENDE	TUINUANE MTELEZI	MTELEZI	0760587158	A. Maende
12	27-5-2016	MARIYA KUPICWA	JITULISE	ILEMBO		M. Kupicwa
13	27-5-2016	FRANCOIS MACHAKACHAKA	KIKUNDI CDA WALEMAU	MPUI	0764214893	F. Machakachaka
14	27-5-2016	D. KALINGA	JITULISE	ILEMBO	075349930	D. KALINGA
15	27-5-2016	ROSE G. SINDANI	TUINUANE	MTELEZI	0764382494	R. Sindani



MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

SIN	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	22/5/2016	ADAM A. MUSA	DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Sumbawanga	0752423646	[Signature]
2	27/5/2016	Joseph G. Millinga	District Council - Sumbawanga	Sumbawanga	074848991	[Signature]
3	27/05/2016	HENRY I. HALE	TOWN EXECUTIVE OFFICER	LAELA	0763863691	[Signature]
4	27/5/2016	CLEMENT R. JANEU	(DIWANI)	LAELA	0762024758	[Signature]
5	27/5/2016	MUMBERO C. NEMBA	WEO	LAELA	0764652604	[Signature]
6	27/5/2016	GRACE O. MSHALI	TUJAWANE	LAELA	0769835338	[Signature]
7	27/5/2016	KISA Mwasambuli	TUJAWANA	POSTA LAELA	07634988	[Signature]
8	27/5/2016	KUMBERA DAUDI	CDO	LAELA	0753049795	[Signature]
9	27/5/2016	SIDANIA KALULU	TUJAWANA	POSTA LAELA	0769206200	[Signature]
10	27/5/2016	BASIL SAMANZANI	AMANI	KASAKALAME	-	[Signature]
11		EMANUEL KALU PALE	KUMEKUCHA	KALAMBAZITE	0756099807	[Signature]
12	27/5/2016	NICOLAS C. KARILA	WEO	KALAMBAZITE	0768874725	[Signature]
13	28/5/2016	EMMANUEL SAMBO	LICHIDE	SUMBAWANGA	0757655164	[Signature]
14	28/5/2016	BOAZ TWEVE	TUWAWAYU-ILEMBA	ILEMBA	0759821066	[Signature]
15	28/5/2016	DANIEL MWAJIBU	CEELS	SUMBAWANGA	0766300222	[Signature]

MAONI YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMU/HATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU YA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)


FOMU YA WADAU WALIOTOA MAONI

SIN	Tarehe /Date	Jina/ Name	Kikundi/ Taasisi/ Organization	Mahali / Location	Simu/ Phone	Signature /Saini
1	27/05/2016	HERON MWAKAZI	MPU SACCO LTD	MPU	0753676633	[Signature]
2	27/05/2016	JOSEPH JOHN	MKIMA KIKUMI/NGUVU KAZI	MKIMA	076940957	[Signature]
3	27/05/2016	LILIAN MASSALA	MPU SACCO LTD	MPU		[Signature]
4	27/05/2016	MOSES H. FUNDASHAMBA	MUCIWA KIKUMI/NGUVU KAZI	MUCIWA	0762537063	[Signature]
5	27/05/2016	EMERSONIA E. MOVA	MPU KIKUMI CHA WAWU	MPU	0766194898	[Signature]
6	27/05/2016	RENSIA MUKWILWA	MPU SACCO LTD	MPU		[Signature]
7	27/05/2016	ANTHONY CHAMANEWE	NGUVU KAZI	MKIMA	0764549427	[Signature]
8	27/05/2016	RICHARD CHAKUPWA	MKIMA NGUVU KAZI	MKIMA	0742004562	[Signature]
9	27/05/2016	GABRIEL A. PASARE	MKIMA NGUVU KAZI	MKIMA	075352205	[Signature]
10	27/05/2016	PALASINA CHOLE	ILEMBO MJI FEMBO	ILEMBO	0764529249	[Signature]
11	27-5-2016	PAULINA MWAJIBU	MPU - TUMAINI	MPU	0752553344	[Signature]
12	27-5-2016	MALISITA NANJI	MPU - TUMAINI	MPU		[Signature]
13		JULIANA MUKWILWA				[Signature]
14	27/05/2016	FERRIS LYELA	MPU - WAZEE	-/-	0756649286	[Signature]
15	27/05/2016	ALEXANDER GABRIEL	NGUVU KAZI (MKIMA)	MKIMA	0744259009	[Signature]

16	27/05/2016	JOSEPH CHALWA	TUMAINI MIEIEZI	MIEIEZI	0765246500	[Signature]
17	27-05-2016	STELLA MPALANANDA	TUMAINI ILEMBO	ILEMBO		[Signature]
18	27-05-2016	HELEMINA KALULU	TUMAINI ILEMBO	ILEMBO		[Signature]
19	27-5-2016	JOSEPH MOISA	TUMAINI NA WAZEE MPU	MPU		[Signature]
20	27/5/2016	CHOLO MALPESA	TUMAINI MIEIEZI	MIEIEZI		[Signature]
	28/5/2016	Aloyo Mwandao	KISumu	MUZE	0769961075	[Signature]
	"	ENZO KILUWA	"	"	0765-173143	[Signature]
	"	ANTHONY CHAKUPWA	"	"	0753072857	[Signature]
	"	ALFRED S. MWEMBE	"	MUZE	0756712015	[Signature]
	"	HAPPY Mwasambuli	"	"	0764564973	[Signature]
	"	SAUDIOZA NOELI	"	"	0746357016	[Signature]
	"	ALBERT MUKWILWA	MISUMU	MUZE	0759533644	[Signature]
	"	LEONARD E. MWAJIBU	MWAWAZI	MUZE	075997241	[Signature]
	"			MUZE	076466524	[Signature]



## Annex 11: Participants of Consultative Stakeholders Meeting in Dar es Salaam




SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU


WARSHA YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMHATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

UKUMBI WA PIUS MSEKWA THEATRE, SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2016

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO/ ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORM



S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
	FRIDA NICHOLAS	CDO - KILOMBERO	KILOMBERO DC	0713654277	<i>Richard</i>
	USEMA NYIRENDA	SWD - KILOMBERO	KILOMBERO DC	0715531112	<i>Usemu</i>
	FABIAN KASHINDI	DAICO MPANDA	MPANDA DC	0754495111	<i>Fabian</i>
	JONA REHAN	MPANDA	MPANDA DC	0782896770	<i>J. Rehan</i>
	MURASHI JUMBE	MKULIMA	KILOMBERO	0658266030	<i>Murashi</i>
	HALIDA KUMBA	KATIIBU KIWAMBAZI	KILOMBERO	0786-363092	<i>Halida</i>
	ERASMIEL MUSAHA	Mwakazi Isalemani Mkuu	SUMBAWANGA (V)	0764210552	<i>Erasmuel</i>
	LUKA NITATIGUMWA	KATIIBU JIWAHEGA	IRINGA	0758332305	<i>Luka Nitatigumwa</i>
	Obaidia Ulaya	CDO - SIMIDA	SIMIDA DC	078007813	<i>Obaidia</i>
	Barney Lesoko	PC - PMO	PMO	0754272540	<i>Barney</i>




SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU

WARSHA YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMHATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

UKUMBI WA PIUS MSEKWA THEATRE, SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2016

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO/ ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORM



S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
	Michael Pleson	R/D Development	CARE Tanzania	0675556906	<i>Michael</i>
	Joseph Mulliga	DMOD	Sumbawangi District Council	95484891	<i>Joseph</i>
	Stefan Gansy	P.O. #	BK-AIDS LINZI	068679498	<i>Stefan</i>
	NAGOMI J. MASUNGA	KATIIBU WA CHAMA	-	0628596009	<i>Nagomi</i>
	RENARD CHARLES	KATIIBU WA KIKUMBI	-	0629596038	<i>Renard</i>
	Payalwro Suro	Participant	TIC - Dar	0714607792	<i>Payalwro</i>
	RASHID M. ITASO	KATIIBU WA KIKUMBI	-	0680571792	<i>Rashid</i>
	CHRIS SAND	COORDINATOR	BK-AIDS LINZI	0782245414	<i>Chris</i>
	DANNA MUYEN	MWAZUNGU	MIOJO SALAMA	0754318095	<i>Danna</i>
	ASTA SANGA	MWAZUNGU	WAZUNGU A.	0756200107	<i>Asta</i>



SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU



WARSHA YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMHATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI  
MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

UKUMBI WA PIUS MSEKWA THEATRE, SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2018

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO/ ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORM

S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
1	Maly Bwaka	Sr. Social Dev. Specialist	World Bank		MB
	Sarah Simons	Sr Agriculture Specialist	World Bank	0766 440110	SS
	Linda Fubale	Farmer		0752 900000	Linda Fubale
	Amra Mwakikilima	Program Officer	SUMABESU	0952 460918	Amra
	John			0752 460918	John
	John Bwaga	Env. & Social Specialist	SAGCOT	0655 695510	John Bwaga
	Stephano Mgani	Economist	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	0752 099247	Stephano
	Elizabeth Ngosa	DO	Imara DC	0955 626267	Elizabeth
	Bethie Lwanga	PCO - TFCG	TFCG	0754 479766	Bethie
	Erica Pasquini	AGRI PROGRAM MGR	EUROPEAN UNION	089938952	Erica



SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU



WARSHA YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUMHATARISHI KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI  
MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)

UKUMBI WA PIUS MSEKWA THEATRE, SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2018

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO/ ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORM

S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
1	Gaston Mwanambale	KA/IBU	VILAMBI WA VISWA	0745 589015	Gaston
2	JOHN T. MBANO	M/KU	UWAVU	0762 941420	John T. Mbano
3	Emmanuel Mwanambale	M/KU	UWAVU	0756 029807	Emmanuel
4	Kassian Mwendu	Menaja	WIND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	0758 218149	K.D. Mwendu
5	Amambale Samu	Mara ya Maendeleo	Halmashauri W/ Mbarali	0754 081817	Samu
6	KIUPA KUSI	MWANCHI	NATIKABA	0757 31089	KIUPA
7	Cuthbert Mwanza	AFISA KILIMO (W)	MKALAMA DC	0755 680126	Cuthbert
8	JOHN MUKETA	M/KU	MUUNGANO	076 9002343	John Muketa
9	SEBIRI K. MOTO	CDO-BAGAMOTO	BAGAMOTO DC	0767 880303	Sebiri
10	Ache Alasib	Mjumbe	PMO	0784 421879	Ache Alasib





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UKUMBI WA PIUS MSEKWA THEATRE, SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2016

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO/ ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION FORM

S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
1	COSMAS MWAJUMA	AG D CEO	LINDI DC	0722364126	[Signature]
2	JOSEPH P. LASOYA	CEO	BARAMBOYO DC	0713432455	[Signature]
3	ABEL S. MINGA	DAICO	SINGIDA DC	0758921172	[Signature]
4	MOSES NCHIMAI	P. MANAGER	KIWAJUMBA - MBARALI	0752-029098	[Signature]
5	LEOPOLDA USOBE	P COORDINATOR	TIBI	0759449998	[Signature]
6	FORTUNATA MUSA	DCDO	MAKETE DC	076864226	[Signature]
7	SOPHIA MWAJUMA	MWAWACHAMA	IFAKARA	0675229498	[Signature]
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10	SIBANIA KALUN	Mkulima	LUTJANE	0769206260	[Signature]



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S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
1	DANIEL MWAJUMA	PROGRAMS COORDINATOR	CEELS	0756306380	[Signature]
	ARUFU MWAJUMA	SECRETARY KUSOMU	KUSOMU	076996005	[Signature]
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	MWAJUMA MWAJUMA	KATIIBU	MAIFU MAIFU MABEKA	0714400042	[Signature]
	JESTINA MWAJUMA	KATIIBU	LINDI MWAJUMA WAZARA	0764109682	[Signature]
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	BONIFACE MWAJUMA	M/KITI WA KIKUMORI	MAJUMA YOUTH AGRICULTURAL GROUP	0787476661	[Signature]
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2	Muhammad Khairi	Muawaziri wa waziri	BARU-AIDS	0782922523	
3	Teresia Londo	Muelea Hazira	Wajama Songea DC	0755478471	
4	Ezekia K. Jitulo	GWANA SHAMBA	KASA YA KIWERE	0752173920	
5	MARCO S. Mpanjala	AFISA WAHURUKA	H/W Songea	0753019144	
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7	EMANUEEL FONGEJI	SECRETARY AWAZI	OLXBO	0706348334	
8	Rahel Inani	Membership officer	TCCIA	073040709	
9	MIDORO O-KISOMI	AFISA WA KAZI	CHUO KAZI MATIMBUA	0772644216	
10	Mwajuma bi N	Asisteti Diridira Pk	Vice President Office	065541998	



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S/N	Jina/ Name	Cheo/ Position	Taasisi/ Organization	Simu/ Phone	Saini /Signature
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4	MWANANZI KILIBO	DIRECTOR R.M-TFS	TFS	0784587805	
5	Dr. Zena Malayo	MAKAMU MKAU CHUO	ISW	0655312225	
6	Perpetua Hing	Mchumi Mchumi	MALF	0654922494	
7	Anthony Saiti	AFISA Mchumi	Mchumi	07513170	
8	Peter L. Mishi	Mchumi wa Kikundi		0653771176	
9	ABDUMALIKI MUSA	DEKUA	PMO	0655540536	
10	JAMON MBAGA	AO	MALF	0715104333	





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1	Juma R. Njiki	Afisa Tataja	Halmeshauri ya Simbali	0764642200	
2	MARIAMU PAULI	KATIIBU wa KIKUNDI	"	0764509018	
3	EVA Zuma	MK wa KIKUNDI	"	0742420012	
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5	Christine Ulayo	XEFO MWAENDESHE YA JAMUJI	"	0743007313	
6	Dennis K. Fungu	MWASIBU World Vision	Halmeshauri ya Spt Wotevum	0752652891	
7	ELIA LINDA	MK	BARAKA	0712825669	
8	Pius Kayondo	M.K.	PEDIPA	0766252353	



SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
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	CLARENCE CHITEM	LIVELIHOOD SPECIALIST	WORLD VISION	0754632745	
	MICHAEL MORA	DEREVA	WIZARA YA MALIASILI WA UTALI (DAP)	0959 72345	
	SAMFORD NIENGA	DEREVA TFS	TFS MURT HQ	0717 574940	
	DANIEL MURRAY	DEREVA SAGCOT	SAGCOT	075 863458	
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	KATERA MBISHA	JOURNALIST	TSN	0715282763	
	DR. Deogratias Lwazura	Act. DG	RUBANA	0354 233992	
	Ferdinand Nushipaki	ECONOMIST	NATIONAL LAND USE PLANNING Commission	0755 219689	



## Annex 12: Consultative Stakeholders Meeting Program



**SERIKALI YA JAMUHURI YA MUUNGANI WA TANZANIA  
OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU**

**WARSHA YA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA KULINDA MAKUNDI MAALUM/HATARISHI KATIKA  
UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA KUENDELEZA KILIMO UKANDA WA KUSINI MWA TANZANIA (SAGCOT)**

**UKUMBI WA SHULE YA SHERIA (LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA), DAR ES SALAAM  
ALHAMIS, JUNI 2, 2016  
RATIBA YA WARSHA**

MUDA	SHUGHULI	MHUSIKA
08:30 – 09:00	KUWASILI NA KUJIANDIKISHA	SEKRETARIET
09:00-09:15	UTAMBULISHO	SEKRETARIET
09:15-09:30	UCHAGUZI WA VIONGOZI WA WARSHA	MSHAURI WA MRADI
09:30 – 09:45	HOTUBA YA UFUNGUZI	KATIBU MKUU-OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU
09:45 – 10:00	TAARIFA FUPI KUHUSU MRADI WA SAGCOT	MSHAURI WA MRADI
<b>10:00 – 10:30</b>	<b>CHAI</b>	
10:30 -10:50	<b>CASE STUDY PRESENTATION</b>	<b>Mtinko, SINGIDA</b>
<b>CHANGAMOTO ZINAZOKABILI VIKUNDI HATARISHI KATIKA ENEO LA MRADI WA SAGCOT</b>		
11:50 – 12:20	1. MAJADILIANO KATIKA VIKUNDI	VIKUNDI
12:20 – 12:50	2. KUWASILISHA CHANGAMOTO ZA KILA KIKUNDI/ KILA KIKUNDI KUPANGALIA KWA KIPAUMBELE	MWENYEKITI WA WARSHA
12:500 – 13:30	3. KUWASILISHA KAZI ZA VIKUNDI NA KUTOA VIPAUMBELE	MWENYEKITI WA WARSHA
<b>13:30-14:30</b>	<b>CHAKULA CHA MCHANA</b>	
<b>MAPENDEKEZO YA UFUMBUZI WA CHANGAMOTO</b>		
14:30 – 15:30	1. MAJADILIANO KATIKA VIKUNDI	KILA KIKUNDI
15:30-15:45	2. KUWASILISHA MAPENDEKEZO YA KILA KIKUNDI/ KILA KIKUNDI KUPANGALIA KWA KIPAUMBELE	MWENYEKITI WA WARSHA
<b>15:45-16:00</b>	<b>KAHAWA/CHAI</b>	
16:00-16:30	MAONI YA ASASI ZA UMA NA SEKTA BINAFSI KUHUSU MAPENDEKEZO YA WADAU	ASASI ZILIZO ALIKWA
16:30-17:00	TAMKO LA SERIKALI KUHUSU MAPENDEKEZO YA WADAU	SERIKALI YA JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
17:00-17:10	KUFUNGA WARSHA NA KUONDOKA	WOTE

## Annex 13: Consultative Stakeholders Meeting Photo Gallery



*Participants registration*



*Presentations*



*Group Discussion Sessions during the Stakeholders Meeting*



**Annex 14: Income Generating Activities done by VGs**



*Poultry keeping by KIWAVIKAI group at Idete village, Kilombero District*



*Dairy cattle keeping by elderly group at Miwangani Village in Kilombero*



*Paddy farm owned by Baraka farmers association at Lupangawalavillage, Kilombero*



*Sugarcane farm owned by KIWAMAK group at Idete village, Kilombero*



*Onion Farm owned by Maisha Group in Makete*



*Chickens owned by Peramiho Disabled Persons Action (PEDIPA) in Songea*

## Annex 15: Vulnerable Groups Impact Screening Checklist

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### **PART A: Key information**

1. Name (s) of vulnerable groups (VGs) in the area:
2. Total number of VGs in the area:
3. Percentage of VG population in the area:
4. Number of VG households to be affected by the sub-project:

### **PART B: Details of Sub-project**

S/No	KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	REMARKS
1.	ARE THERE PHYSICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS IN THE SUB-PROJECT AREA WHO MAY BE CONSIDERED AS VGs?			
2.	ARE SUCH GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM THE LARGER COMMUNITY OR SOCIETY DUE TO PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS?			
3.	HAVE SUCH GROUPS BEEN SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY MARGINALIZED, DISEMPOWERED AND/OR EXCLUDED?			
4.	WILL THE SUB-PROJECT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BENEFIT OR TARGET VGs?			
5.	WILL THE SUB-PROJECT AFFECT THE LIVELIHOOD SYSTEMS OF VGs? E.G. FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEM, NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
6.	WILL THE SUB-PROJECT BE IN AN AREA OCCUPIED, OWNED OR USED BY VGs?			

## Annex 16: National Policies Relevant to the SAGCOT Investment Project

Policies	Details
<b>Constitution</b>	<p>Section 8(1) The United Republic of Tanzania is a country that follows principles of democracy and community rights and 8(1)(a) The principal aim of the government will be developing the citizens. The constitution under section 9 states that the government and all its organs are responsible to direct their policies and all its activities to ensure that (a) humanity and all other human rights are respected and valued (b) Government activities are carried out in a way that ensures that the wealth of the nation is developed, preserved and used for the benefit of all the citizens and to prevent exploitation of one individual by another (c) human respect is preserved and maintained on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (d) the government and all its public Institutions give equal opportunity to all citizens women and men irrespective of colour, ethnic origin, religion or person's status (e) the priority on use of the wealth of the nation should be on the development of the people and especially should be directed towards efforts to eradicate poverty, ignorance and disease. Section 11-(3) states that the government will strive to ensure that all the people get equal opportunity and sufficient to enable them pursue education and technical training at all levels of schools and other colleges of learning.</p>
<b>Resource Policies</b>	
<b>National Land Policy</b>	<p>The National Land Policy (1995) provided that a dual system of tenure which recognizes both customary and statutory right of occupancy as being equal in the law be established. The policy further establishes that the land has value, and that land rights and interests of citizens owning land shall not be taken without due process of law and with full, fair and prompt compensation once land is acquired. According to the policy, administration of village land is vested in the village councils which have to consent before any alienation of village land is affected. In case of land allocations village council shall report to respective village assemblies.</p> <p>The overall aim of this policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system to encourage the optimal use of land resources and facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The major theme convention of land into an economic asset to which all citizens should have equal access, especially in response to the vulnerability of smallholders and livestock keepers who do not produce a surplus. To minimize conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers, the policy requires the villages to develop land use plans whereby land for agriculture and livestock keepers. Land use plans also would ensure proper land management and conservation.</p>
<b>National Environmental Policy of 1997</b>	<p>Seeks to improve conditions of degraded areas including rural and urban settlements in order that all Tanzanians may live in safe and healthful productive and aesthetically pleasant surroundings, raise the awareness and understanding of the essential linkages between environment and development and to promote individual and community participation in environmental action and to ensure sustainability, security and equitable use of resources meeting the basic needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or risking health or safety.</p> <p>The policy thus has a two pronged focus i.e. satisfaction of basic needs and protecting the environment in the course of development. Resources channelling shall be targeted to address poverty related environmental problems. Strategic attention shall be directed towards eradicating communicable disease, guaranteeing food, shelter, safe water for all, sustainable energy supply as well as employment and income generation in rural and urban areas, particularly combat poverty.</p> <p>In its introduction, the national Environmental Policy stipulates that lives of all Tanzanians are intimately connected to environment such that people's survival and those of future generations depends on the harmonious relationship with natural elements. Such a measure means that people have to strive to manage the environment and its resources in ways that enhance potential growth as well as</p>

Policies	Details
	<p>opportunity for sustainable development of current and future generations. Furthermore, it is highly illuminated that there is an ostensible cause-and-effect relationship between poverty and environmental degradation whereby environmental degradation leads to widespread poverty and it is equally true that poverty is a habitual cause of environmental degradation because it undermines</p>
<p><b>The National Forestry Policy, 1999</b></p>	<p>The Forest Act (2002) recognizes six different kinds of forest tenure categories. National forest reserves are gazetted forests owned and managed by the central government through the FBD in the MNRT for conservation and productive purposes. Local authority forest reserves (LAFRs) are gazetted forests managed at the level of district councils under local governments as production and protection forests.</p> <p>Village land forest reserves (VLFRs) are a new category of forests, which became legalized with passage of the 2002 Forest Act. VLFRs, as the name suggests, occur on village land and, as such, are managed by the village council on behalf of village residents. They are managed for both production and protection purposes, depending on their location, size, and composition.</p> <p>Community forest reserves (CFRs) are found on village land and are similar in all respects to VLFRs, apart from the fact that their management is delegated by the village council to a group of persons within the community (such as a women’s group or a group of charcoal producers). Private forests (PFs) are those forests owned by individuals or companies that have acquired land title deeds from the government. They may occur on general or village land. General lands, formerly known as public forest lands, are non-gazetted or non-reserved lands and are managed by the commissioner of lands on behalf of the president. These areas constitute the bulk of forests, a total of 20.5 million hectares, or 57 percent of all forest land in Tanzania. They are “open access” areas, characterized by insecure land tenure, shifting cultivation, and widespread unregulated harvesting for fuel wood, poles, and timber.</p> <p>The Forest Policy and the Forest Act both provide a strong foundation and legal basis for community involvement in forest management.</p>
<p><b>National Water Policy</b></p>	<p>Overall the water policy together with the on-going sector reform stipulates the following: (i) Water is considered as a basic need; (ii) Government policy on water aims at achieving equitable access to and adequate sustainable supply of clean safe water both in rural and urban areas; (iii)The policy goal is to ensure universal access to clean safe water supply within a distance of 400 meters from people’s home; (iv) Water development and supply is a liberalized as work i.e. all potential actors e.g. communities, private sector, NGOs etc. (Local and foreign are allowed and encouraged to engage (especially by way of investing) to supplement Government efforts in the development and delivery of water supply services; (v) Government will make efforts to promote active participation of the private sector and beneficiaries in service delivery in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness and enhance sustainability of the services.</p>
<p><b>The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania</b></p>	<p>The policy under section 3.14 provided that the role of the public is to support the government efforts in conservation, management, development and sustainable utilization of wildlife and wetland resources. Local communities living on land with viable populations of wildlife have a role of protecting and benefiting from wildlife and wetland resources by setting aside wildlife conservation areas on their land. As regards benefit sharing, the government will ensure equitable distribution of costs and benefits that considers stakeholders roles in relation to categories of land and efforts invested by the institution in conservation.</p>
<p><b>Social Policies</b></p>	
<p><b>Community Development Policy, 1996</b></p>	<p>The main objective of the Community Development Policy is to enable Tanzanians as individuals or in their families or in groups/associations to contribute more to the government initiatives of promoting efforts on self-reliance and therefore bring about development at all levels.</p>

Policies	Details
<b>Cultural Heritage Policy, 2008</b>	The policy recognizes that as long as the public is the main custodian of cultural resources, its implementation is on public involvement. Currently, the government's role is to create conducive environment, coordinate as well as supervise policy implementation. The government envisages that policy implementation would enhance sustainable conservation of cultural heritage; create public awareness, confidence as well as national pride; and expand investment opportunities in the cultural heritage tourism sector.
<b>National Human Settlement Policy, 2000</b>	The overall objective of the policy is to promote human settlements that are sustainable and facilitation the provision of adequate and affordable land to all income groups in Tanzania. The objectives of the policy among others include, making serviced land available to for shelter and human settlements to all sections of the community including women, youth, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged, facilitate creation of employment opportunities and eradication of poverty, too assist the poor acquire decent shelter, to revamp the rural economy by facilitating the promotion of integrated programmes that include infrastructure development in partnership with rural communities, to collaborate with NGOs, CBOs in strengthening education campaigns aimed at combating social beliefs that inhibit development.