

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 1kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

WAJIBU	NAFASI	NAME	SAINI	TAREHE
<i>Imetengenezwa na:</i>	Mshirika wa Uwekezaji na Hali ya Hewa	Esther Mwangi		
<i>Imekaguliwa na:</i>				
<i>Imeidhinishwa na:</i>				

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

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Kanusho

Hati hii ya ESMS ni rasimu na imeshirikiwa kwa madhumuni ya habari pekee. Taarifa iliyotolewa hapa inaweza kubadilika na haitoi ARAF (Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund) au Acumen Capital Partners LLC. Toleo la mwisho la ESMS litashirikiwa mara tu litakapopitishwa na ARAF II.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Sera ya Mazingira, Jamii na Utawala

Tarehe ya kuidhinishwa 20 MEI 2024

KUSUDI NA UPEO

Mfuko wa ARAF (Mfuko) umejitolea kuimarisha maisha na kustahimili hali ya hewa kwa wakulima wadogo katika Afrika Mashariki na Magharibi. Mfuko unatambua umuhimu wa kushughulikia ustahimilivu wa hali ya hewa katika nchi zinazoendelea. Kupitia kutoa fedha kwa shughuli zinazokuza ustahimilivu wa hali ya hewa, na mifumo ya utawala bora, Mfuko unalenga kuunganisha shughuli za biashara kwa ufanisi katika maendeleo endelevu ya kiuchumi.

Katika Sera hii, neno Portfolio Company linamaanisha biashara ambayo rasilimali za Hazina zimewekezwa.

Sera hii inaainisha kanuni na ahadi za mazingira, kijamii na utawala (ESG) ambazo ni msingi wa shughuli za Mfuko. Baada ya uchambuzi wa kina wa athari za kimazingira na kijamii za hazina hiyo, ikijumuisha mkakati wa uwekezaji, miradi midogo inayoweza kutekelezwa, jiografia na mambo mengine muhimu, tulitathmini mradi huu ili kupatana na kitengo cha I-2 cha kimazingira na kijamii. The environmental and social risk category has been further rationalized in the ESMS by considering the cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts, as well as the nature, magnitude and complexity of these impacts and specific characteristics of the area of influence. Wawekezaji watarajiwa, kama inavyobainishwa kupitia njia ya sasa ya kuwekeza, wanaweza kuwa kategoria ya hatari ya kimazingira na kijamii B au C. Hazina haitawekeza katika kampuni za kitengo A. Miongozo yote zaidi ya ESG, mahitaji na taratibu katika ngazi ya Mfuko na Kampuni ya Kwingineko itatayarishwa ipasavyo.

KANUNI

Hazina inakuza mbinu jumuishi ya ulinzi wa mazingira na maendeleo ya kijamii, ikilinganisha shughuli za Makampuni ya Portfolio na sheria zinazotumika za kimataifa na kitaifa za kimazingira na kijamii, mbinu za mandhari, michakato ya upangaji kimkakati na mipango ya matumizi ya ardhi.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Hazina inajitolea kwa kanuni za maendeleo endelevu na inazingatia mfumo wa Kiwango cha Utendaji cha IFC.

Hazina hutumia mbinu ya tahadhari kwa uhifadhi, usimamizi, na matumizi endelevu ya rasilimali kwa kuwekeza katika Makampuni ya Portfolio ambayo yanajumuisha hatua za kulinda na, inapowezekana, kuboresha nyanja za mazingira na kijamii.

Hazina hutumia kanuni ya uongozi wa udhibiti, unaolenga kuepusha, na pale ambapo hii haiwezekani, kupunguza athari mbaya na kuongeza athari chanya kwa mazingira na wadau walioathirika, ili kuchangia kuzuia kuzorota kwa ubora wa binadamu. maisha, mazingira na upotevu wowote wa bioanuwai na mifumo ikolojia.

Mfuko huu unakuza matumizi bora ya maliasili, kupitishwa kwa ulinzi wa mazingira na kijamii, na kupunguza uzalishaji wa gesi chafuzi.

Mfuko unatambua umuhimu wa kushughulikia sababu na matokeo ya mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa katika nchi zake za uendeshaji kwa kuendeleza hatua za kukabiliana.

Hazina inatambua wajibu wa biashara kuheshimu haki za binadamu na inalenga kuepuka ukiukaji wa haki za binadamu za wengine na kushughulikia athari mbaya za haki za binadamu ambazo shughuli za biashara zinazofadhiliwa zinaweza kusababisha na kuchangia Sera endelevu ya Mazingira, Kijamii na Utawala.

Hazina inalenga kutumia kanuni za kutendewa kwa haki, kutobaguliwa na fursa sawa kwa wafanyakazi na wakandarasi katika ngazi ya Mfuko na Kampuni ya Portfolio kwa kuzingatia Sheria ya Kazi ya Kimataifa. Mikataba ya Msingi ya Shirika .

Mfuko unakusudia kuwekeza katika shughuli zinazotoa mazingira salama na yenye afya bora ya kufanyia kazi kwa wafanyakazi wote na kulinda afya na usalama wa wadau wote wanaoathiriwa na shughuli za biashara ambapo mtaji wa Mfuko unawekezwa.

Mfuko unatafuta kutendewa haki kwa wadau wote wanaohusika na shughuli ambazo mtaji wa Mfuko unawekezwa kwa: i) kutambua washikadau husika; ii) kuheshimu jamii za wenyeji na watu wa kiasili haki za kisheria na kimila juu ya rasilimali, pamoja na maeneo yaliyo hatarini kitamaduni na kijamii; na iii) kushiriki katika michakato shirikishi, ya haki na ya uwazi ya kufanya maamuzi.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Hazina imejitolea kuonyesha uaminifu, uadilifu, haki, bidii, na heshima katika shughuli zote za kibiashara kwa kuzingatia na kuzitaka Kampuni za Portfolio kuzingatia kanuni za utawala bora wa shirika na viwango vya uadilifu.

Mfuko umejitolea kwa kanuni za uwazi, uwajibikaji, na ushirikishwaji wa washikadau.

AHADI

Hazina itafadhili tu Kampuni za Portfolio ambazo zinatii Sera hii.

Hazina itaepuka kufanya uwekezaji uliojumuishwa katika Orodha yake ya Kutengwa na inaweza kukataa kufadhili Kampuni ya Portfolio kwa misingi ya kimazingira au kijamii.

Hazina itafadhili tu Kampuni za Portfolio ambazo zinatii sheria zote zinazotumika za ndani na kitaifa, pamoja na mikataba ya kimataifa na makubaliano yaliyoidhinishwa na nchi mwenyeji.

Hazina itaepuka kuwekeza katika miradi au makampuni ambayo yanaweza kuhusisha migogoro ya matumizi ya ardhi isiyoweza kutatuliwa na jamii za wenyeji.

The Fund will only invest in eligible projects, agri-businesses that fit commercial and impact criteria, as to be defined in legal agreements with the Fund's investors.

Hazina itawekeza pekee katika uwekezaji wa Kitengo B na C kama inavyofafanuliwa na Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC na Sera ya Mazingira na Kijamii Iliyorekebishwa ya Hazina ya Hali ya Hewa ya Kijani pekee.

Hazina itashiriki katika michakato ya tathmini ya mazingira na kijamii inapofikiria fursa ya uwekezaji na itaunganisha Viwango vya Utendaji wa Mazingira na Kijamii vya Shirika la Kimataifa la Fedha (IFC) 2012 mapema katika mchakato wa tathmini ya kila uwekezaji.

Hazina inaweza kuhitaji Kampuni za Portfolio kuanzisha Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii. Hazina itatafuta kwa dhati uidhinishaji na kufuata mahitaji yake ya ESG, kuweka ahadi rasmi kupitia zana, shabaha, bajeti, rasilimali na ratiba zinazofaa za utekelezaji.

Hazina itapitisha seti ya viashiria muhimu vya utendakazi vya kimazingira na kijamii ili kutathmini Kampuni za Kwingineko na itafanya ufuatiliaji na ufuatiliaji ufao wa utendaji

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

wa ESG wa Makampuni ya Portfolio katika mchakato mzima wa uwekezaji, na kutoa usaidizi wa kiufundi kutokana na matatizo, changamoto mpya. , na fursa za kuboresha.

Hazina itasaidia Kampuni za Kwingineko zinazotafuta uidhinishaji unaohusiana na eneo lao la biashara (km, GlobalGap , FSC, AWS).

Mfuko utashiriki katika mazungumzo na wadau husika kuhusiana na utendaji wa Mfuko wa mazingira na kijamii.

MIPANGO YA TAASISI NA UTEKELEZAJI

Mfuko utatenga majukumu na rasilimali zinazofaa kwa ajili ya utekelezaji bora wa Sera hii. Mfuko utateua mtu mmoja anayewajibika na rasilimali za kutosha za wafanyakazi ili kusimamia michakato ya tathmini na ufuatiliaji wa mazingira na kijamii na kuanzisha na kuendeleza miradi yenye manufaa kwa mazingira na kijamii.

Hazina itatayarisha na kudumisha nyaraka zinazofaa ili kusaidia katika kutekeleza Sera hii na itahakikisha kwamba wafanyakazi wanapata taratibu na mafunzo yanayofaa kuhusu mahitaji ya Sera hii.

Sera hii inaweza kurekebishwa au kusasishwa, kwa kutegemea idhini ya Mkurugenzi Mtendaji wa Uwekezaji. Aidha, Sera hii itafanyiwa mapitio angalau kila baada ya miaka 5.

Mfuko utanzisha itifaki iliyoboreshwa ili kupata maoni na kutatua malalamiko yanayohusiana na utekelezaji wa shughuli na uwekezaji wa Mfuko.

Hazina itaweka Sera hii hadharani na kufichua hati au taarifa yoyote husika.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

1 Utangulizi

Kanuni na Ahadi zilizotajwa katika Sera ya ESG iliyojumuishwa ni msingi wa shughuli zote za biashara za Hazina. Uzingatiaji wa Sera ya ESG utafikiwa kupitia Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESMS) unaotekelezwa katika viwango viwili:

- ESMS katika Kampuni za Kwingineko: Kampuni za Kwingineko zitahitajika kuzingatia mahitaji ya ESG ya Hazina. Kila Kampuni ya Portfolio itaanzisha na kudumisha ESMS yake ili kutathmini, kushughulikia na kufuatilia hatari na athari za ESG za shughuli za kampuni kulingana na mahitaji ya Hazina.
- ESMS katika ngazi ya Hazina: Timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itaanzisha na kudumisha ESMS ya Hazina ili kutathmini, kusimamia na kusaidia usimamizi wa masuala ya ESG na Makampuni ya Portfolio, pamoja na kusimamia masuala ya ESG katika ngazi ya jumla ya Portfolio.

Miongozo hii ya Utendaji inalenga kutoa taarifa zinazohitajika kusaidia utekelezaji na utendakazi wa ESMS. Zinatokana na Sera na Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC kuhusu Uendeleu wa Kijamii na Mazingira 2012, na Vidokezo vyake vya Miongozo, ambavyo vimeoanishwa na Kanuni na Viwango vya Mazingira na Kijamii vya FMO na GCF.

Miongozo hii ya Uendeshaji imeundwa kama ifuatavyo:

- Sehemu ya 2 inatoa muhtasari wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii na athari zinazohusiana na biashara ya kilimo na uzalishaji wa chakula.
- Sehemu ya 3 inatoa muhtasari wa ESMS katika ngazi ya Hazina, ikieleza mbinu zinazotumika katika kipindi chote cha maisha ya uwekezaji kutathmini, kupanga, kutekeleza, kufuatilia na kukagua utendaji wa ESG wa Kampuni za Portfolio na mipango yao ya biashara dhidi ya viwango vilivyowekwa.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

- Sehemu ya 4 inawasilisha rasilimali zilizotengwa kwa kiwango cha Mfuko ili kuendesha shughuli zote zinazohusiana na ESG. Pia inatoa muhtasari wa rasilimali zinazotarajiwa ambazo Kampuni za Portfolio zitalazimika kutenga kwa masuala ya ESG.
- Sehemu ya 5 inaeleza mahitaji na viwango vya ESG vya Hazina, ikijumuisha vigezo na mahitaji kuhusu masuala ya utawala bora na utendaji wa mazingira na kijamii. Pia inajumuisha maelezo ya ESMS katika kiwango cha Kampuni ya Kwingineko.
- Sehemu ya 6 inaelezea mfumo wa ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa uliowekwa na Hazina ili kufuatilia utendaji wa ESG wa Makampuni ya Portfolio na kutoa ripoti kwa wawekezaji wake.
- Section 7 describes the disclosure requirements and expectations for the ARAF II Fund, Category B investments, and other portfolio company materials.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

2 Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii kwa sekta ya kilimo ya ARAF II

ARAF II ilifanya uchambuzi wa kina na wa kina wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii, athari, na vidhibiti vinavyohusishwa na uwekezaji na shughuli za uendeshaji za ARAF II. Ili kukamilisha hili, timu ilishirikisha kundi tofauti la washikadau, ilifanya utafiti wa muktadha wa kilimo katika ngazi ya nchi, na kuzama katika hatari zinazohusiana na sekta ya kilimo na makampuni maalum ya bomba. Timu inajitolea kwa mchakato wa kujifunza ili kuelewa vyema hatari na fursa za kipekee zinazohusiana na ARAF II. Tathmini ya athari iliyoainishwa katika sehemu ya muktadha wa nchi hapa chini inazingatia shughuli za kampuni za bomba za ARAF II.

2.1 Muktadha wa Nchi

2.1.1 Nigeria

Kimazingira

Land and soil

Impact assessment¹¹

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

Overview

Mbinu za matumizi makubwa ya ardhi zilizoajiriwa na wakulima nchini Nigeria zinazolenga kuongeza mavuno na kukidhi mahitaji ya chakula mara nyingi husababisha uharibifu wa ardhi, kupoteza rutuba ya udongo na mmomonyoko mkubwa wa udongo. Uharibifu wa ardhi umetokana na kulima kupita kiasi na kulisha mifugo kupita kiasi na kumeongeza hali ya

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

jangwa na mmomonyoko wa ardhi. Nchini Nigeria, mmomonyoko wa udongo umerekodiwa kama kusababisha hasara kubwa zaidi ya pato la taifa ikilinganishwa na matatizo mengine ya mazingira ¹.

Ukataji miti

Impact assessment¹²

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity ²

Overview

Ubadilishaji wa kilimo ndio kichocheo kikuu cha ukataji miti nchini Nigeria. Kufikia 2012, 96% ya misitu asilia ya Nigeria ilikuwa imefyekwa au kuharibiwa kutokana na uchimbaji wa rasilimali usio endelevu, ikiwa ni pamoja na ubadilishaji wa kilimo . Kilimo na ubadilishaji wa malisho umesababisha ukataji miti katika Hifadhi ya Kitaifa ya Cross River, nyumbani kwa sokwe waliosalia wa Cross River. Katika Gashaka Hifadhi ya Kitaifa ya Gumti huko Taraba, walinzi tisa waliuawa na wakataji miti na wawindaji haramu mnamo 2019, na wafugaji wa ng'ombe wamehamia ².

Bioanuwai

Impact assessment³

¹Babu, Suresh Chandra, George Mavrotas , na Nilam Prasai. "Kuunganisha masuala ya mazingira katika mchakato wa sera ya kilimo: Ushahidi kutoka Nigeria." *Maendeleo ya Mazingira* 25 (2018): 111-125.

²<https://www.canr.msu.edu/fsp/publications/peer-reviewed-publications/2018%20-%20Integrating%20environmental%20considerations%20in%20ag%20policy.%20Babu,%20Mavrotas,%20and%20Prasai.pdf>

² <https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FRC-Legality-Risk-Dashboard-Nigeria.pdf>

³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ng/ng-nr-05-en.pdf>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 13kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity²

Overview

Utumiaji wa mashine za kilimo kupitia skimu kubwa za umwagiliaji maji, visima vya kuchimba visima, na visima virefu vya ufundi na usimamizi mbovu wake umesababisha uvunaji wa maji na kuongezeka kwa chumvi ya udongo katika baadhi ya maeneo. Kwa hivyo, utumiaji wa mitambo umesababisha mavuno ya chini ya kilimo na uwezo wa mfumo wa ikolojia kusaidia anuwai ya mimea na wanyama. Upotevu wa viumbe hai kwa hivyo ni tatizo kubwa la kimazingira linalotokana na usimamizi mbovu wa kilimo nchini Nigeria⁸. Ubadilishaji haramu wa misitu kwa ajili ya kilimo pia unahusishwa na biashara haramu ya miti iliyohifadhiwa na spishi za wanyama⁹.

Taka na uchafuzi wa mazingira

Impact assessment¹³

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Low

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 14kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Overview

Uchafuzi wa udongo na uchafuzi wa maji ni wasiwasi mkubwa wa mazingira nchini Nigeria. Nchi imekumbwa na ongezeko la uchafuzi wa maji kutokana na shughuli za kilimo ambao unachangiwa na kuongezeka kwa mmomonyoko wa udongo, na kusababisha chembechembe za udongo kusombwa na maji. Kwa mfano, utafiti uliofanywa katika eneo la Kano uligundua kuwa chanzo kikuu cha metali nzito katika udongo wa kilimo unaotumika kulima mboga mboga ni kemikali na mbolea pamoja na matibabu duni ya maji machafu kutoka kwa shughuli za viwandani ⁴.

Kijamii

Afya na usalama kazini

Impact assessment¹⁷

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor²

Overview

Kilimo, utayarishaji wa ardhi na shughuli za baada ya kuvuna zinazofanywa na wakulima wadogo nchini Nigeria mara nyingi huhusisha kazi ngumu na saa ndefu za kazi na mkao mbaya ¹². Katika jimbo la Ibadan, utafiti uliofanywa kuhusu usalama wa shamba ulibaini kuwa 80% na 75% ya waliohojiwa walikuwa wamezuiwa kufanya kazi yao kwa sababu ya jeraha la kifundo cha mkono/mkono na sehemu ya chini ya mgongo, mtawalia. Kwa hiyo majeraha haya yalisababisha kupoteza muda na tija ⁵.

⁴ Edogbo, Baraka, et al. "Uchambuzi wa hatari ya uchafuzi wa metali nzito katika udongo, mboga mboga na samaki karibu na eneo la Challawa katika Jimbo la Kano, Nigeria." *Scientific African* 7 (2020): e00281.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468227620300193#bib0049><https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8022161/>

⁵ Olowogbon, ST, et al. "Uchumi wa usalama wa shamba: Hali ya Nigeria." *J Dev Agric Econ* 5.1 (2013): 7-11.

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 15kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Wakulima huzoea matumizi ya kiholela ya dawa za kuulia wadudu na wadudu, wakijiweka katika hatari ya aina tofauti za maambukizo na sumu kutoka kwa kemikali hatari za kilimo ⁶. Utafiti uliofanywa kuhusu mafunzo ya usalama wa viua wadudu katika Jimbo la Rivers umebaini kuwa karibu hakuna wafanyakazi wa kilimo (2%) waliohojiwa waliripoti matumizi sahihi ya PPE (Vifaa vya Kinga vya Kibinafsi) kama ilivyoelezwa kwenye lebo ya viuatilifu na karibu wafanyakazi wote wa kilimo walisema kwamba mara nyingi wanatumia tena kemikali za kilimo. vyombo kwa madhumuni ya kuhifadhi ndani ya nyumba. Mnamo Agosti 2021, familia ya watu ishirini na wanne, walikufa baada ya kula chakula cha unga kilichokolezwa na chumvi ya mbolea kimakosa kama kitoweo cha chakula ⁷.

Kazi

Impact assessment²¹

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor²

Overview

Wafanyakazi wa kilimo ndio kundi lililokosa fursa zaidi katika nguvu kazi ya Nigeria. Kundi hili linachukua karibu nusu ya nguvu kazi ya nchi yenye viwango vya ustawi (consumption per capita) chini ya 50% ya wale wasio na ajira na shahada ya chuo. Mfanyakazi wa kilimo asiye

https://academicjournals.org/article/article1379492058_Olowogbon%20et%20al.pdf

⁶ Oluwasusi, JO, et al. "Hatari za Kilimo na Mbinu za Usalama miongoni mwa Wakulima wa Mazao ya Chakula huko Ikole Ekiti, Jimbo la Ekiti, Nigeria." *Utupaji wa Udhhibiti wa Taka* 3.208 (2020): 2.

<https://article.scholarena.com/Farming-Hazards-and-Safety-Practices-among-Food-crop-Farmers-in-Ikole-Ekiti-Ekiti-State-Nigeria.pdf>

⁷ Udoh, Giff Dick, na Jenna L. Gibbs. "Maoni: Kuangazia hitaji la mafunzo ya usalama wa viua wadudu nchini Nigeria: Utafiti wa kaya za mashambani katika Jimbo la Rivers." *Mipaka katika afya ya umma* 10 (2022): 988855.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9514859/>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 16kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

na elimu ana hali mbaya zaidi ya 10% kuliko wale walio nje ya nguvu kazi ⁸. Matokeo ya tathmini ya ubora wa maisha miongoni mwa wafanyakazi wa mashambani wa msimu nchini Nigeria yalionyesha kuwa zaidi ya nusu ya wafanyakazi walithibitisha kufanya kazi zaidi ya saa za kazi za kitaifa za saa 40 kwa wiki. Zaidi ya hayo, wafanyakazi wengi hawakuvaa PPE walipokuwa wakifanya kazi kwenye mashamba ⁹.

Ajira ya watoto

Impact assessment²⁴

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor²

Overview

Wakulima wengi wadogo huajiri vibarua vya wanafamilia kwenye mashamba yao, ambao wengi wao ni watoto. Sababu kuu za ushiriki wa watoto katika kilimo ni umaskini, elimu ndogo, teknolojia duni ya kilimo na ukosefu wa upatikanaji wa ajira kwa watu wazima ¹⁰. Hadi 5% ya watoto nchini Nigeria hufanya kazi angalau saa 14 kwa wiki, bila kuhudhuria shule au kukosa idadi kubwa ya siku za shule. Angalau theluthi mbili ya ajira ya watoto hawa

⁸Mfuko wa Fedha wa Kimataifa. Idara ya Kiafrika "Nigeria: Karatasi ya Masuala Iliyochaguliwa". *Ripoti za Nchi za Wafanyakazi wa IMF* 2022.034 (2022), A003. < <https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400200410.002.A003> >. Mtandao. 29 Machi 2024.

<https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2022/034/article-A003-en.xml>

⁹Moda, Haruna M., et al. "Ubora wa maisha ya kazi (QoWL) na kujitolea mahali pa kazi inayoonekana miongoni mwa wakulima wa msimu nchini Nigeria." *Kilimo* 11.2 (2021): 103.

<https://www.mdpi.com/2077-0472/11/2/103>

¹⁰ Ofuoku , Albert Ukaro , David Eduvie Idoge , na Askofu Ochuko Owwigho . "Ajira ya watoto katika uzalishaji wa kilimo na mabadiliko ya kijamii na kiuchumi miongoni mwa kaya za kilimo nchini Nigeria." *Jarida la Sayansi ya Jamii Vijijini* 29.2 (2014): 4.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274064689_CHILD_LABOR_IN_AGRICULTURAL_PRODUCTION_AND_SOCIOECONOMIC_VARIABLES_AMONG_ARABLE_FARMING_HOUSEHOLDS_IN_NIGERIA/link/55133a800cf2373ee

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 17kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

iko kwenye kilimo. Watoto wanaojishughulisha na kilimo wanahusika zaidi katika utayarishaji wa ardhi, upandaji na/au palizi pamoja na ufugaji wa mifugo ¹¹.

Afya na usalama wa jamii

Impact assessment²²

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community ²

Overview

Kaskazini mwa Nigeria, eneo kuu la kilimo, linakabiliwa na migogoro kati ya wafugaji na wakulima mara nyingi kwa sababu ya kuhama kwa wafugaji kutafuta malisho. Migogoro hii mara nyingi husababisha watu kupoteza maisha na mali ya thamani pamoja na uharibifu wa mashamba. Ripoti zinaonyesha kuwa kulikuwa na visa zaidi ya 120 vya migogoro ya wakulima na wafugaji kuanzia Juni 2008 hadi Septemba 2021, na kusababisha maelfu ya vifo na majeruhi ¹².

Upatikanaji wa ardhi pia unaleta hatari kubwa ya kijamii na kiuchumi kwa wakulima nchini Nigeria. Mfumo wa Tathmini ya Utawala wa Ardhi wa Benki ya Dunia uligundua kuwa, nchini Nigeria, "idadi kubwa ya ununuzi hutokea bila fidia ya haraka na ya kutosha, na hivyo kuwaacha wale wanaopoteza ardhi kuwa mbaya zaidi, bila utaratibu wa kukata rufaa huru ingawa ardhi mara nyingi haitumiki kwa madhumuni ya umma". Hii ni kwa sababu ya

¹¹Takeshima, H., na R. Vos. "Mitambo ya kilimo na ajira kwa watoto katika nchi zinazoendelea." (2022).

<https://www.fao.org/3/cb8550en/cb8550en.pdf>

¹²Okeke, Ngozi Chinenye, na Ngozi Christiana Nnamani. "Wafugaji wa Fulani wahamiaji na wakulima asilia wanazozana nchini Nigeria: Athari kwa usalama wa chakula na maisha." *Zik Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 6.1 (2023).

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://journals.aphriapub.com/index.php/ZJM/R/makala/pakua/2069/1918&ved=2ahUKewjQmp2khJmFAxU0RPEDHXDgAfo4ChAWegQlBxAB&usq=AOvVaw2Rh_ohuBcp_JhYEom-aAs

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 18kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

mambo kadhaa, ikiwa ni pamoja na rushwa, uwezo mdogo, uhaba wa fedha, na mfumo wa kisheria. Kulingana na utafiti wa hivi majuzi wa taratibu za fidia ulioanzishwa katika sheria za kitaifa za nchi hamsini, utaratibu wa fidia wa Nigeria unarudisha nyuma nchi nyingi zilizotathminiwa kwa sababu Sheria ya Matumizi ya Ardhi mara nyingi inashindwa kupitisha viwango vya kimataifa kuhusu uthamini wa fidia ¹³.

2.1.2 Côte d'Ivoire

Kimazingira

Ardhi na udongo

Impact assessment²⁴

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Low

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

Overview

Zaidi ya asilimia 10 ya ardhi nchini Côte d'Ivoire iliharibiwa kati ya 2000 na 2010, huku kiwango cha uharibifu kikiongezeka tangu 2010. Uharibifu nchini unachangiwa zaidi na uzalishaji usio endelevu wa kilimo ambao una sifa ya uzalishaji mkubwa wa mazao ya chakula na mazao ya biashara kama vile kakao, mpira, mafuta ya mawese, na kahawa ¹⁴. Kwa kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu na kuongezeka kwa mahitaji ya chakula, vipindi vya kulima vimepungua kwa kiasi kikubwa, na kusababisha kuongezeka kwa uharibifu wa udongo ¹⁵.

¹³Tagliarino, Nicholas K., et al. "Fidia kwa mashamba ya jamii yaliyopokonywa nchini Nigeria: Uchambuzi wa kina wa sheria na desturi zinazohusiana na unyakuzi wa ardhi kwa Eneo Huria la Biashara la Lekki huko Lagos." *Ardhi* 7.1 (2018): 23.

<https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/7/1/23>

¹⁴ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/79b4732d-63a6-41ea-bfff-75f656a826f5/content>

¹⁵ https://aaainitiative.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Climate-Smart-Agriculture-Investment-Plan-for-Cote-d-Ivoire_0.pdf

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 19kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Uharibifu wa maeneo ya pwani ikiwa ni pamoja na mafuriko na uchafuzi wa mazingira unaweza kugharimu 4.9% ya Pato la Taifa (sawa na Dola za Marekani bilioni 2 za mwaka 2017), na kuathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa maisha ya mamilioni ya watu.

Ukataji miti

Impact assessment²⁷

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

Overview

Msitu wa Côte d'Ivoire umepungua kutoka hekta milioni 16 mwanzoni mwa miaka ya 1960 hadi hekta milioni 2 hasa kwa sababu ya unyonyaji wa misitu kwa ajili ya mbaao na nishati, moto wa misitu na shughuli za kilimo¹⁶. Inakadiriwa kuwa hadi 40% ya kakao nchini (yaani, takriban tani 800,000/mwaka) inachukuliwa kutoka kwa mashamba yaliyoanzishwa kinyume cha sheria katika misitu iliyoainishwa au maeneo ya hifadhi. Hii inawakilisha zaidi ya hekta milioni 1.5 na ikiwezekana hadi kaya 500,000 zinazoishi katika maeneo haya yaliyohifadhiwa¹⁷.

Bioanuwai

Impact assessment²⁸

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

¹⁶ <https://www.fao.org/3/ca1322en/CA1322EN.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/452631564064496467/pdf/Cote-d-Ivoire-Agricultural-Sector-Update.pdf>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 20kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Likelihood: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

Overview

Utajiri wa viumbe hai wa nchi kavu na wa majini uko hatarini kwa kiasi kikubwa, huku baadhi ya wanyama, wakiwemo tembo wa misitu, wakikabiliwa na kutoweka²⁰. Ukataji miti wa haraka, hasa kwa ajili ya uzalishaji wa kilimo na ukataji miti, umetokeza uharibifu wa makazi ya aina za wanyama na mimea, kugawanyika kwa makazi, uvamizi wa kibiolojia, na unyonyaji kupita kiasi wa rasilimali za wanyamapori¹⁸.

Taka na uchafuzi wa mazingira

Impact assessment³⁰

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity²

Overview

Ukuaji wa maendeleo ya kilimo nchini Côte d'Ivoire umechochea maendeleo ya kiuchumi nchini humo. Hata hivyo hii imeambatana na kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya mbolea na

¹⁸Kouadio, Ignace, na Ripudaman Singh. "Ukataji miti na tishio kwa viumbe hai katika nchi zinazoendelea: kesi ya Ivory Coast." *Jarida la Wesleyan la Utafiti* 14.07 (2021): 32-43.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350470401_DEFORESTATION_AND_THREAT_TO_BIODIVERSITY_IN_DEVELOPING_COUNTRIES_CASE_OF_IVORY_COAST/link/60621f3b458515e8347d7a42/download?_tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxyY2F0aW9uIiwicGFhZm91b3R1eW9uIj09

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 21 kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

kemikali za kilimo, na hivyo kuathiri ubora wa maji ya ardhini na ardhini ¹⁹. Zaidi ya hayo, mbinu duni za kilimo zinazofanywa na wakulima, kama vile kusafisha vifaa vya kunyunyizia kemikali katika maeneo ya maji, husababisha uchafuzi wa maji ya juu ya ardhi ²⁰.

Kijamii

Kazi

Impact assessment³¹

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency; Biodiversity ²

Overview

Kulingana na utafiti wa kitaifa kuhusu ajira na ajira kwa watoto uliofanywa kwa msaada wa ILO mwaka 2013, 28.2% (watoto chini ya milioni mbili tu) ya watoto wenye umri wa miaka 5 hadi 17 wanajishughulisha na shughuli za kiuchumi huku sekta zilizoathirika zaidi zikiwa ni kilimo (53.4. %) na huduma (35.6%). Takriban 20% ya watoto (wenye umri wa miaka 5 hadi 17) wanahusika katika ajira ya watoto, robo tatu yao wakiwa chini ya umri wa miaka 14. Utafiti wa Kitaifa wa Ajira Mbaya Zaidi kwa Watoto (2011) uliofanywa na Taasisi ya Taifa ya Takwimu (INS) ulibaini kuwa asilimia 73.5 ya wavulana ni watoto wanaotumikishwa katika kilimo ikilinganishwa na asilimia 35.2 ya wasichana. Wavulana na wasichana wote wanahusika

¹⁹Scheren, PAGM, et al. "Tathmini jumuishi ya uchafuzi wa maji katika rasi ya Ebrié , Ivory Coast, Afrika Magharibi." *Jarida la mifumo ya baharini* 44.1-2 (2004): 1-17.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/223154526_Integrated_water_pollution_assessment_of_the_Ebrie_Lagoon_Ivory_Coast_West_Africa/link/64ddf6f0caf5ff5cd0c32634/download? tp=eyJjb250ZXh0lpj7lmZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW91ulwicGFnZSI6InB1Ym9u2lnB1Ymxw9p

²⁰Amadou, Assouman, et al. "Athari za Kemikali za Kilimo kwenye Vigezo vya Ubona wa Maji katika Mkoa wa Aboisso (Kusini-Mashariki mwa Cote d'Ivoire)." *Jarida la Sasa la Sayansi na Teknolojia Inayotumika* 39: 1-19.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348749777_Impacts_of_Agrochemicals_on_Water_Quality_Parameters_in_Aboisso_Region_South-East_of_Cote_d'Ivoire/kiungo/605a8d3ba6fdccbfca003537/kupakuwa? tp=eyJjb250ZXh0lpj7lmZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW91ulwicGFnZm0x1F9Up9WuB1

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 22kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

katika shughuli zinazohusiana na uzalishaji wa kakao, ikiwa ni pamoja na kusafirisha makundi makubwa ya maharagwe ²¹. Kutokana na hali ya mataifa jirani kama vile Burkina Faso, Mali na Togo, watoto pia wanasafirishwa kinyume cha sheria katika mashamba ya biashara nchini Côte d'Ivoire na kulazimishwa kufanya kazi katika mazingira kama ya watumwa ²².

Afya na usalama wa jamii

Impact assessment³⁴

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community²

Overview

Maeneo ya mijini nchini Côte d'Ivoire yanakabiliwa na usimamizi duni wa maji machafu, hasa kwa sababu ya miundombinu duni ya usafi wa mazingira. Kwa sababu ya uhaba wa maji, maji machafu mara nyingi hutumiwa kwa umwagiliaji, ambayo mara nyingi inaweza kusababisha kuzuka kwa magonjwa. Kwa mfano, mamlaka za mitaa huko Yamoussoukro, mji mkuu wa kisiasa na kiutawala wa Côte d'Ivoire, ziliripoti zaidi ya visa 3,000 vya kuhara mwaka 2009 na 2010. Jiji limetumia zaidi ya maziwa kumi kwa kumwagilia mimea katika miongo iliyopita, ambayo hupokea maji ya dhoruba. pamoja na maji machafu yasiyotibiwa. Mizinga ya maji taka katika jiji pia hutoa uchafu wa kinyesi kwenye maziwa ²³. Zaidi ya hayo, wakulima na watumiaji wanakabiliwa na hatari ya matumizi ya mazao yaliyochafuliwa na

²¹ https://www.ilo.org/africa/technical-cooperation/accel-africa/cote-d-ivoire/WCMS_764094/lang-en/index.htm

²²

https://apps.worldagroforestry.org/treesandmarkets/inforesta/documents/cocoa_child_labour/Hazardous_child_labour.pdf

²³Kouamé, Parfait K., na al. "Tathmini ya hatari ya maambukizi ya viumbe hai kwa kutumia QMRA katika mifumo ya kilimo nchini Côte d'Ivoire, Afrika Magharibi." *Ufuatiliaji na tathmini ya mazingira* 189 (2017): 1-11.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5660835/>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 23kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

mabaki ya viutilifu vinavyokusudiwa kudhibiti uchafuzi wa mazao shambani na wakati wa shughuli za baada ya kuvuna ²⁴.

Uhamiaji

Impact assessment³⁵

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

Long term impact: Medium

Cumulative impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community²

Overview

Kutokana na hali ya mataifa jirani kama vile Burkina Faso, Mali na Togo, Côte d'Ivoire inakabiliwa na uhamiaji mkubwa wa watu kutoka nchi hizi. Wahamiaji kutoka Burkina Faso na Mali hata hivyo wako katika hali mbaya zaidi kuliko wenzao wa Ivory Coast katika mashamba ya kakao, kwani wanakumbwa na umaskini mkubwa. Wahamiaji hao wanatatizwa na elimu duni, kutoweza kuzungumza lugha hiyo na kutegemea kazi zisizo za kudumu. Mara nyingi wanapokea chini ya kima cha chini cha mshahara, na mara nyingi watoto wao wanajunga nao mashambani, na hivyo kusababisha kushindwa kuhudhuria shule ²⁵.

2.1.3 Uganda

Environmental Risks

Land and Soil:

Risk probability: Low

²⁴Didier, Montet, et al. "Hadithi ya mafanikio ya utekezaji wa wakala wa kitaifa wa usalama wa chakula nchini Ivory Coast." *Jarida la Misri la sayansi za kimsingi na zinazotumika* 4.4 (2017): 366-371.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2314808X1730221X>

²⁵ Bymolt, Roger, Anna Laven, na Marcelo Tyzler. "Kuondoa ufahamu wa sekta ya kakao nchini Ghana na Côte d'Ivoire." *Taasisi ya Kifalme ya Tropiki (KIT): Amsterdam, Uholanzi* (2018).

<https://www.kit.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Cocoa-desk-research-Cedric-Steijn-1.pdf>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 24kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency and Pollution; Biodiversity²⁶

In Uganda, organic soil matter is relatively low in most areas and is declining at an accelerated rate due to increased soil erosion and poor agricultural practices.²⁷ Soil PH is a key indicator of soil health, with the optimal soil PH being between 5.5 to 7.0.²⁸ However, due to the excessive use of agrochemicals, soil PH in some regions of Uganda is as low as 4.8.²⁹ Moreover, continuous cultivation without proper soil conservation measures has resulted in soil degradation across various regions of Uganda.³⁰

Waste and Pollution:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency and Pollution; Biodiversity³¹

The value of pesticides imported in Uganda increased significantly from 7 million USD in 1995 to 66.9 million USD in 2017.³² The pesticides imported into Uganda include: insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, fumigants, and rodenticides among others.³³ Due to high levels of toxicity, many of these imported pesticides are banned or heavily restricted in other regions of the world such as Europe.³⁴ Despite these restrictions, some of the banned toxic pesticides

²⁶ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3 and 6.

²⁷ National Environment Management Authority, National State of the Environment Report 2018-19, 2019. <https://www.nema.go.ug/sites/default/files/NSOER%202018-2019.pdf>

²⁸ National Environment Management Authority, National State of the Environment Report 2018-19, 2019. <https://www.nema.go.ug/sites/default/files/NSOER%202018-2019.pdf>

²⁹ National Environment Management Authority, National State of the Environment Report 2018-19, 2019. <https://www.nema.go.ug/sites/default/files/NSOER%202018-2019.pdf>

³⁰ National Environment Management Authority, National State of the Environment Report 2018-19, 2019. <https://www.nema.go.ug/sites/default/files/NSOER%202018-2019.pdf>

³¹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3 and 6.

³² Elna Andersson and Ellinor Isgren, Gambling in the garden: Pesticide use and risk exposure in Ugandan smallholder farming, 2021. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721000139>

³³ Elna Andersson and Ellinor Isgren, Gambling in the garden: Pesticide use and risk exposure in Ugandan smallholder farming, 2021. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721000139>

³⁴ Review Uganda's use of pesticides, 2023. <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/oped/editorial/review-uganda-s-use-of-pesticides-4434028>

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are still in use in Uganda and continue to threaten human health and the natural environment.³⁵

Deforestation:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ³⁶

In the period between 2001 and 2023, Uganda lost 1.10 million hectares of its tree cover, which is equivalent to approximately 14% of its total tree cover.³⁷ Agricultural activities have intensified deforestation through the conversion of forested areas into agricultural land through bush clearing and the cutting downs of trees.³⁸ Most of the deforestation in Uganda has been linked to small holder agriculture through the expansion of smallholder farms into forested areas or natural ecosystems.³⁹

Biodiversity:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ⁴⁰

³⁵ Review Uganda's use of pesticides, 2023. <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/oped/editorial/review-uganda-s-use-of-pesticides-4434028>

³⁶ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

³⁷ Global Forest Watch, Uganda, <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/UGA/>

³⁸Ronald Twongyirwe, Mike Bithell and Keith Richards, Revisiting the drivers of deforestation in the tropics: Insights from local and key informant perceptions in western Uganda. 2018.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016717309142>

³⁹ Ronald Twongyirwe, Mike Bithell and Keith Richards, Revisiting the drivers of deforestation in the tropics: Insights from local and key informant perceptions in western Uganda, 2018.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016717309142>

⁴⁰ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

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The use of agrochemicals such as pesticides and synthetic fertilizers can have negative environmental impacts.⁴¹ The excessive and improper use of pesticides in Uganda has resulted in the contamination of soil and water sources, which has led to the loss of non-target insect, animal, and plant species.⁴²

Social Risks

Child Labor:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁴³

In the Agriculture sector, children are often engaged in intensive crop and livestock production activities which negatively impact their health and lead them to dropping out of school.⁴⁴ In Uganda, at least 2 million children are estimated to be involved in child labour, with the vast majority working in the agricultural sector.⁴⁵

Occupational Health and Safety:

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Low

⁴¹ Elina Andersson and Ellinor Isgren, Gambling in the garden: Pesticide use and risk exposure in Ugandan smallholder farming. 2021. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721000139>

⁴² Elina Andersson and Ellinor Isgren, Gambling in the garden: Pesticide use and risk exposure in Ugandan smallholder farming. 2021. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721000139>

⁴³ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁴⁴ Atwine Linard, A critical analysis of the efficacy of the legal framework on child labour in the agricultural sector in Uganda: a case Study of Bushenyi District. 2018. <https://ir.kiu.ac.ug/items/d60a30a9-da13-4c2b-84d2-cc0eae6097cc>

⁴⁵ Atwine Linard, A critical analysis of the efficacy of the legal framework on child labour in the agricultural sector in Uganda: a case Study of Bushenyi District. 2018. <https://ir.kiu.ac.ug/items/d60a30a9-da13-4c2b-84d2-cc0eae6097cc>

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IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁴⁶

The agriculture sector has one of the highest numbers of work-related injuries.⁴⁷ According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, even though agriculture employs about seven out of every ten working Ugandans. Stakeholders and workers in the sector continue to operate in poor working and hazardous conditions, arising from the use of unsophisticated machinery and intensive use of chemicals and pesticides.⁴⁸

Community health and safety:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security⁴⁹

Water is a key resource in agricultural production, which makes it a highly sought after resource by agribusinesses. However, the excessive use of water can deny local communities access to water. Moreover, the improper use of chemicals can pollute the water used by local communities leading to negative health impacts on local communities. A study conducted by Makerere University on the impacts of water use by agribusinesses in Uganda showed that agribusinesses limited water access to local communities and agrochemicals polluted the water used by local communities leading to potential negative health impacts.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁴⁷ FAO, Improving health and safety of workers and actors in Uganda's agriculture sector, 2021. <https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1402791/#:~:text=Antonio%20Querido%2C%20FAO%20Representative%20in,arising%20from%20the%20use%20of>

⁴⁸ FAO, Improving health and safety of workers and actors in Uganda's agriculture sector, 2021. <https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1402791/#:~:text=Antonio%20Querido%2C%20FAO%20Representative%20in,arising%20from%20the%20use%20of>

⁴⁹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 4.

⁵⁰ Byaruhanga Michael, Joseph Obua, Mnason Tweheyo and Bernard Bashaasha, Large-scale Agricultural Investments and their Implications on Water Access and Quality for Local Communities in northern Uganda, 2024. <https://www.diiis.dk/en/research/large-scale-agricultural-investments-and-their-implications-on-water-access-and-quality>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 28kati ya 211
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2.1.4 Ghana

Environmental Risks

Land and Soil:

Land and Soil:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency and Pollution; Biodiversity⁵¹

Intensive farming practices, such as monocropping and the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have contributed to soil degradation in Ghana.⁵² The soil degradation has resulted in soil compaction, nutrient depletion, and decreased soil organic matter content.⁵³

Waste and Pollution:

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3 and 6: Resource Efficiency and Pollution; Biodiversity⁵⁴

Improper or excessive use of agrochemicals such as pesticides and synthetic fertilizers can have negative environmental impacts.⁵⁵ The importation of pesticides in Ghana has significantly increased over the years from estimates of 610,000 litres in 2006, to 36,869,578 litres in 2013.⁵⁶ Due to lack of adequate training and knowledge on proper pesticide used, smallholder farmers in Ghana have engaged in improper pesticide use practices such as

⁵¹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3 and 6.

⁵² Isaac Larbi, Land use-land cover change in the Tano basin, Ghana and the implications on sustainable development goals, 2023. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10070080/>

⁵³ Isaac Larbi, Land use-land cover change in the Tano basin, Ghana and the implications on sustainable development goals, 2023. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10070080/>

⁵⁴ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3 and 6.

⁵⁵ James Boafo and Kristen Lyons, A political ecology of farmers' exposure to pesticides in Ghana, 2023. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2023.2286728>

⁵⁶ James Boafo and Kristen Lyons, A political ecology of farmers' exposure to pesticides in Ghana, 2023. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2023.2286728>

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improperly storing pesticides by exposing them to extreme weather conditions; using pesticides excessively; using hazardous or banned pesticides; and the improper disposal of pesticide waste.⁵⁷ These practices have contributed to negative ecological and health outcomes in Ghana.⁵⁸

Deforestation:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ⁵⁹

In the period between 2001 and 2023, Ghana lost 1.6 million hectares of its tree cover, which is equivalent to approximately 24% of its total tree cover.⁶⁰ The conversion of forest land into agricultural land, particularly for cash crop cultivation such as cocoa, palm oil, and rubber, has been a major driver of deforestation in Ghana.⁶¹ Small-scale farmers and large agribusinesses clear forests to establish plantations, leading to habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity.⁶²

Biodiversity:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

⁵⁷ James Boafo and Kristen Lyons, A political ecology of farmers' exposure to pesticides in Ghana, 2023. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2023.2286728>

⁵⁸ James Boafo and Kristen Lyons, A political ecology of farmers' exposure to pesticides in Ghana, 2023. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2023.2286728>

⁵⁹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

⁶⁰ Global Forest Watch, Ghana, <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/GHA/?location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwR0hBll0%3D>

⁶¹ John Tennyson, Eunice Nimo, Basit Lawal and Ian Afele, Deforestation in Ghana: Evidence from selected Forest Reserves across six ecological zones, 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358989016_Deforestation_in_Ghana_Evidence_from_selected_Forest_Reserves_across_six_ecological_zones

⁶² John Tennyson, Eunice Nimo, Basit Lawal and Ian Afele, Deforestation in Ghana: Evidence from selected Forest Reserves across six ecological zones, 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358989016_Deforestation_in_Ghana_Evidence_from_selected_Forest_Reserves_across_six_ecological_zones

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 30kati ya 211
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Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ⁶³

Agricultural activities in or near areas of high biodiversity value, have led to biodiversity loss, due to the expansion of agricultural activities into high biodiversity areas.⁶⁴ Biodiversity supports ecosystem services such as pollination which are essential for maintaining healthy and sustainable food systems ⁶⁵ For instance, trees on cocoa farms in Ghana support ecosystem services by providing a natural habitat for pollinating insects and supporting nutrient cycling.⁶⁶

Social Risks

Labour:

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁶⁷

Many agricultural workers in Ghana lack access to social protection mechanisms such as health insurance, pension schemes, and unemployment benefits.⁶⁸ Limited access to social protection exacerbates the vulnerability of agricultural workers, especially during periods of economic instability or agricultural downturns. ⁶⁹

Child Labour:

Risk probability: Low

⁶³ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

⁶⁴ IIED, Reducing the biodiversity impacts of agriculture in Ghana, 2022. <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-04/20886G.pdf>

⁶⁵ IIED, Reducing the biodiversity impacts of agriculture in Ghana, 2022. <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-04/20886G.pdf>

⁶⁶ IIED, Reducing the biodiversity impacts of agriculture in Ghana, 2022. <https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-04/20886G.pdf>

⁶⁷ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁶⁸ Asiedu Edward and Anita Asiwome, Social Protection in Ghana: History, Equity-Driven Reforms, Financing and Sustainability, 2021. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358696954_Social_Protection_in_Ghana-History_Equity-Driven_Reforms_Financing_and_Sustainability

⁶⁹ Asiedu Edward and Anita Asiwome, Social Protection in Ghana: History, Equity-Driven Reforms, Financing and Sustainability, 2021. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358696954_Social_Protection_in_Ghana-History_Equity-Driven_Reforms_Financing_and_Sustainability

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 31 kati ya 211
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Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁷⁰

In the Agriculture sector, children are often engaged in intensive crop and livestock production activities which negatively impact their health and lead them to dropping out of school.⁷¹ In Ghana, it is estimated that approximately 28% of children aged between 5-17 years are engaged in child labour, with at least 21% working in hazardous working conditions.⁷² Most of the child labour takes place in the agriculture sector with over 78 % of child labour cases being attributed to the sector, especially in cocoa production.⁷³

Community health and safety:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security ⁷⁴

Commercial agriculture projects can displace Indigenous communities, leading to the loss of livelihoods and cultural heritage.⁷⁵ A report on land acquisition in Ghana highlights cases in where land acquisitions for agricultural purposes have resulted in the displacement of local communities without adequate compensation or alternative livelihood options.⁷⁶

Occupational Health and Safety:

Risk probability: Medium

⁷⁰ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁷¹ UNICEF, The New Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour 2023-2027 is launched, 2023. <https://www.unicef.org/ghana/press-releases/new-ghana-accelerated-action-plan-against-child-labour-2023-2027-launched>

⁷² UNICEF, The New Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour 2023-2027 is launched, 2023. <https://www.unicef.org/ghana/press-releases/new-ghana-accelerated-action-plan-against-child-labour-2023-2027-launched>

⁷³ UNICEF, The New Ghana Accelerated Action Plan Against Child Labour 2023-2027 is launched, 2023. <https://www.unicef.org/ghana/press-releases/new-ghana-accelerated-action-plan-against-child-labour-2023-2027-launched>

⁷⁴ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 4.

⁷⁵ Gyimah Edward, Exploring the implication of large-scale land acquisition on human rights in Ghana, 2022. <https://nmbu.brage.unit.no/nmbu-xmlui/handle/11250/3015175?locale-attribute=en>

⁷⁶ Gyimah Edward, Exploring the implication of large-scale land acquisition on human rights in Ghana, 2022. <https://nmbu.brage.unit.no/nmbu-xmlui/handle/11250/3015175?locale-attribute=en>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 32kati ya 211
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Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁷⁷

Pesticides are commonly used in agricultural activities in Ghana.⁷⁸ However, inadequate training and improper handling of pesticides can lead to significant health risks for farmers, including skin irritation, respiratory problems, and long-term chronic conditions.⁷⁹ According to a study by conducted by a research journal, pesticide exposure is a significant concern among Ghanaian farmers, with reported cases of acute pesticide poisoning.⁸⁰ Outdoor agricultural work in Ghana exposes workers to high temperatures and humidity, leading to heat stress and related health issues.⁸¹ Prolonged exposure to heat without adequate hydration and rest breaks can result in heat exhaustion or heat stroke.⁸² A study published in a research journal highlighted the vulnerability of agricultural workers to heat stress, particularly during the dry season in Ghana.⁸³

2.1.5

Moroko

Kimazingira

Uhaba wa Maji:

Risk probability: Medium

⁷⁷ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁷⁸ Paul Mintah, Benjamin Annor, Ohene-Mensah Godfried and Kofi Frimpong-Anin, Pesticide contamination and poisoning among small holder vegetable and fruit growers in Ghana: A review, 2019. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336718722_Pesticide_contamination_and_poisoning_among_small_holder_vegetable_and_fruit_growers_in_Ghana_-_A_review

⁷⁹ Paul Mintah, Benjamin Annor, Ohene-Mensah Godfried and Kofi Frimpong-Anin, Pesticide contamination and poisoning among small holder vegetable and fruit growers in Ghana: A review, 2019. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336718722_Pesticide_contamination_and_poisoning_among_small_holder_vegetable_and_fruit_growers_in_Ghana_-_A_review

⁸⁰ Paul Mintah, Benjamin Annor, Ohene-Mensah Godfried and Kofi Frimpong-Anin, Pesticide contamination and poisoning among small holder vegetable and fruit growers in Ghana: A review, 2019. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336718722_Pesticide_contamination_and_poisoning_among_small_holder_vegetable_and_fruit_growers_in_Ghana_-_A_review

⁸¹ Kwasi Frimpong, Eddie John, Jacques Oosthuizen and Victor Nunfam, Heat exposure on farmers in northeast Ghana, 2016.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305952342_Heat_exposure_on_farmers_in_northeast_Ghana

⁸² Kwasi Frimpong, Eddie John, Jacques Oosthuizen and Victor Nunfam, Heat exposure on farmers in northeast Ghana, 2016.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305952342_Heat_exposure_on_farmers_in_northeast_Ghana

⁸³ Kwasi Frimpong, Eddie John, Jacques Oosthuizen and Victor Nunfam, Heat exposure on farmers in northeast Ghana, 2016.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305952342_Heat_exposure_on_farmers_in_northeast_Ghana

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Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ⁸⁴

Moroko ina rasilimali chache za maji, na kilimo kinatumia sehemu kubwa ya maji yanayopatikana. Uchimbaji kupita kiasi wa maji ya ardhi na umwagiliaji usio na tija huzidisha uhaba wa maji, hasa katika maeneo kame na nusu kame. Sekta ya kilimo ya Morocco inatumia 87% ya vyanzo vya maji nchini humo. ⁸⁵Rasilimali za maji zinazoweza kurejeshwa za Morocco zinakadiriwa kuwa karibu mita za ujazo bilioni 22 kwa mwaka, ambayo inatafsiriwa kuwa takriban mita za ujazo 700 kwa kila mtu kila mwaka. ⁸⁶Takwimu hii iko chini ya kiwango cha uhaba wa maji cha mita za ujazo 1,000 kwa kila mtu kwa mwaka kilichowekwa na Umoja wa Mataifa. Viwango vya maji chini ya ardhi vinapungua kwa kasi kutokana na utiririshaji mdogo wa maji chini ya ardhi na upanuzi mkubwa wa shughuli za kilimo.⁸⁷

Uharibifu wa udongo:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ⁸⁸

Ukulima wa kina, ukataji miti, ulishaji mifugo kupita kiasi, na utumizi mbaya wa mbolea na viuatilifu huchangia mmomonyoko wa udongo, kupoteza rutuba ya udongo, na kuenea kwa jangwa. Sababu hizi huharibu ardhi, na kuifanya kuwa na tija kwa wakati. Mmomonyoko wa

⁸⁴ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

⁸⁵ "Wasiwasi wa Maji wa Moroko: Je, Ubunifu Unaweza Kushinda Ukame," (2024) Chuo Kikuu cha Mohammed VI Polytechnic, <https://um6p.ma/fr/moroccos-water-worries-can-innovation-outrun-drought#:~:text=The%20agricultural%20sector%2C%20which%20consumes,of%20water%20usage%20baki%20low>.

⁸⁶ Benki ya Dunia "Ripoti ya Maendeleo ya Hali ya Hewa ya Nchi ya Moroko: Mfano katika Ushirikiano wa Bunge" (2023) <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2023/03/10/morocco-country-climate-development-report-an-example-in-parliamentary-engagement#>

⁸⁷ Hssaisoune M, Bouchaou L, Sifeddine A, Bouimetarhan I, Chehbouni A. Rasilimali za Maji ya Chini ya Morocco na Mageuzi yenye Mabadiliko ya Hali ya Hewa Duniani. *Jiosayansi*. 2020; 10(2):81. <https://doi.org/10.3390/geosciences10020081>

⁸⁸ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

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udongo nchini Morocco ni kati ya 5 hadi 20 t/ha/mwaka na unazidi viwango hivi katika mabonde ya kilimo ya kaskazini na kaskazini-magharibi. ⁸⁹Uharibifu wa udongo huigharimu Moroko takriban 1% ya Pato la Taifa kila mwaka, hasa kutokana na kupungua kwa uzalishaji wa kilimo na kuongezeka kwa gharama za kurejesha udongo.

Shirikizo la wadudu na magonjwa:

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Medium

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ⁹⁰

Kubadilisha hali ya hewa kunaweza kuongeza kuenea kwa wadudu na magonjwa, na kutishia afya ya mazao na mavuno. Haja ya matumizi ya mara kwa mara ya viua wadudu inaweza kusababisha uchafuzi wa mazingira na masuala ya upinzani.

Kijamii

Makazi Mapya na Upataji wa Ardhi:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Medium

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement ⁹¹

Morocco ina mipango tata ya umiliki wa ardhi. Kuna aina tano za ardhi: ardhi iliyobinafsishwa, yenye hati miliki, ardhi ya kidini ambayo inaweza kukodishwa lakini isiuzwe, ardhi iliyotolewa kwa wanajeshi na utawala wa kifalme, ardhi ya pamoja ya kikabila inayoshikiliwa na serikali, na ardhi inayomilikiwa na serikali. Asilimia 76 ya ardhi ya kilimo inamilikiwa na watu binafsi. Miili tofauti ina uelewa tofauti sana wa ardhi ya kikabila. Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Morocco inatambua hekta 15.4M 34.5% ya ardhi kama ardhi ya kikabila inayosimamiwa kwa pamoja huku USAID ikisema kwamba 42.5% ya ardhi ya

⁸⁹Shirika la Kimataifa la Nishati ya Atomiki, "Kupunguza Mmomonyoko wa Udongo nchini Morocco" <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/21/07/nafa-swm-morocco.pdf>

⁹⁰ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

⁹¹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 5.

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Morocco inasimamiwa na makundi ya kikabila. ⁹²Masuala ya haki za ardhi na uwezo wa kumudu ardhi kwa makundi yaliyo hatarini kumefanya ukulima mdogo kuwa mgumu zaidi.

Kazi:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Low

Indirect Impact: Low

IFC Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions⁹³

Wakulima wengi wadogo wanafanya kazi katika soko lisilo rasmi na wanaishi katika umaskini. Kinga chache za wafanyikazi, mtaji mdogo, na ukosefu wa ufikiaji wa masoko rasmi kumenasa vibarua wengi katika masaa marefu na mazingira duni ya kazi. Hata hivyo, baadhi ya wafanyakazi wameona kuboreshwa kwa mazungumzo ya pamoja, ambayo Moroko imeruhusu kama sehemu ya Kanuni ya Kazi iliyopitishwa mwaka 2004.⁹⁴

2.1.6 Misri

Hatari za Mazingira:

Uhaba wa Maji na Ushindani wa Maji:

Uhaba wa Maji:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ⁹⁵

⁹²Bagley, D, (2015)

⁹³ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 2.

⁹⁴Kituo cha Mshikamano, <https://www.solidaritycenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Publication.Morocco.Agricultural-Workers-and-Moroccos-Economy-Benefit-from-Collective-Bargaining-Agreements.2020.pdf>

⁹⁵ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

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Misri inategemea sana Mto Nile kwa umwagiliaji. Zaidi ya 85% ya matumizi yake ya maji huenda kwenye kilimo. ⁹⁶Utumiaji wa mikondo ya juu na nchi zingine na mazoea ya umwagiliaji yasiyofaa zaidi yanasisitiza rasilimali za maji.

Uharibifu wa udongo:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ⁹⁷

Takriban 35% ya ardhi ya kilimo ya Misri inakabiliwa na chumvi, na hivyo kupunguza rutuba ya udongo na uzalishaji wa mazao. ⁹⁸Ukulima usio endelevu huchangia mmomonyoko wa udongo na upotevu wa virutubishi.

Kuenea kwa jangwa:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ⁹⁹

Usimamizi duni wa ardhi na mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa yanasababisha jangwa kupanuka na kuwa ardhi ya kilimo. Fayoum, eneo kubwa la kilimo, limepoteza ekari 2,224.78 za ardhi yake ya kilimo kwa hali ya jangwa kati ya 1987 hadi 2017.¹⁰⁰

Upotezaji wa Bioanuwai:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

⁹⁶Rasilimali za Kawaida za Maji na Kilimo nchini Misri, <https://www.springerprofessional.de/en/conventional-water-resources-and-agriculture-in-egypt/16206918#:~:text=The%20Nile%20River%20is%20the,ya%20yote%20zinazopatikana%20maji%20rasilimali.>

⁹⁷ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

⁹⁸ Viunga vya ardhi , Misri, [https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/egypt/#:~:text=As%20much%20as%2035%25%20of,ecological%20system%20\(Kotb%20et%20al.](https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/egypt/#:~:text=As%20much%20as%2035%25%20of,ecological%20system%20(Kotb%20et%20al.)

⁹⁹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

¹⁰⁰2018. https://jwadi.journals.ekb.eg/article_85200_d4be09631126d3f2f4c96769f0400ddc.pdf

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Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources ¹⁰¹

Upanuzi wa kilimo na kilimo kimoja hupunguza bioanuwai, na kuathiri ustahimilivu wa mfumo wa ikolojia na huduma.

Uchafuzi:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ¹⁰²

Matumizi ya mbolea na dawa husababisha uchafuzi wa maji na udongo, kudhuru mifumo ya ikolojia, na afya ya binadamu.

Hatari za kijamii:

Uhamiaji wa Vijana:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security ¹⁰³

Vijana mara nyingi huhamia mijini kwa ajili ya kupata fursa nzuri zaidi, jambo linalosababisha uhaba wa wafanyakazi na ongezeko la watu wa wakulima katika maeneo ya vijijini. Ukuaji wa haraka wa miji umeathiri ardhi ya kilimo, na, kwa upande wake, vijana wa kiume na wa kike wanatafuta fursa za malipo ya juu katika wafanyikazi wa mijini. Zaidi ya hayo, wanaume vijana ambao wamehama kutoka vijijini hadi mijini wamepata hasara ya ustawi kulingana na watafiti. ¹⁰⁴

¹⁰¹ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 6.

¹⁰² Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

¹⁰³ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 4.

¹⁰⁴ Assem Abu Hatab, Franklin Amuakwa-Mensah, Carl-Johan Lagerkvist, Nani anahama na nani anafaidika kutokana na uhamiaji wa ndani nchini Misri? Ushahidi kutoka kwa mawimbi mawili ya uchunguzi wa jopo la soko la ajira, Habitat International, Volume 124, 2022, 102573, ISSN 0197-3975,

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Kutokuwepo kwa Usawa wa Jinsia:

Risk probability: Low

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security ¹⁰⁵

Wanawake, ambao wana jukumu muhimu katika kilimo, mara nyingi wana uwezo mdogo wa kupata ardhi, mikopo, na mafunzo. Watafiti waligundua kuwa 2% ya wanawake wa Misri wanamiliki ardhi na wanamiliki tu 5.2% ya ardhi ya kilimo.¹⁰⁶

Matumizi ya dawa :

Risk probability: Medium

Magnitude: Low

Scale: Low

Direct Impact: Medium

Indirect Impact: Medium

IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention ¹⁰⁷

Utupaji wa viuatilifu ni jambo la kawaida kiasi cha kutengeneza maji hatari kwa matumizi ya binadamu na matumizi mengine katika njia kuu za maji ikiwa ni pamoja na Mto Nile.¹⁰⁸

2.2 Hatari na Athari kwa kutumia Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC

Jedwali lifuatalo linatoa muhtasari wa hatari husika za kimazingira na kijamii kwa sekta ya kilimo, kwa kuzingatia Miongozo ya IFC ya Mazingira, Afya na Usalama kwa ajili ya biashara ya kilimo/uzalishaji wa chakula.

SURA YA 1: TATHMINI NA USIMAMIZI WA HATARI NA ATHARI NA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitat.2022.102573>.

(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0197397522000704>)

¹⁰⁵ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 4.

¹⁰⁶FAO. 2022. Tathmini ya Jinsia ya Nchi ya Sekta ya Kilimo na Vijijini: Misri - Muhtasari. Msururu wa tathmini ya jinsia nchini - Karibu Mashariki na Kaskazini mwa Afrika. Cairo. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7909en>

¹⁰⁷ Please see section 2.2 for mitigants for PS 3.

¹⁰⁸Dahshan H, Megahed AM, Abd-Elall AM, Abd-El-Kader MA, Nabawy E, Elbana MH. Ufuatiliaji wa uchafuzi wa maji ya viua wadudu-Mto Nile wa Misri. J Environ Health Sci Eng. 2016 Okt 7;14:15 . doi : 10.1186/s40201-016-0259-6. PMID: 27761264; PMCID: PMC5054583.

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 39kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Kiashiria	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Hatari na kupunguza
Sera ya ESG	ARAF II ESG officer	Section 1	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Mradi unaweza usiwe na sera au sera za kutosha zinazoelezea malengo na kanuni za kimazingira na kijamii. Kampuni haiwezi kutoa ushahidi wa utekelezaji wa sera</p> <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Kuelewa yafuatayo wakati wa uchunguzi unaofaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sera au sera za ESG zinazohusiana na ESG wakati wa uchunguzi unaofaa. • Upatanishi wa sera na viwango vya kimataifa na sheria za kitaifa za ndani • Ushahidi kwamba Inahitaji, kupitia mpango wa utekelezaji wa ESG, uundaji na utekelezaji wa Sera ya ESG iliyowianishwa na viwango vya ARAF II.
Utambuzi wa Hatari na Athari	ARAF II ESG officer and consultant s as required	Section 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Wafanyikazi wa Mradi/Kampuni wanaweza wasiwe na ufahamu wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii na athari za shughuli zao, bidhaa, na huduma pamoja na huduma zilizounganishwa (manunuzi). Kampuni inaweza kuleta</p>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 40kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			<p>madhara kwa jamii au mazingira bila ufahamu wa suala hilo.</p> <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Kagua sera ya ESMS na ESG ya kampuni kwa hatari zilizotambuliwa na viwango vya kupunguza. Linganisha sera na ESMS na bidii na maarifa ya timu. Ikiwa mapungufu yatapatikana, hitaji mafunzo ya E&S katika ESGAP.</p>
Mipango ya Usimamizi	ARAF II ESG officer and consultant s as required	Section 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Mradi/Kampuni inaweza kukosa au kuwa na ESMS za kutosha na kusababisha usimamizi mbaya wa hatari na athari za kimazingira na kijamii.</p> <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Kagua ESMS ya kampuni ili kuhakikisha ESMS kamili. Iwapo mapungufu yatapatikana, itahitaji, kupitia ESGAP, kampuni kuboresha ESMS ili kuendana na viwango vya ARAF II.</p>
Uwezo wa Shirika na Umahiri	ARAF II ESG officer and consultant s as required	Section 4	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Mradi/Kampuni inaweza isiwe na utaalamu wa kutosha au nyenzo zinazotolewa kwa utambuzi wa hatari za E&S, uzuiaji na usimamizi wa sera na ESMS.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Kuelewa kwa uangalifu ni rasilimali gani, utaalamu wa ndani au wa mtu wa tatu, unatumika kudhibiti hatari za kimazingira na kijamii. Ikiwa</p>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 41kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			haitoshi au haipo, ARAF II itahitaji katika ESGAP kwamba kampuni ama ipate mafunzo ya kutosha, iajiri utaalumu wa E&S, au ifanye kazi na wachuuzi wanaofaa.
Ufuatiliaji na Utoaji Taarifa	ARAF II ESG officer, and company ESG designee.	Section 4	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni haitoi ripoti ya matukio ya ESG kwa ARAF II na hivyo kusababisha kufichuliwa zaidi kwa hatari za E&S katika jalada na kusababisha uharibifu unaowezekana kwa uwekezaji na uwezekano wa athari. <u>Mitigation:</u> Kampuni imepewa mamlaka, kupitia barua ya kando ya E&S, kuripoti matukio ya E&S kwa ARAF II kwa wakati ufaao.
Uchumba wa Wadau	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee, and company board of directors.	Section 5.2.6	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni haina utaratibu wa kutosha wa malalamiko na vifungu vinavyozingatia SEAH. Hili linaweza kudhuru uhusiano wa wateja na kuathiri vibaya jamii ARAF II inakusudia kuhudumia. <u>Mitigation:</u> Kampuni inahitajika kuwa na utaratibu wa kutosha wa malalamiko unaowiana na mbinu bora za kimataifa zikiwemo kanuni za ILO na Ruggie .

PS 2: KAZI NA MASHARTI YA KAZI

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 42kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Kiashiria	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Hatari na kupunguza
Masharti ya Kazi na Usimamizi	ARAF II ESG officer and consultants as required	Section 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni inaweza kuwa na mapungufu katika mipango yao ya kazi, rasilimali na sera za Waajiriwa, mazingira ya kazi, mikataba ya wafanyikazi, kanuni za maadili na sera zingine za ulinzi wa wafanyikazi zinazosababisha mazingira mabaya ya kazi na ufikiaji usio sawa wa fursa na faida.</p> <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Kampuni zitatathminiwa kwa sera za Utumishi, uwezo wa Waajiriwa, kandarasi za wafanyikazi, kanuni za maadili na sera zingine za ulinzi wa wafanyikazi.</p> <p>Inahitaji, kupitia mpango wa utekelezaji wa ESG, uundaji na uboreshaji wa sera na taratibu za rasilimali watu ambazo huwapa wafanyikazi ulinzi wa kutosha.</p>
Shirika la Wafanyakazi	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee, and	Section 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni haitoi ulinzi wa kutosha kwa haki ya wafanyakazi kuandaa na inaweza kuwafuta kazi isivyofaa.</p> <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Inapofaa, makampuni yanatarajiwa kuweka wazi kwamba</p>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 43kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

	consultants as required		wafanyakazi hawatalipizwa kisasi kwa kuandaa.
Kutokuwa na Ubaguzi na Fursa Sawa	ARAF II ESG officer and consultants as required	Section 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Makampuni ya kilimo yanatawaliwa na wanaume na huenda yasiwe na sera zinazofaa, taratibu, au ahadi za kutobaguliwa na fursa sawa katika kuajiri, kupandisha vyeo. Inaweza kuwa vigumu kuajiri na kuhifadhi wafanyakazi wa kike wenye vipaji.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> ARAF II inatarajia makampuni ya bidii kwa data ya wafanyakazi iliyogawanywa kijinsia na mbinu za uajiri na upandishaji vyeo zisizokuwa za kibaguzi. Huenda kampuni zikahitaji kushughulikia mapengo katika ESGAP au Mpango wao wa Utekelezaji wa Jinsia.</p>
Kuachishwa kazi	ARAF II ESG officer and company ESG designee.	Section 3, 5.2.8	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni zinaweza kuwaachisha kazi wafanyakazi bila kupatana na sheria za ndani au mbinu bora za kimataifa zinazoathiri uwezekano wa athari.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Kampuni zinaweza kuhitajika kuwa na mipango ya kuachishwa kazi kwa kiwango chochote kikubwa cha kuachishwa kazi.</p>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 44kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Kulinda Nguvu Kazi: Ajira ya Watoto na ya Kulazimishwa	ARAF II ESG officer and company ESG designee.	Section 3, 5.2.8, Exclusion list	<u>Hatari:</u> Minyororo ya ugavi wa kilimo imekuwa na masuala ya kulazimishwa na ajira ya watoto. <u>Mitigation:</u> Kampuni zinataraajiwa kuhitajika kutokuwa na watoto na kazi ya kulazimishwa katika kampuni zao au wasambazaji wao. Lazima kuorodhesha wauzaji na kutoa sera za ununuzi na kanuni za maadili za wasambazaji. ARAF II will haiwekezi katika kampuni zinazojiriwa kwa lazima au watoto.
Afya na Usalama Kazini	ARAF II ESG officer, ARAF II Investment Officer, and company ESG designee.	Section 3, 5.2.8	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni zina hatari kadhaa za kiafya na usalama kazini ikijumuisha: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hatari za kiutendaji katika shughuli za shambani, haswa katika uwekaji wa viuatilifu, shughuli za uvunaji na chini ya hali mbaya ya hewa Ajali zinazotokana na mashine na magari, hasa katika utayarishaji wa ardhi na shughuli za uvunaji, pamoja na usafirishaji wa vifaa na timu hadi maeneo ya mashamba makubwa. Hatari za kazini na mahali pa kazi zikiwemo ajali zinazosababishwa na ushughulikiaji duni wa mahali

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 45kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			<p>pa kazi na mashine, hatari za ergonomics, kukabiliwa na vumbi-hai, joto, baridi, mionzi, kelele na mitetemo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuwasiliana na wanyama wenye sumu. • Mfiduo kwa kemikali • Mfiduo kwa mawakala wa kibiolojia na microbiological • Mfiduo wa magonjwa yanayotokana na maji katika ufugaji wa samaki • Hatari ya moto na mlipuko <p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Makampuni yanatarajiwa kujibu idadi ya maswali ya uchunguzi wa OHS kwa uangalifu unaostahili. Timu ya ARAF II inakusudia, inapowezekana, kufanya ziara za tovuti na kufanya tathmini za E&S. ARAF II itahitaji, wakati hatari na mapungufu yanatambuliwa, kwa makampuni kuboresha sera na shughuli za OHS kupitia ESGAP.</p>
Afya na usalama kazini	ARAF II ESG officer, ARAF II Investment Officer, and company	Sehemu ya 3	<p><u>Hatari:</u> Wakulima wadogo wanaweza kukosa vifaa muhimu vinavyohitajika kwa shughuli za kilimo na usalama, hasa zinazohusiana na uombaji wa pembejeo, na hivyo kuhatarisha afya zao. Zaidi ya hayo, makampuni ya msingi ya uzalishaji yanaweza kukosa sera na taratibu</p>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 46kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

	ESG designee.		zinazofaa zinazohakikisha usalama wa wafanyakazi wa mashambani. <u>Kupunguza:</u> Bomba la sasa linajumuisha makampuni yanayotoa elimu kwa wakulima kupitia majukwaa ya teknolojia na huduma za ugani. ARAF pia itasaidia makampuni kuunda itifaki zinazofaa za afya na usalama kwa wafanyakazi.
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PS 3: UFANISI WA RASILIMALI NA KINGA UCHAFUZI

Kiashiria	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Hatari na kupunguza
Uzalishaji wa gesi ya Greenhouse	ARAF II ESG officer and consultants as required	Section 3	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni zinaweza kujishughulisha na utengenezaji, utengenezaji wa kemikali za kilimo, usafirishaji, au teknolojia zingine za kutoa gesi chafu. <u>Kupunguza:</u> ARAF II inanua makampuni ya bidii juu ya shughuli za kutoa

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 47kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			GHG katika miundo yao ya biashara. Kampuni zinazozalisha uzalishaji mkubwa wa GHG zinaweza kutarajiwa kufuatilia utoaji wa GHG na kupata utendakazi inapofaa.
Matumizi ya Maji	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee and consultants as required	Section 3, 5.2.7	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni za kilimo na wakulima wanaweza kuwa na shughuli nyingi za maji, bidhaa na huduma. <u>Kupunguza:</u> Mfuko unakusudia kuuliza makampuni kuhusu shughuli za matumizi ya maji. Mfuko unatarajia kulipa kipaumbele maalum kwa makampuni yanayotumia mabwawa yaliyotengenezwa na binadamu katika ufugaji wa samaki. Hatua zinaweza kujumuisha, lakini sio

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 48kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			tu, matumizi ya hatua za ziada zinazowezezana za kitaalam za kuhifadhi maji ndani ya shughuli za Mradi, matumizi ya usambazaji wa maji mbadala, kupunguza matumizi ya maji ili kupunguza mahitaji ya jumla ya rasilimali za maji hadi ndani ya usambazaji unaopatikana, na tathmini ya maeneo mbadala ya mradi. ¹⁰⁹
Kuzuia uchafuzi wa mazingira	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee and consultants as required	Section 3, 5.2.7	<u>Hatari:</u> Utumiaji na utupaji usiofaa wa nyenzo hatari kama vile kemikali za kilimo zinaweza kusababisha kuteleza na kukimbia, na hivyo kuathiri bayoanuwai, maliasili na afya ya jamii.

¹⁰⁹Ibid.

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 49kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			<p><u>Kupunguza:</u> Kuelewa yafuatayo wakati wa uchunguzi unaofaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mbinu za sasa zinazohusu ununuzi, uhifadhi, matumizi na utupaji wa kemikali za kilimo na vifaa vingine vya hatari. ● Uainishaji wa kemikali za kilimo zinazotumika, haswa ikiwa dawa na kemikali zozote ziko chini ya marufuku ya kimataifa au kujumuishwa katika orodha ya dawa hatari sana za WHO. <p>Inahitaji, kupitia mpango wa utekelezaji wa ESG, taasisi ya sera na</p>
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 50kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			taratibu za usimamizi wa nyenzo hatari ili kupunguza hatari zilizotambuliwa.
Matumizi ya Viuatilifu	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee and consultants as required	Section 3, 5.2.7	<u>Hatari:</u> Kampuni zinaweza kuuza, kuzalisha, au kutumia dawa za kuua wadudu ili kukabiliana na wadudu wanaoharibu mazao. Dawa za kuulia wadudu zinaweza kuchafua udongo, maji, nyasi, na mimea mingine. Mbali na kuua wadudu au magugu, dawa za kuulia wadudu zinaweza kuwa sumu kwa viumbe vingine vingi ikiwa ni pamoja na ndege, samaki, wadudu wenye manufaa na mimea isiyolengwa. Viumbe wadudu kwa ujumla ni kundi la viuatilifu vyenye

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 51 kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			<p>sumu kali zaidi, lakini via magugu vinaweza pia kuleta hatari kwa viumbe visivyolengwa.¹¹⁰</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Mradi unaweza, pale inapofaa, kuunda na kutekeleza mbinu jumuishi ya udhibiti wa wadudu (IPM) na/au usimamizi jumuishi wa vidudu (IVM) unaolenga mashambulio makubwa ya kiuchumi ya wadudu na vienezaji vya magonjwa yenye umuhimu kwa afya ya umma. Mpango wa mradi wa IPM na IVM unaweza kujumuisha utumiaji ulioratibiwa wa taarifa za wadudu na mazingira pamoja na mbinu zilizopo za kudhibiti wadudu,</p>
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¹¹⁰Aktar MW, Sengupta D, Chowdhury A. Athari za matumizi ya viua wadudu katika kilimo: faida na hatari zake. Interdiscip Toxicol . 2009 Machi;2(1):1-12. doi : 10.2478/v10102-009-0001-7. PMID: 21217838; PMCID: PMC2984095.

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 52kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			<p>ikiwa ni pamoja na desturi za kitamaduni, kibaolojia, kijeni na, kama suluhu la mwisho, njia za kemikali za kuzuia uharibifu mkubwa wa kiuchumi wa wadudu na/au maambukizi ya magonjwa. kwa wanadamu na wanyama. Wakati shughuli za udhibiti wa wadudu zinajumuisha matumizi ya viuatilifu vya kemikali, mradi unaweza kuchagua dawa za kemikali ambazo hazina sumu ya binadamu, ambazo zinajulikana kuwa na ufanisi dhidi ya spishi zinazolengwa, na ambazo zina athari ndogo kwa spishi zisizolengwa na mazingira. Mradi unapochagua</p>
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 53kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			viutilifu vya kemikali, uteuzi utazingatia mahitaji kwamba viutilifu vifungwe kwenye vyombo salama, viwe na lebo ya matumizi salama na sahihi, na kwamba viutilifu vimetengenezwa na taasisi iliyopewa leseni kwa sasa na wakala husika wa udhibiti. ¹¹¹
Upotevu wa chakula	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee and consultants as required	Sehemu ya 3	Hatari: Mafanikio na msimu wa uzalishaji wa kilimo unaweza kusababisha kiasi kikubwa cha taka za chakula bila ya kutosha kuchukua, usafiri wa kuhifadhi, uhifadhi, na uwezo wa usindikaji. Uchafu huu unachangia zaidi uzalishaji wa gesi chafu.

¹¹¹Ibid.

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			Wazuiaji: Ingawa bomba la sasa la makampuni linalenga kuboresha mavuno na ubora wa wakulima wadogo, pia wanatafuta kuwaunganisha wakulima na masoko ya ndani na nje na kutoa miundombinu ya uhifadhi kama vile kuhifadhi baridi na hivyo kupunguza upotevu wa chakula. Hii inaendana na tasnifu ya uwekezaji ya ARAF ya kutoa masuluhisho yaliyounganishwa.
Uharibifu wa udongo	ARAF II ESG officer, company ESG designee and consultants as required	Sehemu ya 3	Hatari: Mbinu za matumizi makubwa ya ardhi kama vile kilimo kimoja na matumizi makubwa ya dawa za kuulia wadudu na kemikali nyinginezo za kilimo

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			<p>ili kufikia malengo ya mavuno zinaweza kuharibu ardhi na udongo. Hii inaweza kutokana na kuongezeka kwa mahitaji ya bidhaa na makampuni.</p> <p>Wazuiaji: Bomba la sasa la makampuni ya kwingineko lina uwezo wa kutoa mafunzo kwa wakulima juu ya mbinu endelevu za kilimo. Zaidi ya hayo, ufuatiliaji na ziara za wakulima daima zitawezesha makampuni kutambua kutofuata sheria.</p>
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PS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SECURITY

Indicator	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Risk and mitigant

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 56kati ya 211
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Pollution prevention	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> Afisa wa ARAF II ESG na/au washauri inavyohitajika.</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p> <p><u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Improper application and disposal of hazardous materials such as agrochemicals may result in drift and runoff, thereby impacting the surrounding community and natural resources.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Understand the following during due diligence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current practices concerning the purchase, storage, use and disposal of agrochemicals and other hazardous materials. • Categorization of agrochemicals in use, particularly whether any pesticides and chemicals are subject to international ban or included in the list of highly hazardous pesticides of WHO. Require, through the ESG action plan, the institution of relevant hazardous materials
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 57kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			management policies and procedures to mitigate identified risks.
Food safety	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration</u> <u>s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms	<u>Risk:</u> Improper use of agrochemicals may result in residue in harvested produce which may affect human health. Additionally, the use of wastewater and lapses in post-harvest handling and processing may result in contamination. <u>Mitigant:</u> Review food safety procedures, post-harvest handling and traceability protocols to ensure reduced contamination risks and well as recall /correction capacity/procedures in the event of distribution of contaminated products.

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Security force	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> Afisa wa ARAF II ESG na/au washauri inavyohitajika.</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> The use of armed security personnel may result in violence against community members, leading to injury, conflict, and death.</p> <p><u>Mitigant:</u> Discourage the use of armed security as much as possible. If this is deemed necessary, especially in volatile regions, ensure that security procedures, including de-escalation, proper use and storage of weapons, and police/relevant authority consultations are in place.</p>
Competition over water and other natural resources	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u></p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Large scale agricultural activities may result in over-exploitation of water resources, leading to competition with the members of the community. This is also probable among</p>

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	ESG designee or any other assigned staff	Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	pipeline companies that operate nucleus farms and supplement supply with smallholder farmer output. <u>Mitigation:</u> Review, during due diligence, water sources and consumption and require, through the ESG Action Plan, the institution programs aimed improving efficient use of water.
Infrastructure and building construction	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social:</u>	<u>Risk:</u> Poorly managed construction areas may pose the threat of injury and accidents during the construction phase while compromised buildings and infrastructure projects may result in death, injury, or property damage due to structural failures. Climatic events such as floods and landslides may also compromise buildings and other infrastructure projects.

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		Labor and Working Conditions	<u>Mitigation:</u> Review current and planned construction and infrastructure projects and ensure that the right professionals, impact assessments and regulatory approvals/requirements have been procured. Ensure that future projects are governed by appropriate policies and procedures as part of the ESG Action Plan.
Community health	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms	<u>Risk:</u> The influx of workers may result in the spread of infectious diseases in the community. Additionally, agricultural activities may result in the proliferation of vector diseases such as malaria. <u>Mitigation:</u> Evaluate the potential risks to the community's health during due diligence and ensure that all risks

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			<p>identified are addressed through the ESG Action Plan.</p> <p>Require the reporting of any health incidents when they occur.</p>
<p>Interactions between workers and the community</p>	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG consideration s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Some workers' interaction with community members may include harassment, violence, intimidation, stalking, and other negative behavior. Additionally, unprofessional company agents, field staff or other staff in charge of smallholder farmer relations may exploit, threaten, or intimidate members of the community. This may have significant negative impacts, including legal action and negative publicity.</p> <p><u>Mitigant:</u> Review the extent of interactions between the company's employees and agents during due</p>

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			diligence and ensure that the company has implemented appropriate policies and procedures governing conduct. Review smallholder farmer feedback during annual impact and similar surveys for reports of negative interactions with the company and its officers.
Emergency situations	<u>ARAF II</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms	<u>Risk:</u> Agricultural activities, particularly processing activities, bear the risk of emergency situations such as fires and spills which may result in significant danger to the community. <u>Mitigant:</u> Conduct site visits or other appropriate due diligence procedures to ensure adequate safety protocols are in place. Where possible, ensure that company

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			infrastructure has appropriate buffer zones from community residences. Ensure that all company have instituted appropriate emergency preparedness and safety policies and procedures.
Consumer data privacy	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Due to the nature of their interactions with smallholder farmers, companies may be required to collect data on farmers, consumers, and other actors in the value chain. Mismanagement of this data may result in a breach of their privacy, exposing them to malicious attacks which may result in losses.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Evaluate the data privacy risks associated with the company's operations and require the</p>

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			implementation of the appropriate data protection policies and procedures as part of the ESG Action Plan.
Vehicle and transport risks	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Increased agricultural activities may result in increased traffic and transportation of raw materials, inputs and finished produce to/from the farms.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Evaluate the traffic potential based on the activities undertaken and the area of operations. Require the institution of a vehicle use and transport policy to ensure road safety and traffic mitigation.</p>
Consumer credit	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p>	<p><u>Section 3 - ESG considerations during the investment process:</u></p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Activities that enable smallholder farmers to access credit through inputs, payment plans, and cash advances may</p>

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

	<p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p>Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p>	<p>result in the creation of an undue credit burden on the farmer if their credit capacity is not properly evaluated. Farmers may therefore be locked into perpetual debt and suffer the risk of losing their property. This is a risk among ag-finance pipeline companies that also offer connections between farmers and financial institutions.</p> <p><u>Mitigant:</u> Evaluate the appropriateness of the credit advancements to farmers, company credit policy, credit scoring methods, and historical debt repayment rates. Ensure that the company has the right debt collection policies and procedures in place, and that these are compliant with local laws.</p>
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 66kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Migogoro ya jamii	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	Hatari: Kampuni za msingi za uzalishaji zinaposhindania rasilimali sawa na jumuiya au makampuni yanapoanzisha vifaa ndani ya jumuiya, kuna uwezekano wa migogoro/kutoridhika. Wapiganaji: Kutokana na hitaji la kufanya kazi na wakulima kutoka kwa jumuiya za wakulima wadogo huku tukizingatia itifaki za mamlaka za mitaa, makampuni ya bomba yatahitaji kufanya shughuli za kila mara za washikadau. ARAF pia itahakikisha kwamba makampuni ya kwingineko yanafanya mashirikiano ya washikadau na kutekeleza taratibu thabiti za malalamiko.
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PS 5: LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Indicator	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Risk and mitigant
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 67kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

Land acquisition policies and procedures	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultant as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 -ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p> <p><u>Section 5 Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Involuntary resettlement</p> <p><u>Annex 4:</u> Guidance for land and resettlement</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Companies seeking to acquire land to begin or expand operations may lack adequate evaluation and acquisition policies and procedures, which involve community consultations and adherence to the requisite legal frameworks, especially in instances of resettlement.</p> <p><u>Mitigant:</u> Evaluate past and future land acquisition and resettlement activities to ensure that all risks are identified and resolved. Ensure compliance with all regulations and adequate consultations with local communities. Require the development of relevant land acquisition policies</p>
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 68kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

			and procedures to govern future activities as part of the ESG Action Plan.
Involuntary resettlement, inadequate compensation, and displacement.	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 -ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p> <p><u>Section 5 Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Involuntary resettlement</p> <p><u>Annex 4:</u> Guidance for land and resettlement</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> The acquisition of land for commercial farms and factory construction may involve the resettlement of members of the local communities or displacement. This may result in the risk of inadequate consultation and compensation, as well as lack of consent, particularly in instances where the resettlement is led by a third party, such as the government.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Ensure that companies avoid instances of resettlement as much as possible. In the event where this is necessary, ensure that policies,</p>

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			procedures, and comprehensive resettlement plans are developed and adhered to, in consultation with legal professionals.
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IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 6: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES

Indicator	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Risk and Mitigant
Impact on ecosystem services	ARAF II: ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required Portfolio Company: ESG designee or any other assigned staff	Section 3 - <u>ESG consideration</u> s during the <u>investment process</u> : Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms Section 5 – <u>Environmental and Social Standards</u> :	Risk: Companies may intensify biodiversity loss through the degradation of natural ecosystems by agrochemicals; the conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land through deforestation and the clearing of other natural ecosystems such as grasslands and bushlands; and agricultural practices such as mono-cropping which decreases agrobiodiversity and compromises biodiversity in adjacent environments. Biodiversity supports ecosystem services such as pollination which are essential for maintaining healthy and sustainable food systems. Consequently, biodiversity loss leads to the degradation of ecosystem services. Mitigant: Due diligence will be conducted on biodiversity loss. If companies have material risks, they will be asked to

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

		Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	address these risks in the ESG Action Plan. They are expected to report on these risks on an annual basis.
Impacts to legally protected/ Internationally recognized areas	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	Risk: Companies may negatively impact protected or internationally recognized areas if they operate near those areas. Natural ecosystem conversion, pollution and excessive water usage could negatively impact ecosystems in protected areas. Mitigant: The ARAF team will pay special attention to where company operations are located. ARAF will also have specific cautions and expectations for companies operating in protected areas. Companies located or operating near protected areas will be monitored. Companies will not be allowed to purchase land using ARAF funds on critical habitats or protected areas. Companies operating in these areas and are capable of having a measurable impact on species or habitats may require an ESIA.
Impacts to International Union for the Conservation	<u>ARAF II:</u>	<u>Section 3 - ESG</u>	Risk: Company operation may be harmful to the International Union for the Conservation of

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of Nature (IUCN) Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered species and habitats	ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>consideration s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	Nature vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered species and habitats. Pesticides targeting weeds can be toxic to non-target insects, animals and birds that may be included in the IUCN list of vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species. Companies with weak or immature environmental policies could be unaware of their proximity to IUCN Vulnerable, Endangered, and Critically Endangered species and habitats. They may not know the extent of their impact on these species or habitats. Mitigant: The ARAF team will pay special attention to where company operations are located. ARAF will also have specific cautions and expectations for companies operating in areas with IUCN vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered species. Companies located or operating near IUCN critical areas will be monitored. Companies will not be allowed to purchase land using ARAF funds in IUCN critical areas. Companies operating in these areas and are capable of having a measurable impact on species or habitats may require an ESIA.
Protection of habitats and biodiversity management	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration</u>	Risk: Company activities could be harmful to efforts to protect habitats and biodiversity. The use of agrochemicals could be

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

	and/or consultants as required <u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff	<u>s during the investment process:</u> Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms <u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution	harmful to habitats and biodiversity by releasing pollutants. Companies may have limited environmental policies protecting habitats and promoting biodiversity management. Companies may not know the environmental impact of operating in certain habitats. Companies may be unaware of the local habitats or biodiversity issues. Companies could be unaware of the harmful impacts their operations could have on habitats and biodiversity. Without environmental policies, companies may not be able to identify or mitigate biodiversity and habitat protection risks. Mitigant: Companies are expected to have sufficient environmental policies. Companies found to have an insufficient environmental policy, and material environmental impacts will be expected to make improvements post-investment and address environmental/biodiversity risks in the ESG Action Plan.
Ukataji miti	<u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required	<u>Section 3 - ESG consideration s during the investment process:</u>	Hatari: Kubadilisha kilimo ni kichocheo kikuu cha ukataji miti katika nchi nyingi. Kadiri shughuli za kilimo zinavyokuwa na faida, na kwa kukosekana kwa uangalizi wa kutosha, wakulima wadogo wanaweza kuvamia misitu.

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	<p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p>Screening, ESG Due Diligence and Binding commitment on ESAP and Governance Reforms</p> <p><u>Section 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u></p> <p>Biodiversity, Resource Efficiency, and Pollution</p>	<p>Wazuiaji: Makampuni mengi ya mabomba yanayolengwa katika bomba la ARAF hayashiriki katika uzalishaji msingi. Kwa mfano ambapo makampuni yanafanya kazi na wakulima wadogo, matumizi ya mawakala wanaofuatilia shughuli za wakulima yatasaidia kuzuia ukataji miti. Zaidi ya hayo, nyaraka za kisheria za ARAF zinakataza desturi za ukataji miti miongoni mwa makampuni ya kwingineko.</p>
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 74kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

UTENDAJI WA IFC KIWANGO CHA 7: WATU WA ASILI

Kiashiria	Role	ESMS Reference Guide	Maelezo ya Hatari na Mitigant
Athari kwa watu wa kiasili	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 -ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Uchunguzi, Diligence Inayostahili ya ESG na Ahadi ya Kufunga kwenye ESAP na Marekebisho ya Utawala</p> <p><u>Annex 5 – Environmental and Social Standards:</u> Watu wa Asili <u>Kiambatisho cha 5:</u> Mwongozo kwa watu wa kiasili</p>	<p>Hatari: Kampuni zinaweza kufanya kazi katika maeneo yenye watu wa kiasili au kuingiliana na watu wa kiasili. Huenda wasiwe na ridhaa ya bure, iliyofahamishwa, au ya awali ya Wenyeji kufanya kazi katika eneo lao. Shughuli fulani za makampuni zinaweza kwenda kinyume na kanuni na matarajio ya wenyeji na kusababisha athari mbaya kwa jamii za Wenyeji. Kampuni zinaweza kufanya shughuli ambazo zinaweza kuathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa urithi muhimu wa kitamaduni muhimu kwa utambulisho wa Watu wa Asili na/au kitamaduni, sherehe, au maisha ya kiroho. Kampuni zinaweza zisiwe na sera za watu wa kiasili na zisiwe na taratibu za kuingiliana na jamii za Wenyeji. Kampuni zisizo na sera na taratibu zinazofungamana na mbinu bora</p>

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			<p>zinaweza kusababisha madhara kwa watu wa kiasili. Mpambanaji: ARAF ina Sera ya Watu wa Kiasili inayofahamisha mashirikiano na watu wa kiasili. ARAF pia ina mpango wa ushirikiano wa washikadau ambao unajumuisha sauti na ridhaa ya kiasili. Uangalifu unaofaa utafanywa kwa kampuni kuhusu ushiriki wao na sera zinazowahusu watu wa kiasili. Ikiwa makampuni yatashirikiana na watu wa kiasili, ARAF itawatarajia kuwa na sera na taratibu zinazofaa za Watu wa Asili.</p>
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UTENDAJI WA IFC KIWANGO CHA 8: URITHI WA UTAMADUNI

Kiashiria	Role	ESMS Guide	Reference	Maelezo ya Hatari na Mitigant

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 76kati ya 211
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Athari kwa urithi wa kitamaduni	<p><u>ARAF II:</u> ARAF II ESG officer and/or consultants as required</p> <p><u>Portfolio Company:</u> ESG designee or any other assigned staff</p>	<p><u>Section 3 -ESG considerations during the investment process:</u> Uchunguzi, Diligence Inayostahili ya ESG na Ahadi ya Kufunga kwenye ESAP na Marekebisho ya Utawala</p>	<p>Hatari: Makampuni yanaweza kufanya shughuli ambazo zinaweza kuathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa urithi muhimu wa kitamaduni muhimu kwa jumuiya za mitaa/utambulisho wa watu wa kiasili na/au kitamaduni, sherehe, au maisha ya kiroho. Kampuni zinaweza kutumia taswira za kitamaduni au za kihistoria katika nyenzo zao za uuzaji bila idhini kutoka kwa jamii na washikadau husika. Hii inaweza kusababisha makampuni yanayofadhili ARAF kufaidika isivyofaa kutokana na nyenzo za kitamaduni. Hii inaweza pia kudhuru imani ya jamii, ushirikishwaji wa washikadau, na athari za programu.</p> <p>Mratibu: Uangalifu unaofaa utafanywa kuhusu athari za kampuni kwenye urithi wa kitamaduni. Ikiwa kampuni zina hatari za nyenzo, zitaombwa kushughulikia hatari hizi katika Mpango wa Utekelezaji wa</p>
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			ESG. ARAF inatarajia aina hizi za hatari kuwa ndogo.
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Aidha, shughuli za kilimo zinaweza kuwa na athari zisizotarajiwa, hasa ubadilishaji wa misitu ya asili kutokana na kuhamishwa kwa shughuli za uzalishaji au kuanzishwa kwa mashamba na wadau wengine. Ili kushughulikia hili, Hazina itajaribu kila wakati kuzuia, na ikiwa haiwezekani, kupunguza uhamishaji wowote kwa sababu ya shughuli zake. Ikiwa uhamishaji wowote utafanyika, Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC vitafuatwa, na athari za kimazingira na kijamii zitapunguzwa.

2.3 Program Environmental and Social Risks

Environmental Risks

2.3.1. While ARAF II has numerous climate, environmental, and social benefits, the ARAF II team recognizes the presence of certain social and environmental risks. There are five major environmental risks: pollution, soil degradation, deforestation, biodiversity loss and water scarcity.

2.3.2. Pollution: The agricultural sector produces a significant amount of waste from inputs and produce processing, which can potentially pollute the environment. Additionally, improper management or use of agrochemicals can lead to land and water contamination.

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¹¹² Excessive use of artificial fertilizers can increase soil acidity and negatively impact soil health.¹¹³ These fertilizers often contain chemical compounds such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. ¹¹⁴ Phosphorus from artificial fertilizers can accelerate eutrophication in water bodies, while excessive nitrogen fertilizers are a major source of nitrate pollution in groundwater and surface water. ¹¹⁵ Improper pesticide use can also accelerate biodiversity loss, as pesticides targeting certain weeds can be toxic to non-target insects, animals, and plants within ecosystems.

2.3.3. Soil degradation: Unsustainable and improper farming methods such as overgrazing and improper land management have contributed to soil degradation. ¹¹⁶ Soil degradation can result in soil compaction, soil nutrient depletion, soil fertility depletion and decreased soil organic matter content. ¹¹⁷ Soil degradation has negatively impacted smallholder farmers by lowering agricultural production and reducing their incomes. ¹¹⁸

2.3.4. Deforestation: Agricultural activities have intensified deforestation through the conversion of forested areas into agricultural land through bush clearing and the cutting

¹¹² [Nicholaus Calista, Martin Haikael, Matemu Athanasia, Kassim Neema and Kimiywe Judith, Does Pesticide exposure contribute to the growing burden of non - communicable diseases in Tanzania. 2022.](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468227622001831#:~:text=Another%20study%20conducted%20among%20vegetable,Table%20)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468227622001831#:~:text=Another%20study%20conducted%20among%20vegetable,Table%20>

¹¹³ AGRA, Feeding Africa's soils Fertilizers to support Africa's agricultural transformation, 2019. <https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/FeedingAfrica'sSoils.pdf>

¹¹⁴ AGRA, Feeding Africa's soils Fertilizers to support Africa's agricultural transformation, 2019. <https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/FeedingAfrica'sSoils.pdf>

¹¹⁵ AGRA, Feeding Africa's soils Fertilizers to support Africa's agricultural transformation, 2019. <https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/FeedingAfrica'sSoils.pdf>

¹¹⁶ Nora Ririe, Land Degradation in Rural Tanzania, 2014. <https://ballardbrief.byu.edu/issue-briefs/land-degradation-in-rural-tanzania#:~:text=More%20than%2019%20million%20people,economic%20decline%2C%20and%20environmental%20migration>

¹¹⁷ Nora Ririe, Land Degradation in Rural Tanzania, 2014. <https://ballardbrief.byu.edu/issue-briefs/land-degradation-in-rural-tanzania#:~:text=More%20than%2019%20million%20people,economic%20decline%2C%20and%20environmental%20migration>

¹¹⁸ Nora Ririe, Land Degradation in Rural Tanzania, 2014. <https://ballardbrief.byu.edu/issue-briefs/land-degradation-in-rural-tanzania#:~:text=More%20than%2019%20million%20people,economic%20decline%2C%20and%20environmental%20migration>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 79kati ya 211
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down of trees. ¹¹⁹ Significant deforestation has been linked to small holder agriculture through the expansion of smallholder farms into forested areas or natural ecosystems. ¹²⁰

2.3.5. Water Scarcity: Different regions across Africa (including East Africa, West Africa, and North Africa) have limited water resources, and agriculture consumes a sizable portion of the available water. Agricultural activities have led to the over-extraction of groundwater and inefficient irrigation practices have exacerbated water scarcity, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. ¹²¹ Groundwater levels are rapidly declining due to low groundwater recharge and the over expansion of agricultural activities. ¹²²

2.3.6. Biodiversity Loss: Agricultural expansion and intensification into high biodiversity areas has catalyzed biodiversity loss. Natural ecosystems support biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as pest control and pollination, which are essential for maintaining healthy and sustainable food systems. ¹²³ Natural ecosystems are threatened by uncontrolled agricultural expansions and unsustainable agricultural practices. ¹²⁴

Social Risks

2.3.7. There are five major social risks for ARAF II: labor and working conditions; land resettlement and acquisition; community health and safety; gender and sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment.

¹¹⁹John Tennyson, Eunice Nimo, Basit Lawal and Ian Afele, Deforestation in Ghana: Evidence from selected Forest Reserves across six ecological zones, 2022.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358989016_Deforestation_in_Ghana_Evidence_from_selected_Forest_Reserves_across_six_ecological_zones

¹²⁰John Tennyson, Eunice Nimo, Basit Lawal and Ian Afele, Deforestation in Ghana: Evidence from selected Forest Reserves across six ecological zones, 2022.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358989016_Deforestation_in_Ghana_Evidence_from_selected_Forest_Reserves_across_six_ecological_zones

¹²¹ Byaruhanga Michael, Joseph Obua, Mnason Tweheyo and Bernard Bashaasha, Large-scale Agricultural Investments and their Implications on Water Access and Quality for Local Communities in northern Uganda, 2024.
<https://www.diiis.dk/en/research/large-scale-agricultural-investments-and-their-implications-on-water-access-and-quality>

¹²² Byaruhanga Michael, Joseph Obua, Mnason Tweheyo and Bernard Bashaasha, Large-scale Agricultural Investments and their Implications on Water Access and Quality for Local Communities in northern Uganda, 2024.
<https://www.diiis.dk/en/research/large-scale-agricultural-investments-and-their-implications-on-water-access-and-quality>

¹²³ IIED, Reducing the biodiversity impacts of agriculture in Ethiopia, 2022.
<https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-04/20891G.pdf>

¹²⁴ IIED, Reducing the biodiversity impacts of agriculture in Ethiopia, 2022.
<https://www.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2022-04/20891G.pdf>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 80kati ya 211
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2.3.8. Labour and working conditions: Most of the labourers in the agricultural sector are employed informally. Informal workers are often vulnerable to non-consideration for minimum wages and pension insurance.¹²⁵ Agricultural activities, which typically include they use of heavy machinery and tools, exposure to agrochemicals and other hazardous materials, and hazardous environments including extreme heat and in large water bodies, can result in significant occupational health and safety risks.¹²⁶ Non-observance of occupational safety and health principles in crop, livestock and fisheries production further aggravates health risks and compromises workers' safety.¹²⁷ Child labour remains a significant issue in the agriculture sector, with children often engaged in intensive agricultural activities such as crop harvesting and livestock herding.¹²⁸ The prevalence of child labour is driven by factors such as poverty, lack of access to education, and cultural norms that prioritize household income over children's rights.¹²⁹

2.3.9. Land Resettlement and Acquisition: Some agricultural projects, such as commercial farming, often result in the displacement of local communities and Indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands, leading to loss of livelihoods, cultural identity, and social cohesion. A report on land grabbing in Tanzania highlighted that Indigenous communities are often marginalized and forcibly evicted to make way for large-scale agricultural investments, leading to social tensions and human rights violations.¹³⁰ In Nigeria, land acquisition poses a significant socio-economic risk to farmers. The World Bank's Land Governance Assessment Framework found that, in Nigeria, "a large number of acquisitions occurs without prompt and

¹²⁵ FAO, Improving health and safety of workers and actors in Uganda's agriculture sector, 2021.

<https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1402791/#:~:text=Antonio%20Querido%2C%20FAO%20Representative%20in,arising%20from%20the%20use%20of>

¹²⁶ FAO, Improving health and safety of workers and actors in Uganda's agriculture sector, 2021.

<https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1402791/#:~:text=Antonio%20Querido%2C%20FAO%20Representative%20in,arising%20from%20the%20use%20of>

¹²⁷ FAO, Improving health and safety of workers and actors in Uganda's agriculture sector, 2021.

<https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/ar/c/1402791/#:~:text=Antonio%20Querido%2C%20FAO%20Representative%20in,arising%20from%20the%20use%20of>

¹²⁸ Hagmann Tobias and Mulugeta Alemmaya, Pastoral conflicts and state-building in the Ethiopian lowlands, 2008. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/35292/ssoar-afrspectrum-2008-1-hagmann_et_al-Pastoral_conflicts_and_state-building_in.pdf?sequence=1

¹²⁹ Hagmann Tobias and Mulugeta Alemmaya, Pastoral conflicts and state-building in the Ethiopian lowlands, 2008. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/35292/ssoar-afrspectrum-2008-1-hagmann_et_al-Pastoral_conflicts_and_state-building_in.pdf?sequence=1

¹³⁰ Indigenous groups in Tanzania become victims of land grabbing, 2022.

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/indigenous-groups-in-tanzania-become-victims-of-land-grabbing/2635793>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 81 kati ya 211
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adequate compensation, thus leaving those losing land worse off, with no mechanism for independent appeal even though the land is often not utilized for a public purpose." This is mostly because of numerous factors, including corruption, limited capacity, insufficient financing, and a legal framework. According to a recent study of compensation procedures established in national laws of 50 countries, Nigeria's compensation procedure lags many of the countries assessed because the Land Use Act mostly fails to adopt international standards on the valuation of compensation.¹³¹

2.3.10. Community Health and Safety: Agricultural activities pose community health and safety risks such as the limitation of natural resources, exposure to agrochemicals because of improper application and disposal of hazardous waste, exposure to odors and emissions, and disease prevalence. For instance, malaria prevalence at a cotton and vegetable irrigation scheme was 54% higher than the surrounding, non-irrigated areas. The same scheme also resulted in a 70% prevalence of urinary schistosomiasis among Pokomo schoolchildren a decade after its establishment.¹³² Competition for land and water resources among local communities, pastoralists, and agribusinesses often leads to conflicts over land tenure, resource access, and grazing rights.¹³³ These conflicts can escalate tensions, disrupt social cohesion, and hinder community development initiatives.¹³⁴ Agriculture accounts for a substantial portion of water usage in some regions, leading to overexploitation of water resources and contributing to water scarcity in the regions. This scarcity affects both agricultural production and access to clean water for drinking and sanitation, disproportionately impacting rural communities.¹³⁵

¹³¹ Tagliarino, Nicholas K., et al. "Compensation for expropriated community farmland in Nigeria: An in-depth analysis of the laws and practices related to land expropriation for the Lekki Free Trade Zone in Lagos." *Land* 7.1 (2018): 23. <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/7/1/23>

¹³² https://spring-nutrition.org/sites/default/files/understanding_the_linkages_between_agriculture_and_health-ifpri_2006.pdf

¹³³ Hagmann Tobias and Mulugeta Alemmaya, Pastoral conflicts and state-building in the Ethiopian lowlands, 2008. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/35292/ssoar-afrspectrum-2008-1-hagmann_et_al-Pastoral_conflicts_and_state-building_in.pdf?sequence=1

¹³⁴ Hagmann Tobias and Mulugeta Alemmaya, Pastoral conflicts and state-building in the Ethiopian lowlands, 2008. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/35292/ssoar-afrspectrum-2008-1-hagmann_et_al-Pastoral_conflicts_and_state-building_in.pdf?sequence=1

¹³⁵ Byaruhanga Michael, Joseph Obua, Mnason Tweheyo and Bernard Bashaasha, Large-scale Agricultural Investments and their Implications on Water Access and Quality for Local Communities in northern Uganda, 2024. <https://www.diiis.dk/en/research/large-scale-agricultural-investments-and-their-implications-on-water-access-and-quality>

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2.3.11. Gender: Women play a crucial role in agriculture but often have limited access to land, credit, and training. ¹³⁶ Gender disparities hinder the full potential of the agricultural workforce. ¹³⁷

2.3.12: Sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH): SEAH represent a systemic form of gender-based violence and labour abuse in the agriculture sector, rooted in gender inequality and power imbalances, disproportionately targeting women. ¹³⁸ In sectors such as the agriculture with a large female workforce the risks of SEAH are significantly high. ¹³⁹ The vulnerability to exploitation is further exacerbated when women are employed in informal, casual, low-paid positions with limited job security. ¹⁴⁰ For instance, in the cut flower export industry in Kenya, women are subject to sexual violence and harassment by male supervisors. Women state that supervisors request sexual favors in exchange for employment, time off, promotion, and bonuses. They also state that they cannot complain as there are no suitable channels through which to communicate such incidents to management. Women also experience verbal and physical abuse, corruption, and wages being docked as a disciplinary measure. ¹⁴¹ Additionally, in 2020, several British supermarkets suspended purchases from a Kenyan avocado supplier during an investigation into 79 allegations of violence and rape by security guards against local community members over a 10-year period. There have also been allegations of sexual harassment in some of the country's largest tea estates. ¹⁴²

¹³⁶ FAO. 2022. Country Gender Assessment of the Agriculture and Rural Sector: Egypt – Brief. Country gender assessment series – Near East and North Africa. Cairo. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7909en>

¹³⁷ FAO. 2022. Country Gender Assessment of the Agriculture and Rural Sector: Egypt – Brief. Country gender assessment series – Near East and North Africa. Cairo. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7909en>

¹³⁸ FAO, The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e34863d6-a08a-465e-8d65-2b38f611946d/content/status-women-agrifood-systems-2023/chapter1.html>

¹³⁹ FAO, The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e34863d6-a08a-465e-8d65-2b38f611946d/content/status-women-agrifood-systems-2023/chapter1.html>

¹⁴⁰ FAO, The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/e34863d6-a08a-465e-8d65-2b38f611946d/content/status-women-agrifood-systems-2023/chapter1.html>

¹⁴¹ Henry, Carla, and Jacqueline Adams. "Spotlight on sexual violence and harassment in commercial agriculture lower and middle income countries." Geneva: *International Labour Organization* (2018). https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_630672.pdf

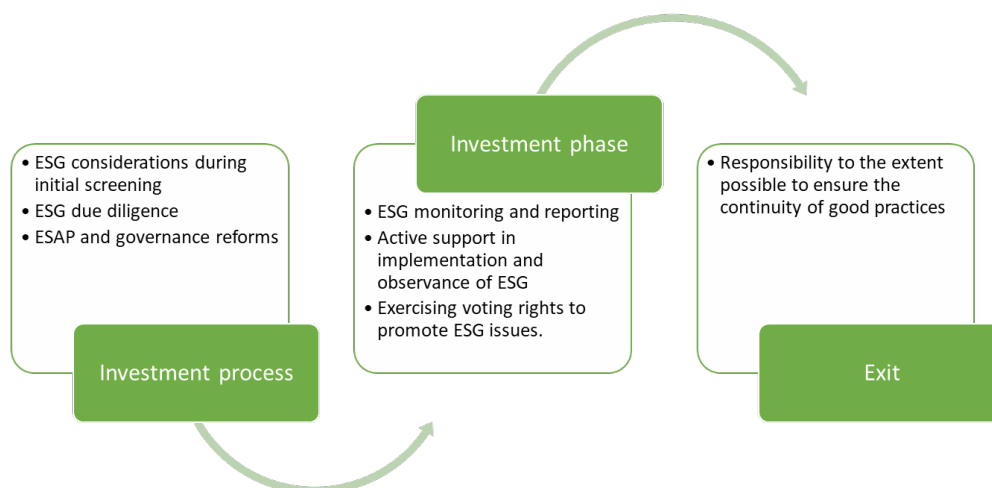
¹⁴² <https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/mgrt/sectorbrief-addressinggbvh-agribusiness.pdf>

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 83kati ya 211
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	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 84kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

3 Usimamizi wa ESG katika ngazi ya mfuko

ESMS ya Hazina inazingatia mahitaji ya mazingira na kijamii na viwango vya utawala na uadilifu kuanzia awamu ya awali ya mchakato wa uwekezaji na katika maisha yote ya uwekezaji. Ujumuishaji wa ESG katika kila hatua ya mchakato wa uwekezaji umeonyeshwa kwenye takwimu hapa chini na kuelezewa kwa kina katika sehemu zifuatazo.



3.1 Mawazo ya ESG wakati wa mchakato wa uwekezaji

Wakati wa mchakato wa uwekezaji, Hazina itatathmini hatari za ESG zinazohusiana na Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio na mradi unaotarajiwa kuendelezwa na uwekezaji wa Hazina, pamoja na uwezo wa Kampuni inayoweza kushughulikia Portfolio. Kwa tathmini hiyo, Kampuni za Portfolio zinazowezekana zinatakiwa kuwasilisha biashara zao zikielezea mradi unaotarajiwa ambao uwekezaji wa Hazina utafadhili. Mradi unajumuisha shughuli zote za siku zijazo, shughuli na miradi midogo inayotarajiwa.

Katika miradi ya maeneo ya kijani kibichi, tathmini itazingatia hatari za utendakazi uliopangwa na hatua zilizotabiriwa na Kampuni za Portfolio kutathmini, kudhibiti na

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 85kati ya 211
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kupunguza hatari kama hizo. Katika miradi ya brownfield, tathmini pia itazingatia utendakazi wa ESG wa Kampuni ya Portfolio katika shughuli zao zilizopo.

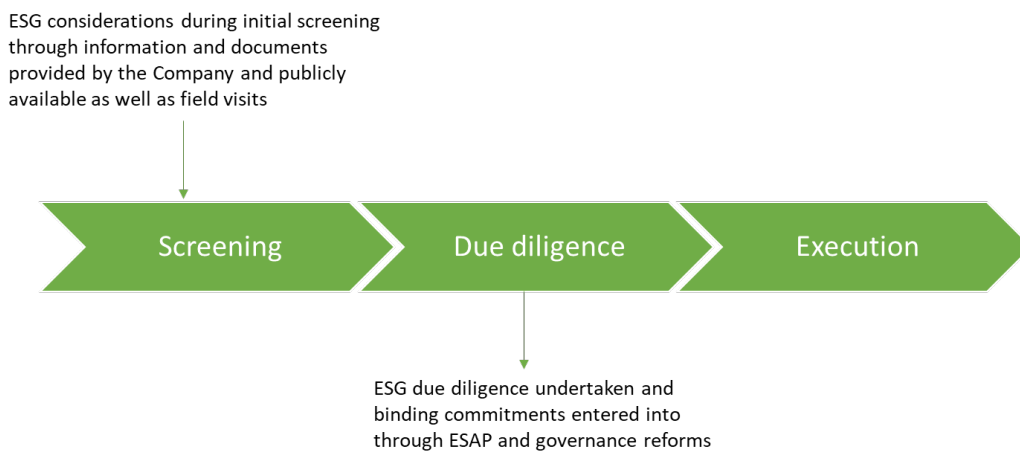
Tathmini pia itashughulikia shughuli za uchakataji ambazo zinaweza kuwa sehemu ya mradi.

Katika hali zote, tathmini ya hatari na athari itazingatia hasa vipengele vifuatavyo, pamoja na yale yaliyofafanuliwa katika hati hii:

- Afya na usalama kazini
- Ulinzi wa mazingira na riziki
- Afya ya jamii, usalama na usalama.

Aidha, tathmini zitazingatia mwongozo unaotolewa chini ya Mwongozo husika wa Mazingira, Afya na Usalama wa IFC kuhusu biashara ya kilimo na uzalishaji wa chakula, pamoja na miongozo mingine ya kisekta.

Mawazo ya ESG katika hatua tofauti za mchakato wa uwekezaji yanaweza kuonyeshwa kama ifuatavyo:



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3.1.1 Uchunguzi

Mchanganuzi wa uwekezaji, hali ya hewa na ESG (afisa wa ESG) atawajibika kufanya tathmini ya Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio na kuwasiliana na Kampuni inayotarajiwa. Timu ya mpango itamuunga mkono afisa wa ESG kwa kutambua hatari za ESG zinazohusishwa na kampuni wakati wa kutembelea tovuti na mchakato wa uchunguzi unaostahili, na baada ya hapo hizi zitawasilishwa kwa afisa wa ESG ili kujumuishwa katika tathmini na mpango wa utekelezaji.

Wakati wa kustahiki na kukaguliwa afisa wa ESG atatathmini maelezo ya jumla kuhusu Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio na mradi unaotarajiwa. Tathmini ya ESG itajumuisha ukaguzi wa taarifa za umma ili kufichua uadilifu wowote wa kimazingira, kijamii, biashara au utata wa kisheria unaohusiana na uwezekano wa Kampuni ya Portfolio, kwa mfano, kwa kukagua makala ya habari. Tathmini hii itaimarishwa na kuunganishwa na maelezo yoyote ya ziada au hati zitakazotolewa na Kampuni tarajiwa ya Portfolio (km, sera, mipango ya usimamizi, ripoti, n.k.) ambayo ni muhimu kwa utendakazi wake wa ESG.

Katika hatua hii, Orodha ya Hakiki ya ESG (kiolezo kilichojumuishwa katika Kiambatisho 1) kitatumika kwa meneja wa mpango kama mwongozo wa kutambua maswala yanayokiuka mpango na hatari zinazoweza kutokea zinazohusiana na Kampuni inayoweza kuhusishwa na Portfolio na mradi unaotarajiwa na kupata muhtasari wa utendakazi wa ESG wa uwezo unaowezekana. Kampuni ya Kwingineko.

3.1.2 Ufanisi wa ESG

Zana kuu ya kutathmini hatari za ESG zinazohusiana na Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio na mradi wake unaotarajiwa na utiifu wa viwango vya ESG ni mchakato wa ESG Due Diligence (ESG DD).

Wakati wa awamu ya DD, afisa wa ESG atategemea ziara za tovuti zinazofanywa na timu ya mikataba kwa Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio wakati ambapo taarifa za ESG zitakusanywa. Kampuni inayowezekana ya Kwingineko pia itahitajika kukamilisha Maswali na Majibu kwa masuala ya ESG na kutoa hati zinazounga mkono. Afisa wa ESG atatathmini utendakazi wa ESG wa kampuni na hatari zinazowezekana za ESG zinazohusiana na mradi unaotarajiwa. Ikiwa hakuna maswala ya kuvunja makubaliano

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au maswala makuu yatatambuliwa wakati wa tathmini hii ya awali, mradi utahitimu, na ESG DD zaidi itafanywa kwa usaidizi wa wataalam wa ziada wa nje wa ESG kwenye maeneo maalum ambayo timu ya mpango na timu ya kampuni inayowezekana inakosa uwezo. .

Afisa wa ESG ataipatia timu ya biashara taarifa iliyokusanywa kupitia Orodha ya Ukaguzi ya ESG na kuwasiliana na masuala yoyote yanayohusiana na ESG ambayo yametambuliwa wakati wa kutembelea tovuti. Orodha ya ukaguzi ya ESG itajumuisha uainishaji wa hatari wa mradi kama:

IFC risk category	Category description	Comparable GCF ESS risk category
A	Potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.	A
B	Potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.	B
C	Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.	C

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Orodha ya Ukaguzi ya ESG itamsaidia afisa wa ESG kutambua maeneo hatarishi ambayo yanahitaji uangalizi maalum katika mahitaji ya DD na ES ambayo yanalingana na kategoria ya hatari, ikijumuisha hitaji la Tathmini kamili na ya kina ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii (ESIA) na Mazingira. na Mpango wa Usimamizi wa Jamii (ESMP). Ingawa Hazina haijaidhinishwa kutekeleza miradi ya kitengo A , Miradi ya Aina B na C itahitaji tathmini ya hitaji la kufaa kwa madhumuni ya ESIA na ESMP kadri itakavyofaa. Tathmini itahusisha miradi yote midogo ambayo ni sehemu ya mradi uliotarajiwa na Kampuni ya Portfolio. Katika hali ya miradi midogo mingi yenye viwango tofauti vya hatari, mradi wa jumla utakadiriwa kuwa kategoria ya hatari zaidi iliyotambuliwa, wakati mahitaji yanayotumika ya E&S yatakuwa mahususi kwa kila mradi mdogo na sawia na hatari zinazohusiana nayo. Miradi itakayopatikana kuwa ya Kitengo B kwa umakini itahitajika kufanya ESIA na kushiriki hadharani toleo la ESIA linaloweza kuondolewa siku 30 kabla ya uamuzi wa kamati ya uwekezaji. ESIA zinataraajiwa kujumuisha:

- Utambulisho wa kina wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa kutumia viwango vya utendaji vya mazingira na kijamii vya IFC
- Uchambuzi wa hatari za jamii na malalamiko yanayoweza kutokea
- Uchambuzi wa uhamishaji wa ardhi au hatari za kuhama
- Uchambuzi wa masuala ya jinsia na SEAH
- Uchambuzi wa usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii wa uwekezaji
- Uchambuzi wa pengo la hatari za E&S na uwezo wa E&S
- Mkakati wa kukabiliana
- Tafsiri kwa lugha ya kienyeji

Afisa wa ESG atafanya tathmini ya ESG na kutoa uchanganuzi wa pengo kati ya utendakazi wa ESG wa Kampuni inayowezekana ya Portfolio katika shughuli zake za sasa, lakini pia kuhusu mradi uliopangwa, kwa kulinganisha yale na mahitaji ya Hazina kama ilivyofanuliwa katika sehemu ya 5. Hii itakuwa uliofanywa hasa kupitia uhakiki wa nyaraka, kutembelea tovuti na mahojiano na wadau husika.

Taarifa zitakazopatikana zitakusanywa, kuchambuliwa na kuwasilishwa kwa kufuata muundo na mwongozo wa Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, ikijumuisha, lakini sio tu kwa hatari na fursa za ESG za Kampuni inayowezekana na mradi unaotarajiwa na uwezo

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wake wa kushughulikia hatari hizo ndani au na. msaada wa nje. Matokeo ya Diligence ya ESG yatatoa taarifa zote zinazohitajika ili kuelewa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii ili kuchukua uamuzi wa uwekezaji, na kubainisha mageuzi ya ESG yanayozingatiwa kuwa muhimu ili kutii mahitaji ya Hazina.

Uwezo na nia ya Kampuni inayotarajiwa kufanya mageuzi kama hayo, hatua za kurekebisha na uboreshaji katika muda unaofaa na mgao unaohusiana wa rasilimali kufanya hivyo utatathminiwa na timu ya mpango na kuzingatiwa kwa uamuzi wa uwekezaji.

3.1.3 Ahadi inayofungamana na ESAP na Marekebisho ya Utawala

Ikiwa timu ya mpango na Kamati ya Uwekezaji itaamua kuendelea na uwekezaji, mageuzi ya ESG yanayozingatiwa kuwa muhimu wakati wa ESG DD yataundwa kuwa Mpango wa Utekelezaji wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESAP). ESAP itaundwa kwa mazungumzo na wasimamizi wakuu wa Kampuni ya Portfolio, na itajumuisha masuala ya kipaumbele ya ESG, viwango vya hatari, hatua zinazohitajika, majukumu yaliyokabidhiwa, ratiba ya utekelezaji na gharama zinazohusika.

Barua ya upande wa uwekezaji kati ya Hazina na Kampuni ya Portfolio itajumuisha kwa uwazi ahadi ya Kampuni ya Portfolio kutekeleza ESAP, kutimiza majukumu ya kuripoti, na kuchukua gharama zinazohusiana na ESG, pamoja na athari za ukiukaji wa mahitaji ya ESG. ESAP itakuwa sehemu ya mkataba pia, ikiweka dhamira ya kisheria ya kuzingatia mageuzi ya ESG, ikiwa ni pamoja na madhara makubwa kwa kukiuka ahadi hizo. Timu ya mpango itawasilisha kwa uwazi mahitaji ya ESG kwa wasimamizi wakuu wa Kampuni ya Portfolio na athari zake kwa upana zaidi. Hatari zozote za ziada, changamoto na matarajio ya pande zote mbili zitafafanuliwa katika hatua hii.

3.2 Mazingatio ya ESG wakati wa kuendesha uwekezaji

Baada ya uwekezaji wa Mfuko, Kampuni ya Portfolio inaanza kutekeleza mpango wa biashara uliokubaliwa, yaani, mradi ambao umekubaliwa kama sehemu ya mpango huo na kutathminiwa kama sehemu ya mchakato wa DD wa Hazina. Kampuni ya Portfolio pia itatekeleza mageuzi ambayo yamebainishwa kama yanafaa ili kutii

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kikamilifu mahitaji ya ESG ya Hazina, kwa wakati ufaao kama ilivyofafanuliwa katika ESAP.

Kuzingatia mpango huo wa biashara ni sehemu ya wajibu wa kisheria wa Kampuni ya Portfolio, na kwa hivyo, Kampuni ya Portfolio haiwezi kuendelea na mabadiliko yoyote muhimu kwenye mpango wa biashara bila kupokea idhini ya wazi kutoka kwa Bodi. Iwapo kutakuwa na mabadiliko makubwa katika mpango huo wa biashara, kwa mfano miradi mipya au iliyosahihishwa kwa kiasi kikubwa, basi, Kampuni ya Portfolio inatakiwa kufanya tathmini zinazohitajika za kimazingira na kijamii na kutoa matokeo kwa Hazina kuzingatia ili kuamua kama Portfolio au la. Kampuni inaweza kuendelea na mradi huo mdogo, na kama mradi huo mpya au uliorekebisha kwa kiasi kikubwa unahitaji marekebisho ya ESAP ya Kampuni ya Portfolio. Tathmini ya kimazingira na kijamii ya miradi midogo inahitaji kufuata mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG (tazama sehemu ya 5.2.3).

Wakati wa uwekezaji unaoendelea, ushirikiano wa Hazina na Makampuni yake ya Hisa italenga kuhakikisha uendeshaji wa biashara unaowajibika na kuongeza ufahamu na maarifa ya Kampuni za Portfolio kuhusu masuala ya ESG kupitia:

- Ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa;
- Usaidizi hai katika utekelezaji na uzingatiaji wa ESG;
- Kutumia haki za kupiga kura ili kukuza masuala ya ESG.

Ufuatiliaji na kuripoti ni moja wapo ya kazi kuu katika hatua hii. Kwa vile shughuli za Kampuni ya Portfolio zinatarajiwa kuwa na athari chanya kwa wenyeji, mazingira yao na hali ya hewa, ufuatiliaji na utoaji wa taarifa ni muhimu ili kuhakikisha kwamba utekelezaji wa mradi unaleta athari hizo chanya. Kwa hivyo, Hazina itaandika na kukuza hatua za ESG kwa kutumia mbinu ya ufuatiliaji wa vitendo.

Maelezo zaidi kuhusu mfumo wa ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa yametolewa katika kifungu cha 6.

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3.3 Mazingatio ya ESG wakati wa mchakato wa utoroshaji

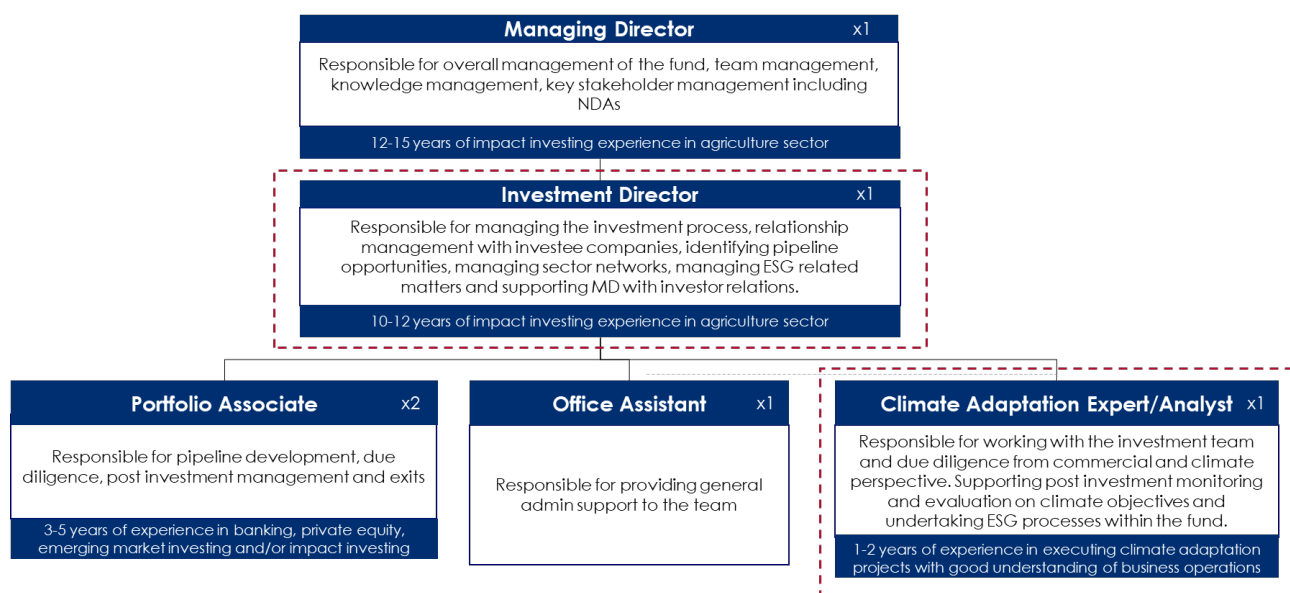
Ili kuhakikisha uendeleu wa viwango vya kimazingira na kijamii, Hazina, kwa kadiri inavyowezekana, itapendekeza kwa mwekezaji mpya hitaji la kuendelea kwa viwango vya juu vya ESG na utendaji mzuri wa Kampuni ya Portfolio.

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4 Ugawaji wa rasilimali, uwezo wa shirika, na majukumu

4.1 Katika ngazi ya Mfuko

Ili kuhakikisha utekelezaji wa ESMS, timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina inajumuisha mtu mmoja aliyeteuliwa anayehusika na masuala ya ESG (afisa wa ESG) na meneja mmoja wa ESG anayehusika na kusimamia na kukagua shughuli za kila siku za ESG. Ifuatayo ni chati ya shirika inayoonyesha watu wanaohusika na masuala ya ESG na sifa zao husika.



Afisa wa ESG wa timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina atakuwa na jukumu la kusimamia michakato yote inayohusiana na ESG iliyofafanuliwa katika sehemu zilizo hapo juu, ambazo ni:

- Kusimamia utekelezaji wa mchakato wa ESG DD na kupitia ESAP (ona sehemu ya 3.1);
- Kuweka muhtasari wa utendaji wa ESG wa Kampuni ya Kwingineko dhidi ya viashiria vilivyowekwa na kuhakikisha urejeshaji ufaao na usaidizi unatolewa iwapo kuna matatizo au matukio yasiyo ya kawaida (ona sehemu ya 3.2);
- Kufuatilia na kutoa taarifa kwa wawekezaji (tazama sehemu ya 6);

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Meneja wa ESG atawajibika kwa ukaguzi na usimamizi wa michakato yote inayohusiana na ESG ikijumuisha yafuatayo:

- Mapitio ya nyaraka zote za ESG zilizotayarishwa na afisa wa ESG kabla ya kuidhinishwa na kutekelezwa;
- Kupitia ESMS za Hazina na kutoa mwongozo kuhusu masasisho na mabadiliko kadri yanavyoweza kuwa muhimu; na
- Kufuatilia na kukagua utekelezaji wa mipango ya utekelezaji ya kampuni za kwingineko za ESG na kutoa mwongozo kuhusu hatua zinazofaa za kurejesha nyuma.

Timu ya mpango itakuwa na jukumu la kutambua hatari za ESG zinazohusishwa na kampuni wakati wa kutembelea tovuti na mchakato wa uchunguzi unaostahili, ambao utawasilishwa kwa afisa wa ESG ili kujumuishwa katika tathmini na mipango ya utekelezaji.

Mfuko utafanya mafunzo ya ESG kwa msingi wa mahitaji kwa timu ya uwekezaji katika maeneo maalum. Timu ya uwekezaji, inayoongozwa na afisa wa ESG, pia itafanya vikao vya mafunzo vinavyohusisha tathmini ya masuala ya ESG juu ya mikataba iliyokamilika kwa msingi wa mahitaji. Inapowezekana, wafanyakazi wote wapya hupitia mafunzo ya ESG yanayoendeshwa na ofisi ya ESG, wataalam wa ESG, au watoa huduma wengine.

zote normalzinazohusiana na uchunguzi wa ESG na mchakato wa DD, unaojumuisha tathmini ya hatari za kimazingira na kijamii ambazo ni muhimu kufanya uamuzi wa uwekezaji, zitashughulikiwa na Hazina. The Fund team may choose to use the Technical Assistance Fund to fund Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. Shughuli za kabla ya uwekezaji, ambazo ni pamoja na uangalifu, zitashughulikiwa na afisa wa ESG wa ARAF na, for Category B investments and kwa msingi wa kesi, mshauri wa nje. Bajeti ya afisa wa ESG itajumuishwa katika ada za usimamizi huku bajeti ya washauri wa nje itagharamiwa na gharama za moja kwa moja za mfuko na usaidizi wa kiufundi. Kwa miradi ya Kitengo B, ARAF inanuia kuajiri wataalam wengine wa ESG wenye maarifa ya ndani ili kufanya Tathmini ya Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii.

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Hatua ya baada ya uwekezaji, ambayo kimsingi inahusiana na utekelezaji na ufuatiliaji, itasimamiwa na afisa wa ESG na , kwa kadiri itakavyokuwa, wataalam na washauri wa ESG. Ufadhili wa wataalam na washauri wa ESG utalipwa na kituo cha usaidizi wa kiufundi.

Utekelezaji na ufuatiliaji halisi wa hatua na mageuzi yanayohitajika ili kutimiza na kudumisha viwango vya ESG vitaanzishwa na Kampuni ya Portfolio. Mfuko utawezesha na kusimamia kwamba hatua zote muhimu zinafanywa kulingana na mahitaji ya Mfuko.

Katika hali ambapo hatua zisizo za kawaida zinahitaji uchunguzi wa ziada uliofanywa na wataalam wa nje kwa sababu ya ukiukaji mkubwa wa mahitaji ya ESG na Kampuni ya Portfolio au kuna shaka ya kutosha kwa shughuli hatarishi, Hazina na Kampuni ya Portfolio itajadiliana juu ya rasilimali zinazohitajika. ukaguzi wa kujitegemea.

The Accredited Entity seeks to support the Fund with two positions. The ESG Insights Associate Director intends to advise, support, and monitor the Fund with guidance from the Green Climate Fund and other relevant investors. The ESG Insights Associate Director may support diligence for deals, post-investment support for portfolio companies, or with monitoring and reporting. The ESG Senior Associate will also support the Fund and will play a key role in supporting stakeholder engagement and managing the Nationally Designated Authority relationships.

4.2 Katika ngazi ya Kampuni ya Portfolio

Kulingana na matokeo ya ESG DD na mapengo yaliyobainishwa kati ya taratibu za sasa za kampuni na utiifu wa mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG, Kampuni ya Portfolio inatarajiwa kutenga bajeti halisi na rasilimali watu na fedha kwa masuala ya ESG.

Kama mahitaji ya chini, majukumu yafuatayo yatatimizwa katika kila Kampuni ya Portfolio:

- Uratibu wa ESG: Kupanga na kuratibu hatua za ESG, ufuatiliaji na usimamizi wa utendaji wa ESG na utiifu wa mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG, kuwasiliana na kuripoti kwa timu ya mpango (jukumu linalenga katika Kiwango cha 1 cha Utendaji cha IFC).

	MWONGOZO	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 95kati ya 211
	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

- Usimamizi wa Mazingira: Kudhibiti hatari za kimazingira, kuhakikisha utifu wa sheria za ndani na mahitaji ya Hazina kuhusu utendaji wa mazingira (jukumu linalenga Viwango vya 3 na 6 vya Utendaji vya IFC).
- Usimamizi wa Afya na Usalama: Kudhibiti hatari za kijamii zinazohusiana na kazi zinazohusiana na wafanyikazi wa moja kwa moja wa kampuni na waliopewa kandarasi ndogo wanaohusika katika shughuli, kuhakikisha utekelezaji wa hatua za usalama na hali ya haki na afya ya kufanya kazi (jukumu linalozingatia Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2 na 4).
- Mahusiano ya Jamii: Kudhibiti hatari za kijamii zinazohusiana na washikadau husika, hasa jamii za wenyeji wanaoishi au karibu na eneo la mradi au kutegemea rasilimali zake. Hii inajumuisha ushirikishwaji wa washikadau, mawasiliano, mbinu za malalamiko na ufichuzi (jukumu linalolenga Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 5, 7 na 8).

Idadi ya wafanyikazi waliojitolea kwa majukumu yaliyoelezwa hapo juu inaweza kutofautiana kwa kiasi kikubwa kulingana na hatari na athari mbaya za Kampuni ya Portfolio, na awamu yake ya maendeleo. Hata hivyo, majukumu haya yatatekelezwa kwa kiwango ambacho kinahakikisha utekelezaji na matengenezo ya mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG.

Wakati vipengele mahususi vya ESG vya Kampuni ya Kwingineko vimeainishwa kuwa vina hatari kubwa wakati wa mchakato wa ESG DD, rasilimali watu iliyouwekwa kwao itawekwa au kuimarishwa ipasavyo na Kampuni ya Portfolio. Vipengele hivi vya hatari kubwa vinapoangukia katika upeo wa mojawapo ya majukumu yaliyoorodheshwa hapo juu, kutakuwa na angalau mtu mmoja aliyejitolea kikamilifu kwa jukumu hili na ujuzi wa kutosha, ujuzi, na mamlaka. Vinginevyo, nafasi ya ziada itawekwa.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

5 Mahitaji na viwango vya ESG

5.1 Uadilifu Mkuu na Utawala Bora

5.1.1 Utambulisho wa walengwa wa mwisho

Mfuko unalenga kukuza uwazi wa umiliki na udhibiti. Kwa hiyo, Hazina haitaingiza vitega uchumi vipya wakati wowote inaposhukiwa au pale ambapo kuna madai yaliyothibitishwa kwamba miundo ya shirika isiyoeleweka au magari ya shirika yanatumiwa kuficha umiliki wa manufaa.

Kama sehemu ya Diligence Timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itatambua umiliki wa mwisho wa walengwa wa Kampuni inayotarajiwa.

5.1.2 Kusafisha Uadilifu

"Orodha nyeusi" zinazokubalika na kimataifa (kwa mfano, vikwazo vya kimataifa, vikwazo) zitashauriwa ili kuthibitisha kama watu waliopendekezwa, au mashirika au usimamizi wao au wanahisa, wataonekana kwenye yoyote kati yao. Iwapo wakati wa mchakato wa Diligence ya Uadilifu wa fursa ya uwekezaji bendera nyekundu zitatambuliwa lakini hazivezi kuthibitishwa kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa ushahidi wa kutosha wakati wa tathmini, ukaguzi wa ziada wa usuli unaweza kutumwa kwa kampuni inayojitegemea maalum. Ukaguzi wa usuli utapitia utiifu wa sasa na wa awali wa Kampuni ya Portfolio na maafisa wake wa kanuni za uadilifu za Hazina na kiwango chake cha kuhusika katika shughuli zilizojumuishwa katika Orodha ya Uwekezaji Uliotengwa.

5.1.3 Orodha ya Uwekezaji Isiyojumuishwa

Wakati wa Diligence Inayostahili ya fursa ya uwekezaji timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itatathmini kama inalingana na vigezo vya uwekezaji na Sera ya ESG ya Hazina. Chombo kikuu katika hatua hii ni Orodha ya Kutengwa (tafadhali rejelea Kiambatisho 3) cha Hazina ambacho kinaorodhesha shughuli ambazo hazijajumuishwa kufadhiliwa na Hazina. Iwapo fursa inayoweza kama ya uwekezaji inajumuisha biashara au shughuli zozote zilizojumuishwa kwenye orodha mchakato wa uwekezaji hauwezi kuendelea.

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5.1.4 Hatia au makosa makubwa ya jinai

Kutiwa hatiani kwa hatia mbaya ya Kampuni inayotarajiwa na/au mwanachama yeyote wa usimamizi wake au bodi kuu ni sababu ya kukataa fursa ya uwekezaji. Kama kanuni ya jumla, katika kesi ya upelelezi mkubwa wa makosa ya jinai unaoendelea au pale ambapo mtu amefunguliwa mashtaka, Hazina haitaingia kwenye uhusiano hadi uchunguzi utakapotupiliwa mbali au uamuzi ufanyike ikiwa utashtaki. Hazina inatambua kwamba katika baadhi ya maeneo, hukumu za uhalifu na uchunguzi, au kutokuwepo, sio viashiria vya kuaminika vya hatia au kutokuwa na hatia. Hata hivyo, hukumu ya uhalifu au uchunguzi unaweza kuweka Hazina katika hatari ya sifa ambayo itakuwa vigumu kukabiliana nayo bila kujali vipengele vingine vyema ambavyo uwekezaji unaweza kuwakilisha.

Katika muktadha wa uwekezaji unaoendelea wa Hazina, timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itapitia na kuchambua athari zinazoweza kutokea za hali ambazo uchunguzi wa jinai unafunguliwa, au mashtaka ya jinai kuanzishwa, au hukumu ya jinai kutolewa, mara baada ya kupokea taarifa husika. Utaratibu huo unatumika ikiwa Kampuni za Portfolio zinakabiliwa na uchunguzi au vikwazo na mashirika ya udhibiti.

5.1.5 Kupambana na utakatishaji fedha na kukabiliana na ugaidi

Hazina itatathmini sera za ndani na udhibiti uliopo katika Kampuni tarajiwa ili kuepuka kutumiwa kama jukwaa la utakatishaji fedha na/au mpango wa ufadhili wa ugaidi na kiwango cha utiifu wa sera na udhibiti huo kwa viwango vya ndani na kimataifa.

5.1.6 Viungo vya uhalifu uliopangwa

Hazina haitaendelea na uwekezaji pale ambapo ushahidi unaonyesha kuhusika na mojawapo ya shughuli zifuatazo:

- Uhalifu uliopangwa au ushirikiano na vikundi vya wahalifu waliopangwa au wahalifu;

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- Kushiriki katika utakatishaji fedha au shughuli za ufadhili wa ugaidi;
- Kuhusishwa na vitendo vya vurugu au vitisho vyake.

5.1.7 Kuzingatia kanuni za sasa za ushuru

Hazina haitaendelea na uwekezaji ambapo kuna ushahidi wa shughuli za ushuru zinazoendelea. Katika hali nyingi, hasa pale ambapo sheria au kanuni za kodi zinabadilika, uhalali wa taratibu hizo unaweza usiwe wazi au unaweza kuchukuliwa kuwa ni mdogo.

Ni kwa timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina kuamua, kwa kuzingatia hali za kipekee (kwa mfano, desturi hiyo "imekubaliwa" na serikali za mitaa au inaambatana na mazoea ya kimataifa inayokubalika kwa ujumla) ikiwa inaweza kukubali kipindi cha kutokuwa na uhakika au kutofuata sheria ndogo ndogo. ina uhakika kwamba hatari ya kisheria na sifa ni ndogo.

5.1.8 Kuhusika katika mazoea ya biashara yenye shaka

Kando na kesi zilizoelzwa hapo juu, Hazina itaepuka kuingia katika uwekezaji katika Kampuni inayoweza kuwa ya Portfolio ambapo kuna ushahidi wa kuhusika katika mazoea ya biashara duni, ya kutiliwa shaka au yenye shaka. Mifano ya vitendo kama hivyo inaweza kujumuisha, lakini sio tu, matumizi mabaya ya utaratibu wa ulinganifu wa habari kati ya Kampuni inayoweza kuwa ya Portfolio na wateja wake, malipo ya baadhi ya wafanyikazi wanaoonekana kuwa wa kupita kiasi kutokana na ukubwa na faida ya Kampuni inayotarajiwa, kuwepo kwa magari ya uwekezaji yenye shaka kabisa. au inamilikiwa kwa sehemu na Kampuni inayoweza kuwa na Portfolio, madai ya kuhusika katika vitendo vya rushwa. Ushahidi unaopatikana na timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina unaosababisha kushukiwa kwa Kampuni ya Kwingineko au uwezekano wa Kampuni ya Kwingineko kuhusika katika vitendo kama hivyo utawasilishwa mara moja kwa Kamati ya Uwekezaji.

5.2 Viwango vya Mazingira na Kijamii

5.2.1 Viashiria Muhimu vya

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Utendaji vya ESG

Kupitia uwekezaji katika biashara endelevu za kilimo, Mfuko unalenga kuleta athari chanya mbalimbali za kimazingira na kijamii. Ili kupima utendaji wake wa kimazingira na kijamii, Hazina imefafanua Viashiria Muhimu vya Utendaji Kazi (KPIs) ambavyo vinaakisi athari za moja kwa moja za shughuli za Hazina na vinaweza kupimwa kwa njia ya uwazi na rahisi.

KPI za ESG ni pamoja na:

- Idadi ya wakulima wadogo walioathiriwa na uwekezaji wa Mfuko;
- Athari za uwekezaji wa Mfuko katika kuhimili mabadiliko ya tabianchi kwa wakulima wadogo; na
- Ajira zinazotokana na uwekezaji wa Mfuko;

5.2.2 Viwango vya Kimataifa vya Mazingira na Kijamii

Tathmini zote zinazohusiana na ES, michakato ya ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa iliyofafanuliwa katika Sehemu ya 3 inatokana na Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2012. Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2012 vitatumika kama mfumo mkuu wa kazi hizi zote, kwani vinatathmini hatari za kimazingira na kijamii na usimamizi wake wa hatari. , inajumuisha mkabala wa kiumjamaa wenye mwelekeo unaozingatia mchakato na unaendana na matarajio ya wawekezaji.

Ili kuhakikisha utiifu wa viwango na kuunda maingiliano kati ya Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2012, Orodha ya Hakiki ya ESG itaundwa ikijumuisha vipengele vyote muhimu. Kwa hivyo, tathmini zitafuata muundo na maneno ya Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, wakati huo huo ikijumuisha vipengele vya ziada ambavyo havijajumuishwa na IFC.

Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2012 kama wakati wa uundaji wa hati hii vimeorodheshwa katika jedwali lifuatalo.

Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC 2012

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Kiwango cha 1 cha Utendaji: Tathmini na Usimamizi wa Hatari na Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii
Kiwango cha 2 cha Utendaji: Masharti ya Kazi na Kazi
Kiwango cha 3 cha Utendaji: Ufanisi wa Rasilimali na Uzuiaji wa Uchafuzi
Kiwango cha 4 cha Utendaji: Afya ya Jamii, Usalama na Usalama
Kiwango cha Utendaji cha 5: Utwaaji wa Ardhi na Makazi Mapya Bila Hiari
Kiwango cha Utendaji cha 6: Uhifadhi wa Bioanuwai na Usimamizi Endelevu wa Maliasili Hai
Kiwango cha 7 cha Utendaji: Watu wa Asili
Kiwango cha 8 cha Utendaji: Turathi za Kitamaduni

5.2.3 Utekelezaji wa Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii

Katika kuandaa mradi wa Kitengo cha E&S I-2, ARAF imeboresha ESMS kutoka ARAF I ili kuhakikisha mradi unaweza kutambua na kupunguza hatari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa Mfuko. ESMS pia inaelezea uwezo na muundo wa shirika, shughuli za uwekezaji, kiwango cha Hazina na matarajio ya kiwango cha kampuni, ufuatiliaji na kuripoti matarajio, na shughuli za ufichuzi wa Hazina. Timu inakusudia kupata mafunzo kuhusu ESMS na kuhakikisha utaalum ufaao wa kusimamia ESMS.

Kwingineko Makampuni inaweza kuhitajika kuanzisha ESMS kwa mujibu wa Kiwango cha 1 cha Utendaji cha IFC - Tathmini na Usimamizi wa Hatari na Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii. Hili linawakilisha hitaji kuu ambalo litafafanua mfumo wa kusimamia masuala yote ya kimazingira na kijamii kwa njia iliyopangwa katika kipindi chote cha mradi na hivyo itasaidia kuendelea kufuata Viwango vingine vyote vya Utendaji vya IFC. (Kwa ESMS

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katika ngazi ya Hazina na uchunguzi unaohusiana na taratibu za uchunguzi unaostahili, tafadhali rejelea sehemu ya 3).



ESMS according to IFC Performance Standard 1 (source: IFC)

Kampuni za Kwingineko zitahitajika kuweka mfumo wa usimamizi unaoweka taratibu, zana, na kutenga rasilimali zinazofaa ili kuhakikisha utekelezaji mzuri wa mahitaji ya mazingira na kijamii. Mfumo utahakikisha ushirikishwaji wa washikadau wote husika na kujumuisha mahitaji yote ya kimazingira na kijamii. Kampuni za Portfolio zitahakikisha kuwa mfumo unafanya kazi katika mchakato unaobadilika na endelevu, kuhakikisha mzunguko wa kujifunza na uboreshaji unaofaa.

ESMS itajumuisha angalau vipengele vinne vifuatavyo:

- **Sera ya Mazingira na Kijamii** : Kampuni za Portfolio zitaunda Sera ya Mazingira na Kijamii ambayo inaunganisha uhifadhi wa asili, ulinzi wa bioanuwai na vipengele vya ulinzi wa kijamii kwa malengo yenye tija, na ambayo inapatana na Sera ya Hazina ya ESG na miongozo inayohusiana nayo. Sera ya Mazingira na Kijamii inaonyesha kujitolea kwa Kampuni Portfolio kwa maendeleo endelevu na hutoa mfumo wa usimamizi wa

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mazingira na kijamii katika kiwango cha kampuni. Kwa hivyo, itaidhinishwa rasmi na wasimamizi wakuu wa Kampuni ya Portfolio na kuwasiliana ipasavyo ndani na nje.

• **Utambuzi wa Hatari na Athari** : Makampuni ya Portfolio yatafanya au kuagiza Tathmini ya Hatari na Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii (ESIA) au ukaguzi wa kimazingira na kijamii katika kesi ya mali zilizopo, kabla ya kuanzisha au kupanua shughuli za biashara na miradi midogo kulingana na Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC na kwa mujibu wa sheria za kitaifa. Mchakato wa tathmini utarekebisha kulingana na aina, ukubwa na eneo la shughuli za biashara zinazotarajiwa. Itazingatia asili, uwezekano, ukubwa na nyenzo ya hatari na athari zilizotambuliwa. Kampuni Portfolio itashauriana na jumuiya za mitaa, mamlaka za mitaa, na washikadau wengine husika wakati wa tathmini, hasa wakati eneo la mradi linakabiliwa au limekumbwa na migogoro ya matumizi ya ardhi au/na wakati jamii zilizo hatarini na watu wa kiasili wanaishi katika eneo la mradi au eneo la ushawishi. Ikihitajika au kudhibitiwa na sheria katika nchi mwenyeji, mchakato rasmi wa ESIA utaanzishwa na kutimiza sheria zote zinazotumika za kiutawala na taratibu rasmi za ushiriki wa umma, uwekaji kumbukumbu na kufanya maamuzi. Katika hali zote timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itatathmini kama maudhui na upeo wa ESIA unaofanywa na Kampuni ya Portfolio ni wa kuridhisha. Iwapo ESIA inayoendeshwa na kampuni hairidhishi katika kubainisha hatari na athari kulingana na Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, Kampuni ya Portfolio italazimika kufanya tathmini nyingine ambayo itatathminiwa kwa ubora na ukamilifu wake na afisa wa ESG na/au timu ya biashara.

• **Mpango wa Usimamizi** : Mpango wa usimamizi lazima upatane na Sera ya ESG ya kampuni na utoe uboreshaji wa kupunguza na utendakazi ili kushughulikia hatari na athari zilizotambuliwa, ambazo zinaweza kujumuisha seti ya hati na taratibu za uendeshaji. Makampuni ya Kwingineko yatapana shughuli kulingana na mipango madhubuti ya usimamizi ikizingatia matokeo ya tathmini ya hatari na athari na kuainisha ulinzi wa kijamii na kimazingira, ikijumuisha zana za kulinda wafanyakazi, jumuiya za mitaa na haki za Wenyeji. Mipango ya usimamizi lazima ijazwe na taratibu za uendeshaji zilizounganishwa ipasavyo na kutekelezwa ili kuhudumia kazi yake ya uendeshaji na kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli zote zinafanywa kulingana na mpango. Mpango wa usimamizi utakuwa chini ya marekebisho endelevu katika mzunguko wa mradi.

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- **Uwezo wa Shirika** : Kampuni Kwingineko itaanzisha na kudumisha muundo wa shirika ambao unafafanua majukumu, majukumu, na mamlaka ya kutekeleza ESMS. Majukumu muhimu ya kimazingira na kijamii yanapaswa kufafanuliwa vyema na kuwasilishwa kwa wafanyakazi husika, na rasilimali watu na fedha zitakazotolewa zitatoshia kufikia mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG kwa kuendelea (rejelea sehemu ya 4). Zaidi ya hayo, wafanyakazi wanapaswa kuwa na maarifa, ujuzi, na uzoefu wa kutekeleza hatua na hatua mahususi zinazohitajika chini ya ESMS.

- **Ushirikishwaji wa Wadau** : Ushirikishwaji wa wadau ni mchakato unaoendelea ambao unaweza kuhusisha uchambuzi na upangaji wa washikadau, ufichuzi na usambazaji wa taarifa, mashauriano na ushirikishwaji, utaratibu wa malalamiko, na kutoa taarifa kwa jamii zilizoathirika. Asili, mara kwa mara, na kiwango cha juhudi za ushirikiano wa washikadau zinaweza kutofautiana kwa kiasi kikubwa kulingana na hatari na athari mbaya za mradi, na awamu ya maendeleo ya mradi. Kwa kawaida, hii inahusisha kutambua jumuiya zinazoishi katika eneo au karibu na uwezekano wa shughuli za Kampuni Portfolio au zinategemea rasilimali za eneo hili na kuanzisha na kudumisha mazungumzo ambayo yanahakikisha kuhusika kwao katika kufanya maamuzi muhimu na kulinda haki zao za mtumiaji na maisha. . Zaidi ya hayo, taratibu madhubuti za malalamiko zinapaswa kutengenezwa kwa taratibu zinazofaa na za uwazi kiutamaduni.

- **Ufuatiliaji na Mapitio** : Kampuni za Portfolio zitaweka mifumo ya kufuatilia na kutathmini masuala ya kimazingira na kijamii kulingana na sehemu ya 3.2 na 6. Kampuni ya Portfolio itaweka viashiria vya wazi vinavyoruhusu uchambuzi wa kina wa malengo yaliyowekwa ya kimazingira na kijamii yaliyoundwa. katika ESAP na kuakisi Sera yake ya Mazingira na Kijamii. Matokeo ya mfumo wa ufuatiliaji yatachambuliwa kwa uangalifu na kuripotiwa, na yategemea kuthibitishwa mara kwa mara, kusahihishwa na kuripotiwa na timu ya mpango. Wakati shughuli za biashara zinategemea ukaguzi wa nje, huru kutokana na kufikiwa kwa mipango ya uthibitishaji, hii inaweza kupunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa juhudi zinazofanywa moja kwa moja na timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina.

5.2.4 Makazi mapya bila hiari

Utwaaji wa ardhi na vikwazo vya matumizi ya ardhi vinavyotokana na utekelezaji wa mradi vinaweza kuwa na athari mbaya kwa jamii zinazotumia ardhi hiyo. Uhamisho wa kimwili au wa kiuchumi unaweza kusababisha umaskini wa jamii zilizoathirika na athari

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mbaya za kimazingira na kijamii na kiuchumi katika maeneo ambayo wamehamishwa. Kwa sababu hizi, Hazina imejitolea kuzuia uhamishaji wa watu bila hiari inapowezekana, na kupunguza na kupunguza athari mbaya wakati uhamishaji wa kiholela haukupukiki.

Makampuni ya Kwingineko yatahitajika kushughulikia michakato ya utwaaji wa ardhi kwa kufuata Kiwango cha 5 cha Utendaji cha IFC - Upatikanaji wa Ardhi na Makazi Mapya Bila Hiari. Kampuni za Kwingineko zitatabua uwezekano wowote wa kuhamishwa kimwili au kiuchumi kama sehemu ya Tathmini ya Hatari ya Kimazingira na Kijamii na Athari iliyofanywa kabla ya kuanza au upanuzi wa shughuli za biashara. Hali zote za umiliki zinapaswa kuzingatwa katika tathmini.

Katika visa vya upangaji wa makazi bila hiari usioepukika, Kampuni Portfolio itatengeneza Mpango wa Utwaaji Ardhi na Uhamisho au Mpango Kazi wa Kurudisha Maisha (LARP) ambao utaongozwa na malengo ya jumla: kuepuka kufukuzwa kwa lazima, kuepuka, au kupunguza athari mbaya kwa watu waliohamishwa, kufidia hasara na kuboresha maisha ya watu waliohamishwa. Mchakato unapaswa kuzingatia ufichuzi wa taarifa zinazofaa, mashauriano, na ushirikishwaji wa jamii zilizoathiriwa, kwa umakini maalum kwa watu walio hatarini. Kampuni ya Portfolio inapaswa pia kutafuta njia za kushirikiana na taasisi za umma.

Katika hali zile ambapo hali halisi ya uhamishaji bado haijulikana, kampuni za Kwingineko zitatengeneza Mfumo wa Utwaaji wa Ardhi na Makazi Mapya au Mfumo wa Marejesho ya Maisha (LARP) ambao utaweka kanuni za kuandaa mipango mahususi mara mradi utakapofafanuliwa na taarifa muhimu kupatikana. Mifumo kama hiyo itaundwa kwa kufuata mahitaji ya Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, Sera ya Mazingira na Kijamii ya GCF, viwango na mahitaji ya wawekezaji wengine, na sheria na sera zinazotumika za kitaifa.

LARP au LARF inapaswa kushughulikia angalau vipengele vinavyohitajika na Kiwango cha 5 cha Utendaji cha IFC:

- Vigezo vya utambuzi na sensa ya jamii zilizoathiriwa, zenye hali mahususi ya umiliki
- Hatua za kufidia hasara kwa gharama kamili ya uingizwaji na masharti ya kutoa chaguzi kadhaa na uboreshaji kwa watu waliohamishwa.

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- Hatua za kuboresha hali ya maisha
- Hatua za kutoa usaidizi wa uhamishaji au usaidizi hadi shughuli za kiuchumi zilizohamishwa zirejeshwe
- Bajeti ya kina na ratiba
- Mbinu ya kushirikisha jamii zilizoathirika: ufichuzi wa habari, mashauriano, ushiriki, na uanzishaji wa mbinu za malalamiko.
- Mfumo wa kuandika hatua zote zilizochukuliwa
- Mfumo wa kufuatilia na kutoa taarifa juu ya mafanikio ya mpango
- Masharti ya kukamilisha ukaguzi

Kiambatisho cha 4 kinatoa mwongozo wa ziada juu ya malengo na vipengele ambavyo vinapaswa kuzingatwa kwa LARF na LARP.

5.2.5 Watu wa Asili

Operesheni za timu ya ARAF II kwa kiasi kikubwa zinahusika na kazi za ofisini Nairobi au kazi za mbali. Timu inaweza kufanya ziara za shambani kwa kampuni za kwingineko mara kwa mara. Timu inatafuta kujihusisha na jamii za Wenyeji kama sehemu ya ushiriki wa washikadau wa ARAF II. Kwa kuzingatia mwingiliano mdogo na jumuiya za Wenyeji katika shughuli za kawaida za uendeshaji, kazi nyingi zitahusishwa na kazi ya kuwekeza na mradi na ushirikiano wa kampuni na jumuiya za Wenyeji.

Miradi inaweza kuendelezwa katika maeneo ambapo jumuiya za watu wa kiasili zipo.

Kwa kuzingatia kwamba watu wa kiasili wako katika hatari ya kuathiriwa na athari mbaya, Kampuni za Kwingineko zitahitajika kutambua jumuiya zote za watu wa kiasili katika eneo la ushawishi wa mradi kama sehemu ya Tathmini yao ya Hatari ya Kimazingira na Kijamii na Athari.

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Iwapo shughuli za mradi zinaweza kuwa na athari mbaya kwa Wenyeji, Kampuni ya Kwingineko itapitisha hatua mahususi kuzishughulikia kwa kufuata Kiwango cha 7 cha Utendaji cha IFC - Wenyeji. Mahitaji kama haya ni pamoja na:

- Kuhakikisha heshima kamili ya haki zao za binadamu, utu, matarajio, utamaduni, na maisha yanayotegemea maliasili.
- Epuka athari mbaya, au inapoweza kuepukika, punguza na ufidia athari hizo.
- Kukuza faida na fursa za maendeleo endelevu kwa njia inayofaa kitamaduni.
- Anzisha uhusiano endelevu kwa kuzingatia Ushauri na Ushiriki wa Taarifa.
- Hakikisha Idhini ya Bure, ya Awali na ya Kuarifiwa inapohitajika.
- Heshimu na kuhifadhi tamaduni, maarifa na desturi zao.

Katika hali ambapo athari mbaya haziwezi kuepukika, Kampuni za Kwingineko zitategeneza Mpango wa Watu wa Kiasili ili kushughulikia athari mbaya na kuchunguza fursa za kuunda athari chanya. Mpango unapaswa kujumuisha vipengele vifuatavyo, kwa kuzingatia Kiwango cha 7 cha Utendaji cha IFC:

- Maelezo ya msingi
- Uchambuzi wa athari, hatari na fursa
- Matokeo ya mashauriano na ushiriki wa siku zijazo
- Hatua za kuepuka, kupunguza na kupunguza athari hasi na kuongeza athari chanya
- Inapohitajika, sehemu ya usimamizi wa maliasili ya jamii
- Hatua za kuboresha fursa
- Utaratibu wa malalamiko
- Gharama, bajeti, ratiba, na majukumu ya shirika
- Ufuatiliaji, tathmini na kuripoti
 - Kiambatisho cha 5 kinatoa mwongozo wa ziada kuhusu watu wa kiasili.

5.2.6 Ushirikishwaji wa wadau

Hazina inanufaika kutokana na ushirikiano thabiti wa washikadau kama sehemu ya shughuli za kawaida za mfuko. ARAF II imeunda mpango thabiti wa ushirikiano wa

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washikadau ili kuhakikisha mashirika husika yanashauriwa ipasavyo kuhusu mradi na ripoti na maarifa yetu yanasambazwa ipasavyo. ARAF II inakusudia kushirikisha biashara za kilimo, kampuni za kwingineko, wanufaika wakiwemo wakulima wadogo, wawekezaji, wawekezaji wenza, mashirika ya kiraia, vyombo vya serikali, na mashirika mengine. Maelezo zaidi yanaweza kupatikana katika kiambatisho 6 cha ARAF II ESMS.

Hazina inakubali kwamba mahusiano thabiti na yenye kujenga kati ya Makampuni na washikadau Portfolio ni muhimu ili kudhibiti kwa mafanikio hatari za kimazingira na kijamii na kuleta athari chanya. Kampuni za Kwingineko zitahitajika kuhusisha ushiriki wa washikadau katika shughuli za biashara kama mchakato unaojumuisha na endelevu. Mikakati iliyopitishwa itachukuliwa kwa sifa maalum za shughuli, na rasilimali na kiwango cha juhudi zitalingana na hatari na athari za mradi. Makampuni ya Kwingineko yatafuata miongozo ya Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, Kitabu cha Mashauriano ya Wadau wa IFC, Mwongozo Endelevu wa GCF: Kubuni na kuhakikisha ushiriki wa washikadau wa maana kwenye miradi inayofadhiliwa na GCF.

Ushirikiano wa wadau unahusisha vipengele vifuatavyo katika viwango tofauti:

- Uchambuzi wa wadau na mipango ya ushiriki
- Ufichuzi na usambazaji wa taarifa muhimu kuhusu shughuli za Kampuni ya Portfolio
- Mashauriano ya umma na ushiriki wa wadau
- Utaratibu mzuri wa malalamiko
- Taarifa zinazoendelea kwa jamii zilizoathirika

Kiambatisho cha 6 kinatoa muhtasari wa maudhui ambayo Mpango wa kina wa Ushirikishaji wa Washikadau unapaswa kujumuisha, kulingana na Kiwango cha 1 cha Utendaji cha IFC.

Kiambatisho cha 7 kinatoa mwongozo wa ziada unaohusiana na Mbinu za Malalamiko ambazo zitaendeshwa katika kiwango cha Kampuni ya Kwingineko. Mbali na hayo, Hazina imeunda Sera ya Malalamiko (inapatikana katika Kiambatisho 8) na itaweka utaratibu wa kuwapa wadau fursa ya kushughulikia malalamiko moja kwa moja kwa timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina. Utaratibu huo utatolewa kwa wadau kupitia tovuti ya Mfuko.

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5.2.7 Bioanuwai, Ufanisi wa Rasilimali, na Uchafuzi

Hazina inataka kuongeza uwezo wa kustahimili hali ya hewa kwa wakulima, ambayo ni pamoja na kuwekeza kama usimamizi unaowajibika wa viumbe hai, makazi muhimu, spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka.

Kwa kuzingatia kwamba bayoanuwai, makazi muhimu, na spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka kwa athari mbaya, Kampuni za Portfolio zitahitajika kutambua maeneo ya utendakazi, iwe zinafanya kazi katika makazi muhimu, na sera, taratibu, na mifumo mingine ya kutambua na kufuatilia athari mbaya zinazoweza kutokea kwa bayoanuwai. Makampuni pia yanatarajiwa kuonyesha kufuata kwao sheria na kanuni za mazingira za ndani. Miundo ya biashara iliyo na hatari za bioanuwai inatarajiwa kuoanisha mazoea ya utendakazi na kiwango cha 6 cha utendakazi cha IFC. Ikiwa timu ya ARAF itatambua mapungufu au hatari za bioanuwai wakati wa uchunguzi unaostahili, ARAF itajaribu kuhakikisha kuwa kampuni inajitolea kuboresha ESAP.

Baadhi ya uwekezaji, hasa makampuni yanayotoa pembejeo kwa wakulima au wanaojishughulisha na viwanda, yanaweza kusababisha uchafuzi wa mazingira. ARAF inakusudia kufanya bidii kwa kampuni kuhusu kelele, hewa, na uchafuzi wa mwanga na ufanisi wa rasilimali wakati ni hatari za nyenzo. Kampuni zinatarajiwa kushughulikia ipasavyo hatari zinazotokana na uchafuzi wa mazingira na ufanisi wa rasilimali kama ilivyoainishwa katika ESAPs.

5.2.8 Masharti ya Kazi na Kazi

ARAF II inashikilia viwango thabiti vya wafanyikazi kwa timu yetu. Kuhakikisha timu yetu inafanya kazi kwa kiwango cha juu kunamaanisha kuunda mazingira ya kazi yenye usawa na salama. Timu yetu inajitahidi kudumisha udhibiti thabiti wa ndani kwa timu yetu ndogo ya operesheni. Timu yetu ina wafanyakazi tofauti na wenye uzoefu na uwakilishi wa ndani na kimataifa nchini Kenya na Nigeria, uongozi wa wanawake, na uwekezaji, hali ya hewa, kilimo na utaalamu wa ESG.

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Timu yetu inanuia makampuni ya bidii kwa masuala ya kazi na hali ya kufanya kazi. Mchakato wetu wa bidii na viwango vinalingana na Kiwango cha 2 cha Utendaji cha IFC. Bidii ya kazi na mazingira ya kazi ni pamoja na kupitia upya sera, taratibu, na shughuli zinazohusiana na sera za rasilimali watu, mikataba ya ajira, kutobaguliwa, na fursa sawa, kuachishwa kazi, shirika la wafanyakazi, na a. idadi ya sera zingine. Ikiwa mapungufu yatapatikana, makampuni yanatarajiwa kuboresha utendakazi na sera kama ilivyoainishwa katika mpango wa utekelezaji wa ESG. In accordance with IFC Performance Standard 2 paragraphs 8-12, companies are expected to have or develop human resources policies and procedures, clearly (orally or otherwise) defined working conditions and terms of employment, recognize workers right to organize, commit to non-discrimination, and equal employment opportunities, have retrenchment plans, and a grievance mechanism that is survivor-centered and gender responsive. ARAF II will encourage companies to consider developing Environment, Health, and Safety management SOPs/Guidelines for labor/workers should be provided for the portfolio company labor/workers (including women workers) and made part of the code of conduct and contractual agreement with the contractor/hiring authority.

As part of an ESAP, companies may be expected develop or implement labor / working conditions management plan and environment, health and safety SOPs for labor management, which may include a description of terms of employment, workers organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labor, and forced labor of direct, contracted, and third-party workers. For further details, companies are expected to be or become aligned with IFC PS 2, Guidance Note 8-32.

The Fund does not invest in companies directly engaging in or directly procuring from businesses using child or forced labor. The Fund aligns with IFC PS 2 paragraphs 21-22 and Guidance Note 61-75. Companies are expected to demonstrate their commitment to not using force or child labor directly or their supply chains via Supplier Codes of Conduct, Standard Operating Procedures, or other relevant tools.

ARAF II may request companies address existing or potential SEAH issues in the workspace through the ESAP with particular focus on codes of conduct (on Children or SEAH).

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

6 Ufuatiliaji na kutoa taarifa

6.1 Muhtasari wa mchakato

Hazina itatekeleza mchakato wa ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa wa ESG katika ngazi mbili. Kampuni za Portfolio zitafuatilia shughuli za mradi na kutoa ripoti kwa timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina. Timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itakusanya data kutoka kwa Makampuni ya Portfolio na kuripoti katika fomu iliyojumlishwa kwa wawekezaji.

6.2 Kampuni ya Kwingineko

Kampuni ya Portfolio itawajibikia kuendelea kufuatilia utendaji wa ESG wa shughuli zake. Kampuni ya Portfolio itatoa ripoti mara kwa mara kwa Hazina kuhusu seti iliyobainishwa ya viashirio. Katika hali nyingi violezo vya ripoti vitajumuisha jedwali rahisi ambalo litakamilika kwa viashirio vilivyoinishwa na kusasishwa kila robo mwaka au mwaka, na sehemu ambapo uchunguzi wa ziada unaweza kuelezewa. Mbinu hii inachukuliwa kupunguza gharama za miamala na juhudi za kuripoti ndani wakati huo huo ikihimiza ufuatiliaji wa karibu wa masuala ya ESG.

Viashiria maalum vilivyowekwa na marudio ya ripoti vitafafanuliwa kila moja kwa moja, lakini katika hali nyingi itajumuisha:

- Ripoti za kila robo mwaka: Taarifa za jumla kuhusu masuala muhimu ya kijamii na kimazingira.
- Ripoti za kila mwaka: Maelezo ya kina kuhusu utendaji wa ESG wa Kampuni za Portfolio.

Yaliyomo kwa kawaida hujumuishwa katika ripoti za mwaka yamejumuishwa katika Kiambatisho cha 9.

Pia, masuala ya ESG yatafuatiliwa wakati wa ziara za mara kwa mara za timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina na yatakuwa kwenye ajenda ya mikutano ya Bodi ambayo itafanyika kwa Kampuni ya Portfolio.

Bodi itatathmini utendakazi wa ESG wa Kampuni ya Portfolio dhidi ya malengo yaliyowekwa, kufafanua malengo ya mwaka ujao, kuchanganua udhaifu na kujadili

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

marekebisho yoyote muhimu. Zaidi ya hayo, timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itaunga mkono Kampuni za Portfolio kufikia malengo yaliyowekwa ya ESG na kuanzisha na kuimarisha mchakato wa ufuatiliaji na ripoti ikiwa matatizo yatatokea ambayo yanazuia Kampuni Portfolio kutoa kulingana na makubaliano.

Kando na ripoti za kawaida, Kampuni za Kwingineko zitahitajika kuripoti kwa Hazina mara moja iwapo kuna matukio ya ajabu, kama vile mabadiliko yoyote katika wigo wa mradi ambayo yanajumuisha hatari au fursa mpya za ESG, matukio yoyote makubwa, au ukiukaji wowote wa Mahitaji ya ESG. Katika hali kama hizi, ziara za ziada za tovuti zinaweza kuhitajika kutathmini hali kupitia mahojiano na wasimamizi, wafanyakazi, wakandarasi na jamii zilizoathiriwa, kupitia ukaguzi wa mazingira unaofaa, na ukaguzi wa rekodi za kampuni. Zaidi ya hayo, uthibitishaji huru na washauri wa kitaalamu utazingatiwa tu katika matukio ya matukio makubwa yanayohusiana na ESG au shaka ya kutosha ya ukiukaji mkubwa. Matukio yanayohusiana na ESG yataripotiwa kwa LPAC ndani ya siku 5 za kazi baada ya kufahamishwa kwa mujibu wa kiolezo kilichojumuishwa katika Kiambatisho cha 9. Matukio yatajumuisha yafuatayo:

- Tukio kubwa la afya na usalama linalosababisha majeraha mengi na/au vifo na/au athari kwa leseni inayoendelea ya kufanya kazi;
- Tukio zito la usalama wa bidhaa na kusababisha madhara kwa watumiaji na/au kukumbushwa kwa bidhaa au kususia na/au athari kwa leseni inayoendelea ya kufanya kazi;
- Tukio kubwa la uchafuzi wa mazingira na kusababisha madhara kwa afya ya binadamu na/au mazingira na/au athari kwa leseni ya kuendelea kufanya kazi;
- Uharibifu mkubwa wa mahusiano ya mfanyakazi au hatua ya chama cha wafanyakazi kusababisha athari kubwa ya uzalishaji na/au athari kwa leseni inayoendelea ya kufanya kazi;
- Tukio kubwa la ulaghai, hongo au ufisadi na kusababisha kugomewa kwa bidhaa na/au kuathiri leseni ya kuendelea kufanya kazi; au

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- Tukio kubwa la usalama wa mtandao/data linalosababisha athari ya nyenzo kwa biashara.

6.3 Kiwango cha fedha

Timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina itatoa ripoti mara kwa mara na kwa uwazi kuhusu shughuli, matokeo, na changamoto za shughuli zake za biashara kulingana na maono na dhamira yake. Masuala ya ESG yataripotwa kwa kina kwa wawekezaji angalau mara moja kwa mwaka hasa kupitia Ripoti ya Mwaka ya ES ya Hazina.

Mfuko unatarajia kushiriki ripoti ya mwaka ya utendaji iliyofichuliwa kwa umma kwa Mfuko wa Hali ya Hewa ya Kijani na wadau wakiwemo Mamlaka Zilizoteuliwa Kitaifa. Zaidi ya hayo, wafanyakazi wa Hazina na wafanyakazi wa Acumen wananua kukutana mara kwa mara na NDA na washikadau ili kutoa taarifa za mara kwa mara kuhusu shughuli za ngazi ya Hazina.

Ripoti za kila mwaka zitawasilisha taarifa kuhusu usimamizi wa ESG katika ngazi ya Hazina, pamoja na taarifa muhimu kuhusu Kampuni za Portfolio. Ili kuwezesha hili, itakuwa muhimu kufafanua kwa kila Kampuni ya Portfolio iliyosanifiwa na kubainishwa wazi. Timu ya usimamizi wa Hazina pia itaripoti maendeleo dhidi ya ESG KPIs kulingana na mbinu iliyofafanuliwa katika Mbinu za Mbinu kwa Viashiria Muhimu vya Utendaji Kimazingira, Kijamii na Utawala.

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	Mfumo wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Jamii	

7 Ufichuaji wa habari

Mfuko umejitolea kwa uwazi katika shughuli zake na utajaribu kushiriki na kuwezesha upatikanaji wa taarifa muhimu kuhusu shughuli zake na wadau.

ARAF II inakusudia kufichua Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii kwenye tovuti ya Mfuko pamoja na tovuti ya taasisi zinazohusika ikiwa ni pamoja na Mfuko wa Hali ya Hewa ya Kijani. Nakala halisi za ARAF II ESMS zitapatikana katika ofisi ya Hazina ya Kenya na katika maeneo halisi ya Mamlaka Zilizoteuliwa Kitaifa. ARAF II pia hufanya utaratibu wa malalamiko wa Mfuko upatikane hadharani kwenye tovuti ya ARAF.

Kama ilivyoelezwa katika sehemu zilizopita, Mfuko utahakikisha ushirikishwaji wa wadau katika miradi yote ambayo imewekezwa, ikiwa ni pamoja na taratibu zinazofaa za malalamiko, na umeweka utaratibu wa malalamiko katika ngazi ya Mfuko. Pamoja na hayo, Mfuko utafichua ripoti za ziada kuhusu athari za kimazingira na kijamii za miradi yake, kulingana na sera za ufichuzi wa taarifa za wawekezaji wake, ikiwa ni pamoja na GCF.

Hazina itafichua Tathmini ya Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii na Mpango wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii wa potential Environmental and Social Risk Category B investments kadri itakavyohitajika, na inavyofaa, Mpango wa Utekelezaji wa Utwaaji Ardhi na Makazi Mapya, Mpango Kazi wa Marejesho ya Maisha, Mpango wa Watu wa Kiasili , gender assessment and gender action plan, environmental and social due diligence and audit reports, na taarifa nyingine zozote zinazohusiana zinazohitajika kufanywa. kufichuliwa kwa mujibu wa GCF na mahitaji ya ufichuzi wa Mfuko. ARAF II itafichua ESIA za miradi ya Kitengo B siku 30 kabla ya uwekezaji. Ufichuzi huo utakuwa kwenye majukwaa yanayofaa watu walioathirika na washikadau wengine. The ESIA and other relevant subproject, potential investment, disclosures shall be made available on the GCF website and convenient physical locations in both English and relevant local languages. We shall seek to ensure that materials are understandable by the affected and potentially affected communities, stakeholders, and the general public. Hazina itazingatia maoni na michango iliyopokelewa katika ukamilishaji wa hati.

	KIAMBATISHO 1	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 115kati ya 211
	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Kiambatisho cha 1: Orodha hakiki ya ESG

Malengo

- Kutoa taarifa muhimu kwa ajili ya tathmini ya awali ya uwezekano wa hatari za ESG;
- Kusanya hati na taarifa zilizopo kuhusu usimamizi wa sasa wa ESG;
- Tambua kadiri inavyowezekana masuala yoyote ya kuvunja mpango katika hatua ya awali;
- Kuongoza na kufahamisha mchakato wa uchunguzi unaotazamiwa kwenye tovuti.

Orodha hii si kamilifu, na masuala zaidi yanazingatiwa kama yanatambuliwa kwa msingi wa kesi baada ya kesi.

Maelezo ya jumla juu ya Kampuni inayowezekana ya Kwingineko

Jina la Kampuni

Mwaka wa kwanza wa shughuli

Mahali pa maeneo ya mradi, katika uzalishaji wa wanyama na mazao na/au usindikaji (pamoja na kuratibu za kijiografia)

Jumla ya lengo na eneo lililopandwa

Jumla ya sasa na eneo lililopandwa

Mazao, aina, na aina za wanyama

Shughuli za usindikaji wa kilimo zinazofanywa

Utambulisho wa masuala ya 'No-Go'

- Orodha ya Kutengwa

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	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Kutofuata mahitaji ya udhibiti wa mazingira au mengine ya kisheria

Ikiwa kuna ushahidi thabiti kwamba mradi unahusisha masuala yoyote ya 'No-Go', mradi hautazingatiwa kwa uwekezaji.

Taarifa muhimu za ESG na hatari

Maswali na Majibu ya tathmini ya E&S kulingana na viwango vyote vya utendakazi vya IFC

Tathmini ya taarifa muhimu na hatari za ESG itafanywa kwa kujaza dodoso la Maswali na Majibu kwa ajili ya dodoso la masuala ya E&S. Hii inatokana na kila kiwango cha utendakazi cha IFC. Tathmini ya ziada itatokana na maswali yaliyo hapa chini.

Shirika - IFC PS 1

Kipengele	Uchunguzi / Maoni	Rejea
Wasimamizi wakuu wanafahamu masuala makuu ya ESG?		
Sera ya ESG ya Kampuni iliyoidhinishwa na wasimamizi wakuu?		
Je, kuna meneja mkuu anayehusika na ESG?		
Wafanyikazi wamepewa jukumu maalum kwa nyanja tofauti za ESG? Afya na usalama, mahusiano ya jamii, n.k. Je, wafanyakazi hawa wamehitimu ipasavyo kudhibiti hatari za E&S?		
ESMS inatekelezwa kulingana na mahitaji ya IFC PS1?		
Kampuni imefanya ESIA? Je, hii inapatikana kwa umma?		
Madhara ya E&S yanadhibitiwa kupitia ESAP?		

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	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Utumiaji wa daraja la kupunguza?		
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Utawala

Kipengele	Uchunguzi / Maoni	Rejea
Kampuni inajitolea kutimiza mahitaji ya ESG ya Mfuko?		
Shughuli za kampuni hazijumuishi shughuli zote kwenye Orodha ya Kutengwa ya Hazina?		
Kampuni inazingatia sheria na kanuni za kitaifa na kitaifa?		
Kampuni inafuata mikataba ya kimataifa?		
Kampuni inazingatia utawala bora wa shirika na viwango vya uadilifu. Business Integrity AP imetekelezwa?		
Madhara ya E&S yanadhibitiwa kupitia ESAP?		
Utumiaji wa daraja la kupunguza?		

Athari

Kipengele	Uchunguzi / Maoni	Rejea
Shughuli za kampuni zitakuza ustahimilivu wa hali ya hewa kwa wakulima wadogo	[toa makadirio]	
Kampuni mapenzi kuongeza kipato cha wakulima wadogo	[toa makadirio]	

Muhtasari na uainishaji wa hatari wa awali

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	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Mradi unahusisha mambo ya hatari yafuatayo:

- Mkoa usio na mifano ya aina hii ya mradi
- Haki zisizo wazi za umiliki na/au ushahidi wa migogoro kuhusu umiliki wa ardhi
- Jumuiya za wenyeji au za kiasili katika au zinazozunguka eneo linalosimamiwa
- Mazingira asilia karibu na eneo la mradi ni HCV, makazi muhimu, eneo lililohifadhiwa
- Spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka au zilizo katika eneo hilo
- Hatari nyingine kubwa ya mazingira kwa sababu ya hali ya ndani (udongo, maji, taka, dawa ya wadudu)
- Sehemu kubwa ya wafanyikazi walio na kandarasi ndogo
- Kiwango cha juu cha ajali / matukio ya kihistoria au ajali / tukio moja kuu
- Mfumo dhaifu wa kitaasisi na utekelezaji wa sheria kuhusu kazi na mazingira

Mradi unaweza kuainishwa kulingana na kategoria zifuatazo za hatari kwa kuzingatia idadi, umuhimu na upanuzi wa hatari zilizotajwa hapo juu.

Jamii ya hatari ya awali

IFC risk category	Category description	Comparable GCF ESS risk category
A	Potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.	A
B	Potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.	B
C	Minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.	C

Sababu/Hatari kuu zimetambuliwa

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	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Mpango na bajeti ya DD

- Haja ya wataalam maalum
- Tarehe inayotarajiwa ya DD na kutembelewa kwa tovuti
- Bajeti iliyokadiriwa

Hati zilizopokelewa / habari iliyotumiwa

	Y/ N	Vipimo
Nyaraka za jumla		
Hatimiliki za ardhi / mikataba ya kukodisha		
Mpango wa Biashara		
Upembuzi Yakinifu		
Sera ya E&S / ESMS		
Mipango ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira		
Utawala wa Biashara / Sera ya Uadilifu wa Biashara / Mpango wa Utekelezaji		
Muundo wa Shirika		
Nyaraka za ESG		
ISO / Vyeti, ripoti za ukaguzi?		
Sera ya Rasilimali Watu		
Mpango/Taratibu za Afya na Usalama		
Taratibu za Ufuatiliaji wa E&S		

	KIAMBATISHO 1	ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 120kati ya 211
	ORODHA CHEKI YA ESG	

Orodha ya wafanyikazi na vipimo		
Usajili wa ajali		
Mpango wa kuzuia moto / mipango mingine ya dharura		
Mpango wa usimamizi wa maafa		
EIA / ESIA / ESMP / Mpango Kazi		
Mpango wa Ushirikiano wa Wadau		
Utaratibu wa Malalamiko		
Vibali vya Mazingira		
Mpango wa Ufuatiliaji na Mapitio ya E&S		
Nyaraka zingine		
Tovuti ya Kampuni / Mradi		
Vyombo vya habari & vyombo vya habari / makala		
Picha za satelaiti		
Wengine		

	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 121kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Kiambatisho cha 2: Ripoti ya uchunguzi wa kimazingira na kijamii

Utangulizi

- Maelezo mafupi ya mchakato wa ESG: tarehe na ziara, wataalam wanaohusika
- Orodha ya hati zilizopitiwa (kiambatisho)
- Orodha ya watu waliohojiwa (kiambatisho)
- Taja mapungufu yoyote kwa mchakato wa DD
- Viwango vinavyofaa ambavyo vilitathminiwa au vinatumika:

Viwango / mahitaji	Inatumika	Imetathminiwa
Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC		
Orodha ya kutengwa		
Mikataba ya Msingi ya ILO		
VIGEZO VINGINE VYA WAKOPESHAJI		

Uainishaji wa hatari

Taarifa fupi kuhusu wasifu wa hatari wa ESG wa mradi uliopo wakati wa kuzingatia aina ya mradi, ukubwa na eneo.

- Uainishaji wa mradi: A, B, au C na uhalalishaji mfupi.

Kategoria ya hatari

IFC risk category	Category description	Comparable GCF ESS risk category
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	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 123kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

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Kuzingatia mahitaji ya mazingira na kijamii

Tathmini ya hatari za kimazingira na kijamii kufuatia muundo wa Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, na kutii mahitaji ya ziada ya ES ya Hazina.

PS1: Tathmini na Usimamizi wa Hatari na Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Sera ya ES				
Utambulisho wa hatari na athari za ES, pamoja na				
Ukusanyaji wa data za msingi				
Uchambuzi mbadala				
Mbinu ya tathmini / vigezo vya umuhimu				
Hatua za kupunguza				
Mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa				
Athari za kuvuka mipaka				
Athari za mkusanyiko				
Biashara na haki za binadamu				
Hasara au makundi hatarishi				
Jinsia				

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Athari ya mtu wa tatu				
Minyororo ya ugavi				
ya kikanda, kisékta, au ya kimkakati				
Mpango wa usimamizi / ESMS				
Uwezo wa shirika na uwezo				
Maandalizi ya dharura na majibu				
Mfumo wa ufuatiliaji				
Ushirikishwaji wa wadau				
Uchambuzi wa wadau na mipango ya ushiriki				
Ufichuaji wa habari				
Ushauri / Ushauri wa habari na ushiriki				
Watu wa asili				
Majukumu ya sekta binafsi chini ya ushirikishwaji wa wadau unaoongozwa na serikali				
Mawasiliano ya nje				
Utaratibu wa malalamiko kwa jamii zilizoathirika				

	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 125kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Kuripoti na kufichua				
Kuripoti mara kwa mara kwa jamii zilizoathirika				

ESMS

- Eleza ni taratibu zipi ziko tayari na zipi ziko katika mchakato wa kutekelezwa.
- Nyaraka zinapatikana: Sera ya ES, tathmini ya hatari na athari ya ES, programu za usimamizi na mfumo wa ufuatiliaji.
- Kuidhinishwa na wasimamizi wakuu na mawasiliano kwa wafanyakazi.

Uwezo wa shirika kutekeleza ESMS

- Majukumu na majukumu ya wazee na wafanyakazi, kwa kutilia mkazo maeneo ya mada ya uratibu, usimamizi wa mazingira, afya na usalama na mahusiano ya jamii.

Ushirikishwaji wa wadau

- Eleza taratibu za utambuzi na ushirikiano na jamii zilizoathirika na watu wa kiasili.

Njia za mawasiliano na malalamiko ya nje

- Eleza mfumo uliopo wa kuwasiliana na washikadau husika, hasa na jamii zilizoathirika na watu wa kiasili.
- Kueleza na kutathmini mifumo ya malalamiko iliyopo.

Kuripoti na kufichua

- Eleza mfumo wa kuripoti, marudio na aina ya taarifa iliyoripotiwa.

PS2: Masharti ya Kazi na Kazi

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini	Maoni
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	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 126kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Sera za Rasilimali Watu				
Masharti ya kazi na masharti ya kazi				
Makazi ya mfanyakazi				
Mashirika ya wafanyakazi				
Kutobagua na fursa sawa				
Kuachishwa kazi				
Utaratibu wa malalamiko ya kazi				
Ajira ya watoto				
Kazi ya kulazimishwa				
Afya na usalama kazini				
Usimamizi wa wakandarasi				
Udhibiti wa minyororo ya msingi ya usambazaji				

Sera za rasilimali watu na mahusiano ya kazi

- Je, wafanyakazi wana mikataba na manufaa ya kisheria kwa mujibu wa sheria: hifadhi ya jamii, umri wa chini, saa za kazi, biashara ya pamoja?
- Iwapo sheria haisemi kuhusu hili, je, kampuni inazuia biashara ya pamoja au kuajiri wafanyakazi walio chini ya umri wa miaka 18 kwa njia za unyonyaji?

	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 127kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

- Katika kesi ya wafanyikazi walio na kandarasi, je, kuna udhibiti unaofaa juu ya vipengele hivi? Je, nyanja za kimazingira na kijamii zimeingizwa kwenye mkataba na watoa huduma?
- Je, fursa sawa zinatolewa kwa wanawake na walio wachache?
- Je, mazingira ya kazi yanazingatia Mikataba ya Msingi ya ILO?

Afya na usalama kazini

- Sifa za mazingira ya kazi: shughuli za kuvuna, kutumia mashine nzito, matumizi na usimamizi wa viuatilifu.
- Ni tahadhari zipi muhimu zipo: mafunzo, EPI, uwekaji ishara , mipango ya dharura? Ambayo hayazingatiwi?
- Je, kuna mpango wa afya na usalama uliowekwa?
- Ni aina gani za ajali na matukio zimesajiliwa na kupewa ufuatiliaji unaostahili?

PS3: Ufanisi wa Rasilimali na Kuzuia Uchafuzi

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Ufanisi wa rasilimali				
Matumizi ya maji na matibabu				
Kuzuia uchafuzi wa mazingira				
Uzalishaji wa uchafuzi				

	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 128kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Ardhi iliyochafuliwa				
Udhibiti wa taka				
Usimamizi wa vifaa vya hatari				
Matumizi na usimamizi wa viuatilifu				
Ili kujazwa kibinafsi kwa kila dawa inayotumiwa				

Athari za mazingira

- Ni athari zipi zinazowezezekana zimetambuliwa na kujumuishwa katika ESMS? Je, athari zozote zinazowezezekana hazijazingatiwa?
- Je, kuna mfumo ufaao wa usimamizi uliowekwa wa taka, maji, na utoaji wa hewa chafu?

Matumizi ya kemikali

- Je, kuna mpango wa matumizi salama ya kemikali, ikijumuisha uwekaji, uhifadhi, na uwekaji?
- Je, kuna dawa na kemikali zinazotumika ambazo ziko chini ya marufuku ya kimataifa?
- Je, kuna dawa zozote zinazotumika ambazo zimejumuishwa katika orodha ya dawa hatari sana za WHO?

PS4: Afya ya Jamii, Usalama na Usalama

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
	U		U	

	KIAMBATISHO 2	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 129kati ya 211
	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Mahitaji ya jumla ya afya na usalama wa jamii				
Ubora wa vumbi / hewa				
Kelele				
Mtetemo				
Athari za kivuli / za kuona				
Usanifu wa miundombinu na vifaa na usalama				
Trafiki na usafiri				
Huduma za mfumo wa ikolojia / masuala ya maliasili				
Mfiduo wa nyenzo za hatari				
Mfiduo wa magonjwa (maji)				
Maandalizi ya dharura na majibu				
Wafanyikazi wa usalama na usalama wa tovuti				

Afya na usalama wa jamii

- Ni nyanja zipi kuu za afya na usalama zimetambuliwa (kelele, vumbi, ajali, vifaa vya hatari, uchafuzi wa maji) ambazo zinaweza kuathiri jamii? Je, vipengele vyovyote havijazingatiwa?
- Je, hatua za kutosha za kupunguza zipo na zimejumuishwa kwenye ESMS?
- Je, kuna njia za kutosha za kuwasilisha malalamiko?

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Watumishi wa usalama

- Iwapo kampuni ilijiri wafanyakazi wa usalama, je, ulinzi umewekwa ili kupunguza hatari inayoweza kutokea kwa watu walio nje ya eneo la mradi?
- Je, wamefunzwa katika Kanuni za Hiari za Usalama na Haki za Kibinadamu?

PS5: Upatikanaji wa Ardhi na Makazi Mapya Bila Hiari

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Ubunifu wa mradi				
Fidia na faida kwa watu waliohamishwa				
Ushiriki wa jamii				
Utaratibu wa malalamiko				
Upangaji na utekelezaji wa makazi mapya/marejesho ya riziki				
Uhamisho wa kimwili				
Uhamisho wa kiuchumi				
Majukumu ya sekta binafsi chini ya makazi mapya yanayosimamiwa na serikali				

Migogoro ya umiliki wa ardhi na uhamisho

- Je, kuna migogoro yoyote kuhusu umiliki wa ardhi?

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

- Je, mradi umeundwa ili kuepuka au kupunguza uhamishaji wa kimwili na/au kiuchumi?
- Iwapo uhamishaji haukupiki, je, mipango ya makazi mapya au ya kurejesha riziki ipo? Je, mchakato huo unashirikishwa na je, kampuni inatoa fidia inayofaa?

UN FAO VGGT

- Je, kampuni inafuata UN FAO VGGT kama inatumika?

PS6: Uhifadhi wa Bioanuwai na Usimamizi Endelevu wa Maliasili Hai

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Makazi				
Mazingira ya asili				
Makazi muhimu				
Maeneo yanayolindwa kisheria na yanayotambulika kimataifa				
Aina ngeni vamizi				
Ubunifu na upangaji wa matumizi ya ardhi kuheshimu bioanuwai				
Utambulisho wa hatari na athari kwa bioanuwai				
Utumiaji wa daraja la kupunguza				

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Mpango wa matumizi ya ardhi, ubadilishaji wa misitu ya asili na tathmini ya HCV

- Eleza matumizi ya ardhi ya mradi.
- Je, kuna ushahidi kwamba mradi ulifanya mabadiliko ya misitu ya asili tangu 1994 au kuona shughuli za mradi zinahusisha ubadilishaji wa misitu ya asili?
- Je, kuna eneo lengwa la uhifadhi?
- Je, maeneo ya HCV yametambuliwa katika eneo la mradi? Je, tathmini imeidhinishwa na wadau wa ndani? Je, kuna hatua za kupunguza na zinafuatiliwa?

Tathmini ya hatari na daraja la kupunguza

- Je, hatari hizi zinajumuishwa katika ESMS kulingana na upeo na ukubwa wa mradi na thamani ya kibayolojia ya eneo ambalo iko?
- Je, hatua za kupunguza zipo kulingana na kanuni ya daraja la upunguzaji, hasa kuhusu athari kwa bayoanuwai na huduma za mfumo ikolojia, hasa zikizingatia upotevu wa makazi, uharibifu na mgawanyiko na spishi vamizi?
- Je, maadili tofauti yanayohusishwa na bayoanuwai na huduma za mfumo ikolojia na jamii zilizoathiriwa yanazingatiwa?

PS7: Watu wa Asili

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Kuepuka athari mbaya				
Tathmini ya hatari na athari				

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

Athari kwa ardhi ya kimila au kimila				
Kuhama kutoka ardhi ya kitamaduni au kimila				
Ubunifu na utekelezaji wa hatua za kupunguza				
Kanuni za FPIC				
Mbinu za kugawana fidia na faida				

Watu wa asili

- Je, watu wa kiasili walijumuishwaje katika uchanganuzi wa tathmini ya hatari?
- Ni haki gani za kimila na kimila zilizotambuliwa katika mchakato huo? Je, maeneo ya kitamaduni yalizingatiwa katika tathmini?
- Je, kanuni za FPIC zinatimizwa?
- Je, hatua zinazofaa za kupunguza zipo? Je, wanalipwa?

PS8: Urithi wa Utamaduni

Vipengele kuu	Tathmini			Maoni
	Dhaifu	Kati	Nguvu	
Ubunifu wa mradi ili kuzuia athari kwenye urithi wa kitamaduni				
Ushauri na ufikiaji wa jamii				

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

zinazofaa za kupunguza zinawekwa ikiwa zitatumika				
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Utambulisho wa urithi wa kitamaduni

- Kampuni ilitambua maeneo gani ya urithi wa kitamaduni?
- Je, hatua zinazofaa za kupunguza kuhusiana na urithi wa kitamaduni zipo?

Muhtasari wa matokeo kuu na uchambuzi wa pengo

- Fanya muhtasari wa vipengele muhimu na muhimu vya tathmini, ukichanganya hatari kuu na tathmini ya usimamizi uliowekwa ili kukabiliana na hatari hizi. Kisha eleza mapungufu makuu na uwezo wa sasa na nia ya kampuni kuyashughulikia.

Hatari kuu zimetambuliwa	Uwezo wa usimamizi mahali 1	Mapungufu na udhaifu	Uwezo wa kushughulikia mapungufu na udhaifu

Piga kura na upendekeze hatua za ESAP

- Taarifa ya uamuzi kama mradi huu unaweza kuungwa mkono kwa mtazamo wa kimazingira na kijamii. Ikiwa mapungufu yamegunduliwa, uamuzi unaweza kuhusishwa na hatua zinazopaswa kuchukuliwa.

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	TAARIFA YA BIDII YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII	

- Bainisha hatua zinazohitajika kuchukuliwa na kampuni kushughulikia hatari na mapungufu yaliyotambuliwa, yakiwemo katika Mpango wa Utekelezaji wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESAP). Kwa kadiri inavyowezekana, haya yanapaswa kujumuisha ratiba zilizo wazi, majukumu, viashirio vya kukamilika na, kwa kadiri inavyowezekana, makadirio ya gharama.

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	ORODHA YA KUTENGA	

Kiambatisho cha 3: Orodha ya kutengwa

Hazina haitawekeza katika makampuni katika kategoria ya hatari ya kimazingira na kijamii A. Wawekezaji wanaowezekana wanaweza tu kuwa katika kitengo cha hatari za kimazingira na kijamii B au C.

Hazina haitawekeza katika makampuni yanayohusika katika uzalishaji, biashara, au matumizi ya bidhaa, vitu au shughuli zilizoordheshwa hapa chini:

- Miundo ya biashara iliyo na kitengo cha hatari cha E&S bidhaa na huduma, biashara zinazojihusisha katika shughuli za kitengo cha hatari cha E&S, au biashara iliyo na rekodi za wimbo za kitengo A.
- Uzalishaji, matumizi au biashara ya bidhaa au shughuli yoyote inayochukuliwa kuwa haramu chini ya sheria za nchi mwenyeji na Ufaransa au kanuni au mikataba na makubaliano ya kimataifa, au kwa kuzingatia marufuku ya kimataifa, kama vile dawa, dawa, dawa za kuulia wadudu, vitu vinavyoharibu ozoni, bidhaa zenye PCB, wanyamapori. au bidhaa zinazodhibitiwa chini ya CITES;
- Uzalishaji au biashara ya vileo (ukiondoa bia na divai);¹⁴³
- Uzalishaji au biashara ya tumbaku; ¹
- Uzalishaji au biashara katika kamari, kasino, na biashara sawa ¹⁴⁴;
- Uzalishaji au matumizi au biashara **nyuzi** za asbesto ;
- Uvuvi wa nyavu za Drift katika mazingira ya bahari kwa kutumia nyavu zinazozidi urefu wa kilomita 2.5;

¹⁴³Hii haitumiki kwa wafadhili wa mradi ambao hawashiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli hizi. "Hajjahusika kwa kiasi kikubwa" ina maana kwamba shughuli inayohusika ni msaidizi wa shughuli za msingi za mfadhili wa mradi.

¹⁴⁴Uwekezaji wote wa moja kwa moja katika miradi au shughuli kama hizo ikijumuisha miradi kama hiyo (hoteli ikijumuisha kasino kwa mfano). Mipango ya maendeleo ya miji ambayo inaweza kujumuisha miradi kama hiyo katika siku zijazo haijalishi.

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	ORODHA YA KUTENGA	

- Uzalishaji au shughuli zinazohusisha aina zinazodhuru au za kinyonyaji za kazi ya kulazimishwa ¹⁴⁵/ajira ya watoto yenye madhara;¹⁴⁶
- Shughuli za kibiashara za ukataji miti kwa ajili ya matumizi katika misitu ya msingi ya kitropiki yenye unyevunyevu;
- Uzalishaji, biashara, uhifadhi au usafirishaji wa kiasi kikubwa cha kemikali hatari, au matumizi ya kiwango cha kibiashara cha kemikali hatari. Kemikali hatari ni pamoja na petroli, mafuta ya taa, na bidhaa nyingine za petroli;
- Uzalishaji au shughuli zinazoathiri ardhi zinazomilikiwa, au zinazodaiwa chini ya hukumu, na Wenyeji, bila idhini kamili ya kumbukumbu ya watu kama hao;
- Operesheni zinazosababisha ukataji miti na/au uharibifu wa kimakusudi au uchafuzi wa maliasili (kama vile ardhi na maji);
- Viumbe vilivyobadilishwa vinasaba ;
- Shughuli zinazoweza kusababisha watu kuhama kimwili na kiuchumi; au
- Ukiukaji wa Viwango vya Kimataifa vya Kazi kama ilivyobainishwa na ILO au Mfumo wa Kilimo Mahiri wa Hali ya Hewa wa FAO.
- Uharibifu ¹⁴⁷wa Makazi muhimu ¹⁴⁸na mradi wowote wa msitu ambao hakuna mpango endelevu wa maendeleo na usimamizi unaofanywa.

¹⁴⁵Kazi ya kulazimishwa inamaanisha kazi au huduma yote, isiyofanywa kwa hiari, ambayo hutolewa kutoka kwa mtu chini ya fishio la kulazimishwa au adhabu.

¹⁴⁶Ajira ya watoto yenye madhara maana yake ni ajira ya watoto ambayo ni ya dhuluma kiuchumi, au ambayo ina uwezekano wa kuwa hatari kwa, au kuingilia elimu ya mtoto, au kuwa na madhara kwa afya ya mtoto, kimwili, kiakili, kiroho, kimaadili, au kijamii. maendeleo.

¹⁴⁷Uharibifu unamaanisha (1) kuondoa au kupunguzwa sana kwa uadilifu wa makazi kunakosababishwa na mabadiliko makubwa, ya muda mrefu katika matumizi ya ardhi au maji au (2) marekebisho ya makazi kwa njia ambayo uwezo wa makazi kudumisha jukumu lake. (tazama tanbihi [122] [(Urithi wa kitamaduni)]) imepotea.

¹⁴⁸Makazi muhimu ni sehemu ndogo ya makazi asilia na iliyorekebishwa ambayo inastahili kuangaliwa mahususi. Makazi muhimu yanajumuisha maeneo yenye thamani ya juu ya bayoanuwai ambayo inakidhi vigezo vya uainishaji wa Umoja wa Kimataifa wa Uhifadhi (IUCN), ikijumuisha makazi yanayohitajika kwa ajili ya kuendelea kwa viumbe vilivyo hatarini kutoweka au vilivyo katika hatari ya kutoweka kama inavyofafanuliwa na Orodha Nyekundu ya IUCN ya Spishi Zinazotishiwa au kama inavyofafanuliwa katika taifa lolote. sheria; maeneo yenye umuhimu maalum kwa spishi za kawaida au zilizozuliwa; maeneo ambayo ni muhimu kwa maisha ya spishi zinazohama; maeneo yanayounga mkono viwango muhimu vya kimataifa au idadi ya watu wa spishi za mkusanyiko ; maeneo yenye

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	ORODHA YA KUTENGA	

- Biashara ya kuvuka mipaka ya taka na bidhaa taka isipokuwa kama inatii Mkataba wa Basel na kanuni za msingi.
- Biashara yoyote inayohusiana na ponografia au ukahaba.
- Shughuli yoyote inayohusisha ugomvi mkubwa, uharibifu, au kuondolewa kwa njia muhimu ya urithi wa kitamaduni¹⁴⁹
- Uzalishaji na usambazaji wa vyombo vya habari vya ubaguzi wa rangi, kinyume na demokrasia au uzalishaji na usambazaji wa vyombo vya habari kwa nia ya kubagua sehemu ya watu.
- Unyonyaji wa migodi ya almasi, na biashara ya almasi, wakati nchi mwenyeji haijazingatia Kimberley¹⁵⁰, au mikataba mingine kama hiyo ya kimataifa (halisi au itakayoundwa), kuhusu rasilimali sawa za uchimbaji.
- Sekta au huduma yoyote iliyo chini ya Umoja wa Mataifa, Umoja wa Ulaya, na/au vikwazo vya Ufaransa bila kikomo.
- Shughuli yoyote inayohusisha uzalishaji, matumizi, biashara, au usambazaji wa mbegu za GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) au mazao ya bustani ya asili.
- Shughuli yoyote ambayo ina udhahirisho na uthibitisho wa makazi mapya na upataji wa ardhi bila kukimbilika

mikusanyiko ya kipekee ya spishi au ambayo yanahusishwa na michakato muhimu ya mageuzi au kutoa huduma muhimu za mfumo ikolojia; na maeneo yenye bioanuwai yenye umuhimu mkubwa wa kijamii, kiuchumi au kiutamaduni kwa jamii za wenyeji. Msitu wa Msingi au misitu yenye Thamani ya Juu ya Uhifadhi itachukuliwa kuwa Makazi Muhimu.

¹⁴⁹Inajumuisha urithi wa kihistoria, kijamii na/au kitamaduni unaotambulika kimataifa na kitaifa.

¹⁵⁰Mpango wa Uthibitishaji wa Mchakato wa Kimberley ("KPCS"), ni kiwango cha uidhinishaji cha uzalishaji wa almasi ambacho kinahusu serikali; almasi hudhibitiwa katika kila hatua ya mnyororo wa uzalishaji, kutoka uchimbaji hadi kwa rejareja ya bidhaa iliyomalizika. KPCS iliundwa ili kuzuia na kukomesha biashara ya almasi yenye migogoro. Imeundwa ili kuthibitisha asili ya almasi kutoka vyanzo ambavyo havina migogoro inayochochewa na uzalishaji wa almasi. Nchi wanachama huzingatia kupitisha sheria za kitaifa kuhusu suala hilo, na kuweka utaratibu muhimu wa udhibiti wa mauzo ya nje na uagizaji ili kutekeleza KPCS. Zaidi ya nchi 75 zinazohusika katika uzalishaji, biashara na mabadiliko ya almasi hushiriki.

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	ORODHA YA KUTENGA	

- Uwekezaji na utoaji wa gesi chafuzi wa zaidi ya tani milioni moja kwa mwaka ya CO2 sawa.
- Makaa ya mawe, mafuta, na mitambo ya gesi.
- Shughuli za utafutaji na uzalishaji wa makaa ya mawe, mafuta na gesi (za kawaida na zisizo za kawaida) au shughuli zozote zinazotolewa kwa ajili ya usafirishaji wa nyenzo hizi pekee.
- Miundombinu inayohusishwa na vifaa vya uchunguzi, uzalishaji, uhifadhi na uzalishaji wa umeme kutoka kwa vyanzo vya mafuta ikiwa kituo kinachohusika kitatoa gesi chafu za zaidi ya tani milioni moja kwa mwaka za CO2 sawa. Miundombinu inaunganishwa na kituo ikiwa inakidhi masharti mawili yafuatayo:
 - miundombinu isingejengwa kama si kuwepo kwa kituo cha mafuta; na
 - kituo cha mafuta chenye hakingekuwa na uwezo wa kiuchumi bila miundombinu hii.

	KIAMBATISHO CHA 4	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 140kati ya 211
	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

Kiambatisho cha 4: Mwongozo wa ardhi na makazi mapya

Sababu za LARF

Mfumo wa Utwaaji Ardhi na Makazi Mapya (LARF) unafafanua mchakato wa kuchunguza, kutathmini, kufidia, na kudhibiti hatari na athari zinazoweza kutokea kutokana na utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya kutokana na shughuli zinazoungwa mkono na Kampuni ya Portfolio. Punde tu maeneo mahususi na jumuiya za walengwa wa shughuli hizo zimefafanuliwa kwa uwazi na kwa kina, LARF inapaswa kupanuliwa kuwa Mpango mahususi wa Utwaaji na Uhamisho wa Ardhi (LARP) kulingana na mahitaji yanayotumika ya ulinzi.

LARF hutoa usuli unaohitajika ili kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli zozote zinazoweza kuhusisha utwaaji wa ardhi na/au kuwapa makazi mapya na kupoteza maisha ya watu walioathiriwa zitatii sheria za kitaifa na mahitaji ya Hazina ya ESG.

Kwa kila operesheni ambayo inaweza kuwa na shughuli zinazoweza kuleta athari za makazi mapya, LARP itatayarishwa. LARF inaelezea vigezo vya muundo wa uhamishaji wa watu walioathirika wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi, muktadha wa kisheria, mchakato wa utayarishaji wa LARP, yaliyomo na mchakato wa utekelezaji wake, na mwishowe shirika la kitaasisi linalohitajika.

Kusudi la LARF

Utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya bila hiari huhusisha uhamishwaji wa watu kutokana na shughuli zinazolingilia mali zao za uzalishaji, maeneo ya kitamaduni, na vyanzo vya mapato kama vile ardhi, mashamba ya malisho, mali nyinginezo n.k. Kinachotofautisha uhamijaji wa hiari na uhamishaji wa hiari ni kwamba ule wa kwanza unahusisha watu. ambao wanaweza kuhamishwa kinyume na matakwa yao, kwani mara nyingi wao sio waanzilishi wa harakati zao.

Utekelezaji wa shughuli mbalimbali za Kampuni Portfolio unaweza kuibua ulinzi wa kimazingira na kijamii juu ya makazi mapya bila hiari kwani ardhi inaweza kununuliwa kwa shughuli za

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

uendeshaji na watu walioathirika watahitaji kulipwa fidia kwa kupoteza ardhi, mazao, makazi na miundo mingine, na maisha.

Madhumuni ya LARF ni kushughulikia ipasavyo masuala kama vile ulazima wa utwaaji wa ardhi, fidia na makazi mapya ya watu walioathiriwa na utekelezaji wa shughuli za Kampuni Portfolio.

Malengo ya LARF

Lengo la jumla la LARF ni kutoa mwongozo wa jinsi ya kukabiliana na hatari na athari zinazohusiana na utwaaji wa ardhi, fidia, na makazi mapya wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi. LARF inahakikisha kwamba uhamishaji unaepukika, na ikiwa haitaepukwa, watu waliohamishwa na waliohamishwa wanalipwa fidia kwa hasara yao kwa gharama ya uingizwaji, wakipewa fursa za kushiriki katika faida zilizoundwa na mradi, na kusaidiwa na uhamishaji na wakati wa mpito kwenye tovuti ya makazi mapya. .

Malengo mahususi ya LARF ni kama ifuatavyo:

1. Kupunguza, kadiri inavyowezekana, upatikanaji wa ardhi kwa ajili ya utekelezaji wa shughuli za mradi, ambapo ununuzi huo au shughuli zinazohusiana na mradi zitasababisha athari mbaya za kijamii;
2. Kuhakikisha kwamba pale ambapo utwaaji wa ardhi ni muhimu, hii inatekelezwa kama programu endelevu za kuwawezesha watu kushiriki katika manufaa ya mradi;
3. Kuhakikisha mashauriano ya maana na watu wanaoathiriwa au kuhamishwa;
4. Kutoa msaada utakaopunguza au kurejesha athari mbaya za utekelezaji wa mradi kwa maisha ya watu walioathirika ili kuboresha maisha yao au angalau kurejesha viwango vya awali vya mradi;
5. Kueleza majukumu na wajibu wa wadau mbalimbali katika kupanga, kutekeleza, kufuatilia na kutathmini shughuli za makazi mapya;

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

6. Ruhusu usuluhishi miongoni mwa jamii zilizoathiriwa na shughuli za mradi; na

7. Kupunguza msongo wa mawazo kwa jamii/kaya zinazoathiriwa na mradi.

Madhumuni ya uendeshaji ya LARF ni kutoa mwongozo kwa washikadau wanaoshiriki katika kupunguza athari mbaya za kijamii za mradi, ikiwa ni pamoja na ukarabati/uendeshaji wa makazi mapya, ili kuhakikisha kwamba watu walioathiriwa na mradi hawatakuwa maskini kutokana na athari mbaya za kijamii za mradi. Walengwa wa LARF ni washikadau wote wanaohusika na utekelezaji wa shughuli za mradi. Hii inajumuisha watu walioathiriwa na mradi, jamii, na NGOs kama inavyotumika.

Mfumo wa kisheria na kiutawala unaohusiana na utwaaji wa ardhi na hatari za makazi mapya na masuala yanajumuisha sheria mbalimbali za nchi ambapo shughuli za mradi zitafanywa na mahitaji ya Mfuko wa ESG (ambayo yanajumuisha viwango vya ESG vya wawekezaji wake). Ni muhimu kwamba katika kiwango cha uendeshaji na kama sehemu ya uundaji wa LARP, tathmini ya pengo ifanywe ili kubaini upatanishi wa mahitaji mbalimbali ya kisheria na kisera, kwa lengo la kupitisha mahitaji magumu zaidi yanayotumika kwa shughuli na kwa kushughulikia hatari zinazohusiana na utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya. Maeneo muhimu ya kulinganisha mfumo wa kisheria na kiutawala ni pamoja na fidia ya mali iliyopotea, kustahiki, kiwango cha usaidizi kwa watu walioathirika kwa ajili ya kuboresha hali ya maisha na maisha, mashauriano na utatuzi wa malalamiko, sensa na orodha ya mali, tarehe za kukatwa, muda wa fidia, jamii zilizo hatarini, na ufuatiliaji na ukamilishaji.

Jambo muhimu la kuzingatia katika kutambua mfumo wa kisheria na kiutawala katika ngazi ya nchi ni muktadha mahususi unaohusiana na michakato ya utwaaji na uchukuaji ardhi, michakato ya kuwapa makazi watu walioathirika, mfumo wa umiliki wa ardhi, haki za kimila, na umiliki wa jadi wa ardhi.

Kando na mahitaji ya kitaifa, miradi midogo pia itahitaji kuwiana na mahitaji ya ESG ya Hazina. Kiwango cha 5 cha Utendaji cha IFC mahususi kwa utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya bila hiari kinatambua kwamba utwaaji wa ardhi unaohusiana na mradi na vikwazo vya matumizi ya ardhi vinaweza kuwa na athari mbaya kwa jamii na watu wanaotumia ardhi hii. Kwa hivyo, kiwango kina malengo yafuatayo:

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1. Ili kuepuka, na wakati kuepusha haiwezekani, punguza uhamishaji kwa kuchunguza miundo mbadala ya mradi;
2. Kuepuka kufukuzwa kwa lazima;
3. Kutarajia na kuepuka, au pale ambapo kuepukwa haiwezekani, kupunguza athari mbaya za kijamii na kiuchumi kutokana na utwaaji wa ardhi au vikwazo vya matumizi ya ardhi kwa (i) kutoa fidia ya upotevu wa mali kwa gharama nyingine na (ii) kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli za makazi mapya zinatekelezwa. kutekelezwa kwa kutoa taarifa ifaayo, mashauriano na ushirikishwaji wa wale walioathirika;
4. Kuboresha, au kurejesha, riziki na viwango vya maisha vya watu waliohamishwa; na
5. Kuboresha hali ya maisha miongoni mwa watu waliohamishwa kimwili kupitia utoaji wa makazi ya kutosha yenye usalama wa umiliki wa makazi katika maeneo ya makazi mapya.

Makazi mapya bila hiari katika IFC PS 5 yanarejelea kuhamishwa kimwili (kuhamishwa au kupoteza makazi) na uhamisho wa kiuchumi (upotevu wa mali au ufikiaji wa mali unaosababisha upotevu wa vyanzo vya mapato au njia za kujikimu) kwa sababu ya utwaaji wa ardhi unaohusiana na mradi. Makazi mapya yanachukuliwa kuwa ya hiari wakati watu binafsi au jamii zilizoathiriwa hazina haki ya kukataa utwaaji wa ardhi, jambo ambalo husababisha kuhama. Pale ambapo haiwezi kuepukika, hatua zinazofaa za kupunguza athari mbaya kwa watu waliohamishwa na jamii zinazowapokea lazima zipangwa na kutekelezwa kwa uangalifu.

Mfumo wa fidia

LARP ambayo itatayarishwa kwa ajili ya shughuli mahususi za Kampuni ya Portfolio iliyotathminiwa ili uwezekano wa kuzalisha hatari za utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya na athari itahitajika kufafanua mfumo wa fidia ambao utatoa malipo ya upotevu wa ardhi au mali ikijumuisha upatikanaji wa ardhi na rasilimali. Mfumo wa fidia utaongozwa na kanuni zifuatazo:

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

1. Kutoa fidia ya uwazi, haki, na kwa wakati (kabla ya idhini ya ardhi au kuchukua ardhi) kwa ajili ya uhamisho, ikiwa ni pamoja na fidia ya mali kwa mujibu wa kanuni za kitaifa na viwango vinavyotumika;

2. Fidia mali iliypotea kwa thamani kamili ya uingizwaji; na

3. Kurejesha riziki na ustawi wa watu walioathiriwa na mradi na jumuiya za mitaa ili ustawi wao uwe angalau, sawa na hali zao za awali za makazi mapya, au kwamba wawe na maisha bora.

LARP itawasilisha aina za watu walioathirika (kama vile wamiliki wa ardhi, wapangaji, wakaaji wa misitu bila umiliki rasmi, wamiliki wa miundombinu ya kudumu na isiyo ya kudumu, watu ambao wanaweza kupoteza maisha na ufikiaji wa rasilimali, n.k.) na stahili zao za fidia. LARP pia itatoa ustahiki wa watu walioathiriwa kwa ajili ya fidia, kwa mfano kuzingatia haki rasmi za kisheria, na haki za kukodisha, bila haki za kisheria, wale wanaofika baada ya tarehe za mwisho, nk.

Mipango ya Haki

LARP pia itawasilisha mchakato wa kupanga umiliki, na ambao utahusisha kubainisha viwango vinavyotumika vya fidia kwa thamani ya uingizwaji na kuweka hatua za kupunguza athari zaidi za uchukuaji ardhi ikiwa ni pamoja na mipango ya kurejesha riziki, na hatua za usaidizi kwa watu walio katika mazingira magumu. Katika kubainisha viwango vinavyotumika vya fidia, mtaalam huru wa uthamini anaweza kushirikishwa ili kutoa ushauri kuhusu thamani za soko za ardhi iliyoathiriwa, mazao na mali nyingine za kiuchumi katika eneo la mradi.

Mbinu ya Fidia

Fidia ya mtu binafsi na ya kaya itatolewa kwa pesa taslimu, kwa hali na/au kupitia usaidizi katika ufahamu na uwepo wa mwanamume na mwanamke na watoto wazima au washikadau wengine husika inapohitajika. Aina ya fidia itakuwa chaguo la mtu binafsi ingawa kila juhudi itafanywa ili kusisitiza umuhimu na upendeleo wa kupokea fidia ya asili, hasa pale hasara inapofikia zaidi ya 20% ya hasara ya jumla ya mali za uzalishaji. Ikumbukwe kwamba wakati umiliki wa ardhi unaohitajika kwa ajili ya maisha ya watu walioathirika unachukuliwa au kupunguzwa ukubwa na kazi za mradi, njia inayopendekezwa ya fidia ni

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

kutoa sehemu sawa ya ardhi mahali pengine, yaani, ardhi kwa ajili ya ardhi. Ambapo ardhi kama hiyo haipatikani, malipo ya pesa taslimu yanaweza kuwa chaguo ingawa fidia ya pesa taslimu sio njia inayopendekezwa ya fidia katika kesi kama hizo. Ikumbukwe kwamba fidia ya pesa taslimu inafaa tu pale ambapo kuna soko la ardhi au mali nyingine iliyopotea karibu na athari. Haikubaliki kutoa fidia ya pesa taslimu kwa, tuseme, mkulima, wakati hana uwezekano wa kupata ardhi mpya katika eneo moja.

Vipengele vingine muhimu vya maandalizi ya LARP ni mchakato wa kuwaarifu watu walioathirika, sensa na uwekaji kumbukumbu wa mali, makubaliano ya fidia na ujumuishaji wa mikataba, na utaratibu wa kuwasilisha fidia kwa watu walioathirika.

Urejesho wa riziki

Shughuli za Kampuni ya Kwingineko pia zinaweza kuathiri ufikiaji wa jamii za wenyeji kwa rasilimali na kusababisha hasara ya maisha. LARF inapaswa pia kujumuisha mkakati wa kurejesha riziki ili kuzuia na kupunguza athari mbaya zinazoweza kutokea kwa watu walioathiriwa na mradi kama matokeo ya moja kwa moja ya mchakato wa makazi mapya.

Kanuni muhimu zinazoongoza mipango ya kurejesha riziki

Mbinu endelevu ya urejeshaji wa riziki inategemea kanuni zifuatazo:

1. Riziki ni mikakati yenye vipengele vingi, na kwa hivyo mchanganyiko wa mbinu unahitajika ili kusaidia kurejesha mapato na kuanzisha upya mitandao ya usaidizi wa jamii;
2. Ushiriki hai wa walengwa wanaokusudiwa katika kupanga na kufanya maamuzi ili kuhakikisha usaidizi unaopendekezwa unaakisi hali halisi ya ndani na vipaumbele;
3. Watu walioathiriwa wanapaswa kupewa chaguo ili waweze kujiamulia jinsi kaya yao itafaidika vyema na chaguzi za kurejesha riziki;
4. Posho za mpito ni muhimu, lakini zinahitaji ustahiki wazi na pointi za mwisho;
5. Kujenga uwezo kunapaswa kujumuishwa katika shughuli za kurejesha riziki ili kukuza ujuzi, ikiwa ni pamoja na katika mazoea ya kilimo. Kujenga uwezo kunakubali mahitaji mbalimbali

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ya wanawake, wanaume, vijana na makundi yaliyo katika mazingira magumu kuhusiana na ukuzaji wa ujuzi.

Ujumuishaji wa marejesho ya riziki katika mipango

Ili kutambua uwezekano na ukubwa wa athari mbaya na kuendeleza chaguzi za kurejesha riziki, mbinu ifuatayo inaweza kuzingatwa:

- Marejesho ya riziki kwa watu walioathirika lazima yarejeele hali ya ikolojia, maisha na sifa za kijamii na kitamaduni walizonazo watu walioathirika;
- Marejesho ya riziki yanapaswa kuwa na uwezo wa kusaidia watu walioathiriwa na mradi ili kupata riziki sawa au bora zaidi, kwa kujitegemea. Ni muhimu kwamba mchakato wa utwaaji wa ardhi na makazi mapya hautasababisha utegemezi kwa mradi ambao hatimaye ungeweza kuleta matatizo zaidi katika siku zijazo;
- Marejesho ya riziki yazingatie sifa za udhalilishaji na vyanzo vinavyowezekana vya mali zinazomilikiwa na kila kaya;
- Kuhusisha wawakilishi wa jumuiya zote mbili, watu walioathiriwa na mradi na wakazi wenyeji, katika mchakato wa mashauriano ili kujenga ujuzi na kutatua migogoro inayotarajiwa kuzuka wakati na baada ya mchakato wa makazi mapya.

Mpango Kazi wa Utwaaji Ardhi na Makazi Mapya

Iwapo shughuli za Kampuni ya Kwingineko zitahitaji LARP mahususi, muhtasari wa maudhui ambayo LARP ya kina inapaswa kujumuisha, kulingana na Vidokezo vya Mwongozo wa Viwango vya Utendaji wa IFC, imetolewa katika yafuatayo:

- Maelezo ya mradi: Maelezo ya jumla ya mradi na utambulisho wa eneo la mradi.
- Athari zinazowezekana: Utambulisho wa
 - sehemu ya mradi au shughuli zinazosababisha makazi mapya;
 - eneo la athari ya sehemu hiyo au shughuli;

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

- njia mbadala zinazozingatiwa kuepusha au kupunguza makazi mapya; na

- taratibu zilizowekwa ili kupunguza makazi mapya, kwa kadiri inavyowezekana, wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi.

3. Malengo na tafiti zilizofanywa: Malengo makuu ya mpango wa makazi mapya na muhtasari wa tafiti zilizofanywa ili kusaidia mipango/utekelezaji wa makazi mapya, kwa mfano, tafiti za sensa, tafiti za kijamii na kiuchumi, mikutano, tafiti za uteuzi wa maeneo, n.k.

4. Mfumo wa udhibiti: Sheria husika za nchi mwenyeji, sera na taratibu nyinginezo, viwango vya utendakazi.

5. Mfumo wa kitaasisi: Muundo wa kisiasa, NGOs.

6. Ushirikiano wa wadau: Muhtasari wa mashauriano ya umma na ufichuzi unaohusiana na upangaji wa makazi mapya, ikijumuisha ushirikishwaji na kaya zilizoathirika, mamlaka za mitaa na/au kitaifa, CBOs husika na NGOs na washikadau wengine waliotambuliwa, ikijumuisha jumuiya mwenyeji. Hii inapaswa kujumuisha, kwa uchache, orodha ya washikadau wakuu waliotambuliwa, mchakato unaofuatwa (mikutano, makundi lengwa, n.k.), masuala yaliyoibuliwa, majibu yanayotolewa, malalamiko makubwa (kama yapo) na mpango wa ushirikishwaji unaoendelea katika mchakato wa utekelezaji wa makazi mapya. .

7. Sifa za kijamii na kiuchumi: Matokeo ya tafiti za kijamii na kiuchumi zitakazofanywa katika hatua za awali za maandalizi ya mradi na kwa kuhusisha watu wanaoweza kuhamu, ikiwa ni pamoja na matokeo ya uchunguzi wa kaya na sensa, taarifa kuhusu makundi hatarishi, taarifa kuhusu maisha na viwango vya maisha; mifumo ya umiliki wa ardhi na uhamisho, matumizi ya maliasili, mifumo ya mwingiliano wa kijamii, huduma za kijamii na miundombinu ya umma.

8. Kustahiki: Ufafanuzi wa watu waliohamishwa na vigezo vya kuamua kustahiki kwao fidia na usaidizi mwingine wa makazi mapya, ikijumuisha tarehe husika za kukatwa.

9. Uthamini na fidia kwa hasara: Mbinu inayotumika katika kuthamini hasara ili kubaini gharama ya uingizwaji; na maelezo ya aina na viwango vilivyopendekezwa vya fidia chini ya

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

sheria ya eneo na hatua za ziada kama zinahitajika ili kufikia gharama ya uingizwaji wa mali iliyopotea.

10. Ukubwa wa watu kuhama: Muhtasari wa idadi ya watu, kaya, miundo, majengo ya umma, biashara, mashamba ya mazao, makanisa, nk.

11. Mfumo wa Haki: Kuonyesha aina zote za watu walioathiriwa na chaguzi walizokuwa/zinazotolewa, ikiwezekana zijumuishwe katika fomu ya jedwali.

12. Hatua za kurejesha riziki: Hatua mbalimbali zitakazotumika kuboresha au kurejesha maisha ya watu waliohamishwa makazi yao.

13. Maeneo ya makazi mapya: Ikiwa ni pamoja na uteuzi wa tovuti, utayarishaji wa tovuti, na uhamishaji, maeneo mbadala ya uhamishaji yanayozingatwa na maelezo ya yale yaliyochaguliwa, athari kwa jumuiya mwenyeji.

14. Makazi, miundombinu na huduma za kijamii: Mipango ya kutoa (au kufadhili utoaji wa wahamiaji) makazi, miundombinu (km maji, barabara kuu), na huduma za kijamii (km shule, huduma za afya); mipango ya kuhakikisha huduma linganifu kwa wakazi wenyeji; uendelezaji wowote wa tovuti muhimu, uhandisi na miundo ya usanifu wa vifaa hivi.

15. Taratibu za Malalamiko: Taratibu za bei nafuu na zinazoweza kufikiwa za utatuzi wa mhusika wa tatu wa migogoro inayotokana na makazi mapya; Taratibu hizo za malalamiko zinapaswa kuzingatia upatikanaji wa njia za mahakama na mifumo ya usuluhishi wa migogoro ya kijamii na kimila.

16. Majukumu ya shirika: Mfumo wa shirika wa utekelezaji wa makazi mapya, ikijumuisha kutambua mashirika yanayohusika na utoaji wa hatua za makazi mapya na utoaji wa huduma; mipango ya kuhakikisha uratibu ufaao kati ya wakala na mamlaka zinazohusika katika utekelezaji; na hatua zozote (pamoja na usaidizi wa kiufundi) zinazohitajika ili kuimarisha uwezo wa wakala wa utekelezaji wa kubuni na kutekeleza shughuli za makazi mapya; masharti ya uhamisho kwa mamlaka za mitaa au wahamiaji wenyewe wajibu wa kusimamia vifaa na huduma zinazotolewa chini ya mradi na kuhamisha majukumu mengine kama hayo kutoka kwa wakala wa utekelezaji wa makazi mapya, inapobidi.

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	MWONGOZO WA KUPATA ARDHI NA UPYA	

17. Ratiba ya Utekelezaji: Ratiba ya utekelezaji inayojumuisha shughuli zote za makazi mapya kuanzia maandalizi hadi utekelezaji, ikijumuisha tarehe zilizolengwa za kupata faida zinazotarajiwa kwa wahamiaji na wenyeji, na kutekeleza aina mbalimbali za usaidizi. Ratiba inapaswa kuonyesha jinsi shughuli za makazi mapya zinavyohusishwa na utekelezaji wa mradi mzima.

18. Gharama na Bajeti: Majedwali yanayoonyesha makadirio ya gharama kwa shughuli zote za makazi mapya, ikijumuisha posho za mfumuko wa bei, ongezeko la watu na dharura nyinginezo; ratiba ya matumizi; vyanzo vya fedha; na mipango ya mtiririko wa fedha kwa wakati, na ufadhili wa makazi mapya, ikiwa yapo, katika maeneo yaliyo nje ya mamlaka ya wakala wa utekelezaji.

19. Ufuatiliaji, tathmini na utoaji taarifa: Mipango ya ufuatiliaji wa shughuli za makazi mapya na wakala wa utekelezaji, ikiongezewa na wachunguzi huru ili kuhakikisha taarifa kamili na yenye lengo; viashiria vya ufuatiliaji wa utendaji kupima pembejeo, matokeo na matokeo ya shughuli za makazi mapya; ushiriki wa watu waliohamishwa katika mchakato wa ufuatiliaji; tathmini ya athari za makazi mapya kwa muda muafaka baada ya shughuli zote za makazi mapya na zinazohusiana nazo kukamilika; kutumia matokeo ya ufuatiliaji wa makazi mapya ili kuongoza utekelezaji unaofuata.

20. Voluntary land donation: Where land is donated by the community or registered landowner, arrangements are required to ensure that the donation is indeed voluntarily given, the donor is the legitimate owner of such lands, and that the donor is fully informed of the nature of the Project and the consequences or terms of donating the land. Demonstrate the appropriateness of the donated land for the project; complete due diligence on the ownership of the land and any assets that will potentially be affected; ensure that the affected persons understand the alternatives to land donation, the conditions under which the donation will be made, and assess and quantify the potential loss to be suffered as a result of the donation; obtain informed consent through written confirmation of the donation; complete the compensation assessment and delivery for any assets to be removed from the land. Full and proper documentation of all consultations, meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address grievances has been reviewed and made available.

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	MWONGOZO JUU YA WATU WA ASILI	

Kiambatisho cha 5: Mwongozo kwa Watu wa Asili

Hazina inatambua kuwa watu wa kiasili katika maeneo ambayo utendakazi wa Makampuni ya Kwingineko utatekelezwa wanajumuisha makundi ya kijamii yaliyo tofauti na jamii kuu, ambayo yanaweza kujumuisha makundi ya jamii yaliyotengwa zaidi na kiuchumi, kijamii na kisheria wanamoishi. Wenyeji wako katika hatari zaidi katika suala hili wakati uwekezaji unabadilisha, kuingilia, au kuharibu ardhi na rasilimali zao. Hali ya watu wa kiasili katika mazingira magumu inaweza kupunguza uwezo wao wa kutetea haki zao, na maslahi katika ardhi na maliasili na kitamaduni, na kuzuia uwezo wao wa kushiriki na kufaidika na maendeleo na hivyo kuweka lugha zao, tamaduni, dini, imani za kiroho, na. taasisi zilizo chini ya tishio.

Mahitaji ya Kiwango cha Utendaji cha IFC kwa Wenyeji (Kiwango cha Utendaji cha 7) yanatumika kwa shughuli zozote zinazoungwa mkono na Hazina ambazo zinaweza kuathiri Wenyeji. ESIA inayoendeshwa na Kampuni ya Kwingineko kulingana na mahitaji ya Hazina ya ESG itabainisha kutumika kwa kiwango cha ulinzi pamoja na Sera ya Watu Asilia ya GCF. ESMS ya Kampuni ya Kwingineko itahitaji kutoa hatua za utekelezaji na hatua muhimu ili kukidhi na kudhibiti mahitaji hayo.

Kwa madhumuni ya Hazina, ufafanuzi wa watu wa kiasili kwa kuzingatia Kiwango cha Utendaji cha IFC, Mkataba wa Watu wa Asili na Kikabila wa ILO na Sera ya Watu wa Kiasili ya GCF itapitishwa ili kumaanisha watu au kikundi cha watu kinachojumuisha kikundi tofauti cha kijamii na kitamaduni. sifa za kawaida katika viwango tofauti vya kujitambulisha kwa kikundi fulani cha kitamaduni, kushikamana kwa pamoja kwa makazi tofauti ya kijiojografia, kufuata taasisi za kitamaduni, na/au kufanya mazoezi lahaja au lugha tofauti.

Hazina inatambua kuwa muktadha na hali za watu wa kiasili hutofautiana kutoka eneo hadi eneo na kutoka nchi hadi nchi. Watu wa kiasili asili tofauti za kihistoria na kitamaduni na muktadha wa kitaifa na kikanda utahitaji kuzingatiwa katika mchakato wa ESIA.

Pale ambapo mradi unaweza kuwa na athari kwa watu wa kiasili, Kampuni ya Portfolio itachukua hatua zifuatazo:

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	MWONGOZO JUU YA WATU WA ASILI	

(a) Tambua jumuiya za watu wa kiasili ndani ya eneo la mradi, hasa zile ambazo zinaweza kuathiriwa moja kwa moja au isivyo moja kwa moja na miradi midogo au uwekezaji. Katika hali fulani, Kampuni ya Kwingineko inaweza kuhusika na kuomba ushauri kutoka kwa wataalamu wenye uwezo ili kuhakikisha kama kikundi kinazingatiwa kama watu wa kiasili katika muktadha wa shughuli.

(b) Kuza uelewa wa muktadha wa kijamii na kidemografia wa wakazi wa eneo hilo, ikijumuisha watu wa kiasili kwa kuchanganua sifa kuu za jamii, mazingira ya kijamii na kisiasa, na mambo ya kijamii na kiuchumi ya mahali hapo ambayo huathiri watu wa kiasili.

(c) Tambua asili na utathmini ukubwa na ukubwa wa uwezekano wa athari za moja kwa moja na zisizo za moja kwa moja za kiuchumi, kijamii, kitamaduni (pamoja na turathi za kitamaduni), na kimazingira za shughuli kwenye jamii zilizotambuliwa za watu wa kiasili. Hii inapaswa kujumuisha uchanganuzi wa matumizi yoyote yaliyopo ya jamii za watu wa kiasili ya mandhari iliyoharibiwa ambapo shughuli zinapendekezwa, ikiwa ni pamoja na matumizi ya vipengele visivyo vya miti au mazao ya misitu yasiyo ya mbao.

(d) Kufanya ushirikishwaji wa maana wa watu wa kiasili na jamii zinazoweza kuathiriwa ili kuwafahamisha kuhusu shughuli, hatari zake, athari zake na hatua za kudhibiti na kupunguza hatari na athari na kuwapa watu wa kiasili nafasi ya kutoa maoni yao. . Kiwango cha ushirikishwaji wa jamii kitaundwa kwa kufuata kanuni za mashauriano ya habari na ushiriki na/au majadiliano ya nia njema kama inavyotakiwa chini ya viwango na sera za ulinzi husika.

(e) Kufanya mchakato wa idhini ya bure, ya awali, na yenye taarifa (FPIC) kwa kufuata mahitaji ya Viwango vya Utendaji vya IFC, Sera ya GCF ya Watu wa Kiasili, na sheria na sera husika za kitaifa. Mchakato wa kutekeleza FPIC, makubaliano yaliyofikiwa kati ya watu wa kiasili walioathirika au wanaoweza kuathiriwa, na ushahidi na matokeo ya mchakato huo utakubaliwa na watu wa kiasili kwa kuzingatia desturi zinazopendekezwa na za jadi za jamii. Nyaraka za FPIC zitatarishwa kama sehemu ya uangalifu unaotazamiwa kwenye mradi huo.

(f) Kulingana na asili na upeo wa mradi na muundo wa utekelezaji, shirikisha huduma za ushauri, asasi za kiraia na/au wakala husika wa serikali ili kusaidia katika kuhamasisha jamii na kuwatayarisha kushiriki katika kupanga miradi inapobidi.

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(g) Kushauriana na watu wa kiasili waliopo au walio na uhusiano wa pamoja kwa eneo la mradi kuhusu shughuli zinazopendekezwa, muundo na utekelezaji wa mradi, na mipango ya kugawana faida. Mchakato wa mashauriano pia utatoa nafasi kwa watu wa kiasili kufahamisha Kampuni ya Kwingineko kuhusu maoni yao, ama kwa kuunga mkono au kupinga shughuli hizo, na mapendekezo ya jinsi wanavyoweza kushiriki katika uundaji wa mradi mdogo, ufanyaji maamuzi na utekelezaji.

(h) Mashauriano ya washikadau yataongozwa na mkakati wa mashauriano unaoonyesha jinsi watu wa kiasili walioathirika watakavyoshauriwa na kushiriki katika mzunguko mzima wa mradi. Mkakati huu wa mashauriano utaunganishwa katika mpango uliowekwa na wakati kama vile Mpango wa Watu wa Kiasili (au mpango mpana unaojumuisha vipengele tofauti vya Watu wa Kiasili). Upeo na ukubwa wa mpango huu utalingana na hatari na athari zinazoweza kutokea za mradi. Ambapo watu wa kiasili wanaunda jamii nyingi zilizoathirika, Mpango wa Watu wa Kiasili unaweza kuunganishwa katika mradi wa ESMP.

Watu wa kiasili mara nyingi wameshikamana kwa karibu na ardhi zao wanazozitegemea na kuhusiana na maliasili ambazo zinamilikiwa kimila au chini ya matumizi ya kimila. Ingawa watu wa kiasili walioathiriwa wanaweza wasiwe na hatimiliki ya kisheria ya ardhi hizi kama inavyofafanuliwa na sheria zinazotumika za kitaifa, matumizi yao ya ardhi hizi ikijumuisha matumizi ya msimu au mzunguko kwa ajili ya maisha yao, madhumuni ya sherehe na kiroho ambayo yanafafanua utambulisho wao na jamii yanaweza kuthibitishwa na kurekodiwa.

Watu wa kiasili wako katika hatari zaidi ikiwa ardhi na rasilimali zao zitabadilishwa, kuingiliwa, au kuharibiwa kwa kiasi kikubwa. Shughuli zinaweza kudhoofisha matumizi ya lugha ya watu wa kiasili, desturi za kitamaduni, mipangilio ya kitaasisi, na imani za kidini au za kiroho. Iwapo Kampuni ya Kwingineko itaweka mradi kwenye ardhi inayomilikiwa kimila na, au chini ya matumizi ya kimila ya watu wa kiasili, na athari mbaya zinaweza kutarajiwa, kampuni itachukua hatua zifuatazo:

(a) Kutambua na kukagua maslahi yote ya mali na matumizi ya rasilimali za jadi kabla ya kununua au kukodisha ardhi;

(b) Andika juhudi zote zilizochukuliwa kuzingatia maeneo mbadala ya ardhi ya mradi na maliasili zilizoathiriwa na kupunguza athari za ardhi na maliasili na kuzingatia miundo

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mbadala ya miradi inayowezekana ili kuepuka kuhamisha watu wa kiasili kutoka ardhi na maliasili zinazoshikiliwa na jumuiya chini ya umiliki wa jadi au chini ya matumizi ya kimila. .

(c) Kuhakikisha kwamba jamii zilizoathiriwa zimefahamishwa kuhusu haki zao za ardhi chini ya sheria ya kitaifa ikijumuisha sheria yoyote ya kitaifa inayotambua haki za matumizi ya kimila na kwa njia inayofaa kitamaduni.

(d) Fanya tathmini inayojumuisha jinsia inayoonyesha matumizi na usimamizi wa rasilimali za jamii za watu wa kiasili bila kuathiri madai yoyote ya ardhi ya watu wa kiasili.

(e) Kutoa fidia kwa jamii za watu wa kiasili walioathirika, na/au kutoa fursa za maendeleo zinazofaa na endelevu na kugawana faida na kufuata utaratibu unaostahili ambapo ardhi na maliasili zao zinaweza kuendelezwa kibiashara.

(f) Fikiria miundo mbadala ya miradi inayowezekana ili kuepuka kuhamisha watu wa kiasili kutoka ardhi na maliasili zinazoshikiliwa na jumuiya chini ya umiliki wa jadi au chini ya matumizi ya kimila.

(g) Epuka kutekeleza shughuli za mradi ambazo zinaweza kuathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa urithi muhimu wa kitamaduni muhimu kwa utambulisho wa watu wa kiasili na/au kitamaduni, sherehe, au maisha ya kiroho. Iwapo hili haliwezi kuepukika pata jumuiya za watu wa kiasili walioathirika bure, awali, na kibali cha taarifa. This means that companies must not use indigenous symbols, likeness, or other materials in marketing or commercial purposes without free, informed, and prior consent from Indigenous communities. ARAF does not intend to invest in companies that have a history of harming the cultural heritage of Indigenous communities.

Indigenous Knowledge Sharing

ARAF II intends to include Indigenous communities, whenever feasible, in the Fund's stakeholder engagement process. The Fund intends to have regional and country-specific virtual stakeholder engagement sessions annually. In these sessions, ARAF II intends on updating stakeholders on the project and learn from stakeholders on an ongoing basis. We will seek guidance and advise from Indigenous communities on project goals, climate resilience benefits for farmers, and Indigenous knowledge.

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We intend to share what we learn from Indigenous communities with our portfolio companies and other relevant stakeholders. We believe that sharing this important knowledge can enhance the impact of these portfolio companies.

Additionally, we expect to update Indigenous communities about our investments to ensure there is no harm to their cultural heritage.

Countries and Indigenous Communities

Nchi	Watu wa Asili	Athari	Maarifa na Urithi wa Utamaduni
Cote d'Ivoire	Hawapo - Kwa kuzingatia ufafanuzi wa GCF wa "Watu wa Kiasili," unaopatikana katika aya ya 13-16 ya Sera ya Watu wa Kiasili ya GCF, hakuna watu wa kiasili, vikundi vya msitu/wawindaji au vikundi vya wafugaji vilivyopo katika maeneo yanayolengwa na mradi. Kikundi cha Kazi cha Kimataifa cha Masuala ya Wenyeji (IWGIA) hakijumuishi uwepo	N/A	N/A

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	wa Wenyeji nchini Côte d'Ivoire.		
Misri	Ingawa hakuna makabila ya Wenyeji yanayotambulika rasmi, Wanubi ni kabila ndogo wanaoishi Misri.	Jumuiya za Wanubi hutegemea kilimo, na baadhi ya makampuni yanaweza kufanya kazi katika maeneo karibu na jumuiya ya Wanubi. ARAF II itakuwa na matokeo chanya kwa jumuiya hii.	ARAF II ina uwezekano mdogo wa athari hasi kwenye urithi wa kitamaduni. Zaidi ya hayo, Hazina inakusudia kushirikisha hadharani maarifa kuhusu kustahimili hali ya hewa kwa wakulima wadogo.
Ghana	Ghana ina makundi makuu sita ya makabila, ambayo yanaweza kugawanywa katika vikundi zaidi ya 90 vya makabila na vikundi vidogo. Ghana ¹⁵¹ hajjawatambua rasmi watu wa kiasili. Kulingana na orodha ya Ulimwengu ya watu walio wachache na wenyeji asilia nchini Ghana iliyochapishwa na Minority Group International,	Hakuna vikundi nchini Ghana ambavyo vitatimiza ufafanuzi wa 'Vikundi vya Wenyeji' kulingana na mahitaji ya Kiwango cha 7 cha Utendaji cha IFC. Kama sehemu ya utekelezaji wa hazina hii ya ARAF II,	Hazina haioni athari zozote mbaya kwa urithi wa kitamaduni au maarifa asilia.

¹⁵¹ <https://minorityrights.org/country/ghana/>

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	hakuna vikundi nchini Ghana vinavyotambuliwa kuwa watu wa kiasili. ¹⁵² Hata hivyo, kuna makundi mawili ya wachache, Ewe na Konkomba. ¹⁵³	kwa hivyo haitabiriki kuwa hatari yoyote inayohusishwa na vikundi vya Wenyeji. ambayo inaweza kuchochea hitaji la kuandaa Mpango wa Watu wa Kiasili kwa programu.	
Moroko	Amazigh	Watu wengi wa Amazigh wanafanya kazi katika kilimo. Tunaamini kuwa kampuni tunazoweza zitakuwa na matokeo chanya kwa wakulima Wazawa	Lugha na tamaduni za Amazigh zina ulinzi wazi wa kisheria. Mfuko na wawekezaji watalazimika kufuata sheria hizi.
Nigeria	Nigeria inakadiriwa kuwa na makabila zaidi ya 250. ¹⁵⁴ Makundi ya kikabila yanaweza kugawanywa kwa	Makampuni ya kwingineko ya ARAF II yanaweza kufanya kazi katika maeneo yenye watu wa kiasili au kuingiliana na	Hazina haioni athari zozote mbaya kwa

¹⁵² <file:///C:/Users/tchore/Downloads/1997-directory.pdf>

¹⁵³ <file:///C:/Users/tchore/Downloads/1997-directory.pdf>

¹⁵⁴ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=These%20ethnic%20groups%20na%20tribes,na%20thnic%20wachache%20

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	<p>mapana katika makabila mengi na makabila madogo. ¹⁵⁵Nigeria haina utaratibu rasmi wa kuwatambua watu wa kiasili. ¹⁵⁶Zaidi ya hayo, utofauti wa makabila ya Nigeria hufanya iwe vigumu kutambua watu/makundi ya kiasili. ¹⁵⁷Hata hivyo, Kikundi Kazi cha Idadi ya Watu/Jumuiya za Wenyeji wa Tume ya Afrika ya Haki za Kibinadamu na Watu kilibainisha makabila matatu nchini Nigeria ambayo yanaweza kuainishwa kama 'Watu/vikundi vya Wenyeji'. ¹⁵⁸Makabila hayo matatu ni pamoja na: Ogonis , Ijaws na Fulanis Nomadic. Makabila hayo matatu yalitambuliwa kwa kuzingatia changamoto kubwa wanazokabiliana nazo katika muktadha wa rasilimali ardhi,</p>	<p>watu wa kiasili. Huenda wasiwe na ridhaa ya bure, iliyofahamishwa, au ya awali ya Wenyeji kufanya kazi katika eneo lao. Shughuli fulani za makampuni zinaweza kwenda kinyume na kanuni na matarajio ya wenyeji na kusababisha athari mbaya kwa jamii za Wenyeji. Kampuni zinaweza kufanya shughuli ambazo zinaweza kuathiri kwa kiasi kikubwa urithi muhimu wa kitamaduni muhimu kwa utambulisho wa Watu wa Asili na/au kitamaduni, sherehe, au maisha ya kiroho. Kampuni zinaweza zisiwe na sera za watu wa kiasili na zisiwe na taratibu za kuingiliana na jamii za Wenyeji. Kampuni zisizo na sera na taratibu zinazofungamana na mbinu bora zinaweza kusababisha madhara kwa watu wa kiasili.</p>	<p>urithi wa kitamaduni au maarifa asilia.</p>
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¹⁵⁵https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=Th ese%20ethnic%20groups%20na%20tribes,na%20thnic%20 'wachache'2.

¹⁵⁶https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=Th ese%20ethnic%20groups%20na%20tribes,na%20thnic%20 'wachache'2.

¹⁵⁷https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=Th ese%20ethnic%20groups%20na%20tribes,na%20thnic%20 'wachache'2.

¹⁵⁸https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=Th ese%20ethnic%20groups%20na%20tribes,na%20thnic%20 'wachache'2.

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	uharibifu wa mazingira na upatikanaji wa huduma za afya na elimu. ¹⁵⁹	ARAF ina Sera ya Watu wa Kiasili inayofahamisha mashirikiano na watu wa kiasili. ARAF pia ina mpango wa ushirikiano wa washikadau ambao unajumuisha sauti na ridhaa ya kiasili. ARAF itafanya uangalizi unaostahili kwa makampuni kuhusu ushirikiano wao na sera zinazowahusu watu wa kiasili. Ikiwa makampuni yatashirikiana na watu wa kiasili, ARAF itawatarajia kuwa na sera na taratibu zinazofaa za Watu wa Asili.	
Uganda	Benet, Wabata, Ik , Wakaramojong na Basongora	Serikali ya Uganda haitambui kisheria makundi yoyote ya Wenyeji. Hazina inakusudia kuwa na athari chanya kwa wakulima Wazawa kwa kuwekeza katika makampuni	Hazina haioni athari zozote mbaya kwa urithi wa kitamaduni au maarifa asilia.

¹⁵⁹https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/EMRIP/StudyRRR/Nigeria_NHRI.doc#:~:text=These%20ethnic%20groups%20and%20tribes,na%20thnic%20%20wachache%20

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		ya kilimo yanayouza bidhaa na huduma zinazoboresha ustahimilivu wa hali ya hewa. Hazina itazingatia IPP inapojihusisha na jamii za Wenyeji bila kujali hali ya kisheria.	
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Kiambatisho cha 6: Muhtasari wa mpango wa ushirikiano wa washikadau

Overview

- Context and Rationale
- Objectives
- Assessment
- Activities and Next Steps
- Summary of Activities
- Types of Engagement
- Reporting
- Oversight
- ARAF II Stakeholder List
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan Outline

Context and Rationale

The ARAF II Stakeholder Engagement Plan ("Plan") is an important instrument for including stakeholder learning, communication, and monitoring for both developing and implementing the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II ("ARAF II" or "Fund").

The Plan is an essential component of the ARAF II ESMS as stakeholders inform both project opportunities and potential "Fund" and business risks. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan was created by the ARAF II team and will be overseen by the Managing Director and implemented by the Climate and ESG officer along with the remaining Fund team.

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Objectives

- To engage in meaningful consultation with a diverse cohort of beneficiaries, stakeholders and relevant organisations representing unique and helpful viewpoints to enhance the ARAF II Project.
- To describe and seek input on the project design of ARAF II.
- To ensure free informed, and prior consent from Indigenous communities invited to the virtual stakeholder engagement webinars.
- To learn from communities on gender norms, local needs, agricultural issues, climate change issues and local solutions.

Assessment

ARAF II is a small financial organisation with a limited operational footprint with activities largely limited to investment services. Key stakeholders, including Fund investors, seek to ensure that the Fund's limited operational and investing activities both achieve positive social and environmental impact and limit harm to the communities that the Fund serves.

ARAF II regularly engages with stakeholders to ensure a deep understanding of local context, risks to ARAF II, and risks from ARAF's investing activities. ARAF II stakeholders, their importance to the Fund, and strategy for engaging them are shared in the Stakeholder Engagement table.

ARAF II has sought guidance and insights from key stakeholders across ARAF II geographies in the development of the Fund. The team mapped key and diverse stakeholders that can deepen our understanding of opportunities and risks in key markets. Stakeholders include government entities, investors, donors, pipeline companies, industry associations, affiliated nonprofits, civil society organizations, advocacy groups, and prospective beneficiaries. ARAF

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II sought to create meaningful opportunities for engagement, which includes virtual consultations, stakeholder gatherings, conference attendance, in-person government meetings, and field visits. The team tracks stakeholder engagement to ensure fulsome engagement, data collection, and identifying gaps.

Nationally Designated Authorities (NDAs), government organisations responsible for approving GCF projects with no-objection letters, are valuable partners for the Fund's development. NDAs have helped ARAF II align investing activities with country climate priorities and deepen knowledge of country context, risks, challenges, and opportunities in these markets. NDA engagement has helped the Fund enhance market studies, gender assessments, climate assessments, and monitoring and reporting tools.

ARAF II, much like ARAF I, remains committed to learning from smallholder farmers and ARAF beneficiaries. 60 decibel consumer surveys from Fund I have informed investment and impact strategy. The team has learned and seeks to continue learning from farmers what business models, products and services are most impactful to them and generate the strongest climate resilience benefits.

Activities and Next Steps

The ARAF II team expects to continually host in-person meetings, consultations, and virtual stakeholder gatherings both during fund development and implementation.

The team has attended a number of important stakeholder gatherings including several conferences with potential fund investors, co-investors in ARAF portfolio companies, and pipeline companies. ARAF has engaged a number of government entities, consultants, civil society organizations, women's groups, and potential pipeline companies.

The team expects to continually ensure the effective engagement of communities and individuals, including transboundary, persons in vulnerable positions and situations, and marginalised groups and individuals that are affected or may be potentially affected by ARAF II activities.

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The team seeks to continue learning from and sharing insights with stakeholders through Fund implementation. ARAF intends to share relevant information with stakeholders via virtual stakeholder meetings, consultations, and, when feasible and appropriate, reporting.

The ARAF team expects to listen to and learn from program beneficiaries on a regular basis. The team, with 60 decibels (a customer surveying company), developed a climate resilience surveying tool that focuses on learning about the climate resilience benefits and challenges farmers attain from ARAF portfolio companies' products and services. The climate resilience survey asks farmers, often via text messages, about benefits like yield increases, access to markets, income increases, productivity increases, and other important climate resilience benefits.

When engaging stakeholders, the team will take into consideration various risks and impacts, including where appropriate transboundary impacts as well as opportunities to enhance environmental and social outcomes of ARAF II.

The team will also listen to and support end-users, beneficiaries, and other program participants with our grievance redress mechanism.

Our team seeks to continuously learn from and communicate with portfolio companies. The team intends to have strong visibility into company operations and activities through board representation, mandated reporting, and field visits.

The team also expects to engage with investors on a regular basis. Investors in the Fund are expected to play an important advisory, compliance, and directional role for Fund activities. Their expertise and experience will benefit the Fund's investing strategy and implementation. The Fund also expects to routinely engage with ARAF II co-investors.

Stakeholder engagement is an iterative process with many types of engagement, the plan and activities are expected to be revisited and evaluated on a regular basis.

Types of Engagement

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Meetings: The team has held meetings with Nationally Designated Authorities, government entities, NGOs, and Civil Society organizations. Meetings serve as our strongest opportunity to get direct, real-time feedback on ARAF II.

Webinars: We host webinars to sensitize key stakeholders to our Fund and investing strategy. This is also an opportunity for our team to get high level feedback from a diverse group of stakeholders:

Conferences: The ARAF II team attends conferences to meet pipeline companies, potential investors, and other organizations and leaders in the industry. The team seeks to share our learnings by attending conferences.

Surveys: We survey beneficiaries to understand the impact of our investments.

Reports: ARAF II intends to provide annual reporting to investors and key stakeholders. Reports are a valuable tool to sensitize stakeholders to ongoing activity and insights we develop in the lifecycle of the fund.

Grievance Mechanism: Beneficiaries and project affected people can use the grievance mechanism to share complaints with the Fund team. The grievance mechanism, also known as the Fund's Complaints Policy, is aligned with the Ruggie principles and has survivor-centered protections.

Summary of Activities

The ARAF II team has engaged different stakeholder groups including government entities, industry associations, local businesses, women's groups, Indigenous organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders through virtual and in-person meetings.

No.	Country	Date	Engagement	Language
1	Côte d'Ivoire	July 2 nd 2024	In-person Meeting	English/French
2	Ghana	July 23 rd 2024	Virtual Meeting	English
3	Uganda	July 4 th 2024	Virtual Meeting	English

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4	Morocco	July 24 th 2024	Virtual Meeting	English
5	Egypt	July 25 th 2024	Virtual Meeting	English
6	Nigeria	3 rd June 2024	Virtual Meeting	English

Reporting

The ARAF II team intends to report on our investments and activities on an annual basis. We also provide quarterly and semiannual financial reporting to investors including the GCF. We also engage investors during our Limited Partnership Advisory Committee meetings. Investors can share their feedback, advice, and recommendations with the team during our LPAC meetings. Additionally, we report to GCF on an annual basis through annual performance reports.

ARAF II also intends on sharing community reports that may be presented or distributed to various stakeholders including NDAs, NGOs, civil society organizations, and other relevant parties. The reports may be presented or distributed through a virtual or in person stakeholder meeting with different stakeholder groups, which may include government entities, industry associations, local businesses, women's groups, Indigenous organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other relevant parties. The virtual or in person stakeholder meetings will be undertaken in a manner that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, inclusive, and participatory.

Finally, ARAF II expects reporting from Portfolio Companies. Portfolio Companies are expected to provide impact, financial, and other data. Portfolio companies are expected to report on Gender Action Plans and ESG Action Plans.

Oversight

Acumen as the Accredited Entity is expected to play an oversight role over ARAF II's stakeholder engagement activities. Acumen will ensure that the team fulfils the Fund's stakeholder engagement obligations.

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ARAF II Stakeholder List			
Category and key issue	Key Stakeholders	Level of Interest and Influence	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
1. Entrepreneurial ecosystem – access to capital; driving innovation and promoting diversity.	1.1 Early and mid-stage agricultural companies in East, West, and North Africa	The management teams in these companies are aligned to ARAF's goals of building climate resilience in markets of operation.	The ARAF team intends to proactively engage with management teams of potential investees to understand strategies, business model, and alignment with ARAF's investing and impact criteria. Post-investment monitoring both through board representation and mandated reporting focuses on financials, impact, and ESG.

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<p>2. Regulatory – agriculture; climate ambition; NDC's; climate resilience strategies; tax/incentives; duties.</p>	<p>Government Agencies; Relevant Ministries; etc.</p>	<p>National governments and their agencies are aligned to ARAF's mandate of achieving universal electrification and climate mitigation. They are critical to development of an enabling environment for sustainability and growth of the sector.</p> <p>Through GCF funding, National Designated Authorities (NDAs) retain a high level of influence in ARAF's activities. Other regulators have a high level of influence as relates to approvals but have low interest levels.</p>	<p>Engagement of general regulators (Ministries and Agencies) on industry-wide matters will occur primarily through the industry associations (GOGLA and EAVCA) of which ARAF is a participating member. ARAF will also work to ensure compliance with requirements from other relevant agencies such as the Competition Commission.</p> <p>ARAF intends to regularly engage with the NDAs in ARAF countries. The NDA representatives are expected to be invited to quarterly meetings and receive reports highlighting Fund performance. These representatives will also be invited to participate in knowledge-sharing events and round tables hosted by ARAF.</p>
<p>3. Investors</p>	<p>DFI's, Private Equity and Debt Investors, Venture Capital Funds and Family Offices</p>	<p>These stakeholders hold mandates to support climate resilience goals and/or to support allocation of capital to the sector and markets. They maintain high levels of influence and interest as they hold debt or equity investments in ARAF's portfolio companies and/or pipeline opportunities and can determine the terms of investments as well as post-investment strategies. They may also, in some cases, such as with Acumen Fund</p>	<p>ARAF manages these stakeholders closely through calls, meetings, and gatherings. The Fund also holds frequent meetings with co-investors to discuss company specific activities and engagement. Investors who are also LPs into ARAF will receive quarterly updates on Fund financial and impact performance and are invited to an Annual General Meeting to discuss in detail, operational and Fund activities for the year.</p>

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		and GCF be direct investors into ARAF.	
4. Broader Industry – advances in technology; other industry risks	Industry Associations: ClimateShot Investor Coalition, The East African Venture Capital Association (EAVCA)	These institutions share insights and opportunities that are valuable as an investor in Africa and within the agriculture ecosystem. They are expected to have low levels of influence over ARAF's specific activities but remain important in sector-wide representation.	ARAF seeks to provide guidance and insights to relevant associations and conferences to grow the ecosystem and build farmer climate resilience.
5. National and international civil society organizations; International/Intergovernmental organizations; Indigenous people's; women's groups; vulnerable individuals and groups; affected communities	<p>Woman Who Farm Africa</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)</p> <p>Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)</p> <p>International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)</p> <p>International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>	Consulting and engaging with associations and multi-national interest groups representing under-represented, under-served, and marginalized communities is a fundamental component of fund development. These groups will inform the implementation of the ESMS, grievance mechanism, technical assistance facility, and other stakeholder engagement tools.	ARAF will engage these groups during the fund development stage of the process through meetings and webinars both to share the project and to learn about the local and market specific context. Women's groups and relevant industry associations may be engaged to share insights from the gender work across the investing strategy and TAF. Civic organizations and other associations may be consulted if the fund needs support on specific E&S issues.

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6. Beneficiaries and end-users - impact, grievances, and complaints, and impacts	Smallholder farmers, climate vulnerable communities	Creating meaningful impact for beneficiaries is a very important component of ARAF II. Beneficiary and end-user voice will be especially important to portfolio company success and ensuring that we are meaningfully engaging with the communities we serve.	Each of our portfolio companies will have stakeholder engagement plans for the communities they operate within. Additionally, we will commission studies for our companies so that they can better incorporate customer and community feedback. Finally, portfolio companies are expected to have or to develop grievance mechanisms that respond to community concerns. At the fund level, ARAF II has a robust grievance redress mechanism aligned with international best practices. Additionally, the fund has a strong complaints mechanism, Indigenous Peoples Policy, and Gender Action Plan to ensure vulnerable populations are engaged in the Fund.
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As per the IFC Performance Standards Guidance 1 a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan should contain the following elements, with scope of level of detailed scaled to fit the needs of the project:

1. **Introduction.** Briefly describe the project including design elements and potential environmental and social issues. Where possible, include maps of the project site and surrounding area.

2. **Regulations and requirements.** Summarize any legal, regulatory or company requirements pertaining to stakeholder engagement applicable to the project. This may involve public consultation and disclosure requirements related to the ESIA process.

3. **Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities.** If the company has undertaken any information disclosure and/or consultation to date:

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- Type of information disclosed, in what forms and how it was disseminated.
- The locations and dates of any meetings undertaken to date.
- Individuals, groups, and/or organizations that have been consulted.
- Key issues discussed, and key concerns raised.
- Company response to issues raised, including any commitments or follow-up actions.
- Process undertaken for documenting these activities and reporting back to stakeholders.

4. Project Stakeholders. List the key stakeholder groups who will be informed and consulted about the project. These should include persons or groups who:

- Are directly and/or indirectly affected by the project.
- Have interests in the project or Portfolio Company that determine them as stakeholders.
- Have the potential to influence project outcomes or company operations

Examples of potential stakeholders are affected communities that live in the area or adjacent to potential Portfolio Company's operations or depend on the resources of such areas; communities and individuals, including transboundary, persons in vulnerable positions and situations, and marginalised groups and individuals that are affected or potentially affected; local organizations; NGOs; government authorities; politicians; other companies; labor unions; academics; religious groups; national environmental and social public sector agencies; the media.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

- Summarize the purpose and goals of the program (either project-specific or corporate).

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- Briefly describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example: newspapers, posters, radio, television, information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays, brochures, leaflets, posters, non-technical summary documents and reports.

- Briefly describe the methods that will be used to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example: interviews with stakeholder representatives and key informants; surveys, polls, and questionnaires; public meetings, workshops and/or focus groups with specific groups; participatory methods; other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision-making. Methods used should be culturally appropriate, gender responsive/sensitive, inclusive, participatory and, in certain circumstances, free, prior informed consent should be obtained.

- Describe how the views of women and other relevant sub-groups (e.g., minorities, elderly, youth, etc.) will be considered during the process.

- Describe any other engagement activities that will be undertaken, including meaningful consultation, participatory processes, joint decision-making, and/or partnerships undertaken with local communities, NGOs, or other project stakeholders. Examples include benefit-sharing programs, stakeholders development initiatives, resettlement and development programs, and/or training and microfinance programs.

- Describe the process by which people affected by the project/ stakeholders with complaints can bring their grievances and concerns to the project management's attention, and how they will be considered and addressed.

6. Timetable. Provide a schedule outlining dates/periodicity and locations where various stakeholder engagement activities, including consultation, disclosure, and partnerships will take place and the date by which such activities will be incorporated into the company's management system (at either the project or corporate level).

7. Resources and Responsibilities

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- Indicate what staff and resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the company's Stakeholder Engagement Program.

- Indicate who within the company will be responsible for conducting these activities and what budget has been allocated toward these activities.

- For projects with significant or diverse impacts and multiple stakeholder groups, it is good practice for a company to hire a qualified Stakeholders Liaison Officer(s) to arrange and facilitate these activities at the project and/or corporate level. Integration of the stakeholder's liaison function with other core business functions is also important, as is management involvement and oversight.

8. **Grievance Mechanism.** Describe the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances to the company for consideration and redress. Indicate who will receive grievances, how and by whom they will be resolved, and how the response will be communicated back to the complainant. Additional guidance on this is provided in Annex 7.

9. **Monitoring and Reporting**

- Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including affected communities) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project impacts and mitigation programs.

- Describe how and when the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to affected communities as well as broader stakeholder groups.

- Examples include environmental and social assessment reports, company newsletters, annual monitoring reports submitted to lenders, company annual report, company, or corporate sustainability report.

10. **Management Functions.** Indicate how stakeholder engagement activities will be integrated into the company's ESMS and with other core business functions.

- Who will have management oversight for the program

- Plans for hiring, training, and deploying staff to undertake stakeholder engagement work

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- Reporting lines between stakeholders' liaison staff and senior management
- How the company's stakeholder engagement strategy will be communicated internally
- What management tools will be used to document, track and manage the process (e.g., stakeholder database, commitments register, etc.)
- For projects or company operations involving contractors, how the interaction between contractors and local stakeholders will be managed to ensure good relations

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Kiambatisho cha 7: Mwongozo juu ya njia za malalamiko

Utaratibu wa Malalamiko ni mfumo ulioanzishwa na Mfuko kwa kuzingatia uendeshaji wake na kuhusiana na utendakazi wa Makampuni yake ya Mikoa ambayo inawapa wadau wote, hususan watu binafsi na jamii zilizoathiriwa na mradi, uwezo wa kutoa maoni, kushughulikia matatizo yao na, hivyo, kupata habari na, inapofaa, kutafuta njia na suluhisho.

Utaratibu wa malalamiko katika kiwango cha mradi unajumuisha njia muhimu ya utambuzi wa mapema na utatuzi wa athari zisizohitajika au zisizotarajiwa na maswala mengine yanayotokana na utekelezaji wa mradi. Kuanzishwa kwake kunakuza ufikiaji wa watu walioathiriwa kupata suluhisho na kunaweza kuwezesha utatuzi wa maswala kama haya na malalamiko yanayohusiana na utendaji wa mazingira na kijamii wa mradi.

Utaratibu kama huo huletwa mwanzoni mwa muundo wa mradi. Kwa upande wa upeo, inahusu shughuli zote na inapaswa kuwa na muda wa maisha sawa na ule wa shughuli.

Mfuko utahakikisha kuwa utaratibu wa malalamiko unaanzishwa katika ngazi ya Kampuni/Mradi mdogo, bila kujali uhusiano mwingine wa ziada au upatikanaji wa njia zilizopo za malalamiko ya umma katika nchi husika. Ili kuwa na ufanisi, inapaswa kuundwa kama utaratibu ambao ni:

- halali na kuaminiwa
- Imeongezwa kwa hatari na athari mbaya zinazoweza kutokea za mradi
- Imetangazwa na kufikiwa, iliyoundwa ipasavyo kwa watu na jumuiya zote zinazoweza kuathiriwa na wahusika wengine wanaovutiwa, bila kujali kusoma na kuandika na uwezo wao wa kiutawala.
- Bila malipo kwa wadau
- Jumuisha chaguo la kutokujulikana, inapowezekana, na uhakikishe utunzaji wa siri wa maombi, kama ni hivyo, yaliyooombwa na mlalamikaji.
- Haki, uwazi, na jumuishi, inayoendana na haki za binadamu

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- Kuongozwa na uchumba na mazungumzo
- Kutabirika katika suala la mchakato
- Kwa wakati
- Kutozuia ufikiaji wa malalamiko na utatuzi kwa misingi ya uwezo wa kifedha wa mtu kutafuta suluhisho la mahakama.
- Chanzo cha mafunzo endelevu kwa wadau wote, ikiwa ni pamoja na Mfuko na Makampuni yake

Kampuni Portfolio itaanzisha mfumo mzuri wa maoni kwa utaratibu huo, ikifahamisha jamii zilizoathiriwa kuhusu mchakato wa malalamiko ya mradi na matokeo yake na kuripoti mara kwa mara kwa umma juu ya utekelezaji wake, huku ikilinda faragha ya watu binafsi. Kampuni ya Portfolio pia itafahamisha jamii zilizoathiriwa kuhusu haki yao ya kupata mashauri huru ya mahakama ikiwa malalamiko hayawezi kutatuliwa kwa njia ya kuridhisha kwa kutumia mbinu mahususi za mradi. Utatuzi wa lalamiko unapaswa kuthibitishwa kwa njia ya ushahidi wa kuridhika kwa mshikadau/mwenye malalamishi. Inahitajika kwamba Kampuni ya Portfolio ihifadhi kwa bidii mchakato huu.

Pale ambapo malalamiko hayakubaliki au yanafaa, Kampuni ya Portfolio itaelekeza wahusika waliolalamikiwa kwa mamlaka husika au mchakato mwingine wa malalamiko. Utaratibu wa malalamiko haufai kuzuia upatikanaji wa suluhu huru za mahakama au kiutawala nje ya muktadha wowote mahususi wa mradi; kinyume chake, inapaswa kukamilisha na kuwezesha upatikanaji wa mashirika huru (kwa mfano, Ombudsman).

Makampuni ya kwingineko yanatakiwa kufuatilia utekelezaji wa mpango wa ushirikishwaji wa wadau na utendakazi wa utaratibu wa malalamiko. Uangalifu mahususi unapaswa kutolewa kwa taratibu za malalamiko zinazohusiana na nguvu kazi, jamii zilizoathiriwa na katika kesi ya makazi mapya au watu wa kiasili.

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Kiambatisho cha 8: Sera ya malalamiko ya mfuko (Grievance Mechanism)

Mantiki

Malalamiko yanamaanisha usemi wowote wa kutoridhika unaoletwa na wawekezaji, wawekezaji, wawekezaji wenza au wadau wengine walioathirika moja kwa moja (wote kwa pamoja "Wadau") wa Hazina ("Mfuko").

Ushughulikiaji madhubuti wa malalamiko hutoa faida nyingi za kiutendaji kwa Mfuko na husaidia kuboresha ubora wa huduma. Malalamiko yanatoa ushahidi wa maamuzi yenye kasoro, utoaji wa huduma duni au uwezekano wa mawasiliano duni. Kwa kuzingatia hili, Mfuko unafanya jitihada zote zinazowezekana ili kuendesha shughuli zake kwa namna ambayo itaepusha malalamiko hayo.

Wadau wahakikishwe kuwa malalamiko yao ni rahisi kuripoti, kutambuliwa na kushughulikiwa kwa haraka, haki na kwa usikivu. Ili kuhifadhi na kukuza sifa yake, Mfuko unapaswa kuwatambua Wadau wasioridhika na kupanga mbinu za kutatua malalamiko yao.

Sera

Ili kuhakikisha kwamba malalamiko yanasimamiwa ipasavyo na kutatuliwa kwa haraka huku kila mara yakikidhi maslahi ya Wadau, Mfuko umeweka Sera ya Kusimamia Malalamiko ambapo:

1. Wadau wanapewa fursa ya kutoa malalamiko yao;
2. Malalamiko lazima yajibiwe ndani ya miezi mitatu baada ya kupokelewa.
3. Malalamiko yote lazima yameandikwa na kuripotiwa.
4. The Complaint Policy must work in conjunction with other ESMS related policies and procedures including SEAH guidance, the guidance on Indigenous Peoples, and Guidance for land and resettlement.

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Sera ya Kusimamia Malalamiko haitazuia ufikiaji wa masuluhisho mengine ya mahakama au ya kiutawala ambayo yanaweza kupatikana chini ya sheria za mitaa, au kuchukua nafasi ya taratibu za malalamiko zinazotolewa kupitia makubaliano mahususi.

Hakuna mlalamishi ambaye, kwa nia njema, anaripoti kutoridhika yoyote atakumbana na unyanyasaji wowote, kulipiza kisasi au matokeo mabaya. Mkurugenzi yeyote, afisa, mtoa huduma, ambaye analipiza kisasi dhidi ya mlalamikaji yeyote atachukuliwa hatua za kinidhamu, ikiwezekana kujumuisha kusitishwa kwa ofisi au kandarasi. Ulinzi huu dhidi ya kulipiza kisasi haukusudiwi kuzuia mashirika ya usimamizi ya Hazina kuchukua hatua za kinidhamu ndani ya majukumu yao ya kawaida kulingana na sababu halali zinazohusiana na utendakazi.

Utaratibu

Malalamiko yote yataarifiwa kwa Mfuko kwa njia ya maandishi, kufuata mojawapo ya njia zifuatazo:

a) Mawasiliano yanayotumwa kwa njia ya posta kwa anuani:

Acumen Capital Partners LLC

40 Worth Street, Suite 303

New York, NY 10013

b) Mawasiliano yaliyotumwa kupitia barua pepe kwa anwani:

[**anwani ya barua pepe ya malalamiko kuanzishwa na kujumuishwa**]

Somo: Malalamiko -Mfuko

Kwa kucheleweshwa kwa upeo wa siku 10 za kazi baada ya kupokea malalamiko, mtu aliyeteuliwa wa mawasiliano katika Hazina ("Mtu wa Mawasiliano") anatuma ukiri na kumfahamisha mlalamikaji kuhusu hatua iliyochukuliwa. Mtu wa Mawasiliano anawajibika

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kwa usimamizi mzuri wa utaratibu wa malalamiko na ndiye mwasiliani mkuu na walalamikaji katika mchakato mzima.

Malalamiko yote yanashughulikiwa ndani ya muda unaofaa. Wakati wote, mtumishi mmoja aliyeteuliwa ("Afisa Malalamiko"), atahakikisha kila mara kwamba malalamiko yanashughulikiwa ndani ya utaratibu ulioelezwa humu, na yanaongezeka bila kuchelewa kusikostahili kwa mujibu wa kanuni na majukumu ya kimkataba ya Mfuko kadri itakavyokuwa. Afisa Malalamiko atahakikisha kuwa malalamiko ya kimfumo au ya mara kwa mara yanatambuliwa, na kwamba sababu ya malalamiko hayo inatambuliwa na kutatuliwa. Afisa Malalamiko pia atawasilisha mafunzo aliyojifunza mara kwa mara kwa Bodi ya Wasimamizi pamoja na hatua zinazochukuliwa ili kuepuka/kupunguza malalamiko katika siku zijazo.

Malalamiko yaliyopokelewa na ripoti zinazohusiana zitawekwa siri kwa kadiri inavyowezekana. Masilahi ya usiri yatasawazishwa na hitaji la kufanya uchunguzi wa kutosha. Kushiriki habari kuhusiana na malalamiko na watu wasiohusika katika uchunguzi au usimamizi wa utaratibu wa malalamiko ni marufuku.

Uchunguzi unakusudia kuchambua sababu za kila lalamiko kwa mtazamo wa haki na huru wa malalamiko yaliyotolewa na mlalamikaji. Uchunguzi unapaswa kulenga kufikia tathmini ya lengo la suala hilo kwa maelezo ya mambo yote yanayojulikana na tathmini ya jinsi suala hilo linapaswa kufuatiliwa, ikiwa ni pamoja na kama mashtaka ya jinai au vikwazo vingine vinachukuliwa kuwa sawa. Ikiamuliwa na Bodi ya Wasimamizi, Hazina itaanzisha mashtaka na/au kutumia vikwazo vingine dhidi ya watu au taasisi zinazoshukiwa kwa ukiukaji wa sheria za kifedha.

Afisa Malalamiko anasalia na jukumu la kusimamia mchakato wa uchunguzi, kuamua ujuzi na ujuzi unaohitajika kufanya uchunguzi, na kuajiri washauri wa nje ikiwa inahitajika.

Mambo muhimu ambayo Afisa Malalamiko huzingatia wakati wa kuajiri wataalam wa nje kwa uchunguzi ni utaalum, uhuru na kutopendelea. Wataalamu hao watakuwa na mahitaji maalum ya usiri.

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Iwapo malalamiko yanahusisha Afisa Malalamiko au Mjumbe wa Bodi, mtu/watu kama hao hawataruhusiwa kushiriki katika uzingatiaji na uchunguzi au uamuzi wa utatuzi wa malalamiko hayo.

Mtu wa Mawasiliano atamjibu mlalamikaji kwa maandishi kabla ya miezi miwili tangu kupokea malalamiko hayo, kwa njia ya posta au barua pepe. Jibu litakuwa na habari yoyote inayohitajika au maoni ambayo yatazingatiwa kuwa yanafaa kushughulikia malalamiko kwa mujibu wa kanuni ya jumla ya uwazi wa habari.

Iwapo mlalamikaji hatapokea jibu au kupokea jibu lisiloridhisha kutoka kwa Mtu wa Mawasiliano ndani ya miezi miwili tangu kushughulikiwa kwanza kwa malalamiko, mlalamikaji ana haki ya kuwasiliana na Afisa Malalamiko, kwa anwani zilezile zilizotolewa katika hati hii.

Iwapo ndani ya ucheleweshaji wa mwezi mmoja tangu siku ambayo malalamiko yalipelekwa kwa Afisa Malalamiko mlalamikaji hatapokea jibu au kupokea jibu lisiloridhisha, mlalamikaji anaweza kupeleka ombi hilo kwa Bodi ya Wasimamizi. Katika hali hii, Mtu wa Mawasiliano atawajibika kuhakikisha kwamba malalamiko yamepokelewa na Bodi ya Wasimamizi.

Kuripoti na kutunza kumbukumbu (baada ya utatuzi wa malalamiko)

Afisa Malalamiko anasimamia utunzaji wa Taarifa ya Malalamiko ambayo lengo lake ni kuweka kumbukumbu za taarifa zote muhimu ili kufanikisha ufuatiliaji mzuri wa malalamiko.

Kabla ya tarehe 1 Machi ya kila mwaka na kila kikao kilichopangwa awali cha Bodi ya Wakurugenzi, Afisa Malalamiko atawasilisha Ripoti ya Malalamiko kwa Bodi ya Wakurugenzi pamoja na uchanganuzi wa shughuli ya malalamiko ya mwaka au kipindi kilichotangulia.

Rekodi zote za malalamiko zitatunzwa na Afisa Malalamiko, kama kutotajwa jina kwa kiwango kinachohitajika, na zitawekwa kwa muda usiopungua miaka 5.

Walalamikaji wana haki ya kutokujulikana katika mchakato wote wa uchunguzi. Katika kesi hii walalamikaji wanapaswa kufahamu kwamba hawatapokea taarifa yoyote kuhusu hali na matokeo ya uchunguzi na hawatawasiliana na Mtu wa Mawasiliano.

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Complainants who have disclosed their identities when lodging their complaints have given their express consent to receive notifications regarding the status of investigations, to be contacted by the Contact Person, the Complaints Officer, or any or several members of the Board of Managers, in case further information is required, and to receive an answer to themalalamiko. **SEAH Procedures**

The Complaint Policy has specific protections to ensure that it is survivor-centered and gender-responsive. Complaints/grievances can be shared with strict confidentiality and/or anonymity. ARAF will encourage complainants with concerns about their safety, if directly working with the Fund or a portfolio company, to have flexible workspaces. SEAH and all grievance data will be ethically and securely stored to ensure privacy. The Fund intends to also seek resolution with the complainant and other parties potentially including:

- Medical care
- Psychological care
- Legal support
- Community-driven protection measures
- Reintegration

SEAH grievances will be tracked safely, ethically, and securely. The ARAF II team intends to analyze SEAH trend data with root cause analysis and other interdisciplinary measures.

People Engagement Strategy

The Fund intends to make the Complaint Policy (Grievance Mechanism) available to all relevant stakeholders. The Fund expects to have a physical copy of the Complaints Policy at the Fund's office location.

The Fund will provide portfolio companies with copies of the Complaint Policy and the guidance on grievance mechanisms.

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The Fund will also provide physical copies of the ARAF II Complaint Policy to Nationally Designated Authorities. Additionally, ARAF II intends to host virtual stakeholder engagement sessions with CSOs, NGOs, Indigenous organizations, organizations representing women, and other relevant stakeholders. These groups will be informed of the Complaint Policy and will be sent a copy of the policy.

Brief on Potential Project Affected People

ARAF II intends to create strong climate resilient impacts on the communities we seek to serve with our investments. The Fund acknowledges that even with strong environmental and social protections, some people may be impacted by the Fund's investments. To that end, ARAF II has developed a robust Complaint Policy to ensure that grievances are appropriately investigated, recorded, and resolved. Here is a list of potential project affected people:

- Farmers using products and services of Portfolio Companies: Farmers may face issues with the portfolio company including harassment, SEAH, aggressive sales techniques, over-indebtedness, malfunctioning products, and poor customer service.
- Portfolio Company Staff: Portfolio Company staff may face poor working conditions, retrenchment, SEAH, inappropriate workspace behavior, no pay, hostile work environment, and a number of other issues.
- Community stakeholders: Community members may complain about engagement with portfolio company staff, SEAH, violence in the community, impacts to the local environment.
- Rejected Company: Some companies who did not receive investment may reach out to learn more about the investment process.

Complainants also can use the Green Climate Fund Independent Redress Mechanism. More information can be found at:

<https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint>

KIAMBATISHO 9		Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 183kafi ya 211
Mpango Kazi wa Mazingira na Kijamii		

Kiambatisho cha 9: Kiolezo cha Mpango Kazi wa Mazingira na Kijamii

ARAF II inakusudia kuhitaji shughuli za kimazingira na kijamii kwa makampuni yote ya Wawekezaji ambayo yatafungwa katika mikataba ya barua ya kando na kuandikwa katika Mpango wa Utekelezaji wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESAP). ESAP itaundwa na kampuni ya Investee na timu ya ARAF ili kukidhi majukumu ya mahitaji ya ESMS na LP E&S. Shughuli za ESAP pia zinatarajiwa kupatikana kutokana na matokeo kutoka kwa uchunguzi wa makini wa ESG. ESAPs zinatarajiwa kufuatiliwa kila robo mwaka na kuripotiwa kila mwaka.

Iliyoshirikiwa hapa chini ni mfano wa ESAP:

Company name ARAF ESAP								
Action Item enabbling	Area of ESD concern as identified through DD and management systems questions	Level of ESG risk	Action required	Evidence of compliance	Proposed implementation timeline (start date)	Proposed implementation deadline	Responsibility (company staff, management and board member)	Cost (€)
1	Capacity and management gaps	Medium	<p>Develop and implement a Group-wide Environmental and Social Management System ("ESMS") in line with ISO 14001 and ISO 26000. The system shall define roles and responsibilities, and other necessary elements (risk identification and evaluation procedures, operational procedures, monitoring and reporting requirements) to enable operations to comply with local laws and IFC Performance Standards. The Group shall maintain an ESG leadership/policy document which shall be endorsed by the Board of Directors. The company shall also ensure that all policies and procedures are endorsed by the Board of Directors or such other member of the executive management team. The ESMS shall include, in addition to the company's existing plans and procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of risk management plans and procedures including relevant action plans, performance metrics, persons responsible and applicable timelines; 2. Occupational health and safety policy and procedures; 3. ESG requirements for our growers; 4. Our grower evaluation policy/procedures; 5. Waste management plan; 6. Hazardous materials management plan; 7. External communications and grievance mechanism; 8. Emergency preparedness and response plan; 9. Food safety policy; 10. Violence and safety policy; 11. Workers' grievance mechanism; 12. Develop and formalize anti-bribery and anti-money laundering commitment; 13. Compliance with licensing and permitting regulations; 14. Endorsement of all policies and procedures by senior management/Board of Directors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an ESMS manual xxx months 2. Anti-bribery commitment xxx months 3. Anti-money laundering commitment xxx months 4. Endorsement of all current and future plans by senior management/Board of Directors xxx months 	xxx months	[Months] [Year]	CEO/ COO/ HR/ Head of quality and assurance/ Head of production etc.	At the option - internally or externally service provider
2	Health and Safety Management Plan	High	<p>Develop and implement a Health and Safety Management Plan and implement training sessions for the staff. This should include guidelines on the use of agro-chemicals by farmers and out-growers, use of equipment, transportation of supplies and finished products, etc.</p> <p>Develop a community health and safety management plan. This should include guidelines on community exposure to pesticides and other hazardous materials, pathogens and noxious odors arising from manure, air emissions from fires from burning, vehicles and machinery from increased traffic in the community, etc.</p> <p>Complete the development of the health, safety, security, and environmental management plan, ensuring that it addresses the above topics.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health, safety, security, and environmental management plan xxx months 2. Community health and safety action plan xxx months 3. Evidence of training and M&S statistics xxx months 	xxx months	[Months] [Year]	CEO/ COO/ HR/ Head of quality and assurance/ Head of production etc.	At the option - internally or externally service provider
3	Our grower Assessment	High	<p>The company shall identify ESG gaps in their internal processes and in the existing out-grower contracts, develop and implement best ESG practices internally, and pass on ESG requirements to out-growers to ensure compliance in their procurement process.</p> <p>The company shall also develop an out-grower evaluation and management policy and related guidelines. The policy shall prohibit the onboarding of out-growers/appliers within the following areas (or less than ten):</p> <p>Protected areas listed here: https://www.orgic.com/home/num.html?id=cc03d343663c95061c2307617 AZE areas listed here: https://zerostinction.org/ric-identification/2019-global-aze-map/ UNEGCO essential world heritage sites: https://www.orgic.com/home/num.html?id=fcc08f0d41489688b-e519695b2c</p> <p>The policy shall also prohibit deforestation and environmental degradation among out-grower/appliers. The company shall also develop a referencing tool to map out all the farms of the smallholder farmers. Before onboarding, verification against the protected areas listed above shall be undertaken through the referencing tool to ensure that there is no overlap.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ESG requirements for out-grower xxx months 2. Our grower evaluation and management policy/guidelines xxx months 3. Referencing tool mapping out all nuclear and smallholder farms against the following protected areas: Protected areas listed here: https://www.orgic.com/home/num.html?id=cc03d343663c95061c2307617 AZE areas listed here: https://zerostinction.org/ric-identification/2019-global-aze-map/ UNEGCO essential world heritage sites: https://www.orgic.com/home/num.html?id=fcc08f0d41489688b-e519695b2c 	xxx months	[Months] [Year]	CEO/ COO/ HR/ Head of quality and assurance/ Head of production etc.	At the option - internally or externally service provider

	KIAMBATISHO 9	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 184kati ya 211
	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

Kiambatisho cha 9: Ripoti za mwaka za utendaji wa ES

- Jina la Afisa Mazingira na Jamii anayehusika
- Hali / mabadiliko katika ESMS katika kipindi kilichopita
- Hali ya uidhinishaji ikijumuisha jumla ya hekta na hekta zilizo idhinishwa
- Orodha ya hatua kuu na ndogo za urekebishaji na uchunguzi kutoka kwa ukaguzi wa uthibitishaji wa kila mwaka uliopita
- Muhtasari wa maendeleo ya changamoto za kimazingira na kijamii
- Ugumu na/au vikwazo vinavyohusiana na utekelezaji wa ESMS.
- Hali ya usimamizi na ufuatiliaji wa mkandarasi
- Mafunzo ya mazingira na kijamii yaliyofanywa / yaliyopangwa.
- Dharura yoyote ilitokea.
- Takwimu za matukio na ajali (ikiwa ni pamoja na kulinganisha na miaka iliyopita).
Kiolezo cha kuripoti tukio/ajali kimejumuishwa hapa chini.
- Takwimu za moto
- Hali ya utendaji wa kimazingira na kijamii hadi sasa, utekelezaji wa ESMS na ESAP iliyokubaliwa (ikiwa inatumika)
- Maboresho yoyote ya utendaji yenye manufaa ya wazi ya kimazingira (kwa mfano, uokoaji wa nishati, kupunguza (hatari) taka, uidhinishaji wa mifumo husika ya usimamizi)
- Maboresho yoyote ya utendakazi yenye manufaa ya wazi ya kijamii (kwa mfano, maboresho ya hali ya kazi , jumuiya, na/au programu za maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi)
- Kwa kampuni zilizo na viwango sawa vya CO2 vya uzalishaji unaozidi tani metriki 25,000 kila mwaka, uzalishaji kulingana na mahitaji yaliyowekwa katika Kiwango cha 3 cha Utendaji cha IFC.
- programu za mkulima na jumuiya
- Hali ya upatikanaji wa mbao za wahusika wengine (kiasi cha mbao na mbinu za kuhakikisha uhalali)
- Orodha ya ukaguzi na tafiti zinazofaa za kimazingira na kijamii zilizofanywa ndani au nje.
- Maelezo mafupi ya ushirikiano wa NGO au CSO

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	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

- Takwimu za malalamiko na malalamiko kwa kulinganisha na miaka iliyopita. Maelezo mafupi ya mada za kawaida na kesi muhimu zaidi
- Ikiwezekana idadi ya wafanyakazi walioathirika na kupunguzwa kazi na nakala ya mpango wa kupunguzwa kazi
- Uthibitisho kwamba hakuna Shughuli Zilizojumuishwa ambazo zimetetelezwa, au zinakusudiwa kufanywa.
- Muhtasari wa ESIA iliyohitimu kutoka nje na ya ndani iliyofanywa na kurejelea kufuzu kwa mtaalam wa nje anayefanya tathmini kama itatumika.
- Iliyotengwa na kutumika kwa masuala ya mazingira na kijamii
- Vyombo vya habari makini kwa mradi huo
- Matumizi ya viua wadudu

Mfano wa yaliyomo kwa ripoti ya kila mwaka juu ya athari za maendeleo

- Ajira ya moja kwa moja (FTEs) na kugawanywa na wakandarasi wa kudumu.
- Ajira za moja kwa moja za wanawake (FTEs)
 - ambayo viongozi wakuu (FTEs)
 - ambayo usimamizi wa kati (FTEs)
 - ambaye mdogo / mfanyakazi mwingine - mwenye ujuzi (FTEs)
 - ambapo mdogo / mfanyakazi mwingine - asiye na ujuzi (FTEs)
- Jumla ya ajira za moja kwa moja za muda (FTEs) na sehemu ya wanawake.
- Ajira ya moja kwa moja kwa vijana (FTE, umri wa miaka 30 na chini)
- Jumla ya bili ya mshahara (USD)
- Mauzo ya wafanyakazi (%)
- Mapato (USD)

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	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

- EBITDA (USD)
- Kodi ya mapato ya shirika (USD)
- Kodi zingine na ada za serikali (USD)
- Jumla ya mauzo (USD)
- Uzaji wa ndani (USD)
- Wakulima walifikia (#) na sehemu ya wanawake.
- Mapato kwa jumuiya za ndani (USD)
- Hekta zilizopandwa (ha)
- Eneo lililohifadhiwa (ha)

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	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

KARATASI A: RIPOTI KUHUSU MATUKIO/AJALI MAKUBWA YA ESG	
Tarehe ya ripoti	
Mfuko / mtu wa mawasiliano	/
Tarehe ya uwekezaji	
Tarehe na wakati wa ajali / Tarehe ya taarifa ya kufadhili	[Tarehe, Saa] / [Tarehe/ maelezo ya kuchelewa]
Aina ya ajali	(kwa mfano, vifo, umwagikaji mkubwa wa mafuta, mlipuko)
Waathirika na uharibifu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vifo (ikiwa ni pamoja na idadi ya waliofariki na kutofautisha kati ya vifo vya mfanyakazi/mkandarasi na wananchi). ● Idadi ya waliojeruhiwa (taja kulazwa hospitalini / kupoteza kiungo). ● Hasara/ uharibifu wa vifaa vya kampuni au mazingira ya uendeshaji. ● Uharibifu wa mazingira (kwa mfano, uchafuzi wa maji).
Jibu la papo hapo	
Maelezo ya suala	<p>Jumuisha yafuatayo inapopatikana au inafaa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● majina ya waliohusika (ikiwa ni vifo) ● mashahidi (pamoja na pale ambapo wafanyakazi husika, vyama vya wafanyakazi, polisi, mamlaka nyingine, na wahusika wengine) ● shughuli za kawaida/zisizo za kawaida zinazofanywa. ● taarifa ya ukweli ya kile kilichotokea. ● picha/maelezo ya ukaguzi wa eneo ● mlolongo wa matukio kabla ya uchumba ajali ● sababu ya haraka ● vitendo visivyo salama kwa mlolongo ● hali zisizo salama katika mlolongo ● sababu za msingi za vitendo/masharti yasiyo salama (mtazamo wa awali) ● chanzo (za) ● kurekebisha/kuzuia hatua kwa KILA sababu muhimu ● kutekelezwa, mpango uliopangwa kwa wakati (unaweza kuambatishwa) ● Hatua za kuzuia za muda mfupi ● Vitendo vingine vya muda vilihitaji kukaguliwa kwa shughuli/maeneo mengine kwa masomo tuliyojifunza. ● Utangazaji wowote mbaya (ikiwa ni pamoja na vyombo vya habari) unaotokana na tukio hilo

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	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

Taarifa ya kuhitimisha -	Muhtasari wa ajali, sababu kuu, hatua za kurekebisha/kuzuia, nafasi ya mwisho, na mafunzo tuliyojifunza.
Ufuatiliaji wa meneja wa mfuko	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jaza Karatasi B kulingana na uchunguzi wa awali

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	TAARIFA ZA MWAKA KUHUSU UTENDAJI WA ES	

KARATASI B: ORODHA YA KUFUATILIA KWA MENEJA WA MFUKO	
Maeneo ambayo uwazi zaidi unahitajika kulingana na habari ya sasa:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kulingana na maoni na ukaguzi wa ndani
Taarifa zaidi zinangoja (kwa kutumia utaalumu wa wahusika wengine inapobidi):	
Mapitio muhimu ya hali ya ajali na uchunguzi	
Uaminifu wa sababu na marekebisho /Vitendo vya kuzuia vimetambuliwa	
Matokeo kulingana na hapo juu:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kubali ripoti / matokeo. Au 2. Kubali ripoti kwa masharti / hitaji hatua za ziada / tofauti za kurekebisha. Au 3. Kataa ripoti
Pointi muhimu za ufuatiliaji	Ratiba ya kuangalia / kuthibitisha utekelezaji wa vitendo vya kurekebisha na kuzuia. Jumuisha tarehe.
Mipango ya ziada ya uthibitishaji / kufungwa kwa vitendo?	Je, utaalum wa mtu wa tatu unahitajika?
Masomo yaliyopatikana ambayo yanaweza kushirikiwa na kampuni zingine za kwingineko?	

	KIAMBATISHO 10	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 190kati ya 211
	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

Kiambatisho cha 10: Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG

SEHEMU A: RIPOTI KUBWA YA TUKIO: RIPOTI YA WAWEKEZAJI

Tarehe ya ripoti	
Mfuko na Meneja wa Mfuko	
Mtu wa Kuwasiliana	
Maelezo ya Mawasiliano	
Jina la Huluki ya Kwingineko inayohusika	
Tarehe ya Kuwekeza	
Kiasi Kilichowekeza	
Jumla ya Malipo Iliyowekeza (Kwa Gharama)	

1.	Maelezo ya Suala	
1.1.	Tarehe na wakati	
1.2.	Mahali palipotokea Ajali (kwa mfano, anwani na ueleze tovuti)	
1.3.	Aina ya tukio: (kwa mfano, suala la mazingira, vifo, madai ya ulaghai au mengineyo)	
1.4.	Jina la mtu/watu waliohusika / waliojeruhiwa/ waliofariki, kama inatumika	

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	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

1.5.	Maelezo ya simulizi na muktadha	
1.6.	Hali ya hewa na hali zingine wakati wa tukio	
1.7.	Eleza ikiwa tukio lilikuwa la kazi au lisilohusiana na kazi	
1.8.	Sababu za tukio	
1.9.	Hali ya uchunguzi	
1.10.	Kuorodheshwa kwa wahusika wanaohusika katika uchunguzi (kwa mfano, mashahidi na wafanyikazi, vyama vya wafanyikazi, polisi, mamlaka zingine, na wahusika wengine)	1)
2.	Vitendo vya Ufuatiliaji wa Usimamizi wa Kampuni	
2.1.	Mtazamo wa meneja wa kampuni kuhusu tukio: kiwango cha ukali, uwezekano wa kutokuwa na uhakika, au ukweli unaobishaniwa kuchunguzwa.	
2.2.	Hali ya Uchunguzi	
2.3.	Ripoti zilizopokelewa	
2.4.	Hatua za haraka zinazochukuliwa na msimamizi wa hazina na wahusika wengine	
2.5.	Hatua zaidi za kuzuia kutokea tena kwa tukio	
2.6.	Mipango ya ufuatiliaji / kuripoti ili kufuatilia ufanisi wa vitendo	

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	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

2.7.	Matokeo hadi tarehe ya hatua iliyochukuliwa	
3.	Viambatisho vya ripoti ya tukio (kama vipo):	
3.1.		

**SEHEMU B:
RIPOTI KUBWA YA TUKIO: MFUKO KWA KAMATI YA USHAURI**

Tarehe ya ripoti	
Mfuko na Meneja wa Mfuko	
Mtu wa Kuwasiliana	
Maelezo ya Mawasiliano	
Jina la Huluki ya Kwingineko inayohusika	
Tarehe ya Kuwekeza	
Kiasi Kilichowekeza	
Jumla ya Malipo Iliyowekeza (Kwa Gharama)	

4.	Maelezo ya Suala	
4.1	Tarehe na wakati	
4.2	Mahali palipotokea Ajali (kwa mfano,	

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	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

	anwani na ueleze tovuti)	
4.3	Aina ya tukio: (kwa mfano, suala la mazingira, vifo, madai ya ulaghai au mengineyo)	
4.4	Jina la mtu/watu waliohusika / waliojeruhiwa/ waliofariki, kama inatumika	
4.5	Maelezo ya simulizi na muktadha	
4.6	Hali ya hewa na hali zingine wakati wa tukio	
4.7	Eleza ikiwa tukio lilikuwa la kazi au lisilohusiana na kazi	
4.8	Sababu za tukio	
4.9	Hali ya uchunguzi	
4.1	Kuorodheshwa kwa wahusika wanaohusika katika uchunguzi (kwa mfano, mashahidi na wafanyikazi, vyama vya wafanyikazi, polisi, mamlaka zingine, na wahusika wengine)	
5.	Vitendo vya Ufuatiliaji wa Usimamizi wa Kampuni	

	KIAMBATISHO 10	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 194kati ya 211
	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

5.1	Mtazamo wa meneja wa kampuni kuhusu tukio: kiwango cha ukali, uwezekano wa kutokuwa na uhakika, au ukweli unaobishaniwa kuchunguzwa.	
5.2	Hali ya Uchunguzi	
5.3	Ripoti zilizopokelewa	
5.4	Hatua za haraka zinazochukuliwa na msimamizi wa hazina na wahusika wengine	
5.5	Hatua zaidi za kuzuia kutokea tena kwa tukio	
5.6	Mipango ya ufuatiliaji / kuripoti ili kufuatilia ufanisi wa vitendo	
6.	Hitimisho: Hatua Zinazofuata / Mpango Kazi	
6.1	Hatua zinazofuata: kama kuifunga kesi, au kuendelea na uchunguzi, jinsi ya kufanya hivyo, na sababu za kufanya hivyo	
7.	. Viambatisho vya ripoti ya tukio (kama vipo):	

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	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

7.1	<p>Ripoti za Ndani kutoka kwa usimamizi wa Kampuni ya Investee</p> <p>Ripoti za uchunguzi wa nje au wa watu wengine</p> <p>Mipango ya utekelezaji ya Ufuatiliaji na Wasimamizi,</p> <p>Washirika wa Tatu au Washauri wa Nje</p> <p>Mabadiliko ya sera au taratibu za kuzuia matukio hayo.</p>
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	KIAMBATISHO 10	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 196wa 211
	Kiolezo cha Ripoti ya Tukio la ESG	

	KIAMBATISHO 11	Kanuni: ARAF Tathmini: 01 Tarehe: 01/03/2024 Ukurasa: 197kati ya 211
	Mwongozo wa Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii	

Kiambatisho cha 11: Mwongozo wa Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii

Muhtasari: ARAF II inakusudia kuwekeza katika shughuli za Kitengo C na B cha ESS. Kunaweza kuwa na baadhi ya wawekezaji ambao, kwa kuzingatia ukubwa wa uwekezaji, matokeo ya uangalifu unaostahili, na mambo mengine yanayozingatiwa, yanaweza kuzingatiwa Kitengo cha ESS B. ARAF II inakusudia kukagua na kufanya uangalizi wa ESG kwa makampuni yote ambayo yatawasilishwa kwa IC. Mchakato wa uchunguzi na uhakiki unashirikiwa hapa chini.

Uchunguzi: Makampuni yataonyeshwa kwenye mada zifuatazo:

- Orodha ya Kutengwa
- Utafiti wa Desktop kwenye kampuni
- Nyenzo za awali zilizoshirikiwa kutoka kwa kampuni
- Mukadha wa aina ya soko na kampuni

Iwapo ushahidi unaonyesha kuwa kampuni inaweza kuwa ya Kitengo B, timu lazima ifanye utekelezaji wa ESIA.

Uangalifu wa kawaida wa ESG:

- Hojaji ya Diligence ya ESG (Kiambatisho cha 2)
- Sera za Kampuni
- Ziara ya Tovuti (inapohitajika)
- Ripoti ya ESG

Iwapo kampuni ina ushahidi wa shughuli zifuatazo za Kitengo B, kutakuwa na shughuli za ziada za ESG za umakinifu kama sehemu ya ESIA. Shughuli za bidii za ESIA na yaliyomo kwenye ESIA yameshirikiwa hapa chini.

Uainishaji wa E&S unatokana na ukubwa wa mradi/kampuni ya kwingineko, eneo na uwepo wa mazingira nyeti na vipengele vya kijamii, ukubwa wa athari zinazoweza kupunguzwa, kupunguzwa, kubadilishwa; umuhimu na unyeti wa vipengele vya E&S kuathiriwa, kuathirika kwa mradi kwa mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa na mambo mengine muhimu.

Kitengo B	Kitengo C
Sifa za Jumla (zimeamuliwa kwa msingi wa kesi kwa kesi)	Sifa za Jumla (zimeamuliwa kwa msingi wa kesi kwa kesi)

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	Mwongozo wa Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uwekezaji katika majukwaa ya kujumlisha, mifumo ya kidijitali, na suluhu bunifu za kifedha ● Kutafuta kwa uangalifu matokeo yoyote kati ya yafuatayo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kiwango cha athari ni hatari kwa jamii au mazingira ndani ya wigo wa mradi ● Athari zinaweza tu kupunguzwa, kupunguzwa, au kubadilishwa kwa kiasi fulani, ● Mradi unaathiriwa zaidi na mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa na unaweza kuzidisha maswala ya mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa ● Fedha zinazotumika kwa ununuzi wa ardhi nje ya maeneo ya kibiashara ● Rekodi muhimu ya matukio ya OHS ● Muundo wa matukio ya jinsia au SEAH ● Mfano wa athari mbaya za mazingira na kijamii ● Tafadhali angalia Kiambatisho 14 kwa maelezo zaidi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uwekezaji katika majukwaa ya Aggregator, mifumo ya kidijitali, na suluhu bunifu za kifedha ● Uangalifu mkubwa hupata yafuatayo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fedha zinazotumika kwa mtaji wa kufanya kazi, akaunti zinazopokelewa, matumizi ya uendeshaji ● Athari ndogo za kimazingira na kijamii ● Huenda isiwe na sera na taratibu za kutosha
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Shughuli za ESIA zinaweza kujumuisha lakini sio tu:

- Shughuli za Kuchunguza (Inahitajika)
- Shughuli za Kawaida za ESG DD (Inahitajika)
- Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii (Inahitajika)
- Mkaguzi wa Tatu
- Mchunguzi mtaalam wa ESG wa Mtu wa Tatu
- Mkutano wa wadau
- Uchunguzi wa ardhi

ESIA zinatarajiwa kujumuisha:

- Utambulisho wa kina wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa kutumia viwango vya utendaji vya mazingira na kijamii vya IFC
- Uchambuzi wa hatari za jamii na malalamiko yanayoweza kutokea
- Uchambuzi wa uhamishaji wa ardhi au hatari za kuhama
- Uchambuzi wa masuala ya jinsia na SEAH
- Uchambuzi wa usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii wa uwekezaji

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- Uchambuzi wa pengo la hatari za E&S na uwezo wa E&S
- Mkakati wa kukabiliana
- Tafsiri kwa lugha ya kienyeji

Muhtasari wa matokeo ya ESIA unaweza kushirikiwa na washikadau husika ikiwa inafaa na kwa idhini ya kampuni. ESIA iliyorekebisha inaweza kushirikiwa hadharani na mashirika mengine ikihitajika katika hali za mahitaji ya mwekezaji au kufuata kanuni. Ripoti ya ESIA itashirikiwa na kamati ya uwekezaji.

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Kiambatisho cha 12: Uainishaji wa Hatari za Kimazingira na Kijamii kote kwenye Kwingineko

ARAF II inakusudia kuwekeza katika miradi ya Kitengo cha Hatari za Mazingira na Kijamii B na C kwa kutumia kategoria za hatari za IFC E&S na rasilimali zingine za LP ikijumuisha kategoria za hatari za GCF. Timu imeunda bomba kubwa la uwekezaji. Zilizoshirikiwa hapa chini ni sifa za miradi elekezi ambayo ni Aina A, B, na C kulingana na bomba lililopo. This, however, is not a conclusive or comprehensive risk categorization of the listed projects. The final risk categorization will be determined on completion of a comprehensive ESG due diligence and/or ESIA.

Kila mradi utatathminiwa wakati wa uchunguzi unaofaa, based on the IFC performance standards, kwa uainishaji sahihi wa hatari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa kutumia kategoria za hatari za IFC E&S na mbinu za tathmini ya hatari kwenye LPs. Uainishaji wa E&S unatokana na ukubwa wa mradi/kampuni ya kwingineko, eneo na uwepo wa mazingira nyeti na vipengele vya kijamii, ukubwa wa athari zinazoweza kupunguzwa, kupunguzwa, kubadilishwa; umuhimu na unyeti wa vipengele vya E&S kuathiriwa, kuathirika kwa mradi kwa mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa na mambo mengine muhimu.

Miradi ambayo inatathminiwa kama Kitengo B lazima ijumuishe Tathmini ya Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii, ili completed based on the IFC performance standards and kufichuliwa hadharani, kama sehemu ya uangalifu unaostahili wa ESG.

Kitengo cha E&S	Aina Elekezi za Miradi
Kitengo A	N/A: ARAF II inajitolea kutowekeza katika Kitengo A
Kitengo B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miradi inayojumuisha utengenezaji wa moja kwa moja • Miradi inayohitaji unyakuzi wa ardhi vijijini ambayo ina uwezekano wa kuwahamisha watu • Miradi ya misitu ambayo iko kwenye ardhi ya umma au ina uwezekano wa kutoa hewa chafu ya GHG • Miradi yenye athari mbaya kwa makazi muhimu au yaliyolindwa na spishi zilizo hatarini kutoweka • Miradi yenye mahitaji mengi ya udhibiti wa taka yenye athari zinazoweza kujitokeza kwa jamii au mazingira ya ndani • Miradi iliyo na rekodi yoyote ya matukio ya ESG • Miradi inayoathiri vibaya watu wa kiasili • Miradi ya ufugaji wa samaki na kilimo inayoanzisha spishi vamizi

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	Mwongozo wa Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masuala ya usalama wa chakula ikiwa ni pamoja na uchafuzi, uhifadhi usiofaa na udhibiti wa ubora
Kitengo C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kampuni ya fedha na kukodisha kwa wakulima wadogo • za Agtech bila utengenezaji • PAYGO inayobadilika kwa ufikiaji wa teknolojia baada ya kuvuna • Wasafirishaji na wafanyabiashara ambao hawana utengenezaji au mkusanyiko • Hifadhi ya baridi inayotumia nishati ya jua • Suluhu za SaaS kwa kampuni ya biashara ya kilimo • Kidogo hadi cha Kati na umwagiliaji unaosambazwa kwa kutumia nishati ya jua • Bidhaa za bima kwa wakulima wadogo • Usimamizi wa hatari ya hali ya hewa na jukwaa la uchanganuzi • Majukwaa ya Edtech kwa wakulima wadogo

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	Mwongozo wa Tathmini ya Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii	

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Kiambatisho cha 13: Fursa ya Kupata Taratibu

Muktadha: Timu ya ARAF II ina alama ndogo ya uendeshaji. Timu hii ina makao yake makuu nje ya Nairobi na hutumia nafasi ya ofisi kwa shughuli za kawaida. Timu inaweza kutembelea tovuti kwa umakini unaostahili na isiwe na mfiduo mdogo wa kufichua au kuathiri vitu vya kitamaduni. Kwa hivyo, mwongozo huu ni mdogo kwa uwekezaji wa Kitengo B unaofanywa kwa fedha zilizotengwa wazi kwa ajili ya ujenzi mpya, ununuzi wa ardhi nje ya maeneo ya mijini au ya biashara, au suluhu za ufadhili zinazojumuisha kukodisha au kutumia ardhi kubwa ya kilimo.

Taratibu za kupata nafasi zinaweza kuanzishwa chini ya hali zifuatazo:

- Makampuni yatatumia kiasi kikubwa cha ardhi kwa shughuli
- ARAF II imefadhili moja kwa moja ununuzi wa ardhi au ujenzi

Makampuni yataombwa kufanya yafuatayo:

1. Acha kazi zote karibu na kupatikana, hadi suluhisho lipatikane kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi vitu hivi vya sanaa, au ushauri kutoka kwa mamlaka husika unapatikana.
2. Eleza eneo au eneo lililogunduliwa; salama tovuti ili kuzuia uharibifu wowote au upotevu wa vitu vinavyoweza kutolewa.
3. Tathmini ya awali ya matokeo ya archaeologists. Mwanaakiolojia lazima afanye tathmini ya haraka ya tovuti au kupata ili kuamua umuhimu wake. Kulingana na tathmini hii mkakati unaofaa unaweza kutekelezwa.
4. Wasiliana na wizara za mitaa zinazohusika na urithi wa kitamaduni ili kuhakikisha utiifu wa sheria za mitaa.
5. Ikiwa mabaki ya binadamu au mabaki madogo yamepatikana, tambua ikiwa uchimbaji unaweza kufanywa.

Ikiwa tovuti ni za umuhimu wa kihistoria au lazima zihifadhiwe, mradi unaweza kuombwa kuzingatia maeneo mengine kwa shughuli zao.

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Annex 14: ARAF II Approach to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

Commitment Statement

ARAF II has developed a comprehensive approach to identifying, appraising, and mitigating sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) for the fund. ARAF II seeks to minimize chances of sexual harassment in our investing strategy. The objectives of this SEAH commitment by ARAF II are:

- To articulate our approach to SEAH risk identification, appraisals, investigation, and mitigation
- To commit the ARAF II staff to strong SEAH protections and ensuring that the team minimizes SEAH risks within fund operations
- To commit to assessing all projects for SEAH-specific risks during the ESIA and ESG process. All portfolio companies are expected to conduct an ESIA or similar E&S risk identification process examining gender and SEAH-related risks.
- To outline a comprehensive approach for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting progress in addressing SEAH at the fund level. At the portfolio level, the AE must ensure that all portfolio companies have appropriate mechanisms to monitor individual company performance in addressing SEAH.

The team has undertaken several proactive approaches to ensure a fulsome approach to SEAH risks across the fund.

- ARAF II developed robust gender assessments across every ARAF II market to ensure a comprehensive understanding of SEAH risks in each ARAF II market
- ARAF II has conducted extensive stakeholder engagement with many civil society and non-governmental organizations representing women, youth, and underserved populations. These stakeholder engagement sessions included representation of women at diverse levels of leadership. In these sessions, we learned about challenges of women and girls in farming and shared our approach to protecting and empowering women in our work.
- ARAF II has developed a Gender Action Plan that articulates our commitment to SEAH identification and mitigation across the ARAF II portfolio and the SEAH requirements of each portfolio company
- ARAF II has developed a Technical Assistance Facility that can support companies improve their gender activities including their approach to SEAH
- ARAF II developed a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan that identifies ways to inform communities about our engagement, activities, and ability to report SEAH incidents to the ARAF team
- ARAF II has developed an incident reporting template to investigate ESG incidents including SEAH incidents
- ARAF II has developed a grievance mechanism (Complaints Policy) that includes survivor-centered approaches to investigations and remediation

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- ARAF II has developed guidance for portfolio companies on grievance mechanisms that includes expectations for survivor-centered approaches

ARAF II expects to continuously evolve and is committed to continually improving our approach to SEAH.

ARAF II SEAH Roles and Responsibilities

ARAF II seeks to ensure stakeholders and our investors of our capacity to responsibly identify, manage, and mitigate SEAH risks and respond appropriately to SEAH incidents. To that end, the team has ensured responsibilities for implementing our SEAH approach across multiple levels of leadership. The team has also ensured that they have the capacity and expertise to address SEAH risks and incidents appropriately. Shared below are the roles of various ARAF II team members:

- **Managing Director:** The Managing Director is responsible for overseeing the ARAF II Environmental and Social Management System and ARAF II's approach to SEAH. The MD is also responsible for sharing ESG incidents including SEAH incidents with appropriate investors and stakeholders in a timely manner.
- **Environmental and Social officer and Senior Investment Associate:** The E&S officer is responsible for implementing ARAF II's SEAH approach both in the diligence and reporting cycles across the portfolio
- **Technical Assistance Manager:** The TA Manager is responsible for providing funds or third-party experts to support portfolio companies with their approach to SEAH and other gender-based activities
- **ARAF II team:** The team has zero tolerance for SEAH across internal operations and engagement with investors, companies, and communities we seek to serve. ARAF II team members accused of SEAH will be thoroughly investigated and, if found to have behaved inappropriately, will be subject to penalties up to and including termination. The team is also responsible for supporting SEAH diligence and reporting. The team is committed to continuously learning on best practices around SEAH prevention.

SEAH risks across ARAF II

ARAF II has conducted fulsome research into SEAH risks across the ARAF II markets that were shared in our gender assessments. SEAH risks are also identified in Section 2 of the ESMS. The following are the primary SEAH risks that the project has identified:

- **SEAH incidents in Portfolio Company operations**
 - Risk Level: Medium
 - Magnitude: Low
 - Risk Probability: Medium
 - Description: Companies may have SEAH incidents impacting internal operations including staff sexually exploiting, abusing, or harassing other staff members. Early-stage companies may also have weak or insufficient SEAH protections for employees. Given ARAF II's early stage investing strategy, we expect that the impacts to be low.
- **SEAH incidents in Portfolio Company engagement with communities**
 - Risk Level: Medium
 - Magnitude: Medium
 - Risk Probability: Low

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- Description: Companies are expected to engage with communities including farmers, agricultural communities, and rural communities. As noted in the ESMS, companies may also engage with Indigenous communities. Portfolio company sales staff, agents, or others may sexually exploit, abuse, or harass community members. This could harm community members, result in litigation against the company, and serves as a reputational risk for the company and ARAF II.

SEAH in Environmental and Social Diligence

ARAF II has developed a comprehensive approach to environmental and social diligence with fulsome investigating of portfolio company approach to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment. As ARAF II may invest in Environmental and Social Risk Category B and C business models, ARAF II has two approaches to environmental and social diligence. For Category B projects, the team expects to hire third party experts to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. For Category C projects, the team will conduct environmental and social due diligence.

ESIAs are expected to include the following SEAH diligence criteria:

- Third-party E&S consultants with local SEAH expertise and experience
- Diligence on compliance with local SEAH laws (this may also be conducted during legal diligence)
- Site visits and consultations with local stakeholders. Questions are expected to include SEAH concerns
- Comprehensive review of relevant policies and procedures including:
 - Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy
 - Gender Action Plan (if they exist)
 - Code of Conduct
 - Human Resources Policy
 - Grievance Mechanism
 - Sexual Harassment Monitoring Mechanisms (whether they are stand alone or part of other incident trackers)
 - Equal Employment policies or provisions
 - Flexible work plans or approach depending on working requirements
 - Family leave policies
- Write ups or briefs on any SEAH incidents in company history

ARAF II intends to publicly disclose ESIAs prior to investment through multiple communication channels including on the ARAF website, with relevant Nationally Designated Authorities, and hard copy versions at the ARAF office, and other spaces that may be appropriate.

ESG diligence on potential investments with Category C business models includes:

- Questionnaire responses on company-approach to SEAH including their alignment with IFC performance standards on Labor and Working Conditions and Community Health and Safety
- Reviewing the following policies:
 - Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy
 - Gender Action Plan (if they exist)
 - Code of Conduct
 - Human Resources Policy

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- Grievance Mechanism
- Sexual Harassment Monitoring Mechanisms (whether they are stand alone or part of other incident trackers)
- Equal Employment policies or provisions
- Flexible work plans or approach depending on working requirements
- Family leave policies
- Write ups or briefs on any SEAH incidents in company history
- ARAF II team will analyze company ability to address SEAH risks

If ARAF II deems the company approach to SEAH to be insufficient or not aligned with ARAF II's ESMS or ARAF II investor policies, ARAF will bind the portfolio company to improving SEAH activities in a timely manner in the company's mandatory Gender Action Plan.

Monitoring and Reporting

ARAF II intends on monitoring and reporting company activities involving SEAH including:

- Portfolio activities improving SEAH policies and procedures across portfolio companies (may be required as part of company-level Gender Action Plans)
- SEAH incidents across portfolio companies
- Technical assistance or other support provided to portfolio companies to improve their approach to SEAH

At the portfolio level, ARAF II seeks to ensure that all portfolio companies have appropriate mechanisms to monitor individual company performance in addressing SEAH. After making the investment, ARAF II portfolio companies are required to implement Gender Action Plans that may include SEAH provisions depending on diligence and compliance with the ARAF II ESMS. ARAF II expects to engage with companies on a quarterly basis on E&S and gender matters and, at a minimum, on an annual basis on E&S and gender matters. Companies are expected to report on their Gender Action Plan on an annual basis. ARAF II expects to report gender and SEAH activities including portfolio company GAP work, grievances, and fund-level work to investors with gender-based requirements.

Portfolio Company SEAH Incidents

Portfolio companies are also bound to report on ESG incidents including SEAH incidents in a timely manner to ARAF II as part of their legal agreements with ARAF II. ARAF II will investigate SEAH incidents and determine remediation efforts required by the company.

New provisions to the Gender Action Plan may be required because of the incident. ARAF II expects to report on ESG incidents, including SEAH incidents, to investors that require ESG incident reporting.

ARAF II intends to continuously engage stakeholders and will broadly inform stakeholders about our approach to SEAH and publicly disclosable information about ARAF II gender activities.

ARAF II expects to include SEAH tracking as part of the ESG incident tracking system. The team expects tracking systems to include capacity for anonymous tracking of SEAH-related reports and incidents. The teams SEAH incident tracking activities are expected to include:

- Conducting a thorough analysis of such reports and incidents to identify recurring patterns
- Conducting root cause analyses, documenting lessons learned
- Collaborating with companies to implement necessary improvements to systems or physical spaces based on these insights or root cause analyses.

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Grievance Mechanism

The Complaint Policy, ARAF II's grievance mechanism, has SEAH provision to ensure that it is survivor-centered and gender-responsive. Grievances are highly confidential, reporting can be done anonymously, and the team seeks to ensure that investigations minimize harm to survivors. The team also expects to ensure safe and ethical documentation including anonymizing victims, ensuring data privacy and security, and limiting data availability within the ARAF II team. If the investigation proves that ARAF II investment activity may have caused SEAH related harms, the ARAF II team aims to help the remediation efforts that may include:

- medical care
- psychosocial support
- legal support
- community-driven protection measures
- reintegration

ARAF II Stakeholder Engagement

The team intends to inform stakeholders of our approach to SEAH with the publication of the ESMS on the ARAF website, disclosure on the GCF website, sharing print copies with government entities in ARAF II markets, sharing print copies with portfolio companies, and informing stakeholders at our virtual stakeholder engagement events.

Commitment to Continuous Improvement

The team will revisit the ARAF II approach to SEAH on an annual basis to ensure that we are continuously learning and improving our approach.

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Annex 15: Guidance for ARAF II Portfolio Companies on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment and other Gender-Based Activities

Objectives

As an investment fund, ARAF II recognizes that the risks of the project largely pertain to our investments in portfolio companies. To that end, ARAF II intends to support portfolio companies with their approaches to sexual harassment. The objectives of this guidance are to:

- Provide comprehensive guidance to portfolio companies to proactively prevent and mitigate SEAH-related incidents.
- Provide clear guidance to companies, including detailed procedures for reporting, investigation, support services, and redress.

This guidance document will be provided to ARAF II portfolio companies at the time of investment.

Company-Level Policies and Procedures

Companies are expected to responsibly manage their operations and community engagement to minimize the risk of SEAH incidents. Companies are expected to have or develop the following or similar policies and procedures with the following provisions:

- Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy
 - Define SEAH
 - Prohibit SEAH with clear consequences for being found guilty of SEAH activities
 - Clearly defined investigation process with survivor-centered and gender-responsive provisions
 - Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
 - Demonstrate compliance with local SEAH laws
- Human Resources Policy with SEAH provisions
- Code of Conduct with SEAH provisions
- SEAH or equivalent incident tracker
- Grievance Mechanism with SEAH provisions
 - Policy should be survivor-centered and gender responsive
 - Clearly define investigation process
 - Confidential and anonymous reporting mechanisms
 - Safe and ethical documentation of SEAH incidents
 - Remediation measures that are appropriate for local context
- Equal Employment policies or provisions
- Flexible work plans or approach depending on working requirements
- Family leave policies
 - Must, at a minimum, comply with local family leave policies

Gender Action Plan

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The ARAF II team is excited to support portfolio companies on their gender work. ARAF II seeks to invest in companies that demonstrate a genuine commitment to gender equity within their operations. To that end, companies are not expected to be fully compliant on ARAF II's gender-based requirements at the time of investment. ARAF II expects to diligence companies on several gender-based policies, procedures, activities, and incidents to develop a comprehensive understanding of portfolio companies. ARAF II expects to identify areas of improvement and work with the portfolio company to build a Gender Action Plan that the company will need to act on and report upon. These activities may include improvements to policies and procedures related to SEAH. ARAF II seeks to engage companies on gender activities at least on an annual basis.

SEAH Incidents

As a part of receiving an ARAF II investment, companies are expected to report on ESG incidents, including SEAH incidents, in a timely manner to ARAF II. ARAF expects the portfolio company to comply with local laws and regulations if there is a criminal investigation. ARAF will also investigate and expects the portfolio company to comply with the investigation. ARAF II expects to disclose the investigation results with investors but mandates that confidentiality and anonymity must be maintained in reporting.

Companies are expected to investigate SEAH incidents where the company or a company employee (while working on the job) may be at fault. Investigations may stem from a witness reporting an incident, a grievance, or notification from local authorities. There may be other activities that can open a SEAH investigation. SEAH investigations must be survivor-centered and gender-responsive. SEAH survivors and others should be given the opportunity to report SEAH incidents confidentially and anonymously and ensure that a fair and appropriate investigation is conducted. Survivors may need other provisions while the investigation is being conducted including flexible or remote work options. These considerations should be addressed as part of the investigation.

When an investigation is concluded, if the incident was deemed to have occurred and the company was found to be at fault, the company should provide appropriate remediation. Examples of remediation include but are not limited to:

- medical care
- psychosocial support
- legal support
- community-driven protection measures
- reintegration

ARAF II expects portfolio companies to track and maintain data on SEAH incidents in a safe and ethical manner. Companies should conduct SEAH incident analysis to understand root causes and improvements to company operations.

Monitoring and Reporting

ARAF II portfolio companies are expected to engage in a number of gender-based activities as part of the Gender Action Plan. Companies are also expected to, when available, to report on gender-disaggregated data at the employee and customer level. Companies will be asked to provide updates on the GAP and any other gender-based activities or data on an annual basis.

ARAF II Supports

ARAF II has developed a number of supports to assist companies with their gender activities and compliance with the ARAF II ESMS. ARAF II and Acumen intend to share resources, expertise, best practices, templates, and, when feasible and appropriate, technical

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assistance to portfolio companies. Shared below are a list of resources for the portfolio companies:

- Guidance documents from ARAF II
- Policy templates
- Tracking templates
- Webinars or other virtual engagement opportunities
- Analysis on gender gaps and opportunities that will help build the Gender Action Plan
- Technical assistance to help companies improve on their commitment to gender equity

Commitment to Continuous Improvement

ARAF II intends to revisit this guidance on a periodic basis. We seek portfolio company guidance on rightsizing and resourcing this approach appropriately. We acknowledge that companies may need time and resources to improve their gender work. ARAF II is eager to support companies on their commitment to gender equity.