



Building resilience through sustainable land management and climate change adaptation in Dodoma

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10418

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

MTF

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Building resilience through sustainable land management and climate change adaptation in Dodoma

Countries

Tanzania

Agency(ies)

AfDB

Other Executing Partner(s)

Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS); City Council of Dodoma;

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Submission Date

10/11/2019

Expected Implementation Start

1/10/2022

Expected Completion Date

2/27/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

486,124.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
LD-1-4		GET	1,358,100.00	70,000,000.00
CCA-1		LDCF	2,681,267.00	53,000,000.00
CCA-2		LDCF	1,077,733.00	92,218,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			5,117,100.00	215,218,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To demonstrate an integrated approach for reducing pressures on the city's critical infrastructure, environmental and urban assets and increasing the city's climate resilience through integrated urban development planning for climate change adaptation and sustainable land management.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Policy and institutional framework for sustainable urban and regional development	Technical Assistance	1. Climate change resilience is integrated into policies, regulations and urban planning and land development	1.1. Climate Risk and vulnerability mapping for Dodoma City and recommendations for re-zoning, where necessary 1.2 Supporting the implementation of the 2018 City of Dodoma master plan by developing individual sector plans. 1.3 Institutional Capacity developed to adequately address climate vulnerabilities in communities of the DMA	LDC F	1,000,000.00	49,940,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Reversing and managing the negative impacts of growth of the urban footprint on land	Technical Assistance	2. Sustainable land management and reversing land degradation through citylevel and community based actions	<p>2.1 Sustainable land development and management plans</p> <p>2.2 Demonstration of alternative income generating activities to alleviate pressures on land and adding to the climate resilience of communities the DMA, through community-based entrepreneurship.</p> <p>2.3 Rehabilitation of brownfields and degraded land under sustainable land management practices</p>	GET	1,358,100.00	70,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Urban Resilience to Climate change	Investment	3. Sustainable urban planning and land management to improve urban resilience to climatic change and variability	<p>3.1 Updating building standards and codes to mitigate effects of climate related risks</p> <p>3.2 Flood management plan and recommendations for improved drainage systems</p> <p>3.3 Water management action plan (including integration of best practices for water conservation, reuse, recovery and recycling systems) for the DMA</p> <p>3.4 Early warning system for extreme climatic, weather and other natural disasters</p> <p>3.5 Demonstrate nature based solutions for improved urban resilience and alternative livelihood creation through community based enterprises.</p> <p>3.6 Demonstration of low-cost measures to protect groundwater aquifers from</p>	LDC F	2,121,000.00	84,218,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	4.1. Effectiveness of the outputs assessed, experience documented, and knowledge management	<p>4.1 Participation of the DMA in the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) and exchange of experiences with other cities</p> <p>4.2 Strengthening linkages with universities and other research institutions to support sustainability and scale-up research on best practices for resilient urban development</p> <p>4.3 Regular progress, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports prepared</p> <p>4.4 Project related publications and information dissemination materials</p> <p>4.5 Baseline and mid-term data collection for efficient M & E.</p>	LDC F	459,000.00	8,000,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,938,100.00	212,158,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

LDCF	179,000.00	3,060,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	179,000.00	3,060,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	5,117,100.00	215,218,000.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	AfDB	Loans	Investment mobilized	138,000,000.00
Other	Africa Growing Together Fund	Loans	Investment mobilized	42,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Tanzania	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	34,690,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Dodoma City Council	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	528,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				215,218,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The "Investment Mobilized" was identified from an AfDB-funded project titled "Tanzania: Dodoma City Outer Ring Road Construction Project" which will co-finance the GEF project. The Project has received cofinancing in the form of an Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF) Loan from the People's Bank of China (?PBOC?). Following a request made by the Bank, the AGTF provided a loan of USD42.00 million for the Project and a signed Certificate of Approval of the AGTF Loan was received on 25th March 2019.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
AfDB	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,358,100	129,020
AfDB	LDC F	Tanzania	Climate Change	NA	3,759,000	357,104
Total Grant Resources(\$)					5,117,100.00	486,124.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)
150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
14,250

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
AfDB	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradatio n	LD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750
AfDB	LDC F	Tanzania	Climate Change	NA	100,000	9,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	14,250.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
75000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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75,000.00

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	0			
Male	0			
Total	0	0	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 70,000 ha based on 50% of degraded land area that will be placed under SLM. Estimates derived from national reports. Indicator Detailed review and methodology will be undertaken during the PPG. In addition, given that the CCA core indicators and metadata Excel sheet has been filled and attached to this submission, indicator 11 (number of direct

beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment) has been left blank to avoid any double-counting.

Part II. Project Justification

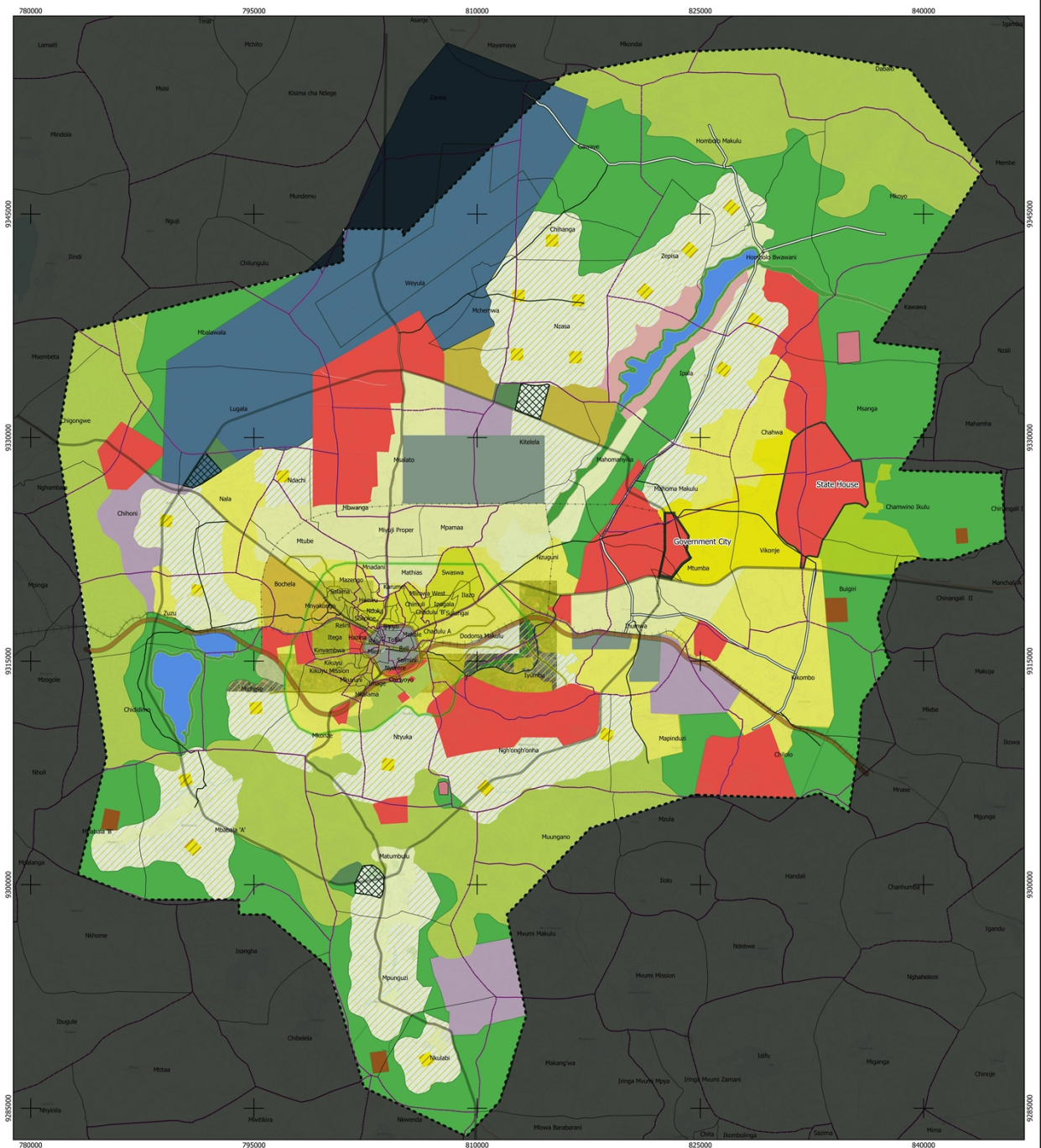
1a. Project Description

No significant changes however, there are certain key texts and paragraphs which will be added at the next iteration of the CEO Endorsement Document.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

DODOMA NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY EXISTING LAND USE



Legend

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ward Boundary | Railway | Planned Settlement | Nature Reserve |
| Dodoma Urban District Boundary | Standard Gauge Railway | Informal Settlement | Well |
| Road | Contours | Regularization Area | Water Source |
| Inner Most Ring | Sanitary Landfill | Building | Housing Estate |
| Regional Road | Dodoma CBD | Water Bodies | Kerbside Collection System |
| Inner Ring Road | Government Institution | Waste Water Treatment Plant | Industrial Area |
| Outer Ring Road | Hotel Site | Transportation | Sanitary Landfill |
| Collector Road | District Centre | Sub District Centre | Proposed Urban Agriculture |
| Bus Way | Water Body Conservation | Sport Centre | Proposed Residential Area |



0 1,000 2,000 km

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholders Report was provided as an attachment.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The Gender report has been attached.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

It is assumed that the private sector will be responsible for making changes that are required and facilitated as a result of the project. These include:

- ? Sustainable land management, by ensuring that cropping and animal management maintains or improves land quality and prevents soil erosion and soil degradation.
- ? Where degraded lands are being restored, the use of these lands supports the restoration efforts.
- ? New buildings conform to the building codes that are appropriate for mitigating the adverse effects of climate change
- ? No new building takes place in areas subject to flooding, earthquake risk or other environmental hazards.
- ? Environmentally sensitive building materials and construction methods are adopted.
- ? Beekeeping enterprises are developed.
- ? Eco tourism is developed.
- ? Alternative cooking systems to charcoal are developed.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

L = low

M = medium

H = high

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
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Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
The possibility of limited capacity to implement the project due to the lack of financial and adequately skilled human resources	L	H	The size of the baseline investment is substantial and will address some of the capacity issues within the executing agencies. Knowledge management will increase skill base.
The inability of the executing agencies to properly monitor progress of the project	L	M	The AfDB has overall oversight of the project and will undertake supervision missions to the project throughout the project lifecycle. Implementing consultancy company will produce monthly progress reports.
Delays in implementation start	M	L	The project will set implementation benchmarks in addition to the ones provided by the GEF. Furthermore, the AfDB baseline investment has already been approved and the loan agreement signed by the Government. During the PPG phase the project team will work closer with the baseline project to allow an early approval of GEF resources by the AfDB's Board of Directors.
Delays during the implementation of the project	M	M	<p>The consultants will produce monthly reports, which will set objectives for the following month and the results of the past month. Any slippage will be identified quickly, and interventions put in place to bring the project back on track.</p> <p>An effective and fully staffed and resourced Project Management Unit is required to ensure that the project remains on track and any slippages are dealt with quickly and effectively.</p>

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Lack of engagement of sub-national stakeholders in the project activities	M	H	Given that this project will focus on the capital city of Dodoma with the involvement of both national and sub-national (e.g. municipal, local authorities), the design phase of the project will involve a stakeholder analysis and participatory approach for multi-stakeholder engagement including local government authorities and CSOs.
Political willingness	M	H	Willingness of political leaders may not want to accept the project when they feel that their ward (there are 43 may not profit as much from the project as other wards. Each leader wants the project in their ward. The project will provide sufficient awareness to the leaders and explain why the project will be more active in some wards than others. The project will clearly communicate the selection of the areas where the interventions will take place (e.g. where severe degradation is taking place and climate related risks. Additionally, the project will clearly communicate the benefits for the whole city.
Limited ownership in the city to sustain project results and to implement a sustainability strategy	M	H	The project will utilize its resources strategically to the build the capacities and plan a roadmap for how the city can take on the challenges after project completion. In order to ensure the sustainability, the project will ensure that stakeholders take ownership from the beginning, including the PPG phase. The roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders will be clearly identified and confirmed from the beginning so that all stakeholders are operating within their function in relation to the project and then follow a natural continuation of their functions, post project implementation.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Uncontrolled influx of people into Dodoma may result in unplanned developments taking place in unsuitable areas (at risk of flooding, earthquakes, or pollution problems)	H	H	Ensure that areas for settlement are identified and available before settlement takes place. Monitor development, especially in high-risk areas and take immediate action to relocate inappropriate development.
Failure to follow planning and building control measures results in development in unsuitable areas and / buildings that do not meet the problems of climate change	H	H	Strengthen development control and building regulations control. Monitor the control systems. Take enforcement action if there are breaches of planning or building regulations.
Lack of land leads to overuse and overgrazing, which leads to further land degradation.	H	H	<p>Monitor land needed to provide households with food and income, using sustainable farming practices. Identify and support alternative livelihood opportunities to relieve pressure on land to generate an income. Develop more sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>Identify alternatives to cattle as means of holding wealth.</p> <p>Limit livestock numbers.</p>
Continued use of charcoal and fuelwood results in destruction of woodlands and prevents regrowth.	H	H	<p>Develop and support alternative methods of cooking.</p> <p>Develop community woodlots where only sustainable cutting of trees is permitted.</p>

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Risk of groundwater pollution from untreated sewerage and other contamination.	M	H	<p>Develop and require alternatives to use of pit latrines, that provide adequate treatment of sewerage.</p> <p>Identify all potential pollution sources, such as abattoirs and industrial sites using chemicals. Make appropriate plans for management. Inspect sites and enforce plans.</p>

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Another project is being implemented by SWECO simultaneously in Dodoma, which is part of the Urban Municipal Development Fund (UMDF) Dodoma City Diagnostics Study. They are developing, testing and using a Cities Diagnostics methodology to identify and prioritize projects for the city.

AfDB have broadly categorized the diagnostics under the 3 dimensions of:

- ? Spatial planning
- ? Environment
- ? Governance & finance

FinnOC and SWECO have agreed to:

- ? Share contact information about key stakeholders and ideas for additional representation
- ? Share list of data received and help each other fill any gaps
- ? Shared input to the public questionnaire and ideas for meaningful, cost-efficient outreach
- ? Notify each other of stakeholder and other workshops, and possible attendance

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
 - o The project is aligned with the country's NAPA which lays out a series of activities addressing the adaptive capacity of the country to climate risks, including risks associated with extreme rainfall and flooding. In particular, it alludes to the risks posed by unplanned

settlements, especially in low lying flood prone areas, wetlands and hilly areas such as in certain parts of the city of Dodoma and its surroundings. This includes strategies to reduce the country's vulnerability to meteorological hazards in various productive sectors such as the agricultural, energy, health, forestry and water sectors. Furthermore, the activities proposed also align with the NCCS priorities regarding the impact of floods on people, livelihoods and infrastructure, often due to prolonged heavy rainfall which can lead to water erosion and waterborne diseases often affecting the most vulnerable sections of the population including the elderly, pregnant women and children.

- o The project shall thus contribute accordingly and as relevant to building on the outcomes obtained from the implementation of a number of past land and city related plans and policies such as the National Land Policy (1995), the National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000), the Land Acts No.4 and 5 (1999) and the Town and Country Planning Act (2004). All in all, the project will contribute to attaining the objectives laid out in Tanzania's NDC by embarking on a development pathway that is climate resilient by reducing climate related disasters from 70% to 50% on productive sectors and ecosystems. In addition, the project will contribute to the goal of increasing access to clean and safe water from 60% to 75% based on conservative estimates as laid out in the NDC.

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
 - o The second National Communication (2014) to UNFCCC identifies establishment of protected areas, restoration of degraded habitats, erosion control and line structures among the recommended adaptation options to projected water stress and scarcity due to climate change.

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
 - o Proposed technical interventions aligns with goal No.4 of the NPRS which partly aims to ensure environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation and mitigation. One of the operational targets of this goal (operational target 4) strengthens the coordination framework for natural disaster response. The awareness on climate change and adaptation strategies and technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation in rural and urban areas to ensure food security are addressed under this goal.

- Others:
 - o National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
 - o ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

- o Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- o National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- o Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- o National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- o National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- o National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- o Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Lack of information and sharing of knowledge, especially information and knowledge that can easily translate into policy action was flagged as a barrier to sustainable and resilient urban development for Dodoma, and Tanzania more generally. Component 4 of the project is designed to address this barrier. Through the various outputs, the project will strengthen the integration between various stakeholder groups at the national and local levels to inform urban development policies.

Under this component there are three outputs addressing knowledge management.

- Output 4.1: Participation of the DMA in the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) and exchange of experiences with other cities
- Output 4.2: Strengthening linkages with universities and other research institutions to support sustainability and scale-up research on best practices for resilient urban development
- Output 4.4: Project related publications and information dissemination materials

Under Output 4.1, the green city objectives of Dodoma will not only benefit from the GPSC but also inform and enrich the platform with on-the-ground results and exchange of experiences with other cities. The project will promote experiences and lessons learnt on approaches to integrated sustainability planning that will influence a much wider array of cities in their respective countries. To ensure that there is exchange of lessons learnt, targeted capacity building, knowledge sharing tools along with global outreach at the program level notably through the GPSC will ensure that results from this project will be of benefit to a much broader audience of cities in Africa and beyond.

Under Output 4.2, opportunities will be explored and pursued to strengthen accessibility to and use of information, and to identify research gaps, and possibly creating an open database or using other tools. This would include available research and information on climate-related issues into which academics, policy researchers and CSOs (local and international) could feed relevant research. Policymakers could use this platform to publish their information needs. This could potentially be led by one of the leading universities in Tanzania in collaboration with the VPO. The potential for this type of cooperation will be explored as part of Output 4.2. Tanzania would also benefit from: creating regular, topical, cross-ministerial forums; strengthening formal and informal low cost channels of communication;

strengthening flows of information upwards, potentially facilitated by civil society organizations; and creating an open database of available research and experts, mapping responsibilities and expertise. Furthermore, a climate-related training program will be developed to be taught in academic institutions, thus helping to mainstream climate change in urban settings into the academic education.

Finally, under Output 4.3, publications relating to the project and information materials for dissemination will be produced. These activities aim to inform all relevant stakeholders about the progress, findings and results of the project and thus also contribute to gathering their support for all project related activities.

Component 4 will help the learning process by drawing lessons and making them available for future use. Knowledge and experience of the technologies and approaches applied in the project will help the country better cope with similar urbanization challenges in the future.

The core mandate of Bank is to finance development projects in its Reginal Member Countries, including Tanzania. In line with this goal, operations knowledge forms the base and backbone of the Bank Group's knowledge resources. Operations knowledge that will be captured from this Project will be shared and reused, thereby greatly improving the design and implementation of future Bank Group projects. This Project includes planned interventions specifically related to the green urban development agenda in partnership with the GEF ? something new for this type of project and which will facilitate knowledge building, management, and transfer across the Bank Group. Part of the PPG activities, opportunities for strengthening the gaps in information and knowledge management to support the resilience of DMA's urban development pathway, will be explored with all stakeholders, to further inform the project design.

The knowledge management activities are expected to begin with the start of the project and should accompany the project throughout its whole duration.

The key milestones are the following:

- Database of relevant academic institutions? Month 3
- Participating city in the GPSC ? Month 6
- Climate-related training program ? Month 12
- Study tour to another city ? Month 18

Other activities such as participation in GPSC events and activities or production of publication and dissemination materials will take place throughout the whole duration of the project.

The expected total budget for the knowledge management activities is \$220,000.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

A baseline survey was conducted at the end of May 2021 and this provides socio-economic data, including information on housing prior to the start of the project. Conducting similar surveys at the Mid-term and completion of the project will allow for an evaluation of its effectiveness.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established to monitor the progress of the project, ensure that the deliverables (performance indicators) are provided on time and to agreed standards. Working with the main consultants the PMU should identify risks that may put the successful completion of the project at risk and provide advice and, where necessary, actions to put the project back on track.

There will be a Steering Committee and Supervisory Committee. The project will be monitored by a local Steering Committee, which will meet on or before the 5th working day of every month. A Supervisory

Committee will meet after production of the Project Inception Report, after the Mid Term Review, and after the Final Report. The PMU should act as the secretariat for the Steering Committee and the Supervisory Committee and should support the production of the Mid-term and terminal reports.

The project Logframe provides a summary of the Outcomes expected for each of the four project components, the Outputs that will contribute to the outcomes, the Activities that should be undertaken to achieve the outputs and Performance Indicators, which will determine whether the activities have been conducted successfully. For the outputs assumptions have been made, many about the performance of important stakeholders, which should be met if the project is to be successful.

The consultants managing the project will produce monthly reports within three working days of the end of month and will be emailed to the members of the Steering Committee and the Supervisory Committee immediately after production. Where members of the Steering Committee do not have email, a printed version will be delivered immediately after production. These reports will include objectives for the following month, based on the logframe and detailed project plans. They will also report on whether the objectives for the previous month have been met. If they have not, then the reasons why and what actions are needed to bring the project back on track.

The Steering Committee will review the monthly reports and either accept them, or request review and / or clarification including instructions to the consultants on actions to be taken in the upcoming month.

The Supervisory Committee will review progress at the Mid-term review and determine whether satisfactory progress is being made towards achieving the projects outcomes. Where necessary it may request modification to the project including changes to the Logframe and the inputs needed.

The Terminal Review will take place one month before the end of the project and will evaluate whether the project has, or is likely to achieve its objectives, whether there should be a further project, and what lessons have been learnt.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The total cost of the project is \$220,335,100 comprising GEF funding of \$ 5,117,100 and co-financing of \$215,218,000. The population of Dodoma City is in excess of 800,000[1]¹ and with an average household size of 4.4 the cost per beneficiary household is \$1,212 or \$275 per beneficiary. The average per capita income for Tanzania being \$985[2]² in 2019.

No estimate of the increase in income the project would bring, or the decrease in income, if the project does not happen have been provided in the PIF. However, the project will provide the following benefits, many of which are very long-lasting and without which there would be irreversible damage to the environment and a loss of habitat. In particular if soils continue to be lost through unsustainable farming practices and the destruction of forests and woodlands for charcoal and fuelwood, the consequences will be irreversible, ultimately resulting in further local climate change and loss of livelihoods.

The proposed project will:

- ? Reduce the risk of death and ill health from excessive heat.
- ? Reduce the risk of death and loss of property from flooding
- ? Reduce CO₂ emissions and improve in house air quality by the development of alternatives to charcoal and wood for cooking. Currently the use of charcoal for cooking generates 3 million tons of CO₂ per year, not including the loss of CO₂ capture from trees that are destroyed. With further reductions in CO₂ emissions by development of solar lighting and solar heating for hot water.
- ? Reduce CO₂ emissions from vehicles by reducing congestion through the city centre a result of vehicles using the ring road
- ? Maintain and improve access to potable water supplies. Thus reducing the time spent on collecting water, particularly by women. Also reducing illness and death resulting from contaminated water.
- ? Reduce CO₂ emissions from degraded lands and support CO₂ capture by growth of trees and improved soil structure, by maintaining or improving crop production as a result of preventing land degradation and restoration of already degraded lands
- ? Increase CO₂ capture and storage, improve rainwater infiltration and increase biodiversity through rewilding and environmental improvements to quarries and other brownfield sites.
- ? Reduce methane escape to the atmosphere by improved management of waste disposal sites and the use of biogas collectors for the treatment of effluent within local areas.
- ? Improve ground water recharge, through reduced runoff, as a result of improved watershed management, including planting and conservation of trees and other permanent ground cover, and soil and water conservation.
- ? Prevent ground water contamination by development of appropriate, low water use, sanitation systems.
- ? Improve habitation of buildings through the introduction of improved building standards and the development of appropriate building materials
- ? Improve neighbourhoods through environmentally sensitive plans and developments
- ? Develop alternative livelihoods through the introduction of environmentally sustainable and friendly enterprises and the maintenance of sustainable farming systems.
- ? By testing and developing land management and development options to improve the sustainability of Dodoma caused by and causing climate change, Dodoma can provide role model to the rest of Tanzania and other countries and act a hub for the dissemination of knowledge on climate change and the means of adopting to it and also limiting it.

[2] <https://tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/gdp-per-capita>

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Title: Environment & Social report

Developing Project Documents ? Building Resilience Through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the City of Dodoma, Republic of Tanzania ? GEFID 10418

Country: Tanzania

Revision history:

Version	Date	Prepared by	Endorsed by
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Environment & Social Report	9 June 2021	Dr Makarius Mdemu Ian Corker Immakulata Menas Komba Isah Nabide Dr Nils Viking Msilanga Msilikale Dr Pablo P?rez Chaves	Petri Jusi

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1 Potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed technical interventions

Technical interventions with potential environmental and social impacts:

- ? Implementation of revised Dodoma City Master Plan
- ? Implementation of sustainable land management plan
- ? Establish green spaces, tree growing and planting on hill ranges, around the city of Dodoma
- ? Establish and expand Beekeeping Enterprises
- ? Implement measures for sustainable excavation of building materials and construction practices
- ? Rehabilitation and restoration of lands degraded by informal mining
- ? Draft new building standards and codes
- ? Develop a flood management plan

1.1 Component 1. Policy and institutional framework for sustainable urban and regional development

Outcome 1: Climate change resilience is integrated into policies, regulations and urban planning and land development

Output 1.2. Supporting the implementation of the 2019 City of Dodoma master plan by developing individual sector plans

Activity 1.2.3: Implementation of revised Dodoma City Master Plan

Table 1. Potential environmental and social impacts for the implementation of revised Dodoma National Capital City Master Plan.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
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Areas for recreation, sports and tourism with water bodies	Decreased air pollution, low dust emission & suspended solids Better city environment	Decreased flooding (improved drainage and water collection)	reduced excessive soil heating (-1) and improved soil formation and weathering processes	increased plant biodiversity and greenery scenery	Job creation and incomes from recreational activities	Opportunities for aesthetic relaxation zones
Zone for planting forest and ecological restoration	Air cleansing from pollutant emission (transport and economic activities), noise protection	improved water infiltration and purification	improved soil characteristics and processes	increased plant biodiversity and greenery scenery	City enhancement and attractiveness for socio-economic activities	more areas for cultural and educational activities

1.2 Component 2. Reversing and managing the negative impacts of the urban footprint on land

Outcome 2. Sustainable land management and reversing land degradation through city-level and community-based actions

Output 2.1: Sustainable land development and management

Activity: 2.1.5 Implementation of sustainable land management plan

Table 2. Potential environmental and social impacts for the implementation of sustainable land management plan.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
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Integrated soil and fertility management	improved air quality from increased vegetation species and varieties	increase infiltration, improves excess water drainage, increase rainwater productivity	increase ground and soil cover improves soil structure and increase organic matter contents reduce runoff/erosion reduce soil salinity	increase vegetation species and varieties increase plant, animal and habitat biodiversity reduces exposure of plants to droughts increase biodiversity	increases production/yield and farm income reduces costs for purchasing fertilizers increases fodder and quality improves food security, livelihood and wellbeing reduces risk of crop failure	sustained cultural knowledge and education on soil & fertility management increased locations for cultural activities
Conservation agriculture (incl. climate smart agriculture)	improved air quality from increased vegetation species and varieties and low emission due to less input use	increased infiltration and water holding capacity	reduce runoff/erosion reduce compaction and improve soil structure increase ground cover, biomass and soil organic matter	increased plant, animal and habitat diversity	increase crop production/yield and farm income reduce production costs, workload and energy reduce downstream flooding improve food security	Increased locations for cultural and educational activities
Structural and vegetative measures (e.g., bench terrace, woven wood fences, vegetated earth-banked terraces, gully control by planting of trees)	improved air quality from increased vegetation species and varieties and low emission due to less input use	increase infiltration and groundwater level increase water supply through water harvesting	reduce soil erosion/runoff increase groundcover and improve soil structure increase biomass, SOM/nutrient cycling and soil moisture increase water availability and water quality	increase plant, animal and habitat diversity promote vegetation species and varieties	increase crop production/yield, farm income and improves food security reduced downstream flooding	improves erosion knowledge and conservation reduce downstream flooding improve food security

Output 2.2 Demonstration of alternative income generating activities to alleviate pressures on land and adding to the climate resilience of communities the DMA, through community-based entrepreneurship

Activity 2.2.1: Establish green spaces, tree growing and planting on hill ranges, around the city of Dodoma & Activity 2.2.2: Establish and expand Beekeeping Enterprises

Table 3. Potential environmental and social impacts for greening of the city and Beekeeping enterprises.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
Establishment of green spaces, tree growing and planting on hill ranges around the city of Dodoma	Protection against noise and improved city air quality	improved filtration and water purification low ground water contribution due to increased evaporation reduced storm water and flooding	improved soil condition and characteristics, reduced soil erosion & land slides	increased plant biodiversity and greenery scenery improved habitat for birds, animals and other organisms	more job and income opportunities from green spaces and tree planting and management activities, City enhancement & attractiveness	more areas for cultural and educational activities
Establishment and expansion of Beekeeping enterprises	reduced CO2 emission from avoided land degradation activities reduced air pollution from forest fires and pesticides application	improved infiltration, drainage condition, water quality	increase ground and soil cover improves soil structure and increase organic matter contents reduce runoff/erosion reduce soil salinity	improved conservation of biodiversity	Increased productivity of crops sustainable source of income (small holder farmers, young entrepreneurs) improved health and education opportunities improved food and nutrition security of the poor	improved community knowledge base on ecological processes cultural uses of multiple of bee products (honey, wax, pollen) for nourishment, traditional medicine, handcrafting and polish for building and furniture components

Output 2.3 Rehabilitation of brownfields and degraded land under sustainable land management practices

Activity 2.3.1. Implement measures for sustainable excavation of building materials and construction practices & Activity 2.3.2. Rehabilitation and restoration of lands degraded by informal mining

Table 4. Potential environmental and social impacts of measures for sustainable excavation of building materials and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
Sustainable excavation of building materials/sustainable construction practices Number and areas of approved quarries with approved restoration plans	Low dust and air particulate matter pollution	Low level of water pollution Potential risk of children drowning in inundated open excavation pits	Low soil erosion Low level of land degradation potential landslides of excavation areas	Loss of vegetation and soil microorganisms from clearance of land for excavation	Potential of occupational health and safety risks new short-term jobs and incomes	loss of cultural sites (only if excavation takes place on cultural sites)
Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands	improved air quality protection for destructive wind	increased infiltration and water quality improved water availability increased stream flow in dry season	improved land productivity wind erosion control, improvement of soil and biomass conditions	improved biodiversity promotion of vegetation species and variety	improved wood, fodder and mulch production increased recreational activities	Increased number of locations for cultural and educational activities

1.3 Component 3. Urban Resilience to Climate change

Outcome 3. Sustainable urban planning and land management to improve urban resilience to climatic change and variability

Output 3.1 Updating building standards and codes to mitigate effects of climate related risks

Activity 3.1.3. Draft new building standards and codes

Table 5. Potential environmental and social impacts of new building standards and codes.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
Introduction of new building standards and codes	<p>reduced CO2 emission due to use of efficient technologies</p> <p>cool indoor environment during hot weather</p>	<p>increased efficiency of water use (domestic, industrial, urban agriculture)</p> <p>reduced storm water due to rainwater harvesting increased infiltration due to compliance of built/open space ratio in residential settlements</p> <p>low risk of flooding urban residential settlements</p>	<p>improved soil characteristics on unbuilt area of the residential plot through planting for shade</p>	<p>Improved habitats for biodiversity (birds, insects such as bees, flowers, microorganisms)</p>	<p>economically affordable housing (less energy use for cooling, heating, pumping)</p> <p>new jobs in clean sustainable building technologies</p>	<p>potential behaviour change towards sustainable building materials, technologies and increased urban densities and mixed urban land use</p>

Output 3.2. Flood management plan and recommendations for improved drainage systems

Activity 3.2.1. Develop a flood management plan

Table 6. Potential environmental and social impacts for flood management plan.

Description / proposed technical intervention	Air	Water	Soil	Biodiversity	Social economic	Cultural
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Implementation of flood management plan	<p>noise pollution during construction of physical infrastructures for flood control</p> <p>potential improved air quality and increased CO2 sequestration from riparian vegetation during operation of the project</p>	<p>reduced flood risks for human settlements, urban infrastructures, and farms</p> <p>increased potential risks for water borne diseases (e.g., malaria, bilharzia)</p> <p>increased potential risks for drowning of children into water retention ponds or micro dams</p>	<p>improved soil characteristics along the flood protection buffer zones</p> <p>reduced soil erosion along the main drainage systems</p>	<p>increased plant biodiversity and green scenery along flood buffer zones</p> <p>improved habitat for birds, animals and other organisms along flood buffer zones (+2 impact)</p>	<p>potential resettlement of households along the flood buffer zones</p> <p>Potential loss of livelihoods due to resettlement opportunity for new income activities from recreation and fish farming activities</p>	<p>more areas for cultural and educational activities</p>
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2 Relevant ongoing baseline activities and interventions in Tanzania (Dodoma)

2.1 Overview

This section assesses ongoing and planned activities and interventions with particular focus to Dodoma National Capital City. Major activities/intervention which have relevance to the Developing Project Documents ? Building Resilience Through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the City of Dodoma, Republic of Tanzania are described and their environmental, economic, gender, social and health impacts are summarized in Table 7.

2.2 Dodoma National Capital City Master Plan (2019-2039)

The Vision of Dodoma National Capital City Master Plan is to develop Dodoma as a National Capital City that is economically competitive, socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, vibrant, safe, and convenient. The master plan proposals provide recommendations on several plans including:

- i. Land uses: development of 114 residential communities, regularization of 21 inner city informal settlements, allocating 9,712ha for industrial use, 540.90ha for Government City at Mtumba area, designation of three categories of commercial centres ? 2,940ha for three district centres, 3,190ha for 22 sub-district centres and 2,188.8ha for community centres. Redevelopment of the existing CBD covering 894ha, Mtumba special planning area covering 4,289ha to be used for residential, government institutions, universities, urban farming, recreational and commercial uses, infrastructure corridors, other land uses including airport (4,389ha), dry port and marshalling yard (1,036ha), water bodies (2,869ha), Mzakwe water source and its catchment (38,622ha), waste water treatment areas (642ha), sites for sanitary landfills (359ha), urban farming and broad acre areas (59,187ha), nature reserve and conservation (48,661ha).
- ii. Infrastructure plan: construction of the Farkwa water dam-120,000 cubic meters per day and boreholes on medium term and a long term plan to take water from Lake Victoria, construction of six new waste water treatment plants, extension of sewerage network to new planning areas, construction of 152.66 km of storm water drainage system, opening of new landfill sites, construction of four electricity sub-stations, construction of underground fibre cable network, construction of 1,953.5kilometers of transport network, construction of Msalato Airport-phase I.

- iii. Community facilities: provision of community facilities in 114 communities earmarked for development in the planning horizon of the master plan and land acquisition, planning, surveying, and development of Mtumba Special Planning area.

- iv. Landscape improvement plan: greening and bluing the landscapes of the semi-arid Capital City of Dodoma through planting of trees, shrubs, grasses within residential plots, along transport corridors, continuous walkways, open spaces, school and college sites and all parcels of land surrounding water bodies, creation and expansion of water bodies depending on landscape topography.

- v. Government city: Detailed proposal for the Government city covering 540.90ha. The southern land of the city accommodates plots for government ministries, Diplomatic mission and Embassies, international organisations, Government institutions, commercial uses, city park, parking facilities, road network, waste treatment, open spaces, and government quarters while the northern parcel is mainly Mahoma Makulu settlement.

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was developed for the Master plan During the Master planning process consistent with the requirements of the Environmental Policy (1997) and the National Environmental Act of 2004. Potential negative environmental impacts for the proposed developments were identified by the Master Planning Team as summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Relevant ongoing and planned baseline activities and interventions in Dodoma.

No	Baseline activities and interventions	Environmental	Economic	Social and gender	Health
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1	Dodoma Master Plan	<p>Potential for increased risk of noise and air pollution</p> <p>Potential for increased land conflicts</p> <p>Potential changes of soil composition and structure</p> <p>Potential for increased solid and liquid waste generation</p> <p>Impairment of the flow of water and the functioning of floodplains, water quality and increased water demands</p> <p>Increased GHG emission during construction and operation of constructed infrastructures</p>	<p>More opportunities to economic investments leading to new employment and income sources</p>	<p>introduction of foreign culture and deterioration of African culture due to high influx of people and access to modern lifestyles</p> <p>Potential growth of crime and accidents?</p> <p>Displacement of communities Encroached on public facilities and due to land use changes</p> <p>Increased land use conflicts</p>	<p>Potential risk of spread of communicable diseases</p>
2	Construction of Government City and other government infrastructures/buildings	Part of No.1 above			
3	Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)	<p>Loss of vegetation along the route (negative, permanent, not significant)</p> <p>Reduced CO2 emission (cut down number of trucks playing the road Dar)</p>	<p>Reduced transportation cost for people and goods</p> <p>Long term positive impacts to the national economy (Improved economy)</p>	<p>New jobs and incomes for males and females (positive, permanent)</p>	<p>Risk of HIV/AIDS due to population influx, occupational health, and safety risks (temporary-during construction)</p>

4	New Dodoma Airport (Msalato)	<p>Loss of vegetation within the approximate 45 km² of the proposed airport (negative, permanent, not significant)</p> <p>Noise pollution during take-off and landing of planes (permanent, not significant)</p> <p>Potential air pollution from gases and particulate air materials emission that are harmful to human health (e.g., lead, CO, N₂O, silicon tetrafluoride, heavy metals, ash and dust)</p>	<p>Promote economic development of the region and neighbouring regions</p> <p>Long term positive impacts to the national economy (Improved economy)</p>	<p>Opportunity to men and women for new income sources to small scale farmers, service providers</p>	<p>Risk of HIV/AIDS due to population influx, occupational health, and safety risks (temporary-during construction)</p>
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5	Dodoma outer ring road	<p>Some limited negative environmental implications (vegetation loss, noise pollution, scenery loss, generation of solid waste),</p> <p>Soil erosion and instability of slopes</p> <p>Increased noise, vibration, and air pollution</p> <p>Increased waste</p> <p>Loss of Scenic Quality</p> <p>Loss of vegetation</p> <p>Interference to local hydrology</p> <p>Loss of Definite Materials & Land Degradation</p> <p>Reduced pollution and risk of accidents due to low traffic</p>	<p>Employment Opportunities</p> <p>Improved Transport and economy in Dodoma suburbs</p> <p>Decongestion of Dodoma main roads</p> <p>Improved community life and services</p>	<p>Opportunity for employment and improved income</p> <p>Less time for accessing social services</p> <p>Potential for child labour-negative (temp.)</p> <p>Land expropriation, loss of property and resettlement</p> <p>Destruction of public utilities</p> <p>Improved community life and services</p> <p>Increased accidents</p>	<p>Risk of HIV/AIDS due to population influx, occupational health, and safety risks (temporary-during construction)</p>
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6	Construction of service infrastructures (markets, bus stand roads, hospital)	<p>Loss of vegetation (temporary in the designated sites for infrastructure construction)</p> <p>Source of noise pollution during construction and operation (permanent but controllable?)</p> <p>Potential source for solid and liquid waste pollution for bus stand and markets-under poor management (operation)</p> <p>Improved city-scape aesthetics (city environment)</p>	<p>Sources of revenue to the government and city authorities</p> <p>Market outlet/point in the region and neighbouring regions with increased backward and forward linkages</p>	<p>New jobs and source of income during construction and operation</p> <p>Improved access to social services</p> <p>Source of reliable markets to farmers within and in neighbouring regions</p> <p>Reduced cost and time for mobility within the Dodoma Metropolitan Area</p>	<p>Decency condition for service provision (market, bus stand, roads)</p> <p>Risk of HIV/AIDS due to population influx during construction (temporary) and operation of bus stand and markets,</p> <p>Occupational health and safety risks (temporary-during construction)</p> <p>Potential risk for communicable and sanitary related diseases under poor management (operation)</p>
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2.3 Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

The total length of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) passing through the Capital City District is 90.6 kilometres. The SGR traverses through the southern part of the present built up area of Dodoma city with a recommended reserve of 30 metres wide either side of the railway line in which no building will be permitted. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and its associated plans (Environmental and social management plan, environmental and social monitoring plan, community engagement plan) were developed to facilitate effective and sustainable implementation of the project. Potential major environmental and social issues raised by communities during the undertaking of ESIA included drainage, flooding and sedimentation, solid and liquid waste management during construction and operation, increased traffic, employment, land take and compensation, removal of infrastructure

and utilities within the right of way, spread of HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases and provision of service ducts.

2.4 New Dodoma Airport

The new Dodoma International airport is planned to be constructed at Msalato area covering 4,389.23 hectares. The feasibility and designs including ESIA studies are yet to be concluded. However, potential negative impacts typical for airports expected during construction and operation will include loss of vegetation, relocation and resettlement of residential properties located within the proposed project area, noise pollution, air pollution from gases and emission of harmful particulate air materials, increased generation of storm water and risks of flooding, generation of liquid waste, risks of HIV/AIDS due to population influx, risk of occupational health and safety. Expected positive impacts includes promotion of economic development to the region and neighbouring regions, new opportunities for employment and businesses, and long-term impacts to the national economy. The preparation of project components under the *Developing Project Documents ? Building Resilience through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the City of Dodoma, Republic of Tanzania ? GEFID 10418* will need to take into consideration the planned new airport project.

2.5 Dodoma City outer ring road

The upgrading of the Dodoma outer ring road (110.2 km) by the Government of Tanzania with assistance from AfDB aims to allow traffic not destined for Dodoma City to bypass the City along several high-speed freeways in a quick and easy fashion. The upgrading will involve construction of new road, rehabilitation and or replacement of existing and construction of new drainage infrastructures. The environmental and social assessment for the proposed outer ring road identified positive and negative impacts during the project phases. Positive impacts included employment opportunities, improved transport and economy in Dodoma suburbs, decongestion of Dodoma main roads and improved community life and services. Identified negative impacts included land expropriation, loss of property and resettlement, destruction of public utilities, soil erosion and instability of slopes, increased noise, vibration and air pollution, occupational safety and health risks, increased accidents, increased waste, loss of scenic quality, loss of vegetation, interference to local hydrology, loss of definite materials and land degradation and increased HIV. Both the ESIA and related studies does provide baseline data and information for contextualizing and referencing the GEFID 10418 project.

2.6 Tanzania Strategic cities Program

The Government of Tanzania implemented the Strategic Cities in eight selected urban Local Government Authorities (LGA) with funding from the World Bank. The objective of the project was to improve the quality of and access to basic urban services in participating LGAs through the rehabilitation and expansion of urban infrastructure and institutional strengthening activities aimed at improving the fiscal and management capacities of the participating LGAs. The Sanitary Landfill was constructed at Chidaya for Dodoma as part of the urban infrastructure and services started to operate in 2016. A review on the sanitary operation by the Dodoma City Master Planning Team identified several operational challenges including (i) lack of systematic operation for the landfill leading to ineffective and inefficient compaction of waste, (ii) lack of facilities (e.g., drop off, material recovery, composting, and waste to energy facilities) to enable the landfill to become fully functioning and (iii) lack of sorting of waste at the source. Sorting of solid waste and the introduction of waste-to-energy project if implemented both will contribute to mitigation of methane emissions. However, effective sorting should be performed at source.

3 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

3.1 Introduction

The objective of the GEF-funded project *Building Resilience through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the City of Dodoma, Republic of Tanzania* is to demonstrate an integrated approach for reducing pressures on the city's environment and to increase the city's resilience to climate change and land degradation. The global environmental problem to be addressed concerns the systemic degradation of land and environmental assets of the semi-arid region, caused by rapid and unsustainable urban development pathways. The project is based on four components: (i) Policy and institutional framework for sustainable urban and regional development; (ii) Reversing and managing the negative impacts of the urban footprint on land; (iii) Urban Resilience to Climate change; and (iv) Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

3.2 Project description and justification

Tanzania has one of the highest urban population growth rates in the region, with cities such as Dar es Salaam growing at a rate of more than 5% per year. Tanzania's landscape is endowed with natural resources, including forest and productive agricultural land, which community livelihoods and the economy of the country largely depend on. Urban landscapes in the region face increasing sustainability challenges in sectors such as transportation, affordable housing, water and sanitation, solid waste management, energy, and healthcare services, having not been able to keep up with rapid urbanization and population growth. In response, the Government of Tanzania has embarked on the development of a new master plan to transform Dodoma into a sustainable city, an economic growth pole and a tourist destination.

The Dodoma Metropolitan Area (DMA) is strategically situated in the centre of Tanzania and at the cross-roads of two major road corridors, including the Central corridor, which connects Dar es Salaam to the interior of Tanzania and the city of Mwanza, as well as neighbouring countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Dodoma is also situated on the Trans-African Highway connecting Cape Town in South Africa to Cairo in Egypt and serves as a busy transit route for traffic coming through from the different directions. Whilst the Government's decision to move its core functions to Dodoma has provided an economic boost to the city, it has resulted in several challenges that are also commonly found amongst other neighbouring countries. As a result, systemic environmental pressures affect the DMA, which include:

- i. **Access to potable water** - underground aquifers are the main source of water and water availability will be a challenge as the city grows; A serious threat to underground water sources is the increasing risk of contamination from human and industrial activity.

- ii. **Erratic weather events** ? The DMA is increasingly experiencing flash floods and long dry spells leading to soil erosion.
- iii. **Drought** ? brought about by decreasing rainfall.
- iv. **Seismic activity** ? Earthquakes remain a threat to the built environment.
- v. **Land degradation** ? Artisanal extraction of construction material and conflicting environmental and mining policies.
- vi. Deforestation - Resulting from the growing population, rapid expansion of informal settlements and the increased demand for agricultural land.
- vii. Contamination of land, water, and air - open burning of waste; inappropriate dumping of waste; inadequate public awareness of best practices for waste disposal.
- viii. Unplanned/informal settlements

The speedy urbanization process along with the construction of infrastructure, housing and industrial activities contribute to the encroachment of the surrounding productive agricultural and/or pastoral lands through the clearing of vegetation. As an after-effect, this may trigger the need to open new areas for agricultural production which will further contribute vegetation clearing. As a result, there a real need to promote an integrated approach taking into account sustainable land management for the improvement and production practices across the rural-urban landscape to contribute to arresting and reversing land degradation and promote or increase the diversification of the urban food system. In addition, as part of this process, climate risks will also need to be considered to ensure that urban assets and productive landscapes are well adapted.

3.3 Procedures for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Subprojects

The procedure for Environmental Impact Assessment in Tanzania consists of ten stages which include registration, screening, scoping, impact assessment, reviewing, permitting, decision, monitoring, auditing, and decommissioning. This procedure is in accordance with the Environmental Management Act (2004), the Environmental Impact and Audit Regulation and Guidelines (2005) (revised edition of 2018).

The screening determines the level at which the environmental and social assessment is to be carried out based on the registration and proposal of the project or project component. The screening procedure by NEMC conducted according to the second schedule of the Environmental Impact and Audit Regulations shall arrive to one of the following decisions:

- ? Environment Impact Assessment is required where the project is known to have significant adverse environmental impacts (Type A project-EIA mandatory).

- ? Preliminary environmental assessment is required where the project (Type B1 project-medium to high impact)
- ? Environmental Impact Assessment is not necessary where the project is unlikely to cause significant environmental impacts (Type B2 project-small-scale activities and enterprises).
- ? Special project- projects where potential risks are uncertain and requires detail specialized study prior to EIA. They shall be treated as Type "A" projects

The rest of the EIA procedure are triggered as illustrated in Figure 1 for Category A to B1 projects. The list of Category A-B2 projects is provided in the EIA Regulations and Guidelines.

Figure 1. Procedure for EIA in Tanzania (URT 2005).

3.4 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework for Environment Management

The implementation of development projects in Tanzania is bounded by the National Environment Policy (1997) and project specific as well as sectoral cross-cutting policies, environmental and sectoral legislation, and regulations. AfDB and GEF. Policies relevant to the proposed project and project components includes:

- ? National Environmental Policy - NEP, 1997 (provides a framework for environmental conservation in the country and requires development be implemented without compromising environmental integrity;
- ? National Investment Promotion Policy - 1996 (encourages protection of environment in line with the countries socio-economic policies and requires investors to undertake activities in a manner that best contributes to consumer and environmental protection);
- ? Tanzania Wildlife Policy - 1998 (ensures conservation of biological resources and the sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in order to contribute to poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life of Tanzanians);
- ? National Forest Policy ? 1998 (enhance the contribution of the forest sector for sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations);
- ? National Water Policy, 2002 (develops a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and management of the nation's water resources and putting in place an effective legal and institutional framework for its implementation);
- ? National Transport Policy - 2003 (serves as a catalyst in production, by facilitating movement of inputs to production points and also serves to evacuate products to storage or to marketplaces. National transport policy, aims at enhancing transport safety and environmental protection, through taking steps to review and update national legislation in transport operations and safety requirements);

- ? National Land Policy (1999), (advocates for the protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development);
- ? The Tourism Policy of 1999 (cope with the dynamism of the tourism industry);
- ? National Mining Policy, 2009 (addresses activities regarding extraction of minerals from the ground, including minerals and material used for construction);
 - ? Agriculture Policy ? 2013 (recognizes the dependence of agriculture on environmental resources, hence the need for environmental protection. It identifies the need for developing mechanism for linking agricultural sector in protecting and enhancing the environment);
 - ? Livestock Policy ? 2006 (recognize the effects that the livestock sector can have on land, water and forage and that such effects can have a bearing on social and economic factors influencing the lives of livestock farmers)
 - ? Fishery Policy ? 2015 (promote fisheries and aquaculture practices that sustain environment); and
- ? Tanzania Development Vision ? 2025 (development blueprint that outlines broad national long-term goals, perspectives and aspirations).

Relevant environmental and sectoral legislation and regulations include:

The following Legislations and Regulations will support the implementation of the project:

- ? The Environment Management Act, No. 20 of 2004 (enforce environmental management in Tanzania to protect human health and the quality of water, land, and air). Relevant regulations for the Act include:
 - o EIA and Audit regulations, 2005 and 2018 Amendment (provide three categories of project with respect to Environmental Impact Assessment);
 - o Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007;
 - o Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007;
 - o Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007.
- ? The National Land Act No.4 (1999) and its Amendment (2004) (Provides important fundamental principles for the registration of land right, the occupying and using the land and ensures that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development);
- ? Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 (provides for legal framework for the management and administration of land in villages including the registration of land rights);

- ? Land Acquisition Act (1967) (gives the power to the President to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is acquired for any public purpose);
- ? The land Use Planning Act, 2007 (provides for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas to preserve and improve amenities);
- ? Local Government (Urban Development Control and Regulations), 2008 (provides for detailed responsibility for urban development and control of municipal councils in the administration of their day-to-day activities);
- ? The Local Government Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act, 2006 (established the local governments and urban authorities with mandates to spearhead developments in districts and urban centres for cities and municipalities);
- ? The Forest Act, 2002 (provides for the management of forests);
- ? The Mining Act No. 5 (1998) (provides for prospecting of minerals, mining and dealing in minerals and construction and building materials that will be used during construction.
- ? Mining Act (Principal Legislation) No. 14, Revised Edition 2019 (Provides for local content, corporate social responsibility and integrity pledge as well as provision for environmental principles and liabilities);
- ? The Land Disputes Court Act. No.2 (2002) (guide in dispute or complainants concerning land grievances);
- ? The Water Resources Management Act, 2009 (prioritize water uses and attach an economic value to water to ensure sustainable use);
- ? The Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 of 2009 (provides for sustainable management and regulation of water supply and sanitation services);
- ? Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003 (provide for the safety; health and welfare of persons);
- ? Public Health Act 2009 (provides for the promotion, preservation and maintenance of public health with the view to ensuring the provision of comprehensive, functional and sustainable public health services to the general public);
- ? The Urban Planning Act, 2007 (provides for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas);
- ? The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act of 2008 (provide for public education and programmes on HIV and AIDS to support the prevention of new HIV infections); and

- ? The Workers Compensation Act, 2008 (provide for adequate and equitable compensation for employees who suffer occupational injuries or contract occupational diseases arising out of occupational hazards).

Tanzania is a signatory to several multilateral environmental agreements. Agreements which may have relevance to proposed project include the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNESCO Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the African-Eurasia Migratory Water bird Agreement (AEWA), African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nation Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), RAMSAR Convention, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

As part of current and future efforts to address climate change adaptation, as well as participation in the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the context of sustainable development, Tanzania has developed a National Climate Change Strategy (2012), National REDD Strategy (2013) and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA -2007).

AfDB Safeguard Policies

- ? Operational Safeguard 1: Environmental and social assessment ? Proposed technical interventions may fall into different project categories with those under Category 1 requiring a full environmental and social assessment.
- ? Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation ? Some project components (e.g., flood resilience) may lead to involuntary resettlement in which a resettlement action plan will need to be developed.
- ? Operational Safeguard 3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services ? The project technical interventions such as greening of the City, Beekeeping enterprises, sustainable land management/land reclamation etc. whose implementation will require the application of the mitigation hierarchy to ensure the sustainability of the project.
- ? Operational Safeguard 4: Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials, and resource efficiency ? The project will handle hazardous waste that has to be handled well in order to minimize pollution.

- ? Operational Safeguard 5: Labour conditions, health, and safety ? Some of the project technical intervention will be implemented through a contract while others might be implemented by the City Municipal Authority and Development organisations. The workers welfare and safety will be key to the successful implementation process.

The administrative and institutional arrangements for environmental management for all sectors in Tanzania are stipulated in the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004. There are seven (7) institutions mentioned by the act, of which the Minister Responsible for Environment is the overall in-charge for administration of all matters related to the environment. The legal institutions for environmental management include the National Environmental Advisory committee, the Minister responsible for Environment, VP Office, The Director of Environment, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Sector Ministries. The Regional Administration Act No. 9 of 1997 provides for Regional Commissioners to oversee Regional Secretariats, with District Commissioners directly supervising the District Councils. Local authorities oversee the local planning processes, including establishing environmental bylaws.

3.5 Project Environment

3.5.1 Background

The project, in particular the proposed technical intervention under the *?Building Resilience through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the City of Dodoma, Republic of Tanzania?* will have impacts on the physical environment, biophysical environment and socio-economic environment of the project area. The biophysical, social and economic environment potentially could be affected by the technical interventions. The proposed areas for development of recreation, sports and tourism with water bodies, sustainable land management, hill ranges for tree growing and planting, beekeeping enterprises and flood management measures will have direct and indirect influence on the people, communities and the city ecosystems.

3.5.2 Physical Environment

3.5.2.1 Climate

Dodoma City falls within the dry Savannah climate. It is characterized by unimodal rainfall pattern, low and unpredictable rainfall. It receives an average annual rainfall of 550-600 mm from late November to the end of April with large amount of rain being received from December to March. The annual mean maximum temperature varies between 26.6 °C and 31.7 °C while the mean minimum temperature varies between 12.7 °C and 18 °C. The city has a variable wind direction with wind speed in the range of 4.3 km/h to 14.3 km/h. However, high wind speed of up to 28 km/h can be recorded in

the months of September, October and November. The city has low relative humidity varying between 45 and 65 percent.

3.5.2.2 Topography and soils

The city is characterized by upland plains which are part of the East Africa's plateau. The plains slope gently to low land areas and swamps punctuated by inselbergs and prominent rock outcrops. The soils are mainly sand clay, sandy loam and clay which are reddish-brown or dark loam. The soils are characterized with relatively low organic matter and fertility, moderate to poor permeability and shallow soil depth. The soils are moderately drained while in drainage is high in cultivated soils.

3.5.2.3 Water resources and hydrology

Dodoma does not have reliable perennial surface water sources making the city to rely on underground water sources of Mzakwe, Makutopora well fields, Chamwino and Mtumba boreholes. The existing surface water sources of Mkalama, Biringi and Hombolo dams have small volume of water and inadequate to sustain the growing water demand for the city. Groundwater dependence in Dodoma City is however challenged by drying of large number of water wells while other wells do not have sufficient water.

3.5.3 Biological environment

3.5.3.1 Flora

Sickle bush (*Dichrostachys Cineria*) are the main types of vegetation cover for Dodoma with Solitary trees being located along the mountain slopes. Baobab and Cactus which characterize the semi-arid conditions are found in isolated locations. Grass is sparsely located and subject to fire during the dry season due to unreliable nature of rains and strong radiant energy from the sun. Ground cover is mainly bare and dominated by baobab trees during the dry season. During rainy season, the scenery changes to brilliant green with trees dominant on most of the hills and mountains.

3.5.3.2 Fauna

The area provides habitats that do harbour some wild animals including some small mammals such as hare, mice and shrews and some reptiles such as snakes, lizards and skinks. The bushes and a few tall trees provide habitats for some birds. The small mammals are preyed by large birds such as buzzards.

3.5.3.3 Ecosystems

Dodoma city has ecosystem elements including existing water bodies such as the Hombolo dam and Zuzu pond, water catchment areas, mountains and hills as well as swamps. These ecosystems have been recommended for nature conservation and water source protection in the Dodoma City Master Plan.

3.5.4 Livelihood environment

Agriculture and animal husbandry provide the source of income to 75% of the population in Dodoma Municipal. The remaining population is engaged in small businesses such as retail shops, carpentry and food vendors, bee keeping enterprises, small and medium industries and construction activities.

3.6 Project alternatives

Project alternatives will be considered when each of the technical intervention is fully developed before the implementation. Technical interventions requiring development of physical infrastructures such as flood control structures or building for settlements will need consideration of alternatives in terms of technologies, construction materials and energy requirement and use during construction and operation. Wider alternative options will also need to be considered for other technical intervention that requires biophysical measures such as sustainable land management and conservation. The following are some of the relevant options to be considered in the analysis of alternatives for the proposed technical interventions.

Areas for recreation, sports, and tourism with water bodies

? Alternatives in terms of packages of recreation and sports, types of tourism, technology and materials for development of recreation and sports facilities, potential positive and negative impacts of the recreation, sports and tourism facilities.

Sustainable land management

? Alternatives in terms of types of sustainable land management practices per targeted location/area, options of products which can be produced, preferences by local users, inputs requirements (labour and finance), initial capital investments requirements, maintenance costs, income levels targeted by SLM practice, support or extension services required, long term benefits to people and ecosystem.

Establishment of green spaces, tree growing and planting on hill ranges around the city of Dodoma

? Green spaces: alternatives in terms of types of green spaces in relation to urban landscapes, potential greenspace connectivity and networks, ecosystem function of green spaces, cost of establishment and maintenance.

- ? Tree growing and planting on hill ranges: alternatives in terms of types of trees, water requirement of the trees, impact on local hydrology, management requirements, functional use, other environmental and socio-economic and cultural benefits, cost of growing planting and maintaining.

Beekeeping enterprises

- ? Alternatives in terms of location and technology for beekeeping, types of products from beekeeping enterprises, value chains along beekeeping enterprises within the city, Dodoma districts and nearby regions, Beekeeping enterprises market outlets (local consumption, export, or both).

Introduction of new building standards

- ? To consider alternatives in terms of settlement/building designs which are efficient for energy use, water use, and types of construction materials and technology.
- ? Alternative sites for sources of borrow pits for construction materials, alternative technologies for rehabilitation of degraded land (biophysical measures, types of vegetation materials, intended ecosystem functions of the rehabilitated lands),

Flood management plan/measures

- ? Where physical flood infrastructures: alternative technologies and materials for flood control, flood monitoring and flood warning; alternatives flood management designs (e.g., design that include storm capture and retention for slow release and use, storm water routing, storm capture to recharge groundwater acquirers, storm capture treatment and storage for domestic, green landscape irrigation and construction uses.

3.7 Potential impacts and mitigation or enhancement measures

Most of the identified technical interventions will lead to positive impacts to the environment, socio-economic and culturally. These positive impacts presented in Tables 1-6 will be enhanced during the implementation and operation of the project. There is a limited number of negative impacts for some of the strategic interventions. Mitigation measures are proposed to minimize the consequences of those negative impacts to the environment, people, and ecosystem.

Table 8. Mitigation measures of negative impacts.

Technical intervention	Potential negative impact	Mitigation measures
Areas for recreation, sports and tourism with water bodies	increased demand for water during construction and operation	Investment in efficient technologies for water use, awareness and behaviour change towards efficient water use, use recycled water for gardening and other non-basic uses
	habitat for carriers of vector borne disease, e.g. mosquitos	? maintain cleanness of the environment (pruning grasses and trees, removal of empty cans and containers) ? adapting biological control of the carriers
Zone for planting forest and ecological restoration/establishment of green spaces & tree growing	reduced groundwater recharge due to increased evaporation from trees	? planting water friendly trees ? Soil conservation to reduce runoff. ? selection tree with multiple benefits (e.g., fruits, forage for small ruminants) for planting
	creation of habitats for dangerous animals and organisms, e.g. snakes	? awareness creation to communities and users of the zones, ? installation of warning signs
	use of forested zone as hiding areas for thieves/thugs/arm robbers	? implement patrols by security officers
	Pollution from pesticides and herbicides due to their increased use in city green spaces establishment	? Introduce and build capacity on Integrated Pesticide Management (IPM) to minimize the impact of pesticide use
Integrated soil and fertility management/conservation agriculture	reduced crop yields on short term	? maintain investment consistency on practices to realise long term benefits
	increased labour demand and competition with other family labour demanding activities	? adopt staggered approach to make investment on sustainable farming and land management practices
Potential environmental and social impacts of measures for sustainable excavation of building materials and rehabilitation of degraded lands	dust and air particulate matter pollution	? restrict excavation of construction materials from approved sites, ? ensure earth and other construction materials are covered when transported by tracks to the construction sites
	risk of occupational health and safety risks to workers	? ensure workers use dust protective masks

	Potential risk of children drowning in inundated open excavation pits	? enforcement proper closure and restoration of construction materials borrow pits including planting of trees, ? installation of danger warning signs around the borrow pits, ? awareness to communities surrounding the borrow-pit areas
	loss of cultural sites	? restricting permits for borrow sites to location which are used for cultural activities
	potential landslides of excavation areas	? restricted permit to avoid excavation during heavy rain periods ? restriction of human labour excavation for structurally unstable sites
Potential environmental and social impacts for flood management plan	noise pollution during construction of flood control structures	? provide PPE to personnel working when exposed to excessive noise levels ? avoid construction activities during the night

3.8 Reporting arrangements

Technical interventions which fall under Type A and B1 project for which environmental and social impact assessment is mandatory (e.g., flood control, dams, project necessitating the resettlement of communities, afforestation, and reforestation for the purposed of carbon sequestration, construction for tourism and recreational activities, major construction works for sporting purposes, solid waste-to-energy conversion plants, mining etc.) will produce Environmental and Social Impact Reports. The reports will include an environmental and social management and monitoring plan. The monitoring plans will be reported by the implementers or engaged consultants to the GEFID 10418 Project Coordination Unit and the Dodoma City Council Environmental Officer. The implementation of the ESMP for all technical interventions that have ESIA will be reported on quarterly basis. The reports will include details on the extent of implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of the ESIA identified performance indicators against determined baseline conditions. ESMP implementation reports will be submitted to the Dodoma City Council Environmental Officer.

3.9 Monitoring and sub-project supervision

The monitoring and evaluation of the environmental and social indicators will form part of the M&E plan of the project. The M&E plan Selection of criteria for monitoring and evaluation of the project, establishment of systems of data collection and collection of the data. Day to day monitoring will be performed by the environmental and social/community officers supervising the implementation and operation of the project. The routine monitoring will be by the project supervisors will be combined

with field supervision missions conducted on regular basis (quarterly). A project mid-term review planned half-way of the project will collect data and assess the progress in realizing the output of the project. It will also provide corrective measures for the remaining period of the project to ensure the objectives and impacts of the project are realized.

3.10 Requirements for Training and Capacity Building

Environmental and social officers from Dodoma City Council, Government Departments participating in the GEF project and other development organisations involved in the implementation of the project would need to undergo short training (one to two weeks or on-job training) to build their capacity on implementation and monitoring of social safeguards. Areas of training important to the implementation of the safeguards will include: preparation of an effective project environmental and social management plan (ESMP), environmental monitoring plans (EMP), environmental and social performance indicators (quantitative and qualitative) for ESMP, tools and equipment for determining and monitoring the environmental performance indicators (e.g., equipment for water quality monitoring, air quality monitoring, noise pollution monitoring), templates/tools for reporting implementation progress of ESMPs, compliance audits for the implementation of ESMP.

3.11 Implementation arrangements

The Vice President's Office is the Project Coordination Unit and will lead the execution the GEF-LDCF project in close collaboration with the Tanzania Roads Authority (TANROADS) and the City Council of Dodoma. TANROAD is the executing agency for the AfDB ring-road baseline project. The Ministry of Water supported by DUWASA, Environmental NGOs, Community-based enterprises, and the private sector (tourism and recreation) are other important implementers of the project. The City Council of Dodoma will be responsible for implementation, administration and enforcement of the mitigation measures recommended in ESIA for technical interventions that have ESIA requirements. With support of the project coordination unit, the environmental staff, and environmental experts (in case consultants are engaged through the project coordination unit) will supervise the implementation of ESMPs and ensure that performance of environmental controls and proposed mitigation measures are implemented. NEMC is the main agency responsible for oversight and ensuring that development projects carried out in Tanzania adequately address environmental and social issues during the lifetime of the project. The project coordination unit will engage with NEMC to ensure that there will be an independent evaluator to carry out compliance monitoring to address any claims raised by members of the community, Community Based Organizations, or Non-Governmental Organizations on the negative aspects of the project. The cost of the ESMPs and schedule for implementation will be determined once the technical interventions with potential negative impacts are confirmed by the project formulation process.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ENVIRONMENT & SOCIAL REPORT	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Narrative Summary	Output	Components/Activities	Performance Indicators	Important Assumptions	TOR No	Project costs
Component 1. Policy and institutional framework for sustainable urban and regional development						
Development Objectives and Outcomes						
Development Objective: To demonstrate an integrated approach for reducing pressures on the city's critical infrastructure, environmental and urban assets and increasing the city's climate resilience through integrated urban development planning for climate change adaptation and sustainable land management.				Government will continue with support to project. Co-financing will be provided on time.		
Outcome 1: Climate change resilience is integrated into policies, regulations and urban planning and land development	1.1. Climate Risk and vulnerability mapping for Dodoma City and recommendations for re-zoning, where necessary	1.1.1 Flood Risk Map	Map of flood risk areas as GIS Layer	Government will prioritize the project activities. Government institutions make relevant data available. DMA allocates space, time, staff and time to implement the project	1	\$480,000
		1.1.2 Fault Zone Map	Map of properties within 100 m of fault lines			
		1.1.3 Current and future land use maps	Maps of current and planned future land use			
		1.1.4 At risk areas and properties identified and recommendations made	Map of properties at risk from flood and fault lines and recommendations for relocation			
		1.1.5 Rank wards according to vulnerability index and recommendations	Vulnerability maps by ward			
	1.2 Supporting the implementation of the 2018	1.2.1 Evaluation of individual sector plans through a climate lens	Copies of reports on individual sector plan reports.	Any changes to the Master Plan are reported to the		

	City of Dodoma master plan by developing individual sector plans.	1.2.2 Develop/review guidelines to support integration of climate change adaption and mitigation into existing Dodoma Master Plan	Copy of modified guidelines	project and take into account current information on climate	
		1.2.3 Modify the Dodoma Master Plan to mitigate effects of climate change and to minimise or reverse it?s contribution to climate change.	Copy of modified Dodoma Master Plan to meet challenges of climate change		
		1.2.4 Produce implementation plan for modified Dodoma Master Plan, with special reference to climate change	Copy of Implementation Plan		
		1.2.5 Capacity building and awareness creation on reviewed/developed guideline for stakeholders	Number of awareness/sensitization programs and meetings organized		
	1.3 Institutional Capacity developed to adequately address climate vulnerabilities in communities of the Dodoma Metropolitan Area (DMA)	1.3.1 Draft Climate Vulnerability / Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Dodoma	Copy of Strategy to adapt to predicted Climate Change	Institutions support work on climate change, assign key staff members to training and incorporate findings in future plans.	
		1.3.2 Train staff of ministries, departments and public enterprises on climate vulnerability risks	Copy of training material, list of participants disaggregated by gender and age, with dates of training courses.		
		1.3.3 Climate risk vulnerability integrated into ministry and department processes	Copies of processes where climate risk vulnerability has been incorporated and acted upon		
Component 2. Reversing and managing the negative impacts of the urban footprint on land					

Outcome 2. Sustainable land management and reversing land degradation through city-level and community based actions	2.1 Sustainable land development and management plans	2.1.1 Produce land capability and carrying capacity assessment maps for main land uses	Land capability and carrying capacity maps produced	Background information is provided to the project and findings are incorporated in future planning	2	\$180,000
		2.1.2 Produce maps of current land use and production of crops/livestock/timber	Current land use and production maps produced			
		2.1.3 Produce maps of current level of land degradation	Land degradation maps produced			
		2.1.4 Determine areas with capacity for further development or that are over utilised	Maps of areas with over use or spare capacity produced			
		2.1.5 Produce sustainable land management plans	Sustainable land management plans drafted and approved			
	2.2 Demonstration of alternative income generating activities to alleviate pressures on land and adding to the climate resilience of communities the DMA, through community-based entrepreneurship	2.2.1 Establish green spaces, tree growing and planting on hill ranges, around the city of Dodoma	Number and area of spaces established and maintained. Location of plots, with at least one per division.	Land is allocated to provided green spaces withing communities	3	\$1,200,000
		2.2.2 Establish and expand nature based enterprises e.g beekeeping	Number of beekeepers producing more than 500kg of honey per year. Disaggregated by gender and age.			
	2.3 Rehabilitation of brownfields and degraded land under sustainable land management practices	2.3.1 Implement measures for sustainable excavation of building materials and construction practices.	Number and areas of formal quarries with approved restoration plans	Resources are made available to restore brownfield and degraded lands. Current and future formal extraction	4	\$990,000
		2.3.2 Rehabilitation and restoration of lands degraded by informal mining	Number and area of informal mining sites with restoration plans			

		2.3.3 Rehabilitation of degraded agricultural and wooded areas	Number and area of degraded agricultural lands and woodlands with approved restoration plans	sites should pay a heavy to fund future restoration.		
Component 3. Urban Resilience to Climate change						
Outcome 3. Sustainable urban planning and land management to improve urban resilience to climatic change and variability	3.1 Updating building standards and codes to mitigate effects of climate related risks	3.1.1 Evaluate problems with current building standards in the face of likely climate change	Report detailing how consequences of following current building standards on: environment withing buildings, contribution of construction and use to climate change.	New building codes are enforced and action taken where developments occur in breach of new codes.	5	\$270,000
		3.1.2 Identify changes needed to make future buildings more suitable for human habitation, to conserve resources and to reduce impact on climate change	Report detailing changes needed to building standards to provide safe conditions within buildings, while minimising adverse impact on climate through construction and use.			
		3.1.3 Draft new building standards and codes	Copies of new building standards and codes			
		3.1.4 Produce public awareness, in particular for architects, developers and builders	Copies of public awareness materials and details of meetings with attendance lists.			
		3.1.5 Train building inspectors on enforcement of the new codes	Copies of training materials, attendance lists at courses and results of tests to evaluate understanding of new codes.			
	3.2 Flood management plan and recommendations for improved drainage systems	3.2.1 Develop a flood management plan	Plan of flood management drafted and approved by relevant authority	Development control is enforced to ensure compliance with flood management plans	6	\$525,000
		3.2.2 Make an inventory of the existing drainage systems.	Detailed inventory and shapefiles produced			
	3.3 Water management action	3.3.1 Assess current and future water uses and costs.	Tables showing current and future water uses and costs	Government will prioritize the project		

plan (including integration of best practices for water conservation, reuse, recovery and recycling systems) for the DMA	3.3.2 Identify current and possible future sources of water	Shapefiles and tables showing current and possible sources of water and sustainable yields	activities. Government institutions make relevant data available. DMA allocates space, time, staff and time to implement the project
	3.3.3 Develop current and future water balances	Copy of report on current and future water balances	
	3.3.4 Assess opportunities to reduce future water demands	Copy of report on opportunities to reduce future water demand.	
	3.3.5 Assess opportunities to increase future water supply or capture	Copy of report on opportunities to increase future water supply or capture.	
	3.3.6 Identify current and possible sources of pollution	Shapefile and report on current and possible sources of pollution.	
	3.3.7 Identify means of reducing water pollution risks	Report and shapefiles identifying means of reducing water pollution risks	
	3.3.8 Cost alternative options to improve water balances and reduce risks.	Report showing costings for different alternatives	
	3.3.9 Set an Overarching Policy and Goals	Copy of approved policy and goals	
	3.3.10 Develop a Water Action Implementation Plan	Copy of Implementation Plan	
	3.3.11 Develop a Catchment Management Plan	Copy of Catchment Management Plan	
	3.3.12 Development of a Water Source Protection Plan	Copy of Water Source Protection Plan	

	3.3.13 Develop guidelines and bye law of water recycling techniques, water harvesting technologies, energy efficiency and energy saving technologies in the city building standards and codes for community, private enterprises, and public institutions.	Copy of guidelines, bye laws and standards			
3.4 Early warning system for extreme climatic, weather and other natural disasters	3.4.1 Minimize impacts related to weather-related disasters	Copy of management and contingency plans for weather related disasters		7	\$165,000
	3.4.2 Strengthen the capacity of hydro-meteorological services and networks in Dodoma	Copy of training documents on early warning systems.			
	3.4.3 Improve communication channels for early warning information	Copy of training documents on improving communications.			
3.5 Demonstrate nature based solutions for improved urban resilience and alternative livelihood creation through community based enterprises.	3.5.1 Develop Community Based Entrepreneurship initiatives for women and youth.	Report of number and type of initiatives developed. Disaggregated by gender and age.	Communities support climate based initiatives.	8	\$180,000
	3.5.2 Establish nurseries and tree planting projects	Report on number and type of projects established. Disaggregated by gender and age.			
	3.5.3 Manage open spaces by community members	Report on open spaces managed and shapefile showing location.			
3.6 Demonstration of low-cost measures to protect groundwater aquifers from land	3.6.1 Mobilize community	Community Mobilization Report	Government will prioritize the project activities. Government institutions have relevant data and	*6	
	3.6.2 Collect Information About Ground Water Resources	Shapefile showing groundwater resources, with details of water quality and sustainable yields			

	contamination sources	3.6.3 Identify Groundwater that needs protection	Shapefile and report on current and possible sources of pollution	equipment to implement the necessary interventions.		
		3.6.4 Map groundwater resource protection areas	Shapefile and Report on Groundwater Resource Protection area.			
		3.6.5 Make Inventory Existing and Potential Pollution Threats to Ground Water Protection Areas	Inventory of Pollution Sources			
		3.6.6 Identify ways of protecting water quality	Report and shapefiles identifying means of reducing water pollution risks			
		3.6.7 Cost ways of protecting groundwater against pollution	Report showing costings for different Interventions to protect ground water			
		3.6.8 Demonstrate low cost options and popularizing them	Report on Low Cost Measures to Protect Groundwater aquifers			
4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)						
4 Effectiveness of the outputs assessed, experience documented, and knowledge management	4.1 Participation of the DMA in the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) and exchange of experiences with other cities	4.1.1 Become a member city of the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	Listed as participating country on the GPSC website	Government supports participation in international climate based initiatives	9	\$220,000
		4.1.2 Participate in events organized by the GPSC or similar platforms	X GPSC publications or events participated			
		4.1.3 Organize study tour to another city	Copy of study tour report			

	4.2 Strengthening linkages with universities and other research institutions to support sustainability and scale-up research on best practices for resilient urban development	4.2. 1 Identify and integrate potential partners including universities, research institutions, lead ministries, NGOs, CBOs, Religious institutions and International Organizations.	Database of partners and linkages to Dodoma listed as participating country, number of research published, number of local communities and indicators supported.			
		4.2.2. Develop climate-related training program amongst the potential academic institutions	Copy of curriculum at different institutions			
	4.3 Regular progress, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports prepared	4.3.1 Collect and compile data required to evaluate progress against logframe performance indicators	Copies of M&E data	Relevant departments cooperate by providing necessary data.	10	\$180,000
		4.3.2 Produce monthly progress reports. Stating achievements for previous month, challenges in meeting targets, and objectives for next month	Copies of month progress reports			
		4.3.3 Produce Mid-term review	Copy of Mid-term review			
		4.3.4 Produce Terminal Evaluation Report	Copy of Terminal Evaluation Report			
	4.4 Project related publications and information dissemination materials	4.4.1 Produce publication and dissemination materials	X publications and dissemination materials produced		*9	
	4.5 Baseline and mid-term data collection for efficient M & E.	4.5.1 Select criteria for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project	Report on M&E criteria produced and approved.	Relevant departments cooperate by providing necessary data.	*10	
		4.5.2 Establish systems of data collection	Data collection system, designed, tested and approved			
		4.5.3 Collect and collate data	Copies of data collected and collated.			

				Overarching role of Communications specialist / Public awareness specialist	11	\$720,000
				TOTAL COSTS		\$5,110,000

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Part of document	GEF Comment	AfDB's first answer
<p>Co-financing</p> <p>3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?</p>	<p>Ver 1.0- The co-financing is adequately documented and relevant for the project. It is in line with GEF co-financing policy and guidelines.</p> <p>Ver 2.0- The co-financing is on a very higher side nearly 1:40. The agency is requested to review the co-financing number and include only relevant co-financing with this project.</p> <p>Nov 8: No more comments</p>	<p><u>AfDB first reply, 8 November 2019:</u></p> <p>The co-financing number was reviewed and it was found that it would be difficult to reduce this number. A sizeable portion of the AfDB investment will cover Component 1 related activities (construction works for the ring-road) for a total amount of 165million USD while a lesser amount will cover Component 2 (Development of related urban/rural roads leading to key social services, markets, Road-Side Stops; Community Water Sources, Strengthening of health Centres, Provide Enterprise Development Assistance to women and youth), Component 3 (Institutional Support and Capacity Building for 8.2 million USD) and Component 4 (Project Management for 3 million USD) All these components will benefit from the GEF co-financed activities. This number will be refined during the PPG phase.</p>

<p>3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?</p>	<p>Ver 1.0:</p> <p>Output 1.1.</p>	<p><u>AfDB Reply: 05/11/2019</u></p> <p>Component 1</p>
	<p>It is not clear what is meant by Environmental Assets of the city? Will the project support resilience of environmental assets only and not other built infrastructure such as buildings, roads, etc. The components talk about building standards and drainage systems also and therefore it seems the project's focus is beyond environmental assets. It would be good to assess the vulnerability in a more holistic and integrated perspective covering the entire city by mapping flood plains, settlements, green spaces, water bodies, etc. We suggest to do geo-spatial mapping of the city based on which vulnerability could be assessed and which can inform zoning policies and climate resilience investments as needed.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. has been revised to the following:</p> <p>Output 1.1. Climate Risk and vulnerability mapping for Dodoma City and recommendations for re-zoning, where necessary</p> <p>?A holistic climate risk and vulnerability mapping for the city will be undertaken in the very early stages of project implementation. The vulnerability mapping will include flood plains, settlements, green spaces, water bodies, etc.).</p> <p>?The results from the mapping will help to identify the vulnerabilities to critical infrastructure, environmental and urban assets s of the city and produce an integrated perspective for identifying urban development policies and areas for future investments to strengthen the sustainability and climate resilience of the DMA. As per the recommendations of the GEF, the project will undertake a geo-spatial mappingof the city using GIS or drones (the selection of technology will be determined during the PPG), upon which the vulnerabilities will beassessed and information used to inform zoning policies and climate resilient investments.</p> <p>Output 2.2- This section has been revised to among other include the following:</p> <p>Examples of activities that the project and the DMA can engage in to minimize groundwater contamination and pollution could include: i)ensuring that land use plans and regulations protect important water supply aquifers and well ??elds; ii) support protection legislation and programs; iii) inform and educate residents and businesses about groundwater; iv) consider important aquifers when acquiring open space ;v) monitor</p>

<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?</p>	<p>Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion</p> <p>Ver 1.0 The proposed activities do not link with the components proposed in the PIF e.g. reduction in energy demand and renewable energy; low emissions zone, green mobility, etc. No reference of these in the PIF. Need to improve the section. Also need to elaborate how? Just intent will not be sufficient in the PIF.</p> <p>Ver 2.0 Women as beneficiary is elaborate better now. Please also add if women will benefit from integrated land use planning and nature-based solutions that the project will focus on. Also, will women be involved in decision making and planning and any other capacity building activities of the project. Please add a bit more details on these lines.</p> <p>Nov 8: No more comments</p>	<p>AfDB Reply, 08/11/2019: The project interventions will be designed to promote gender equality throughout the scope of the project. Woman and youth will be promoted to strongly benefit from integrated land use planning and the nature-based solutions promoted by this project. This includes the involvement of woman in decision-making and planning, as well as, any other capacity building activities of the project. During the PPG a detailed gender assessment will be carried out to determine how best the project can promote gender equality. The full project document will contain a comprehensive action plan to promote gender equality within integrated land-use planning and the identified opportunities for nature-based solutions to strengthen the DMA's sustainability and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Equal opportunity to participate in project activities (including as members of the National Project Coordination) and decision-making at all levels will be ensured. For project-based recruitments, the project will also encourage female applicants.</p> <p>The gender element of the project will be very significant since several associations and other community-based enterprises in the field often include women. For the PPG, women's groups and associations will be consulted in order to gather their opinions and take into account their concerns in the preparation of the full project proposal. During the implementation, programmes to strengthen capacities and mechanisms for support to community-based enterprises will particularly target women.</p>
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Private Sector Engagement

Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?

Ver 2.0: The revised version is better. However it is not clear what is meant by "....create the opportunity for low-carbon and to develop an overarching investment framework that overcomes the barriers to investment". What is the low carbon element here? How will the project engage with the private sector for resilience and sustainable land management in the city and surrounding region. The project has a distinct focus on building standards which will largely be complied by the private sector. It is important to engage private sector effectively in this regard in terms of their capacity building and to seek their views regarding the standards. Similarly, the project could explore PPP models for sustainable and resilient infrastructure development under the project. Please consider these suggestions in the project design to add value.

Nov 8: No more comments

AfDB Reply, 05/11/2019:

The project is mainly going to work with community-based enterprises to alternative livelihood activities that alleviate pressures on land and increase climate vulnerability. Successful ventures will be documented and publicized to the communities of Dodoma and Tabora. Access to finance is a major barrier to private sector investment in greener practices, which is why this project will support national stakeholders, particularly SMEs and community-led enterprises in their efforts to make the business case and create the opportunity for low-carbon and to develop an overarching investment framework that overcomes the barriers to investment in initiatives that support the sustainable development objectives of the DMA.

Groundwater is the only source of water in the city and it is not enough to accommodate the expected influx of people in the coming years. The project is going to work with communities, government and the private sector to protect groundwater aquifers from land contamination sources.

During the PPG the project will assess the impacts of industries and SMEs on land

degradation and increasing vulnerabilities to climate change. Should the impact be significant then the project will engage the private sector, as relevant.

AfDB, 08/11/2019:

This section of the PIF has been revised to more accurately reflect the components and scope of the project. Apart from engaging with the community-based enterprises and SMEs, the most relevant private sector in regard to this project is the

<p>Coordination</p> <p>Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?</p>	<p>Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion</p> <p>Ver 1.0 Given the focus of the project is more on integrated urban planning and other core city related interventions, it is not clear if TANROADS will have the capacity to execute the project. It seems the Dodoma City Council will be a better executing agency.</p> <p>Ver 2.0: The revised arrangement is clear and ensures engagement of the city council well. The agency will be required to provide a more detailed institutional arrangement at the CEO endorsement stage.</p>	
	<p>The proposal states that there is lack of research and data. The main challenges however are the uptake of research data and advice and the integration of these in policymaking. Utilization of available data and advocacy work should be better described in the PFD.</p>	
	<p>The proposal describes options for policy dialogue and cooperation between institutions and between government and NGOs in such a way that it is hard to understand whether a proper context analysis has been made. These are general and we suggest a real assessment of the current institutional landscape, as there is limited consultation between government and NGOs.</p>	

	<p>How will coordination and project management be carried out? The proposal would benefit from more information on the cooperation and coordination between the Ministries related to the work proposed. There are statements made that VPO will coordinate the project. Has a partner assessment on project implementation been made by AfDB?</p>	
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	<p>In Tanzania, the department of environment under the Vice president's Office (VPO) is mandated with the responsibility of climate change as stated in the proposal. It is mandated to have a role in policymaking and coordination whereas other institutions have mandate for implementation. <i>The focal point for climate change is the Division of Environment in the Vice President's Office (VPO), which is a prominent ministry reporting directly to the Vice-President. The VPO coordinates climate policy and handles Tanzania's international climate engagement, including responsibility for the formulation and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). However, the VPO has a small climate team as part of the Division of Environment. It is common for the responsibility for climate change to be bound together with other environmental issues: environmental units in the line ministries are in charge of multiple environmental issues, including climate change, but none is designated solely as climate change-specific.</i></p> <p>[1] The proposal should include information on the role of VPO. The proposal should also include information on the role of line ministries with responsibility for water (Ministry of Water and Irrigation), and main sectors that use water as this is listed as one of the main components in the proposal; agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries), and the Ministry of Energy. Tanroads is listed as a main partner, which is under the Ministry of Transport.</p>	
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	<p>There are some factual issues that we would like raise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The information provided that the University of Dodoma currently has 40.000 students is not correct. UDSM currently has a student population of less than 15.000. The university is designed to have the capacity to house 40.000, but not is fully utilised. Furthermore, some buildings of the university are currently used by government institutions as there is lack of sufficient office space for government institutions that have moved to Dodoma during the past year. o Page 60: <i>?The Environmental Management Act (2004) was finalized and enacted by Parliament in November 2004 for use to address land degradation challenges. EMA established the National Environment Trust Fund (NETF) of which the National Development Fund (NDF) is a sub-set. Once the Act became law, the NETF-NDF was registered and used to implement activities to combat land degradation and desertification.?</i> The National environmental trust fund (NETF) has to date not been materialised based on our knowledge, and there are attempts from the GoT (VPO) to revitalise this. However, there are concerns as to whether revenue collected for trust funds will be redistributed to the activities as it was set out for. 	
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	<p>Over the last years, it has been our experience that in the present political /economic context it has been difficult to achieve results in development of policy frameworks, capacity building and strengthening of institutions. We find the outputs rather vague and it is not clear what the project will actually deliver. For example: <i>?This output will address key barriers to the government?s ability to integrate climate-related issues into national and sectoral policies, and to design, implement and enforce policies. This will also strengthen the ability of government institutions to systematically address climate change and land degradation within Tanzania?s elaborate institutional policy framework.?</i></p>	
	<p>For community income generating initiatives the proposal lists beekeeping and making of handwoven bags. For a proposal aiming at Dodoma being a climate resilient city and an engine of growth, we would expect that activities focusing on income generation would be somewhat more innovative and at a larger scale. It is questionable how sustainable these activities will be in the long- term.</p>	

	<p>We are aware that AfDB has additional projects focusing on the development of Dodoma, such as the transport plan. What is the implementation rate and success rate in current projects of similar nature in Tanzania by AfDB as of today and which government institutions they have a confirmed cooperation with? There has been improved coordination from AfDB locally after feedback on lack of such being raised in board meetings. However, lack of coordination remains in some sectors, for example AfDB does not participate in Donor Group on environment and climate. The project could benefit from coordination with initiatives such as Tanzania Strategic Cities. The World Bank has produced a report on the Impact and Effectiveness of Urban Planning in Tanzanian secondary cities,[2] as part of this project.</p>	
	<p>The proposal refers to the Dodoma city master plan which has yet not been approved. Through the Tanzania Strategic Cities Program (TSCP), the World Bank has been supporting the preparation of the Dodoma Master Plan, which is pending approval, and construction of roads, bus stands, markets, and landfill.</p>	

	<p>As there seems to be co-financing from loans by People's Bank of China, conditions for this loan ? i.e. whether this is a commercial loan or a credit with soft terms. The conditions of other financing sources should be clear so as to assure whether the GEF funds will be used for repayment of a commercial loan or for project costs.</p>	

	<p>We are generally supportive of this project but would like to see the following concerns and comments addressed. One of the main concerns is the absence of key coordinating entities, in particular the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) given their activities on early warning systems and alternative livelihood development. The FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture Early Warning Unit also have activities in Dodoma, and engaging them will enhance project awareness of available resources and gaps to assess climate risk events and dissemination channels for related information. Given the prominence of agricultural based livelihoods, it is surprising not to see MoA or the Agriculture Research Institutes (TARIs) included in the proposal. The MoA Environmental Management Unit addresses integration of climate resilience and the TARIs have data on various sustainable land management practices. Additionally, livestock is only peripherally discussed, and consultations with the Ministry of Livestock would support assessments of the importance of livestock grazing in sustainable land management options. Coordination with City of Dodoma specific sector officials, the World Agroforestry (ICRAF), CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security research program (CAAFS) East Africa office could be beneficial to implementation.</p>	
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	<p>Another concern relates to the alternative livelihoods of farmers to minimize agriculture expansion. Bee keeping and woven bag enterprises may be viewed as disconnected to the core objectives of the program when compared to initiatives which establish urban jobs across skills levels from the sustainability programs or job training programs, however these or similar urban-rural linkages could align with other projects that aim to address land degradation.</p>	
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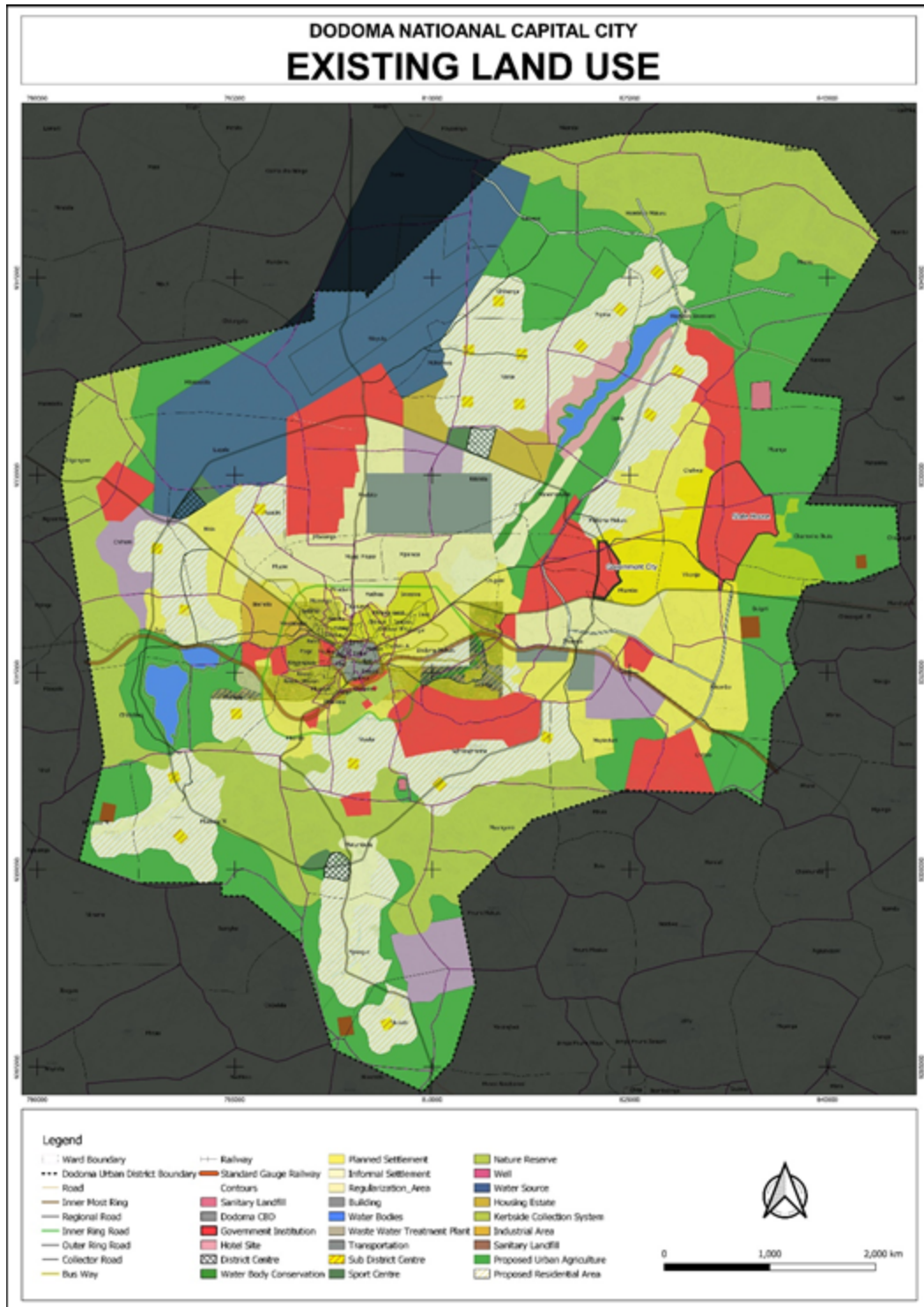
[1] <http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Climate-change-governance-in-Tanzania-challenges-and-opportunities.pdf>

[2] <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/300731546897829355/Translating-Plans-to-Development-Impact-and-Effectiveness-of-Urban-Planning-in-Tanzania-Secondary-Cities.pdf>

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).