

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WATER**



WAMI/RUVU BASIN WATER BOARD

**ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF WATER RESOURCES IN
MKONDOA CATCHMENT PROJECT
(ECRWRMCP)**



STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

June, 2025

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| CBWSOs | Community Based Water Supply Organization |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ECRWRMCP | Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resilience in Mkondoa Catchment Project |
| EWS | Early Warning System. |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| LGA | Local Government Authorities |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments, and Agencies |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoL | Ministry of Land |
| MoW | Ministry of Water |
| NEMC | National Environmental Management Council |
| OS | Operational Safeguard |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PIT | Project Implementation Team |
| RUWASA | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| SEP | Stakeholders' Engagement Plan |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| TANROAD | Tanzania National Road Agency |
| TARURA | Tanzania Rural Roads Agency |
| TFS | Tanzania Forest Services |
| WRBWB | Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board |
| WUAs | Water User Associations |
| TMA | Tanzania Metrological Agency |
| UWAWAKUDA Dakawa | Ushirika wa Wakulima Wadogo Wadogo Kilimo cha Umwagiliaji Dakawa |

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS:

Stakeholder (s): Refers to individuals or groups who have an interest or role in the project, program or portfolio, or are impacted by the outcome of the project.

Stakeholder Participation: Is a process whereby Stakeholders (e.g. individuals, groups and organizations) choose to take an active role in making decisions about things that affect them.

Project stakeholders: are the individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest in the outcome of a project. They can affect or be affected by the project's execution or results.

individuals, groups, or organizations that have a vested interest in a project's outcome, either positively or negatively, and whose influence or perception of influence can affect the project's success.

Consultation: Refers to a structured, two-way communication process between project implementers and stakeholders. It involves actively seeking input, feedback, and concerns from individuals or groups affected by or interested in the project.

Engagement: Refers to the process of building and maintaining active, meaningful communication and relationships between a project and its audience or participants. It involves sharing information, listening to feedback, and fostering collaboration to ensure mutual understanding and cooperation.

Stakeholder Engagement: Is a continuous process of involving individuals, groups, or organizations who have an interest in or may be affected by a project. This includes informing, consulting, involving, and collaborating with stakeholders.

Project Affected Person (PAPs): These are people directly affected by the project activities such as (land acquisition, relocation, or loss of assets and incomes associated with loss of land, houses, assets, other structures, businesses, crops/trees, or other types of assets) for reasons of the involuntary or voluntary contribution.

The Stakeholder Engagement Assessment matrix: Is a framework or visual tool that helps to assess and categorize stakeholders based on their levels of interest and influence. It proves a structured approach to understanding stakeholder dynamics and

Stakeholder analysis: Refers is a strategic process that identifies and assess individuals, groups or organizations that have vested interest in a project or policy, their influence and how to best engage them to achieve project goals.

Stakeholder management strategy: Strategies to maximize stakeholder support and minimize their resistance (e.g. using a stakeholder analysis matrix).

Stakeholder register: The stakeholder registry can contain information on the stakeholder. These can include the following: Name, Title, Project Role, Contact Info, Influence, Impact, and Attitude.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan: A plan which assists managers with effectively engaging with stakeholders throughout the life of the project and specifying activities that will be implemented to manage or enhance engagement.

Sustainable Development: Refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves balancing economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection to ensure long-term prosperity and well-being.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board (WRBWB) is planning to implement “Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resilience in Mkondoa Catchment Project” (ECRWRMCP) financed by African Development Bank (AfDB). The primary objective of the project is to enhance resilience of Mkondoa catchment to withstand and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. By addressing vulnerabilities within the Mkondoa Catchment, the project aims to create a robust and adaptable ecosystem that can thrive despite the challenges posed by a changing climate, ultimately ensuring the sustainability of water resources and fostering resilience in the face of future climatic uncertainties.

For effective implementation of the project, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to guide meaningful interaction with all relevant parties. Stakeholder engagement is a comprehensive and inclusive process that is conducted throughout the entire project life cycle. When well-designed and effectively implemented, it helps establish strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for successfully managing the project's environmental and social risks. Its effectiveness is maximized when initiated early in the project development phase, becoming a key component of initial decision-making and remaining central to the assessment, management, and monitoring of risks and impacts throughout the project.

This SEP will be managed and implemented by the Project Implementation Team under the Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board (WRBWB). It outlines the procedures for engaging with project stakeholders, ensuring effective public information disclosure and consultation. Furthermore, it defines how implementing agencies, consultants, and contractors will communicate with stakeholders, the channels through which stakeholders can raise concerns, and the mechanisms for addressing and responding to those concerns in a timely and transparent manner.

The identified stakeholders include individuals, groups, and organizations who are either directly affected by the project or have an interest in its outcomes, including both formal and informal representatives. Stakeholder identification under the project will be guided by their roles, responsibilities, and potential influence or interest in the project. Special attention will be given to vulnerable or marginalized individuals who may be at risk of exclusion, to ensure inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits.

The stakeholders to be involved in the project include:

- **National and local government authorities**, as well as key influencers such as religious leaders, politicians, civil society organizations (including NGOs), and relevant actors from both the public and private sectors.
- **Positively affected groups**, comprising individuals or communities that will benefit from the project's activities.
- **Negatively affected parties**, including individuals and institutions with interests in the land designated for project activities primarily landowners who may experience loss of land, structures, or sources of income.
- **Other interested parties**, such as project proponents and various levels of government, who have a stake in the project's implementation and outcomes.
- **Vulnerable groups**, including women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and youth, who may require special consideration to ensure their inclusion and protection throughout the project.

OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

The SEP seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goal of this SEP is to improve and facilitate decision-making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner, providing these groups with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns, which may influence project decisions. The specific objectives of the SEP are to:

- i. Identify all potential project stakeholders, including their priorities and concerns;
- ii. Identify strategies for information sharing and communication with stakeholders in ways that are meaningful and accessible throughout the project cycle;
- iii. Specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation of the proceedings, and strategies for feedback;
- iv. Establish an accessible and responsive grievance mechanism for the project;
- v. Develop a strategy for stakeholder participation in the monitoring of project impacts and sharing results among the different stakeholder groups;
- vi. Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement to meet the expectations of the AfDB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The primary objective of the project is to enhance resilience of Mkondoa catchment to withstand and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. By addressing vulnerabilities within the Mkondoa Catchment, the project aims to create a robust and adaptable ecosystem that can thrive despite the challenges posed by a changing climate, ultimately ensuring the sustainability of water resources and fostering resilience in the face of future climatic uncertainties. The project has three components including:-

Component 1: Strengthening of Hydro-meteorological Monitoring Stations

The component will focus on ensuring the availability of data through construction and rehabilitation of hydro-meteorological and water quality monitoring stations; Strengthen the capacity of data observers, field hydrometeorologist and technicians on data collection, processing and validation; and Integrating monitoring information into existing Early Warning System (EWS). This will improve the accuracy of flood and drought predictions, ultimately elevating the level of preparedness and readiness within society of Kilosa, Gairo and Mvomero.

Component 2: Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and ecosystem Restoration

This component aims to enhance climate resilience in the Mkondoa Catchment by increasing water storage, restoring 1,200 hectares of degraded ecosystems, and improving infrastructure to reduce flood and drought risks. Key interventions include developing two groundwater sources, riverbank stabilization, and dyke rehabilitation and construction in targeted villages. The project promotes ecosystem-based adaptation practices such as agroforestry, fish farming, tree nurseries, and beekeeping to support livelihoods. It also supports integrated land-use planning in 10 villages and constructs four cattle troughs to reduce human-livestock conflict at water sources, with strong community involvement through Water User Associations and environmental groups.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Project Delivery

This component aims to strengthen the Project Implementation Team (PIT) and key stakeholders for effective, climate-resilient water resource management. Activities include training on climate policies, finance, procurement, and contract management, along with a gender-sensitive manual for water managers. Two Water Users Associations and one catchment committee will be formed and strengthened. Capacity building will target technical staff and Community-Based Organizations, especially women and youth, to access climate finance. Financing models will support community-led water source protection. Environmental school clubs will also be supported to promote sustainable water and climate adaptation practices, enhancing resilience across the Mkondoa Catchment.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

For this project, SEP is a strategic framework designed to facilitate the active participation of all stakeholders throughout the project's lifecycle. It has been prepared in line with The African Development Bank (AfDB) framework for stakeholder engagement particularly Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1) Environmental and Social Assessment and Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10) Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. OS 1 mandates that all AfDB-financed projects undergo thorough environmental and social assessments to identify and manage potential risks and impacts. Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of this process, ensuring that the voices of affected communities are considered in project design and implementation. Moreover, OS 10 provides detailed guidance on how stakeholder engagement should be conducted throughout the project life cycle. It emphasizes the importance of transparent, meaningful and effective engagement between the project proponent and stakeholders to enhance project outcomes and ensure that the perspectives of affected communities are integrated into decision-making processes.

In Tanzania, stakeholders' consultation is mandated by the National Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 (EMA, 2004), Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009 and its amendment No. 8 of 2022, Tanzania Land Act, 2019 and Tanzania Meteorological Authority Act No. 2 of 2019. These require developers to conduct public consultation as early as possible, during project identification, and proactively managed until the project is closed in order to increase project ownership and sustainability.

PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS

Implementation of the project activities is associated with environmental and social issues/risks that typically require stakeholder's engagement throughout the project life cycle. They include acquiring land for project implementation, biodiversity loss and ecosystem disturbance, soil erosion, water usage and pollution, occupational and community health and safety risks, gender-based violence (GBV), gender inequity in employment, extreme weather events such as heavy rains might prevent timely implementation of activities, particularly infrastructure development and rehabilitation. However, a set of mitigation measures has been developed and a continuous stakeholder engagement is planned for addressing these issues.

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORIZATION

In developing an effective Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), it is essential to identify all relevant stakeholders and understand their needs, expectations, priorities, and potential roles in relation to the project. This includes giving particular attention to marginalized or vulnerable

individuals and groups who may face barriers to participation or be disproportionately impacted by the project. Stakeholder identification was guided by the following principles:

- i. Stakeholders involved in the preparation and planning of the project .
- ii. Stakeholders whose mandates, responsibilities, or operations align or overlap with the proposed project activities, such as ministries, environmental agencies, and local government authorities.
- iii. Stakeholders who are directly affected by the project, including individuals, groups, and local communities.
- iv. Stakeholders who may be indirectly affected due to their geographical proximity to the project area or due to changes in access to communal resources.
- v. Stakeholders likely to experience impacts as a result of project activities, either socially, economically, or environmentally.
- vi. Stakeholders who possess influence over the development, approval, or implementation of the project.
- vii. Stakeholders with vested interests in the project outcomes, making them key participants in the engagement process.
- viii. Stakeholders with technical, financial, or institutional capacity to support and partner in project implementation.

The process of identifying stakeholders involves preliminary research, mapping, and profiling to ensure inclusivity and address concerns. Identified stakeholders are categorized into;

- i. Donors - African Development Bank Group through Climate Action window .
- ii. Ministries including Ministries of Water, Finance and Land
- iii. Government Authorities such as WRBWB (lead implementer under the Ministry of Water), TMA, RUWASA, NEMC and TARURA
- iv. Respective Local Government Authorities of Kilosa, Mvomero and Gairo.
- v. Community members, including Project Affected People (PAPs) and land owners,
- vi. Vulnerable people identified within the Project are mainly disadvantaged individuals such as children, low-income women, households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and youth.
- vii. Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) such as Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), AGRIWEZESHA and SHAHIDI WA MAJI UWAWAKUDA
- viii. Private sectors including consultants and contractors and MKULAZI HOLDING (sugar company)

- ix. Academic Institutions (SUA),
- x. Media.

The list of stakeholders is likely to expand/change in composition as the project progress to other stages of implementation such as construction, operation and closure. Stakeholders identified for inclusion in engagement activities meet one of the following criteria;

- i. Have an influence/interest in the Project,
- ii. Would potentially be impacted by the Project or have an influence on the Project (negatively or positively); or
- iii. Their roles and responsibilities

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES:

The information disclosure and consultations with stakeholders will be conducted through a range of techniques including focus group discussion (based on age, gender and occupation), interviews, key informants and e-mails. Consultations will be conducted at a time in Swahili and English that is conducive to the participants based on their input as well as if possible, using their local language. Comments from stakeholders will be received by the Project implementing agencies in written and oral forms (using suggestion boxes, local leaders, public meetings, interviews etc). The team will review stakeholders' comments and send back the final decision and a summary of how comments were considered.

To handle related grievances from affected communities and the public, a formal and transparency process for receiving evaluating and redressing the grievances will be established. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Project will be established comprised of committees at Village, Ward, District, and National levels (Ministry of Water). For workers hired by contractors, the contractors will be required to establish their GRM procedure as a pre-requisite for tender which at a minimum conform to these requirements.

A comprehensive register of stakeholders, including their profiles, categorization, and analysis, will be documented and shared with the project team and relevant parties. This registry will be periodically updated to incorporate new stakeholders and remove those who have exited the project. The project will employ various strategies for different situations and engage different stakeholders.

Information Dissemination

Regular and transparent dissemination of project information through various channels, including community meetings, newsletters, social media, local radio broadcasts, and informational brochures. Communication materials will be developed in a gender-sensitive

manner. Radio programs will be particularly used to reach women in the targeted areas.

Stakeholder Consultations

Regular consultations with various stakeholder groups, including local communities, land owners, PAPs, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities will be conducted. Specifically for beneficiary and affected communities, separate focus group discussions for men and women will ensure that women feel comfortable voicing their opinions and concerns. These discussions will be scheduled at convenient times and locations for women.

Capacity Building and Training

Tailored training programs for women in areas such as water sources management, sustainable agricultural practices, and entrepreneurship. These programs will address specific barriers women face, such as limited access to resources. Training will not just be limited to communities but to technical units and any relevant project facilitators to ensure the use the appropriate culturally sensitive communication and effectively use participatory skills in engagements with community stakeholders.

Collaborative Partnerships

Forming partnerships with local and international NGOs, government bodies, academic institutions, and private sector organizations to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks. Collaborations will help in designing and implementing gender-responsive activities and providing additional support and resources to female stakeholders.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Involving stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes through community-based monitoring, participatory assessments, and feedback sessions. The M&E framework will include gender-disaggregated data to track the participation and benefits of both men and women.

A formal Grievance Re dress Mechanism (GRM) that is accessible and responsive to all groups will be established. This includes setting up confidential reporting channels for gender-based violence (GBV) and ensuring female staff are available to handle complaints. Awareness campaigns will inform women/girls and vulnerable people about their rights and the available grievance mechanisms.

Methods and Tools for Engagement

The ECRWRMCP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will use various methods and tools to ensure comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder engagement as follows;

- i. **Correspondences:** Distributing information to government officials, NGOs, and private sector
- ii. **Formal Meetings:** Presenting project information to groups of stakeholders.
- iii. **Public Meetings:** Presenting project information to large groups, ensuring inclusivity.
- iv. **Focus Group Meetings:** Conducting separate discussions for women and youth for seeking views and opinions
- v. **Print Media and Radio Announcements:** Disseminating information to large audiences
- vi. **Internet Media:** Using social media and websites to share information.
- vii. **Workshops:** Facilitating group discussions and developing strategies.
- viii. **Surveys:** Gathering opinions and baseline data.
- ix. **Website:** Presenting project information and progress updates.

PROJECT CLOSURE

The disclosure of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Mkondoa Project is a key step in ensuring transparency, inclusivity, and meaningful participation throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP will be made publicly available to all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local authorities, affected communities, civil society organizations, and development partners. Its main objective is to inform stakeholders about how engagement will be conducted, what mechanisms are in place for grievance redress, and how stakeholders can participate in decision-making processes. The SEP will be disclosed through multiple platforms to ensure wide accessibility, including official websites of the Wami Ruvu Basin Water Board (WRBWB) and the Ministry of Water, printed copies in local government offices, public meetings, radio announcements, and workshops. Special attention will be given to presenting the SEP in formats and languages that are accessible to vulnerable groups and communities with low literacy levels. The disclosure will take place prior to the commencement of major project activities and will be updated regularly to reflect any significant changes. Stakeholders will also be informed about the available feedback and grievance mechanisms, such as community focal points, suggestion boxes, and dedicated contact information. This inclusive and transparent approach aims to build trust and ensure that all voices, especially those of marginalized groups, are meaningfully considered in the planning and implementation of the Mkondoa Project.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation is vital for ensuring the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities, addressing feedback, and meeting project objectives. The M&E framework objectives are to:

- i. Track engagement activity progress.
- ii. Assess engagement strategy effectiveness.
- iii. Address issues and challenges in real-time.
- iv. Incorporate stakeholder feedback into decision-making.
- v. Measure the impact of engagement on project outcomes.
- vi. Ensure accountability and transparency.

Evaluation Indicators

A set of quantitative and qualitative, gender-responsive indicators that measure engagement performance, focusing on participation levels, satisfaction, feedback implementation, and gender representation are developed as follows;

- i. Number of disclosed documents,
- ii. Frequency of public engagement activities, ensuring balanced participation of women, men, and gender-diverse individuals;
- iii. Number of trainings conducted,
- iv. Number of participants in different engagement activities (where applicable),
- v. Newly identified stakeholders,
- vi. Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums, conducted within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually),
- vii. Geographical coverage of public engagement activities,
- viii. Number of locations covered by the consultation process,
- ix. Number and details of vulnerable individuals involved in consultation meetings,
- x. Number of public grievances received within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually) and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline,
- xi. Type of public grievances received,
- xii.** Number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local and regional media.

Evaluation Processes:

- i. Annual surveys to gauge stakeholder satisfaction and perceptions.
- ii. Mid-term evaluation to assess progress and adjust strategies.
- iii. End-of-project evaluation to measure overall impact.

Reporting and Documentation:

Detailed records and regular reports track progress and inform stakeholders: The following reports will be prepared;

- i. **Monthly Reports:** There will be brief monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities conducted during each month, public outreach activities, entries to the grievance register, new stakeholder identified, emerging new issues or challenges and planned tasks and objectives for the next month.
- ii. **Quarterly Reports:** Prepared by PIT, covering stakeholder engagement activities, public outreach, grievances resolution processes, new stakeholders identifies and emerging new issues or challenges.
- iii. **Annual/Final Reports:** Summarizing SEP results, public consultation issues, and resolutions, ensuring inclusion of gender-specific concerns.
- iv. **Reporting to Stakeholders:** Annual findings shared with stakeholders and published online.
- v. **Imminent Reporting.** The PIT will inform the AfDB/MoW immediately of an imminent issue affecting the Project such as fire, explosion, death of a worker and incidence of GBV or SEA.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND BUDGET:

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines a structured approach to effectively involve various stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. The implementation of the SEP will be coordinated by PIT led by the Social and Environmental specialist, from WRBWB in close collaboration with E & S experts from the Ministry of Water. The team will report to the ECRWRMCP Project coordinator. For each district the DED will select the team leader who will be responsible for ensuring that the SEP is implemented according to plan.

Roles and responsibilities within the SEP are clearly defined to ensure successful implementation. The Ministry of Water will oversee project implementation, provides technical assistance and capacity building. Ministry of Finance will support fund disbursements and broad advice on financial and economic issues for project implementation. WRBWB through PIT will coordinating implementation of project activities, preparation of project documents, monitoring and evaluation and report to the Ministry of Water, AfDB and making relevant data and information from this project available to stakeholders. Respective LGAs will oversee SEP implementation and monitoring at the district level, liaise with community leaders, and collaborate with WRBWB officers. Community Leaders will mobilize community members, bridge the gap between the SET team and the communities, and help set realistic goals to address

community interests and concerns in the SEP. Local communities and landowners will help in sites identifications, provide local knowledge and cultural insight, participate in development of ESIA/ESMPs and provide land for project implementation. Budget for implementing ECRWRMCP Stakeholder Engagement Plan is estimated to be **91,652 USD** for three years.

CONCLUSION /SIGNIFICANCES

Effective stakeholder engagement is vital for the success of Mkondoa Project. By fostering transparent communication, inclusive participation, and responsive feedback mechanisms, the project can ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of all stakeholders, leading to sustainable and inclusive growth. The engagement plan outlined here provides a framework for achieving these goals, with a focus on continuous improvement and adaptation based on stakeholder input and project experiences.

This SEP is not only a statutory requirement but also a strategic approach to ensure the project's sustainability and success. The Plan identifies and categorizes stakeholders based on their area of influence, interest, and potential impact on the project. This includes stakeholders such as project implementation teams and management, as well as community members, PAPs, land owners, local government authorities, NGOs, private sectors and regulatory bodies. Understanding the roles and concerns of each group ensures that engagement efforts are tailored to meet their specific needs and expectations and achieving the project's long-term objectives.

Furthermore, the commitment to gender inclusivity and capacity building within the SEP underscores the project's dedication to equitable development. By enhancing stakeholders' skills and knowledge, the project ensures that all voices especially those of vulnerable and marginalized people are heard and that the benefits of the project are shared broadly.

A variety of engagement methodologies have been proposed based on the nature and type of stakeholders to facilitate meaningful interactions. They include internal and public meetings, focus group discussions, meetings, workshops, exchange of letters and informative materials such as flyers and brochures for wider coverage, social medias Televisions will be used especially during community awareness and other related activities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Water is one of the fundamental resources in social economic development as it touches all aspects of human life. Availability of water in a country has impact on the standard of living of people as well as enhancing productivity for economic growth. Despite of its importance to quality of life and development, water in Tanzania is a finite and vulnerable resource being unevenly distributed in space, time, quantity and quality across the country due to climate change and resource competitions.

Water resources in the country are declining due to various factors including climate change and variability, catchments degradation and increased competitive demand among water users for socioeconomic activities as well as challenges on water resources management. Sustainability of water resources requires interventions to ensure national security, availability of water for socio-economic development and environmental sustainability for current and future generations. For effective management of water resource in the country The Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009 and its amendments No. 8 of 2022 devolves water resources management into nine River/Lake basin level entities. Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board (WRBWB) is among them that scientifically assess the water resource, so that it can be equitably allocated and efficiently utilized for various social-economic purposes within its area of jurisdiction.

WRBWB lies between 35o 30' 00'' S and 40o 00' 00'' E and covers the catchment areas of Wami, Ruvu and Coastal Rivers that drain into the Indian Ocean. The total area of the basin is about 66,820 km² whereby the Wami catchment encompasses about 43,946 km², the Ruvu catchment is 18,078 km² and other Coastal Rivers make up about 4,796 km². Wami catchment is further sub divided hydrologically into three sub catchments which are Mkondoa with 12,960km², Kinyasungwe (16,538 km²) and Wami with 14,735km².The boundary of the basin does not follow administrative boundaries but includes parts of Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga, Manyara and Coast regions and the whole of Dar es Salaam region.

The Mkondoa Sub-Catchment, like many others in Tanzania, faces numerous challenges related to water resources management. These include a rapid increase in water demand, heightened vulnerability to droughts and floods, inadequate water infrastructure, and significant erosion and sedimentation in rivers, which reduce riverbed capacity and water flow. Additionally, uncoordinated agricultural activities have led to water pollution and deterioration of water

quality across the sub-catchment. These challenges are further compounded by a lack of reliable data and information due to insufficient water resources monitoring stations.

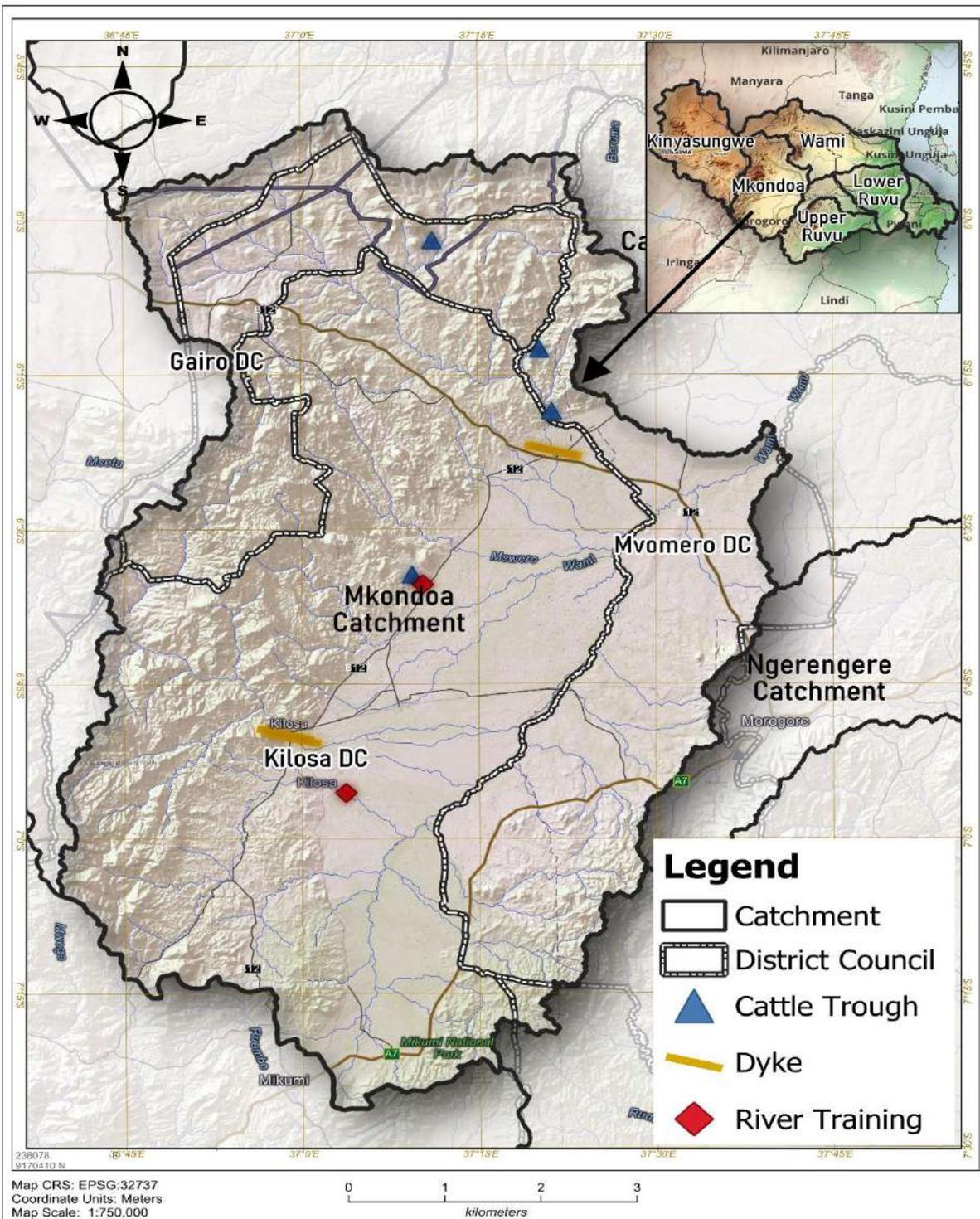


Figure 1: Mkondoa Cachment

In response to these challenges, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board (WRBWB), is implementing the Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resources in the Mkondoa Catchment Project (ECRWRMCP), with financing from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The primary objective of the project is to enhance the resilience of the Mkondoa Catchment to withstand and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. By addressing current vulnerabilities, the project seeks to establish a robust and adaptive ecosystem capable of thriving under changing climatic conditions, thereby ensuring the long-term sustainability of water resources.

The ECRWRMCP is structured around three key components: First, strengthening hydro-meteorological monitoring stations to enhance data collection and support informed water resources decision-making. Second, developing climate-resilient infrastructure and restoring ecosystems to reduce erosion, improve water storage, and rehabilitate degraded areas, ensuring better climate adaptation. Third, institutional strengthening and project delivery, focusing on building the capacity of local institutions for effective implementation, coordination, and sustainability.

To support the effective implementation of the project, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed. The SEP provides clear guidance to the Project Implementation Team on engaging stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. It outlines key concepts, methodologies, tools, and procedures to ensure stakeholder involvement is consistent with national legislation and aligned with the African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

The SEP defines a technically sound and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and information disclosure. Its primary goal is to promote inclusive and timely stakeholder participation, particularly from project-affected persons, by providing opportunities to express views, raise concerns, and influence project decisions. The SEP also clarifies roles and responsibilities to ensure meaningful stakeholder involvement across all phases of the project.

The objectives of the SEP are:

- i. To identify all relevant project stakeholders, including their priorities and concerns.
- ii. To establish effective strategies for information sharing and communication throughout the project cycle.
- iii. To define procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations, documentation, and feedback mechanisms.

- iv. To establish an accessible and responsive grievance redress mechanism.
- v. To develop a framework for stakeholder participation in monitoring project impacts and sharing results.

Ultimately, the SEP aims to guide stakeholder engagement in a way that meets the expectations and standards of the AfDB ESF.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Ministry of Water through Wami/Ruvu Basin aims at employing a comprehensive approach to strengthen the catchment's resilience against the immediate effects of climate change and variability and foster its ability to adapt over the long term. This will be achieved through implementation of recently secured project namely "Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resilience in Mkondoa Catchment" financed by African Development Bank (AfDB).

The primary objective of the project is to enhance resilience of Mkondoa catchment to withstand and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. By addressing vulnerabilities within the Mkondoa Catchment. The project aims to create a robust and adaptable ecosystem that can thrive despite the challenges posed by a changing climate, ultimately ensuring the sustainability of water resources and fostering resilience in the face of future climatic uncertainties. The project is structured into three components as follows;

The first component, **Strengthening of Hydro-meteorological Monitoring Stations**, focusing on ensuring the availability of data through construction and rehabilitation of hydro-meteorological and water quality monitoring stations; Strengthen the capacity of data observers, field hydrometeorologist and technicians on data collection, processing and validation; and integrating monitoring information into existing Early Warning System (EWS). This will improve the accuracy of flood and drought predictions, ultimately elevating the level of preparedness and readiness within society of Kilosa, Gairo and Mvomero.

The second component, **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and ecosystem Restoration**, aims to enhance climate resilience in the Mkondoa Catchment by increasing water storage, restoring 1,200 hectares of degraded ecosystems, and improving infrastructure to reduce flood and drought risks. Key interventions include developing four groundwater sources, riverbank stabilization, and dyke rehabilitation and construction in targeted villages. The project will promote ecosystem-based adaptation practices such as agroforestry, fish farming, tree nurseries, and beekeeping to support livelihoods. It also supports integrated land-use planning in 10 villages

and constructs four cattle troughs to reduce human-livestock conflict at water sources, with strong community involvement through Water User Associations and environmental groups.

The third component, **Institutional Strengthening and Project Delivery**, aims to strengthen the Project Implementation Team (PIT) and key stakeholders for effective, climate-resilient water resource management. Activities include training on climate policies, finance, procurement, and contract management, along with a gender-sensitive manual for water managers. Formulation and strengthening of two Water Users Associations and one catchment committee. Capacity building will target technical staff and Community-Based Organizations, especially women and youth, to access climate finance. Financing models will support community-led water source protection. Environmental school clubs will also be supported to promote sustainable water and climate adaptation practices, enhancing resilience across the Mkondoa Catchment.

In order to enhance Mkondoa project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation, stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle is inevitable. The Wami/Ruvu basin has prepared Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) for effective stakeholders' engagement and in line with national and AfDB Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard (OS) OS 01 - Environmental and Social Assessment and OS 10 - Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure.

2.0 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resources in the Mkondoa Catchment Project (ECRWRMCP) has been developed in alignment with national and international legal frameworks to ensure the project is socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and legally compliant. It draws on key Tanzanian laws such as the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005), Land Act (1999), and Village Land Act (1999), among others. It also complies with the African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards, particularly OS1 and OS10. These instruments promote participatory planning, inclusive engagement, and transparent grievance redress throughout the project cycle.

2.1 RELEVANT NATIONAL POLICY

National Policies

Nationally, Stakeholder engagement is a legal requirement for many projects, particularly those involving land, environmental impact and development. There are several Policies and Acts that advocate importance of stakeholder's engagement in the project implementation as follows;

National Environmental Policy (NEP), 2021

The National Environmental Policy emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement in environmental management to ensure inclusive, transparent, and effective decision-making.

- i. The policy advocates for the empowerment of communities and other stakeholders in land utilization and management.
- ii. It promotes public participation and awareness, particularly in the sustainable management of water sources.
- iii. The policy encourages the engagement of the private sector in conservation activities, and
- iv. It emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration in managing freshwater bodies, and wetlands, with active participation from all stakeholders.

National Water Policy, 2002 Version 2025

The National Policy underscores the importance of stakeholder engagement in the sustainable management and development of the country's water resources. This policy emphasizes the need for a participatory approach to ensure that all water users are involved in decision-making processes, thereby promoting equitable and effective water management.

- i. The policy advocates for the active involvement of beneficiaries in the planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of community-based domestic water supply schemes. This participatory approach aims to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of water services
- ii. It also promotes integrated and participatory approaches for water resources planning, development, and management.

National Land Policy, 1997

National Land Policy underscores the importance of stakeholder engagement in land governance, aiming to ensure equitable access, secure tenure, and sustainable land use. The policy emphasizes participatory approaches, recognizing that effective land management requires the involvement of all stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations, and government institutions.

2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

In addition to the above policies, there are a number of legal and regulatory frameworks that are relevant to the proposed projects.

National Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 (EMA, 2004)

National Environmental Management Act Part VI, Sections 89 and 90 recognize the importance of stakeholders' engagement and information disclosure for those who are likely to be affected by the project. It further stresses that, stakeholders' engagement should be initiated as early as possible in the project life cycle, during project identification, and proactively managed until the project is closed in order to increase project ownership and sustainability.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009 and its amendment No. 8 of 2022

Water Resources Management Act Part II Sec (e) underscores the importance of stakeholder's involvement in water resources management at all levels with available capacity. It ensures diverse needs and voices are considered, leading to more balanced and fair decisions and helping to prevent or resolve water use conflicts before they escalate.

Tanzania Land Act, 2019

The Act incorporates provisions that necessitate consultation, participation, and transparency in land-related decisions. Section 14 outlines the roles of local government authorities in land administration. It further recognizes the Village Council as the executive body responsible for managing village land.

Tanzania Meteorological Authority Act No. 2 of 2019

The Act emphasizing the importance of stakeholder engagement in its operation requires for the compulsory submission of data to the National Meteorological Data Bank by all meteorological station owners. This provision underscores the need for collaboration and data sharing among stakeholder. The Mkondoa Climate Adaptation Project aligns with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority Act, 2019 by promoting the use of meteorological data and services to enhance climate resilience. Section 5 of the Act outlines the Authority's functions, including the provision of weather and climate services for the flood forecasting and early warning system planned to be developed in the catchment, and the dissemination of weather and climate information. The Mkondoa project likely integrates these services to inform local communities about climate risks and to develop adaptation strategies.

By adhering to these regulations, the Mkondoa project ensures that during establishment of weather stations and utilization of weather data are standardized and compliant with policies, thereby contributing to the overall effectiveness during implementation.

2.3. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has established a comprehensive framework for stakeholder engagement through its Environmental and Social Safeguards, especially Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1) and Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10). These safeguards are integral to the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which aims to ensure that projects financed by the Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable.

Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1): Environmental and Social Assessment

Operational Safeguard 1 mandates that all AfDB-financed projects undergo thorough environmental and social assessments to identify and manage potential risks and impacts. Stakeholder engagement is a critical component of this process, ensuring that the voices of affected communities are considered in project design and implementation.

Operational Safeguards (OS 10) Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Operational Safeguards 10 provides detailed guidance on how stakeholder engagement should be conducted throughout the project life cycle. It emphasizes the importance of transparent, meaningful and effective engagement between the project proponent and stakeholders to enhance project outcomes and ensure that the perspectives of affected communities are integrated into decision-making processes.

Since stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle, Wami/Ruvu basin will continue to engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation. The basin has

prepared an ESIA for the Mkondoa Project in a participatory and inclusive manner. All stakeholders concerns and comments were collected and will be used to improve project designs and implementation. Moreover, as pointed out in OS10, the Basin will continue to engage with, and provide sufficient information to stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. It will also, maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account.

3.0 STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholders’ Engagement Plan for Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resilience in Mkondoa Catchment (ECRWRMCP) is intended to guide the Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board and the PIT in the stakeholder’s engagement processes during project implementation. It is designed to ensure that a comprehensive and coordinated approach is taken to stakeholder engagement and Project disclosure ensuring that all relevant parties are actively involved and informed throughout the project life cycle.

3.1 OBJECTIVE OF STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

The overall objective of SEP for the ECRWRMCP is to define the project stakeholders' engagement process, public information disclosure and consultations. This will help to prevent potential conflicts, ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards, and strengthen accountability through continuous dialogue and feedback. SEP specific objectives are presented in Table 1 below,

Table 1: SEP Specific Objectives

| S/No | Specific Objectives | Rationale |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help project implementers to identify relevant stakeholders for the Project and Associated Facilities. | Identify and categories individuals or organizations that may be affected or likely to be affected by the project or may have an interest in the project (other interested parties), noting that this is an ongoing process which many change throughout the life of the Project. This enables project implementers to build and maintain a constructive relationship with the stakeholders, in particular project-affected parties. |
| 2 | Distribute accurate Project information in an open and transparent manner. | Ensure that appropriate project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders, particularly those directly affected by the project |
| 3 | Form partnerships to promote constructive interaction between all parties. | Develop relationships of trust between the Project and stakeholders to contribute to initiative-taking interactions and avoid where possible, unnecessary conflicts based on rumour and misinformation. Understanding of stakeholder concerns and expectations thereby providing opportunities to increase the Project’s value to local stakeholders |
| 4 | Record and address public concerns, issues, and suggestions by providing accessible and inclusive means to raise grievances. | Facilitate PAPs to raise grievances and allow GoT to respond to such grievances. Document stakeholder issues, concerns, and comments to allow the rationale for Project decisions to be traced and understood. Records also assist during review and audits of the Project, in identifying thematic issues, which may need a more holistic response, and during follow up engagements with the affected people. |
| 5 | Consideration of the marginalized/vulnerable groups. | Ensure that the concerns/views of the marginalized/vulnerable along the project corridor |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | are well capture and addressed. |
| 6 | To assess the level of stakeholder interest, support for the project and manage stakeholders' expectations. | Enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance. Expectations, both positive and negative, may not be aligned with the realities of the Project. Ensuring that expectations are kept at realistic levels (e.g., around job opportunities; provision of local infrastructure; social development; and disruption) limits disappointments and frustrations of directly affected parties at later stages of Project implementation, and therefore mitigates the potential for conflict with stakeholders |
| 7 | Fulfil national and international requirements for consultation, including zero tolerance for threats, intimidation or attacks against stakeholder who raise concerns. | Ensuring compliance can avoid potential Project delays based on procedural issues rather than substantive ones and contribute to obtaining the social license to operate and building effective and trustful relations with stakeholders. |

3.2 SCOPE OF THE SEP

This SEP is based on Good International Industry Practice/guidance outlined by the AfDB Operational Safeguard 1 (OS1): Environmental and Social Assessment and Environmental and Social Operation Safeguard (OS) 10, “Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure”. It is intended to cover the broad range of engagement activities required for the project and will be implemented with consideration of all other related documents as per project need such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

3.3 TIMING OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) aims to establish a systematic approach for identifying and engaging various stakeholders involved in the Mkondoa Catchment climate adaptation project and its associated activities. Stakeholder consultations will vary depending on the specific activities and their timelines. Community awareness campaigns will be conducted quarterly, while engagements related to the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and monitoring the contractor’s compliance with environmental and social (E&S) safeguards will be conducted on a daily and monthly basis. The timing and location of meetings will be carefully selected to ensure maximum accessibility for project-affected people, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups.

3.4 PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Key documents such as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism

(GRM) will be disclosed to all affected communities and relevant stakeholders for feedback. The documents will be provided in both hard copy and digital formats, and non-technical summaries will be translated into Swahili to ensure understanding of the local communities. They will be made available on the WRBWB website (<https://www.wrbwb.go.tz>) and AfDB website (<https://www.afdb.org>) and distributed through local government offices and water user association offices within the Mkondoa sub-catchment.

Information disclosure mechanisms will provide stakeholders with opportunities to ask questions, provide feedback, and seek clarification on project components. These efforts aim to ensure transparency, promote understanding of eligibility criteria and entitlements (where applicable), and encourage meaningful community participation throughout the life of the project.

3.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The key principles guiding this SEP for meaningful consultations and information disclosure are:

- i Stakeholder consultations to begin early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design.
- ii To be open and transparent with stakeholders, paying special attention to the needs and interests of persons with disabilities, women, and other members of marginalized/vulnerable groups, engaging in an open process and providing meaningful information on relevant aspects.
- iii To respect stakeholders' interests, opinions, and aspirations.
- iv To create and maintain safe platforms and channels for dialogue and exchange with and between stakeholders.
- v To create a good relationship with stakeholders based on trust and a mutual commitment to acting in good faith.
- vi To be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation
- vii To work collaboratively and cooperatively with stakeholders to find solutions that meet common interests.
- viii To be responsive and to coherently respond in suitable time to stakeholders, encouraging stakeholder feedback, particularly as ways of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of E&S risks and impacts.

- ix To be inclusive and accessible to all stakeholders, including vulnerable and minority groups, so that they feel able to participate, to receive and understand information, and to be heard.
- x To promote gender-responsive and diverse stakeholder engagement with a tailored approach by stakeholder.
- xi To ensure that stakeholder engagement and information disclosure continues on an ongoing basis throughout the project life cycle, as E&S risks and impacts arise.
- xii To disclose and disseminate relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timely manner and culturally appropriate format, including to ensure adequate access to information to persons who are illiterate, visually challenged/blind and/ or those persons requiring translation of materials into local languages.

3.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT

Effective stakeholder engagement in the implementation of ECRWRMCP is critical to the successful design, implementation, and sustainability of any development initiative. In preparing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), several essential characteristics were considered to ensure that engagement is purposeful, inclusive, and results-oriented. These characteristics helped shape the approach for identifying, consulting, and maintaining collaboration with key stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

1. Clarity of Purpose and Specificity

The SEP was designed with a clear understanding of **what the project team aimed to achieve** from stakeholder engagement. This included defining key questions to be answered and outlining specific decisions or actions where stakeholder input would be most valuable. By being specific, the engagement process remains focused, efficient, and aligned with the project's objectives. Stakeholders were identified based on their knowledge, influence, and ability to contribute to relevant thematic areas.

2. Proactive Engagement

The plan emphasized the importance of **initiating stakeholder conversations early** rather than reacting to emerging issues. This proactive approach facilitates stronger relationships, helps preempt risks, and enhances stakeholder trust. Early engagement also supports better planning

and alignment between stakeholders and implementers, especially in setting shared expectations and objectives.

3. Mutual Benefit and Value Exchange

Stakeholder engagement was designed not as a one-way information-gathering exercise but as a mutually beneficial exchange. The SEP included mechanisms for providing feedback to stakeholders, such as sharing findings through simplified reports, summaries, or visual materials. This ensures stakeholders feel valued and remain engaged in the process over time. In the long term, this also fosters local ownership and accountability.

4. Contextual and Channel-Specific Communication

Recognizing the diversity of stakeholders, the SEP accounted for differences in communication preferences and access to information. Different engagement methods were proposed, including interviews, surveys, focus groups, public meetings, and digital platforms. Tailoring communication approaches enhanced both the reach and effectiveness of engagement efforts.

5. Continuous Dialogue and Follow-Up

Stakeholder engagement was structured as a continuous process, not a one-time consultation. The SEP proposed ongoing communication at various stages of the project to keep stakeholders informed and involved. Mechanisms were established for regular feedback collection, follow-up meetings, and opportunities for stakeholders to validate progress or raise concerns.

6. Relationship-Based Engagement

The SEP emphasized the importance of building long-term, relationship-oriented interactions rather than transactional ones. Stakeholder trust and commitment are viewed as integral to the success of the project. This was reflected in the approach of listening to stakeholder concerns, using feedback to inform decisions, and ensuring transparency in how stakeholder input is incorporated.

7. Alignment with Materiality and Strategic Focus

The SEP also aligned with the principle of materiality assessment, where stakeholders contribute to identifying and validating key focus areas of the project. Their input helped determine the relevance and priority of different interventions, especially those related to environmental

conservation, sustainable agriculture, and community resilience. This alignment strengthens the relevance and responsiveness of the overall project.

3.7 BENEFITS OF STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

The preparation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resources in Mkondoa Catchment Project (ECRWRMCP) has been grounded in the objective of promoting inclusive participation, fostering transparency, and securing long-term project success. The SEP outlines structured engagement approaches with relevant stakeholders across all levels to ensure their voices are heard and considered throughout the planning and implementation phases of the project.

The following are the key benefits expected from the effective implementation of the SEP under the ECRWRMCP:

- a. **Promoting Project Sustainability:** ECRWRMCP recognizes that stakeholders bring critical local knowledge and experience, which will contribute to the sustainability and relevance of project interventions. Their active involvement will ensure that implemented activities are aligned with the local context and have lasting impact beyond the project period.
- b. **Enabling Effective Resource Mobilization:** Stakeholders can support the mobilization and management of financial, technical, and material resources. The SEP provides a framework to harness these resources efficiently, ensuring that ECRWRMCP objectives are met through shared responsibility and ownership.
- c. **Driving Innovation through Collaboration:** The ECRWRMCP benefits from diverse stakeholder input, which helps introduce innovative ideas and adaptive strategies, particularly relevant in addressing the climate resilience and water resource challenges of the Mkondoa catchment area.
- d. **Leveraging Stakeholders' Skills and Knowledge:** The SEP promotes participation from stakeholders with specialized knowledge in hydrology, agriculture, conservation, community development, and other fields. Their contributions enhance the design, implementation, and monitoring of ECRWRMCP activities.
- e. **Improving Communication and Project Adaptability:** By establishing clear and responsive communication channels, the SEP ensures that all stakeholders remain informed and engaged throughout ECRWRMCP implementation. This allows for timely feedback, adaptive planning, and improved transparency.

- f. Supporting Participatory Decision-Making: ECRWRMCP's SEP creates inclusive platforms for stakeholders to influence project decisions, especially those with direct implications for communities, land use, and water resource management. This approach enhances legitimacy and local support.
- g. Clarifying and Verifying Project Scope. The SEP ensures stakeholders have a shared understanding of the project's scope, goals, and limitations. This clarity helps manage expectations, reduces conflict, and ensures alignment between implementers and beneficiaries.
- h. Ensuring Equity in Distribution of Benefits and Risks: ECRWRMCP emphasizes fairness and social inclusion in distributing project benefits and managing associated risks. The SEP identifies vulnerable and marginalized groups to ensure their voices are considered and their needs are addressed equitably.
- i. Building Trust and Strengthening Teams: The SEP promotes transparency and accountability, helping to build trust among stakeholders. This trust is essential for maintaining collaborative working relationships and ensuring a cohesive team environment throughout ECRWRMCP implementation.
- j. Enhancing Communication Planning: Under ECRWRMCP, the SEP supports tailored communication strategies for different stakeholder groups, including communities, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector partners. These strategies are designed to ensure information is delivered through appropriate, accessible channels.
- k. Identifying and Mitigating Risks: The SEP contributes to the early identification of risks through stakeholder consultations and feedback mechanisms. This enables the ECRWRMCP team to proactively integrate risk mitigation measures into project planning and execution.
- l. Promoting Transparency and Accountability: The SEP ensures ECRWRMCP remains transparent and accountable to its stakeholders by encouraging regular engagement, information sharing, and inclusive monitoring. This transparency builds trust and credibility among all parties involved.
- m. Encouraging Stakeholder Ownership: By involving stakeholders in all stages of project development and implementation, ECRWRMCP fosters a strong sense of ownership. This ownership is vital for ensuring sustained support for project initiatives and enhancing the likelihood of continued success after project completion.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resources in Mkondoa Catchment Project (ECRWRMCP) has been carefully developed to

maximize stakeholder contributions, minimize conflict, and support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes. Its effective implementation will play a critical role in achieving the overarching goals of climate resilience and sustainable water resource management within the Mkondoa Catchment.

3.8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES REQUIRING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT .

Environmental and Social (E&S) issues and risks that require stakeholder engagement throughout the Mkondoa Project from identification to completion is essential to ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive manner. Key E&S issues that necessitate continuous stakeholder engagement include:

- i. **Land acquisition and access restrictions** – The project will require land for infrastructure development of cattle troughs , check-dams and dykes which could lead to physical or economic displacement. Early engagement with landowners, users, and affected communities was conducted to ensure fair compensation, minimize disputes, and maintain livelihoods.
- ii. **Impacts on vulnerable and marginalized groups:** Stakeholder engagement will be used to **identify** and address the specific needs of women, youth, elderly persons, and people with disabilities who may be disproportionately affected or excluded from project benefits. Inclusive consultations will help ensure equity in access to resources, employment opportunities, and decision-making.
- iii. **Livelihood disruption and economic impacts:** Construction activities and changes in land use may disrupt farming, livestock grazing, fishing, and small businesses. Engaging affected communities helps in co-designing mitigation measures such as livelihood restoration programs and training for alternative income-generating activities.
- iv. **Environmental degradation risks:** Activities such as vegetation clearance, soil excavation, and water abstraction may pose risks to biodiversity, water quality, and soil stability. Engaging environmental authorities, local communities, and conservation groups will help in planning sustainable practices, monitoring environmental compliance, and protecting critical ecosystems.
- v. **Water access and allocation conflicts :** Given the nature of the ECRWRMC Project, water use for irrigation, domestic supply, and environmental flows could trigger competing

interests. Stakeholder dialogue is vital to balance needs, avoid conflicts, and promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches.

- vi. **Occupational and community health and safety:** Construction works may lead to accidents, spread of communicable diseases, or increased traffic risks. Continuous communication with workers, local health authorities, and host communities ensures preventive measures and emergency response plans are in place.
- vii. **Cultural heritage and community values** – Project activities may interfere with sacred sites or cultural practices. Early engagement with traditional leaders and local communities helps in identifying and preserving cultural heritage assets.
- viii. **Grievance redress and accountability** – Establishing and promoting a functional grievance mechanism throughout the project lifecycle is crucial. Continuous stakeholder engagement ensures that concerns are heard and addressed in a timely and transparent manner.

These E&S issues require a participatory approach in planning, implementing, and monitoring project interventions. Continuous stakeholder engagement fosters ownership, enhances project acceptability, and strengthens the sustainability of project outcomes.

4.0 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION

4.1 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

Stakeholder Analysis is an entry point to Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and participatory work. It addresses strategic questions, e.g., who are the key stakeholders? What are their interests in the project or policy? What are the power differentials between them? What relative influence do they have on the operation? This information helps identify institutions and relationships that, if ignored, can have a negative influence on proposals, or, if considered, can be leveraged to strengthen them.

Stakeholder analysis involves the process of identifying the stakeholder groups that are likely to affect or be affected by the specific project component and sorting them according to their impact on project and the impact the project will have on them. Stakeholder analysis determines the likely relationship between stakeholders and the project and helps to identify the appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group during the life cycle of the project. Any additional stakeholder(s) can be added as the project advances to various stages of the cycle. The analysis also shapes the design of stakeholder consultation method and which stakeholders to engage and when. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a living document and will be updated through the project life. Stakeholder analysis considers four phases:

Identifying: Listing relevant groups, organizations, and people;

Analyzing: Understanding stakeholder perspectives and interests;

Mapping: Visualizing relationships between objectives and stakeholders; and

Prioritizing: Ranking stakeholders based on relevance to the issues.

4.2 STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholders Identification represent the organizations and individuals who may be directly or indirectly (positively or negatively) affected by the Project or who may influence how the Project is implemented. Stakeholders identified for inclusion in activities that meet one of the following criteria:

- i. Have an influence/interest in the Project,
- ii. Would potentially be impacted by the Project or have an influence on the Project (negatively or positively); or
- iii. Their roles and responsibilities

4.3 Stakeholders

The following section describes main stakeholder groups identified for the ECRWRMCP and which will be critical to engage during the preparation of the project and later in its implementation. List of stakeholders is likely to expand/change in composition as the project progress to other stages of implementation such as construction, operation and closure. Key stakeholder groups includes: -

4.3.1 Ministries, Government Institutions and Local Government Authorities

Consultation with Ministries, Government institutions/agencies and regional including LGAs at early stages of the project preparation will build consensus and ownership of the Project. In addition, it will facilitate all government officials' involvement in implementing project components. Identified MDAs include MoW, MoF, MoL, WRBWB, NEMC, TANROAD, TARURA and RUWASA.

4.3.2 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Impacted communities are groups of people who can be directly or indirectly (positively or negatively) affected by the project. The impacted community may be affected through components of the natural or social environment as a consequence of various aspects of a project in varying degrees over its life cycle. Communities who will be directly benefited from water supply and cattle troughs for livestock watering in Kilosa, Gairo and Mvomero DC (livestock keepers). Landowners, women, youth and children will also benefit from Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) practices that are planned to be implemented.

4.3.4 Vulnerable People

Vulnerable groups identified within the Project are mainly disadvantaged individuals such as children, low-income women especially female headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly and youth. These group faces a number of limitations in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process such as Fear of expressing themselves; Language barrier; Transport limitations; Nature of the disability and Cultural limitations, ie. norms and beliefs.

Consultation meetings was/will be planned so as to ensure participation of vulnerable groups and vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities (with support to them provided where possible). The project will identify individuals who need a separate arrangement of engagement

based on their needs, concerns and priorities. For instance, separate focus group discussions may also be held to allow for their active participation. Consultations will be conducted in a conducive environment, accessible locations and at flexible and comfortable hours of the day. The objective is to gather opinions on Project implementation and recommendations for project design and implementation as well as environmental and social risks and mitigation that considers the needs of these groups who are often underrepresented or will not speak in open community meetings.

4.3.5 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

There are various NGOs such as Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), AGRIWEZESHA, SHAHIDI WA MAJI, UWAWAKUDA, MKULAZI HOLDING within project area who are mostly participating in conservation activities. They also provide knowledge on sustainable agriculture, capacity building, advocacy and experience sharing on project implementation activities.

4.3.6 Private Sector:

Project components offer opportunities for private sector and individual participation within project life cycle starting from project planning, design, construction and operations. This may include companies involved in design (consultants), construction (contractors and consultants) and operations (service providers such as food vendors).

A detailed description of Key stakeholders that includes their mandates, interest, and type (project affected - PAP) or other interested parties - OIP) and their connection to the Project is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: LIST OF KEY PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

| Government | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Stakeholder | Roles and responsibilities | Level of Involvement | Interest | PAP/OIP | Project Component |
| Ministry of Water | Oversee project implementation, provides technical assistance, capacity building and report to the Ministry of Finance | Lead implementer | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Ministry of Finance | Supports fund disbursements and broad advice on financial and economic issues for project implementation | Enabler in controlling of disbursement of project and financial management of the project | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children | Promotion of gender inclusion during project implementation Enforcement of policies and Acts | Support project implementation | Low | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Government Agencies | | | | | |
| Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board | Coordinating implementation of project activities, preparation of project documents, monitoring and evaluation, report to the Ministry of Water, AfDB and making relevant data to stakeholders. | Lead implementing agencies under the Ministry of Water | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| National Environmental Management Committee (NEMC) | NEMC will take the leading role as technical advisory, coordinating and regulatory agency responsible for the environmental management and compliance issues which aim to safeguard environment and social. | Enable in implementation of project activities. Medium | Medium | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| TMA | Will ensure standardization and coordination of meteorological activities eg installation of climate monitoring | Enabler in project activities implementation | High | OIP | 1 |

| Government | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Stakeholder | Roles and responsibilities | Level of Involvement | Interest | PAP/OIP | Project Component |
| | stations | | | | |
| Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | Supports management and ensure sustainability of water supply system for constructed cattle troughs | Enabler in project activities implementation | Medium | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Tanzania Forest Services | Supports conservation activities through provision of trees seeds, conduct training to local communities on procedures and techniques of nursery establishment and management | Enabler in project activities implementation. | Medium | OIP | 2 &3 |
| Tanzania National Road Development Agency (TANROAD) and Tanzania Rural Roads Agency (TARURA): | Provides technical advice during river training works and dyke construction. | Enabler in project activities implementation | High | OIP | 2&3 |
| Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs): | Responsible for the provision of technical support, maintenance of water infrastructure and ensure sustainability of the project | Enabler in project activities implementation | Medium | OIP | 2&3 |
| Water User Association (WUAs) | Provide awareness on water resources management and conservation to local communities, managing water use conflicts and ensure proper use of water infrastructures for project sustainability | Enabler in project activities implementation | High | OIP | 2&3 |
| Local Government Authorities | | | | | |
| The Regional Level (RS): | Responsible for monitoring and evaluation, provision of technical backstopping and capacity building to LGAs project implementation team. | Enabler in implementation of project activities. | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Respective LGA's: (Kilosa, Mvomero and Gairo DC) | Responsible for leading and coordinating project | Enabler in implementation of project activities. | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |

| Government | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Stakeholder | Roles and responsibilities | Level of Involvement | Interest | PAP/ OIP | Project Component |
| | implementation activities within the area of their jurisdiction towards the achievement of intended objectives. They are also responsible for the engagement of diverse stakeholders. | | | | |
| Local leaders (village and ward, Councilor's and Tarafa leaders) | Responsible for village and Ward administration including land administration, Organize villagers to participate in process and meetings, Provide local knowledge, Responsibilities for facilitating land acquisition process | General administration and coordination of socio-economic development at ward levels. Mobilization of local communities | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Communities | | | | | |
| General communities residing along the Project area | Project identifications eg. identification of sites Provide local knowledge and cultural insight Participate in development of ESIA/ESMPs | They have a big stake in project implementation | High | PAP | 1,2 &3 |
| Landowners | Provide land for project implementation | They have a big stake in project implementation | High | PAPs | 2 &3 |
| Livestock keepers | Participate in project management and operation, Provide local knowledge and their experience during construction of cattle troughs | They have a big stake in project implementation | High | PAPS | 1,2&3 |
| Farmers and fish farming groups | Ensure sustainability of livelihood restoration activities, Provide local | They have a big stake in project implementation | High | PAPS | 1,2&3 |

| Government | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Stakeholder | Roles and responsibilities | Level of Involvement | Interest | PAP/OIP | Project Component |
| | knowledge on best agriculture practices and fish farming methods, Participating in project implementation, | | | | |
| Vulnerable Persons: Vulnerable people in the study area include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elderly people (over age of 65 yrs.) - Women and girls - Unemployed male youth/adult men - Orphans or women headed households - Children and Youths - Persons with disabilities - People living with prolonged diseases for instance HIV/AIDs | Vulnerable groups may be affected by the Project activities by virtue of their physical disability, social or economic standing, limited education, lack of employment. Appropriate engagement practices and tools will be adopted to ensure adequate access to information and participation. | They have a rare stake in project implementation | Medium | PAPs | 2 &3 |
| Non- Government Organization | | | | | |
| Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), AGRIZEZESHA and SHAHIDI WA MAJI | Supports conservation, farming activities, capacity building, advocacy and experience sharing on project implementation activities | Project partners and participants in project activities | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Private Sectors: | | | | | |
| Contractors and Consultants: | Provider of various services supporting project implementation | Enabler in project activities implementation. | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Sugar plantation and production company i.e MKULAZI HOLDING: | Support conservation activities through Cooperate Social Responsibilities. | Support project implementation | Medium | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Association of irrigation farmers: i.e UWAWAKUDA: | Support conservation activities and provide demo plots for tree nurseries | Support project implementation | Medium | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Development Partner | | | | | |

| Government | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|----------|---------|-------------------|
| Stakeholder | Roles and responsibilities | Level of Involvement | Interest | PAP/OIP | Project Component |
| African Development Bank (AfDB) | Through Climate Action Window ensure fund disbursement and capacity building for implementation of project activities | They have a big stake in project implementation | High | OIP | 1,2 &3 |
| Media | Responsible for information disseminating and raising awareness. | enhances stakeholder engagement and project outcomes | Medium | IOP | 1,2&3 |

4.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

4.4.1 Initial Stakeholders Engagement

Initial stakeholders' engagement (Plate 1) to introduce the project was undertaken by Wami/Ruvu Basin in January – February, 2025. During the process, stakeholders from different levels i.e local communities, government agencies, Academic Institution, NGOs and Private Sector were consulted. Various consultation methodologies such as group discussion, one-on-one interviews public meetings and site visit were used.

The team managed to provide a brief description of the project including benefit, nature, size, required resources including land and related development activities. After several hours of discussion in each session, stakeholders raised some comments/concerns and recommendation to be considered during implementation of the project. A summary of stakeholder's comments/concern, recommendation and response/next step is presented in Table 3, a list of consulted stakeholders, photos, signed sheets is appended to this report as Annex 1 & 2.

Table 3 Stakeholders Concerns and Recommendations

| S/N | Institution | Concerns | Recommendations | Remarks |
|-----|-------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | NEMC | <p>Encroachment of water sources.</p> <p>i. Human activities near the water sources through human activities such as agriculture, livestock keeping, mining, brick making, illegal fishing techniques</p> <p>ii. Frequent flood incidence in Mkondoa River</p> <p>iii. Repeating flood in Mkondoa river due lack of flood control facilities</p> | <p>i. Emphasis on introducing alternative income generation activities such as beekeeping, zero grazing, domestic, domestic fish farming</p> <p>ii. rehabilitation of Kidete dam for fulfilling its purpose of controlling flood during rainy season</p> | The most affected area is Kilosa Town in Magomeni vicinity and MGR railway line |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Sokoine University of Agriculture | Willingness to support Climate change resilience project | Higher learning institutions should be involved in conservation of water resources and intervention in climate change issues | Noted |
| 3 | TANROAD | Dumila Bridge, Mvumi Bridge, Morogoro-Dodoma Road, Kiyegeya and Kibedya Bridge are among areas that have historical flood impacts in the catchment | Construction of flood control facilities to regulate floods during high flow such as; Intensive river training, strengthening riverbanks and Dam construction | The recent affected bridge is in Kiyegeya and Mkundi Bridges along Dodoma Road. TANROAD in the project is the main stakeholder largely affected by climate change impacts |
| 4 | RUWASA | Shortage of surface water sources due to drought causing dry of river streams which lead to the use of ground water sources as an alternative | Basin Water Board to Conserve water sources to ensure reliable water for supply and invest in Construction dams to store water during rain for consumption in dry season | Invest in storage facility to adapt climate change |
| 5 | TARURA | The Bridges and roads that are operated by TARURA and located in Mkundi sub catchment are exposed to severe flood impacts during wet season leading to increase of routine maintenance costs | River training work should be done to all challenging segments of the rivers coupled with provision of alternative income generating activities to communities and demarcation of the rivers. | TARURA is among potential stakeholder who is highly affected by flood impact in the project area |
| 6 | DAS (On Behalf of District Commissioner) | <i>Challenging Rivers in Mvomero.</i> Despite Mkundi & Wami river, Mbulumi and Diwale river also have serious flood effects in Mvomero, it is requested for the project to extend to those rivers also. <i>Existing District Intervention</i> TUTUNZANE Program, is a lifelong program for reducing conflict among farmers and livestock keepers. It emphasis self-borehole drilling and livestock pastures plantation | Mkondoa Project will be based only in Mkundi river. The Mbulumi and Diwale River will have separate interventions in the future. | |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 7 | Mvomero DC | <p>Propossed villages for Borehole & Cattle Trough;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Matare -VLUP availabe ii. Dakawa - VLUP availabe iii. Makuyu- VLUP availabe iv. Kambala VLUP not available <p>Gender Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are included in leadership and decision making (1/3) | <p>i. Awareness on water and environmental conservation should be provided to upstream users in order to reduce amount of sediment generated.</p> <p>ii. Request support in preparation of VLUP for Kambala village as there are a lot of livestock keepers and normally waters their herds from Mkundi river</p> <p>iii. Propose drilling of borehole and construction of cattle trough at Kambala village</p> | <p>Notable challenges upstream of Mkundi river are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alluvial mining upstream of Mkundi river at Matare village ii. Cultivation within 60 m buffer at Dumila village |
| 8 | UWAWAKUDA - Mvomero DC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Effects of climate change to the Scheme ii. Flood water submerges during the scheme during rainy season. iii. Riverbanks collapse where on dry season water escapes leads to low flow onto the pumps <p>Due to the insufficient amount of water in Wami river, only one cultivation season</p> <p>On harvesting livestock invade the farm for pastures</p> <p>Gender Issue</p> <p>Women are included in decision making (2/3 of Board members are women)</p> | <p>It is proposed to have small dam at Kwa Mhuzi village for feeding water to livestock so as to prevent their movement into Wami River and to UWAWAKUDA farm</p> | <p>UWAWAKUDA is large irrigation scheme which affected by periodic floods from Mkundi and Wami River. Through the Mkondoa Catchment interventions, the challenges will be mitigated</p> |
| 9 | Mkulazi Holdings Company LTD | <p>Effects of climate change to the Company.</p> <p>The Sugar Company is affected by flood water from Wami river. During dry season a high shortage of water is experienced due to siltation.</p> <p>Gender Issue</p> <p>The Company fully address the gender and equality issue since it is under the focal ministry of works and gender</p> | <p>The proposed project will mitigate the problems experienced in both the dry and rain season.</p> | <p>There is Low amount of water from aquifer as per geophysical studies hence no alternative water sources</p> |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|--|
| 10 | Kilosa District | <p>Propossed villages for Borehole & Cattle Trough;</p> <p>i.Mvumi and Parakayo- VLUP availabe ii.Others with no VLUP are; Rudewa, Madoto, Mbwade, Kilangali, Kimamba, Mbigiri, Msowelo, NGO's available: World Vision (agriculture) Anglican (agriculture) Eco school (conservation activities)</p> <p>Gender Issue Highly promoted gender equality.Most of head of department are Women, DED and DAS as well</p> | <p>i. Flooded water from Mkondoa River affects habitats in Kilosa. ii. River training and banks stabilization are required</p> | Livestock keepers degrade water sources |
| 11 | Kilosa District | <p>Existing Intervention in The District</p> <p>There is a project under World Bank for rehabilitation of 6 dams which spills toward railway line, project have not yet commenced</p> | River training and bank stabilization in Mkondoa River is required | The Mkondoa river experience encroachment, Siltation and meandering |
| 12 | Ag. DAS | <p>General Challenges</p> <p>i. Most of the area in Kilosa District ii. Experience heavy floods during rain seasons. ii. In dry season livestock keepers move from place to place for pastures</p> | Stakeholders' consultation should consider covering wide range from villages to high levels to increase awareness and project ownership | Proposed intervention will minimize farmers and livestock keepers' conflicts |
| 13 | Mvumi Village- Kisangata water Users | <p>Environmental degradation. Human activities near the water resources. Mining activities upstream of Kisangata river has led into purely changing in water colour and increase in turbidity.</p> <p>Flood Due to the decrease in river depth, the village is experiencing heavy floods in rain season.</p> | <p>Awareness programs and alternative livelihood activities are required.</p> <p>Provision of water sources for livestock and cattle trough</p> | <p>Abnromal floods is Experienced from Kisangata</p> <p>Numbers of Livestock are above village carrying capacity</p> |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|--|
| 14 | Dumila Ward | <p>General Challenges Three villages experience severe floods;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mkundi • Dumila • Mtongolo <p>Villages with high number of livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mkundi & Kwaba. <p>NGO's available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majiko Bunifu Group • TFS promotes groups for tree planting and selling fruit trees at cheap prices | Borehole and cattle trough are proposed to be at Mkundi Village. | Some small rivers which require intervention to reduce Mkundi river effect are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyacha • Mawangala • Chamasi |
| 15 | Dumila Ward | <p>Free land for Project Implementation. The village leaders are assuring availability of land for project implementation in costless</p> | Request of bank stabilization for small rivers which are tributaries to Mkundi River; -Nyacha, Mawangala, Chamasi and Mtongolo | <p>i. Mostly covered by water during floods</p> <p>i. Mkundi river meandering</p> <p>i. Livestock route not clearly indicated</p> <p>v. Farmers livestock keepers' conflict</p> |
| 16 | Berega Ward | <p>General Challenges The riverbanks are not stable, during rainfall it is impossible to cross the river as there are no infrastructures like bridge. Livestock and human loose life sometime in rain season.</p> | <p>Several intervention are required, that includes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -River Training -Check dams -Bridges -Cattle trough -Alternative economic activities -Tree planting | Dams can be constructed at conflating rivers |

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Ag. DED Gairo | <p>General Challenges -Human activities near water sources -Floods which destroy infrastructures and habitats.</p> <p>Contributing rivers which require Intervention.</p> <p>-Chakwali and Nguyami rivers are located upstream of Mkundi River</p> <p>Villages with high number of Livestocks VLUP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nguyami • Makuyu • Kilimani • Iyogwe • Ijara VLUP available in all vilages.</p> <p>Available NGOs -Agriwezesha (environmental conservation) -C quest Capital (Deals with carbon credit and agriculture)</p> <p>Gender Issue Highly promoted gender equality. Most of head of department are Women</p> | <p>Proposed construction of dykes to trap sediment and flood control Demarcation of Nguyami River</p> <p>Stakeholders Consultation should be considered from planning stage</p> | Human activities along buffer zone requires appropriate measures to control. |
| 18 | DAS (On Behalf of District Commissioner) | <p>General Challenges Most of the rivers are becoming wide due to weak riverbanks caused by human activities</p> | Awareness campaign to farmers and livestock keepers is required together with proper selected alternative economic activities to replace activities in to water sources area. | |
| 19 | WEO – Chakwale Livestock Officer | <p>Villages with high number of livestock Kilimani and Chakwale villages have high number of livestock</p> <p>NGOs available: Compassion (tree planting)</p> | Request of construction of cattle trough and Bore hole drilling is proposed to be at Kilimani village | Currently the livestock are travelling from Kilimani to Makuyu for drinking water and vaccination |
| 20 | Livestock and Fisheries Officer | Veterinary services become difficult as the vaccination area for Three villages; Kilimani Makuyu and Chakwale are available at Makuyu | | Noted |
| 21 | VEO Kilimani village | Village land is available for construction of cattle trough | | Noted |

Key issues raised during the engagements include:

- i. The need to start the project as soon as possible;
- ii. Communities agree to voluntarily donate their land for project implementation.

- iii. Availability of Village Land Use Plan in most villages
- iv. The need of introducing alternative income generation activities such as beekeeping, zero grazing and fish farming in order to minimize access to the river.
- v. Awareness campaign to farmers and livestock keepers is required
- vi. Involvement of Higher learning institutions in conservation of water resources and intervention in climate change issues
- vii. Construction of more flood control facilities to regulate floods during high flow

4.4.2 Stakeholders Engagement during Preparation of ESIA and SEP

During the preparation of ESIA and SEP, stakeholders' consultations were undertaken by ESIA Consultant in collaboration with Wami/Ruvu Project Implementation Team (PIT) for the project. Engaged stakeholders include local communities, PAPs, land owners, local government authorities and line MDAs such as NEMC and RUWASA. Public consultations were conducted in March- April, 2025 as follows; meetings with local community held on 20th March, 2025 at Makuyu village in Gairo DC, 21st March, 2025 at Makuyu and Matare villages in Mvomero DC and 20th- 22nd March, 2025 in Mvumi, Mbumi, Magomeni in Kilosa DC (Plate 2).

Another stakeholder's meetings for land acquisition and signing of Land Donation Forms were conducted on 26.04.2025 in Makuyu, Gairo; 05.05.2025 in Mvumi, Kilosa; 06 – 7. 05.2025 in Matala and Makuyu respectively.

The main objectives of the engagement were to:

- i. Inform stakeholders on the ESIA/SEP process and project objectives,
- ii. Ensure that the project is developed in a socially inclusive, environmentally responsible, and transparent manner.
- iii. Collect views, concerns and interest of stakeholders that can be used to improve project designs
- iv. Enhance project ownership to stakeholders
- v. Minimize grievances that might occur during project implementation
- vi. Collect social-economic baseline information for the project,



Plate 2: Stakeholders consultation meeting during preparation of ESIA and SEP

Baseline data gathering which also involved engagement with stakeholders were conducted by the ESIA/SEP team for all sites. The primary purpose of this phase was to gather primary data for the environmental, socio-economic baseline. This provided stakeholders more opportunity to provide feedback or ask any questions regarding the proposed project. A detailed stakeholders concerns and recommendations is presented in Table 5 below,

Table 4: Stakeholder's Consultations at Institutions Level

| S/N | Name | Institution | Issue/ Recommendation | Remarks |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Dr Emmanuel Ndetto (+255673271873) | Sokoine University of Agriculture | Higher learning institution should be involved in conservation of water resources and intervention in climate change issued | Noted |
| 2 | Eng. Batista Nyengo (+255787667450) | TANROAD | Construction of flood control facilities to regulate flood during high flow such as; | The recent affected bridge is in Kiegeya and Mkundi Bridges along Dodoma Road. |
| | | | Intensive river training, strengthening river banks and Dam construction | TANROAD in the project is the main stakeholder largely affected by climate change impacts |
| 3 | Eng. Heka Bulugu (+255653900176) | RUWASA | Basin Water Board to Conserve water sources to ensure reliable water for supply and invest in Construction dams to store water during rain for consumption in dry season | Invest in storage facility to adapt climate change |
| 4 | Regional Manager Eng. Emmanuel Ndyamkama (+255754770794) | TARURA | River training work should be done to all challenging segments of the Rivers coupled with provision of alternative income generating activities to communities and demarcation of the rivers. | TARURA is among potential stakeholder who is highly affected by flood impact in the project area |
| 5 | Said Nguya (+255742102913) | DAS (On Behalf of District Commissioner) | Mkondoa Project will base only in Mkundi river. The Mbulumi and Diwale River will have a separate concern in future. | |
| 6 | Eng. Maimuna Makutika (+255715683298) | Mvomero DC | <p>i.Awareness on water and environmental conservation should be provided to upstream users in order to reduce amount of sediment generated.</p> <p>ii.Request support in preparation of VLUP for Kambala village as there are a lot of livestock keepers and normally waters their herds from Mkundi river</p> <p>iii.Propose drilling of borehole and construction of cattle trough at Kambala village</p> | <p>Notable challenges upstream of Mkundi river are;</p> <p>i.Alluvial mining upstream of Mkundi river at Matara village</p> <p>ii.Cultivation within 60 m buffer at Dumila village</p> |
| 7 | Mr.Wilbard Uloni (Manager) (+255712766726) | UWAWAKUDA - Mvomero DC | It is proposed to have small dam at Kwa Mhuji village for feeding water to livestock so as to prevent their movement into Wami River and to UWAWAKUDA farm | UWAWAKUDA is large irrigation scheme which affected by periodic floods from Mkundi and Wami River.Through the Mkondoa Catchment interventions, the challenges will be mitigated |
| 8 | Eng. Iddi Makung'uto | Mkulazi Holdings | The proposed project will mitigate the problems | There is Low amount of water from |

| S/N | Name | Institution | Issue/ Recommendation | Remarks |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | (+255783240012) | Company LTD | experienced in both dry and rain season. | aquifer as per geophysical studies hence no alternative water sources |
| 9 | Zakia Fande (Ag. DED) (+255719625001) | Kilosa District | Flooded water from Mkondoa River affects habitats in Kilosa. The river training and banks stabilization are required | Livestock keepers degrade water sources |
| 10 | Eng.Majid Shigongo (+255763452765) | Kilosa District | River training and bank stabilization in Mkondoa River is required | The Mkondoa river experience encroachment, Siltation and meandering |
| 11 | Sabina Sugwa (+255714141103) | Ag. DAS | Stakeholders' consultation should consider covering wide from villages to high levels in order to increase awareness and project ownership | Proposed intervention will minimize farmers and livestock keepers' conflicts |
| 12 | FGD With WUA & Village Council (Contacts as per attached attendance) | Mvumi Village-Kisangata water Users | -Awareness programs and alternative livelihood activities are required. Provision of water sources for livestock and cattle trough | Abnormal floods is Experienced from Kisangata Numbers of Livestock are above village carrying capacity |
| 13 | FGD With Village Council (Contacts as per attached attendance) | Dumila Ward | Borehole and cattle trough are proposed to be at Mkundi Village. | Some small rivers which require intervention to reduce Mkundi river effect are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyacha • Mawangala • Chamasi |
| 14 | Mr. Douglas Mwigumila (Ward Councilor) (+255715560222) | Dumila Ward | Request of bank stabilization for small rivers which are tributaries to Mkundi River; -Nyacha, Mawangala, Chamasi and Mtongolo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly covered by water during floods • Mkundi river meandering • Livestock route not clearly indicated • Farmers livestock keepers' conflict |
| 15 | Filemoni D.Maube (Ward Councilor) (+255687248171) | Berega Ward | Several interventions are required that includes; -River Training -Check dams -Bridges -Cattle trough -Alternative economic activities -Tree planting | Dams can be constructed at rivers confluency |
| 16 | Anita Makota (+255754767737) | Ag. DED Gairo | Proposed construction of dykes to trap sediment and flood control Demarcation of Ngujami River Stakeholders Consultation should be considered from | Human activities along buffer zone requires appropriate measures to control. |

| S/N | Name | Institution | Issue/ Recommendation | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | planning stage | |
| 17 | Jeremiah A. Mapogo (+255784428481) | DAS (On Behalf of District Commissioner) | Awareness campaign to farmers and livestock keepers is required together with proper selected alternative economic activities to replace activities in to water sources area. | |
| 18 | Asna Benjamini (+255759821927) | WEO – Chakwale Livestock Officer | Request of construction of cattle trough and Bore hole drilling is proposed to be at Kilimani village | Currently the livestock are travelling from Kilimani to Makuyu for drinking water and vaccination |
| 19 | Yunus Haji (+255656121204) | Livestock and Fisheries Officer | Awareness to livestock keepers is important | Noted |
| 20 | Andrew W.Andrew (+255624368110) | VEO Kilimani village | Request water facilities | Noted |

Table 5: Response Table at Villages and Ward Level

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| MBUNI WARD | | | | | |
| 1. | Abramani Issa | Mbumi Ward | Ward councilor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The design for the proposed rehabilitation of the existing Mkondoa Dyke should be as strong as that constructed by the colonialists. ▪ It is important to increase the river's depth. ▪ Continuous education should be provided to the community to help mitigate climate change issues, particularly flooding. ▪ Cattle troughs should be built in the area, as human activities, especially livestock keeping, have significantly contributed to the destruction of the dyke. This measure will help ensure the sustainability of the project. <p>Argues that there should be no bias, particularly gender bias, during workers recruitment during project implementation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proponent will ensure that ▪ Noted ▪ Noted ▪ Noted <p>The proponent will ensure that the project implementation is bias-free.</p> |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He is thankful for the proposed project in their area as proper implementation will benefit them ▪ Due to poor construction method and materials of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Positive ▪ Noted. The design team will be informed |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|----|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>the previous dyke construction it resulted to easily destroyed by rain destroying his farm, hence argue for proper project implementation for the proposed project</p> <p>Argue for reestablishment of previously existing dams such as Kidete dam upstream to assist mitigating flooding impact downstream</p> | Noted |
| 2. | Godfrey Mwega | Mbumi Ward | Village Member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Argues for design team and construction team to align with proper design ethics so as the proposed project to be sustainable ▪ He argues that livestock is the main contributor to the destruction of the proposed project, hence his argument for the construction of cattle troughs to mitigate animals' access to water sources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noted ▪ Noted |
| 3. | Mahad Juma | Mbumi Ward | Village Member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Argues for the establishment of a significant number of cattle troughs in their village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noted |
| 4. | Ali Mauma | Mbumi Ward | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Argues that agricultural activities beneath the river are the cause of all these problems; hence, farmers should be educated also upstream | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Positive |
| 5. | Fortunatus Emmanuel | Mbumi Ward | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thankful for the project; however, argues for the use of manpower from their ward rather than relying on other areas' people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The contractor will be encouraged to prioritize the use of manpower from the ward |
| 6. | Kagome Basha | Mbumi Ward | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He is aware that the project shall have a positive impact on them, but asks when the project starts and what the project costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project is at the design level once it is completed; details of cost will be disclosed. It shall commence once the EIA certificate is obtained and the bank approves it. |
| 7. | Jovin Mtabuzi | Mbumi Ward | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor supervision on construction of dyke ▪ The use of low-quality materials ▪ Cattle intrusion into water sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulation of committee at ward level to supervise all the construction activities plus quality check on material to be used. |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village leaders, in cooperation with extension officers, to assist in advice livestock keepers to utilize their planned area according to VLUP and to minimize the number of livestock. |
| MVUMI VILLAGE & GONGWE VILLAGE | | | | | |
| 8. | Kisia Ali | Mvumi Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argues for the continues provision of education to people regarding the impact of conducting human activities beneath to river streams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 9. | Mwanaharusi Matola | Gongwe Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thankful for the project as it will help them mitigate flood disasters in their areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive |
| 10. | Suleman Kado | Mvumi Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thankful to the project but argues for community members to be the first security members to ensure project sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 11. | Tanu Albert | Gongwe Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argues that the project is well received as it will impact them positively, particularly in flooding control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive |
| 12. | John Maneno | Mvumi Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asked for the project to commence as soon as possible, and they shall protect the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are confidently pushing for the prompt commencement of the project. |
| DUMILA VILLAGE | | | | | |
| 13. | Edwin Mgai | Dumila Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grateful for the project but advocate for the construction of check dams upstream and effective riverbank reinforcement from Dumila Bridge upward for at least 4-5 kilometers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 14. | Yahaya Ndunda | Dumila Village | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design team should be informed regarding the restoration of culverts so as to reduce water discharge to the river, particularly at Dumila Secondary School, Kwa Mzee and Dumila | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 15. | Douglas Mwigumla | Dumila Village | Ward Councilor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argue for planting grasses in the 60 meters of the river reserve to mitigate erosions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Noted |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also argue that the height of the embankment of the river should be considered access to water users. Other institutions should be informed to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation jointly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| MAGOLE WARD | | | | | |
| 16. | Abdallah Seleman Mwinyikombo | Miyombo | VEO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of giving information to the community on project activities and its progress and the starting time of its implementation. Grateful for the project as they are a mostly affected by floods that causes loss of life and damage to properties and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted The proponent promised to implement the project on time and a very collaborative approach so as to achieve desired objectives |
| 17. | Charles Andrew Mihayo | Miyombo | Member Village Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A lot of livestock in the village There is designated livestock grazing area Cultivation along river bank causes degradation and siltation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness in water resources management and proper farming practices will be provided |
| 18. | Rehema Rajabu | Miyombo | Community Member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request the government to rehabilitate embankment in Miyombo river to avoid severe flood that damage properties and loss of life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue was noted and will be share to high authorities |
| 19. | Mwanabibi Makuti | Miyombo | Community Member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept the project and willing to voluntarily donate land for project implementation. They will also provide security in all phase of project lifecycle. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 20. | Sevelin Nikodem | Miyombo | Community Member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept the project and request the government to dredge Miombo river to reduce sediment and increase river depth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be implemented at this project phase |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commend the efforts made by the government Agree to collaborate at all phase of project implementation Women will participate in project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for employment opportunities for local people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted Contractors will be guided to employ local communities for unskilled |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | labors |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eager to know the benefits of the project to people residing along Mkondoa River. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They will be provided with livelihood enhancement activities |
| 21. | Ismail Kidaile | Zombo Village - Kilosa | Village council member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is at right time as the Miyombo river change course which results to problem of water scattering along the river shore causing blockage of communication between Kigunga and Miyombo village which results increasing the number of absent students from Kigunga village in Miyombo Secondary schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The problem is expected to be fixed after implementing of river training through Enhancing Climate Resilience in Water Resources in Mkondoa Catchment |
| 22. | Vitalis Daud Chihongeka | Makuyu Village-Gairo | Village council member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congratulate the opportunity of having cattle trough project in their village adding that both farmers and livestock keepers will be benefited | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 23. | Village leadres | Matare village - Mvomero | Village council members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, four hamlets surrounding matare river/mkundi namely Kisanga, Matare, Kilimanjaro and Nyamega *own a lot of cattles of which they also in need of cattle trough to protect the river on the other side | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 24. | Village leaders | Makuyu village leadres | Village council members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice: Big livestock keepers are found in the other side of the river in Visaraka hamlet in Mkundi village.If possible, they should be considered for the same cattle trough in their area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 25. | Penford Adrian | Makuyu village | Village council members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makuyu village have more than 60,000 cattles, Will this be sufficient for all cattle? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will be implemented in phases to meet available water demand |
| 26. | Peter Arobogast Kipilimba | Makuyu Village | Village council members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no reason to raise objection for the introduced project, the project is accepted for further stage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| ZOMBO WARD | | | | | |
| 27. | Salma | Zombo Ward | Village member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Miyombo Bridge (Kigunga), water deviates from the river; people fetch water here and use it for livestock. The Kiguga area and Nyaria experience river | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall train the river especially in meandering areas and plant trees to strengthen the |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | | <p>overflow due to shallow river depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kiguga village area is problematic and it should be the starting point of the project as it experiences floods occasionally, for the proposed 1.3km, we are worried other problematic sections will be left unattended ▪ The project should start at Kigunga and end at Miyombo village. | banks |
| 28. | Hamis | Zombo Ward | Village members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Nyameni, floods wash away footbridges, cutting off access, and causing students unable to attend studies at Zombo Secondary School. ▪ Requesting the contractor to cooperate with leaders and community members. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This section will be rectified and strengthen the crossing wood bridge ▪ The contractor shall be instructed to cooperate with local government during the implementation period |
| 29. | Samson | Zombo Ward | Village members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to flooding in Miyombo river three deceased bodies were found in the river last year (2024) and in the past five years, 12 people have died (7 men, 5 women) where 2 children. ▪ Farmers face transportation and healthcare challenges due to the river separating villages forming Zombo ward ▪ There is enough security in the village, so the contractor will have area to store equipment and material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After project implementation in collaboration with village government, these tragedy events will be prevented ▪ The project shall consider improving local bridges to restore transport system ▪ This is positive comment and contractor will be advised to consider it |
| MIYOMBO VILLAGE | | | | | |
| 30. | Abdallah Selemani | Miyombo Village | Village members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We accept that the proposed project and the infrastructure will be protected under the village government ▪ Currently, Livestock drink water directly from the river; it is a good idea to construct cattle troughs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is positive ▪ Positive comment |
| 31. | Matayo | Miyombo Village | Village members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a private dam that connects to the Miyombo River, causing flooding on farms and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The river will be trained and stabilized to control |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | roads in the Changarawe hamlet | floods but also it will include planting native trees. Farmers are advised not to encroach river boundary |
| 32. | Abdallah Selemani | Miyombo Village | Village members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The village receives many pastoralists with many flocks from other areas for pastures, and the allocated land for livestock is not enough. They take cattle to drink at the river ▪ We lack a formalized land use plan despite having conducted surveys; no official records exist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project will considered construction of cattle trough that should be allocated in grazing area if feasible ▪ This will be communicated to respective District council |
| 33. | Charles Mihayo | Masanze Ward | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers cultivate up to the riverbanks combining with livestock watering results to lowering riverbed and destabilize embankments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposed project will address this matter |
| 34. | Antony Jonas | Masanze Ward | Livestock and farming officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The area from Miyombo estate to the bridge experiences floods, which impact farms and residential areas ▪ No land disputes around the river; the area is village-owned. ▪ The whole river area is safe there is no crocodiles or hippos. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The river training reaching 1.3km will address these issues ▪ Positive |
| MATALE VILLAGE | | | | | |
| 35. | | (Matale Village) | Village Chairperson | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to geography, herders are scattered and Matale and Nyamwega sub-villages have more livestock, so one proposed cattle trough is not enough for the entire village which has four village. So Nyamwega and Kidodoma can have one centralized cattle trough and Kilimanjaro and Matale can have another cattle trough | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noted |
| 36. | | (Matale Village) | Agriculture Officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Herders from neighboring villages not in the project (Kilama and Gairo) normally close the river looking for pasture especially during dry season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noted |
| 37. | Halfani | (Matale Village) | Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Residents are interested in fish farming and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This alternative livelihood |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | member | <p>modern agriculture keeping instead of small-scale mining that increases sand in the river</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More awareness and Education should be provided regularly | will be considered |
| 38. | Thabit | (Matale Village) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents are ready to stop risky small mining but alternative farming should be encouraged. Kisanga and Kidodoma have gold mining activity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 39. | | Matale Village) | Village Executive Officer (Matale Village) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training is needed for drip irrigation farming. Youth involved in mining can be trained in fish farming to protect the river. Small-scale miners should be educated on alternative livelihoods project to conserve the river | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be taken into considerations |
| 40. | | (Matale Village) | Chairperson | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We request that the project be managed by the village government when it starts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will collaborate with the village government |
| 41. | Martin | (Matale Village) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some herders fear they might be charged for accessing the water trough | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no fee for the service, but the running costs will be shared among the service users. The village authority will supervise |
| 42. | Michael Ramadhani Mgaya | (Matale Village) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We welcome the project and request an additional cattle trough for the village division. Villages far from the project should continue using the river, as interim period. The village government should manage the prevention of riverbank deforestation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with the village government is essential to ensure project success |
| MAKUYU WARD | | | | | |
| 43. | | (Makuyu Ward) | Chairperson | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sub-villages (Mahage and Kibulunge) use the Mkudi River for livestock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages that are close will share the cattle trough |
| 44. | Abas | (Makuyu Ward) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herders from Mkundi village in Kilosa bring livestock to graze and drink from the river. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is noted and further consultation will be made in Kilosa |

| SN | NAME | ORGANISATION / INSTITUTION | POSITION | ISSUES/COMMENTS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS | ISSUE RESPONSE |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 45. | Robert | (Makuyu Ward) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are farmers who have encroached on the boundary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More awareness training will be done and provision of alternative livelihood |
| 46. | Abdallah Ngome | (Makuyu Ward) | Agricultural officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is borehole drilled during PADEP projects (Chanika) but it lacked follow-up development. It can be completed and used as cattle trough. Due to nature of the village one cattle trough is not enough The proposed new cattle trough should be located where Mahange and Kibulunge hamlets can share Area for the new cattle trough in grazing land there is a high-voltage power line passing about 500 Meters, no permanent settlements, so a transformer would be needed. For the existing borehole that needs improvements the nearest electricity connection is 300 meters away from the project site We request that the project be fully implemented, as intended. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted |
| 47. | Sadala | (Makuyu Ward) | Community member | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting should be done at water sources. People mining gold in river channels should be supported with irrigation and fish farming initiatives as alternative. Representatives have accepted the project, and it will be successful. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting trees will be part of the project These alternative livelihoods will be considered |

4.5: PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES/RISKS

Successful implementation of the Project will have numerous environmental and socio-economic benefits as outlined below;

Benefits during construction phase include;

- i. Employment Opportunities and Skills Development - The Project will contribute to increase in local economic development and employment opportunities as the local population will be employed during the construction phase,
- ii. Improved socio-economic livelihoods: - The project will provide opportunities to food vendors and other small business owners that will lead to improve their socio-economic livelihoods.

Benefits during operation phase include;

- i. Control of river bank erosion – Implementation of project activities such as river training and bank stabilization will reduce erosion and help mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and enhancing river ecosystems.
- ii. Improved Flood Protection - construction and rehabilitation of dykes will help protect communities and properties from flooding events. Also, dykes will help stabilize riverbanks and preventing soil erosion.
- iii. The project is expected to improve the health of the local communities through improvement of water sources by conservation activities.
- iv. The project is expected to increase productivity of the community and create job opportunities to women and youth through promotion of ecosystem-based adaptation approach.

Despite the numerous benefits the project is expected to offer, there are significant environmental and social issues/risks that typically require stakeholder's engagement throughout the project lifecycle. A comprehensive description is provided in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Priority environmental and social issues/risks

| S/No | Project Phase | E&S issues/risks | Stakeholder Engagement Needs |
|------|---------------|--|--|
| 1 | Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early consultation with affected communities, local authorities and NGOs (Communities voluntarily donate their land for construction of cattle troughs and drilling of boreholes).• The project scope, potential impacts, and |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alternatives have been disclosed. Incorporation of stakeholder feedback into project design and mitigation plans. Awareness creation in communities Preparation of Grievance Redress Mechanism, |
| 2 | Mobilisation and construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity loss and ecosystem disturbance Soil Erosion Water usage and pollution Noise and air pollution Social-cultural disturbances Occupational and community health and safety Risks Gender-based violence (GBV), rape and sexual harassment Gender inequity in employment Health risk i.e HIV/AIDS diseases, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early consultation with affected communities, local authorities and NGOs. Cutting trees will be limited to construction sites Tree nurseries will be established Trees will be planted after construction activities Training on conservation activities will be provided Regular inspections, training, and worker participation will be conducted Use of PPE will be enforced Consider social- cultural, norms and beliefs by consulting village elders/chiefs Awareness and sensitization to communities on HIV/AIDS including provision of condoms |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of people and livelihoods Loss of Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no any kind of displacement Transparent processes for land acquisition were carried out (Filling of Free Land Donation Forms for drilling of boreholes and construction of cattle troughs sub-project) Water infrastructures (dykes and bank stabilization will be constructed within 60m buffer zone) GRC will be formulated in each village to monitor any form of grievance |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption to cultural practices or sacred sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no sacred or heritage sites in the project area, however engagement with traditional authorities and community elders will be maintained throughout project implementation phases. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme weather events such as heavy rains might prevent timely implementation of activities, particularly infrastructure development and rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of climate experts, local authorities, and affected populations eg TMA Planning of the activities will be done with an informed weather and climate data forecast to ensure that all the activities are minimally impacted by climate change. In case of damage related to climate change during construction, reconstruction costs will be covered by contractors' insurance Inclusion of stakeholder knowledge on local climate patterns will be enhanced |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water contamination and overuse Waste management (hazardous and non-hazardous) Soil degradation Air pollution affecting human | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community input on pollution concerns and mitigation strategies. Regulatory authority engagement on compliance and permitting eg NEMC Public disclosure of monitoring data and corrective actions will be adhered |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|---|
| | | health and ecosystems | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor, forced labor, and discrimination • Worker safety and health • Worker Rights • Freedom of association and fair wages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular dialogue with workers, unions, and labor inspectors will be conducted • GRC's for workers and contractors will be formulated • Regular monitoring of labor rights compliance will be conducted |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of disease HIV/AIDS (e.g., from influx of workers) • Traffic and road safety risks • Security force conduct and community relations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultations on safety risks and mitigation measures will be enhanced. • Coordination with local health services and security provider will be ensured • Transparency about safety protocols and emergency response plans will be maintained. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community grievances over impacts or compensation • Labor disputes • Miscommunication or mistrust between stakeholders and project proponents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Grievance Re- dress Mechanism have been established • Regular updates and feedback loops to build trust and transparency |
| 3 | Operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community grievances over water use and management of project infrastructures, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRCs will be formulated in each village to ensure timely resolution, • Establishment of bylaws, constitutions and regulations, |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular training on water conservation will be provided • Quarterly monitoring and water quality test will be performed |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malfunctioning of monitoring stations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring and maintenance will be conducted |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilled boreholes will be fenced • Public awareness campaigns on proper project/infrastructure management will be provided. • Community-based initiatives to foster a sense of ownership will be enhanced • Formation of committees in each village will be enforced |
| 4 | Decommissioning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air and water pollution, • noise pollution, • disruption of ecosystems, • waste management challenges, • and potential impact on local communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Comprehensive Demolition Plan will be developed and implemented • Waste Management Plan will be developed and implemented • Worker's safety will be ensured by wearing PPEs • Training to all personnel involved in the demolition process will be provided |

5.0 STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN

This Plan will assist project implementers to effectively engage with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project and specifying activities that will be implemented to manage or enhance engagement. Stakeholders' Engagement Plan matrix (Table 7) indicates stakeholders' dynamics, roles, interest level, methods, time frame, responsible person and tools to be used and issues to be considered during the stakeholder's engagement. This information is very important inputs which can be used to strategize how to move unaware, and low interested parties into the program while considering their interest as direct and indirect project affected parties.

Table 7: Stakeholders Engagement Plan Matrix

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|------------|
| PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE | | | | | | | | |
| Initial stakeholders' engagement and during preparation of ESIA, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Stakeholders Engagement Plan | Representatives of government ministries and agencies, NGOs and Private Sectors Local | a) Present the Project objectives, rationale, components, benefits and beneficiaries, b) Indicative implementation | Organized public meetings / Consultations involvement and collaboration. Disclosure of Project documentation in | One off activity as part of project preparation | MoW/WR BWB/ ESIA Consultant | ESIA Report GRM Document SEP Document | Number of meetings conducted Number of stakeholders consulted | 14, 800 |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|------------|---|---|---|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------------------|------------|
| (SEP), GAP | Community, Vulnerable People such as elderly and Women's, Landowners, | <p>schedule and period, project contacts.</p> <p>c) Potential environmental and social impacts; measures for mitigation and management as per the ESMF.</p> <p>d) Potential land requirements and acquisition process</p> <p>e) Describe Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).</p> | <p>a culturally appropriate and accessible manner and summaries on the project website that must be ready before consultation (AfDB, MoW and WRBWB)</p> | | | nt | Number of documents prepared | |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|------------|-------------|--|------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----|------------|
| | | f) Approach to managing issues associated with Projects impacting Vulnerable Groups. | | | | | | |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|
| To disclose finalized ESIA, SEP and | Government ministries and agencies, NGOs and Private Sectors, Local Community, representatives of Vulnerable People such as elderly and Women's Land owners | Email message to advise Stakeholders of disclosure and where to access the disclosed documents. | Upload on MoW, WRBWB and AfDB websites Dissemination of hard copies to Regional, District, ward, and village offices along the project areas Email copies to key individuals and organizations. | One-off activity, Re-disclose whenever there is any significant revision. | MoW/WRBWB | Set of documents disclosed (ESIA, GRM, SEP and GAP) | Number of disclosed documents | 1,850 |
| CONSTRUCTION PHASE | | | | | | | | |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|---|---|---|--|------------------|---|--|---|------------|
| Meeting to inform stakeholders to the start of construction one month before construction | Leaders of local government authorities, Community members, PAPs, Vulnerable People , | Advise community and PAP that construction will commence. Information and education on the risks and impacts, GRM, workers code of conduct. Inform the community of the construction plans, builders, | Public Meetings, Focus Groups Discussions, Face to Face Meeting | Pre-Construction | WRBWB Consultant/ contractors | Meeting minutes Attendance register | Number of meetings conducted Number of groups/ individuals met | 3,700 |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | route for transportation of materials, water sources and land aspects. | | | | | | |
| Communication during construction, Inform stakeholders of any new activities, unexpected impacts during construction. | Leaders of local government authorities, Community members PAP VG | Inform public about any emerging issues, Information and education on the risks and impacts, GRM, workers code of conduct etc. | Community Meetings, Public Announcements, Focus Group Discussions | Quarterly/as requested by communities | WRBWB Consultant/contractors | Meeting minutes, Attendance register | Number of meetings conducted | 9,300 |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|---|------------|
| Provide updates on project progress | Leaders of local government authorities Community members PAP Vulnerable People | Updates on project progress | Project progress report-informing the community (with photos of the works progress) | Monthly Quarterly | WRBWB, Consultant/ contractors | Progress report | Number of reports prepared and disseminated | 5,000 |
| Resolve project grievances received, | Project GRC's, Project Workers, Communities, Persons affected by GBV/SEA | To address grievances related to construction activities submitted, To promote accountability for violations of GBV by project staff. | Face-to-face meetings, Confidential and safe face to face referral for GBV survivors Public Meetings | As necessary (as per GRM) | Project GRCs Consultant/ Contractor MoW/WR BWB | Meeting minutes Attendance register | Number of meetings conducted Number of grievances resolved, Number of cases | 4,000 |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|------------|-------------|---|--|------------|
| | | To refer persons affected by project related GBV/SEA to services | | | | | referred | |
| Contact with the Environmental and Social Project Experts | All interested stakeholders | Overall progress of SEP implementation and share progress reports | Websites Phone Semi-annual reports to share with district wards-streets Visits to communities | Continuous | PIT | Minute of meetings, Reports, Feedback from stakeholders | Number of consultations made and reports prepared and shared | 3,000 |
| THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE | | | | | | | | |
| Objectives | Stakeholders | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|--|--|------------|
| Information dissemination | General public Communities near project areas Leaders of local government authorities | General information on project and activities in relation to project components | Community meetings Outreach activities – focus groups. One to one meeting | Prior to commencing an intervention in project areas As needed to establish intervention, Quarterly during project implementation | WRBWB | Meeting minutes Attendance register | Number of meetings conducted | 8,000 |
| Contact with the Environmental and Social Project Experts | All stakeholders | Overall progress of SEP implementation and share progress reports | Websites Phone Semi-annual reports to share with district wards-streets | Continuous | PIT | Minute of meetings , Reports, Feedback from | Number of consultations made and reports prepared and shared | 7,000 |

| Objectives | Stakeholder | Message | Means of Communication | Frequency | Responsible | Output | KPI | Cost (USD) |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----|---------------|
| | | | | | | stakeholders | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | 56,000 |

5.1 ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Different stakeholders require tailored engagement strategies based on their needs and influence and addressing priorities of both men and women. The project will strive to ensure that stakeholder engagements are gender responsive to ensure inclusive, equity, and the empowerment of women within the project's framework. This section describes some of the strategies that will be employed to effectively engage stakeholders and to meet different needs.

5.1.1 Information Dissemination

Regular and transparent dissemination of project information through various channels, including community meetings, newsletters, social media, local radio broadcasts, and informational brochures. Communication materials will be developed in a gender-sensitive manner. Radio programs will be particularly used to reach women in the targeted areas.

5.1.2 Stakeholder Consultations

Regular consultations with various stakeholder groups, including local communities, land owners, PAPs, government agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities will be conducted. Specifically for beneficiary and affected communities, separate focus group discussions for men and women will ensure that women feel comfortable voicing their opinions and concerns. These discussions will be scheduled at convenient times and locations for women.

5.1.3 Capacity Building and Training

Tailored training programs for women in areas such as water sources management, sustainable agricultural practices, and entrepreneurship. These programs will address specific barriers women face, such as limited access to resources. Training will not just be limited to communities but to technical units and any relevant project facilitators to ensure the use the appropriate culturally sensitive communication and effectively use participatory skills in engagements with community stakeholders.

5.1.4 Collaborative Partnerships

Forming partnerships with local and international NGOs, government bodies, academic institutions, and private sector organizations to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks. Collaborations will help in designing and implementing gender-responsive activities and providing additional support and resources to female stakeholders.

5.1.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Involving stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes through community-based monitoring, participatory assessments, and feedback sessions. The M&E framework will include gender-disaggregated data to track the participation and benefits of both men and women.

5.1.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A formal Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is accessible and responsive to all groups will be established. This includes setting up confidential reporting channels for gender-based violence (GBV) and ensuring female staff are available to handle complaints. Awareness campaigns will inform women/girls and vulnerable people about their rights and the available grievance mechanisms.

5.2 METHODS AND TOOLS FOR ENGAGEMENT

The ECRWRMCP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will employ a variety of methods and tools as outlined in Table 8 to ensure comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder engagement. Public consultations serve as structured forums for information sharing, feedback collection, and promoting transparency, held in accessible locations to maximize participation. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) involve small, diverse groups and are facilitated to gain in-depth insights, ensure inclusive participation, and foster problem-solving. Surveys and questionnaires, distributed in person, online, or via mobile platforms, systematically collect quantitative and qualitative data, providing accessibility and encouraging honest feedback through anonymity.

Additionally, stakeholder workshops engage participants in interactive sessions for capacity building, collaboration, and solution development. Regular community meetings maintain ongoing engagement, address immediate concerns, and ensure continuous community support throughout the project lifecycle. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) like social media, SMS, and project websites are used to disseminate information and engage stakeholders, ensuring broad reach, real-time communication, and cost-effectiveness. These diverse methods and tools collectively enhance the project's transparency, inclusivity, and responsiveness to stakeholder needs and concerns.

Table 8: Stakeholder Engagement Methods

| S/N | Engagement Methods | Appropriate Application of the Method |
|------------|--|--|
| 1 | Correspondences (Phone, Emails, text messages) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute information to Government officials in ministries and agencies, • Local Governments, NGOs, and private sector/professional, organizations, • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow up |
| 2 | Formal meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders; • To ensure group is inclusive of women, men, youth and vulnerable groups. • Allow groups to comment – opinions and views; • Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders. Disseminate technical information; • Record discussions |
| 3 | Public meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities; • Establish system to ensure women and other people who are normally vulnerable are included. • Choose meeting times and locations that make it easy for women to attend, • Allow the group to provide their views and opinions, • Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted and vulnerable/disadvantaged, • Distribute non-technical gender responsive information, • Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc, Record discussions, comments, questions. • Use local language if necessary |
| 4 | Focused Group Discussion Meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information to a group of stakeholders; • Conduct separate focus group discussions for men, women, vulnerable people to ensure that women feel comfortable expressing their views and concerns. • Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information; • Build relationships with communities; • Record responses |
| 5 | Internet media | Supports dissemination of information to stakeholders |
| 6 | Workshops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information to a group of stakeholders. • Allow the group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions; • Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyze information, and develop recommendations and strategies, • Recording of responses |
| 7 | Websites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information and progress updates; • Disclose ESIA, SEP, GAP and other relevant reports |
| 8 | Surveys/field visit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather opinions and views from individual stakeholders ensuring questions are designed to capture gender-specific information. • Gather baseline data. • Record data Develop a baseline database with gender specific indicators for monitoring impacts |
| 9 | Interviews | Gather opinions and views from individual stakeholders, |

5.3 ENGAGEMENT WITH VULNERABLE PEOPLE

As outlined above there are a number of vulnerable people in the project area who may be less able to participate in stakeholder engagement activities these include women, female headed households, the disabled, people living with prolonged diseases and the poor. It is essential that they are able to participate in stakeholder engagement activities in line with the requirements of the OS10. The following will be undertaken to ensure their participation:

Focus Group Discussions: Group discussions will be held with vulnerable people in communities where project activities/ components are being undertaken to ensure that vulnerable people are able to participate. The nature of these focus groups will depend on the presence of vulnerable individuals in the community but at a minimum separate focus group discussions should be held with women and / or girls and the youth, Focus Group Discussions may also occur where there are sensitive topics to be discussed.

Logistics: Meetings must be held in central locations which are easily accessible by all members of the community and at timings which will not limit attendance of certain groups as they interfere with economic and household activities. If needed, multiple meetings should be held at various locations and times. Meetings should also be announced in a timely manner and documents shared in advance so that all stakeholders hear about the meetings and are able to plan to attend as needed.

Language: All information will be shared in a culturally appropriate manner. Meetings will be undertaken in the language(s) understood by the stakeholders (Swahili & English) including local language and translation will be provided as needed. Similarly, documents will be available in hard copies at easily accessible locations such as village offices.

5.4 PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information disclosure strategies involve attempts to increase the availability of information related to project by publicly disclosing the information to project stakeholders. Relevant project documents (Table 9) will be disclosed through different methods to project stakeholders from the Regional to village levels. The mechanism will provide the stakeholders with opportunity to ask questions and offer feedback. Also, through this it will be easily to ensure meaningfully stakeholder's participation throughout project implementation.

Table 7: List of documents to be disclosed and methods.

| Project stage | List of information to be disclosed | Methods proposed | Frequency | Target stakeholders |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|
| Appraisal | Full documents for ESIA SEP | Upload into AfDB and WRBWB websites Dissemination to Regional, District and ward, and village offices along the project areas | Once | General public |
| Implementation / Construction | Progress reports Implementation of site specific ESMP Implementation of SEP, GAP, GRM and any related Social Assessment | Updates shared through meetings Stakeholder email addresses Awareness campaign using posters Posted to WRBWB website and socio media Posted at the ward and village notice board offices in all project areas | Every three months | Officials at the ward and village levels along project Community members along project |

6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a structured process for receiving, assessing, and resolving project-related complaints from affected communities. The terms “grievance” and “complaint” are used interchangeably. The primary aim of the GRM is to enhance accountability to beneficiaries by offering stakeholders a clear and accessible channel to provide feedback or raise concerns related to project activities.

During stakeholder engagement, communities have been and will continue to be informed about the GRM through awareness sessions, public meetings, and sensitization efforts. The mechanism is designed to enable individuals and groups to express concerns, which are then addressed through established committees operating at the village, ward, district, and regional levels. Notably, any grievances related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) will be handled with strict confidentiality and in close coordination with local communities and government authorities. These cases will be managed with sensitivity and in accordance with established protocols to ensure survivor-centered support and protection.

6.1 KEY DEFINITIONS

- **Complaint:** A concern or expression of dissatisfaction from an individual or group regarding a negative impact caused by a project activity. The affected party seeks a resolution from the project proponent, operator, or contractor. Examples may include issues such as dust, noise, vibrations, land acquisition, compensation delays, or waste deposition.
- **Grievance:** A formal claim made by an individual or group whose livelihood, health, safety, property, cultural values, or heritage has been adversely affected by a project activity. If not addressed properly, grievances can escalate and disrupt project operations, including through protests or road blockages, while also harming the well-being or quality of life of those affected.

Grievances raised by stakeholders during the implementation of the ECRWRMCP will be addressed through a transparent, accessible, and fair process that is free of charge and protects all complainants from retaliation. This grievance mechanism will be acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders. It will be proportionate to the project's scale, risks, and impacts, offering benefits to both the project proponent/operator and external stakeholders. Importantly, it will not limit access to other legal or administrative remedies, allowing individuals to seek resolution through formal judicial or institutional channels when necessary.

The Project Implementation Team will include a dedicated Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) focal point who will serve as the primary contact for stakeholders to submit feedback, including opinions, comments, suggestions, and complaints related to project activities. This mechanism will ensure that all grievances are addressed promptly, transparently, and impartially, in a manner that is culturally appropriate and respectful, particularly where beneficiaries feel they have been treated unfairly. For workers and laborers hired by contractors, each contractor will be required to submit a clear and transparent GRM procedure as a condition for contract award. Once engaged, contractors must demonstrate that all workers have been properly oriented on the GRM, including signing a declaration confirming they have been briefed. The detailed procedures for handling workers' grievances are outlined in the project's Labour Management Procedures (LMP).

6.2 SCOPE AND INTENDED USERS OF THE GRM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provides a structured and accessible process for stakeholders and other interested parties to raise questions, express concerns, submit suggestions, lodge complaints, or provide feedback regarding any activities implemented under the ECRWRMCP. The mechanism applies across all phases of the project and aims to promote accountability, transparency, and responsiveness. Users of this GRM include:

- i. Project beneficiaries- individuals or groups who directly or indirectly benefit from the project;
- ii. Project workers -including laborers engaged by contractors or subcontractors;
- iii. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and other members of the public or communities residing in or near the project area.

Further, GRM serves as a mechanism to identify and solve problems related to the project. By ensuring the mechanism is accessible and reliable, systemic issues will be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely manner, increasing transparency and accountability. The operationalization of the GRM will reduce risks when the project inadvertently affects citizens/beneficiaries and serve as important feedback and learning mechanism that can help increase the project's positive impacts.

This mechanism is not only to receive and record complaints but also to solve and communicate the status of resolutions back to the complainants to ensure transparency and accountability.

Although feedback must be handled at the level closest to the complaint, all complaints must be recorded and follow the basic procedures as required.

This Grievance Mechanism will be the entry point for many issues related to the project implementation by providing a formal channel for citizens to air their grievances and hold the project accountable, thus improving performance and providing a high level of accountability. It represents a process of receiving, recording, evaluating, and handling complaints from target communities and broader stakeholders who may be affected or have an interest in the project. Grievances may be reported in the form of claims, complaints, or issues related to benefit-sharing, resettlement, or the compensation process. A wide range of project-affected people, including community members, civil societies, and the media, will be encouraged to bring grievances and comments to the attention of project authorities.

Given that the implementation of project activities across all components will involve direct engagement with communities, the project will promote inclusive public participation to foster transparency, build trust, and enhance accountability throughout the entire project life cycle from planning to execution. The project implementation team will ensure that a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established that is culturally appropriate, easily accessible, and responsive to the needs of project-affected persons. In designing the grievance procedures, priority will be placed on resolving issues at the local level through community-based mechanisms to ensure timely, fair, and effective resolution of concerns.

6.3: POTENTIAL GRIEVANCES FOR THE ECRWRMCP

During the implementation of the Enhancing Climate Resilience of Water Resources in the Mkondoa Catchment Project (ECRWRMCP), several types of grievances and complaints may arise from stakeholders and project-affected persons. These may include, but are not limited to:

- i. Land acquisition and associated physical and/or economic displacement, including issues related to compensation;
- ii. Environmental impacts resulting from the construction of infrastructure (e.g., noise, dust, waste disposal, etc.);
- iii. Disputes over land and natural resource use, including concerns over culturally appropriate benefit sharing;
- iv. Cases involving social harassment or community conflicts;
- v. Incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) or sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment

(SEA/SH);

vi. Other concerns related to project implementation, such as delays, lack of information, or exclusion from benefits.

6.4 GRIEVANCES MECHANISM, CHANNELS, AND HANDLING PROCEDURES

The GRM Committees will be established at the Village, Ward, and District levels in the respective areas of the project. The teams will be capacitated to handle all grievances and complaints related to the project. The GRM will also be extended to the Project Implementation Team (PIT) level to handle all types of grievances arising from the implementation of all projects and sub-projects. To ensure effectiveness and efficiency, the procedures for handling grievances will be simple and administered by the Village Council and the implementing agency's GRM focal point. The Village Council and the implementing agency's GRM focal points shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations, and resolutions made.

6.4.1 Grievance Receiving channel

Grievances from affected persons should be submitted in writing to the Project Implementation Team/Grievance Committee through multiple accessible channels. To ensure inclusivity and ease of access, the project will provide various avenues for residents, beneficiaries, and affected individuals to lodge complaints or express concerns, including:

- i. Submitting grievances through the village council, ward office, or district council;
- ii. Contacting the project's community liaison or designated grievance officers;
- iii. Reporting through the supervision engineer's office during civil works activities;
- iv. Raising concerns during regular meetings between community members and project implementers;
- v. Engaging through local consultative forums established in affected villages;
- vi. Sharing concerns during informal discussions with project staff;
- vii. Sending written communication directly to site or project management;
- viii. Using direct contact options such as email or phone calls to project personnel;
- ix. Placing written feedback in community suggestion boxes located at information centers.

6.4.2 Complaint receiving and recording

The complaints will be collected/received and compiled by the designated grievance focal person at the respective level (Village, Ward, District, Basin Offices, Ministry) on a need basis or on a daily basis until the project construction is completed. The designated person receiving the complaint will be responsible for completing the grievance form appended in **Annex 4**. The

Grievance Officer/focal person must read and explain what has been recorded to the complainant to confirm the complaint or grievance has been recorded properly. The grievance should be signed and dated by the complainant. In cases where the affected person is unable to write, they may seek assistance to document the grievance, and the submission should be validated with the complainant's thumbprint to confirm authenticity. Once completed, all complaints must be documented in the Complaints Log/Grievance Register by the designated GRM officer and promptly entered into the grievance tracking system for effective monitoring, resolution, and follow-up. Grievance forms shall contain the Tracking Number indicated as **WRBWB/District/Ward/Village/001**. Where the grievance has been received by someone other than the Grievance Officer/Focal Person, all forms must be handed over to the Grievance Officer/Focal Person within 24 hours.

6.4.3 Complaint Handling

Once received, complaints will be categorized and forwarded to the Grievance Committee, which is responsible for reviewing, investigating, and addressing each case. Upon receipt, the complainant will be formally notified, including confirmation that their grievance has been registered and information on the expected timelines for the review and resolution process.

6.4.4 Timeline for Resolution

All grievances must be resolved within a 14-day time frame to ensure timely and effective redress. Upon receipt of a complaint, an official acknowledgment will be provided within the first four (4) days. This will be followed by a detailed investigation, which must be conducted and concluded within the subsequent seven (7) days to gather all relevant facts and fully understand the situation. Once the investigation is complete, the outcomes and proposed resolution will be presented to the complainant within the next three (3) days. If the complainant agrees with the proposed solution, they will be required to sign a resolution form as confirmation of receipt and acceptance. The grievance will then be formally closed and documented.

6.4.5 Resolution by the Grievance Committee

The Project Coordination Team, in collaboration with the Grievance Committee, will address and resolve complaints based on the nature of each grievance and the appropriate mandate of the entities involved. Resolutions will be guided by the type of issue raised and handled by the most relevant authority or body responsible for that matter.

6.4.6 Record Keeping

The designated officer responsible for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will ensure

proper documentation of all complaints received, including the actions taken to resolve them and any cases that were escalated to the Project Coordinator. Complaints that fall outside the officer's mandate or remain unresolved will be referred to the Project Management Team for further review and decision-making.

6.4.7 Review by the Grievance Committee

The Project Grievance Committee will assess submitted complaints and determine the appropriate resolution in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. Any grievances related to service abuse or suspected corruption must be referred to the relevant authorities within 14 days of receipt. The Committee is expected to respond to all other complaints within the same 14-day time-frame, during which consultations and meetings with the complainant should be held as needed.

In cases where the grievance concerns asset valuation, the Committee will be tasked with conducting a reassessment. As this process may require additional time, the Project Manager will notify the complainant that their case is under review and provide updates on the progress accordingly.

6.4.8 Grievance Logging

All comments, responses, and grievances shall be documented using standardized Comment Response and Grievance Logging Forms and Registers. Each entry will capture key details such as the nature of the grievance or comment, the identity of the complainant (where applicable), and the steps taken toward resolution. Hard copies of these forms will be maintained at the project sites for local reference, while digital records will be securely stored on the project server. Supporting documentation—including written statements, photos, or investigation reports—will be attached to each case file in both hard and soft formats.

6.4.9 Reporting

The Grievance Committee which includes representatives from the Village Council, Ward Council, District Council, and three members from each Implementing Agency (e.g., Environmental Engineer, Community Development Officer, and Project Coordinator) will compile periodic reports summarizing all grievances received, their status, and outcomes. These reports will be submitted to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for review and to inform ongoing project decision-making.

6.4.10 Further Action

If a complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by the Project Grievance Committee, or if no resolution is reached, the individual retains the right to pursue the matter through formal legal channels. The option to escalate the issue through the court system ensures fairness and provides an additional level of redress for unresolved grievances.

6.5 Channels to Make Complaints

The stakeholders may report complaints at the level of the Village/Ward, the district/Municipal and the implementing agency. The channels for submitting complaints include the following:

- i. A dedicated email address of institutions implementing the project
Basin Water Boards (barua@wrbwb.go.tz);
Ministry (malalamiko@maji.go.tz)
Website: www.wrbwb.go.tz
- ii. A dedicated telephone number for:
Wami/Ruvu BWB (0800114031 or 0800114032)
- iii. Feedback boxes located at selected points where the project activities are implemented.
- iv. Project/site offices will also receive grievances through Community Liaison Officers.
- v. Letters to be sent to the WRBWB through the following address

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Permanent Secretary, | Basin Director, |
| Ministry of Water, | Wami/Ruvu Basin, |
| Government City, | P.O. Box 826, |
| Maji Street, | MOROGORO |
| P.O Box 456. | |
| DODOMA. | |

6.6 APPEAL AND REFERENCE

6.6.1 Appeal

If the complainant is not satisfied with the response or resolution, she/he may appeal to the next level committee (**Figure 2**) as may be appropriate within three (3) days from the date the resolution was made. The respective implementing agency will be involved at all levels of grievance resolution. For purposes of this GRM, the decision/resolution by the Ministerial Grievance Redress Committee shall be final. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution made by the Ministerial Grievance Redress

Committee, may seek redress by referring the grievance to other competent authority that has jurisdiction to determine the same.

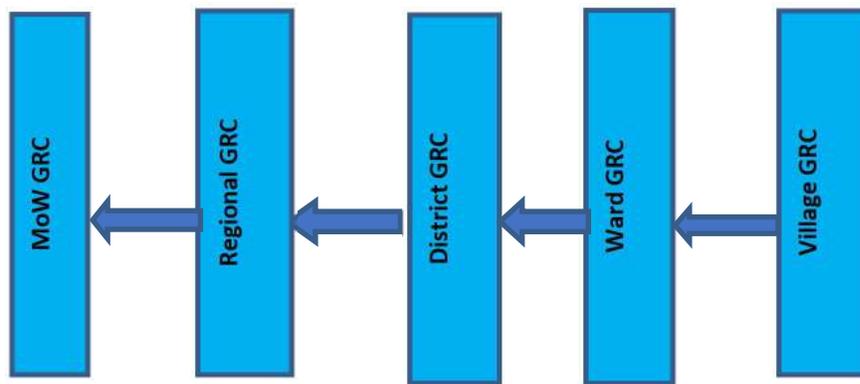


Figure 2: Appealing levels of complains handling mechanism

6.4.2 Reference

Where after receipt of complaints the committee has determined that is unable to investigate and resolve the complaint, shall as soon as practicable refer the complaint to the appropriate committee and inform the complainant.

Processing of complaints shall follow the following steps upon receipt of investigation

- i. Once complaints are received at village level, the Grievance focal person shall sort the complaints and categories before submitting them to the Village Grievance Committee (VGC) for investigation and decision. The Person aggrieved shall receive an acknowledgement from the village office.
- ii. Upon receipt of the grievance, the committee members shall mediate and resolve the problem amicably with the active participation of the aggrieved party within seven (7) working days from the date of the filing of the grievance. If the grievance is resolved and the aggrieved person is satisfied, a report shall be prepared and copies given to the person and local authority office for records and the case is closed.
- iii. In the event that the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of VGC, with the assistance of the Village leader, an appeal will be logged and decision made within seven (7) days from the date of submission to the Ward Grievance Committee (WGC).
- iv. In the event that the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision of WGC, with the assistance of the Ward leader, an appeal will be logged and decision made within Seven (7) days from the date of submission to the District Grievance Committee.

The District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) chaired by the respective District Commissioner shall handle all complaints from the complainant, including decisions made by lower levels. The GRC shall make its decisions within fourteen days from the date of receipt of each complaint. Beyond this level, the

complainant may continue their appeal to the Regional and Ministry GRC, or ultimately to the judiciary, if an amicable resolution can still not be reached.

6.7 GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

There shall be established project Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), to perform the responsibilities as provided in this GRM. The Committees shall be as follows: -

6.7.1 Village Grievance Redress Committee

This Committee shall be composed of: -

- i. Village Chairperson – Chairperson;
- ii. Village Executive Officer (VEO) – Secretary;
- iii. Neutral Person – Member;
- iv. Representative from the PAPs Members;
- v. Extension officers from the Ward (CDO, Agriculture Officer, Livestock officer);
- vi. Representative from NGO within village level - Member

6.7.2 Ward Grievance Redress Committee

This committee shall be composed of: -

- i. Ward Councillor – Chairperson;
- ii. Ward Executive Officer (WEO) – Secretary;
- iii. Neutral Person – Member;
- iv. Representative from the PAPs Members;
- v. Extension officers from the Ward (CDO, Agriculture Officer, Livestock Officer)
- vi. Representative from NGO at Ward level - Member

6.7.3 District Grievance Redress Committee

This Committee shall be composed of: -

- i. District Commissioner – Chairperson
- ii. District Executive Director – Secretary
- iii. District Administrative Secretary- Member
- iv. District land officer - Member
- v. GRM focal person at the District
- vi. Lawyer - Member
- vii. Representative from BWB - Member
- viii. Neutral Person – Member

- ix. PAP representative - Member
- x. Local NGO within District- Member
- xi. Consultant - (depending on complaint)

6.7.4 Regional Grievance Committee

This Committee shall be composed of: -

- i. Regional Commission (RC) – Chairperson
- ii. Regional Administration Secretary (RAS) – Secretary
- iii. Regional Land Assistant Commissioner - Member
- iv. Basin Director – Member
- v. Respective DC – Member
- vi. Respective District Director - Member
- vii. Regional Community Development Officer - member
- viii. Neutral Person
- ix. Project Affecting People (PAP)
- x. Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)

6.7.5 Ministerial Grievance Redress Committee

This Committee shall be composed of: -

- i. Director Legal Service Unit (DLSU) – Chairperson
- ii. Head of Environmental Management Section – Secretary
- iii. Respective Division implementing the project (DWR)
- iv. GRM Focal - Social Specialist (CDO) from MoW
- v. Ministry’s Complaints Officer

The committee may invite any person who is not a member to attend any meeting of the committee where his /her expertise required in that meeting.

6.9 Monitoring and Review of GRM

The Ministry of Water will be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of the Comment Response and Grievance Mechanism (GRM). Appropriate measures and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for monitoring will include monthly reporting on the number of grievances received, resolved, and outstanding. This will be undertaken by the person in charge of the GRM and reported to the Project Manager.

As part of the annual review/report, analyzing the trends and the time taken for grievance resolution will help evaluate the efficacy of the Comment Response and Grievance Mechanism, ensuring that the system remains effective in addressing stakeholder concerns.

7.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring of stakeholder engagement is the process of monitoring overall project stakeholder relationships and adjusting plans and strategies for engaging stakeholders. Stakeholder Engagement monitoring involves data collection, assessing the level of engagement and using insights from the data collection to adjust strategies for effectively engaging with stakeholders. Monitoring and Evaluation is vital for ensuring the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities, addressing feedback, and meeting project objectives. The M&E framework objectives are to:

- Track engagement activity progress.
- Assess engagement strategy effectiveness.
- Address issues and challenges in real-time.
- Incorporate stakeholder feedback into decision-making.
- Measure the impact of engagement on project outcomes.
- Ensure accountability and transparency.

For the Mkondoa Project, four designated Environmental and Social Experts have been appointed to serve as part of the Project Implementation Team (PIT). These officers are tasked with systematically tracking stakeholder engagement processes, assessing stakeholder responses, and evaluating whether the engagement strategies are effectively achieving their intended objectives. Their involvement ensures that environmental and social safeguards are fully integrated throughout the project life cycle, while also enhancing accountability, transparency, and inclusive participation.

7.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Project will develop and maintain an Environmental and Social information system detailing all environmental and social documentation, public consultation, disclosure information and grievances collected throughout the project life cycle, which will be available for public review. Stakeholder engagement shall be periodically evaluated by project PIT. The following Key Performing Indicators (KPIs) that reflect the objectives of SEP have been developed and will be used for evaluation as follows;

- Number of disclosed documents,
- Frequency of public engagement activities, ensuring balanced participation of women, men, and gender-diverse individuals;
- Number of trainings conducted,
- Number of participants in different engagement activities (where applicable),

- Newly identified stakeholders,
- Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums, conducted within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually),
- Geographical coverage of public engagement activities,
- Number of locations covered by the consultation process,
- Number and details of vulnerable individuals involved in consultation meetings,
- Number of public grievances received within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually) and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline,
- Type of public grievances received,
- Number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local and regional media.

In order to measure these indicators, the following data will be used:

- i Monthly, quarterly and annual reports,
- ii Grievance register book,
- iii Issues and management responses linked to minutes of meetings,
- iv Database at the district level of involvement of beneficiaries and affected people and joint activities in the project itself.
- v Feedback from primary stakeholder groups (through interviews with sample of affected people).

During Project implementation, SEP will be monitored along with other project activities through review of documentation related to stakeholder engagement for the various project components, and implementation including consideration of vulnerable people. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted on a quarterly, semi-annual and yearly basis. At each site visit, technical advice on issues observed will be provided in the site visit book and back to office report will be prepared.

7.2 REPORTING

Regular reporting will assist WRBWB to monitor the advancement of project activities against established project objectives, timelines, and budgets. It will also help in providing stakeholders with regular updates and ensuring accountability and transparency. Moreover, this continuous oversight will help identify deviations early, enabling timely corrective actions to keep initiatives on track. Various reports will be prepared and shared to all relevant stakeholders including MoW and AfDB as follows;

7.2.1 Monthly Reports

There will be brief monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities which include;

- i Activities conducted during each month,
- ii Comparison of actual expenditures versus the budget
- iii Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters),
- iv Entries to the grievance register,
- v New stakeholder identified (where relevant); and
- vi Planned tasks and objectives for the next month
- vii Emerging new issues or challenges

7.2.2 Quarter Reports

The project will prepare a comprehensive quarterly stakeholder engagement report that offers a structured overview of engagement activities, outcomes, and strategic adjustments over a three-month period. This report is essential for maintaining transparency, fostering trust, and ensuring that stakeholder concerns are addressed at the appointed time.

7.2.3 Annual Reports

The project will compile a report summarizing SEP results on an annual basis. This report will provide a summary of all public consultation issues, grievances and resolutions. The report will provide a summary of relevant public consultation findings from informal meetings held at community and local levels. These evaluation reports will be submitted to AfDB and a summary of the results will be provided for the main annual project report.

7.2.4 GRM Record Keeping and Feedback

All comment responses and, grievances are to be logged using grievance logging forms and registers attached to this report and in the stand alone GRM document. This includes details of the claim/grievance/complaint, the claimant/aggrieved, and ultimately the steps taken to resolve the grievance. A database will be maintained by the PIT to record and track management of all grievances.

Since providing feedback on grievances is a critical component of an effective grievance mechanism, the following structured methodologies will guide the feedback process;

- **Acknowledgment of Receipt:** Upon receiving a grievance, acknowledge its receipt will promptly be made by either phone, email or letters. The complainant will be notified about the next steps, estimated timelines, and contact details for follow-up.

- **Investigation and Assessment:** The procedure will involve gathering of all relevant information, including statements, documents, and any other evidence pertinent to the grievance; and assess the grievance in the context of governing policies, legal frameworks, and ethical standards as stipulated in the GRM document.
- **Resolution and Action:** Based on the investigation, appropriate corrective or preventive measures will be determined; and all actions taken will be recorded to ensure accountability and for future reference.
- **Feedback to the Complainant:** Complainants will be informed within the agreed-upon timeframe about the outcome of their grievance, detailing the actions taken and any resolutions achieved. Confidentiality will be ensured that sensitive information is protected and that feedback is shared in a manner that respects privacy.

7.2.5 AfDB Reports

Imminent Reporting. Since the MoW and the AfDB need to be informed of any grievances or issues affecting the normal implementation of the project, the PIT will inform the AfDB immediately of an imminent issue affecting the Project. Imminent means: fire, explosion, death of a worker, incidence of GBV or SEA (eg rape), a health or outbreak in water quality, security issues and collapse of works.

7.2.6 Reporting to Stakeholders

Reporting to stakeholders involves providing important details on the undertakings, routines, status, and progress of the project. Reporting to stakeholders may also include new or corrected information since the last report. Keeping track of the many commitments made to various stakeholder groups at various times and communicating progress made against these commitments on a regular basis, requires planning and organization.

The report or findings on focus group discussions and progress of project activities will be shared at community, LGA and National by M&E - PIT. Emphasis will be made on availability of grievances redress mechanism and the process involved in communicating grievances.

After construction completion phase, the WRBWB in collaboration with respective LGAs, consultant/contractors and communities will organize a meeting and 'review tour' to ensure there are no pending/unresolved issues/grievance and all aspects have been resolved.

At the end of the project, a final report will summarize the overall impact of stakeholder engagement, including detailed evaluation results, ensuring that all stakeholders are informed about the outcomes and the effectiveness of the engagement process.

7.3 SEP MONITORING PLAN

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Monitoring Plan is a strategic framework designed to assess, track, and enhance the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities throughout a project's life cycle. It ensures that stakeholder interactions are purposeful, transparent, and responsive to their concerns and expectations. The monitoring results will be made available to the stakeholders for their review and comments in an accessible place, mainly at the project level for transparency. Monitoring Plan for Mkondoa Project SEP is presented in Table 9 below,

Table 9: Monitoring Plan For ECRWRMCP

| Activity | Stakeholder | Methodology | Frequency | Message | KPI | Responsible | Budget (USD) |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Publication of all environmental and social documents | All stakeholders | Information sharing sessions Disclosure in MoW, WRBWB and AfDB websites | Before Project Appraisal | Informed all interested parties of the implementation of the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 ESIA and 01 SEP disclosed before project approval. Support safeguard documents i.e. GRM, LMP, C-ESMP, approved and cleared. . | WRBWB | 1,931 |
| Activities introduction and site possession | Contractor, Engineer Environmental and Community Officers from the District | The district team together with the contractor will meet with the community and explain the works to be done and the measures taken to prevent accidents and environmental and social issues. | One-month before construction begins | Community informed Contractor known Site review and agreements in the final aspects with the community | Minutes of the meeting | WRBWB/Contractors/ Consultants | 7,693 |

| Activity | Stakeholder | Methodology | Frequency | Message | KPI | Responsible | Budget (USD) |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Construction | LGAs | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the construction period | Full participation in implementation and participatory monitoring | Minutes of Focus Group Discussions (FGD), disseminated Information Education and Communications (IEC) materials, and implementation reports | WRBWB/Contractors/Consultants | 7,793 |
| | Local government leaders at the ward level | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the construction period | Provide needed support to the Project implementation and participatory monitoring. | Minutes of meetings, disseminated IEC materials | WRBWB/Contractors/Consultants | |
| | Community | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the construction period | | Minutes of meetings, disseminated IEC materials. Number of grievances received and solved | WRBWB/Contractors/Consultants | |
| | | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During construction period | | Minutes of meetings, disseminated IEC materials | WRBWB/Contractors/Consultants | |

| Activity | Stakeholder | Methodology | Frequency | Message | KPI | Responsible | Budget (USD) |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------|
| | AfDB | Meetings | During the construction period | Provide needed support to the Project implementation and participatory monitoring. | Report from meetings, missions executed | MoW/WRB WB/Contractors/Consultants/AfDB | |
| Operation | Local government leaders at the ward level | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the operation phase | Full participation in the monitoring of the project | Number of trainings and consultations conducted | WRBWB/RU WASA/LGAs | 15,235 |
| | General Communities | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the operation phase | Full participation of the community in Project O & M | Number of trainings/consultations conducted | WRBWB/RU WASA/CBW SO, | |
| | Vulnerable People | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the operation phase | Full participation in the project | Number of concerns/grievances raised | MoW/WRB WB/LGAs | |
| Decommissioning | LGAs Local Communities Vulnerable People | IEC Materials, FGD, meetings | During the decommissioning period | Full participation on decommissioning | Minutes of meetings, disseminated IEC materials and implementation report | WRBWB/LGAs/Contractors | 3,000 |

| Activity | Stakeholder | Methodology | Frequency | Message | KPI | Responsible | Budget (USD) |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| TOTAL USD | | | | | | | 35,652 |

7.4 SEP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

The project spans three years, during which the stakeholder engagement activities outlined in the preceding chapters will be executed. A provisional budget is presented in Table 10 with the understanding that it will be revised as necessary to accommodate emerging project requirements.

Table 10: Estimated SEP Implementation Budget

| ENGAGEMENT METHODS | REMARKS | ESTIMATED COST (USD) | | | SOURCES OF FUNDS |
|--|---|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | | YR 1 | YR 2 | YR 3 | |
| Correspondence by phone/emails/text/instant messages | Will cover phone/internet service for DPUIs | 4,000 | 3,152 | 2,000 | AfDB/GOT |
| Formal meetings | At National/Regional level | 6,000 | 3,500 | 2,000 | |
| Public meetings | Carried in implementing districts | 5,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | |
| Print media and TV/radio announcement | | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | |
| Focus group meetings | In project locations | 4,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | |
| Workshops, food, transport, publications, communication material | In project locations | 8,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 | |
| Grievance Redress Committees | National/LGAs/Community levels | 7,000 | 8,000 | 4,000 | |
| Mid-term SEP evaluation | PIT | | 2,000 | | |
| Final SEP evaluation | PIT | | | 5,000 | |
| Sub total | | 37,000 | 33,652 | 21,000 | |
| Grand total | | | | 91,652 | |

8.0 CONCLUSION

Effective stakeholder engagement is vital for the success of Mkondoa Project. By fostering transparent communication, inclusive participation, and responsive feedback mechanisms, the project can ensure that it meets the needs and expectations of all stakeholders, leading to sustainable and inclusive growth. The engagement plan outlined here provides a framework for achieving these goals, with a focus on continuous improvement and adaptation based on stakeholder input and project experiences.

This SEP is not only a statutory requirement but also a strategic approach to ensure the project's sustainability and success. The Plan identifies and categorizes stakeholders based on their area of influence, interest, and potential impact on the project. This includes stakeholders such as project implementation teams and management, as well as community members, PAPs, land owners, local government authorities, NGOs, private sectors and regulatory bodies. Understanding the roles and concerns of each group ensures that engagement efforts are tailored to meet their specific needs and expectations and achieving the project's long-term objectives.

Furthermore, the commitment to gender inclusivity and capacity building within the SEP underscores the project's dedication to equitable development. By enhancing stakeholders' skills and knowledge, the project ensures that all voices especially those of vulnerable and marginalized people are heard and that the benefits of the project are shared broadly.

A variety of engagement methodologies have been proposed based on the nature and type of stakeholders to facilitate meaningful interactions. They include internal and public meetings, focus group discussions, meetings, workshops, exchange of letters and informative materials such as flyers and brochures for broader coverage, social media Televisions will be used especially during community awareness and other related activities.

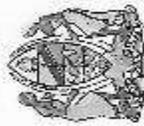
A preliminary budget of **91,652 USD** has been outlined to support the proposed engagement activities. These include costs related to engagement activities, training costs, communication and outreach and monitoring and evaluation expenses.

9.0 : REFERENCES:

- i. African Development Bank- Borrower Guidance Note for E&S Operational Safeguard 1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; and OS 10 - Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure
- ii. National Environmental Policy (NEP), 2021
- iii. National Water Policy, 2002 Version 2025
- iv. National Land Policy 1997
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- vi. Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009 and its amendment No. 8 of 2022
- vii. Tanzania Land Act 2019
- viii. Tanzania Meteorological Authority Act No. 2 of 2019
- ix. Wami/Ruvu Basin IWRMD&P (YEKOM, 2020)
- x. Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC): Stakeholder Engagement Plan for The Second Tanzania Intermodal and Rail Development Project (TIRP II) October 19, 2023

10.0: LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMIRUMU



Climate Resilient in Agriculture (CRINA)

FORMA YA MAHUDHURIO / S TAKE HOLDERS MOVEMENTS & ASSOCIATES

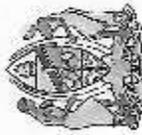
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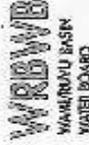
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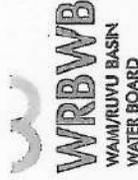
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Simu (BURE): 080014031 / 080014032
Tovuti: www.wrbwb.co.tz | BaruaPepe: barua@wrbwb.co.tz

Ofisi Ndogo — Dar es Salaam
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Ofisi Ndogo — Dodoma
Maji Yard, P.O. BOX. 456 Dodoma
BaruaPepe: yiamt@wrbwb.co.tz



JAMHURI YA MUJINGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMIRUVU



WRBWB
WAMIRUVU BASIN
WATER BOARD

FOMU YA MAHIDHURIO / STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS

| NA. | JINA | CHEO | TAASISI/ KITUO/ KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 | IDDI S. MSANGI | ENGR | WRBWB | 0622551212 | |
| 2 | MAMUNA A. MAKUJKA | ENGINEER | MUMBERO DC | 0715-683298 | |
| 3 | WILBERT C. OLOMI | MANEJA | UUKUWAKUDA LTD | 0712766726 | |
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Jina la Afisa Mhusika: Sahihi: Tarehe: 13/09/2025

30 Mazimbu Road S.L.P. 826, Morogoro
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Ofisi Morogoro - Dar es Salaam
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JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



WRBWB
WAMI/RUVU BASIN
WATER BOARD

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO - Kutambulisha Mafan

| NA. | JINA | CHEO | TAASISI/ KITUO/ KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | SAHIHI |
|-----|------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Said H.S. Nkwira | DAS | mombere | 0702102913 | |
| 2 | Ididi S. Msanga | MHANDISI | Wami/Ruvu | 0622851212 | I. Msanga |
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Jina la Afisa Mhusika: Sahihi: Tarehe: / 20.....

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BaruaPepe: wami@wrbwb.co.tz



JAMHURI YA MUJINGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMIRUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO - UJAMBULISHO WA MPADI - MIONDAZI GAJAMENI

| NA. | JINA | CHEO | TAASISI/ KITUO/ KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | SAHIHI |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Ramadhani Shtifa | Mtaji Wana | Mtaji Mto Wana Bakura - Helosa | 0789131403 | |
| 2 | ENG/ D. MAKUNDIRIO | IRRIGATION EN | MILARI ITC | 0789240012 | PH |
| 3 | IDA S. MANGI | MITANDISI | WAMIRUVU | 0622851212 | I- Shang |
| 4 | MUSA DABO | CSO | // | 073742091 | |
| 5 | Joseph D. Vindiga | MITANDISI | WABANA | 0765905207 | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Jina la Afisa Mhusika: Sahihi: Tarehe: / 20.....

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3/3/2025

WAM-RUM

AFDB MISSIONS: ATTENDANCE LIST

DODOMA MISSION: DODOMA RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION PROGRAM (DRSWDSP) PHASE II
 DODOMA 17-28 FEBRUARY 2025, (2) ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE ON WATER RESOURCES IN MKONDOA CATCHMENT
 PROJECT (ECWRMCP), MOROGORO 3-7 MARCH 2025

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 CATCHMENT

TARURA - MOROGORO

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 DODOMA 17-28 FEBRUARY 2025, (2) ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE ON WATER RESOURCES IN MKONDOA CATCHMENT
 PROJECT (ECRW/MCP), MOROGORO 3-7 MARCH 2025

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ATTENDANCE LIST FOR SANITATION PROGRAM IN MKONDOA

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 DODOMA 17-28 FEBRUARY 2025, (2) ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE ON WATER RESOURCES IN MIKONDOA CATCHMENT
 PROJECT (ECRWRMCP), MOROGORO 3-7 MARCH 2025

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| | | | Zonal Engineer - MRZme. | |

AFDB MISSIONS: ATTENDANCE LIST
 DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION PROGRAM (DRSWDSP)
 WATER RESOURCES IN MIKONDOA CATCHMENT
 Signature

SUA

AFDB MISSIONS: ATTENDANCE LIST

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 DODOMA 17-28 FEBRUARY 2025, (2) ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE ON WATER RESOURCES IN MKONDOA CATCHMENT
 PROJECT (ECWRMCP), MOROGORO 3-7 MARCH 2025

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| | | | | |
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ANNEX 2: PICTURES DURING STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION



ANNEX 3: MEETING MINUTES DURING CONSULTATIONS

21/03/2025.

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA HALIMASHAURI NA

WATAALAM KUTOKA BONDE LAWAMI ROUW.

AGENDA.

1. KUFUNGUVA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUTOA ELIMU KUHUSU UTUNZAJI WA VYANZO VYA MAJI.
4. MASUALI KWA WAJUMBE
5. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

AGENDA YA KWANZA KUFUNGUVA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo saa 10:00 asubuhi kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe na wataalamu kwa kufika kikaoni na pia kwa omba wajumbe kuwasikiliza wataalamu na kuwatiza maswali kuhusu luo mradi.

AGENDA NO. 2. UTAMBULISHO.

Viongozi wa kijiiji cha matole na waliji tambulisha kwenye kikao na pia kuwatambulisha wataalamu nao pia kujitambulisha kwenye kikao.

AGENDA NO. 3. KUTOA ELIMU KUHUSU UTUNZAJI WA VYANZO VYA MAJI.

Wataalamu walisisimama nakutodetea kwa upasa zaidi kuhusu mradi wao pia walitodetea kuhusu lengo lao nikaona kageza maji na kuhifadhi vyanzo vya maji. Pia wataodetea unuhumi wa kuhifadhi vyanzo vya maji na kuwiza shughuli za kibinadamu ambazo zina halibo vyanzo vya maji.

KWA MIELEU

Wataalamu wataleza shughuli ambazo zina hatibu vyanzo vya maji kana, konyweshia mifogo, kuchimba madini, kulima kwenye vyanzo vya maji.

Wataalamu wataja na mpano ili kuwazua wafugaji wasiende konyweshia mifogo katika bonde la mto, wataleza kwa watachimba kisima cha maji na kutengeneza mifereji ya konyweshia mifogo.

Wataalamu pia wataja na mpano wa kuwazua wale wanas fanya shughuli za kilimo katika vyanzo vya maji. wataleza kwa baadhi ya maza vyanzo wata kupanua wata wataadua kilimo kwenye vyanzo kana kulima kakafo, kulima kaka, kulima paradidii, omuwigiliaji wa mafua, ufugaji wa nyuki. Pia ufugaji wa samaki.

AGENDA NO: 4. MASWALI NA MASIBU.

Wataalamu wataleza muda wa vyanzo vya kijiji kwa kuwazua maswali yoyote yanayohusu huo muda.

Swali: Je mtahajengea mifereji ya konyweshia mifogo min mingapi?

Jibu: Kwa sasa hata mwanzo ita watafija wataalamu ambao watafanya kuthirini ya wapi wa chimba kisima. Pia tutapata mpendekezo ya kijiji.

Swali: Je hakuna utaratibu wa kupanda mti kwenye kingo za mto kuzua mmanuko wa ardhi?

Jibu: Hilo wazo tunalo pia, tona mitakati wa kutoa elimu kwa wale wanas fanya kilimo kingeni mwa mto kupanua kilimo msito.

Swali: Anauliza ghatama za hiyo mifereji ya konyweshia ngombé ni bei gani?

Jibu: Tukishajengea mifereji tona watabiti wafugaji kwenye kikingo alfu ghatama watapana wafugaji ghatama nafuu.

SWIBA MTENDAJI
CHAMA

KIKAO CHA NDANI

21/03/2025.

| JINA | CHEO | SAINI |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. BAKARI H. MGAZI | MWIKITI | Bamgala |
| 2. LAMECK BUTYALI NYAGIRO | VEO | L.B. Nyagiro |
| 3. Fredrick osodo Kosodo | Mjumba | Sumu |
| 4. Hadija Hadifa Saidi | Mjumba | HADIJ |
| 5. MOHAMED JUMA OMAR | MU / KITONEZI | Mjumba |
| 6. CHARES DAUDI MACHAKU | MWENYE KIJUWAJO | Mjumba |
| 7. JEMINA E. KIGOLO | MJUMBE | KIGOLO |
| 8. TERESIA PEIRO | MJUMBE | T. PEIRO |
| 9. MUSTAFA PEIRO MJUMBE | 0785134773 | |
| 10. MARTINA M. MAJOLA | MJUMBE | M. Majola |
| 11. EGIDI. EKHAS CHIDUO | MWNYKITI | EZ |
| 12. ALOYUS. C. DAUDI | MJUMBE | Dr |
| 13. CHARLES DAUDI MACHAKU | MWNYKITI | Sumu |
| 13. KAMU DHANI KAUZENI | NAZI | |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



CS CamScanner

FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|---------|
| 11 | THAPISI S. MAMBA | MJUMBE | MATALE | 0753088790 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 12 | MOHAMMED SUMA | MWIKINGI | MATALE | 0785704436 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 13 | ABIMAH DANI OMAFI | MWIKINGI | MATALE | 0738353609 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 14 | CHARLES DAUJI | MWENYER | MATALE | 0728333168 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 15 | EGIDI CHIDVO | MWIKINGI | MATALE | 0658670548 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 16 | ALROYCE CHARLES | MJUMBE | MATALE | 07148862902 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 17 | HALFANTH MGAZA | MWIKINGI | MATALE | 0717514656 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 18 | RASHID S. KIGOLO | KATIKA CSM | MATALE | 0737461610 | ✓ | | Mkameye |
| 19 | FARIDA H. HALFAN | MJUMBE | MATALE | 0776957296 | ✓ | | Mkameye |

AFISA MIENDAJ
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA HALMASHAURI YA KIJITI
CHA MAKUYU KILICHO FANYIKA TAREHE 21/03/2025

AGENDA

01. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
02. UTAMBULISHO
03. ELIMU YA USIMAMIZI WA RASILIMALI MAJI
04. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA 01: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo mudo wa saa 8:15 mchana, akianza kwa kuwasahimishwa wajumbe na kisha kuwa karibisho katika kikao.

AGENDA 02: UTAMBULISHO

Utambulisho ulifanyika kwa wajumbe wa Halmashauri na kwa hageni waliofika kijiji kwa siku hiyo kutoka ofisi ya Maji Bonde la Wami/Ruru (WRBWB).

AGENDA 03: ELIMU YA USIMAMIZI WA RASILIMALI MAJI

Katika agenda ^{hi} Mhandisi ABDULLAH MSHAWA kutoka ofisi ya Maji Bonde la Wami/Ruru (WRBWB) alinaeleza wajumbe lengo lao la kuifika kijiji. Ambapo aieleza wamefika kijiji kuanisha madi wa kuhifadhi na kuhinda vyanzo ya maji rasilimali maji katika kidakio chote mto MKONDOA/DUMULA.

Amhapa alivaeleze wajumbe ofisi ya maji Bonde la Wami/umy wamefika kijiji kupata maoni ya Serikali ya kijiji na wananchi kwa jumla kuhusu madi huo

MAAZIMU

Katika hii wajumbe walijadhiāna kwa kina na kisha kwa pamoja walikubahāna kuupokea madi huo. Pia wajumbe walikubahāna mabirike yatajengwa katika kitongoji cha KIBUKUNGE DA MATONGI

AGENDA 04: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo mudi saa 9.40 alisiri kwa kuwashukua wajumbe kwa mchango wao juu ya agenda zilizokuwa mezani. Kisha alitambea kikao lamuharishwa

~~A. Ajan~~
KASOUIH A. KIKOII
MWENYEKITI WA SERIKALI
YA KIJJI MAKUYU

~~Myambita~~
Myambita M. Mafoma
AFISA MTENDAJI
KIJJI CHA MAKUYU



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU
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Simu (BURE): 0800114031 / 0800114032



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ORODHA YA MAHUDHURIO

MAHUDHURIO

| NA | JINA KAMILI | JINSI | CHEO | TAASISI | EMAIL | SIMU NAMBA | SAINI |
|----|---------------------|-------|----------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 11 | ROBERT GIBO | ME | MS/HALIMANI | | | 0654065475 | |
| 12 | HAMISI ATUMMANI | ME | MS/HALIMANI | | | 0719071978 | |
| 13 | MARIA SABIKI NDEGE | KE | MS/HALIMANI | | | 0718168220 | |
| 14 | SALAMA JUMKASABAZI | ME | MS/HALIMANI | | | 0796-539628 | |
| 15 | KUKA M. MLUMBO | ME | M/MLUMBO | | | 0686087294 | |
| 16 | DAMCHI FUNGI | ME | M/WALI KUSANGI | | | 0910773451 | |
| 17 | FATUMA HASSANI | KE | MS/HALIMANI | | | 0653242133 | |
| 18 | FREDRICK D. MHTANI | ME | V/PEDE | | | 0659997910 | |
| 19 | MANGALI A. MAWENGE | ME | M/KUSANGI | | | 0784393233 | |
| 20 | FARABI S. TENGULA | ME | M/WALI KUSANGI | | | 0796980608 | |
| 21 | TAUSI C. A. CHAKALU | KE | M/KUMBE | | | 0683670081 | |
| 22 | SILBA SAINI OMARY | KE | M/KULIMA | | | 0776667148 | |
| 23 | WEEMA I. HASSAN | KE | M/KULIMA | | | 0656389317 | |
| 24 | ELMIRA S. MALIAD | KE | M/KULIMA | | | 0716647926 | |

KENYELIKI WA BURE
YA KIJJI MAKUYU

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA KILOSA.

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA HALMASHAURI MBILI
ZA VIJISI PAMOJA NA WATAALAMU WA KUTOKA WAMI
RUWU.

AGENDA:

1. KUFUNGUWA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO.
3. MRADI WA KUXABILIANA NA MABADILIKO YA TABIA
YA NCHI ILI KUNUSURU VYANZO VYA MAJI.
4. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

1. KUFUNGUWA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kikao alifungua kikao mmama saa nne na dakika kumi na tano za asubuhi (10:15) kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe waliokuhudhuria kikao hicho. Pia mwenyekiti wa kikao alivaza kuwashukuru wageni waliobika kutoka bonde kwa kupita ili waweze kutueleza jambo walilo kuja nalo.

2. UTAMBULISHO.

Katika agenda hii katibu wa kikao aliwaomba wajumbe waliokuwa wamehudhuria kikao kujitambulisha kwa majina na vyeo vya. Hivyo baada ya katibu kuruhusu utambulisho huo wajumbe wote walijitambulisha kwa majina yao na nyadhifa zao. Pia wageni waliokuhudhuria kikao hicho nao walipa nafasi ya kujitambulisha kwa majina yao walipo nyadhifa zao.

3. MRADI WA KUKABILIANA NA MABADILIKO YA TABIA
YA NCHI ILI KUNUSURU VYANZO VYA MAJI.

Katika agenda hii Mwenyekiti wa kibar alitoa nafasi kwa wataalamu ili waweze kutoa ufafanuzi wa agenda hii. Mtaalamu kutoka bonde alisimama wa kuanza kutoa ufafanuzi kuhusu agenda hii kwa kusema kuwa Mradi wa Kukabiliana na Mabadiliko ya Tabia ya nchi ili kunusuru vyanzo vya maji unafadhiliwa na Bank ya Afrika. Hivyo tumeanua kuja ili kutoa taarifa kwa upo mradi ambao unatarajiwa kutekelezwa katika eneo la mto Mambi ambayo itakuwa Sambamba na ujenzi wa Maburwa matand.

Baada ya ufafanuzi wa kina kutoka kwa wataalamu, wajumbe walichangia hoja kwa kuanza kupendo kesa kuwa.

Kabla mradi haujaanza ni lazima watu wafanye Survey ili kubaini maeneo korofi ili mradi ndo uanzwe kutekelezwa.

Pia wajumbe walihoji kuwa jamii itanufaika na Mradi.

Mtaalamu kutoka bonde alijibu hoja haa kufafanua kuwa kwanza vijana watakata giza waonapatika katika eneo husika.

Pia wanawake watakata giza za kupika wakati wa utelco lezaji wa mradi.

Pia mtaalamu alisema kuwa kutamodwa Kamati ya Ufuatiliaji wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi.

Hivyo wajumbe kwa Pomoga walikubaliana na ujiid wa mradi huo.

Baada ya wajumbe kukubaliana na ujiid wa mradi Mwenyekiti aliwambia wajumbe kuhudhuma ^{kwenye mkutano} ukufano ulio andaliwa nje ili kupata maoni ya wananchi.

Baada ya kutoka Katika Mkutano wa wananchi wala
Mu kutoka bonde (wami Ruvu) walipewa nafasi ya kujitambuli-
Sha na kuweza kutoa ufafanuzi mbele ya wananchi kuhusu
agenda iliyopo mezani. Mwenyekiti wa mkutano aliweza kumkani
bisha mtaalamu aweza kutoa ufafanuzi kuhusu agenda ya
Utunzaji wa vyanzo vya maji. Mtaalamu alisema kuwa upo
mradi wa kutabiliana na mabadiliko ya tabia ya nchi ili
kumusuru vyanzo vya maji. Lengo la mradi huu ni ujenzi
wa Mabelewa, na kurudisha mto uliopoteza mwelekeo wake.
Pia kwelabisha kingo za mto, pia wananchi watapa elimu
kuhusu Kilimo, Kwani haturuhusiwe kulima kwenye kingo
za mto. Mtaalamu pia alieleza kuwa mto Mkamdi uneamzika
Ukanda wa juu. Pia Mtaalamu pia aliomba vijana kujitokeza
ili wakati mradi kutetelezwa.

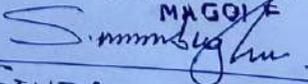
MAONI NA MASWALI KWA WANANCHI.

- Mradi tunambea ufanikiwe ili wataalamu mapo anza
kutekeleza ukishindwa mradi mtueleze.
- Mradi ukija tunaupotea. Pia mtaalamu alisema kuwa
watu wote wanaolima pembezoni watapatiwa malitaji yao
ili kupisha, maeneo ya mita 60.

(4) KUFUNGA MKUTANO:

Mwenyekiti wa mkutano aliweza kufunga mkutano
mmamo saa tisa na dakika kumi na nane alafoni (15:18)
kwa kuwashukuru wananchi wako huokunika mkutano huu
kwa kuwasema wananchi tunapotea mradi kwa mikono
miwili.


AJI ZI SAAD OMAPU
MWENYEKITI.

FISA MTENDAJI KATA
MAGOLE

SENZIGAE M. KIMESHA
KATIBU.



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| Na. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|------------------|
| 21 | ATUMMANI MSAUMBE | MSUMBE | MAGOLE | 0219095532 | ✓ | | <i>Atummani</i> |
| 22 | HASSAN-DH CHANGI | MJUMBE | MAGOLE | 0682549086 | ✓ | | <i>Hassan</i> |
| 23 | IBRAHIM LUKINDO | MJUMBE | MAGOLE | 0710445454 | ✓ | | <i>Ibrahim</i> |
| 24 | ALLY ISA | MSUMBE | MAGOLE | 0782506490 | ✓ | | <i>Ally</i> |
| 25 | OMARI MARIKA | MSUMBE | MAGOLE | 0717808009 | ✓ | | <i>Omari</i> |
| 26 | Rajabu A. FACHO | MJUMBE | MAGOLE | 0715 029382 | ✓ | | <i>Rajabu</i> |
| 27 | Romadhani Mungu | MSUMBE | MAGOLE | 0710902972 | ✓ | | <i>Romadhani</i> |
| 28 | IDI A. CHIDAKO | MSUMBE | MAGOLE | 0686994963 | ✓ | | <i>Idi</i> |
| 29 | SHALIM S. MWAJIBU | - | - | 0673600699 | ✓ | | <i>Shalim</i> |
| 30 | JULIUSI SEMA | - | - | 0713400371 | ✓ | | <i>Juliusi</i> |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| Na. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|---------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|-----------------|
| 31 | BAHAYI THOBIA | MAKUMA | MAGOLE | 0677210299 | ME | | <i>Bahayi</i> |
| 32 | Mwari Abdulkadir | ✓ | MAGOLE | 0653-550155 | ✓ | | <i>Mwari</i> |
| 33 | ELIA A. MWAJIBU | ✓ | MAGOLE | 055642335 | ✓ | | <i>Elia</i> |
| 34 | Omar S. MUSA | ANKULIMA | MAGOLE A | 067394700 | ✓ | | <i>O. MUSA</i> |
| 35 | ALLY A. MLUNGI | - | MAGOLE A | 0672320634 | ✓ | | <i>Ally</i> |
| 36 | OMARI | ABDWA | MAGOLE | 0657947910 | ✓ | | <i>Omari</i> |
| 37 | ATUMMANI A. CHIDAKO | ANKULIMA | MAGOLE | 0718011647 | ✓ | | <i>Atummani</i> |
| 38 | SHABANI - NJUMBE | - | - | 0719547966 | ✓ | | <i>Shabani</i> |
| 39 | SIGISAN W. MWAJIBU | ANKULIMA | MAGOLE | 0686735781 | ✓ | | <i>Sigisan</i> |
| 40 | JOSEPH PETRO | ANKULIMA | MAGOLE | | ✓ | | <i>Joseph</i> |

AFISA MTENDAJI KIUSI,
KIUSI CHA MAMUKU
SLP 40
GAIRO
26-03-2025.

MWILUGWZI MTENDAJI (W)
HAZIMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA GAIRO
SLP 46
GAIRO

YAM. KWAPELEWA MHAJARI NA KILLOO CHA AFISIJI CHA MAMUKU
KILICHOFANYIKA 26/03/2025 KWA AJILI YA KUTAMBULISHA MARA
WA MABADILIKO YA TARIA NCHI

Husika na killoo cha lilechi cha kazi ya
Napenda kusambisha mhaajari lino uliojanyika chaps Kijiji
cha mamuku kwa ajili ya kutambulisha mara lino.

J. M. M. M. M.
AFISA MTENDAJI KIUSI
MAMUKU

AG. 01 - UTAMBULISHO.

Zoezi la utambulisho tiliyanika kwa mte walis kusepo uliambi
ni waliji tambulisha majazi gao na kumaliza

AG-02 - KUFUNGA UKUADU

Mfiki aliingia kilao licho munda na saa
02.22 melima ku kusekwa wa majazi wote walis kusekwa
kila na kusekwa wa majazi na majazi gao

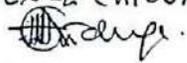
AG-03 - KULIBALANA NA MABALIWA YA TOSHA NCH.

Mtaka mungu kutika ila ya majazi wote ya kisi
kuo miabo ya mabaliwa alimwambia kutoka kando
la wami kisi kutoka mabaliwa ya ujio wa. Naya alieleza
kuo majazi gao. Ndipo alifika mabaliwa wa majazi
alieleza kuo kisi kuo majazi gao ya kisi gao kama walis wa
majazi gao ni kisi kisi wa majazi gao ipasayo. pia
alifika mabaliwa wa majazi gao ni kisi kisi wa kisi
maji gao kisi ipasayo ni kisi kisi wa majazi gao ku
kisi mabaliwa. Alieleza kisi kisi wa kisi kisi wa kisi
kuo mabaliwa wa kisi gao kisi kisi wa kisi kisi wa kisi
maji gao ili kisi kisi wa majazi gao. Na alifika mabaliwa kisi
kuo kisi
gao alieleza kisi
mabaliwa kisi. Hingo kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi
kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi
na kisi
walis kisi
mabaliwa kisi
mabaliwa kisi
mabaliwa kisi
mabaliwa kisi kisi

AG-04 - KUFUNGA UKUADU

Mfiki aliingia kilao licho munda na saa 03.30 alieleza na
kisi
kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi kisi

ALEX-LECHIDUNGA



AWENYEKITI WA SERIKALI YA KIJIJU
MAKUYU

JOTTA S. MATHANGI

MF

26-03-2025
AFISA NYENDAJI KIJIJU
MAKUYU





JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|------------|
| 11 | ISRAHIME MIBANI | MJUMBE | MAKUYU | 0756066916 | ✓ | | M. MIBANI |
| 12 | AKREY CHISONGANI | | | 0689449293 | ✓ | | Chisongani |
| 13 | BROBINA SIVINI | MJUMBE | MAKUYU | 0699720937 | | ✓ | b. Sivini |
| 14 | ANDREA MUMBAWA | K/TAWI | | 0687034408 | ✓ | | M. MUMBAWA |
| 15 | Abdallah Mshana | Mjumbie | WRBWB | 0657961474 | ✓ | | M. Mshana |
| 16 | Mathias Masinga | Mjumbie | WRBWB | 0782484413 | ✓ | | M. Masinga |
| 17 | Alexander Sang'a | DEMOGRAP | GRAP DC | 0759061886 | ✓ | | A. Sang'a |
| 18 | PIASON P. YUSUP | Mwimbe | MAKUYU | 0725866208 | ✓ | | P. Yusup |
| 19 | TILIZA A. MWEGOHA | MJUMBE | MJUMBE | 0683238397 | | ✓ | T. Mwegoha |
| 20 | RAULENTI SANG | SANG | MJUMBE | 0695452237 | ✓ | ✓ | R. SANG |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| Na. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|--------------------|
| 32 | TIMOTHEO MTHANDO | BODA | " " | 0699402219 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 33 | JAMES JUSTIN | Boda | " " | 0689387412 | ✓ | | J. Mthando |
| 34 | CLEMENT MTEGETA | BODA | " " | 0786077009 | ✓ | | C. Mtegeta |
| 35 | HERBETH RICHARD | BODA | " " | 0626214113 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 36 | RAMADHANI KHARUS | | " " | 0689389023 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 37 | FARAJA MSAUGE | MKULIMA | " | 0785640608 | ✓ | | F. Msauge |
| 38 | KOLNCEL ALOYSI | MKULIMA | " | 0697321861 | ✓ | | K. Aloysi |
| 39 | ALPHONSE NDUANGU | KINYOZI | | 0689977579 | ✓ | | A. M |
| 40 | JOHN MBIKO | Boda | " | 0653688437 | ✓ | | J. M |
| 41 | ELIA LUKA | BODA | | 0696940024 | ✓ | | E. Luka |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| Na. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|--------------------|
| 32 | TIMOTHEO MIMANDI | BODA | " " | 0699402219 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 33 | JAMES JUSTIN | Boda | " " | 0689387412 | ✓ | | J. Mhandu |
| 34 | CLEMENT MTEGETA | BODA | " " | 0786077009 | ✓ | | C. Mtegeta |
| 35 | HERBETH RICHARD | BODA | " " | 0686214113 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 36 | RAMADHANI KHARUS | | " " | 0689389023 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 37 | FARAJA MSAUGE | MKULIMA | " | 0785640608 | ✓ | | F. Msauge |
| 38 | KOLNCEL ALOYSI | MKULIMA | " | 0697321861 | ✓ | | K. ALOYSI |
| 39 | ALPHONSE NDUANGU | KINYOZI | | 0689977579 | ✓ | | A. M |
| 40 | JOHN MBIKO | Boda | " | 0653688437 | ✓ | | J. M |
| 41 | ELIA LUKA | BODA | | 0696940024 | ✓ | | E. Luka |

MUHITARI WA KICHAO/MIKUTANO WA HESHAHA UKOFAZI
KA KATI YA WAZAIBIHI WA MIBUNI NA WAZALAM
KUTOKA BONDE LA MIBUNI RUMI

AGENDA ZA MIKUTANO

- 1) Kufunika
- 2) Utaarabulisho
- 3) Shauri la kicho
- 4) Mwingineyo
- 5) Kufunika

1. Kufunika

Mikutano ulifunika wa awamu tas 8:00 auhara, am
bapo amwenyekiti alinambitha waranchi wote
waliohuhumiwa mikutano na kutoa kosa kwa
P. lengo la kufunika mikutano huo wa hufuza.

2. Utaarabulisho

Baada ya ufunguzi wa mikutano amwenyekiti alina
taarabulisha waranchi kwa makundi mbalimbali ya
kimojawo makundi ya vijana, kirohara na wazee to
shuhua waliohuhumiwa, lakini pia alitua nafasi
kwa wageni waliohuhumiwa kwa pata pata kuyitambul
isha kwa nafasi zao.

3. Mwingineyo/Lengo la Mikutano

Baada ya utarabulisho amwenyekiti alinambitha na
aliku kumbuka bonde la MIBUNI RUMI ili awaze
kutoa kosa kwa kina lengo la mabali mwanjina
kutoa kosa kwa kina lengo la mabali mwanjina

Aidha kutaliamu alivacheka wawarachi kuros tango kuu
 la awadi ni kuboresha tuk Wikipo kabla doto Mwalimu
 ili kusua alhasi za Mafuriko ambayo imekorwa iki
 wawarubana wawarachi wa kati ya Mibuni kwa -
 kunda awaji.

Mwalimu alivacheka wawarachi wawapokee awadi huo kul
 a aukeno auimila na kuongeza fomu wawarabikiwa
 wawapende na kumhonda awadi huo kwa gharama -
 yoyote kwa lonacha kufanya shughuli za kulimo na upi
 gaji kabla Mawito yanayozunguka doto Mwalimu alataini
 pia alivacheka wawarachi wawache kutata anti ili kuhitaji
 a njuzo vya maji na kusua kuti kufanuka.

4. Mawito

Baada ya utambulisho wa awadi na awachozo ya kina kuti
 la bonde la waku kuu wawarachi walipenda mafuta ya
 kubwa maoni yao juu ya miji kufanyike ili kuhakikisha
 tawazuhinda awadi waku na maoni yao ni kama futaoyi.

1) njuzo wa birote.

wawarachi wawacheka wali wawajengee birote la kuuwwe
 Shea awaji ili awaji iwe na kuu auakulu la kuu
 wa awaji badala ya kuuwwe maji Mibuni.

2) njuzo wa pua

wawarachi wawacheka wali kujengea tuta kwa vijaji (mabuni)
 ili tuta hilo linwee kuuwwe kwa kunda awaji.

3) kusua awajili za kuti/ufuriji kando ya mto.

wawarachi wawacheka wawajengee kuharabika wawarachi
 kuhitishi shughuli za kulimo na upigaji kando ya mto.

4) Mawito ya Mibuni la kuti

wawarachi wawacheka wawajengee kuuwwe wawacheka ili kuu
 rika alhasi za Mafuriko kutokana na kuuwwe kuuwwe wa awaji.

5) kuuwwe wawarachi Mibuni

wawarachi wawacheka wawajengee kuuwwe ili kuongeza kuuwwe.

6. Mijana wapewe fursa ya ajira.

Wananchi wameomba wananchi wa kati ya Mwanji wapewe kipanuziote kuhika fursa za ajira na nafasi ya kufanya shughuli za yajirani hali kuhika eneo la mwili.

7. Sheria ndogondogo zumbone.

Wananchi wameomba wananchi na wongozi wawe makubwa za ku kuhinda mwili kwa kufunga sheria ndogondogo ili kuhinda hata kati.

8. Kufunga kicho.

Baada ya maswala hayo kutoka kwa wananchi, mweny cheti alivashukrona wananchi kwa kuahudhuria jaji maswala na kuwawabua wateketeze yote yote ambayo wa taalabu wawawachekesa na kuwawabua wawe na balasi na kuhiza mazingira na walawse waliozi wa mwili waotirajia kuandikwa kuhika kati zetu.

Mtendaji wa kati.

ISA KIMANI
WAZA YA KIBU

Mwanji wa kati.

[Signature]



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO - Kikuu Mchani - MBUMI

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|--------------------|
| 1 | BEATRICE NJANI | WEO | OFISI YA KATA | 0654436162 | | ✓ | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | SABANI A MARIYO DUNYANI | | | 0657795949 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | ADOLF P. HOYA | AFO | KULIMO / KATA | 0692 38 8147 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | DARI H. LUKUNGU | MKATI B | OFISI JA KATA | 076643120 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | YUSUF D. MALIMBI | MKATI 'X' | OFISI JA KATA | 0655879040 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASISI/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|----|----|--------------------|
| 1 | JOHNS MENDAKU NGUMBE | | MBUMI 'A' | 0719 576201 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | KOLA DIBUCHO | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'C' | 0686131213 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | HARPOKE A. FRANKS | MKULIMA | " " | 0755256133 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | YUSUF H. KWAUMBE | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0665 116006 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | ATHUMANI K. A. MUMBI | MKULIMA | MBUMI "B" | 0787333295 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | ISA J. SWENI | MKULIMA | MBUMI "A" | 0716047133 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | ALET J. MUMBE | MJUMBE | MBUMI "A" | 0719297070 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | MHAMBI S. MAMBE | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0785 906856 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | MARSHO SAFU | MKULIMA | MBUMI 'B' | 0656 544174 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | MHAMBI S. KUBERA | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0782 671493 | ✓ | | <i>[Signature]</i> |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASIS/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------|----|----|-------------|
| 11 | SAREHE S. MUDIMAMU | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'A' | 0612 3474 68 | ✓ | | S.P. CHE |
| 18. | ISSA R. MBWANGI | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0987 8824 28 | ✓ | | Issa |
| 18: | ABDULLAHIBI KIBALABA | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0653 5870 80 | ✓ | | A. KIBALABA |
| 14 | GODFREY A. MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0987-113002 | ✓ | | Godfrey |
| 15. | SHEHA M. YUSUFU | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0654 901512 | | ✓ | S. M. |
| 16. | ALY S. MWEKAMA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0722 640158 | ✓ | | Aly |
| 17: | SALUMU S. KINTA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 071822 6033 | ✓ | | S. KINTA |
| 18: | AMELIA R. SEITUMA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0652-556814 | | ✓ | A. SEITUMA |
| 19: | WILIAM SALEHE | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | | | ✓ | W. SALEHE |
| 20: | SHANI R. KASANDA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0754 665205 | | ✓ | SR |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASIS/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------|----|----|------------|
| 21. | HARIBA S. DILANGALI | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0675 630078 | | ✓ | H. S. |
| 22. | MAMBAJUMBE M. MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0673 344776 | | ✓ | M. MWAJIBU |
| 23 | DUDA S. NYONGO | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | | | ✓ | D. NYONGO |
| 24. | HARIBA H. MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI 'B' | 0917 052255 | | ✓ | H. H. |
| 25. | MARWA S. YAMWA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0698 580372 | | ✓ | M. D. |
| 26 | EMERSON MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | | | ✓ | E. M. |
| 27 | IBRAHIM MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0715-016625 | ✓ | | I. M. |
| 28 | SALIDI H. SAMBA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0714227289 | ✓ | | S. H. |
| 29 | REBECCA MWAJIBU | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0714 093993 | | ✓ | R. M. |
| 30 | EMERSON TALIKWA | MJUMBE | MBUMI B. | 0699693582 | ✓ | | E. T. |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASIS/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----|----|--------------------|
| 31. | Mwakilima Tegeka | M. Sumbi | M. Buni. B. | 0788 534350 | | ✓ | M. Tegeka |
| 32. | Mwanafika Easto | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0652-077326 | | ✓ | M. Easto |
| 33. | Mwakilima Lumbi | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0654-266664 | | ✓ | M. Lumbi |
| 34. | Fotukani Tafu | M. B. | M. Buni. B. | 0789366715 | ✓ | | M. Tafu |
| 35. | KAGOMBA H. BOHA | FP. BOHA | RES CROSS | 077-051156 | ✓ | | K. Boha |
| 36. | KEVIN F. DUGO | FP. BOHA | RES CROSS | 0678-124929 | ✓ | | K. Dugo |
| 37. | M. M. M. M. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | | ✓ | | M. M. M. |
| 38. | A. A. S. M. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0692-925803 | ✓ | | A. A. S. |
| 39. | SHARAH. W. M. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0712-005809 | ✓ | | Sh. W. M. |
| 40. | KASABU. R. O. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0796-46317 | ✓ | | K. R. O. |



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASIS/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|---------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----|----|----------|
| 41. | FATUMA K. ABDULLAHI | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0686 147307 | | ✓ | F. K. |
| 42. | PHEHWA R. M. M. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0652 016168 | | ✓ | P. M. M. |
| 43. | RAHILI. A. SALUM | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0656479090 | | ✓ | R. Salum |
| 44. | SALIM P. M. M. | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0718525952 | ✓ | | S. M. M. |
| 45. | NDRAS G. KIKI | M. Jumbo | M. Buni. B. | 0718 525099 | ✓ | | N. K. |
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AGENDA ZA MKUTANO:

1. KUFUNGA MKUTANO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. MAELEKEZO KUHUSU MRADI WA BONDE WAMI RUVU
KUHUSU MRADI WA UTENGENEZASI WA MIA KIRANGATA
4. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA NO 1 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Katiba wa mlata no huo alimkaribisha Mh. Biwani
a weze kufunga mkutano huu ili mlata no uendelee
Mh. Biwani alisimama na kufunga mlata no mado
wa saa 5.45 asubuhi kura karibisha wananchi
na kawamba wawe huu keli ke mlata no

AGENDA NO 2 UTAMBULISHO

Katika mlata no huo viongozi walio hudhuria
wali tambulishwa keli ke mlata no huo ili kundi
hale wananchi wa vijiji mote vwa mvumi-gongwe
kisha wajamba wa helma shauri zote mbili.

AGENDA NO 3 MAELEKEZO KUHUSU MRADI WA UTENGENEZA
RA MIA KIRANGATA

Mtoa mado alizungumza na wananchi kuhusu
mradi wetu wa kuteleleka na mabodhiko ya teta
hali yoyote karibisha mtao katika mtao yake ya
kawai da kama chinyo keli ke mtukio ya mtao
Hiryo mradi huu unatakiwa utambuliwe keli ke
andiko la mikataba kawa wananchi wameshika
kisha keli ke zoezi hili wananchi kwa uji
mte wali poka maelekezo hayo na kisha -
kambali andiko hili na mradi uendelee
ndani ya kijiji cha mvumi. Hiryo wetu wessha
hali zoezi hili keli ke maeneo yetu.

Dia yapo maeneo ya watu binafsi yatakezo
Piti wa no mradi tumeamba ushirikiano wa
kutoa maeneo haya pesipo washirika wa vungu
Wamendi walitambuli ana ne maeleke hayo
mradi uendele.

AGENDA NO 4 KUFUNGA MATAHO:

Mwenyekiti alifunga mataho huo muda
wa saa 6.40 mchome kwa kuwashukuru wana
ndi: kwa mchango wa mimi wa mawazi na
hisa kutambuli mradi kwepo kelleke eneo keli.

~~SAANI~~
SAANI YA MWENYEKI

~~SAANI~~
GABRIEL E. ERNEST
SAANI YA KATIQU
JEISA NTENDAJI KIJIA
SAUNI

KIKAO CHA HALMASHAURI YA KISIJI MUMI NA VIONGOZI WA BONDE:

AGENDA

- Kufungua Kikao
- Utambulisho
- Maelezo kuhusu Mradi wa bonde la Wami Ruu
- Kufunga Kikao

KUFUNGUUA KIKAO

Kikao kilifunguliwa na Mh. Durrani mnamo saa 3 asubuhi kwa kuwakanibisha wajumbe wote kwa maana ya wajumbe wa halmashauri zote mbili, wataalamu mbalimbali na wataalam wa bonde.

UTAMBULISHO

Baada ya kufungua kikao zoezi la utambulisho lilifuata. Utambulisho huo ulianza na halmashauri ya Kijiji cha Mumi, ikafuata Gongwe, Wataalamu wa Kata, Viongozi wa Siasa, Pamoja na Viongozi/wataalamu wa bonde.

MAELEZO KUHUSU SUALA LA BONDE LA WAMI RUU

Wataalamu wa bonde alianza kueleza baa hiyo ya kazi unazofanya ikiwemo ukufanyaji wa takwimu mbalimbali, kuandishi wa Maandiko mbalimbali. Akaeleza kwamba leo hauatambulishi mradi isipokuwa unaeendelea walipowishia.

Akieleza shughuli wanazenda Kufanya kwenye
madi huu ambazo ni Ujenzi wa Tuta,
Mte Kurudisha Mbo kabika Uelekeo wote, Urekebishi
wa Mbo Dumila, Kufanya Utatiti wa Maji Chini
ya Ardhi. Akieleza kuwa baada ya tar 31 mwezi
huu madi utanza. Na akasemi kuanzia tar
21/03/2025 kutakuwa na wataalamu wa Maji na
akasisitiza endapo kutaonekana kuna maji yame-
kana kwenye eneo hilo bari mbo awe willing
kutua eneo kwa moyo wote. Akieleza kuwa kutu-
kua na ajira mbalimbali na Kipaumbele ni
Wazama wa eneo husika. Na akasisitiza kuwa
tuwe wataarabu wakati wote wa Madi. Mwisho
akawomba Ushirikiano kwa Kipindi hicho cha
Madi. Wataalamu mwingine / Mshauri alisimama
akasemi baada ya hapo wataenda mboni Kuangalia
hali halisi na Kuangalia lengo Kuanda andiko la
Madi. Baada ya hapo maswali na Maoni yataca
Atranza Ndegu Kisia Ally kutoka Mweru akaitia
vipi kuhusu wanaotimika kandokando ya Mbo. Wataalamu
akajibu kuwa kikweli Sababu kubwa ya Mbo kukam-
ni shughuli za kibinadamu kando ya Mbo.
Ndegu Mwanaharusi Mabola Alitua Shukurani kwa
Wote walioshiriki kuanda andiko mpaka kufikia
hapo akieleza kuwa jambo hili limegusa sana
tabizo la Wananchi. Wataalamu wakieleza kuwa
huu madi unafanyika kwenye halmashauri tatu

cairo, Kilosa na Mwomero. Athumani Kadde pia
kwanza alishukuru kwa Mradi na Pili alitua
Angalizo kwa wanandi kwa tuwe makini na
waaminifu kwenye vitaa vitakavyoletwa vya Mradi.
Baada ya hapo wenyeviti wa Vijiji walipeua nafasi
ya kuzungumza machache. Alianza Mwenyekiti wa
Kijiji cha Gongwe, Alivashukuru sana wataalamu
kwa elimu waliyotoa na ameahidi kushirikiana
na wataalamu wote watakwokuwepo kipindi chote
cha Mradi. Alifuata Mwenyekiti wa Mumi naye
Alianza kwa shukurani na akasisitiza kwa watu
wote huelekeza nguru zebu kwenye Miradi mbali-
mbali inayolebwa hapa kwetu. Akasisitiza Uzalendo
Kipindi chote cha Mradi. Na akasisitiza wataalamu
wa bonde Ushirikiano wa hali ya juu. Kiongozi
wa Jiasa pia akasisitiza Uaminifu ili Mradi uende
vizuri. Baadaye Wataalamu walipeua nafasi ya
kuzungumza na wote hasa walishukuru na kuahidi
Kubo Ushirikiano Kipindi chote cha Mradi. Baada
ya hapo Mh. Duvani alitua nasaha zake, kwa
alivashukuru Mtu wataalamu maana kuna maeneo
mengi yanachangamoto lakini wameona wanao
mumi. Akasamba wanandi wawapokee vizuri wata-
alamu wote watakwakuja kutokeleza Mradi.

UWA KIKAO

Kikao kilifungua na Mh. Duvani mnamo saa
11:03 asubuhi kwa kuwashukuru Wayumbe
Wote waliohudhuria Kikao.

~~Ab:~~

Mwenyekiti

Ernest
GODRIK E. ERHET
Katibu
HEISA NYENDAJI KIJIVI
MUMU



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA
WIZARA YA MAJI
BODI YA MAJI BONDE LA WAMI/RUVU



FOMU YA MAHUDHURIO

| No. | JINA KAMILI | CHEO | TAASIS/KIKUNDI | NAMBA YA SIMU | ME | KE | SAHIHI |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----|----|--------|
| 11 | AHHUMANI S. KIBWA | MW/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0694033384 | ME | | RS |
| 12 | SARAH SELEMANI | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0684765731 | KE | KE | S.S |
| 13 | SELEMANI SAMUEL | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0780402559 | ME | | SS |
| 14 | BENARD MUYI | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0783938318 | ME | | BY |
| 15 | ELIAS JOSEPH | M/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0692895490 | ME | | SEPH |
| 16 | KISIA A. M. | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0783391150 | ME | | BY |
| 17 | ZENA SALEHE | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0699550965 | KE | | Z.S |
| 18 | TATU WIKIBAT | H/KIWAZI | KISIJI MVUMI | 0687692170 | KE | KE | BY |
| 19 | COBA SPRIANI | H/KIWAZI | MVUMI | | ME | | C.S |
| 20 | JUMANE MUKWABI | H/KIWAZI | MVUMI | 0719002599 | ME | | JR |

ANNEX 4 : GRIEVANCE REDRESS MERCHANISM FORMS

FORM NO. 1: - GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION Tracking No... WRBWB/ECRWRMC/001 | |
| <i>Instructions: This form is to be completed by staff receiving the inquiry or grievance and sent to the GRM focal point/person. Attach any supporting documentation/letters as relevant.</i> | |
| Date Inquiry or Grievance Received: | Name of Staff Completing Form: |
| Grievance or Inquiry Received (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> MoW <input type="checkbox"/> Region <input type="checkbox"/> WRBWB <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Ward <input type="checkbox"/> Village | |
| Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |
| Name of Person Raising Grievance or Inquiry: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential for some cases)</i> | |
| Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | |
| Address or contact information for Person Raising Grievance: | |
| Location where inquiry or grievance occurred [tick and write] | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Region | <input type="checkbox"/> WRBWB | <input type="checkbox"/> District | <input type="checkbox"/> Ward | <input type="checkbox"/> Village |
| Brief Description of Grievance or Inquiry: <i>(Provide as much detail and facts as possible)</i> | | | | | |
| Category 1 | Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in compensation | | | | |
| Category 2 | Grievances regarding violations of National policies, guidelines and procedures | | | | |
| Category 3 | Grievances regarding contract violations | | | | |
| Category 4 | Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns | | | | |
| Category 5 | Grievances regarding abuse of power by project or government officials | | | | |
| Category 6 | Grievances regarding Project Implementation staff performance | | | | |
| Category 7 | Report on injuries/ damages to person or property caused by project activities. | | | | |
| Category 8 | Suggestions | | | | |
| Category 9 | Appreciation | | | | |

Progress in resolving grievance

(e.g. answered.....,

being resolved.....,

Forwarded to the next level.....):

Other Comments: