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Government of Swaziland
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

Swaziland Private Sector Competitiveness Project

Environmental and Social Management Framework

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Table of Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACMS	Aid Coordination and Management Section, Ministry of Economic Planning
BDS	Business Development Services
BGP	Big Game Parks
CBT	Community Based Tourism
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Community Conservation Area
CDP	Chiefdom Development Plan
CEPF	Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
CFF	Catalytic Financing Facility
CMP	Comprehensive Mitigation Plan
COSPE	Cooperation for Development in Emerging Countries (Italy)
CTE	Community Tourism Enterprise
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EA	Ecosystem Approach
EBP	Eco Business Plan
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELP	Eco Lubombo Program
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSF	Environmental and Social Screening Form
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HOTAS	Hotel and Tourism Association of Swaziland
IAPS	Invasive Alien Plant Species
IAPs	Interested and Affected Parties
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LTFCA	Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area
LUSIP	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project
LUSLM	Lower Usuthu Sustainable Land Management Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTAD	Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development
MTEA	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Program
NAMBOARD	National Agricultural Marketing Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy (World Bank)

PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PRSAP	Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan
RDA	Rural Development Area
RFEDP	Rural Finance and Enterprise Development Program
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSP	Royal Swaziland Police
SADP	Smallholder Agricultural Development Program
SEA	Swaziland Environment Authority
SEDCO	Small Enterprises Development Company
SGC	Subprojects Grants Committee (CFF)
SIPA	Swaziland Investment Promotion Agency
SMLP	Smallholder Market-led Project (IFAD)
SNL	Swazi Nation Land
SNPAS	Strengthening the National Protected Area System of Swaziland Project
SNTC	Swaziland National Trust Commission
SGC	Subproject Grants Committee
SPSCP	Swaziland Private Sector Competitiveness Project
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STA	Swaziland Tourism Authority
SWADE	Swaziland Water and Agriculture Development Enterprise
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank

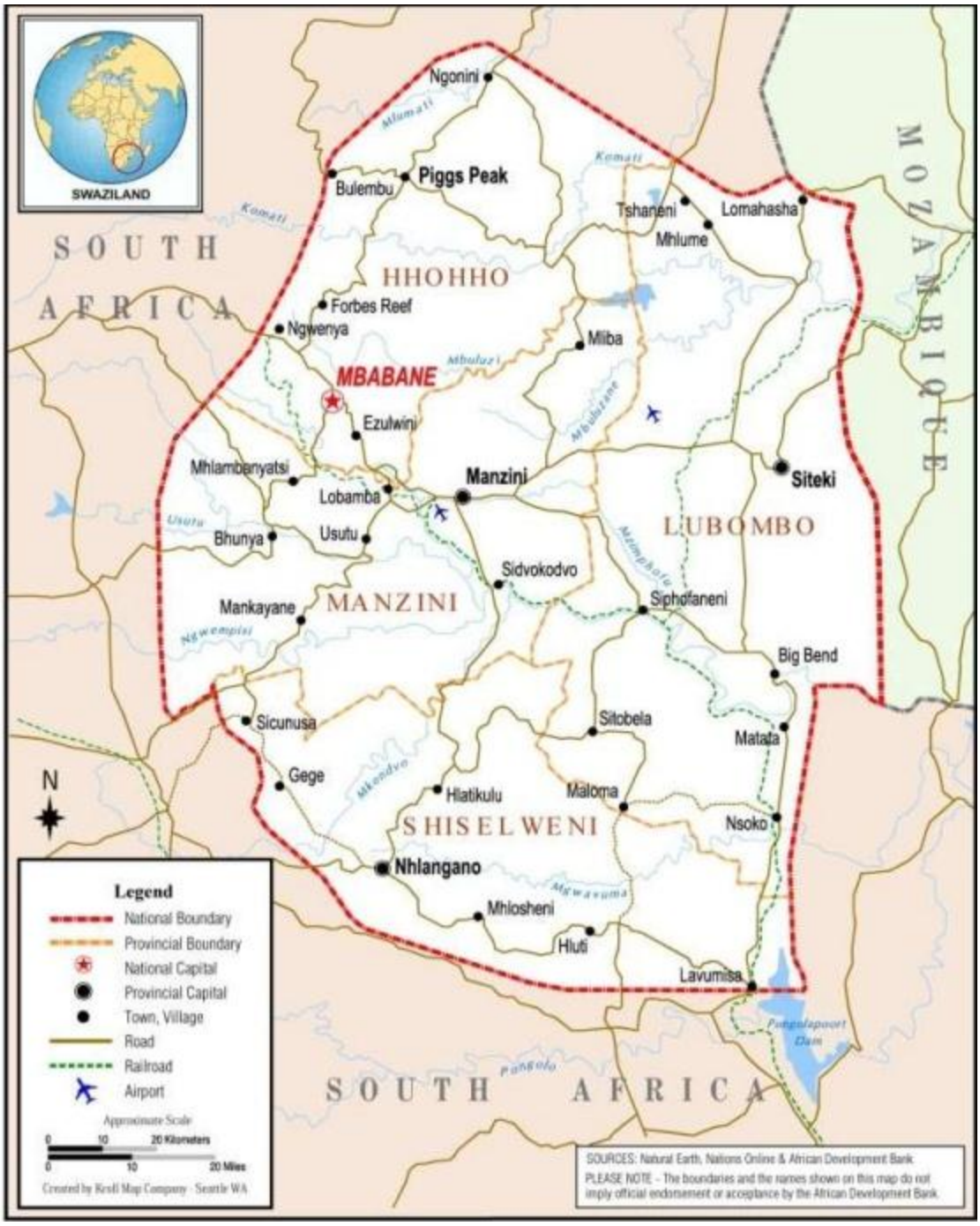

Figure 1 Political Map of Swaziland

KEY DEFINITIONS

Chiefdom Development Plan (CDP)
The Chiefdom Development Planning process has been used to develop a development vision for the chiefdoms. This process emphasizes "training for transformation" as a tool to prepare communities for the changes envisaged and to assist them in analyzing a number of key issues in relation to the proposed intervention as well as provide a basis for informed community participation and decision-making.

Training for transformation is founded on gender and social equity, which is an important issue to be addressed in the development of the chiefdoms.

Community Based Tourism:
Community Based Tourism is the interaction between the host community and visitor, which leads to the sharing and enjoyment of community experiences products and services

Community Tourism Enterprise (CTE):
The following criteria define CTEs: 1) they are small, medium or micro-enterprises which pursue sustainable tourism and return economic, cultural, social and environment benefits to the communities in which they operate. 2) The community in which they operate must be able to influence the decision-making process of the enterprise. 3) Ideally, they are owned and operated by the community or one or more community members, either in whole or through joint ventures. 4) They promote the local tourism value chain through linkages, where appropriate, to agriculture, arts and crafts, food service and related small businesses in the community. Privately owned businesses that meet the first two criteria may also qualify as CTEs.

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)
Swaziland is a small country with high tourism potential, sensitive ecosystems, high biodiversity and strong cultural values. It is critical that all these high values are incorporated into a landscape planning approach for tourism and agricultural zonation and development. Many ESAs have been identified by SNTC through their conservation planning processes, and by STA through the development of CBT and CTEs. In the sense of this document, and consistent with Swaziland requirements, the term ESA encompasses culturally and aesthetically sensitive areas.

Eco Business Plan
The Community Level Eco Business Plans represent an innovative approach to community engagement and empowerment, business development and market linkages. The EBPs are the result of an intensive process of participatory mapping and assessment of ecosystem services and natural resource assets, with high-level technical support to define

best development options arising from these services and assets. At the end of the process, the community will possess an integrated ecosystem management and business plan and holistic investment framework, supported by the appropriate capacity in terms of governance structures and skills training.

Swazi Nation Land (SNL)
SNL is land governed by the Chiefs and is accessible through traditional structures called Kukhonta, which can be defined as a process by which an individual seeks residence in chiefdom by approaching local traditional authorities. From this process an individual is allocated a piece of land with user rights to build on and cultivate the land, including inheritance to his/her descendants. On SNL, land management is communal as cropping lands are availed for cattle grazing in winter and grazing lands are for everyone who has stock. About one tenth of the land is normally allocated to households and the rest for livestock grazing. However, the decision on what is to be cultivated on the fields allocated lies with the household members' preferences. Crop production on SNL is labour intensive, mostly rain fed and thus prone to variability of climatic conditions.[1]

Title Deed Land (TDL)
Title Deed Tenure is governed by private land ownership rights and is called the Title Deed Land (TDL), an inherent system from the colonial period where land given to the colonial settlers was registered for demarcated title deed holdings. This allowed them to do anything with the land including buying and selling. TDL is acquired through transfer of property rights in the form of a title deed sealed by way of purchase or inheritance. For inheritance to be effected there should be written evidence. With over three hundred farm titles, a greater proportion of the land is used for agriculture and production is commercially oriented with high employment generation.[2]

Tinkhundla
Swaziland is divided into 55 Tinkhundla or constituencies. Each inkhundla is constituted in the form of a local authority and has an elected Member of Parliament as well as an elected chairman and committee and a small secretariat. An inkhundla may cover one or more chiefdoms. The main purpose of the system is to devolve and decentralize power to the regions and sub-regions so as to fast-track development.

[1] LUSIP 2014, Project Completion Report. Final Draft
[2] Ibid.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Swaziland Private Sector Competiveness Project (SPSCP) is a World Bank-assisted project, which aims to support increased private investments, exports and jobs, especially in the agribusiness and tourism sectors. Direct beneficiaries of the Project are expected to be private sector firms, both existing and potential. Firms in all industries will benefit, though there will be a specific focus on agribusiness and tourism through the Catalytic Financing Facility (CFF). Government and parastatal institutions are targeted for direct support: the Investor Road Map Unit, the Central Bank, SIPA, STA, SWADE, MTEA, HOTAS, SNTC and SEDCO.

Indirect beneficiaries of the Project are expected to be a large number of households in Swaziland owing to high multiplier effects usually associated with growth in agribusiness and tourism. The Project focuses on firms that involve rural households in their supply chain (smallholder farmers in agribusiness, and community enterprises in tourism).

SPSC Project Description
The Project comprises of three components:

1 Improving the Business Environment
This component has three sub-components which deal with a) implementation of the Investor Road Map, targeted at all sectors and focused on improving the business environment in key areas; b) Promotion of investment, trade and entrepreneurs which will support more strategic marketing strategies and facilitate new investments, providing technical assistance; and c) Improved access to finance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

2 Job Creation in Agribusiness and Tourism
This component comprises activities to catalyze a sustained growth in private sector firms, and has two sub-components: a) Competitive value chains in agribusiness and tourism, which focuses on increasing the number and size of 'market linking' firms in agribusiness and tourism who will connect rural households and communities with export markets and larger national firms and b) Catalytic Financing Facility (CFF) for start-ups and scale-ups, which addresses challenges faced by entrepreneurs seeking funding to turn their ideas into business, as well as existing businesses seeking to expand through matching grant support. The focus of the CFF is to promote new and existing firms to be innovative yet market oriented, and improve linkages to global value chains. Training and mentoring will support this approach.

The CFF will result in a number of subprojects, by new and existing entrepreneurs alike, in agribusiness and tourism.

3 Project Implementation
This deals with project coordination and implementation structures and support

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
The ESMF provides a framework covering the World Bank's safeguard policies relevant to the SPSCP. The ESMF details agreed policies, guidelines, and procedures to be integrated into the implementation of the Project. Implementation of the ESMF will support achieving compliance with applicable laws and regulations in Swaziland and with relevant Bank policies on environment and social development issues. The Project is classified as Category B according to World Bank standards. Impacts of Category B projects are likely to be site-specific, relatively easy to mitigate and reversible within reason. The ESMF provides the framework for all future implementation of subprojects whose impacts cannot be foreseen at the time of the preparation of the SPSC Project. It sets out the kinds of subproject activities that are suitable for CFF support, environmental and social management requirements, and institutional arrangements within the project for ESMF implementation. These include environmental assessment requirements and screening procedures

The main objectives of the ESMF are to:

- Establish procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social assessment, review, approval and implementation of subprojects to be financed from the Catalytic Fund;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing, mitigating and monitoring environmental and social impacts during Project operation;
- Outline training, capacity-building and technical assistance required to successfully implement the ESMF provisions

Procedures for preparing, screening, approving and implementing Project activities are outlined in the ESMF, together with their monitoring and evaluation. A list of potential negative environmental and social impacts from the subprojects is presented, together with potential mitigation measures. Provisions for capacity building, training and technical assistance are also included, together with a budget for implementing these provisions and guidelines for annual reviews of the Project.

Value added approach of the ESMF
It is important that the ESMF is not seen as a framework to simply identify and address potential negative impacts, but rather as an opportunity to explore means of improving the overall sustainability of the subprojects, as well as that of the overall SPSCP. This ESMF identifies numerous positive environmental and social impacts as well as the potential negative ones, and provides guidance for enhancing potentially positive outcomes. The 'philosophy' underpinning this ESMF is that it forms an important design function to the overall SPSCP by providing essential pillars in the sustainability framework on which all modern businesses must aim for long term viability – financial, environmental and social.

The Project is expected to generate positive social-economic and environment impacts that could lead to reduced poverty levels, improved food security through increased and better crop yields, creation of jobs for the local population and youth, increased household income, and sustainable management of land and water.

The value added approach of the ESMF is to ensure opportunities to create strong environmentally and socially sustainable sub Projects, based on lessons learned and builds on existing successful implementation strategies for smallholder agriculture and tourism development that will ensure enhanced financial, environmental and social sustainability.

Legislative Framework
In Swaziland, tourism and agricultural systems are supported by a host of laws and regulations for the protection of human health, the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection. The main environmental legislation centers around the Environmental Management Act, 2000 which established the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA), and the Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulation, 2000. The above regulations are implemented by the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA).

Institutional roles and responsibilities
The Aid Coordination and Management Section (ACMS) in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) is charged with the overall implementation of the SPSC Project through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Catalytic Financing Facility (CFF) or Catalytic Fund, will be implemented under the PIU. The CFF manager will oversee the selection process for the subprojects and will be supported by technical specialists recruited from the private sector who will assess applications, and enforce spending that is consistent with the approved applications. The selection process will include environmental and social criteria, as well as the Environmental and Social Screening Framework. The subprojects will be passed through the CFF management and final approval will be given by the two levels of subgrant committee – one for the grants under $50,000 and another for those from $75,000 to $100,000. The participation of STA, SWADE and possibly SNTC and SIPA are foreseen in the subgrant approval committees.

Site-specific EMP, EIA preparation, review and appraisal process
Swaziland Environmental legislation requires that all projects require an initial project brief, with the proposed categorization of environmental category: A, B, or C, where A has the highest impact. If a project is categorized as a Category C, it requires no further documentation. A Category B project will require an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) and a Comprehensive Mitigation Plan (CMP). For the CFF, all projects will require an Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF), which will serve as the equivalent of the SEA's Project Brief. After having submitted the ESSF, the subproject may be required to produce mitigation measures according to the potential impacts identified and this will be captured in an EMP. If the subproject receives approval from the CFF it will need to be

submitted to the SEA for categorization and approval through the process described above.

Instructions for submitting an IEE/CMP, EMP or EIA are given in the annexes.

Main environmental and social impacts of the Project
While the overall impacts of the subprojects are expected to be positive, potential negative impacts have been identified from planning, through implementation, as well as during operation. Tourism and agricultural activities may involve some amount of civil works, abstraction and use of natural resources such as water, depletion of woodland or grassland resources and from interaction of various people, both local and foreign, within the project location area. The agricultural activities will tend to generate impacts that may result in incidences of water-borne and water related diseases, pollution by agro-chemicals and degradation and salinization of soil, while the tourism projects have more potential to create social exclusion, and aggravation of existing local level governance issues if these are not addressed during the planning phase. Other significant social impacts in tourism are related to the loss of cultural character and authenticity, and its potential commodification. The Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP) outlines the potential impacts in detail, together with the appropriate mitigation measures.

Mitigation plans
Mitigation responses are given to each of the identified impacts in the ESMF. These are made as specific as possible either to the agricultural or tourism context. Responsible parties are identified for the implementation of the mitigation measures. Where potential impacts are significant, it is expected that mitigation measures are presented in a mitigation plan that meets the requirements of Swaziland legislation and World Bank policies, such as Comprehensive Mitigation Plans (CMPs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) or in the most serious cases, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs).

Public consultation and disclosure
The ESMF has been discussed with all participating government agencies and a number of NGOs and private sector stakeholders. It has been disclosed in-country and internationally e.g., the Bank's Info Shop and on the Swaziland Environment Authority's website (www.sea.org.sz) In Swaziland, the document will be made available at the following locations for public access: (i) SEA office in Mbabane; ACMS office in Mbabane; (ii) SWADE office in Siphofaneni. The ESMF is available to any interested individual or organisation.

Training
Training is required for ESMF implementation at different levels. The Program Officers attached to the PIU who are responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation, should be well versed in sustainability indicators for environmental management and social development. They will further require practical field experience related to tourism and agricultural projects. Technical staff recruited to the CFF, will also be trained on

environmental and social impacts and indicators relevant to subproject implementation. At the community level, community monitors will be trained to provide on-the-ground capacity to observe and respond to most of the environmental and social impacts foreseen, as well as to either help implement the mitigation measures or to help evaluate their effectiveness.

Training will be done both through specialized and tailor made courses and through on-the-job training with the technical assistance of a safeguards specialist. The latter process will involve the full time involvement of a consultant over the first two years of project implementation.

Monitoring
The PIU for the SPSC Project will take overall responsibility for the CFF, while direct responsibility for the implementation of the ESMF lies with the CFF Fund Manager who may devolve specific responsibilities to the Program Officers. The safeguards specialist will support both the training and the Monitoring and Evaluation for the first two years of project implementation, after which the Program Officers should be fully equipped to support the CFF Fund Manager to perform the task. During project implementation, it may be deemed appropriate to devolve certain aspects of monitoring to the technical staff of the CFF. This will help in the process of gaining practical knowledge of the implementation of the subprojects. To support community empowerment, the efficient use of resources and the practical implementation of the ESMF, community monitors will be engaged in many of the practical monitoring activities, as well as participating in mitigation measures.

Projected ESMF implementation budget
The proposed budget includes training for key ESMF stakeholders, project staff, community leaders, farmers companies and community monitors. It includes operational costs for CFF staff to carry out field and site inspection visits and hold community meetings as required. It also includes the costs of annual review workshops to revise and improve the performance of the ESMF, and the anticipated technical assistance. The projected cost for ESMF implementation is $645,000.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Swaziland Government has requested financial assistance from the World Bank for the preparation of the Swaziland Private Sector Competitiveness Project (SPSCP) that will support increased private sector investments, exports and jobs, especially in the agribusiness and tourism sectors.

Agribusiness and tourism have been identified as sectors with potentially the greatest impact for labor-intensive growth. While agriculture nominally only accounts for 9% of Swaziland's GDP, manufactured goods from agricultural products account for 56% of the country's exports (including Coca-Cola concentrates). A handful of successful entrepreneurs, both large and small, have identified and exploited profitable export markets. This indicates the potential for more farmers to be incorporated into profitable value chains, particularly towards export markets. The transition from subsistence farming of low-value commodities to higher value export oriented ones, has the potential to be transformative for the country's economy.

Significant opportunities have been identified in the tourism sector to boost Swaziland's growth. Like agriculture, it is labor intensive and strongly linked to rural land, where the vast majority of the poor reside. The country benefits from its strategic location along major international tourism routes, its proximity to regional markets and spectacular landscapes hosting a diversity of culture and nature based attractions. However, the tourism sector only accounts for 2.2 percent of GDP, growing at around 0.1 percent annually and employing only 1.8 percent of the working population (5,500 people).

The objectives of the SPSCP will be achieved through reforms to the business environment and through private sector focused interventions that will lead to an increased willingness and ability to invest, and strengthened capacity to export. The focus is on increasing incomes in labor-intensive sectors that have the highest impact on poverty.
In order to achieve these objectives, focus is given on strengthening the following areas: 1) Business enabling environment, 2) Access to finance and 3) Skills to seize market opportunities.

These priorities are captured in Swaziland's development strategies and plans, which identify agribusiness and tourism as potential high growth sectors.

In the agriculture sector, investments have been largely focused on the supply side of the agricultural industry (irrigation, dams, extension), while not addressing issues of access to finance and markets. Financial institutions generally regard agricultural firms as high risk due to such factors as lack of adequate financial management; market analysis and business plan development. However, access to markets could be improved by strengthening the firms' capacity to identify and participate in more profitable value chains.

In the tourism sector, key opportunities have been identified to improve the performance of the industry. Among these are:

- Increased private sector and public sector institutional capacity and coordination
- Improved tourism promotion, development of strategic brand and market positioning
- Increased quality and diversification of tourism product
- More consistent quality and service standards
- Improved air access

The National Tourism Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2016) strategy focuses on extending tourism stays by reinforcing existing products, identifying and developing new ones and improved marketing. Community tourism is identified both in the Tourism Strategy and in the National Tourism Policy (2010) as a key product and a high priority.

The World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy with Swaziland (FY2015-2018) prioritizes two pillars: 1) promoting growth and job creation and 2) strengthening state capabilities. This Project is the main lending operation under the first pillar. It is fully consistent with the World Bank Group through its outcome of increased incomes for smallholder farmers and rural communities.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Development Objectives and Expected Results

The objective of the project is to support an improved investment climate and strengthen the competitiveness of firms, especially in the agribusiness and tourism sectors. This is intended to be achieved through financing to assist in the implementation of the investor road map; investment, trade, tourism and entrepreneurship promotion; improved access to finances; sector support for agribusiness and tourism; and enterprise support in the form of matching grants. The intended project outcomes would be measured in terms of: the number of days required to start a business; number of commitments by investors; increase in sales revenue for beneficiary firms; and the value of private sector investment catalyzed. Intermediate project results to be measured include: the number of reforms implemented; the number of firms benefiting from reform registration requirements; a survey of investment promotion beneficiaries; the number of beneficiary SMEs in agribusiness and tourism sectors; the average wages of individuals employed via catalytic funding; and the total number of project beneficiaries.

The Project will directly benefit existing and potential private sector firms. Direct support will also be given to the Investor Road Map Unit; the Central Bank; SIPA; STA; SWADE; MTEA; HOTAS; SNTC and SEDCO.

Indirect beneficiaries will be rural households and communities because of the high multiplier effects associated with growth in agribusiness and tourism, and because the Project is deliberately focusing on firms that involve rural households in their supply chain (smallholder farmers in agribusiness, and community enterprises in tourism).

Project Components

1 Improving the business environment (US$ 10.1 million)

A) Implementation of the Investor Road Map (IRM)
US$ 3.5 million
In accordance with its key priority of improving the business environment, the Government of Swaziland has requested this World Bank Project to focus on (i) starting a business, (ii) getting credit and (iii) trading across borders. Project interventions in this component are targeted at all sectors, and technical assistance will be provided for strengthening IRM implementation by addressing legal, institutional and communication (ICT) issues.

B) Promotion of investment, trade and entrepreneurship
US$ 2.1 million
The business enabling environment requires active export and investment promotion. This activity will support Swaziland to strategically market itself and facilitate new investment, and will provide technical assistance to (i) SIPA (strengthened facilitation for promotion and facilitation of investment and exports), (ii) STA, MTEA, HOTAS and SNTC (improved

sector strategic planning and regulations and (iii) SEDCO (renewed entrepreneurship development strategy).

C) Improved access to finance for SMEs
US$ 4.5 million
Commercial lending to agriculture in Swaziland is focused almost entirely on the sugar industry, which is perceived to be low-risk by the banking sector. SMEs have limited access to financing for investment and working capital. This activity focuses on increasing access to finance for SMEs by supporting activities to: (i) update and complement demand-side information, (ii) develop and strengthen credit infrastructure, (iii) restructure the Export Credit and Small Scale Enterprise Guarantee Schemes, and (iv) strengthen demand and supply capacity for access to finance.

2 Job creation in Agribusiness and Tourism (US$ 12.4 million)

This component comprises activities to catalyze a sustained growth amongst private sector firms in Swaziland.

A) Competitive value chains in agribusiness and tourism
US$ 6.4 million
This focuses on increasing the number and size of 'market linking' firms in agribusiness and tourism who will connect rural households and communities with export markets and larger national firms. It will provide technical assistance to improve the ability of entrepreneurs to identify and pursue competitive advantages and opportunities, and to develop the appropriate business plans to achieve this. Activities will focus on (i) technical and market knowledge to identify competitive products, (ii) value chain analysis to identify competitive markets, and (iii) business organization and skills (including business planning). SWADE and STA will increase their role in building competitive value chains and be scaled-up as 'on-the-job' mentorship organizations to help entrepreneurs identify a competitive product-market segment and exploit it.

B) Catalytic Financing Facility for start-ups and scale-ups
Approx. US$ 6 million
This subcomponent addresses systematic financing constraints for firms at two stages in their evolution: start-up and scale-up.

For start-ups, entrepreneurs are challenged by lack of funding to turn their ideas into businesses. The lack of collateral, credit history or experience restricts access to funding for these ventures and seed funding for start-ups is virtually non-existent because of the associated perception of high risk. The Catalytic Financing Facility (CFF) window will provide matching grant support on a competitive basis of up to US$40,000 per grant with a co-financing requirement of 30%. Eligible companies are those in existence for less than one year with majority Swazi private sector ownership. The grants will support innovative business concepts, marketing and sales strategies, and other supportive studies and plans. Selected entrepreneurs who receive the grant will benefit from intensive training and mentoring by experienced professionals to improve the potential for success of their business idea.

For scale-ups, the component will provide matching grant support on a competitive basis up to US$100,000 a year with a co-financing requirement of 30%. These grants support the expansion of firms operations through entering new markets, introducing new products and processes of improving linkages to global value chains.

Both the windows will focus on firms in agribusiness and tourism value chains, in order to ensure that firms receive the necessary degree of specialized mentorship to maximize value creation from the CFF.

The Project therefore supports a comprehensive approach to addressing access to finance in Swaziland. Component 1C addresses the 'supply of finance' by of the Project dealing with some of the systematic constraints to access finance; Component 2B addresses the 'demand for finance' by supporting firms' efforts to upgrade their managerial and technical capabilities, improve products and processes, and access new markets.

3 Project Implementation (US$ 2.5 million)

This component will support the costs of the Project Implementation Unit including: external consultants if required; safeguards support; and monitoring and evaluation.

Project coordination and implementation

The SPSCP will involve a broad range of government agencies and parastatals. The Project takes an integrated approach, and looks at the 'triple bottom line' or three pillars of sustainability: financial, environmental and social as the basis for business success. Implementation of the ESMF therefore does not therefore depend only addressing the environmental and social factors relating to the subprojects, but also on the business planning process itself. Environmental and social sustainability needs to be built into the business planning and this will be part of the mentorship training for SWADE and STA in component 2A (Competitive value chains in agribusiness and tourism). The direct implementation of the ESMF will be in the hands of SWADE for agribusiness sub Project and STA for tourism sub Projects. The participation of SNTC, which is also involved in the development of community tourism, especially in areas targeted for conservation, needs to be discussed and clarified during Project implementation.

3 ESMF OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

The Project aims to stimulate economic growth through improved competitiveness, while giving direct support to viable firms at start-up and scale-up levels in the labor-intensive and rural oriented sectors of agribusiness and tourism. As noted above, much of the support will consist of technical assistance. The Catalytic Fund will potentially support investment activities; therefore this ESMF has been prepared to screen such activities and address potential adverse environmental and social impacts that may arise. One of the sub-components will focus on practical implementation, allowing for on-the-job mentorship, as supported by the Project, by SWADE and STA.

The likely recipients for CFF disbursements in agribusiness are new firms may emerge from 'farmer companies' created through producer cooperatives. For tourism, likely recipients are likely to be new or existing firms that create community enterprises such as homestays and small cafes, or firms with more elaborate business plans which will leverage traditional festivals, cultural heritage, and natural endowments that can promote adventure or eco trails.

No well-defined subprojects or specific investment activities are defined at this time. Therefore, environmental and social impacts of the SPSC Project cannot be assessed in detail yet.

Under these circumstances, the World Bank requires the development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The World Banks Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) describes the ESMF as an

"instrument that examines the issues and impacts associated when a Project consists of a program and/or series of subprojects, and the impacts cannot be determined until the program or subproject details have been identified. The ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts. It contains measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts, provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures, and information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing Project impacts" (World Bank OP 4.01, 2013).

This ESMF is expected to ensure that environmental and social management is integrated into the development and operation of investments to be financed under the SPSC Project to ensure effective mitigation of potentially adverse impacts while enhancing accruing benefits.

The ESMF will have a strong focus on enhancing the potentially positive environmental and social benefits of the sub Projects

The main purpose of the ESMF is to:

- Establish procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social assessment, review, approval and implementation of subprojects to be financed from the Catalytic Fund
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing, mitigating and monitoring environmental and social impacts during Project operation
- Outline training, capacity-building and technical assistance required to successfully implement ESMF provisions

Methodology

The following activities underpin the formulation of the ESMF

1. Consultation and Data Gathering;

2. Review of all relevant policies, planning processes, studies and Projects, as well as international best practice in smallholder agriculture and community based tourism;

3. Field visits to smallholder agriculture operations and community based tourism enterprises;

4. Understanding of conditions of existing smallholder agriculture, community tourism and private sector tourism activities in which subproject activities may be carried out;

5. Review of typical implementation approach and processes for the proposed development and scaling-up of activities within the smallholder agricultural sector and tourism sector;

6. Identification and analysis of lessons learned;

7. Identification and analysis of potential environmental and social impacts that may be triggered during the implementation of the subprojects;

8. Development of a screening process to identify the environmental and social risks of proposed subproject activities, and establish whether the level of risk requires site-specific ESIAs; and

9. Identification of appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures for the predicted impacts and compilation of a management plan for addressing environmental and social impacts during implementation, operation and maintenance of the Project activities.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

The SPSC Project is not site specific and applications for the subprojects can be made from any part of the country. The majority of the agriculture subprojects are likely to be in and around areas where SWADE is active. However, there is a general consensus that more focuses needs to be given to rain fed agriculture. Therefore the Project will concentrate on subprojects that are not reliant on large dams. For the tourism sites, potential community tourism sites are shown in Figure 3.

Biophysical Context

Swaziland is located at the transition of the South African Plateau (reaching over 1500m) to the Mozambican coastal plain. The western part of the country lies in the escarpment zone, the eastern part in the coastal plains. The Lubombo Range separates the Swaziland coastal plain from the Mozambique coastal plain.

Swaziland has four broad biophysical regions (Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld, and Lubombo), based on topography, climate and vegetation. Swaziland, despite its small size, supports a diverse assemblage of ecosystems and habitats, which are home to a wide range of organisms. It has four major biomes: grassland, savannah, forest and aquatic.

Swaziland has diverse and unique landscapes of high aesthetic and cultural value. The plateaus and valleys of the escarpment and also the Lubombo Range offer beautiful scenery and biodiversity. Some valleys are very special landscape formations and certain valleys have a unique assemblage of very rare red relict soils that reflect tropical rainforest conditions that were prevalent millions of years ago (e.g. Ezulwini valley). The cultural value of landscapes is enshrined in the Swazi tradition.

Land Use

Swaziland has a dual system of land tenure comprising Swazi Nation Land (SNL), which is communal land held in trust by the King, and Title Deed Land (TDL). Overall, SNL covers approximately 70% of the country, while the TDL makes up approximately 30%. Extensive communal grazing occupies 50% of the available land, ranching 19% and small-scale subsistence agriculture 12%. Commercial forest is the fourth most common land use in Swaziland (8%) and is predominantly based on large plantations operated by the private sector under the TDL. The remaining 10% of the country consists of large-scale crop agriculture, nature reserves, water reservoirs and their catchments, and areas used for settlements, industry and recreation. [3] The distribution of land use practices and the exploitation of natural resources in the country vary according to the land tenure system in each area. In general, small-scale agriculture, extensive communal grazing and some extraction and collection occur on SNL, whereas land uses such as large-scale agriculture, ranching, plantation forestry, parks and reserves are

[3] Swaziland's First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2002.

associated with TDL. Although water reservoirs mostly serve TDL, they are also found on SNL.

Climate and Water

Swaziland has a subtropical climate, with warm wet summers and cool dry winters. Climatic conditions vary from region to region. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 1500 mm in the highveld to 500mm in the lowveld. In the highveld temperatures vary between a maximum of 33°C in mid-summer and 0°C at night in mid-winter. In the lowveld, diurnal temperature may exceed 40° C.

Swaziland lies in three international river basins, namely, the Inkomati, Umbuluzi and Maputo river basins. All three of these basins are shared with South Africa and/or Mozambique. Rivers rise in the Eastern Highlands of South Africa, flow through Swaziland and then discharge into the Indian Ocean along the Mozambique coastline. There are two relatively large river catchments lying within Swaziland, namely: the Ngwavuma River catchment in the south and the Umbuluzi River catchment in the north.

Projections of changes in mean annual rainfall for 2020, 2050 and 2080 respectively show steady decreases in the mean annual rainfall. The decreases appear most marked in the lowveld and Lubombo areas.

Biodiversity

A significant portion of southern Africa's plant and animal species occur Swaziland, which is a biodiversity hotspot. The eastern region of Swaziland, for example, forms part of the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany global biodiversity "hotspot" (one of the World's hotspots of floral, as well as faunal, species richness and endemism), while the western region falls within two areas of global significance, the Drakensberg Escarpment Endemic Bird Area and the Barberton Centre of Plant Endemism.[4]

Of the 19 vertebrate species on the IUCN (2013) Globally Threatened Species list, 6 are locally extinct in Swaziland and 11 are found within Gazetted PAs. Of the 40 species of threatened plants recorded for Swaziland 29 occur within National PAs, a further 3 occur in Informal PAs and the balance except for one species (*Ficus sansibarica Warb. ssp. Sansibarica*) are found in potential new PAs.

The savanna-woodland mosaic is the dominant ecosystem, covering the central and lower parts of the country, followed by the montane grasslands, predominantly occurring in the Highveld and the two other as minor zonal systems. The savannah ecosystem is currently the best protected (5%), while only 2% of each of the other three ecosystems is protected. Plants and animals are not uniformly distributed across the four ecosystems and species composition varies greatly between them.

The importance of Swaziland's natural heritage has long been recognized by Swazis who have integrated it into daily use for various purposes

[4] Swaziland (2014) SNPAS-UNDP-GEF Baseline Compilation Report

including: traditional medicine, food, building material and traditional attire.

Vegetation Types

The regional map of the Vegetation Types of Southern Africa defines four forest types: Ironwood Dry Forest, Lowveld Riverine Forest, Northern Mistbelt Forest and Scarp Forest; three grassland types: Barberton Montane Grassland, Itala Quartzite Sourveld, KaNgwane Montane Grassland; and nine savannah types: Delagoa Lowveld, Granite Lowveld, Kaalrug Mountain Bushveld, Lebombo Summit Sourveld, Northern Zululand Sourveld, Southern Lebombo Bushveld, Swaziland Sour Bushveld, Tshokwane-Hlane Basalt Lowveld, Zululand Lowveld.

Vegetation types that have high numbers of threatened and endemic species and are limited in extent with a high risk of transformation are considered highest priority. Two of the forest types are considered high priority: Ironwood Dry Forest and Scarp Forest; all three grassland types are considered high priority: Barberton Montane Grassland, Itala Quartzite Sourveld, KaNgwane Montane Grassland; and three savannah types are considered high priority: Lebombo Summit Sourveld, Tshokwane-Hlane Basalt Lowveld and Zululand lowveld. The Ithala Quartzite Sourveld is not currently protected within any PAs and only small portions of the very limited Ironwood Dry Forest and Lebombo Summit Sourveld are found within PAs, so these vegetation types should be the priority for considering representation within new PAs.

National Protected Areas

Swaziland's existing National PA estate is comprised of relatively small areas covering only 3.9% of the country. Although the existing PAs are relatively well positioned to cover the variation in biodiversity, there are a number of growing threats to these reserves and the remaining natural areas within the landscapes of the country. There is a need to expand the PA estate, while strengthening the management of existing PAs. This will in turn require the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including government departments, private companies and landholders, local communities and the tourism industry, to establish new PAs on the appropriate lands. A landscape approach is needed to strategically manage and conserve the biodiversity of the PAs, for example, as operationalized by the Lubombo Conservancy.

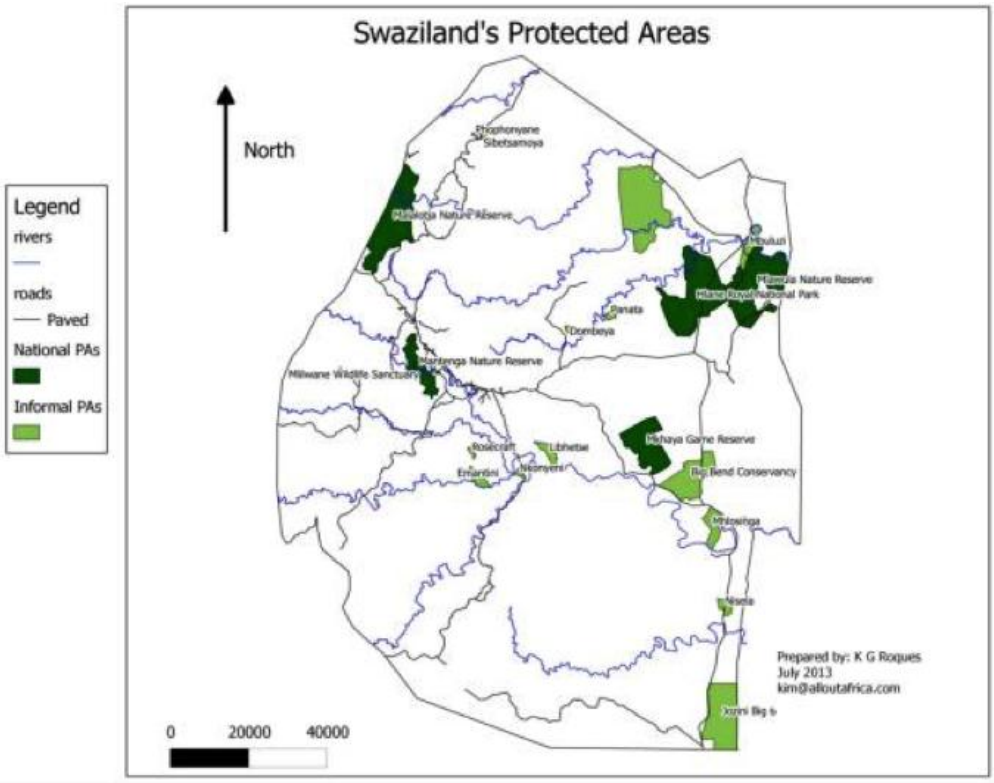

Figure 2 Swaziland Formal and Informal PAs

Community Eco Tourism Areas

Community Eco-tourism Areas are areas that have been identified as "protection worthy,"[5] which are on SNL and where there has been a significant investment in creating eco-tourism operations based on strategic planning.

Community Eco-tourism Areas are all relatively rugged landscapes not very suitable for agricultural production or settlement and contain habitats that are relatively intact. None of these areas have active enforcement of biodiversity laws and are not considered PAs. The investment in developing eco-tourism operations has largely been made by donors (the European Union being responsible for most) following the protection-worthy area survey, with the expectation that these areas may develop into PAs.

The largest of these Community Eco-tourism Areas is Ngwempisi Gorge at just under 11,500 ha and the smallest is Mahamba at just over 2,100 ha. Only Shewula and Ngwempisi Gorge are connected to PAs and these are the only two community eco-tourism areas, which fall within the top priority protection-worthy Areas. There are efforts under the Lubombo Conservancy to establish an additional community conservation area in

[5] A rapid field based assessment of Swaziland's Protection Worthy Areas (PWAs) was carried out during 2001 in which 44 areas were identified. with virtually no human settlement and considered to have potentially high biodiversity value. The PWA report identified nine areas of high overall priority based on high overall importance and high overall degree of threat: Mdzimba, Ngwempisi (Ntungulu), Nyonyane, Ndlotane, Mahuku, Jilobi, Shewula, Manzimnyame and Makhonjwa.

Mhlumeni, Tikhuba and Mambane. Ngwempisi Gorge has had the greatest single investment in tourism facilities including three separate hiking lodges connected via a network of hiking trails while Mambane has the smallest investment in tourism facilities which includes a coffee shop that is yet to become operational.

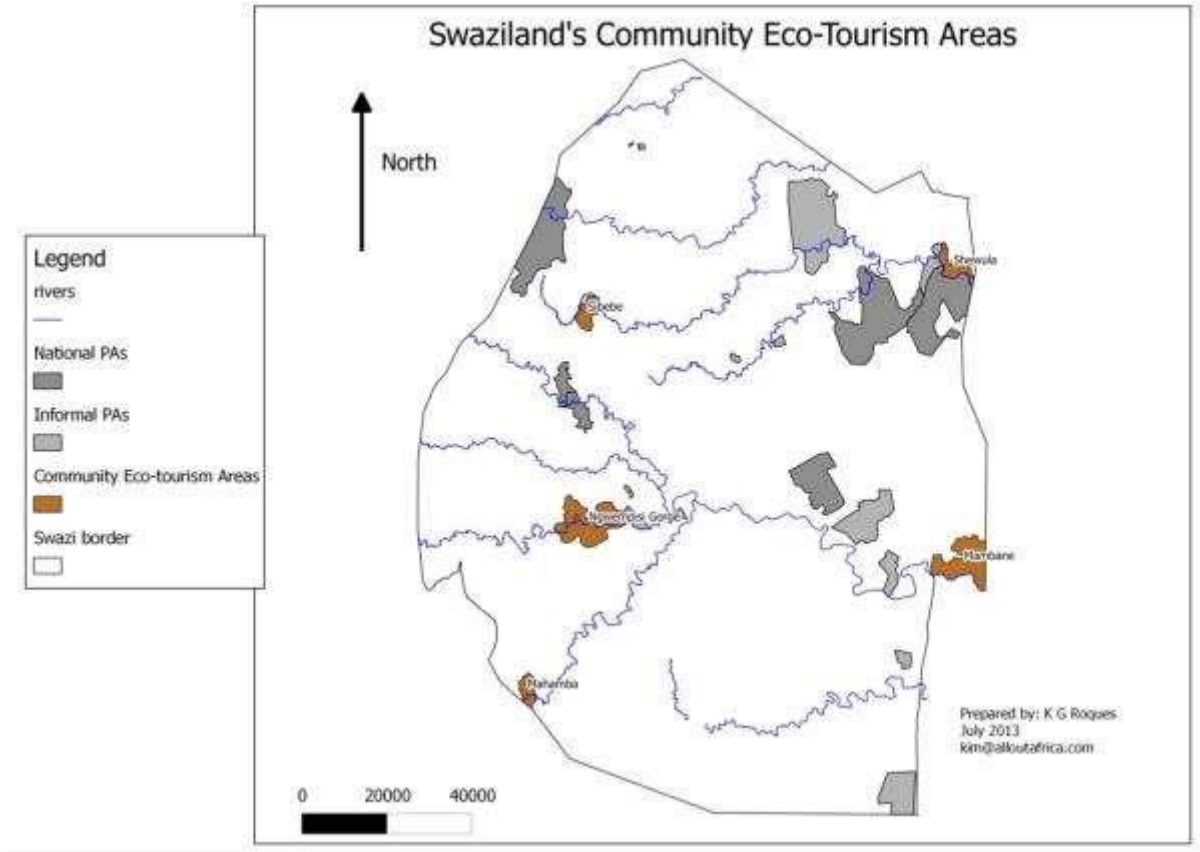

Figure 3 Swaziland Community Eco Tourism Areas

Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas

A number of the National and informal PAs and Community Eco-tourism areas are bordered by the national boundary and have corresponding PAs across the border in neighboring South Africa or Mozambique. These form Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and the importance of these for conservation and trans-national collaboration has been increasingly recognized and supported. There have been international agreements signed by the respective countries to facilitate co-operation for conservation and tourism development within these areas. There are three core TFCAs involving Swaziland: Malolotja-Songimvelo; Lubombo Conservancy-Goba-Ndumu-Tembe-Futhi-Mambane; and Jozini- Pongola. Swaziland has recently ratified the Convention on Migratory Species, which is important for refuges and corridors for migratory species in the TFCAs.

Environment Trends

The main factors affecting the environment, natural resources and biodiversity in Swaziland are:

- *Land conversions and effects of AIDS*. An increasing proportion of arable land is not long used as a result of AIDS and drought. Arable land is also being converted to peri-urban areas and formal urbanization.
- *Land degradation*. Poor land management has caused soil erosion and has accelerated natural erosion. It is estimated that 30% of the country and 55% of all communal grazing land has serious erosion status. Poor range conditions characterize 45% of SNL rangelands. Bush encroachment and alien plant invasion further contribute to this problem.
- *Water quality*. Progressive industrialization has led to gradual deterioration of water quality.
- *Climate change.* Climate change, with overall warming, and greater frequency and intensity of droughts, will negatively impact ecosystems and land degradation, with lower agricultural productivity that will make livelihoods particularly difficult for vulnerable populations. An overall average reduction in runoff is expected ranging from 2-6% in a normal year and higher for dry years.
-

Water Resources, Water Use and Wastewater

The total renewable water resources of the country are 4.51 km3/year, with 1.87 km3/year or 42 percent originating from South Africa. There are four major rivers in Swaziland that are also shared with South Africa upstream and Mozambique downstream Africa.

While groundwater resources in Swaziland have potential for exploitation, virtually all irrigation in Swaziland is based on surface water. There are no major aquifers, and groundwater sources are used mainly for drinking, especially in the drought prone areas.

As a result of the importance of agriculture, and in particular sugarcane, in Swaziland's economy, the government is implementing a major water development program with the expectation that water utilization will stimulate the economic development of the country. Irrigation uses about 90-95 percent of the water resources in the country and this trend is expected to continue.

Agricultural wastewater is never treated, and most industries do not pre-treat their wastewater before discharging to the main sewerage canal where sewage is conveyed to septic ponds for treatment by Swaziland Water Services Corporation (SWSC). Treated (industrial and domestic) and untreated (agricultural) wastewater eventually finds its way into the main watercourses. Currently, there are no direct uses of greywater in Swaziland.

Social Context

Although agriculture is at the core of its economy, Swaziland's agricultural growth is highly unstable, with significant annual variations. Improving agricultural performance is critical to the improvement of livelihoods and reduction of rural poverty in Swaziland. The agricultural sector in Swaziland has been plagued with numerous constraints and problems for a long time. These include: (i) low productivity; (ii) poorly developed rural road infrastructure limiting access to markets; (iii) drought and inadequate public investments to expand and maintain surface irrigation systems; (iv) small and fragmented farms, together with a moribund formal credit system and widespread communal land tenancy acting as disincentive for private investment in land; (v) lack of transparency in product marketing, specifically the linkage between price, quality and farmers' decisions; and (vi) inadequate public research and extension services crippled by the lack of strategic focus, funding shortages and the inability to effectively utilize the available resources.

These constraints, in turn reflect on the main problems faced by rural communities:(i) low income (although there is no specific data on average earnings in rural areas, it is visibly evident that the current income can hardly support basic needs); (ii) lack of capital and credit sources; (iii) unemployment; and (iv) low prices of produce. The dual political system (Tinkhundla and traditional Chiefdom) adds to the complexities of those constraints.

Swaziland's economic growth and societal integrity is highly endangered by its HIV epidemic. Swaziland has the highest national HIV prevalence in the world at 26.1% of adults between the ages of 15 and 49, peaking at 54% among pregnant women aged 30–34. Swaziland is ranked 191st out of 198 countries in life expectancy, with an average life expectancy of only 47.36 years[6].

Despite its middle-income country status, poverty levels in Swaziland remain high. The UNDP Human Development Index for Swaziland remains low, (rank 140 out of 187 countries). Even though poverty declined from 69 percent to 63 percent[7] as reflected in the, huge regional differences in the prevalence of poverty have been observed. Swaziland is also one of the most unequal countries in the world, with a GINI coefficient of 51.5[8].

Currently approximately 54 per cent of the country is held in trust for the people by the King as SNL, where 75 per cent of the population lives and is predominantly used for smallholder agriculture. Sixty-one percent of SNL farm holdings is less than one hectare in size. Productivity is low and poverty widespread. The largest share of the national agricultural production comes from privately-owned Title Deed Land (TDL) comprising large estates as well as ranches.

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[6] CIA World Factbook.

[7] 2001 and 2010 Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey (SHIES)

[8] United Nations Development Programme (2012). International Human Development Indicators-UNDP. http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/67106.html.

In accordance with customary law, male heads of households can acquire customary right of use of SNL, which are governed by chiefs. Women can, despite a new constitution, often only acquire a customary right of use through a male relative or heir. Securing land tenure is one of the biggest challenges facing the majority of Swaziland's poor. About one-tenth of the land is normally allocated to individual households while the remaining land is communal grazing land, which even if given to cropping, is kept open for cattle grazing in winter.

Despite progress on gender equality, including the ratification of international conventions such the *African Charter on Human Rights and People's Rights of Women in Africa* and the SADC *Protocol on Gender and Development*, strong paternalistic traditions are still to be overcome. Swaziland's 2012 gender inequality index is 0.525 and has an inequality adjusted Human Development Index of 0.346. The economic status of women and their well-being are affected by the discriminatory clauses and practices enshrined in a range of legal instruments.[9] The proportion of women in wage employment, between 1990 and 2010, is less than 30 percent against the 2015 target of 50 percent.

[9] These include: (i) the minority status of women in the Marriage Act 1964; (ii) Administration of Estates Act, (iii) the Industrial Relations Act; and, (iv) the Deeds Registry Act. Despite progress in politically empowering women (22 percent of seats in Parliament against a target of 30 percent), the economic empowerment of women lags behind.

5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

National policy agenda for sustainable environmental and socio-economic development

The National Development Strategy (NDS) outlines the policy framework in developing the national response to issues of poverty alleviation, food security and the need to maintain an environmentally sustainable framework.

The NDS is the Government of Swaziland's overriding development plan and is supported by the Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP). The NDS outlines Swaziland's developmental goals for the next 25 years and is viewed as the highest-level policy document. The SEAP is the environmental equivalent of the NDS and outlines the environmental development issues relating to Swaziland's sustainable development with recommendations for actions to promote environmentally sustainable development.

The *National Environment Policy* has been formulated to promote the enhancement, protection and conservation of the environment to attain sustainable development. The *Swaziland Environment Action Plan* (SEAP) was officially approved and endorsed by the government in 1997. The *Swaziland Environment Authority*, which is an autonomous body within the *Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA),* is entrusted with the implementation of the SEAP. The *Environmental Management Act, 2002* turned the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) into a body corporate.

International Treaties and Agreements

Swaziland is a signatory of several important international conventions and agreements that emanated from the 1992 Rio Conference,[10] including the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC*), and the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).*

Swaziland is also a signatory to the 1997 *Kyoto Protocol*, 1987 *Montreal Protocol*, 2000 *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*, and 2002, *Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS)*, and *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.*

In 2000, Swaziland adopted the *UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, an unprecedented international commitment to accelerate sustainable human development. Biodiversity is represented by the MDG goal to ensure environmental sustainability.

Swaziland is a party to the 1973 *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)* and entered into a

[10] *Program of Action for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).*

number of regional environmental conventions and agreements related to biodiversity:

- *African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1968).*
- *Cooperation Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (the Lusaka Agreement) (1994).*
- *The General Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area Protocol (2000).*
- *The Lubombo Conservancy-Goba Transfrontier Conservation Area Protocol (2000).*

Swaziland has also signed several SADC environmental protocols relevant to the environment and biodiversity: Protocol on Energy (1998); Protocol on Mining (2000); Protocol on Forestry (2002); Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; MOU on Cooperation in Standardization, Quality (2003); Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2003); and Protocol on Fisheries (2003).

On transboundary water issues the following are relevant: SADC Regional Water Policy; Joint Water Commission Treaty (1992); Protocol on Shared Water in SADC (2000); Komati Treaty (1992); Pigg's Peak Agreement; Inco-Maputo Interim Agreement (2002)

National Policies and Plans

National

Swaziland Government Plan of Action, 2013-2018
This document presents the Government's Program of Action and Projects forward to the year 2022.

Economic Recovery Strategy, 2011
This aims to raise annual economic growth to 5 per cent and create 30,000 jobs by 2014. The ERS has identified the following among targeted sources of growth: Foreign direct investment, domestic investment, agriculture, trade, tourism and human capital development

The National Development Strategy (NDS) 1999
The National Development Strategy Vision 2022 is the Government's official long-term strategy and overall planning framework for the country. The vision is that by 2022 Swaziland will have moved to the top 10 percent of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability.. To achieve this vision, strategies were laid out in seven main areas:

- Sound economic management
- Economic empowerment
- Human resource management
- Agricultural development
- Industrialization
- Research
- Environmental management

Emerging from the NDS are short-term development strategies and inter-sectoral policies and legislative framework, which was officially launched in August 1999. The NDS gives broad strategic objectives that have been proposed for dealing with many of the problems of environmental protection, including the following:

- Fully integrate environmental management and development planning.
- Establish a national environmental mechanism for ensuring that the environmental priorities of national planning are observed and sought after.
- Involve the public in environmental management.
- Strengthen or develop a comprehensive system of environmental laws and regulations.
- Reinforce the enforcement capability of the Swaziland Environment Authority.
- Design and strengthen economic policy instruments, such as environmental profile, environmental guidelines and procedures, environmental assessment and market-based mechanisms.
- Ensure a gender dimension in environmental management.
- Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels.
- Promote conservation and management of water and land resources.
- Initiate economic incentives to promote environmental management.
- Strengthen the information base for environmental protection.

Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP)
The PRSAP is one of the key documents for operationalizing the NDS and attaining the vision 2022. The overall objective of the PRSAP is to reduce the incidence of poverty from its current level of 69% to 30% by 2015, in line with the MDGs, and eliminate it by 2022.

Agriculture

Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (CASP) 2005, Draft
The goal of the draft CASP is to ensure that the agriculture sector in Swaziland contributes fully to economic growth, food security, poverty alleviation, and sustainable natural resources management. Specific objectives include increasing the agricultural production and productivity levels, promoting sustainable use of land and efficient management of water resources by rural communities, encouraging community participation.

The draft CASP directly and indirectly addresses issues relevant to biodiversity, in particular the sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment. The CASP recognizes the importance of climate change affecting production and environmental conditions. The CASP recognizes benefits that may be obtained from modern biotechnology applications in the agricultural sector and identifies risks; it calls for the formulation of a national biotechnology and biosafety policy.

Swaziland National Agricultural Investment Program
The Agricultural Strategic Plan (2014-2019) with the accompanying Swaziland National Agricultural Investment Program aims to create by 2017 an enabling environment that ensures sustainable socio- economic

development through the provision of services that enhances commercialized agricultural productivity while ensuring national food and nutrition security.

The 2005 draft National Food Security Policy (NFSP) and 2006 draft National Program for Food Security
These address biodiversity and environmental issues relevant to food security, and present a number of policy statements and strategies on environmental management, sustainable utilization of natural resources, adapting to the effects of climate change, combating desertification and conserving agro- and biological diversity.

Draft National Land Policy 1999
This was written with a view to improving access to land and security of tenure on SNL including tenure on irrigation schemes, as well as clarifying roles and responsibilities for land administration. The draft policy considers the possibility of leasehold arrangements and transferable user rights for individual farmers and farmer groups on SNL. It also proposes changes to systems of land allocation to allow women to have equal access.

National Rural Resettlement Policy 2003
This is not limited to resettlement, but also sets out a wide ranging policy framework related to the improvement and planning of land use to establish a durable, practical and participatory framework for the planning and sustainable management of land, and the appropriate application of resettlement strategies in rural Swaziland, in order to increase agricultural production, promote the sustainable utilization of natural resources and improve livelihoods.

National Irrigation Policy 2004
This provides guidance regarding the measures that must be adopted in order to increase the national irrigated area and to improve agricultural water management and existing irrigated agriculture thereby adding increased value to the productivity of labor and natural resources in Swaziland.

Natural Resources

Draft Water Policy, 2009
The water policy has produced a number of policy statements and strategies that related to water usage permits.

The Integrated Water Resources Master Plan
The primary objective of the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan is to provide strategic guidance to decision makers and water users on how best to develop and manage the country's water resource within the framework for the implementation of existing policies and legislation.

Tourism

Swaziland Tourism Policy 2010
This recognizes that tourism and eco-tourism rely on Swaziland's environmental and biodiversity assets, in particular the diversity of

landscapes, nature and wildlife. The policy also addresses issues such as the development of tourism-related SMEs such as handicrafts, which utilize forest and other natural products.

Among the potential areas for the future product development are:

1. Adventure tourism
2. Cultural tourism
3. Festivals
4. Meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions (MICE)
5. Water-sports tourism at dams and rivers

The National Tourism Strategy and Action Plan, 2012-2016,
This contains specific objectives and targets. These include:

1. The development of new tourism products of the kind identified in the National Tourism Policy in an effort to extend the short average length of stay. This includes the design of new product packages and engagement with tour operators with a view to selling these packages;
2. Marketing of existing and new tourism products via an increased marketing budget;
3. Increasing the number of international visitors from 1.2 million (including visitors in transit) to 1.5 million, the number of domestic bed nights and the average length of stay from 2 nights to 3 nights overall.

Product Development Strategy and Product Packaging Toolkit 2013
This report is based on the assumption that with a more strategic approach to product development and marketing, tourism receipts to The Kingdom could be further increased. It was considered that one of the reasons for the limited length of stay in Swaziland, was the limited product range. The product development part of the report identifies four focus areas: improved access, improvements to the accommodation stock, upgrade and commercialization of attractions and capitalizing on events and special interest comparative advantage. The report also makes suggestions with respect to road quality, signage and visa facilitation.

Environment

National Environment Policy 1999, Draft
This Policy is intended to promote the enhancement, protection and conservation of the environment and the attainment of sustainable development. The policy is based on four core principles governing: (1) responsibility for environmental conservation, (2) interaction with the environment, (3) environmental rights of individuals, and (4) the wider context of sustainable development. Its relevance to biodiversity is within the principle of sustainable use and management of natural resources, which implies restriction of consumption of natural resources and the prudent use of living natural resources such as plants and animals. The policy also safeguards the rights of the communities where resources are being exploited and ensures benefit sharing.

Swaziland National Environmental Action Plan 1997
The Swaziland Environment Action Plan 1997 follows the vision of the NDS, and it is divided into two parts, the actual action plan, and the

overall land and environment policy framework. Both the NDS and the SEAP are concerned with sustainable development, with the NDS focusing more on the 'development' side and the SEAP more on the sustainable side.

Biodiversity

Draft Biodiversity Conservation and Management Policy, 2007

This policy aims to address the threats and opportunities relating to biodiversity conservation and utilization. The policy introduces the status and framework of biodiversity in line with the internationally accepted concept and approach of biodiversity conservation following definitions and regulations set by the Convention on Biological Diversity signed and ratified by Swaziland. The policy is set around the four key pillars for biodiversity: (1) Conservation of Biodiversity; (2) Sustainable Use of Biodiversity; (3) Access and Benefit Sharing and (4) Capacity to Manage Biodiversity.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) 2001

This is intended to (1) to conserve the biodiversity of Swaziland, (2) to encourage the sustainable use of biodiversity, and (3) to ensure that the benefits accrued from the use of biodiversity are shared equitably. The BSAP recognizes the need to harmonize sectoral legislation and the formulation of a comprehensive national legal framework for sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of biological resources.

National Forest Policy (NFP) 2002

The vision of the NFP is to achieve efficient, profitable and sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for the benefit of the entire society, and to increase the role of forestry in environmental protection, conservation of plant and animal genetic resources and rehabilitation of degraded land. The objectives of the NFP include the development of forest resources and its sustainable balance with other land and water uses, the improvement of forest productivity, to improve living conditions and alleviate poverty, to conserve the biodiversity of forest resources and to enhance forest management.

Local Government

Decentralization Policy 2005

Decentralization forms a key element of the new Swaziland, and includes the following objectives:

- To decentralize governance praxis at all levels
- To ensure "bottom up" integrated development planning and implementation of basic infrastructure as well as timely and quality service delivery
- To empower local government institutions to manage community development Projects, programs and activities
- To ensure improved accountability and transparency in public affairs and the use of public resources

National Policy on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)
This policy supports meaningful Swazi ownership of small and medium enterprises and increased foreign investment as well as encouraging the employment of indigenous Swazis. The aim of this Policy is to substantially reduce the number of Ministries involved in small business support.

Legal Framework

The Kingdom of Swaziland Constitution Act 2005
This Constitution Act is the supreme law in Swaziland. Section 210 (2) provides that the State shall protect and make rational use of its land, mineral, water resources as well as it fauna and flora, and shall take appropriate measures to conserve and improve the environment for the present and future generations.

The Environment Management Act, 2002
This Act, which replaces the Swaziland Environment Act 1992, is to provide and promote the enhancement, protection and conservation of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources. It transformed the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) into a body corporate and established the National Environment Fund. It is intended to promote the integrated management of the environment and natural resources. The SEA has the power to halt any and all developments that have not been adequately scrutinized for their environmental impact.

The Environment Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations, 2000
The object of these Regulations is to provide for prior environmental assessment before undertaking any developmental activity in the country so as to practically avoid and/or mitigate adverse impacts on the environment during their implementation.

The Waste Regulations, 2000
These Regulations are also made in terms of section 18 of the SEA Act. The objectives of these regulations are to ensure appropriate waste management in the country, and impose stringent sanctions in cases of poor management of waste.

Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHS), 2001
This Act provides for the safety and health of persons at work and at workplaces and the protection of persons other than workers against hazards to safety and health arising from activities in the work place. It also outlines duties of the employer in ensuring the safety of all persons in the workplace including work done outside the employer's premises as long as it is based on the employer's instruction.

The Public Health Act, 1969
The Public Health Act makes provisions for public health and incidental or connected matters. It details what diseases are termed as communicable diseases, the management procedures of any related incident, and the responsibilities of public individuals and officers in public health matters. The Act also covers the definition and examples of nuisances, relevant

procedures relating to nuisances, and general provisions relating to buildings used for storage of food and powers given to public officials.

The Wildlife and Flora Act 1953, short title: The Game Act:
This Act was amended in 1991 and 1993. The Act makes provision for control of abuse and trafficking in game and other wildlife and their products, according to the Schedules, and imposes stringent sentences on Royal and Specially Protected Species. The Game Act provides for the protection and sustainable legal use of game and other species of wildlife through a defined hunting season and permit system, and provides for the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the sustainable utilization. The Game Act provides for the proclamation of protected areas as sanctuaries and is administered through the King's Office.

The Private Forests Act, 1951
This is an Act to provide for the better regulation and protection of private forests in Swaziland. It gives private forests owners' exclusive rights over their forests and their produce. It specifically excludes forests from Swazi Nation Land as it deals in particular with the rights of the owners of such forests.

The Natural Resources Act, 1951:
This Act is to provide for the conservation and improvements of the natural resources and for other matters incidental thereto.

The Water Act, 2003
This act is intended to harmonize the management of water resources in the country. Its provisions include the establishment of a National Water Authority and a Water Resources Master Plan.

The Swaziland National Trust Commission Act, 1972:
The Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC) is a body corporate established by the SNTC Act of 1972.

The Game (Amendment) Act, 1953 amended in 1991 and 1993
The purpose of this Act is to provide for the preservation of game and any other types of wildlife in Swaziland. It begins by placing open and close hunting seasons. It further classifies game into royal specially protected and common game and regulates their protection through a permit system. The Act controls trafficking in game or their products by imposing stringent sentences. It provides for sustainable exploitation of game and wildlife by providing for hunting methods and devices.

The Flora Protection Act, 2001
This is an Act to protect indigenous flora and to provide for matters incidental thereto. It prohibits any person from plucking, gathering, cutting, uprooting, injuring, breaking or destroying a plant of any species that is listed in the Schedule to the Act. This Act repealed the Flora Protection Act of 1952.

The Access and Benefit Sharing Bill, 2006
This Bill deals with issues on the access and use of biological diversity. Although not made in terms of the Environment Management Act of 2002, it recognises its supremacy. It deals with such issues as community rights on SNL, including plant breeders' rights.

The Swazi Administration Order 1998
This is Order-in Council to provide for the administration of Swazi Affairs, including the appointment, removal and functions of chiefs and tindvuna. Section 25 of the Order provides for the Ngwenyama to issue, inter alia, orders regulating the following (as long as they do not conflict with any other law in force in Swaziland): preventing the pollution of any water resources, and the obstruction of any water course; prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting of trees; controlling the sale, supply, use, possession or cultivation of noxious plants; regulating the burning of grass or bush; preventing soil erosion and for the protection and construction of anti-soil erosion works; and providing for the protection and preservation of game and the destruction of vermin.

Institutional Framework

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD)
The mandate of the Ministry is to assist Government in the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of economic policies and intervention measures that will effectively and efficiently accomplish the country's major economic and development objectives.

Aids Coordination and Management Services (ACMS)
The Aid Coordination and Management Section (ACMS) is responsible for the mobilization and management of external assistance for the implementation of various programs and Projects within and outside government.

All external resources are to be channeled through the ACMS, which will ensure that they are used in accordance with government's national development policies and that there is no duplication of efforts. The ACMS is the channel of communication between government and development partners.

MicroProjects Co-ordination Office
The MicroProjects Co-ordination office is mainly responsible for: recommending the best Projects from amongst many applications; supervision and monitoring of new Projects; evaluation of completed Projects; advising grass roots communities concerning their priorities and Project ideas. The MicroProjects Program Coordinating Unit (MPCU) also co-operates closely with other donor agencies, NGOs and various departments

Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA)
The MTEA aims to promote and support the tourism industry, wildlife conservation within an environmental framework that enhances amenities, conserves culture, sustains forest management, embraces

meteorology and addresses climate change challenges to contribute towards sustainable socio-economic development.

The Forestry Department

This Department takes the overall lead in the maintenance of a coherent and contemporary forest policy and legal framework. It is required to maintain a comprehensive national forest inventory, with an adequate planning capability and technical forest management capacity; and to extend government forest policies and disseminate technical knowledge on forest management, markets and organisational aspects to SNL communities, individuals, companies and other institutions.

Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA)

The Swaziland Environment Authority was established in 1992 with the mandate of coordinating government's efforts to incorporate environmental factors into the country's development process. The SEA has four main responsibilities: promote the development of policies, legislation and enforcement mechanisms needed for sound environmental management; coordinate the activities of all bodies concerned with environmental matters and serve as liaison for national and international organisations on environmental matters; monitor trends in the state of the environment, and conduct and promote research on environmental matters, and promote environmental training and education to increase public awareness and participation.. The SEA is directly responsible for reviewing EIAs and issuing compliance certificates where appropriate. The SEA is also charged with increasing public awareness on environmental issues (which includes biodiversity conservation concerns).

Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC)

The SNTC's key objectives are to preserve the cultural heritage and conserve representative examples of the natural heritage of the Kingdom of Swaziland. The Commission is charged with the general supervision and control of the Swaziland Centre and other declared institutions, national parks, nature reserves, monuments, relics and antiques. SNTC's responsibility for wildlife in Swaziland is restricted to parks and reserves gazetted under the SNTC Act.

Swaziland Tourism Authority (STA)

The Swaziland Tourism Authority is mandated with marketing the country as a destination to promote the tourism attractions of the Kingdom and to facilitate and encourage the growth of tourism enterprises. The STA assists communities in establishing community-based tourism enterprises.

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

The Ministry of Agriculture is to ensure household food security and increased sustainable agricultural productivity through diversification and enhancement of commercial agricultural activities. The Ministry is also responsible for the development and promotion of appropriate technologies and efficient extension services while ensuring stakeholder participation and sustainable development and management of natural resources in the country.

The Land Use Planning and Development Department

This is responsible for promoting rational land use and the development of agricultural land and water resources, particularly on Swazi Nation Land (SNL).

The Swaziland Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise (SWADE)

This is a government company established in 1999 to facilitate the planning and implementation of the Komati Downstream development Project (KDDP) and Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP) and any other large water and agricultural development Project that Government may assign.

The SWADE's approach to development and Project implementation and management is to facilitate rather than participate directly, an approach that allows for greater involvement of the beneficiary communities and have them largely control the development in their areas.

National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBOARD)

Under the IFAD supported SMLP, NAMBOARD will develop systems for forward and backward linkages between wholesalers, buyers and producers as well as the development of a Training of Trainers (TOT) package for market-driven extension services. It has been identified as a market partner for legumes, vegetables and goat meat. The involvement of NAMBOARD in a number of the market chains implies some stability, as NAMBOARD is mandated to purchase produce from smallholder farmers.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade (MCIT)

The main objectives of the MCIT are, among others, to formulate policies and promulgate laws and regulations that ensure fair-trading and a competitive environment in the Swaziland economy, develop a regulatory and quality infrastructure to enhance and /or enable Swaziland products to compete favorably in the domestic and global market by demonstrating with set national and international standards and regulatory requirements, and attract, encourage, facilitate and promote local and foreign investment.

Small Micro Medium Enterprises (SMME) Unit

The SMME Unit encourages activities of SMMEs in the creation of productive rural families and other communities by creating jobs at home and competitiveness in the international market. The Unit is guided by the SMME Policy and Citizens Economic Empowerment Bill, (2011).

Handicraft Promotion Section

The vision of the section is to "create an enabling environment for the development and expansion of handicraft enterprises and producers" through skills development and improved income generation opportunities. The *National Handicraft Training Centre* supports that vision through upgrading and development of skills to meet market demand, provide opportunities to low achievers and dropouts from school, and promote self-reliance and self-employment among students

Swaziland Invest Promotion Authority (SIPA)

The Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority offers the following services:

- Attract and promote local and foreign direct investments
- Identify and disseminate trade and investment opportunities
- Provide investor facilitation and aftercare services
- Promote internal and external trade
- Undertake research and policy analysis
- Facilitate company registration and business licenses/permits
- Facilitate work permits and visas for investors
- Provide a one stop shop information and support facility for businesses

Investor Road Map Unit

The Investor Roadmap Unit is tasked to improve the ease of doing business in the country through engaging relevant government departments and agencies.

Swaziland Industrial Development Company (SIDC)

Swaziland Industrial Development Company Limited (SIDC) is a private development company committed to supporting its customers with quality services in the financing of Projects through equity, loans, finance leasing and factory buildings for lease.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE)

The Ministry's mission is to ensure sustainable development, use and management of natural resources (land, minerals, water and energy) and provides surveying, mapping, land and real rights registration and valuation services, to the public and private sector in a transparent manner for socio-economic development of Swaziland. The Ministry will, among others, develop, review and operationalize relevant policies ensuring optimal utilisation of natural resources; provide general management of land, minerals, water and energy resources; provide surveying, mapping, land and real rights registration and valuation services for Government and other public entities; and provide facilities for ensuring access to sustainable energy and security of energy supply.

National Water Authority (NWA)

The NWA is responsible to advise the Minister on policy directions relating to water affairs at national level. It is also responsible for coordinating the work of different boards, water sector agencies and international water commissions.

Department of Water Affairs

The Department of Water Affairs was established according to the Water Act of 2003 as the secretariat to the National Water Authority. It comprises of three government sections: 1) Water Resources Section, responsible for the management and development of surface resources which includes the development of dams, monitoring river flows and the control of water pollution; 2) Rural Water Supply Section, responsible for the design, construction and maintenance of rural water schemes; and 3) Hydrogeology and Drilling Section, responsible for the exploration, drilling and management of groundwater resources.

River Basin Management Authorities and Irrigation Districts

Under the Water Act, two of five River Basin Authorities (Komati, Usutu) have been established to implement the Integrated Water Resources Master Plan, and to advise the National Authority on basin issues (*Section 33(6)* of the Act).

Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development (MTAD)

The country is divided into four administrative regions namely: Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini and Shiselweni. Each administrative region has regional councils or local government administration centres called "Tinkhundla" (singular "Inkhundla"). Each Inkhundla is made up of 5-10 chiefdoms (Imiphakatsi). The Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development (MTAD) directly oversees the Tinkhundla and manages several programs to initiate a more decentralized means of infrastructure and service provision.

Non Government Organizations

The Hospitality and Tourism Association of Swaziland (HOTAS)

HOTAS is a private sector organization that interacts with the Swaziland Government and other stakeholders to ensure the development and marketing of tourism in the country.

Big Game Parks

Big Game Parks (BGP) is a private non-profit Trust that manages three PAs in Swaziland: Hlane Royal National Park, Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary and Mkhaya Game Reserve. BGP is also the officially delegated administrative and management authority of the Game Act and CITES and associated conventions and agreements on wildlife

The Lubombo Conservancy

This is a collection of public sector, private sector and communal area stakeholders. The Lubombo Conservancy comprises of five established reserves that include Mlawula Nature Reserve, Shewula Nature Reserve, Mbuluzi Game reserve, Hlane National Park and Inyoni Yami Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (IYSIS).

The Eco Lubombo Program (ELP)

The ELP is the implementation program of the Lubombo Conservancy carried out in partnership with the Italian NGO COSPE and carried out in collaboration with the SNTC. The program focuses on two components, namely Eco Business Planning and the Lubombo Eco Trails Initiative.

The Shewula Trust

This is a community trust established to represent the interests of the Shewula community in managing and developing their shared resources. The trust oversees the management of the Shewula Community Nature Reserve and other associated sustainable community development Projects.

WORLD BANK SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT

Overview

There are 10 environmental and social safeguard policies at the World Bank which are intended to ensure that Projects financed by the Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable, and require full compliance:

- Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)
- Natural Habitats (OP/PB 4.04)
- Forestry (OP/BP 4.36)
- Pest Management (OP 4.09)
- Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)
- Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)
- Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)
- Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)
- Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)
- Projects in Disputed areas (OP/BP 7.60)

Annex 1 presents the main objectives of each operational policy and its applicability to the SPSCP.

The SPSCP will trigger four World Bank's Safeguard Policies: OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment; OP 4.04 Natural Habitats; OP 4.09 Pest Management, and OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources.

Investment activities will be screened to determine whether a Pest Management Plan and/or separate Physical Cultural Property Management Plan will have to be prepared in order to comply with, OP 4.09 - Pest Management and OP 4.11 respectively. A model Pest Management Plan that can be tailored to the specifics of investment activities is already included in Annex 5.

In regard to OP4.04 (Natural Habitats), for all subprojects, the impact on natural habitats will be addressed through the site-specific environmental and social assessments for each subproject, which will determine the impacts on ecosystems once the project locations have been identified and baseline characteristics assessed. The SPSCP will not support subprojects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats. Subprojects taking place in areas classified as ESAs will be subjected to special risk analysis by a biodiversity specialist as per the ESMP.

Environmental Assessment (OP4.01)

Operation Policy OP 4.01 governs the policy of World Bank environmental assessment, stating that all Projects proposed for funding by the Bank must be subjected to an EA so as to ensure environmental sustainability, thereby contributing to an improvement in the decision-making process. It determines very clearly how the assessment should be linked to the Project cycle and includes information on consultation mechanisms and provides information to affected local groups and NGOs. It establishes that the EA is initiated as early as possible in Project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, and technical analyses of a proposed Project.

The EA must address the natural and social aspects in an integrated manner and should take into account inter alia the country's political, national legislation and institutional capacities related to environmental and social aspects. The EA process takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety (to ensure compliance with the World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines – EHSGs); [11] social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property) and transboundary and global environmental aspects.

Depending on the Project, a range of instruments can be used to satisfy the Bank's EA requirement: environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), regional or sectorial EA, strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA), environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment, environmental management plan (EMP) and environmental and social management framework (ESMF).

The type and extent of environmental and social assessment required by the World Bank is a function of the Project's environmental impact and hence, its environmental screening category. The World Bank undertakes environmental and social screening of each proposed subproject to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social assessment. The World Bank classifies Projects into one of three categories (A, B and C), depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the Project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

Category A Projects are described here for sake of comparison. However, no Category A Projects will be funded under the SPSCP.

Category A
Requires a full environmental impact assessment. A proposed Project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented with attributes such as pollutant discharges large enough to cause degradation of air, water, or soil; large-scale physical disturbance of the site or surroundings; extraction, consumption or conversion of substantial amounts of forests and other natural resources; measurable modification of hydrological cycles; use of hazardous materials in more than incidental quantities; and involuntary displacement of people and other significant social disturbances..

Category B
Requires an environmental assessment with a narrower scope than that of Category A EA. The Project could have potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas, which are less adverse than those of Category A Projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A

[11] See IFC's Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability, which include the EHS Guidelines that are used by the World Bank Group.

Projects. The scope of EA for a Category B Project may vary from Project to Project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the Project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance.

Category C
Projects classified within this category do not require an environmental impact assessment, as it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C Project.

The intensity of public participation will vary with the categorization of the Project. For all Category A and B Projects proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, during the EA process, the borrower consults Project-affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the Project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account. The borrower initiates such consultations as early as possible.

It should be noted that according to the OP 4.01 where legal or technical capacity of the borrower is insufficient to perform the functions associated with the environmental assessment (such as analysis, monitoring, inspections or management of mitigating measures) for a given Project, the Project will include components intended to strengthen this capacity.

6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

Overall, the Project is expected to generate positive social-economic and environment impacts that could lead to reduced poverty levels, improved food security through increased and better crop yields, creation of jobs for the local population and youth, increased household income, and sustainable management of land and water.

While there are many generic impacts that apply to both Agriculture and Tourism, these sectors also offer distinctly different types of positive and negative impacts. They particularly diverge in terms of potential social impacts, and levels of experience in the implementation of these types of Projects in Swaziland. Whereas SWADE and the MoA together with FAO have had many years of experience in the implementation of smallholder Projects together with substantial financial investment, MTEA and STA have had limited experience in the implementation of community based tourism (CBT) and comparatively little funding. Furthermore, the general experience of CBT in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has not been strongly positive.

Agriculture

Potential subproject types

- Nurseries and seedling production (fruit trees, ornamental, wood production)
- Orchards
- Piggeries
- Indigenous chickens
- Free range egg production
- Legumes, small vegetable plots (irrigated and non-irrigated)
- Improved rangeland management and beef production
- Strawberries, mushrooms, asparagus and other high value export crops
- Beekeeping and honey production
- Jams and other value added processes
- Small scale dairy
- Edible oil production
- Service provision to the above through skills and procurement of goods

Note that the SPSCP will focus on rainfed crops and other types of non-irrigation reliant agricultural activities

Potential Impacts

Environment

- *Soils*: May be eroded due to civil works or agriculture activities (especially irrigation) and/or polluted with solid wastes, pesticides, leakage or spill of hazardous materials and;
- *Water resource*: Could be affected by abstractions and diversions or due to the discharge of fertilizers, nutrients, different chemicals to be used for pest management, civil works, oil spills, etc. (surface and groundwater

pollution); permanent change in hydrology for downstream ecosystems; loss of water through earth feeder canals
- *Air quality*: Has the potential to be negatively affected by dust generated from the various construction/rehabilitation and subproject operations as by pollutant (including greenhouse gases) emissions from vehicles, machinery (including diesel generators);
- *Noise*: May be generated from the various activities during civil works as well as during some subproject operations
- *Vegetation*: May be locally affected due to clearance for construction and even rehabilitation of new infrastructures, tourism and community development subprojects; increase in invasive weeds and crop diseases
- *Fauna*: May be disturbed during construction and operation activities;
- *Landscape*: Can be affected by new infrastructures, tourism and community development Projects

Social

- *Loss of access to resources and livelihoods, physical displacement and/or loss of land and/or other assets*
- *Conflict over land and water rights*
- *Conflicts with local community*: due to use of natural resources and/or cultural "foreign" workers and visitors
- *Public health*: increase spread of diseases, as sexual transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS), and vector-borne diseases (malaria, bilharzia).
- *Public safety*: Maybe accidents with vehicles/machinery and pedestrians
- *Health & Safety*: Could be accidents involving construction workers and visitors
- *Cultural heritage*: May be destruction or disturbance of cemeteries, sacred sites or sites with archaeological, historical or aesthetic value.
- *Human/animal wildlife conflict*

Tourism

Potential subproject types

- Homestays
- Small eco-lodges
- Cafes or small restaurants
- Cultural activities
- Preservation of cultural, archeological and geological sites and associated activities (guiding, info centers)
- Guiding (bird, nature, trails, porter)
- Community trail networks
- Networks - landscape level community based initiatives (Eco Trails, Lodges, with associated capacity development and marketing)
- "One Village, One Product" based on Community Based tourism planning
- Handicraft markets and information centers
- Handicraft production

Potential Impacts

Biodiversity and Habitats

- Pressure on habitats, leading to biodiversity loss from poorly sited, designed or managed tourism developments, operations and activities
- Direct threats to individual species, for example from recreational activity, from use of food items, souvenirs or other trading, or from competition from invasive species introduced through tourism activity
- Site clearing for development of tourism infrastructure

- Tourism affecting other environmental conditions, which may negatively impact on biodiversity, for example through waste disposal, water consumption and pollution or greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change

Environment and Natural Resources

- Soils: May be eroded due to civil works and/or polluted with solid wastes, pesticides used in landscaping and weed control;
- Water resource: Could be affected by abstractions and diversions
- Air quality: Potential to be negatively affected by dust generated from the various construction/rehabilitation and Project operations as by pollutant (including greenhouse gases) emissions from vehicles, machinery (including diesel generators);
- Noise: May be generated from the various activities during civil works as well as during some Project operations
- Landscape: Can be affected by new infrastructures, tourism and community development subprojects

Social and socio-cultural

- "Commodification" of culture where cultural festivals or traditional events are tailored to meet tourists expectations; change in human values; loss of authenticity and proliferation of 'staged authenticity' types of activities
- Commercialization of originally unique cultural goods in adapting to tourist demands
- Cultural clash and conflict from different code of ethics; tourists failing to respect local culture and values
- Job inequality where unskilled locals are given menial tasks and outsiders benefit from higher paying jobs
- Communities not identifying with tourism development and seeing it as mainly benefiting outsiders, leading to resistance and conflict
- Local economy becomes too dependent on tourism, increasing risk and insecurity (volatility of tourism)
- Selection of community trusts or governance structures through non-democratic means leading to elite capture and disillusionment with tourism initiatives
- Loss of access to resources and livelihoods: land given to tourism recreation and conservation use; reduction of recreational areas
- Conflict over land and water rights; in some areas community land demarcation is ill-defined; diversion of water may affect downstream or other users
- Public health: increase spread of diseases, as sexual transmitted diseases (HIV/AIDS), and vector-borne diseases (malaria, bilharzia).
- Public safety: accidents with vehicles/machinery and pedestrians)
- Health & Safety of construction workers
- Cultural heritage: destruction or disturbance of cemeteries, sacred sites or sites with archaeological, historical or aesthetic value.
- Human/animal wildlife conflict
- Increase in crime due to prevalence of tourists with money and valuables
- Prostitution and sex tourism

Mitigation and Enhancement

Development of Criteria and Guidelines for sector and sub sector specific proposals and implementation

Further to this ESMF, the Project should set out detailed criteria for the selection of subprojects based on identification of most bankable subprojects in terms of sustainability, environmental and social impacts and contribution to the economy.[12]

The criteria (including monitoring and evaluation indicators) should be established as part of the creation of the CFF, which is foreseen as a participatory multi-stakeholder process. The criteria will build on local knowledge and experience and be within the context of the formulation of sustainability frameworks, which will form the basis for a mitigation and enhancement process for the duration of the project. An outline of the sustainability frameworks is given in Annex ?

The Screening Tools in Annex 2 sets out preliminary criteria for Project selection that should be supplemented with specific subproject environmental and social impact criteria.

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Detailed ESMPs may be prepared on the basis of site-specific information that may allow for (i) compliance with environmental regulations and permit requirements, if any; (ii) adherence to internal standards and targets; (iii) ensure compliance with World Bank environmental and social safeguards requirements.

The ESMP below provides general guidelines to identify potential impacts associated with the Project and indicate possible mitigative measures. These will need to be more closely defined during the course of the Project and set in the context of specific subproject activities, contractor capabilities, and institutional oversight. For very small subproject activities, a simple mitigation and monitoring plan may be adequate.

[12] Criteria such as those developed in neighboring Mozambique for Community Sub Projects in tourism and agriculture can be used as a model.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Phase	Project Activity	Potential Environmental /Social Impacts[13]	Proposed Mitigation Measures (including legislation/coordination)	Institutional Responsibility (including enforcement and coordination)	Cost Estimates
Pre construction Phase (planning and design, siting) *Note on site feasibility visits: Use Google Earth to establish baseline to save costs*	Design of Tourism Facility (part 1)	Negative visual impact on landscape, including at night, leading to decreased tourism value of surroundings Design has to be consistent with environmental conditions (e.g. water conservation in dry areas) Inappropriate design can have negative social impacts by attracting non nature oriented and/or not culturally sensitive market	Project design must be done according to appropriate aesthetic criteria to ensure integration with natural and cultural landscape Lighting must minimize visual pollution of sky at night Special consideration needs to be given to ESAs; approval criteria needs to integrate SNTC conservation planning aspects (e.g. landscape approach) Any construction in ESA needs to verified by field visit CFF subgrant approval committee to include sustainable tourism or ecotourism specialist Ensure compliance with The Environment Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations	CFF through approval process STA to ensure compliance with approved criteria Coordination with SNTC to ensure consistency with Conservation Planning exercises SEA to give approval for any lodge development	Project funds for approval process including definition of appropriate criteria Cost to be covered by project proponent according to architect's fees Field visit costs covered by CFF (average cost $300) Field visits should include STA representative
	Design of Tourism Facility (part 2)	Inappropriate design and siting leads to negative impact on biodiversity or	Planning and design phase in ESA must be highly sensitive to environment	CFF through approval process	Cost to be covered by project proponent according to

[13] The impacts listed are indicative and generalized as the subproject activities have not been defined. More specificity is required as activities are identified and screening processes initiated.

		cultural heritage Inappropriate siting on steep slopes or other sensitive areas leads to soil erosion and degradation Siting may lead to restricted access to natural resources Siting may close normal paths or routes for people or livestock Soil erosion, loss of habitat from new roads to project site; access to previously undisturbed	ESSF and approval criteria to ensure minimum impact on biodiversity Culturally sensitive sites must be identified during planning process and avoided or protected Field visit with experts to ensure appropriate siting or if siting deemed necessary for economic reason (e.g. best view) appropriate mitigation required in terms of drainage and soil conservation Tourism developments on communal land, or with access issues should be planned through a participatory process leading to a well-defined zonation addressing access and NRM issues Road construction needs to minimize risk to environment and biodiversity especially in ESA	Coordination with SNTC on sensitive areas Local authorities to identify potentially sensitive cultural or historical sites, ancestral graves, etc. CFF to engage Environmental specialist if required CFF to verify community agreements on access and NRM issues CFF to request professional expertise to assess road design if	architect's fees Field visit costs covered by CFF (average cost $300) Where biodiversity concerns are significant, SNTC should accompany field visit Community meetings ($500) Support to participatory planning process and zonation if required $25,000 per community (average, depending on size of community)

		area poses risk to biodiversity resources		required	
	Design of Tourism Facility (part3)	Poor stakeholder and IAPS participation leading to anxiety, anticipation and suspicion Stakeholders anxious as they do not know exactly what will happen and when it will happen Stakeholders and IAPS are not fully aware of project or not in agreement with objectives Stakeholders suspicious that they will not benefit or lose access to resources Community members or sections of community feel marginalized or are left out Project planning lacks transparency and may take rather long due to unforeseen issues e.g.	Project should occur within participatory planning process incorporating all stakeholders and IAPs; all concerns to be addressed upfront Planning process should ensure that all relevant stakeholders be continuously involved and attend meetings from planning to construction Identify IAPs who may not be direct stakeholders but may be affected by stakeholders and/or can influence its progress Timely reporting and consultation with community to instill ownership and avoid building up conflict and grudges. Create a platform for continuous audit by community and all stakeholders All potential obstacles to project implementation/construction should be identified upfront and addressed	CFF through approval process CFF subgrant approval team needs to have social development specialist or community specialist to ensure community concerns are addressed Project proponent needs to engage community specialist or facilitator acceptable to community Local authorities need to be engaged Community Tourism Trust created through transparent process and involvement of chief	CFF through approval process Community meeting and field visit with CFF staff (average cost $500) Project proponent

		land or environmental regulations			
	Design of Tourism Project Concept and Business Plan	Inappropriate project design may undermine cultural authenticity Associated project activities promote commercialization or commodification of culture	Project design according to sustainable tourism criteria ensuring cultural integrity and authenticity	CFF involves cultural specialist in design of tourism approval criteria and in selection process Involvement of STA in mentorship and project approval	Support through Project mentoring for project design and business plan (focus STA) Cost covered by CFF in approval and project proponent at design phase
	Design of hiking trails, MTB trails and 4x4 routes	Poor design leads to soil erosion and land degradation Lack of community consultation leads to conflicts between trail users and communities, petty crime	Project design to be done with professional and experienced trail designers All trails to be done in the context of community based participatory planning Trail maps must be clear and implications of trail development and tourists fully understood by local communities Accreditation of Trails Ensure compliance with The Flora Protection Act	CFF/STA in collaboration with SNTC Project proponent works closely with communities throughout trail development process Use of community guides and support during process Close involvement of local authorities Field visits by CFF/STA to inspect trails and sites, community meetings to ensure that social issues are	Cost covered CFF approval process and appropriate criteria Field visits to inspect trails and sites ($400); community meetings ($500)

				identified and addressed Use local guides STA to facilitate accreditation	
	Design of Agricultural facilities	Inappropriate design impacts negatively on sensitive or marginal landscape Project siting (e.g. irrigation) may affect access to resources Siting paths and routes for people and livestock Inappropriate siting on steep slopes or other sensitive areas leads to soil erosion and degradation Inappropriate siting near water sources may impact of downstream	Project design to ensure appropriate siting to address all potential negative impacts, especially visual impacts in ESAs Marginal or degraded landscapes should be rehabilitated as part of project implementation If facility to take place on communal land, or if access issues arise, project needs to take place within a participatory planning process where access issues are resolved in a satisfactory manner Alternative siting to be found Siting to ensure water flows and quality (20-40 meters from water sources) Pesticides and waste management plans in place during planning phase Alternative site to be found if project leads to unacceptable levels of loss of biodiversity	CFF/SWADE approval Selection to ensure community issues resolved before project approval. If access issues arise, participatory planning process to take place Field visits to take place in the case of significant social or environmental issues being identified SEA involvement in EA approval according to appropriate thresholds	Combined community meeting and field visit ($500)

		flows or water quality from agro chemicals Inappropriate siting may cause unnecessary clearing of vegetation and other impacts on flora and fauna Poor stakeholder and IAPS participation leading to anxiety, anticipation and suspicion (refer to Design of Tourism Facility 3)	Ensure compliance with The Environment Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations		
Construction Phase	Clearing of vegetation during initial construction or expansion	Clearing of vegetation more extensive that envisaged at planning stage Increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction Increased rapid runoff due to vegetation clearing and soil compaction diminishing infiltration capacity	Mark out exact area for construction; ensure adequate supervision to clear designated area only Soil erosion control measures (e.g. re-vegetation, reseeding of grasses, land preparation, terracing, use of gabions, stabilization of banks of canals etc.) Restoration of borrow pits, sand and quarry stone abstraction sites and brick molding sites. Re-vegetation and reforestation prioritized	CFF to engage appropriate expertise to supervise operations For community projects, community monitors to be trained and appointed	CFF inspection visits ($300) Cost depends on whether or not supervision is based on in-house skills or contracted out Cost of training community monitors for ESMF implementation

		Deterioration of soil characteristics due to increased erosion Increase in Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS)	Habitat restoration must be done where effects have been caused. Following completion of construction work, vegetation should be established to ensure soil stabilization for the project Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)		
	Use of local materials for construction	Over-abstraction of resources may negatively affecting local environment and local resources Sensitive habitats may be affected for construction materials such as reeds from wetlands, indigenous timber	Materials chosen in a sustainable manner according to approved project design Avoid destroying rare or unique species (e.g. cycads). If unavoidable, transplant where possible Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	Site inspections by CFF when called upon by community monitors SEA and SNTC to intervene in case of non-compliance	Training and operational costs for community monitors
	Mechanical and building operations	Point source contamination from diesel, lubricants etc. around working areas Irresponsible driving and use of vehicles; use of off road vehicles to create new tracks or shortcuts	Appropriate containment measures for all operational areas and proper disposal of used lubricants Adherence to a clear traffic management rules, with training as appropriate. Use off road vehicles restricted to designated areas and routes Contractor to avoid use of old or	Community monitors to report to CFF CFF inspection visits SEA in case of non-compliance	Training and operational costs for community monitors

		Increased noise levels leading to negative impacts on local communities and wildlife	poorly maintained equipment Noisy operations limited to certain times and within acceptable limits Heavy duty equipment minimized in ESAs Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)		
		Increased health risks from pollutants and dust	Assess risk, e.g. proximity to habitation and minimize though appropriate suppression measures Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	Community monitors report to CFF Local Health inspector in case of non-compliance	Training and operational costs for community monitors
	Disposal of liquid and solid wastes at contractors camp	Water and soil pollution; poisoning	Waste management plan developed at design phase and implemented Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	Community monitors report to CFF SEA in case of non-compliance	Training and operational costs for community monitors
	Traffic management	Increased risk of injuries to workers and to neighboring communities from increased traffic	Safety precautions according to contractors guidelines for workers Road safety precautions instituted and awareness programs for local community Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	Community monitors report to CFF Contractors to conduct safety sessions Local Health inspectors in case of non-compliance	Training and operational costs for community monitors
	Social	Social disruptions	Code of conduct for workforce and	CFF to apply code of	CFF monitoring with

	interaction between construction workers and local community	between workers and local communities; social misdemeanor from construction staff Increased risk of HIV and AIDS and prostitution	strict monitoring General HIV and AIDS policy and action plan with staff responsibilities developed for construction operations under CFF Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	conduct and guidelines in contract CFF engages NERCHA or local health authorities to support HIV and AIDS policy and action plan Royal Swaziland Police (RSP) engagement in cases of misdemeanor, not only in cases of crime (proactive prevention)	support of social development specialist and health specialist Community meeting with contractor to discuss health, social interaction and construction issues ($500)
	Completion of construction activities	Negative visual impact from damaged vegetation	Appropriate landscaping and ground cover, using native species in ESAs Prohibit use of identified IAPS in landscaping or rehabilitation Enforcement of Guidelines for Construction Contractors (Annex 7)	CFF may require building inspector Community monitoring	CFF Field visit to inspect completion ($300)
Operation and Maintenance Phase					
	Agricultural activities	Misuse of agrochemicals and fertilizers leads to water and soil pollution, poisoning from misuse of containers	Implementation of Pesticides Management Plan (PMP)	Community monitoring and reporting to CFF SEA involvement in case of fish kills or other indicators of poisoning MOA plant pathologist engaged if required	CFF staff trained in IPM Engagement of SWADE Community training and operational to promote IPM as necessary

					Community monitors trained in IPM ($300 per monitor)
		Pollution from waste from chicken or poultry enterprises	Waste management plan implemented according to approved project business plan Optimize recycling opportunities	Project proponent CFF approval criteria Community monitoring for small scale enterprises Municipal authorities responsible for waste management and disposal sites SEA in case of serious violations	Community monitors trained in waste management and regulations, recycling Operational costs
		Noise from chickens, pigs or other livestock	Only small scale livestock enterprises to be allowed in rural residential areas	Community monitoring for small scale enterprises CFF to coordinate with local authorities and MoA Extension officers in case of non-compliance	Included in community monitor training and operational costs
		Noise from processing of agricultural produce	Processing activities to take place away from residential areas	CFF with MoA SEA in case of non-compliance	CFF field visit in case of complaints ($300)
		Over-abstraction of water leading to social conflict	Water abstraction regulated according to original agreements or adjusted to take account of unforeseen water uses	CFF with SWADE Water User Associations	SWADE monitoring covered in ESMF budget

		Riverine ecosystem modifications due to water over-abstraction	Environmental flows to be maintained in accordance with regulations and regularly monitored		
		Poor drainage leading to stagnant water, increase in vector or waterborne disease risk	Machinery and drainage systems maintained	CFF with SWADE	SWADE monitoring covered in ESMF budget
		Ambient air quality affected by emissions from processing plants, drying processes Increased health disorders	Animal waste handled properly to avoid smell Use of appropriate protective gear	CFF with MoA Local health inspectors in case of non-compliance	CFF field inspection visit during project implementation ($300)
		Loss of fragile ecosystems and ecosystem services, e.g. wetlands	Fragile ecosystems identified in project proposal or through participatory planning; community awareness, training and management plan in place and monitored Prohibit plowing in wetlands or steep slopes	CFF through CFF field visits Communities trained in ecosystem and environmental awareness during planning process Community monitors MoA extension officers	CFF field inspection visit during project implementation ($300)
	Tourism activities commence	Community expectations not met in terms of income and jobs	Transparent implementation of business plan, community meetings to discuss issues In case of jobs going to outsiders, improve capacity building and skills training for locals Review business plan, marketing	CFF/STA Community Trust Implementing CBO if involved Community Monitors	CFF/STA field visit and community meeting ($500)

			strategy, revise as necessary Community Trust constitutions elaborate clear benefit sharing; ensure clear understanding of this among community		
		Negative Tourist influence causes social disruption, rise in prostitution, delinquency or alcohol abuse, increase in HIV and AIDS	Tourism attracting 'wrong market' review marketing strategy or existing product (e.g. product has switched from ecotourism to conference) Review sale of alcohol and appeal to day visitors; close bar facilities to public Ensure liquor regulations are being followed	CFF/STA with tourism specialist Tourism Facility management Community monitors Community Trust RSP NERCHA interventions	CFF/STA through TA Site visit and community meeting ($500)
		Aggressive 'marketing' of goods to tourists or begging	Community Trust to work with local authorities and community police to identify and discipline perpetrators Introduce code of conduct for community to interact with tourists	CFF/STA Community monitors Community Trust Local authorities Community police	CFF/STA site visit and community meeting ($500) Follow up meeting for code of conduct development if necessary ($500)
		Increase in crime, drug dealing and petty theft; tourism facility attracts criminals from outside community	Involve Community Police and closer control by RSP Close or restrict tourism facility from the public	CFF/STA/Tourism Facility Management Regional Administration Community monitors Community police RSP	CFF/STA site visit and community meeting ($500)
		Loud noise/music from bar disturbs neighbors	Review tourism product and market, restrict public access to bar, monitor	CFF/STA/Tourism Facility Management	

			and restrict noise levels	Community monitors	
		Conflicts arising from natural resource use; water, firewood	Review original agreements on natural resource use, change accordingly, e.g. if firewood supplied by community increase price and distribution of benefits Enforce Flora Protection Act	CFF/STA/Tourism Facility Community monitors Community Trust Local authorities and SNTC/Forestry department if problem severe	CFF/STA Site visit and community meeting ($500)
		Recreational land attracts outsiders e.g. construction of fisherman cottages around a dam; chief selling land illegally	Involve Regional Administrator and local authorities; implement zonation plan	CFF/STA Regional Administrator	CFF/STA Site visit and meeting with RA and local authorities ($500)
		Cultural commodification – locals start to over-exploit or cheapen local cultural activities e.g. traditional dances without following proper dress codes, etc.	All cultural activities to be vetted and supervised by Community Trust and community monitors Proper training and equipping of dance troupes and other cultural activities	CFF/STA Community Trust Community Monitors	CFF/STA to intervene only if regular complaints

ESMP Monitoring

Environmental and social monitoring needs to be carried out during all phases including operation and maintenance of the subproject in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures implemented. The monitoring will help provide some of the basic information required for rational management decisions. The objectives of environmental and monitoring are:

- To check whether mitigation and enhancement measures as indicated in the EMPs and based on this ESMF, or developed over the time of Project implementation, are actually being adopted and are proving effective;
- To identify impacts which were unforeseen or uncertain at the time of the preparation of the SPSC Project, and appropriate corrective measures;
- To provide inputs into the SPSC Project in Swaziland to be able to continue to improve its approach and implementation and to support an 'adaptive management' approach
- Two standard methodological approaches will be used for monitoring the environmental implications and effects of the SPSC Project subprojects:
    - Compliance monitoring, which checks whether the actions proposed by the ESMF have been carried out, usually by visual observation and the use of the checklists provided
    - Effects monitoring, which records the consequences of program activities on the biophysical and social environment; as applicable, these effects are repeatedly measured by applying selected indicators.

The PIU for the SPSC Project will take overall responsibility for the CFF, while direct responsibility for the implementation of the ESMF lies with the CFF Fund Manager who may devolve specific responsibilities to the Program Officers. The safeguards specialist will support both the training and the Monitoring and Evaluation for the first two years of project implementation, after which the Program Officers should be fully equipped to support the CFF Fund Manager to perform the task. During the project implementation, it may be deemed appropriate to devolve certain aspects of monitoring to the technical staff of the CFF. This would support their practical knowledge of the implementation of the subprojects.

During the ESMF consultation process, the need to engage communities in a participatory monitoring and evaluation process was identified. To support community engagement and empowerment, the efficient use of resources and the practical implementation of the ESMF, and subsequent EMPs (and/or PMPs and physical cultural resources management plans, as the case may be), community monitors will be engaged in many of the

practical monitoring activities, as well as participating in mitigation measures.

As part of the participatory process is the need to develop CFF approval criteria, and monitoring and evaluation indicators based on practical local experience, which would facilitate rather than delay the implementation of sustainable subprojects. Generic criteria were seen as useful, but often neither relevant nor practical, especially in the planning and design phase of a project. There is a wealth of experience in the country in the two sectors, but the formulation of the ESMF did not allow sufficient time to consolidate this experience and formulate the appropriate 'sustainability criteria'. This will therefore be done at the beginning of project implementation, as part of the establishment of the CFF.

The table below establishes the preliminary framework towards a more country specific set of indicators, and monitoring and evaluation process.

Proposed Mitigation Measures	Parameters to be monitored	Location	Measurements (including methods and equipment)	Frequency of measurement	Responsibility (Including reviewing and reporting)	Cost (equipment and individuals)
Pre construction phase (design and planning) *Establish and enforce ecolodge design criteria*	TOURISM PROJECT DESIGN Ecofriendly lodge physical design according to well defined criteria including 'landscape' integration, sustainable use of natural materials, local labor, etc.	Planning document with maps	Architect review according to defined criteria	At preliminary design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	Architect review (2 hours) $400
Establish and enforce trail design criteria	TOURISM TRAIL DESIGN Hiking trail design according to sustainability criteria, including accessibility and security and environmental and social impact	Planning document with maps	Ecologist and community expert review	At preliminary design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	Depending on length of trails Ecologist (2 hours) $400; Community Specialist (2 hours) $200
Establish and enforce agricultural facility design criteria	AGRICULTURAL PROJECT DESIGN Ecofriendly design according to sustainability criteria	Planning document with maps	CFF review	At preliminary design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	CFF review costs covered at evaluation stage; proponent to redesign if not approved
Establish and enforce siting criteria	SITING Sensitivity of surrounding landscape established (ESA); siting reviewed for sensitivity and mitigation according to established criteria	Planning document	CFF review with Ecologist review according to SNTC criteria	At preliminary design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	Ecologist review (1 hour) $200
Establish and	SOCIAL INCLUSION	Planning	CFF review with	At preliminary	Project	Community expert

enforce social inclusion criteria	Level of participation and ownership of community according to established criteria addressing equity, benefit sharing and access issues	document	Community expert	design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	proponent for submission, CFF for review	2 hours ($200)
Establish and enforce participatory planning criteria	PARTICIPATORY PLANNING Community Participation Plan: CDP, EBP or project specific participatory plan according to sustainability criteria, and including land use zonation map if relevant	Participatory plan and map attached to project design document	CFF review with community or planning specialist	At design stage	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	Participatory planning process may be supported under project $25,000 per community Planning or community specialist as required
Establish and enforce Development Plan criteria	This includes the sustainability criteria defined above, but includes a land use plan clearly delimiting the development sites for the proposed project, e.g. tourism facility, staff houses, vegetable gardens, landscaping area, waste management, septic tanks etc. The development plan will also include rehabilitation plan for site after construction	Planning document	CFF review with			
Establish and enforce management planning criteria	MANAGEMENT PLAN Management plan to include appropriate management sub-plans according to site, e.g. water and biodiversity conservation, waste management, pest management, HIV and AIDS strategy, cultural integrity, human resource development, crime prevention, land use	Management plan attached to project design document or business plan	CFF review	At preliminary design stage; if necessary make changes and re-assess	Project proponent for submission, CFF for review	CFF to review and to engage specialists as required

7 ESMF IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

In Swaziland the Environmental Assessment (EA) requirements are governed by the Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations of 2000. These regulations apply to all sectors of the biophysical and social environment. Under Part C of the Regulations it makes it compulsory to carry out a screening process for all development Projects, programs or activities likely to affect the human and social environment on account of their size or type.

The purpose of the screening process is to assess the environmental and social risks of the proposed subproject, establish whether the subproject may be approved with appropriate mitigative measures, of required and use the information to obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from the SEA, which officially gives the Project the green light to proceed notwithstanding any other permission from other authorities that may be required.

The Screening process proposed by this ESMF will be in compliance with Swaziland Environmental regulations, and consistent with the environmental and social safeguards requirements of the World Bank.

Instructions for Sub Project screening, appraisal, approval and implementation

Swaziland EA Categories

The activities, works and planning activities likely to be subject to EA in Swaziland are listed according to the First Schedule (regulation 6 (2)). Three categories of Project are defined:

Category 1: Projects under this category are unlikely to cause any significant environmental impact and do not require any additional environmental assessment. The following types of Projects are likely to be classified as category 1 Projects:

- Residential development not exceeding three houses
- Renovations to existing structures not involving asbestos of other hazardous substances
- Small-scale commercial buildings and structures
- Research activities; prospecting for groundwater using vibrosis and similar techniques
- Small-scale social infrastructure provision (rural health, educational, family planning)
- Technical assistance and institutional strengthening activities
- Small-scale tourism Projects

Category 2: Projects under this category are likely to cause environmental impacts, some of which may be significant, unless mitigation actions are taken. Such Projects cause impacts, which are

relatively well known and easy to predict. Also, the mitigation actions to prevent or reduce the impacts are well-known. The following types of Projects are likely to be classified as category 2 Projects:

- Agro-industries (medium scale)
- Electrical transmission lines and rural electrification (medium scale)
- Irrigation and drainage (medium scale)
- Renewable energy production
- Residential development of more than three and less than ten houses
- Hotels, campsites and lodges
- Rural water supply and sanitation
- Watershed management and rehabilitation
- Urban areas rehabilitation (medium scale)
- Small-scale infrastructure (roads, sewerage systems, water pipelines and treatment works)
- Hospitals (medium scale)
- Non-food industries (medium scale) without discharge or toxic substances or storage and use of hazardous substances
- Projects located near environmentally sensitive areas

Category 3: Projects under this category are likely to have significant adverse impacts whose scale; extent and significance cannot be determined without in-depth study. Appropriate mitigation measures can only be identified after such study.

For any proposed Project, which requires a permit, license, approval or other consent from an authorizing agency or is forwarded to the Ministry of Economic Planning (MEPD) for inclusion in the Development Plan, environmental categorization has to be sought from the SEA. This is dependent upon an environmental screening process of the Project which results in the preparation of a Project brief which incorporates a brief plan and/or outline proposal for a Project and which contains sufficient information to enable the authorizing agency to determine to which category the proposed Project should be assigned. Based on this report and a site visit, the SEA will confirm the category of the Project. According to the regulations the SEA will, within 10 days of the classification, issue an environmental compliance certificate.

Following the categorization of the Project by the SEA, the proponent is required to prepare the appropriate environmental assessment report.

Comparison of Swaziland and World Bank EA Categories

The Swaziland EA Categories are consistent with World Bank EA Categories. In terms of the SPSCP Project, only activities that fall in WB Categories B and C will be eligible under the Project; generally speaking these categories are similar to Swaziland Categories 2 and 1 respectively.

Table 1: Comparison of Swaziland and WB EA Categories

SWAZILAND CATEGORY 1	WORLD BANK CATEGORY C
Description **The proposed Project requires a permit, license, approval or other consent from an authorizing agency (e.g. Local Authority, Municipality, SEA). The Project is unlikely to have any significant adverse environmental impacts**	***Description*** Based on the screening results, it has been determined that the proposed Project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impact, and therefore implementation can proceed immediately
Proponent Responsibility **The proponent will forward a Project brief which contains sufficient information to enable the authorizing agency to determine to which category the proposed Project should be assigned**	
SWAZILAND CATEGORY 2	**WORLD BANK CATEGORY B**
Description: **The proposed Project is likely to have some significant adverse environmental impacts but the impacts are relatively well-known and easy to predict; and the measures which can be taken to prevent or mitigate these measures are well-known**	***Description:*** The proposed Project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts, but impacts are site specific and few, if any, irreversible. Impacts are considered to be less than Category A, and mitigation measures generally easier to design and implement than Category A.
Proponent Responsibility: **The proponent shall prepare an IEE report and a CMP (see Annex 5) or in the case of B2 an EA will be required**	***Proponent Responsibility:*** In the context of the SPSCP, the proponent will either prepare an EA or implement simple mitigation measures. Draft Terms of Reference for a separate EA report are provided in Annex 4 of the ESMF.

While Swaziland's EA procedures are generally consistent with the Bank's there exists a gap regarding the screening of small-scale subprojects where the sites and potential adverse localized impacts cannot be identified prior to implementation. Therefore the SPSCP will use the environmental and social screening process as described in this ESMF to ensure that the investments are implemented consistent with the requirements of OP 4.01. In cases where there are gaps between the national legislation and the Bank's policies, the latter prevail.

Screening

Screening of subprojects will commence right at the subproject inception phase as soon as the specific subproject details are known including nature and scope, and location.

Screening should be conducted together with any subproject specific feasibility studies so that any potential impacts identified through

screening are immediately incorporated into the feasibility study to help ensure that environmental and social sound design of the subprojects takes place during the subproject design phase.

The Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) has been designed to assist subproject proponents with assistance from SWADE and STA or other approved agency in the environmental and social screening of subprojects to be funded under the SPSCP. The form is designed to place information in the hands of subproject implementers and qualified reviewers so that impacts and their mitigation measures, if any, can be identified, assessed and mitigated and/or that requirements for further environmental analysis be determined.

The ESSF contains information that will allow qualified reviewers to determine the characterization of the prevailing local biophysical and social environment with the aim to assess the potential subproject impacts on it. The ESSF will also identify potential socio-economic and socio-cultural impacts that will require mitigation measures.

The environmental and social screening process should be facilitated by SWADE, STA or any other authorized agency with the subproject proponent. The screening process is considered a vital part of training and awareness raising.

The ESSF applies to ALL subprojects at the planning stage. It will recommend (a) the appropriate environmental category consistent with OP 4.01 as well as the Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations (2000). Following the submission of the ESSF future subprojects will be categorized as follows:

Category C WB; Category 1 SEA
Based on the results showing in the completed ESSF, the proposed subproject is unlikely to have any significant adverse environmental impacts, and therefore, implementation can proceed immediately.

Category B WB; Category 2 SEA
Based on the results showing in the completed ESSF, the subproject will be classified as:

B1 – the implementation of simple mitigation measures to be adapted to the subproject will suffice, and subproject implementation can proceed.

B2- prior to implementation of the subproject, a separate EA report needs to be carried out according to SEA requirements.

In order to streamline the process, the SEA has agreed that in the case of the SPSCP, the ESSF will also perform the function of the Project Brief, which is normally required by the SEA as a preliminary source of information facilitating the categorization process. The ESSF will also determine the need to conduct further studies or investigations.

In order to meet the requirements of the Project Brief the following information is required:

- Subproject name
- Identification of the subproject proponent
- Type of activity
- Brief description of the proposed activity (physical data),
- Site location & zoning category
- Site sensitivity
- Identification of potential environmental, social or cultural impacts
- Mitigation measures

Therefore, when correctly completed, the ESSF will facilitate the:

- Identification of potential environmental and social impacts and the identification of health and safety risks;
- Assignment of the appropriate environmental category; and
- Determination of the need to conduct an EA and/or prepare an EMP

The Screening Form is located in Annex 2.

After the completion of the ESSF (Screening Form) the step-by-step approval process is as follows:

Step-by-step Screening Process for CFF Subprojects

Step	Description	Status/Result	Category
Category WB C or SEA 1 no impacts			
1	ESSF form completed		
2	Reviewed by CFF	No adverse impacts	WB C
3	CFF to submit to SEA for review	No adverse impacts	SEA 1
4	Subproject to SGC	Approved/not approved	
Category WB B1 EMP or SEA 2 IEE/CMP requirement			
1	CFF review	Moderate negative impacts	WB B1
2	CFF works with proponent on EMP	EMP	
3	Submit to SEA	EMP approved	SEA 2
4	Submit to SGC for approval	Approved/not approved	
Category WB B2 or SEA 2 EA requirement			
1	SEA review	EMP not approved, EA required	WB B2
2	CFF to support EA process	Submit EA	
3	SEA review	SEA approval	SEA 2 WB B
4	SEA review	SEA not approved	SEA 3
5	CFF to revise or abandon proposal		

Consultation and distribution

Both the Bank and SEA require public consultation for Projects needing either a full or partial EA. The level of consultation ranges from publishing notices of Project intent and invitations to review EA reports, to full public hearings. With the SEA process, the selection of an appropriate public consultation instrument depends on the nature of the Project and what the SEA determines as minimum requirements.

Part D of the Environment Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations provides details concerning public consultation, which includes distribution of documents to concerned and affected ministries and other parties, conspicuous display in public places, and dissemination via radio, press, etc. The Authority will specify where the documents are available for inspection and invite public review. The conditions for public hearings are also stated in this section of the regulations.

The Bank's Policy and Recommendations on Disclosure of the ESMF

The ESMF is prepared, approved by both the World Bank and the Government, and disclosed prior to World Bank Project appraisal in accordance with Bank policies. The implementing agency (MEPD) will issue a disclosure letter, addressed to the World Bank indicating that the Government of Swaziland has approved and disclosed the ESMF in publicly accessible places, and authorized the Bank to disclose these documents at its InfoShop in Washington, D.C. The date of disclosure will precede the date for appraisal of the program.

The Bank's Policy on Disclosure of Information requires that, before a subproject is approved, EMPs be made available for public review at a place accessible to local people, and in a form, manner and language that they can understand. They must also be forwarded to the Bank for disclosure at the Public Information Centre of the country office (a suitable alternative would have to be found for this Project as there is no country office – e.g. the UNDP office) and through the Bank's InfoShop.

The Bank's OP 4.01 for Environmental Assessment requires public consultation and information disclosure for Category B (SEA category 2) Projects where appropriate. For Category B Projects, the OP 4.01 requires during the EA process that the Borrower consult with Project-affected groups and local NGOs about the Project's environmental and social aspects and take their views into account. Consultation should be initiated as early as possible, and should be an ongoing process throughout the design and implementation of the Project. Consultation should also be compliant with all other applicable safeguard policies. In addition to the consultation process, the Bank requires that the Project comply with the Public Consultation and Information Disclosure Policy (BP 17.50). The policy requires the Borrower to make accessible, in a timely manner, any relevant material such as the EA study, social assessments, in a form and language understandable to the groups being consulted.

Preparation of Terms of Reference

Guidelines for the preparation of an IEE/CMP and an EMP are given in Annex 2 and a draft TORs for separate EAs is given in Annex 3. The SEA IEE/CMP is the equivalent of an EMP

Preparation of the public participation process

The Project will undertake the necessary institutional arrangements to enable public participation in the design, preparation and implementation of subprojects. As part of the mentorship or business planning process local communities will be trained to carry out environmental analysis in order to assess potential environmental impacts of subprojects. They will also be able to acquire technical assistance by requesting appropriate consultants to carry out site specific ESMPs for particular types of subprojects (see section on Consultation and Participation, Chapter 8).

Review and Approval

Review

Upon receipt of all the relevant subproject documentation, CFF staff will review the environmental and social screening results to ensure that all environmental and social impacts have been identified and have credible mitigation measures. The CFF Fund Manager will recommend an application only if it meets all the required criteria. Both types of grants will follow a two-step application process. In doing so, the CFF will provide preliminary support for the refining of applications, identified through initial expressions of interest. Eligible firms will then be invited to submit refined applications for further review and possible funding. The ESSF is part of the selection criteria, and CFF project staff will be trained to assess subprojects in terms of their overall sustainability, including the environmental and social components.

The CFF must also ensure that the subproject designs include monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during their implementation and operation. Based on the review of the subproject documentation, the CFF, upon advice of its qualified members, will recommend to the Sub Grants Committee (SGC) approval or rejection of a particular subproject. The review of EIA reports will be undertaken separately and is the responsibility of the Swaziland government

Approval

If a subproject has satisfactorily addressed all environmental and social issues and the SGC is in agreement with the recommendations made by the CFF, the SGC will then approve the subproject (subject to Bank prior/post review). If the SGC finds that the submitted proposal is not consistent with the requirements of the environmental screening based on the environmental checklist, then the CFF would be requested to help re-design (e.g. make additional modifications and/or choose other sites) and re-screen the subproject until it is consistent with the environmental and social screening requirements.

The qualified member of the SGC will then review again the revised application; if now acceptable, will recommend approval. If it is not

acceptable for the second time, it would be referred back to the Project for more work or denied clearance altogether.

Any proposed subprojects that do not comply with the requirements of Swaziland laws, policies and regulations and the World Bank Safeguards policies will not be cleared for approval.

Supervision and monitoring

Environmental monitoring needs to be carried out during all phases including operation and maintenance of subprojects in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures implemented. Monitoring provides opportunities:

1. To alert Project authorities and provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the ESMF process, to enable changes to be made to the system, if required; and
2. To determine whether the mitigation measures set out the subprojects have been successful.

Subproject design must include a monitoring framework, together with indicators. The responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation of the mitigation measures adopted under the subprojects would be assigned as follows:

The CFF will be responsible for the implementation of the monitoring framework and reporting of feedback throughout the life of the subproject, specifically:

1. Monitoring of the environmental and social assessment work to be carried out;
2. Monitoring of environmental issues and the supervision of any civil works contractor during the construction process
3. Monitoring of environmental issues during operations and maintenance of any infrastructure and facilities when handed over to communities after construction;
4. Submission of monitoring reports to the PIU for review

This monitoring and reporting will be done by adequately trained Project staff, under the supervision of Safeguards specialist in the PIU.

Members of the farmers associations or communities should participate (after training) in both compliance monitoring and effects monitoring. This will be done throughout the subproject cycle namely:

1. During the planning phase, farmers, communities or other Project proponents will participate in the identification of indicators for monitoring the mitigating measures;
2. During implementation phase, monitoring the execution of any works with respect to environmental aspects, e.g. verifying compliances of the contractors with their obligations;
3. During operation and maintenance phase, the overall environmental and social monitoring and alerting on any emerging environmental hazards or social issues in conjunction with the ongoing subproject activities.

Communities will pass on their observations and concerns through the CFF, STA or SWADE representative as appropriate.

The Swaziland Environment Authority will undertake its statutory responsibilities in terms of the EMA, 2002 and EAARR, 2000.

Reporting

Performance reviews will be undertaken by an independent consultant contracted to visit each of the subproject sites at least once a year. The purpose of these reviews is to support compliance with ESMF objectives and procedures, to determine lessons learnt during subproject implementation, to provide recommendations to the PIU for improving future performance and to provide an early warning to the PIU about potential cumulative impacts. These reports will form part of the Bank's implementation support missions and the Mid-Term Review (see Annex 5 for Guidelines for Annual Reviews of the ESMF).

8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND BUDGET FOR ESMF IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Institutional arrangements

The Aid Coordination and Management Section (ACMS) in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) is charged with the implementation of the SPSC Project through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

The ACMS will constitute a permanent focal point. An inter-ministerial Steering Committee will be established for project governance, chaired by MEPD and with focal points from the key ministries and agencies as members. It will report to the Ministry of Finance.

The Catalytic Financing Facility (CFF) or Catalytic Fund, will be implemented under the PIU. The CFF manager will oversee the selection process for the subprojects and will be supported by technical specialists recruited from the private sector who will assess applications, and enforce spending that is consistent with the approved applications.

The CFF selection process will involve criteria will include environmental and social criteria, as well as the Environmental and Social Screening Framework. The subprojects will be passed through the CFF management and final approval will be given by the two levels of subgrant committee – one for the grants under $50,000 and another for those from $75,000 to $100,000. The participation of STA, SWADE and possibly SNTC and SIPA are foreseen in the subgrant approval committees.

The role of SNTC in the development of community-based tourism should be clarified as there is some overlap between the roles and mandates of STA and SNTC in this regard.

Consultation and Participation

There are two aspects of consultation and participation that are relevant to the ESMF. One is for the ESMF itself and one is for the implementation of the CFF and the subprojects. It is recommended that these two processes are integrated, with a primary focus on CFF implementation, to which the ESMF will be seen as a subset promoting environmental and social sustainability of the subprojects.

In terms of the implementation of the CFF and the consequent development of subprojects, it is critical that the process is well publicized and transparent. One of the main obstacles to effective implementation of subprojects is the hostility of communities or stakeholders who feel that they have been neglected, ignored or marginalized. This is one of the reasons why the participatory planning processes as exemplified in the CDPs and EBPs provide effective platforms for the implementation of the subprojects. These planning processes ensure full participation and

ownership of local communities, and allow for business plans both individual and communal to emerge in a manner that is both transparent and sustainable.

It is recommended that the CFF take advantage of community based participatory planning processes where available to promote the CFF. Where these planning processes are not present, it is recommended that participation strategies are carefully designed to ensure that the CFF opportunities are presented in a manner to promote equitable participation on the basis of full understanding. Furthermore, the process of CFF implementation should take place that promotes lessons learned, business skills development and other manners of knowledge exchange to maximize the Project outputs. This means that a CFF/ESMF consultation and participation strategy should be defined at the early stage of SPSCP implementation.

Annual Reviews

The objectives of annual reviews of ESMF implementation are two-fold:

- To assess Project performance in complying with ESMF procedures, learn lessons, and improve future performance; and
- To assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to Project-funded and other development activities.

The annual reviews should be used by Project management to improve procedures and capacity for integrating environmental/social management into Project operations. They will also be a principal source of information to Bank supervision missions.

The overall scope of the performance assessment work is to:

- Assess the adequacy of the subproject approval process and procedures based on interviews with subproject participants, subproject records, and the environmental and social performance of a sample of approved subproject activities;
- Assess the adequacy of ESMF roles and responsibilities, procedures, forms, information resource materials, etc.;
- Assess the needs for further training and capacity building;
- Identify key risks to the environmental and social sustainability of subproject activities; and
- Recommend appropriate measures for improving ESMF performance.
- Develop recommendations for improving ESMF performance.
- Assess the actual or potential cumulative impacts of subproject activities or development initiatives on the environment, natural resources and community groups

As in the preceding section, it is recommended that CFF and ESMF reporting and supervision be as integrated as possible, and that the ESMF performance become perceived not as a stand-alone World Bank-oriented requirement, but as an essential tool for ensuring that the subprojects are seen in the context of the overall sustainability frameworks, ensuring that they meet the required standards across financial, environmental and social parameters.

Capacity building, training and technical assistance

Training is required for ESMF implementation at different levels. The Program Officers attached to the PIU who are responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation, should be well versed in sustainability indicators for environmental management and social development. They will further require practical field experience related to tourism and agricultural projects. Technical staff recruited to the CFF, will also be trained on environmental and social impacts and indicators relevant to subproject implementation. At the community level, community monitors will be trained to provide on-the-ground capacity to observe and respond to most of the environmental and social impacts foreseen, as well as to either help implement the mitigation measures or to help evaluate their effectiveness.

Potential proponents of the CFF subprojects are individual enterprises as well as community tourism trusts, farmer companies or other forms of Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Training in environmental management and social development will be integrated into capacity building for sustainable business development and factored into the business training programs. Business Development Services (BDS) who are engaged in supporting may receive training to improve their capacity and understanding on environment and social issues with particular pertinence to Swaziland.

Training will be done both through specialized and tailor made courses and through on-the-job training with the technical assistance of a safeguards specialist.

At Project level, SWADE and STA will require capacity to support:

- Business planning for agribusiness and tourism – business plans need to be seen in the context of the '3 pillars of sustainability' and look at an integrated financial, environmental and social approach
- Guidance to prospective subproject proponents to develop sound business plans and proposals and to fill in the screening forms
- Assess subproject proposals in the light of the 'sustainable business plan' approach
- Support the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the subprojects, this includes knowledge of participatory planning, Project screening

External expertise in the PIU can support SWADE and STA with on-the-job training

At the proponent level, capacity building and training should support the integrated process of developing sustainable and robust business plans based on the 'triple bottom line' approach.

The training and capacity building will be directly linked to the Sustainability Frameworks developed at the sector level, and the experiences and lessons learned should be utilised in the formulation of the subproject selection criteria. The knowledge incorporated in the Sustainability Frameworks should be made accessible to prospective subproject applicants so that business planning and environmental and

social issues are not seen as abstract conditions to meet funding requirements, but as issues grounded in practical reality.

The ESMP has put an emphasis on the participatory planning processes at the community level as these clearly help address many of the potential negative environmental and social impacts community level development, while greatly enhancing the positive impacts.

Implementation Budget

	Nature of assistance and capacity to be provided	Recipients	Units	Anticipated Amount USD
1	Training in implementing the ESMF, including participatory planning, Project screening, impact assessment and mitigation, monitoring and evaluation.	STA, SWADE, Community leaders, farmers or participants in M and E	2 x workshops @6,000 including TA 4 x 1 day field visits @2,000	20,000
2	Specific training for community monitors in environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures identified in the ESMP Refresher course and knowledge exchange between community monitors annually	10 x Community monitors	3 x workshops@4,000 4 x 2 day field visits @3,000 4 x refresher courses @4000	40,000
3	Community monitors operational costs	10 x Community monitors	10 x @800 per annum over 5 years	40,000
4	CFF field visits to do field visits, site inspections and community meetings SWADE support to monitoring	CFF staff	40 x site visits @300 20 x community meetings @400	10,000
5	Participatory planning and mapping for improved ecosystem management in communities, including social assessment to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for possible adverse effects in CFF implementation (CDP and EBP models)	Community members, private sector proponents, farmers, technical experts	5 x Participatory planning and zonation @ 25,000	125,000
6	Lessons sharing and knowledge exchange workshops, formulating agriculture and tourism sustainability frameworks, assessing cumulative impacts, revising ESMF, and improve performance of CFF	Subproject implementors and proponents, PIU, CFF, other relevant stakeholders and technical experts	Preliminary workshop for sustainability framework and formulation of selection criteria followed by 4 annual workshops	50,000

			workshops @ 10,000	
7	Technical assistance for training, supervision and assessments; support to sustainability frameworks and policy and strategy development	Local consultants		280,000
8	Support to the formulation of EAs, according to SEA requirements	Local consultants		80,000
		Total		645,000

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Annexes

Annex 1

Overview of the Bank's 10 safeguard policies and applicability to the Swaziland Private Sector Competitiveness Project

OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank financed Projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable, and that decision-making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and of their likely environmental impacts. This policy is triggered if a Project is likely to have potentially adverse environmental and social risks and impacts in its area of influence. OP 4.01 covers impacts on the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; physical cultural resources; and transboundary and global environmental aspects	Depending on the Project, and nature of impacts a range of instruments can be used: EA, environmental audit, hazard or risk assessment and environmental management plan (EMP). When a Project is likely to have sectoral or regional impacts, sectoral or regional EA is required. The Borrower is responsible for undertaking the EA. Under SPSCP. The Borrower has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which outlines the environmental screening process to be applied to the subprojects. The purpose of the environmental screening process is to assess the impacts of future subproject development activities (e.g. small-scale infrastructure) where the exact scope of investment activities and locations are not known at this time.
OP/BP 4.04 Natural Habitats	This policy recognizes that the conservation of natural habitats is essential to safeguard their unique biodiversity and to maintain environmental services and products for human society and for	This policy is triggered by any Project (including any subproject under a sector investment or financial intermediary) with the potential to cause significant conversion, loss or degradation of natural habitats

	long-term sustainable development. The Bank therefore supports the protection, management, and restoration of natural habitats in its Project financing, as well as policy dialogue and economic and sector work. The Bank supports, and expects borrowers to apply, a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. Natural habitats are land and water areas where most of the original native plant and animal species are still present. Natural habitats comprise many types of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems. They include areas lightly modified by human activities, but retaining their ecological functions and most native species.	whether directly (through construction) or indirectly (through human activities induced by the Project). Under SPSCP. Subprojects that may have significant adverse impacts on natural habitats will not be funded under this Project. If necessary, the Project will carry out separate EAs to determine potential adverse environmental impacts on natural habitats. Any mitigation measures will be consistent with the requirements of OP 4.04.
OP 4.36 Forests	The objective of this policy is to assist borrower to harness the potential forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests. Where forest restoration and plantations are necessary to meet these objectives, the Bank assists borrowers with forest restoration activities that maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. The Bank assists borrowers with the establishment of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest	This policy is triggered whenever any Bank-financed investment Project (i) has the potential to have an impact on the health and quality of forests or the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with their forests; or (ii) aims to bring about changes in the management protection and utilization of natural forests or plantations. Under SPSCP. Investments that are likely to affect populations and forests as described in OP 4.36 will not be funded. True forests are only found in small patches in the country and are a conservation

	plantations to help meet growing demands for forest goods and services	priority. All natural forests will be regarded as 'no go' areas in terms of sub Project development
OP 4.09 Pest Management	The objective of this policy is to (i) promote the use of biological or environmental control and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides; and (ii) strengthen the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. More specifically, the policy aims to (a) Ascertain that pest management activities in Bank-financed operations are based on integrated approaches and seek to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides (Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in agricultural Projects and Integrated Vector Management (IVM) in public health Projects. (b) Ensure that health and environmental hazards associated with pest management, especially the use of pesticides are minimized and can be properly managed by the user. (c) As necessary, support policy reform and institutional capacity development to (i) enhance implementation of IPM-based pest management and (ii) regulate and monitor the distribution and use of pesticides.	The policy is triggered if :(i) procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment is envisaged (either directly through the Project, or indirectly through on-lending, co-financing, or government counterpart funding); (ii) the Project may affect pest management in a way that harm could be done, even though the Project is not envisaged to procure pesticides. This includes Projects that may (i) lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent increase in health and environmental risk; (ii) maintain or expand present pest management practices that are unsustainable, not based on an IPM approach, and/or pose significant health or environmental risks. Under SPSCP. The policy is triggered as the Project could include sub Projects relating to enhancement of agricultural productivity, expansion of ongoing enterprises producing high value crops, support of nurseries and seed banks and bee keeping. These activities could result in the use of pesticides. A separate Pest Management Plan is undertaken as part of this ESMF
OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	The objective of this policy is to assist countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of development Projects on physical cultural resources. For purposes of this policy, "physical cultural	This policy applies to all Projects requiring a Category A or B Environmental Assessment under OP 4.01, Project located in, or in the vicinity of, recognized cultural heritage sites, and Projects designed to

	resources" are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above ground, underground, or underwater. The cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community .	support the management or conservation of physical cultural resources. Under SPSCP. The Project is aimed to utilize physical cultural resources in a sustainable manner. In the event of chance finds during construction and/or rehabilitation, ACMS will contact the appropriate Swaziland institutions (e.g. Swaziland National Trust Commission - SNTC) to ensure that these finds are handled according to Swaziland laws. SPSCP will not fund any investments that negatively affect physical cultural resources. Note that the locations of many bushman paintings are still not known publicly, and that the Project will make every effort to ensure that potential subproject sites will get clearance from the SNTC before approval.
OP/BP4.10 Indigenous Peoples	The objective of this policy is to (i) ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of indigenous peoples; (ii) ensure that adverse effects during the development process are avoided, or if not feasible, ensure that these are minimized, mitigated or compensated; and (iii) ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive social and economic benefits.	The policy is triggered when the Project affects the indigenous peoples (with characteristics described in OP 4.10 para 4) in the Project area. Under SPSCP. There are no Indigenous People as per OP 4.10 para4, expected to be present in the Project areas.

OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	The objective of this policy is to (i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative Project designs; (ii) assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring them; (iii) encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and (iv) provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure.	This policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. This policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. Under SPSCP. No involuntary settlement is anticipated in the Project. The Project will not finance any activities, which involve involuntary taking of land and involuntary restriction of legally designated parks and protected areas. Land for Project activities will be free from squatters/encroachers. It is expected that land needed for any subprojects will be in small scale and allocated on a voluntary basis by local communities. All issues related to potential loss of access to resources will be covered in the screening process.
OP/BP 4.37 Safety of Dams	The objectives of this policy are as follows: For new dams, to ensure that experienced and competent professionals design and supervise construction; the borrower adopts and implements dam safety measures for the dam and associated works. For existing dams, to ensure	This policy is triggered when the Bank finances: (i) a Project involving construction of a large dam (15 m or higher) or a high hazard dam; and (ii) a Project which is dependent on an existing dam. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate

	that any dam that can influence the performance of the Project is identified, a dam safety assessment is carried out, and necessary additional dam safety measures and remedial work are implemented.	Under SPSCP. No large or small dams are envisaged in any of the Project components, nor will any activity relying on large or small dams be supported under the Project.
OP 7.50 Projects in International Waters	The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank-financed Projects affecting international waterways would not affect: (i) relations between the Bank and its borrowers and between states (whether members of the Bank or not); and (ii) the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways. The policy applies to the following types of Projects: (a) Hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial and similar Projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways; and (b) Detailed design and engineering studies of Projects under (a) above, include those carried out by the Bank as executing agency or in any other capacity.	This policy is triggered if (a) any river, canal, lake or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through two or more states, whether Bank members or not; (b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described under (a); and (c) any bay, gulf strait, or channel bounded by two or more states, or if within one state recognized as a necessary channel of communication between the open sea and other states, and any river flowing into such waters. Swaziland forms an important catchment area for rivers leading into South Africa and Mozambique. SPSCP subprojects that might trigger this safeguards are any that take place on the Komati, Mbuluzi, Ngwavuma or Usutu Rivers where water is used to supply the subproject e.g. agriculture by the shores of one of the international rivers, building a facility that may discharge liquid waste, or any other flood control, drainage, sewerage or industrial micro-Project.

		Under SPSCP. Because of the nature of groundwater resources in Swaziland, and because of the nature of potential water-related subprojects under the SPSCP (i.e., small boreholes), it is expected that potential infrastructure investments in water service delivery would result only in the use of water local aquifers and would not have any significant impact on water catchments, aquifers, water quality or extraction.
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	The objective of this policy is to ensure that Projects in disputed areas are dealt with at the earliest possible stage: (a) so as not to affect relations between the Bank and its member countries; (b) so as not to affect relations between the borrower and neighboring countries; and (c) so as not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned.	This policy is triggered if the proposed Project will be in a "disputed area". Questions to be answered include: Is the borrower involved in any disputes over an area with any of its neighbors. Is the Project situated in a disputed area? Could any component financed or likely to be financed as part of the Project be situated in a disputed area? Under SPSCP. Swaziland has no internationally disputed areas. Internally, subprojects may be affected by chieftaincy disputes, which will require conflict resolution mechanisms, but these potential internal disputes do not trigger this policy.

Annex 2

Environmental and Social Screening Form

Title of the subproject:

Sector:

Person or organization implementing subproject:

Name, job title and contact details of person responsible for filling out the ESSF

Name:

Job Title:

Email

Tel/cell:

Chiefdom, Inkhundla and District where subproject is to be implemented:

Number of villages/settlements who will benefit from the subproject:

Estimated cost of subproject:

Screening Checklist Completed By (Name and Title):

Date:

Provisional Categorization of Subproject (Class B or C):

Name of Approving Authority:

PART A: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

Please provide information on the type and scale of the subproject (area, required land, approximate size of total building floor area if relevant).

Provide information about actions needed during the construction/rehabilitation of facilities including support/ancillary structures and activities required to build it, e.g. need to quarry or excavate borrow materials, laying pipes/lines to connect to energy or water source, access road etc.

Describe how the subproject will operate including support/activities and resources required to operate it e.g. roads, disposal site, water supply, energy requirement, human resource etc.

Please state whether or not the subproject occurs within the context of a Chiefdom Development Plan or Eco Business Plan, or any other participatory planning process, which integrates the proposed Project into a broader community level development plan. State whether or not the Project proponents have participated in any training exercises related to environmental management or social development and give relevant details.

PART B: BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Describe the sub- Project location, siting, surroundings (include a map, even a sketch map), including zonation map if this has been done at a community level.

Describe the land formation, topography, vegetation in/adjacent to the Project area

Estimate and indicate where vegetation might need to be cleared.

Environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species

Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species (specify below) that could be adversely affected by the Project?

	Yes	**No**
Intact natural forests:		
Riverine Forest		
Surface water courses, natural springs:		
Wetlands (lakes, rivers, swamp, seasonally inundated areas)		
Area of high biodiversity:		
Habitats of endangered/ threatened, or rare species for which protection is required under Swaziland national law/local law and/or international agreements.		

Intact natural forest can be either primary or secondary or a mixture of both. Note that sites classified by SNTC as true or primary forest are now rare found in scattered patches in the country, generally in steep and inaccessible sites. Subprojects impacting negatively on primary forest will not be supported under this project.

How far is the nearest wetland (lakes, rivers, seasonally inundated areas)?
_____ Km.

Rivers and Lakes (Dams) Ecology

Describe any watercourses

Is there a possibility that, due to construction and operation of the subproject, the river and lake (dam) ecology will be adversely affected? Attention should be paid to water quality and quantity; the nature, productivity and use of aquatic habitats, and variations of these over time.

Yes __ No___

Comments:

Site Hydrogeology (if relevant and according to available information):

Type of aquifer (continuous, fracture)

Depth of aquifer

Seasonal fluctuations

Known quality problems

Surface Water

What is the water course in the surroundings of the site:

Nature of watercourse (e.g. river, stream, spring, lake)

Distance to site

Downstream/upstream of the site

Give an assessment of potential water course sensitivity to water point construction and operation

Drainage conditions on-site

Description of present drainage conditions on site (site topography, infiltration capacity of soil):

Risks of water retention (site in a low point):

Feasibility of simple drainage improvements to eliminate water retention problems:

Water Use and Water Users

Describe the water use in the vicinity of the site

Nature of water point

Distance

Downstream/upstream

Type of usage

Give an assessment of potential water use sensitivity to water point construction and operation

Is there potential for conflict between users; if so, how should this conflict be solved?

Protected areas

Does the subproject area (or components of the subproject) occur within/adjacent to any protected areas, or proposed protected area designated by government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site etc.)

Yes __ No __

If no, please indicate the nearest protected area (e.g. Hlane) or proposed protected area and distance from site.

_____

If the Project is outside of, but close to, any protected area, is it likely to adversely affect the ecology within the protected area areas (e.g. interference with the migration routes of mammals or birds).

Yes __ No ___

Note that subprojects with potentially adverse effects on protected areas, or proposed protected areas, that cannot be fully mitigated, will not be supported under this Project

Geology and Soils

Describe the Site Geology (according to available geological map):

Describe the soil as follows:

Type of soil

Sensitivity to erosion

Describe the extent of erosion already taking place on site

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas of possible geologic or soil instability (prone to: soil erosion, landslide, subsidence, etc)?

Yes __ No __

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas that have risks of large scale increase in soil salinity?

Yes ___ No __

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas prone to floods, poorly drained, low-lying, or in a depression or block run-off water

Yes ____ No ___

Contamination and Pollution Hazards

Is there a possibility that the subproject will be at risk of contamination and pollution hazards (from latrines, dumpsite, industrial discharges, drilling oils etc)

Yes ____ No __

Landscape/aesthetics

Is there a possibility that the Project will adversely affect the aesthetic attractiveness of the local landscape?

Yes ___ No ___

Tourism Facilities

Are there any tourism facilities nearby (within 5 kilometres) or adjacent to the site?

Yes__ No__

If yes, please specify name and type of tourism promoted by facility:

_____

Historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site

Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the subproject alter or affect any historical, archaeological (e.g. rock paintings), cultural heritage traditional (sacred, ritual area) site, cemetery, graves, or require excavation?

Yes ___ No__

In the event of known physical cultural resources within or near the subproject site, contact SNTC and prepare a management plan

Resettlement and/or Land Acquisition

Will involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, relocation of property, or loss, denial or restriction of access to land and other economic resources be caused by Project implementation?

Yes __ No __

Note that no involuntary settlement is anticipated in the Project. The Project will not finance any activities, which involve involuntary taking of land and involuntary restriction of legally designated parks and protected areas.

Loss of income generating capacity

Will the subproject result in any impacts on income-generating capacity of people within subproject area?

Yes___ No___

Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees and Household Infrastructure

Will the Project result in the permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, livestock shed etc)?

Yes __ No__

Land use/ownership conflicts

Is the Project likely to result in increased potential for conflict in terms of natural resource use/land ownership or between traditional authorities (e.g. is the Project taking place in an area disputed between two chiefs?).

Yes___ No __

Block of access and routes or disrupt normal operations in the general area

Will the Project interfere or block access, routes etc (for people, livestock and wildlife) or traffic routing and flows?

Yes___ No___

Noise and Dust Pollution during Construction and Operations

Will the operating noise level exceed acceptable noise limits?

Yes __ No __

Will the construction result in emission of significant amounts of dust or hazardous fumes?

Yes __ No __

Degradation and/or depletion of resources during construction and operation

Will the operation involve use of considerable amounts of natural resources (construction materials, water spillage, land, energy from biomass etc.) or may lead to their depletion or degradation at points of source?

Yes __ No__

Will the quarries have to be rehabilitated?

Yes __ No__

Solid or Liquid Wastes

Will the subproject generate solid or liquid wastes? (including human excreta/sewage)

Yes __ No__

If “Yes”, does the subproject include a plan for their adequate collection and disposal?

Yes__ No___

No subproject involving medical waste or asbestos will be supported under this Project.

Adequate waste management plans must be developed according to the Waste Regulations, 2000.

Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals

Will the subproject involve the use of pesticides of other agricultural chemicals or increase existing use?

Yes __ No__

If yes, a Pesticides Management Plan will need to be prepared.

Public Health

Will the subproject contribute to an increase in malaria due to an increase in water supply?

Yes __ No___

Describe the current situation regarding malaria, assess potential impacts due to the subproject, and recommend an appropriate mitigation measure

_____

Describe the current situation regarding HIV/AIDS, assess potential impacts due to the subproject, and recommend an appropriate mitigation measure:

_____

Are there any other potential public health impacts anticipated?

Yes___ No__

Occupational health hazards

Will the Project require large number of staff and laborers;

Yes__ No__

Will the Project require a large/long-term construction camp?

Yes __ No__

Are the Project activities prone to hazards, risks and could result in accidents and injuries to workers during construction or operation?

Yes__ No __

Could Project activities result in accidents and injuries to third parties during construction or operation?

Yes __ No__

Will the subproject require frequent maintenance and or repair

Yes __ No___

Dam Safety

Will the subproject involve the construction of a dam or weir?

Yes __ No___

Will the subproject depend on water from an existing dam or weir?

Yes __ No___

Note that the Project will not support the construction of dams of whatever size, or any activity relying on these.

Public Consultation

Has public consultation and participation been sought with potentially affected persons during this screening process?

Yes ___ No___

Summarise the consultation results including documentation of meetings in a separate document and attach to this ESSF

PART C: MITIGATION MEASURES

For all "Yes" responses above, describe briefly the measures taken to this effect.

Please refer to ESMP and Annex 3 for guidance to identification of mitigation measures for identified impacts. (Note that this may include the

preparation of a separate physical cultural resources management plan and/or pest management plan, as needed.)

Requirements for a Field Appraisal

Criteria:		Field Appraisal
A field appraisal is required when a subproject involves any of the following:		***Purpose of field appraisal:***
1	A subproject may affect a natural habitat or forest area	A field appraisal determines if the subproject will adequately avoid adverse effects on a natural habitat or forest area.
2	A subproject may have an impact on ecologically sensitive ecosystems e.g., wetlands or river mouths or areas of high biodiversity/endemism	A field appraisal determines the scale and level of impact. The application may need to be revised to describe how the subproject will avoid or minimize adverse impacts to ecologically sensitive areas. This may require a distinct Environmental Impact Assessment. (*See also Annex 2: Guidelines for Preparing an EA*)
3	A subproject may involve, or result in: • Diversion or use of surface waters; • Construction and/or rehabilitation of infrastructure (camp sites, conservancy buildings, etc); • Reclamation of degraded land or soil erosion control; or • Publicly accessible water points, latrines, recreational facilities and educational facilities.	A field appraisal determines the scale and level of potential impact. The application may need to be revised to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects, and may include an Environmental Management Plan. (*See also Annex 3: Guidelines for Preparing an EA*).

Annex 3

Guidelines for Separate EAs

Provide a full description of the nature of the Project with respect to the name of the proponent, the postal and physical address, the spatial location of the potential site for the Project, the estimated cost of the Project, and size of land for the Project site, including water reticulation, waste disposal and access roads.

Provide a site-specific map of the area (Scale 1:50,000) showing the proposed Project site and existing establishments in the area and surrounding areas. A site plan for the Project should also be provided.

Examine the existing conditions of the proposed site identifying and analysing:

- Geological and soil conditions of the area;
- The scope of vegetative resources of the area;
- Existing land uses within the area and within adjacent villages;
- Ecologically important or sensitive habitats and resources e.g. water resources, soil resources, biodiversity elements; and
- Suitability of the site for the proposed development.

Describe the major activities to be undertaken for the construction and operation of the Project. This should include the size and type of structures, the type of equipment to be used, the method and duration of construction, nature and quantity of wastes to be generated, the facilities for appropriate disposal and management of waste, and number of people to be employed.

State the reasons for selecting the proposed site, the consequences of not undertaking the Project at the proposed site and any alternative sites considered.

Predict the major short and long-term environmental impacts of the Project.

- Examine both the positive and negative impacts as well as impacts on the biophysical, social, economic and cultural components of the environment. The potential impacts must include those related to:
- Project location (e.g. resettlement of people, loss of forest land, loss of agricultural land, impact on flora and fauna);
- Construction works (e.g. soil erosion, disposal of construction spoils, drainage and access roads)
- Project operation (e.g. solid waste disposal, sewage disposal)

Prescribe measures to eliminate, reduce or mitigate the negative effects identified and the measures to enhance the positive effects in 6.

Propose an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in tabular form by which all of the mitigation/enhancement measures prescribed will be carried out, specifying who will be responsible for implementing these measures and the schedule for implementation, cost of implementing the measures and the source of funding. An environmental monitoring plan should also be prepared including the indicators to be used for monitoring the impacts and responsible persons and institutions that will conduct the monitoring.

Undertake public consultations to ensure that all interested and affected parties are involved in the EA process and incorporate their views into the EA. Evidence of consultation should be provided in the report.

Provide an account of all statutory and regulatory licenses and approvals obtained for the Project to ensure that they are in line with sound environmental management practices and are in compliance with all relevant existing legislation. Reference should be made, but not limited to the Environment Management Act and other relevant and other relevant legislation.

Typical Structure of an EA Report

Executive summary

Introduction

- Scope of the EA
- Team in charge of the EA, with list of consultants involved and task of each
- Summary of requirements applying to the EA:
- General Swaziland legal requirements
- ESMF requirements
- RPF requirements
- Other World Bank requirements if applicable
- Time frame for implementation of the EA

Description of the Proposed Development Subproject

- Technical components, including description of the methods used for construction and operation
- Outline of the main alternatives
- Subproject decommissioning at the end of the operation period
- Implementation arrangements
- Implementation schedule and cost

EA Methods

- Terms of Reference of the EA, and process through which they were arrived at
- Description of the methods used for the EA, including description of field investigations, mathematical models, social investigations, available literature
- Description of standards and guidelines used
- Statement on the extent of involvement

- Identification of information gaps and uncertainties

Consultation

- Identification of interested parties
- Description of consultation with affected parties (timeframe, methods)
- Main issues arising from consultation and how they were addressed in the ESIA process
- Description of the baseline environmental, socio-economic and health conditions
- Focus of the baseline assessment depending on the nature of the subproject and on its likely impacts
- Description of the physical environment (climate, topography, geology, hydrogeology, surface water, soils in the subproject area)
- Flora and fauna – brief description of the baseline situation at the Project site, with a specific focus on endangered species if any, and assessment of the general biodiversity situation in the Project area
- Description of the human environment:
- Identification of neighbouring communities, description thereof – demography, socio-political organization),
- Land use pattern, land tenure, and related social organization,
- Livelihoods
- Water usages
- Noise
- Health situation
- Project Impacts
- Generally, prediction and assessment of each impact at all stages of the Project cycle for each alternative, including, but not limited to;
- Construction phase
- Employment
- Impact on land use
- Impact on flora and fauna, with a specific focus on endangered species if any
- Noise and Vibration
- Dust
- Impact on ground water quality
- Impact on surface water quality (related with erosion at the vicinity of the work site for example)
- Impact on surface water usage
- Impact on ground water usage
- Impact on soils
- Potential uses of the environment that will be affected Operation phase
- Potential uses of the environment that will be affected Decommissioning phase
- Summary table assessing the significance of each identified impact in terms of magnitude, extension, duration or frequency of occurrence and probability of occurrence. Impacts should include potential indirect, cumulative and induced impacts

Consultation Process

Description of the consultation process (who was consulted, how, when)
Results: main issues raised and how they are addressed in the Project design and in the EA in general

Mitigation Measures

- Table showing for each identified impact at each of the main three phases of the Project the proposed mitigation measures, with narrative justifying them
- Table showing the residual impacts once the mitigation measures are implemented

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Table showing for each identified impact the monitoring measures that will be taken, with indication of indicators used, frequency of measurement, frequency of reporting and any relevant details on the methods to be used for collecting and treating monitoring data

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

- Table showing for each identified impact both the mitigation and the monitoring measures proposed in the EA, with for each the implementation arrangements, including responsibilities for implementation, the timeframe, and the budgetary implications

Annex 4

Format for an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) and Comprehensive Mitigation Plan (CMP)

Chapter / Section	Contents
1. Introduction	Purpose of the IEE
2. Description of the Project	Location, size, construction or operational activities, schedule for implementation, workforce, any alternatives.
3. Description of the Environment	Brief description of physical, ecological and human aspects of the site and its surroundings.
4. Impact Description and Evaluation	Brief account of the significant impacts likely to occur if no mitigation occurs. If an EA is needed because of the nature and extent of expected impacts then a recommendation to this effect should be made.
5. Impact Management	Description of mitigation measures, monitoring programs and schedule of implementation (CMP). Technical and institutional requirements for successful implementation.
6. Comprehensive Mitigation Plan	*This plan is prepared by using the results obtained from the IEE investigation. It identifies*: • Impacts to be prevented or reduced in severity • Benefits to be enhanced • Mitigation measure, to achieve the above • Costs, institutional and training requirements • Monitoring programs to track Project related impacts and implementation of mitigation measures • Community liaison procedures needed *The plan must contain:* • Schedules for implementation/targets • Reporting procedures • Work programs • Budget • Staffing and training requirements

ANNEX 5

Guidelines for annual reviews

Objectives:

The objectives of annual reviews of ESMF implementation are two-fold:

- To assess Project performance in complying with ESMF procedures, learn lessons, and improve future performance; and
- To assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to Project-funded and other development activities.

The annual reviews should be used by Project management to improve procedures and capacity for integrating natural resources and environmental/social management into Project operations. They will also be a principal source of information to Bank supervision missions.

Scope of Work:

ESMF Performance Assessment

The overall scope of the performance assessment work is to:

- Assess the adequacy of the subproject approval process and procedures based on interviews with Project participants, Project records, and the environmental and social performance of a sample of approved Project activities;
- Assess the adequacy of ESMF roles and responsibilities, procedures, forms, information resource materials, etc.;
- Assess the needs for further training and capacity building;
- Identify key risks to the environmental and social sustainability of Project activities; and
- Recommend appropriate measures for improving ESMF performance.

The following tasks will be typical:

- Review records of subproject preparation and approval (e.g. applications; screening checklists; appraisal forms; approval documents), as well as related studies or reports on wider issues of social and environmental management in the country;
- On the basis of this review, conduct field visits of a sample of approved Project activities to assess the completeness of planning and implementation work, the adequacy of environmental/social design, and compliance with proposed mitigation measures. The sample should be large enough to be representative and include a substantial proportion of Project activities that had (or should have had) a field appraisal according to established ESMF criteria. Project activities in sensitive natural or social environments should especially be included.
- Interview Project and officials responsible for subproject appraisal and approval to determine their experience with ESMF implementation, their views on the strengths and weaknesses of the ESMF process, and what should be done to improve performance. Improvements may concern, for example, the process itself, the available tools (e.g. guidelines, forms, and

information sheets), the extent and kind of training available, and the amount of financial resources available.
- Develop recommendations for improving ESMF performance.

Cumulative Impacts Assessment

This part of the annual review assesses the actual or potential cumulative impacts of Project activities or development initiatives on the environment, natural resources and community groups. Cumulative impacts result from a number of individual small-scale activities that, on their own, have minimal impacts, but over time and in combination generate a significant impact. For example:

- Attraction of large migrant populations to communities that have successfully introduced improved social infrastructure (such as schools, health centres or water sources) resulting in overcrowding, depletion of resources (e.g. space, supplies, water), etc.
- Overwhelmed or illegal waste and dumping sites due to the inappropriate disposal of increasing amounts of waste materials; or
- Illegal poaching of wildlife due to expansion of land under cultivation or increased proximity and access to protected areas through construction of small access roads.

The function of this assessment is primarily as an "early warning" system for potential cumulative impacts that might otherwise go undetected and unattended to. It will be largely based on the observations of people interviewed during the fieldwork, and trends that may be noticed by district or regional officials. Where cumulative impacts are detected or suspected, recommendations will be made to address the issue, perhaps through more detailed study to clarify matters and what should or can be done about them.

Qualifications for Undertaking Annual Reviews:

The reviews should be undertaken by an individual or small team with training and experience relevant to the likely environmental and social issues to be encountered. They should also be familiar with the methods and practices of effective community consultation, and with typical methods and processes for preparing, appraising, approving and implementing small-scale community development Projects.

Timing:

Annual reviews should be undertaken after the annual ESMF report has been prepared and before Bank supervision of the Project, at the closing of each year of the Project. It is expected that each review would require 3-4 weeks of fieldwork (interviews, examination of Project activities), and that the review report would be completed within 2 weeks of completing the fieldwork.

Outputs:

The principal output is an annual review report that documents the review methodology, summarizes the results, and provides practical

recommendations. Distinct sections should address a) ESMF performance and b) cumulative impacts. Annexes should provide the detailed results of the fieldwork, and summarize the number of approved Project activities by district and their characteristics according to the annual report format (see Part C5, Section 5 of the Bank's ESMF Toolkit).

Copies of the annual review report should be delivered to the PCU, to each district office responsible for appraisal, approval and implementation of Project activities, and to the World Bank. Project management (central or district) may also want to host national or district workshops to review and discuss the review findings and recommendations.

Annex 6

Model for a Pest Management Plan (PMP)

The Project will not finance any procurement of fertilizers and pesticides. However, some of the subproject activities to be funded under the Catalytic Fund will involve agriculture, agribusiness and tourism subprojects, which may lead to the use of fertilizers and pesticides.

Considering that the Project may therefore contribute indirectly to the use of pesticides and herbicides, the Project will promote IPM in Project sites. This Annex contains a model PMP that establishes guidelines for the use of pesticides as well as supporting activities to promote IPM and sustainable strategies for addressing Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS). It will have to be adjusted by the proponent, assisted by a technical expert engaged by the CFF based on the particulars of those project activities for which a PMP will be required as further explained below, and will follow the same approval process as EMPs, that is submitted to the SEA for review. Each PMP will be consulted on in country, sent to the WB for prior approval, and be publicly disclosed.

Background

In World Bank-financed agriculture operations, pest populations are normally controlled through IPM approaches, such as biological control, cultural practices, and the development and use of livestock and crop varieties that are resistant or tolerant to the pest. The term 'pesticide' is inclusive of herbicides in this context.

A Pest Management Plan (PMP) is the principal tool and instrument to ensure initial Project safeguards as regards pesticide use at this stage of SPSCP implementation principally because the exact locations, scope, designs and nature of the proposed investments remains unknown. This PMP is aimed at ensuring that implementing institutions in this Project use it in order to ensure that the WB's pest management safeguard policies as outlined in Operational Policy (OP) 4.09 are adequately complied with.

Under the SPSCP, supported agriculture activities may lead to an increase in pest populations and consequently a rise in the level of chemical usage to control these pests. Communities and private sector proponents may wish to improve land management through the control of invasive species with the use of pesticides.

Any increase in pest populations may be detrimental to agricultural productivity or human/animal health, which in turn will augment the dependency on pesticides. Any subsequent increase in the use of chemicals has the potential to cause harm to users, to the public and to the environment.

In the context of this Project a pest may be defined as any organism whose presence causes economic loss or otherwise detracts from human welfare. The term covers a broad range of organisms (plant, animals and micro-organisms) that reduce productivity of agriculture or decrease biodiversity values. Pest management issues can be raised on a variety of smallholder agriculture or tourism subprojects such as:

- New land-use development or changed cultivation practices in an area. This could include the change of rangeland to conservation or recreational use
- Expansion of agricultural activities into new areas
- Diversification into new agricultural crops, particularly if these tend to receive high usage of pesticide - e.g. sugar-cane, vegetables and rice;
- Intensification of existing low-technology agriculture system.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) based pest management is a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on chemicals pesticides. It involves: i) managing pests (keeping them below economically changing levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; ii) relying, to the extent possible, on non-chemical measures to keep pest populations low; and iii) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans and the environment
(World Bank Pest Management Guide Book).

Swaziland context

Most pesticides for use in agriculture and conservation management are imported privately by agro industries, individuals or retailers. Some are part of a donation package in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (e.g. the Chinese Agricultural Project). The Ministry imports small quantities of pesticides for research purposes and pest control for cattle dipping nationwide. Because of this there has been no information regarding quantities of pesticides imported into the country. To make things worse there is no legislation specifically dealing with pesticides.[14]

Generally, agricultural operations in Swaziland are characterized by a relatively few large scale operators concentrating on a single major activity, such as the production of cotton, sugarcane, citrus fruits, pineapples and timber production. Other important crops such as cereals and legumes are also cultivated by a few farmers. There are many small-scale farmers in Swaziland.

The use of herbicides has increased exponentially with the alarming increase in Invasive Alien Plant Species (IAPS). The level of *chromolaena odorata* infestation has been declared a national disaster and has resulted in a number of unsuccessful eradication campaigns.

Obstacles in managing workplace exposure are in part due to poor or non-existent training, lack of safety equipment, and substandard working conditions. This is especially the case with SNL farmers and also for some

[14] Dlamini M, 2000. Pesticides management in Swaziland.

farm workers on some of the larger estates. It is common knowledge that most farmers do little to observe simple hygiene and dispose of wastewater without due care to surface and ground water. Consequently, cases of river pollution have been reported in some of the farm areas. It is also common practice by a good number of small-scale farmers to use discarded pesticide containers for storing water for human consumption. Re-packing of these chemicals into containers labeled otherwise, e.g. beer bottles, is also rife.

Communal lifestyle predominates in rural Swaziland. Homesteads are generally built close to one another and most of the dwellings are open types. So the spraying of pesticides in open fields can easily spread to a whole community. In addition to lifestyle and living conditions, tradition can also influence exposure. For example, in Swaziland, communal grazing on SNL is very common. If the lands are contaminated with pesticides, the grazing livestock can easily pick up residues of the pesticides. This livestock normally provide, milk as well as meat that are consumed on a daily basis and during celebrations and funerals. Thus pesticides can be passed on to humans. Also in Swaziland, people use wild vegetation in their daily diets, especially during the summer period. Any contamination of the vegetables by pesticides poses a health problem. As in most African countries, rivers and streams are used for domestic purposes without adequate treatment. During the summer period, run-offs from farmlands are very common and are discharged into streams and rivers.[15]

The main pollution sources within most river basins are derived from agricultural activities. Pollution from diffuse sources by fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and other agrochemicals is expected to be on the increase.[16]

Because Swaziland does not manufacture pesticides, there is presently no registration of pesticides in the country. Current practice of the retailers is to obtain trading license and an import permit from the MCIT and Department of Veterinary Services respectively. Presently there is no tax on all pesticides imports to Swaziland and there is no regulation of quality, quantity and user of the product as agricultural inputs are exempted from tax. Pesticides, listed in the POPs list under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants are still in use in Swaziland and not regulated.

Bio-pesticides are slowly filtrating into the country's markets with the introduction of organic farming especially in cotton A Number of organic pesticides are now available on local market outlets. Production these days is market driven, and organic products are in high demand.

[15] Okonkwo, J. 2003. An overview of exposure and management of persistent organic pesticides in Swaziland. International Journal of Environmental Studies, Vo. 60, No 4, August, pp 335-342.
[16] Swaziland 2013. State of the Environment Report, Final Draft.

Policy and Institutional Framework[17]

Acts that have a relevance to pesticides in Swaziland are the Public Health Act. Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Pesticides Act and the Swaziland Environment Authority Act, with its Pollution Regulations and the Waste Regulations.

Pesticide use in the public health sector is regulated under the public Health Act No. 5 of 1969, which contain provisions for the use of pesticides to protect human health.

Draft Pesticides Management Bill

Currently Swaziland does not have legislation to regulate and control the use of pesticides in the country. A Bill however was prepared as far back as 1992 with the assistance of FAO consultants. The bill was revived in 1999 and is now being reviewed by the Attorney General's office. The Bill provides, inter alia, for a Director of Pesticides Control, a Registrar of Pesticides and a Pesticides Board. It further contains provisions for the control of manufacture, import, export, sale, use or storage of pesticides, research permits, enforcement, offences and penalties and charges, regulations, indemnities and repeals.

The Regulations contain provisions for controlling substances; containers and packaging; banned and restricted pesticides; manufacture, formulation and repackaging; substances; traders; control of use of pesticides; advertising; and offences, appeals and notices. It is unclear why, seven years after its preparation the Bill has not yet been introduced into Parliament. [18]

Existing practice and capacity

Currently, the use of pesticides in agriculture is "regulated and controlled" through persuasion and advice by retailers NGOs and extension officers from the Ministry of Agriculture. There is no enforcement by any legal instrument. With the exception of the advice, extension services and training provided by the Crop Production Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, there is no adequate control over the use of pesticides in agriculture.

The Crop Production Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives are the offices responsible. The bigger estates growing cash crops for export purposes (sugar, banana, citrus, pineapple etc.) apply some self-regulation because of stringent requirements regarding pesticide residue limits in importing countries. This affects the choices of active ingredients and spraying regimes, but also most probably adherence to pesticide maximum residue limits.

[17] Information from Dlamini, M 2000. Pesticides Management in Swaziland. According to reliable sources, the situation remains the same as described here.

[18] Apparently the Bill is now with Parliament

Environmental, occupational and public health potential impacts, mitigation measures and monitoring

This section deals with the impacts associated with the increases in the use of agricultural pesticides that may result from changes in agricultural practices and intensities (Table 1). The impacts expected from this Project are specially associated with the current pesticide management practices identified for the types of crops potentially supported under this Project. Thus mitigation measures are designed to avoid the use of, or properly manage chemical use and improve IPM in the region. The strategy for implementation of suggested mitigation measures is therefore to utilize the existing structure of MoA in which the extension team supervise and train farmers in the use of chemicals. Capacity building is however necessary in all sites in order to build up existing farmers inclination of keeping chemical use at a minimum. For aspects in which expertise has not yet been developed the strategy is to utilize technical assistance provided by SWADE. For use of herbicides in tourism areas, private sector expertise will be identified and utilized.

Table 1. Potential impacts, mitigation measures and indicators of monitoring

Pesticide management issue	Potential impact	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators
Lack of legislation or poor enforcement of legislation	Improper use of pesticides, unsafe storage and disposal leading to wastage; potentially serious environmental and health impacts	Legislation to be reviewed to assess Increase capacity to enforce legislation Increase awareness of legislation among users for self monitoring	Process of formulating and approving legislation Arrests or recorded violations of legislation
Excessive use of (out-of-date) chemicals, disposal of containers in rivers and stream, use of non-authorized and/or non-labeled pesticides	Decrease in water quality for consumption and irrigation Proliferation of aquatic weeds Loss of biodiversity in particular of aquatic species	Regulatory application of pesticides (type, labeling and quantity) Increase awareness of farmers and potentially affected communities of dangers of improper disposal Promote recycling of containers Monitor aquatic biodiversity and weeds	Number of farmers using pesticides properly (observing expiration dates and dosages) Number of aquatic weeds; Abundance (n/ha) of plant resource species (e.g. medicine, food) Patterns of water quality
Excessive use of	Increase in soil	Regulatory	Patterns of soil

(out-of-dated) chemicals, use of non-authorized and/or non-labeled pesticides and improper disposal on land	toxicity	application of pesticides (type, labeling and quantity) Promote the use of cultural and biological control measures	quality Number of farmers using biological and cultural measures
Excessive use of (out-of-dated) chemicals, use of polluted water	Poor crop yield; Unacceptable levels of pesticide residues in harvested produce and in the food chain.	Regulatory application of pesticides (type, labeling and quantity); Promote the use of cultural and biological control measures	Productivity per crop Quality of the product offered to the market Number of farmers using biological and cultural measures.
Use of empty pesticide's packages, washed and disposed in rivers consumption of polluted excessive use of chemicals	Poisoning of farmers and detrimental effects on human health Toxicity to fish	Promote the recycling of packages; Regulatory application of pesticides (type, labeling and quantity); Monitor aquatic biodiversity and fishing activity; Promote first aid training to farmers.	Observed changes in the following areas: Number of farmers recycling containers Number of packages washed and disposed in rivers Patterns of water quality Fishing yields
Size of container – large containers not suitable for small scale farmers;	Farmers buy more than they can use, leads to overuse, wastage and dumping with associated health and environmental hazards	Encourage appropriate size of packaging	Introduction of appropriate packaging according to requirements Availability of appropriate packaging
Inadequate and non-user friendly labeling; users do not read labels	Improper use of pesticides; over or under dosing	Research into level of poor labeling, address as required	Availability of good labeling, monitoring improved usage
Application without protective equipment Protective clothing often unsuitable for tropical or subtropical conditions (protective clothing often donated from temperate countries)	Increased number of accidents and injuries Long term effects on health	Raise level of awareness of potential of hazards of pesticide use through contact with skin, ingestion and inhalation Promote the use of protective equipment and the availability of suitable protective clothing appropriate	Number of farmers using protective equipment Number of farmers with greater awareness of potential hazards Number of farmers trained in first aid Number of accidents/injuries per season.

		to climatic conditions Promote first aid training	Availability of appropriate protective clothing

Overall, pesticide misuse may also result in: (i) Elimination of the natural enemies of crop pests and consequent loss of natural pest control that keeps the populations of crop pests very low; and (ii) Development of pest resistance to pesticides, encouraging further increases in the use of chemical pesticides.

In ecotourism areas the excessive use of herbicides on communal land can lead to serious health hazards for people and livestock and damage to the environment.

Promoting IPM and sound IAPS eradication strategies

To mitigate the impacts identified in Table 1 the overall approach of the SPSCP should be to keep pesticide use at a minimum or avoid it, and ensure that any necessary use is responsible and considered part of an IPM approach in line with OP 4.09. The exact IPM approach should be defined according to site conditions and capacity of the farmers to adopt and implement new techniques. Promotion of IPM will be implemented through the appropriate agencies being supported by the Project, such as SWADE.

The objectives of an IPM approach are:

- Embed IPM in the Project key components of (i) production and commercialization of smallholder agriculture and (ii) practical elements affecting all aspects of extension and training
- Establish an IPM delivery system from research to farmer
- Implement participatory approaches in IPM for farmers to learn, test, select and implement IPM options to reduce losses due to pests and diseases
- Establish a monitoring system that provides early warning on pest status, beneficial species, regular and migratory species
- Collaborate with other IPM programs in the regions.

A significant factor that will constrain uptake of IPM practices is the attitude that pesticides provide fast and effective cure for all problems affecting a crop. Thus the success of any IPM strategy depends not only on the ability of SPSCP to define an IPM program and link with strategic partners (private companies or NGOs) but also on the capacity of the different actors (government, extension service, farmers, strategic partners) to fulfill their commitments in these areas. The latter requires some investment in training and capacity building in several topics of IPM.

Basic IPM measures will be promoted and will apply on specific crops in the Project sites. These measures will focus on:

- Cultivation methods: Soil, field sanitation, crop rotation, intercropping, crop seasons, reasonable sowing and planting density, rational use of fertilizers; appropriate caring measures.
- Using appropriate seed varieties taking into account traditional seeds
- Biological measures: taking advantage of available natural enemies in the field, using probiotics.
- Determination of the level of harm and prevention threshold.
- Chemical measures: safe using with natural enemies, the economic threshold; correct use of pesticides

The focus on monitoring and evaluation must be on assess the build up of IPM capacity, the extent to which IPM techniques are being adopted in crop production and the economic benefits that farmers derive by adopting IPM. Indicators for monitoring IPM adoption are:

1. Number of farmers who have adopted IPM practices
2. Number of farmers who have received training in IPM methods
3. Number of crops in which IPM is applied
4. Economic and social benefits
5. Extent of area in which pesticides are used
6. Efficiency of pesticide use and handling
7. Level of reduction of pesticide purchase
8. Number of tourist operators/ communities trained in optimum use of herbicides for IAPS

The activities of the PMP are designed to ensure that implementation of the SPSCP Project complies with the World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Pest Management, OP 4.09

Activity 1
Promoting the adoption of IPM practices:

- Consolidating lessons from MoA extension services, FAO, SWADE, SNTC and private operators in IPM and IAPS strategies
- Promotion of and support of IPM and IAPS Strategy in participating communities
- Supporting IPM and IAPS training capacity in the extension services at MoA, SWADE, SNTC and other relevant agencies
- Developing IPM and IAPS strategy capacities amongst PIU and farmer groups, community and private sector tourism proponents
- Production of field brochures, IPM posters, field guides and other IPM promotional materials; purchase of various IPM Extension Guides publications.
- Public awareness programs and IPM networking amongst the Project stakeholders

Training will focus on:

- Distinguishing the major and secondary pests
- Identifying the natural enemies of pests and diseases in the field
- Investigating methods for detecting worms and diseases.
- Understanding the impact of pesticides and using appropriate pesticides.
- The techniques pest control under IPM principles.

- Advanced farming techniques.

Activity 2
Training in pesticides management; safe use of pesticides:

- Making decisions to use pesticides
- Transport, storage, handling and distribution of pesticides
- Safe application of pesticides
- Risks in the handling and use of pesticides
- Managing risks and pesticide poisoning
- Protective gear; use and maintenance
- Public awareness on safe use of pesticides; radio talks, etc.

Activity 3
Strengthening national regulatory frameworks and institutional capacities:

- Support PIU to assist with national coordination of IPM activities of the SPSCP Project.
- Support to the MoA, SWADE and other relevant agencies to participate effectively in the implementation of the PMP

Authorized pesticides

Unless the Project switches to and enforces an organic approach, it is inevitable that pesticides will be recommended for use on some sites and crops. As part of sub Project criteria, Projects will not be supported unless they follow the following criteria

(a) They must have negligible adverse human health effects.

(b) They must be shown to be effective against the target species.

(c) They must have minimal effect on nontarget species and the natural environment. The methods, timing, and frequency of pesticide application are aimed to minimize damage to natural enemies. Pesticides used in public health programs must be demonstrated to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well as for personnel applying them.

(d) Their use must take into account the need to prevent the development of resistance in pests.

Any pesticides to be used under the sub Projects (even though not procured with Bank funds) should be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards acceptable to the Bank. The Bank does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their distribution and use; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers, or others without training, equipment, and facilities to handle, store, and apply these products properly.

The work program for the IPM and IAPS strategy needs to be integrated into SWADE and MoA ongoing activities.

Annex 7

Guidelines for Construction Contractors

Code of Good Practices for Construction will be included in the Work Contract to prevent, to the extent possible, negative environmental impacts. In addition, the following recommendations have been suggested: a) construction activities should take place during the dry season, b) selective clearance of trees on Project site by cutting only those trees in the right-of-way of the irrigation schemes, c) effective spray of water to loose soils to suppress dust and minimize soil erosion.

General: Applicability of These Environmental Guidelines and ESMP

1. These general environmental guidelines apply to any work to be undertaken under the Project. For certain work sites entailing specific environmental and/or social issues, a specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), will be prepared to address the specific issues in addition to these general environmental guidelines. In addition to these general Environmental Guidelines, the Contractor will comply with any specific ESMP for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall be informed by the Client about such an ESMP for certain work sites, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that ESMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved ESMP after written instruction by the works supervisor to fulfil his obligation within the requested time, the Client reserves the right to arrange for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.

2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an ESMP where such an ESMP applies.

3. These Environmental Guidelines, as well as any specific ESMP, apply to the Contractor. They also apply to any sub-contractors present on Project work sites at the request of the Contractor with permission from the Client.

General Environmental Protection Measures

4. In general, environmental protection measures to be taken at any work site shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Minimizing the effect of dust on the environment resulting from earth mixing sites, vibrating equipment, construction related traffic on temporary or existing access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity of work sites and access roads.

(b) Ensuring that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) comply with Swaziland standards and are generally kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.

(c) Ensuring that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels are maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.

(d) Preventing any construction-generated substance, including bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works, from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs.

(e) Avoiding or minimizing the occurrence of standing water in holes, trenches, borrow areas, etc.

(f) Preventing and minimizing the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. Restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.

(g) Upon discovery of graves, cemeteries, cultural sites of any kind, including ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately reporting such findings to the Client so that the SNTC may be expeditiously contacted for fulfilment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.

(h) Prohibiting construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities. Prohibit explicitly the transport of any game in Contractor’s vehicles.

(i) Prohibiting the transport of firearms in Project-related vehicles.

(j) Prohibit the transport of third parties in Project-related vehicles.

(k) Implementing soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevent siltation, etc.

(l) Ensuring that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.

(m) Ensuring that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.

(n) Ensuring public safety, and meet Swaziland traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.

(o) Ensuring that any trench, pit, excavation, hole or other hazardous feature is appropriately demarcated and signposted to prevent third-party intrusion and any safety hazard to third parties.

(p) Complying with Swaziland speed limits, and for any traffic related with construction at Project sites, comply with the following speed limits unless Swaziland speed limits are lower:
Inhabited areas: 50 km/h
Open road: 80 km/h.

(q) Ensuring that, where unskilled daily-hired workforce is necessary, such workers are hired from neighbouring communities.

(r) Generally complying with any requirements of Swaziland law and regulations.

5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the supervisor appointed by the Client for adherence to the Contract conditions and specifications, the Client may appoint an environmental inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. The SEA may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the Client's supervisor, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors.

Drilling

6. The Contractor will make sure that any drilling fluid, drilling mud, mud additives, and any other chemicals used for drilling at any Project construction site complies with Swaziland health and safety requirements. In general, only bio-degradable materials will be used. The Contractor may be required to provide the detailed description of the materials he intends to use for review and approval by the Client. Where chemicals are used, general prescriptions of the World Bank's safeguard policy OP 4.09 "Pest Management" shall be complied with.

7. Drilling fluids will be recycled or disposed of in compliance with Swaziland regulations in an authorized disposal site. If drilling fluids cannot be disposed of in a practical manner, and if land is available near the drilling site that is free of any usage rights, the Contractor may be authorized to dispose of drilling fluids near the drilling site. In this occurrence, the Contractor will be required to provide to the Client due evidence of their total absence of potential environmental impacts, such as leachate tests certified by an agreed laboratory. In this case, drilling fluids will be dried at site, mixed with earth and spread at site.

8. Any site affected by drilling work will be restored to its initial condition. This applies to drilling pads, access roads, staging areas, etc. Topsoil will be stripped ahead of any earthmoving, stored near the construction site, and replaced in its original location after the re-contouring of the area affected by the works.

9. Where successive aquifers are intersected by the drilling works, and upon order by the work supervisor, the Contractor may be required to take measures to isolate aquifers from contamination by each other.

10. The Contractor will take all measures to avoid bacteriological or chemical contamination of the intersected aquifers by the drilling equipment. Similarly, the Contractor will take all measures to avoid

bacteriological or chemical contamination of the intersected aquifers from the surface by providing an adequately sealed well-head.

11. When greasing drilling equipment, the Contractor will avoid any soil contamination. In the event of a limited hydrocarbon spill, the Contractor will recover spilled hydrocarbons and contaminated soils in sealed drums and dispose of them in an authorized waste management facility.

12. Unless duly requested by the Contractor and authorized by the supervisor, no servicing of drilling equipment or vehicles is permitted at the drilling site.

Pipelines

13. No trench shall be left open for more than 7 days, unless duly authorized by the supervisor upon Contractor's request. Trenches and other excavation works shall be demarcated and/or signposted to avoid third party intrusion.

14. General conditions related with topsoil stripping, storage and restoration apply.

15. The Contractor will take measures to dispose of water used for pressure tests in a manner that does not affect neighbouring settlements.

Waste Management

16. All drums, containers, bags, etc. containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be stored at construction sites on a sealed and/or bonded area in order to contain potential spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable Swaziland government waste management regulations (2000).

17. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops, housing quarters and generally from camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.

18. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected, properly stored in sealed containers, and either disposed of appropriately at designated sites or be re-cycled.

19. Entry of runoff into construction sites, staging areas, camp sites, shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as berms, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.

20. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.

21. Where temporary dump sites for clean excavated material are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the Client's

supervisor, where they will not result in supplemental erosion. Any compensation related with the use of such sites shall be settled prior to their use.

22. Areas for temporary storage of hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the supervisor and appropriate local and/or relevant national or local authorities before the commencement of work. Disposal of such waste shall be in existing, approved sites.

Quarries and Borrow Areas

23. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to review and approval by relevant local and national authorities.

24. New extraction sites:

a) Shall not be located less than 1km from settlement areas, archaeological areas, cultural sites – including churches and cemeteries, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground.

b) Shall not be located in water bodies, or adjacent to them, as well as to springs, wells, well fields.

c) Shall not be located in or near forest reserves, natural habitats or national parks, reserves or areas declared as Protection-worthy.

d) Shall be designed and operated in the perspective of an easy and effective rehabilitation. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.

e) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing and safety hazards for third parties.

25. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.

26. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees or other natural obstacles can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution, and generally at a distance from human settlements. Wind shall be taken into consideration when siting stockpile areas. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas.

27. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these guidelines, and any applicable ESMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the supervisor.

Rehabilitation of Work and Camp Sites

28. Topsoil shall be stripped, removed and stored for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet. Topsoil shall

not be stored in large or high heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended.

29. Generally, rehabilitation of work and camp sites shall follow the following principles:

- To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.
- Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil.
- Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation. Ensure that natural regeneration is free from alien plants.
- Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement.
- Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise.

Management of Water Needed for Construction Purposes

30. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water needs of local communities. To this effect, any temporary water abstraction for construction needs from either ground or surface water shall be submitted to the following community consultation process:

- Identification of water uses that may be affected by the planned water abstraction,
- Consultation with all identified groups of users about the planned water abstraction,
- In the event that a potential conflict is identified, report to the supervising authority.

This consultation process shall be documented by the Contractor (minutes of meeting) for review and eventual authorization of the water withdrawal by the Client's supervisor.

31. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community as mentioned and after obtaining a permit from the relevant authority.

32. Abstraction of water from wetlands is prohibited.

33. Temporary damming of streams and rivers is submitted to approval by the supervisor. It shall be done in such a way as to avoid disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and to maintain the ecological balance of the river system.

34. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses. Similarly, wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains. Washing bays shall be sited accordingly. Unless site conditions are not favourable, it will generally be infiltrated through soak pits or similar.

35. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management and Community Safety

36. Location of temporary access roads shall be done in consultation with the local community and local authority (e.g. chief, town board) and based on the screening results, especially in important or sensitive environments. Temporary access roads shall not traverse wetland areas or other ecologically sensitive areas. The construction of any access roads shall be submitted to a prior consultation process with potentially affected communities that will have to be documented (minutes of meetings) for supervisor's review and approval.

37. Upon the completion of civil works, all temporary access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated. Rehabilitation requires the planting of indigenous vegetation and control of alien plant infestation.

38. Measures shall be taken to suppress dust emissions generated by Project traffic.

39. Maximum speed limits for any traffic related with construction at Project sites shall be the following, unless Swaziland speed limits are locally lower: Inhabited areas: 50 km/h; Open road: 80 km/h.

Salvaging and Disposal of Obsolete Components Found by Rehabilitation Works

40. Obsolete materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, accessories and demolished structures shall be salvaged and disposed of in a manner approved by the supervisor. The Contractor has to agree with the supervisor which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.

41. Any asbestos cement material that might be uncovered when performing rehabilitation works will be considered as hazardous material and disposed of in a designated facility.

Compensation of Damage to Property

42. Compensation of land acquired permanently for Project purposes will be handled under Client responsibility based on the provisions of the RPF (or relevant legislation). However, in the event that the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damages property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner/user a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.

43. In any case where compensation for inconveniences, damage of crops etc. are claimed by the owner, the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the supervisor.

Contractor's Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan (HSE-MP)

44. Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare a Health, Social and Environmental Management Plan (HSEMP) to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an ESMP for the works. The Contractor's HSEMP will serve two main purposes:

45. The Contractor's HSEMP shall provide at least:

- a description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an ESMP;
- a description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;
- a description of all planned monitoring activities and the reporting thereof; and
- the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such.

46. The Contractor's HSEMP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. This review should demonstrate if the Contractor's HSEMP covers all of the identified impacts, and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

HSE Reporting

47. The Contractor shall prepare bi-monthly progress reports to the Client on compliance with these general conditions, the subproject ESMP if any, and his own HSEMP. The Contractor's reports will include information on:

- HSE management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
- Problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
- Non-compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;
- Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and
- Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings.

48. The reporting of any significant HSE incidents shall be done as soon as practicable. Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually. The Contractor should keep his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi-monthly reports. Details of HSE performance will be reported to the Client.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

49. The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general

conditions, any Project ESMP, and his own HSEMP, and are able to fulfil their expected roles and functions. Specific training will be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the HSEMP. The Client will document training activities for potential review.

50. Amongst other issues, training will include an awareness session for all employees on HIV-AIDS addressing the following topics:

- What is HIV/AIDS?
- How is HIV/AIDS contracted?
- HIV/AIDS prevention.

Annex 8

ESMF consultation process

During the formulation process of the ESMF a number of stakeholders were consulted. These included the major institutional partners, as well as private sector and CSOs.

The consultation process focused on 1) presenting the objectives of the ESMF and gathering feedback to ensure that stakeholder concerns were addressed; 2) feedback on specific aspects of the potential negative and positive impacts of the subprojects and 3) appropriate mitigation measures, monitoring and evaluation.

The project managers and implementors of projects with relevance to the SPSCP were consulted. These projects are as follows:

- Swaziland Agricultural Development Program (SADP), implemented by FAO and MoA
- Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP), implemented by SWADE with support from IFAD
- Lower Usuthu Sustainable Land Management Project (LUSLMP), implemented by SWADE with support from IFAD
- Strengthening the Protected Areas System of Swaziland (SNPAS), implemented by SNTC with support from UNDP
- Eco Lubombo Program (ELP) implemented by the Lubombo Conservancy with support from COSPE and GIZ

The experience and lessons learned from these projects are extremely valuable for the implementation of the SPSCP, and in terms of ESMF implementation. In particular, these projects emphasized the value of participatory planning in the Swaziland communal land context, and the importance of ensuring landscape, tourism and biodiversity values in the context of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs).

Feedback was mainly from practitioners of community level projects in smallholder agriculture and tourism, and focused on the need for a strong local (Swaziland) orientation to the project, building on practical experience and lessons learned on the ground. Sustainability of community tourism projects, in the light of experience in Swaziland and in the region was a key concern. The monitoring program for subprojects should be based on community values, and indicators should reflect local level concerns. The need for strong community participation in the monitoring and mitigation process was highlighted, together with associated training.

Meeting with community trusts highlighted issues of governance especially in terms of chieftaincy disputes. Community tourism operations were delayed in both Mhlumeni and Mambane communities as a result of

internal governance issues, and the initiation of community tourism or smallholder agriculture projects could aggravate or revive these problems.

Communities expressed the need to be fully informed of the CFF, and that this awareness process be part of a broader business plan training. The need for community information and resource centers was raised where knowledge could be disseminated and exchanged within and between communities.

Tourism stakeholders were concerned about the lack of policies and strategies for sustainable tourism and community based tourism, considering the importance of these to the development of the tourism sector in Swaziland. The contribution of the ESMF towards supporting preliminary steps for the development of these policies and strategies through the definition of appropriate, country specific indicators and mitigation strategies was raised.

The STA raised highlighted the importance of ensuring the long-term sustainability of the tourism sector through planning and tourism zonation, especially at the local destination level, where tourism activities take place and where most of tourism's positive and negative impacts are felt. Integrated planning and zonation requires a coordinated effort between all interest groups.

It was generally felt that the potential of the ESMF to maximize sustainability over the longer term should be explored, and that the document should not be a 'one-off', requirement to fill a short term need. A strategy was required to ensure that the ESMF would be a 'living document' that would continue to be relevant and contribute to the project in terms of economic, environmental and social sustainability.

The Catalytic Fund should therefore 'catalyze' not only funding, but sustainability, and this more comprehensive approach should be initiated during the early stages of SPSCP implementation, especially as part of the setting up of the CFF.

The possibility of an ESMF 'follow up' process was therefore discussed and a proposal for this is further described in Annex 9.

List of people and organizations consulted

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4 FAO				
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6 Malkerns Research Station (MoA)				
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7 Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC)				
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12 COSPE (Italian Development NGO)				
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13 Lubombo Conservancy				
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14 Shewula Mountain Camp				
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15 Swaziland Local Government Project (SLGP)				
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16 Community Based Organizations				
	Shewula Beekeepers Association			
	Shewula Community Trust			
	Tikhuba Community Trust			
	Mambane Community Trust			
	Mhlumeni Community Trust			
17 Private Sector				
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Annex 9

ESMF going forward: agriculture and tourism sustainability framework process

During the preparation of the ESMF, the issue was raised that the ESMF should be a living document, and that it should be regularly updated, providing relevant information that would contribute to the longer-term sustainability of the subprojects and the SPSCP.

An ESMF review process could be linked to the formulation of longer term 'sustainability frameworks' for agriculture and tourism with the objective of enhancing potentially positive impacts of the SPSC Project and the CFF, improving mitigation measures and identifying longer term and unforeseen impacts (e.g. indirect and cumulative impacts).

The sustainability frameworks for agriculture and tourism will be based on local and regional knowledge, experience, and best practice. The frameworks could be facilitated by SWADE for agriculture and STA for tourism through a structured knowledge management and networking process.

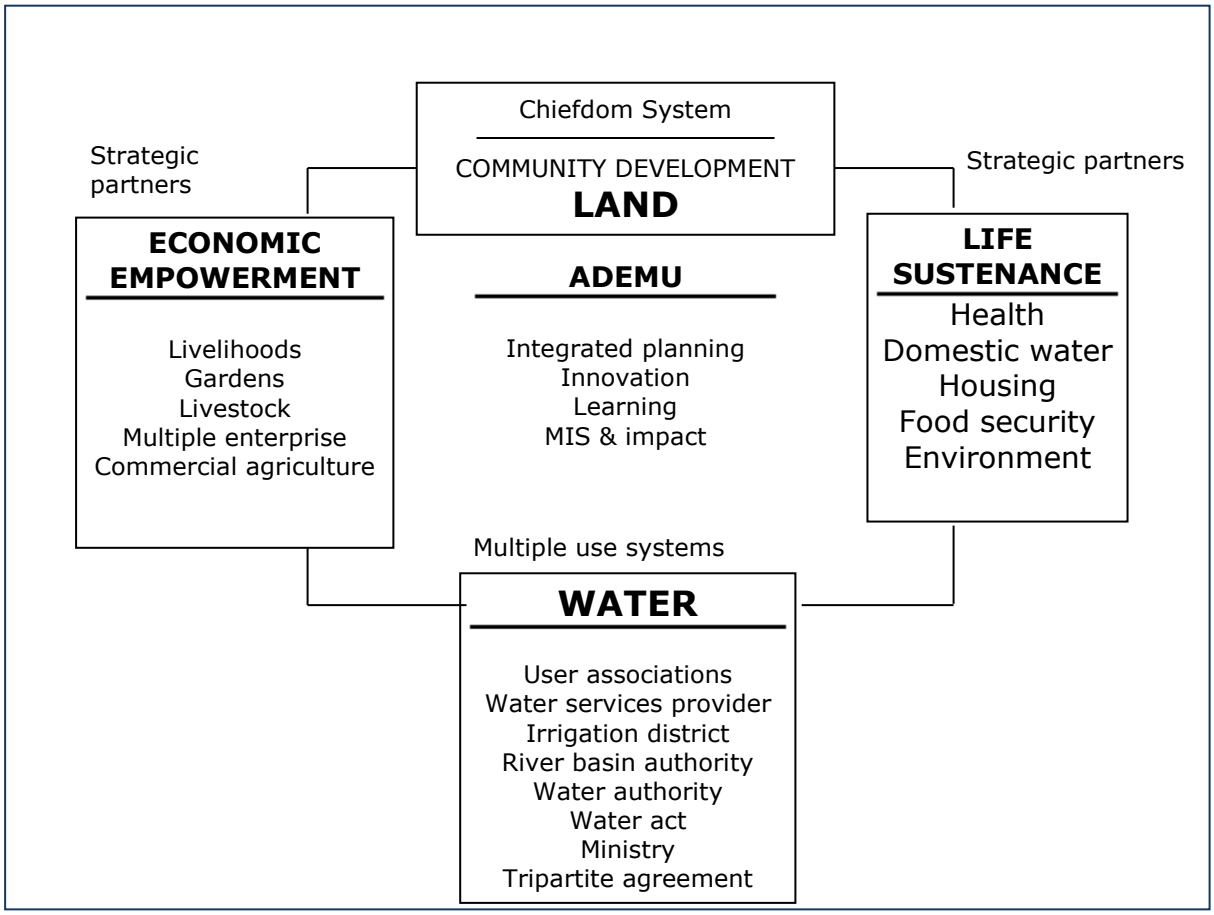
The following measures could be integrated into both the frameworks:

Development of Criteria and Guidelines for sector and sub sector specific proposals and implementation
Further to this ESMF, the Operation Manual for the Catalytic Fund should determine detailed criteria for the selection of subprojects based on identification of most bankable subprojects in terms of their sustainability and contribution, in however small a way, to making smallholder agriculture and CBT a tool for supporting moves to a 'Green Economy' for Swaziland. [19] The criteria, including indicators for monitoring and evaluation, could be developed in a participatory stakeholder workshop as part of establishing the CFF and reviewed on an annual basis. The country specific criteria would also help to support policy and strategy development, especially for sustainable and community based tourism (which has been identified as a critical gap for CBT in particular).

Promotion of appropriate technologies and innovative subprojects that have minimal environmental and social impacts
Climatic conditions, fragile ecosystems and water and energy shortages, as well as supporting economic factors make a move towards appropriate technology a logical orientation for agriculture and tourism in Swaziland

[19] Criteria such as those developed in neighboring Mozambique for World Bank supported Community subprojects in tourism and agriculture can be used as a model. These criteria have been developed on the basis of lessons learned from previous Project (TFCA II) where the evaluation report identified problems related to the development of subprojects and small sustainable livelihood Projects

Participatory planning at Chiefdom or Community defined scale
Develop Projects in context of participatory plans such as the successful Chiefdom Development Plans (CDPs), to ensure that ecosystem related (e.g. water scarcity) and governance issues are addressed upfront and that subprojects make sense from an overall community business development perspective, thereby reducing risk of internal conflicts. Eco Business Planning developed by the Lubombo Conservancy and COSPE gives similar benefits with a stronger community tourism perspective.



Sustainable Development Framework at chiefdom level established through the CDP process (SWADE)

Sector and sub-sector specific screening tools
The formulation of the sustainability frameworks will form the basis for strengthening the subprojects both at proposal and implementation stages, and for revising the ESMF and making the ESMF tools (e.g. the ESSF) more sub-sector specific and locally appropriate.

Code of Good Practices and Guidelines
As the frameworks develop and evolve, they will support best practice in the country and improve the Code of Good Practices and Guidelines

accompanying subproject implementation to become more appropriate for local environmental, social and cultural conditions.

Implementing a Landscape Management Approach
The SPSC Project has potential to link agriculture and tourism to create more multi-functional landscapes that achieve national level social development and environmental protection goals. Mutually reinforcing agriculture and tourism in a landscape approach will promote better institutional coordination, ecosystem management and resilience to climate change. Landscapes provide better platforms for economies of scale and product development, and creating strong market linkages between the two sectors.

Networking and knowledge management
The basis for the sustainability frameworks will be the formalization of sector networks focusing on smallholder agriculture and community tourism, bringing together the different stakeholders and actors and building upon important lessons learned. Both sectors in Swaziland have suffered from poor networking and coordination.