

# JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR



## ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED RENOVATION OF WETE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE COURT BUILDING AT KIPANGANI SHEHIA, IN WETE DISTRICT, NORTH PEMBA REGION UNDER THE ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)**

### *Proposed Renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court Building*

**SUBMITTED TO:**

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### **Declaration**

The following Experts prepared this Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has received a credit from the World Bank for the Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) which will be implemented by the Judiciary of Zanzibar for a period of five years from 2024 to 2029. The Zi-JUMP is being developed to enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of selected citizen-centric judicial services in Zanzibar. Under Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump), the Judiciary of Zanzibar is planning to renovate Wete District Court in Zanzibar. The proposed renovation/construction is expected to have adverse environmental and social impacts that must be addressed before implementation to ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable way. This calls for preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project in order to address anticipated environmental and social impacts throughout the project life cycle and propose remedial measures before commencement.

The project is aiming to improve and enable the Judiciary to provide all services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The proposed renovation of the building will include user-friendly features, such as accessibility of the building, designated waiting areas for victims and spaces for breastfeeding women and/or young children, etc. More changes and improvements are proposed to enhance efficiency of court services provision. To comply with legal instruments COSEP Company Limited on behalf of Judiciary of Zanzibar notified Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) on the requirement to undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Therefore, this ESIA report is about proposed renovation/construction of Wete District Magistrate Court (DMC) building that is likely to have significant impact on the environment and society as per requirement of Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015.

### **Project Description**

The proposed project is about the renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court located at Kipangani Shehia, Wete District, in North Pemba Region. The renovation of the Wete District Court building will consider to improve and/or include important components such as Public Hall, Information Office/Helpdesk, Magistrate In charge Office, District Magistrate Offices (3), Primary Magistrate Office, Kadhi office, Mediation and Arbitration Room, Courtroom, Conference room, Typist office, Enhanced ICT Room, Holding Cells for male and female, juvenile, Registry, Exhibit/Dedicated Confidential Archive room, GBV Survivors' Room, Case preparation room for State Attorneys.

*Project Activities;* The main activities during construction phase will be renovation of the existing building. This will involve various activities as explained below;

- i. Site clearing including clearing of vegetation

- ii. Building of temporary fence, site office and storage structures
- iii. Transportation of construction materials and equipment
- iv. Demolition and structural modifications – remove old elements, reinforce structures, and modify layouts
- v. Structural construction and modifications – build or reinforce walls, columns, floors, and roofing
- vi. Structural and utility work – repair walls, floors, and roofing
- vii. Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing installations – upgrade wiring, plumbing, HVAC, and fire safety systems
- viii. Stockpiling topsoil
- ix. Landscaping
- x. Commissioning.

The court building is expected to commence operation as soon as after renovation/construction is completed and the building will be put into use for about hundred (100) years. The building will be used for provision of justice services.

### **Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework**

The Policies, laws and Regulations as well as international police/guidelines that are applicable to the proposed project have been observed during ESIA study. Some of these include; Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013, Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2012, Zanzibar Local Government Policy of 2012, Zanzibar National Health Policy of 2011, Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, Zanzibar HIV/AIDS Policy of 2004, Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1996, Zanzibar Gender Policy of 2016, Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015, Occupational Safety and Healthy Act No. 8 of 2015, Zanzibar Public and Environmental Health Act No. 11 of 2012, Fire and Rescue Force Act, Cap 427, Zanzibar Forest Resources and Conservation Act No. 10 of 1996, People with disability Act No 8 of 2022, Zanzibar Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019, World Bank Safeguard Policies (Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards (ESS) 1-10), World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), Applicable Environmental and Social Standards for the Zi-JUMP Project and Institutional Frameworks.

### **Baseline Information**

The proposed project site where the court building will be erected is located at Latitudes S 05.06307 and E 039.72009 at Shehia of Kipangani, Jadida Ward, Wete District, Pemba North Region. The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court covers the total area of 900m<sup>2</sup> (approximated). Wete District experiences a tropical climate, which typically includes warm temperatures year-round. Average Temperature. The average temperature in Wete ranges between 25°C (77°F) and 30°C (86°F). Cooler Period: During the wet season (from March to May), temperatures can slightly drop but remain relatively warm. Hotter Period: In the dry

season (from June to September), temperatures may rise, especially in September, which is generally the hottest month. Night Temperatures: Nighttime temperatures usually stay mild, around 22°C (72°F), due to the island's proximity to the ocean, which helps moderate temperature extremes. Wete's temperature remains consistently warm throughout the year, typical of tropical coastal regions. The average annual rainfall is 1500 mm but varies from area to area.

### **Stakeholders Consultation**

The stakeholders consulted during the study include, the Judiciary of Zanzibar – Pemba, community members who live around the project site, Leaders of the Shehia, Wete District Commissioner, Wete City Council, Commission for Lands ( Urban planning and survey departments), Directorate of Environment (DoE), Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA), Zanzibar Water Authority - Pemba (ZAWA), Zanzibar Electricity Cooperation (ZECO), Zanzibar Roads Agency, Prison special Force Zanzibar, Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) and Fire and Rescue Force under Ministry of Home Affairs-Pemba. Most stakeholders supported the proposed project as the existing District Court is too old and the renovation will create good working environment to worker and easy access to human rights and other court services.

### **Environmental and Social Impacts**

The following significant impacts have been identified in this assessment.

#### **Impacts during Mobilization Phase**

##### **Positive Impacts**

- i) Employment Opportunities
- ii) Provision of market for building materials
- iii) Improvement of security in the locality and its neighborhood

##### **Negative Impacts**

- i) Air quality deterioration
- ii) Noise and excessive vibration generation
- iii) Solid waste generation
- iv) Health and safety impacts
- v) Traffic snarl up and accidents
- vi) Population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS
- vii) Complaints and grievances/ social conflict
- viii) Temporary disruption and restriction of access

## **Impacts during Construction Phase**

### **Positive Impacts**

- i) Employment Opportunities
- ii) Increase of income to local people
- iii) Increase revenue to the government

### **Negative Impacts**

- i) Noise pollution
- ii) Air pollution
- iii) Increase of waste generation
- iv) Disruption of physical environment
- v) Habitat change
- vi) Accidents and injuries
- vii) Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS
- viii) Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence
- ix) Loss of some flora and fauna

## **Impacts during Operation Phase**

### **Positive Impacts**

- i. Improved workplace environment
- ii. Increased efficient to court services
- iii. Reduce backlogs of cases
- iv. Modernization of court services
- v. Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence
- vi. Employment opportunities
- vii. Growth of local economy
- viii. Increased aesthetic value of the area

### **Negative Impacts**

- i. Inadequate solid and liquid waste management
- ii. Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDSs
- iii. Health and safety risks
- iv. Increased energy use and demand
- v. Improper water consumption
- vi. Impacts on public health

## **Impacts during Decommission Phase**

### **Positive Impacts**

- i) Site restoration
- ii) Habitat change

## **Negative Impacts**

- i) Increase of wastes generation
- ii) Dust pollution
- iii) Noise pollution
- iv) Loss of employment
- v) Accidents and injuries

## **Alternatives Analysis**

Different alternatives were considered in this study including no project alternative, alternative sites, Energy and Water supply Alternatives. The no project alternative was disqualified because choosing that alternative shall mean to remain with the status quo (without project) and losing all the benefits of the project. Existing water sources (boreholes) was preferred than other water sources like rainwater harvesting. Electricity from National grid (ZECO) was preferred; however solar energy shall be explored and if feasible shall be used. The options that promote minimization or prevention of identified adverse social and environmental impacts have been suggested in this report.

## **Environmental and Social Management Plans**

Monitoring refers to the systematic collection of data through a series of repetitive measurements over a long period of time to provide information on characteristics and functioning of environmental and social variables in specific areas over time. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the implementation schedule for the proposed mitigation measures to both environmental and social impacts as well as planning for long-term monitoring activities. The ESMP also includes the associated environmental costs needed to implement the recommended mitigation measures. The EIA study results show that although there are negative environmental implications of the project, the project will have high benefits to the Judiciary of Zanzibar.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

The renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court and its supporting facilities shall cause a wide range of environmental and social impacts. The impacts are of both positive and negative nature. The identified significant environmental and social impacts during construction phase just to mention few include; Employment opportunities, Increase of income to local people, Increase revenue to the government, Increased business opportunities for local traders, Vibration and Noise pollution, Air pollution, Increase of waste generation, Disruption of physical environment, Habitat change, Accidents and injuries, Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS, Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence, Loss of some flora and fauna and Population increase. The ESIA report provides mitigation and enhancement measures for these impacts to ensure sustainability of the project.

On the other hand, views and concerns from various stakeholders consulted have provided enough support to the proposed renovation of Wete Court Building because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in the area. Their views suggest that, the renovation will strengthen access to judicial services, reduce backlogs, increase efficiency and provision of quality services using modern technologies. Moreover, the Judiciary is strongly recommended to abide with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures to avoid future adverse effects and ensure that the community realizes the benefits of the project at local, regional and national level.

Furthermore, the following recommendations have been made:

- The JoZ should implement proposed mitigation and enhancement measures indicated in this report to ensure sustainability of the project as well as the environment.
- The JoZ should implement the ESMP to ensure sound management of the environment and social issues in the project area.
- The JoZ should follow the monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of mitigation measures and hence further improvement of the mitigation plan. Monitoring will be used as a means of ensuring compliance with national or international standards.
- The JoZ to conduct staff training and raise community awareness on environmental conservation, health and safety issues associated with the project, health and sanitation issues, protection of the surrounding project environment, and environmental monitoring skills for the well-being and sustainability of the project.

## **Muhtasari wa Ripoti**

### **Utangulizi**

SERIKALI ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania imepata mkopo kutoka Benki ya Dunia kwa ajili ya Mradi wa Uboreshaji wa Mahakama ya Zanzibar (Zi Jump) utakaotekelezwa na Mahakama ya Zanzibar kwa kipindi cha miaka mitano kuanzia 2024 hadi 2029. Mpango wa Zi-JUMP unaandaliwa ili kuimarisha upatikanaji, ufanisi na uwazi wa huduma za mahakama zinazomlenga raia Zanzibar. Chini ya Mradi wa Kuboresha Mahakama ya Zanzibar (Zi Jump), Mahakama ya Zanzibar inapanga kukarabati Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Wete Zanzibar. Ukarabati/ujenzi unaopendekezwa unatarajiwa kuwa na athari mbaya za kimazingira na kijamii ambazo lazima zishughulikiwe kabla ya utekelezaji ili kuhakikisha kuwa mradi unatekelezwa kwa njia endelevu. Hii inahitaji maandalizi ya Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESIA) kwa mradi unaopendekezwa ili kushughulikia athari zinazotarajiwa za kimazingira na kijamii katika kipindi chote cha maisha ya mradi na kupendekeza hatua za kurekebisha kabla ya kuanza.

Mradi unalenga kuboresha na kuwezesha Mahakama kutoa huduma zote kwa njia ya kisasa, jumuishi, yenye ufanisi, uwazi na inayofikika kwa urahisi. Ukarabati unaopendekezwa wa jengo utajumuisha vipengele vinavyomfaa mtumiaji, kama vile ufikiaji wa jengo, maeneo yaliyotengwa ya kusubiri kwa wahasiriwa na nafasi za wanawake wanaonyonyesha na/au watoto wadogo, n.k. Mabadiliko na maboresho zaidi yanapendekezwa ili kuongeza ufanisi wa utoaji wa huduma za mahakama. Kwa kuzingatia taratibu za kisheria COSEP Company Limited kwa niaba ya Mahakama ya Zanzibar iliitaarifu Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira Zanzibar (ZEMA) juu ya matakwa ya kufanya Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESIA). Kwa hiyo, ripoti hii ya ESIA inahusu pendekezo la ukarabati/ujenzi wa jengo la Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Wete (DMC) ambalo huenda likaleti athari kubwa kwa mazingira na jamii kwa mujibu wa matakwa ya Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Zanzibar namba 3 ya mwaka 2015.

### **Maelezo ya Mradi**

Mradi unaopendekezwa ni wa ukarabati wa Mahakama ya Hakimku Mkazi Wilaya ya Wete iliyopo Shehia ya Kipangani Wilaya ya Wete Mkoa wa Kaskazini Pemba. Ukarabati wa jengo la Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Wete utazingatia kuboresha na/au kujumuisha vipengele muhimu kama vile Ukumbi wa Umma, Ofisi ya Habari/Dawati la Usaidizi, Ofisi ya Hakimku Mfawidhi, Ofisi ya Hakimku Mfawidhi (3), Ofisi ya Hakimku Mfawidhi, Ofisi ya Kadhi, Chumba cha Usuluhishi na Usuluhishi, Chumba cha Mikutano, Ofisi ya Mpiga Chapa, Chumba cha ICT kilichoboreshwa, Chumba cha Kuhifadhia watoto, Seli za kiume na za kike. Chumba cha Kuhifadhia Kumbukumbu ya Siri, Chumba cha Waathirika wa UWAKI, Chumba cha kuandaa Kesi kwa Mawakili wa Serikali.

*Shughuli za Mradi;* Shughuli kuu katika awamu ya ujenzi itakuwa ukarabati wa jengo lililopo. Hii itahusisha shughuli mbalimbali kama ilivyoelezwa hapa chini;

- i. Usafishaji wa tovuti ikiwa ni pamoja na kusafisha mimea
- ii. Ujenzi wa uzio wa muda, ofisi ya tovuti na miundo ya kuhifadhia

- iii. Usafirishaji wa vifaa vya ujenzi na vifaa
- iv. Ubomoaji na marekebisho ya kimuundo - ondoa vipengee vya zamani, imarisha miundo, na urekebishe mipangilio.
- v. Ujenzi wa miundo na marekebisho - jenga au imarisha kuta, nguzo, sakafu na paa.
- vi. Kazi ya kimuundo na ya matumizi - ukarabati wa kuta, sakafu na paa
- vii. Mitambo, Umeme na Ufungaji wa Mabomba - kuboresha wiring, mabomba, HVAC, na mifumo ya usalama wa moto.
- viii. Kuhifadhi udongo wa juu
- ix. Mazingira
- x. Kuagiza.

Majengo ya mahakama yanatarajiwa kuanza kazi mara tu baada ya ukarabati/ujenzi kukamilika na jengo hilo kuanza kutumika kwa takriban miaka mia (100). Jengo hilo litatumika kutoa huduma za haki.

### **Sera, Sheria na Mfumo wa Utawala**

Sera, sheria na Kanuni pamoja na sera/miongozo ya kimataifa ambayo inatumika kwa mradi unaopendekezwa imezingatiwa wakati wa utafiti wa ESIA. Baadhi ya hayo ni pamoja na; Sera ya Mazingira ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2013, Sera ya Usalama na Afya Mahali pa Kazi ya 2012, Sera ya Serikali ya Mitaa ya Zanzibar ya 2012, Sera ya Taifa ya Afya ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2011, Sera ya Maafa ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2011, Sera ya VVU/UKIMWI ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2004, Sera ya Misitu ya Zanzibar ya 1996, Sera ya Jinsia ya Zanzibar ya 2016, Dira ya Maendeleo ya Zanzibar (Z5D Sheria ya Maendeleo ya Zanzibar NoV 2 NoV. 3 ya mwaka 2015, Sheria ya Usalama na Afya Mahali pa Kazi namba 8 ya mwaka 2015, Sheria ya Afya ya Jamii na Mazingira Zanzibar namba 11 ya mwaka 2012, Sheria ya Jeshi la Zimamoto na Uokoaji, Sura ya 427, Sheria ya Rasilimali za Misitu na Uhifadhi wa Zanzibar namba 10 ya mwaka 1996, Sheria ya Watu wenye Ulemavu namba 8 ya Kanuni za 2022 za Benki ya Dunia ya 2022 Zanzibar Kulinda Sera (Viwango vya Ulinzi wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESS) 1-10), Mfumo wa Mazingira na Kijamii wa Benki ya Dunia (ESF), Viwango vya Mazingira na Kijamii vya Benki ya Dunia (ESS), Viwango Vinavyotumika vya Mazingira na Kijamii kwa Mradi wa Zi-JUMP na Mifumo ya Kitaasisi.

### **Taarifa za Msingi**

Eneo la mradi litakalojengwa jengo la Mahakama lipo Latitudo S 05.06307 na E 039.72009 Shehia ya Kipangani, Kata ya Jadida Wilaya ya Wete Mkoa wa Kaskazini Pemba. Ukarabati unaopendekezwa wa Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Wete unashughulikia jumla ya eneo la 900m2 (takriban). Wilaya ya Wete ina uzoefu wa hali ya hewa ya kitropiki, ambayo kwa kawaida inajumuisha halijoto ya joto mwaka mzima. Wastani wa Joto. Joto la wastani katika Wete ni kati ya 25°C (77°F) na 30°C (86°F). Kipindi cha Baridi: Wakati wa msimu wa mvua (kuanzia Machi hadi Mei), halijoto inaweza kushuka kidogo lakini kubaki joto kiasi. Kipindi cha joto zaidi: Katika msimu wa kiangazi (kuanzia Juni hadi Septemba), halijoto inaweza kuongezeka, haswa mnamo Septemba, ambao kwa ujumla ndio mwezi wa joto zaidi. Halijoto za Usiku: Halijoto ya usiku

kwa kawaida hubakia isiyokolea, karibu 22°C (72°F), kutokana na ukaribu wa kisiwa na bahari, ambayo husaidia viwango vya joto vya wastani. Halijoto ya Wete inabaki kuwa joto kila mwaka, kama kawaida ya maeneo ya pwani ya tropiki. Wastani wa mvua kwa mwaka ni 1500 mm lakini hutofautiana kutoka eneo hadi eneo.

### **Ushauri wa Wadau**

Wadau walioshauriwa wakati wa utafiti huo ni pamoja na, Mahakama ya Zanzibar – Pemba, wanajamii wanaoishi kuzunguka eneo la mradi, Viongozi wa Shehia, Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Wete, Baraza la Mji Wete, Tume ya Ardhi (Idara za Mipango Miji na Upimaji), Kurugenzi ya Mazingira (DoE), Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira Zanzibar (ZEMA), Mamlaka ya Maji Zanzibar - Pemba (ZAWA), Wakala wa Umeme Zanzibar na Shirika la Usalama Barabarani Zanzibar (ZECO), OSH na Jeshi la Zimamoto na Uokoaji chini ya Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi-Pemba. Wadau wengi waliunga mkono mradi uliopendekezwa kwani Mahakama ya Wilaya iliyopo ni ya zamani sana na ukarabati huo utaweka mazingira mazuri ya kufanyia kazi kwa wafanyakazi na upatikanaji rahisi wa haki za binadamu na huduma nyingine za mahakama.

### **Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii**

Athari kubwa zifuatazo zimetambuliwa katika tathmini hii.

### **Athari wakati wa Awamu ya Uhamasishaji**

#### **Athari Chanya**

- i) Fursa za Ajira
- ii) Utoaji wa soko la vifaa vya ujenzi
- iii) Kuimarika kwa usalama katika mtaa na kitongoji chake

#### **Athari Hasi**

- i) Kushuka kwa ubora wa hewa
- ii) Kelele na kuzalisha mitetemo kupita kiasi
- iii) Uzalishaji wa taka ngumu
- iv) Athari za kiafya na kiusalama
- v) Msongamano wa magari na ajali
- vi) Ongezeko la watu na maambukizi ya VVU/UKIMWI
- vii) Malalamiko na malalamiko/ migogoro ya kijamii
- viii) Usumbufu wa muda na kizuizi cha ufikiaji

### **Athari katika Awamu ya Ujenzi**

#### **Athari Chanya**

- i) Fursa za Ajira
- ii) Ongezeko la kipato kwa wenyeji
- iii) Kuongeza mapato ya serikali

### **Athari Hasi**

- i) Uchafuzi wa kelele
- ii) Uchafuzi wa hewa
- iii) Ongezeko la uzalishaji taka
- iv) Uharibifu wa mazingira
- v) Mabadiliko ya makazi
- vi) Ajali na majeraha
- vii) Kuongezeka kwa magonjwa na afya mbaya na VVU/UKIMWI
- viii) Kuongezeka kwa unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na ukatili wa kijinsia
- ix) Kupoteza baadhi ya mimea na wanyama

### **Athari wakati wa Awamu ya Operesheni**

#### **Athari Chanya**

- i) Kuboresha mazingira ya mahali pa kazi
- ii) Kuongezeka kwa ufanisi kwa huduma za mahakama
- iii) Kupunguza mlundikano wa kesi
- iv) Uboreshaji wa huduma za mahakama
- v) Kuzuia unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na unyanyasaji wa kijinsia
- vi) Fursa za ajira
- vii) Ukuaji wa uchumi wa ndani
- viii) Kuongezeka kwa thamani ya uzuri wa eneo hilo

### **Athari Hasi**

- i) Udhibiti usiofaa wa taka ngumu na kioevu
- ii) Kuongezeka kwa magonjwa na afya mbaya na VVU/UKIMWI
- iii) Hatari za kiafya na usalama
- iv) Kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya nishati na mahitaji
- v) Matumizi yasiyofaa ya maji
- vi) Athari kwa afya ya umma

### **Athari wakati wa Awamu ya Uondoaji**

#### **Athari Chanya**

- i) Marejesho ya tovuti
- ii) Mabadiliko ya makazi

### **Athari Hasi**

- i) Kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji wa taka
- ii) Uchafuzi wa vumbi
- iii) Uchafuzi wa kelele
- iv) Kupoteza ajira

v) Ajali na majeraha

### **Uchambuzi wa Njia Mbadala**

Njia mbadala tofauti zilizingatiwa katika utafiti huu ikijumuisha hakuna mbadala wa mradi, tovuti mbadala, Njia Mbadala za Ugavi wa Nishati na Maji. Hakuna mbadala wa mradi uliokataliwa kwa sababu kuchagua mbadala huo kutamaanisha kubaki na hali ilivyo (bila mradi) na kupoteza manufaa yote ya mradi. Vyanzo vya maji vilivyopo (visima visima) vilipendelewa kuliko vyanzo vingine vya maji kama vile uvunaji wa maji ya mvua. Umeme kutoka gridi ya Taifa (ZECO) ulipendekewa; hata hivyo nishati ya jua itachunguzwa na ikiwezekana itatumika. Chaguzi zinazokuza upunguzaji au uzuiaji wa athari mbaya za kijamii na kimazingira zilizotambuliwa zimependekewa katika ripoti hii.

### **Mipango ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii**

Ufuatiliaji unarejelea ukusanyaji wa utaratibu wa data kupitia mfululizo wa vipimo vinavyojirudiarudia kwa muda mrefu ili kutoa taarifa kuhusu sifa na utendakazi wa vigezo vya kimazingira na kijamii katika maeneo mahususi kwa muda. Mpango wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESMP) unawasilisha ratiba ya utekelezaji wa mapendekezo ya hatua za kukabiliana na athari za kimazingira na kijamii pamoja na kupanga shughuli za ufuatiliaji wa muda mrefu. ESMP pia inajumuisha gharama zinazohusiana na mazingira zinazohitajika kutekeleza hatua zilizopendekewa za kupunguza. Matokeo ya utafiti wa EIA yanaonyesha kuwa pamoja na kwamba kuna athari mbaya za kimazingira za mradi, mradi huo utakuwa na manufaa makubwa kwa Mahakama ya Zanzibar.

### **Hitimisho na Mapendekezo**

Ukarabati wa Mahakama ya Wilaya ya Wete na vifaa vyake vya usaidizi utasababisha athari nyingi za kimazingira na kijamii. Athari ni za asili chanya na hasi. Athari kubwa za kimazingira na kijamii zilizotambuliwa wakati wa awamu ya ujenzi kutaja chache ni pamoja na; Fursa za ajira, Ongezeko la mapato kwa wananchi, Kuongeza mapato kwa serikali, Kuongeza fursa za biashara kwa wafanyabiashara wa ndani, Uchafuzi wa mitikisiko na Kelele, Uchafuzi wa hewa, Ongezeko la uzalishaji taka, Uharibifu wa mazingira, Mabadiliko ya makazi, Ajali na majeruhi, Kuongezeka kwa magonjwa na afya mbaya na VVU/UKIMWI, Kuongezeka kwa ukatili wa kijinsia na unyanyasaji wa kijinsia. kuongezeka. Ripoti ya ESIA inatoa hatua za kupunguza na kuimarisha athari hizi ili kuhakikisha uendeleu wa mradi.

Kwa upande mwingine, maoni na mahangaiko kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali walioshauriwa yametoa msaada wa kutosha kwa pendekezo la ukarabati wa Jengo la Mahakama ya Wete kwa sababu ya manufaa yake na hitaji la huduma za mahakama katika eneo hilo. Maoni yao yanadokeza kuwa, ukarabati huo utaimarisha upatikanaji wa huduma za mahakama, kupunguza mlundikano, kuongeza ufanisi na utoaji wa huduma bora kwa kutumia teknolojia za kisasa. Aidha, Mahakama inapendekewa kwa dhati kuzingatia mapendekezo ya hatua za kupunguza na kuimarisha ili kuepuka athari mbaya za siku zijazo na kuhakikisha kuwa jamii

inatambua manufaa ya mradi huo katika ngazi ya mtaa, mkoa na taifa. Zaidi ya hayo, mapendekezo yafuatayo yametolewa:

- Joz inapaswa kutekeleza mapendekezo ya hatua za kupunguza na kuimarisha zilizoonyeshwa katika ripoti hii ili kuhakikisha uendeleu wa mradi pamoja na mazingira.
- Joz inapaswa kutekeleza ESMP ili kuhakikisha usimamizi mzuri wa mazingira na masuala ya kijamii katika eneo la mradi.
- Joz inapaswa kufuata mpango wa ufuatiliaji ili kufuatilia ufanisi wa hatua za kupunguza na hivyo kuboresha zaidi mpango wa kupunguza. Ufuatiliaji utatumika kama njia ya kuhakikisha uzingatiaji wa viwango vya kitaifa au kimataifa.
- Joz kuendesha mafunzo ya wafanyakazi na kuongeza uelewa wa jamii juu ya uhifadhi wa mazingira, masuala ya afya na usalama yanayohusiana na mradi, masuala ya afya na usafi wa mazingira, ulinzi wa mazingira ya mradi unaozunguka, na ujuzi wa ufuatiliaji wa mazingira kwa ustawi na uendeleu wa mradi.

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### **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

|       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| AIDs  | - | Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome                   |
| BTS   | - | Base Transceiver Station                              |
| CRS   | - | Corporate Social Responsibilities                     |
| dBA   | - | Decibels  |
| DC    | - | Direct Current  |
| EIA   | - | Environmental Impact Assessment                       |
| ERT   | - | Emergency Response Team                               |
| HIV   | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus                          |
| HSE   | - | Health, Safety and Environment                        |
| ICT   | - | Information, Communications and Technology            |
| MDGs  | - | Millennium Development Goals                          |
| NGOs  | - | Non-Government Organizations                          |
| OSH   | - | Occupational Safety and Health                        |
| PIC   | - | Person in-charge                                      |
| RGoZ  | - | Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar                  |
| STDs  | - | Sexually Transmitted Diseases                         |
| ZAWA  | - | Zanzibar Water Authority                              |
| ZECO  | - | Zanzibar Electricity Corporation                      |
| ZEMA  | - | Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority           |
| ZIPA  | - | Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority               |
| ZSGRP | - | Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background Information**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has received a credit from the World Bank for the Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) which will be implemented by the Judiciary of Zanzibar for a period of five years from 2024 to 2029. The Zi-JUMP is being developed to enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of selected citizen-centric judicial services in Zanzibar. The project has three components including access to justice services, court efficiency, citizen and stakeholder engagement. Under Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump), the Judiciary of Zanzibar is planning to construct five smart District Magistrate Courts (DMCs) in Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi; one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu; and renovation of two Court buildings i.e Mahonda Children's Court and Wete District Court in Zanzibar. The proposed construction is expected to have adverse environmental and social impacts that must be addressed before implementation to ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable way. This does call for preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project in order to address anticipated environmental and social impacts throughout the project life cycle and propose remedial measures before commencement.

The Judiciary of Zanzibar commissioned COSEP Company Limited, to carry out the environmental and social impact assessment for the proposed court buildings with the intention of identifying potential impacts of the project, justify optimal choices that would minimize or avoid potential negative impacts and design appropriate environmental and social management plan (ESMP) to address and mitigate potential impacts that cannot be avoided and enhance positive measures.

To comply with legal instruments COSEP Company Limited on behalf of Judiciary of Zanzibar notified Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) on its aim to undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Therefore, this ESIA report is about proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court (DMC) building and the associated facilities that are likely to have significant impact on the environment and society as per requirement of section 39 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015.

This document therefore, is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report prepared for a proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court at Kipangani Shehia in Wete District, North Pemba Region.

#### **1.2 Project Justification**

The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) currently suffers from outdated infrastructure which limits access, efficiency, transparency, and innovation. The Court buildings in Zanzibar are few, old and dilapidated. The citizens struggle to access Court services as key judicial services providers.

A lack of user-friendly features, such as accessible buildings, designated waiting areas for victims, and spaces for breastfeeding women and/or young children, paired with the buildings' current inability to host any IT, contribute to the challenges. In that regard, the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) through Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) project focuses on renovating Wete district court with a purpose of modernizing courtrooms, offices, technology infrastructure; improving accessibility by ensuring compliance with disability access; and improving the courtrooms including equipping them with modern facilities.

The project will improve access to Justice services through renovation of the court building that will enable to offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner.

### **1.3 Objectives of ESIA**

The objective of the ESIA study is to identify, predict and evaluate environmental and social effects of the proposed project activities before their actual implementation. The ESIA study have been carried out in accordance with the ToRs as describes in Appendix 1, the applicable National Legislation as well as World Bank Environmental and Social safeguards requirements. The EIA has considered key project activities with associated likely environmental and social impact on the environment and propose remedial measures along with provision of sound management and monitoring plan.

The specific objectives of this ESIA study are:-

- i. To review, gather and document the baseline data and information on both the natural environment, i.e. physical, biological and man-made environment including social economic conditions of the proposed project area;
- ii. To identify, predict and evaluate potential positive and negative impacts of proposed project; and
- iii. To develop mitigation measures that aim at eliminating or minimizing the potential negative impact and promote the positive ones, and recommending appropriate mitigating measures to be incorporated in the engineering designs.
- iv. To describe the relevant regulations and standards governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, protection of endangered species, and land use control at international, national regional, and local levels;
- v. To recommend cost-effective measures for minimizing or eliminating adverse impacts of the proposed construction, operation and maintenance of the project.
- vi. Review of policies, legislation, administrative framework and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)
- vii. Conduct stakeholder consultation exercise to collect opinions, views and concerns of the stakeholders about the proposed project interventions and their impacts on the society and incorporated in the ESIA report
- viii. Assessing and quantifying the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from the implementation works of the proposed project.

- ix. Developing an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) detailing actions and responsibilities for impact mitigation and monitoring.

#### **1.4 Scope and Structure of the ESIA Report**

The ESIA report encompasses the following aspects in relation to the scope of work:

**Chapter 1: Introduction** - Contains the introduction including the background information of the proposed project, Project rationale, objectives and Scope of the study.

**Chapter 2: Description of the Project** - Covers the project description in which the location and relevant components of the project and their activities are described.

**Chapter 3: Approach and Methodology** - Analyses the approach and methodology used for carrying out ESIA study.

**Chapter 4: Description of Baseline Information** - Describes the baseline situation relevant to environmental characteristics covering details concerning biophysical environment and socioeconomic environment.

**Chapter 5: Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework** - Illustrates policies and legal framework, which are relevant to Zanzibar's environment and legislation applicable to the project.

**Chapter 6: Stakeholders Consultation** - Express the consultation exercise at the project area detailing the list of stakeholders consulted and issues raised.

**Chapter 7: Assessment of Impacts and Identification of Alternatives** - Describe the positive and negative environmental impacts of the project that are likely to be generated from different phases of the project (mobilization, construction, operation and decommissioning phases) and their level of significance. In addition, the chapter addresses the **Analysis of Alternatives** which describes the project alternatives in terms of the site's location, etc.

**Chapter 8: Impact Enhancement and Mitigation Measures** - Gives the enhancement and mitigation measures for the positive and negative impacts of the project.

**Chapter 9: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** - Presents the proposed environmental and social management plan designed for the implementation and performance of the mitigation measures. The chapter also explains the management plan in all phases

**Chapter 10: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan** - Contains the proposed monitoring activities, the monitoring indicators, the time frame and the proposed budget for monitoring.

**Chapter 11: Decommissioning** - The chapter gives activities to be performed after the completion of proposed construction works to restore sites at least to their original condition

**Chapter 12: Conclusion and Recommendations** - Gives the conclusion and recommendations of the study, taking into account the impacts, measures and recommendations identified during the assessment process.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **2.1 Nature of the Project**

The proposed project is about the renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court located at Kipangani Shehia, Wete District, in North Pemba Region. The renovation of the Wete District Court building will consider to improve and/or include important components such as Public Hall, Information Office/Helpdesk, Magistrate In charge Office, District Magistrate Offices (3), Primary Magistrate Office, Kadhi office, Mediation and Arbitration Room, Courtroom, Conference room, Typist office, Enhanced ICT Room, Holding Cells for male and female, juvenile, Registry, Exhibit/Dedicated Confidential Archive room, GBV Survivors' Room, Case preparation room for State Attorneys.

The project is aiming to improve and enable the Judiciary to provide all services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The proposed renovation of the building will include user-friendly features, such as accessibility of the building, designated waiting areas for victims and spaces for breastfeeding women and/or young children, etc. More changes and improvements are proposed to enhance efficiency of court services provision.

The proposed renovation/construction of Wete Court Building require Environmental and Social Assessment to properly address environmental issues and provide sound management of environment, health and safety and ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable way.

#### **2.2 Site Location and Description**

The project area is located at Wete area in Kipangani Shehia, at Wete district in North Pemba region. The area of the site is approximately 900m<sup>2</sup>. The location coordinates for the site are S 05.06307° and E 039.72009°. The site is accessible through street road namely Wete road. The site is bordered by agricultural land to the East, street road to the West, an old Judiciary building (unused) to the South, and KMKM offices to the North. Figure 1 below is the map showing the location of the project area for Wete DMC building.

#### **2.3 Land use and Ownership**

The current land use for the site is office building for court services. The project site is within Office/public service use area. The site is flat with an old building that is currently used as Primary Court, District Magistrate Court, Regional Court as well as District and Regional Kadhi's Court. The site is covered with herbaceous plant, trees, banana plants and grasses (such as Solanum incanam, Syzgium samarangense, Psidium guajava, Citrus sinensis, Citrus tangerine, Stenotaphrum spp) and banana plants.

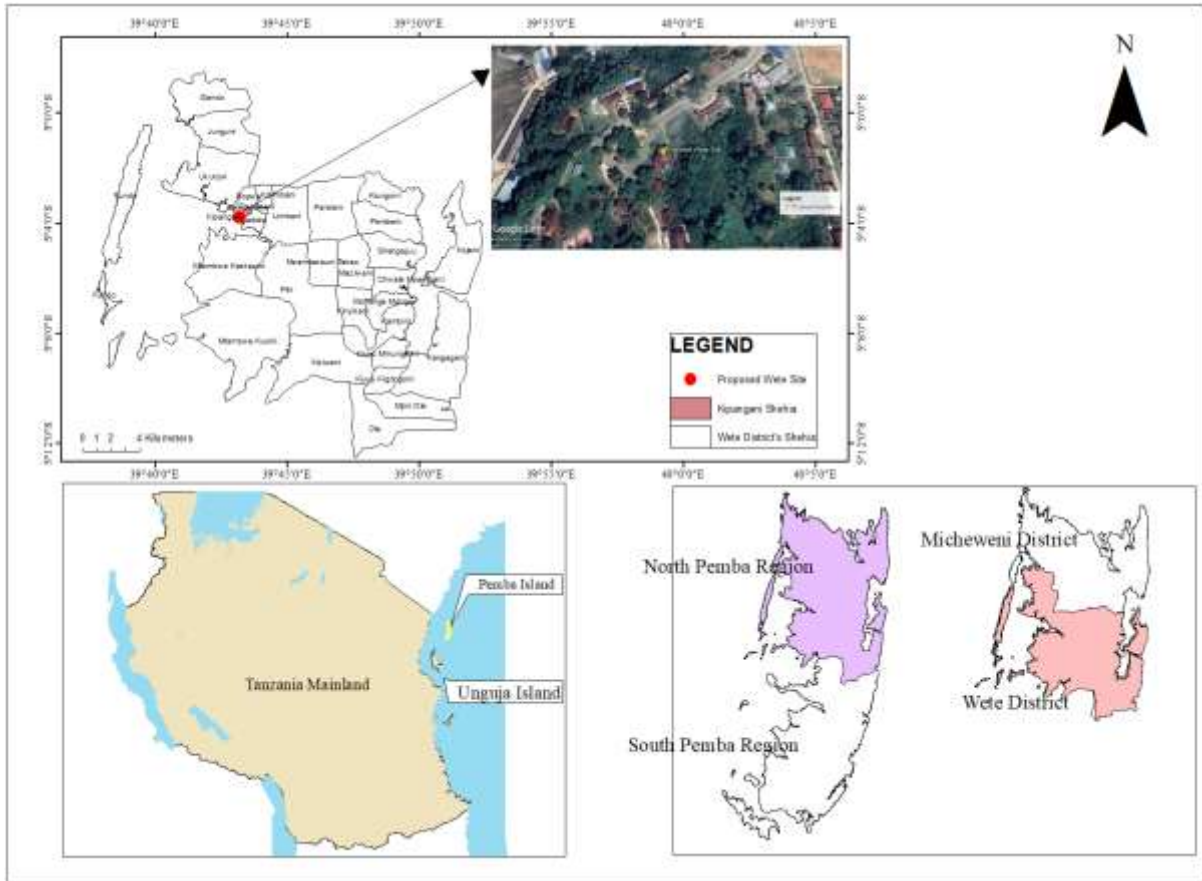


Figure 1: Location Site for Wete District Magistrate Court Building

Source: Consultant, 2025



Figure 2: Existing Court Building at Wete

## **2.4 Utilities**

### **2.4.1 Energy/Electricity**

Power currently is sourced from National Grid supplied by Zanzibar Electric Supply Corporation (ZECO) and after renovation installation of a standby diesel-powered generator with a capacity of 500kVA will be done in case of power outage. The estimated quantity of power to be used will be 1,000 kWh of power per week. During renovation process the energy required will be widely used for running the machinery equipment such as electric equipment's, concrete mixers, electric pumps, welding machines and lighting during construction.

### **2.4.2 Water Supply**

The project will use water which is supplied by Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA) and stored in water storage tanks at site. The estimated quantity of water to be used by the project is 3,000 liters per day.

## **2.5 Solid and Liquid Waste Handling**

### **2.5.1 Solid Waste Management**

There will be several employees, including site workers who will produce garbage. Several renovation activities, including site cleanup and construction work, will produce garbage. The majority of the waste that will be produced as a result of these renovations is a construction waste. Solid wastes that will be generated during renovation/construction phase include pieces of pipes, iron bars, timber, wrapping materials, empty cement bags, empty used bottles, packaging boxes, food remains, etc. The wastes that will be generated during operation phase are such as office waste like papers, empty boxes, empty bottles, food remains, etc. There will be dust bins for solid wastes at site. These wastes will be collected, sorted, transported and finally disposed-off in the respective disposal facility.

### **2.5.2 Liquid Waste Management**

The liquid water management system in the project areas is composed of pit latrine, pour flush and water closet with septic tank. The project areas have no centralized sewerage system and the project shall depend only on on-site sanitation facilities mainly septic tanks and soaks way pits. Liquid waste generated after proposed renovation will similarly be channeled to the septic tanks/soak away pit system before their final disposal as per waste management regulations in order to avoid any pollution to the environment. In addition, drainage system will be constructed to curb storm water through run-offs especially during rainy season. Storm water drainage system shall be controlled by periodic maintenance through the manholes covered with removable lids.

## **2.6 Materials**

### **2.6.1 Materials to be used**

The materials to be used during renovation/construction include cement, stones, poles, sand, water, iron bars, electrical cables, gravels, nails, iron sheets, steel reinforcement (such as hooks, tying wires, spacers), water, paints, timber, bricks, plumbing materials, etc. These materials that will be used for the project will be obtained within Pemba from designated areas in the respective District. Plumbing materials (like water pipes), gypsum, binding wires, reinforcement bars and some other finishing materials for quality purposes can be available within the Pemba and Unguja or be imported from Dar es Salaam.

### **2.6.2 Materials Handling and Storage**

Building materials will be stored on site. Bulky materials such as rough stones, ballast, sand and steel will be carefully piled on site, sand, soil and any other dusty materials shall be covered to prevent and reduce air pollution and fugitive dust at the site and its surroundings. Construction materials and equipment if not handled with care can cause hazard to the environment and injuries to the workers. For safe working environment during the construction phase, it is recommended that:

- Stockpiles be removed as soon as practicable and materials placed in a way so as not to obstruct waterways;
- Stockpiles of soils, pre-mixed aggregate and asphalt binder should be covered especially during rainy and windy events;
- Potential water pollutants e.g., chemicals, solvents, paints, etc., should be stored in isolated place where they will not cause run-off pollution. They should be stored according to manufacturers' guidelines. Great care should be taken to prevent spillage;
- A plastic mat, tar papers or other impervious materials should be placed on any areas where toxic liquids are to be opened and stored to protect soil and groundwater pollution;
- Construction workers must take appropriate precautions by use of protective clothing during construction activities. No materials are to be stored in unstable or high-risk areas;
- Material stockpiles must be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to workers or visitors at the site; and
- Deliveries should be planned to keep the quantity of stockpiled materials on site to a minimum.

Some of the materials from borrow quarry and/ or vendors will be used directly after delivery and as such no piling up is expected. Other materials like aggregates and sand will be stored at the backyard of the campsite ready for use. Cement and reinforcement bars will be stored in special storage rooms. Timber will directly be used at the required areas and consequently there will be no stockpiling of timber at the campsite.

### **2.6.3 Materials Transportation**

Materials (fine and coarse aggregates) from quarries will be transported by trucks to the construction site. During transportation, these materials will be covered to avoid environmental pollution and proper and licensed vehicles shall be used to transport these materials. Water will be moved by water boozers if will not be available at site. Lorries will transport other materials like cement, timber and reinforcement bars to the construction site.

### **2.7 Staffing**

Both short-term and long-term employment opportunities will be created by the project. About 50 people will be engaged at site during the renovation/construction phase, and more people will be employed during the operation phase; the exact number of people who will be employed during the operating phase is not yet determined.

### **2.8 Project Activities**

#### **2.8.1 Mobilization Phase**

This phase will involve recruitment of labour force for renovation and construction, site preparations, as well as buying and transportation of working equipment, preparations of temporary places for material storage, guard house and temporary washroom and preparation of health and safety, building permits and sign boards. The decision for the location of the camp will be decided after tendering process. The mobilization period will be one month. During this phase, all recruited labour force both males and females will be given contracts by the contractor and the working hours will be eight to nine hours per day as per the provisions of Employment and Labor relations Act.

#### **2.8.2 Renovation/Construction Phase**

The main activities during construction phase will be renovation of the existing building. This will involve various activities as explained below and the whole construction period including renovation will be eighteen (18) months.

- xi. Site clearing including clearing of vegetation
- xii. Building of temporary fence, site office and storage structures
- xiii. Transportation of construction materials and equipment
- xiv. Demolition and structural modifications – remove old elements, reinforce structures, and modify layouts
- xv. Structural construction and modifications – build or reinforce walls, columns, floors, and roofing
- xvi. Structural and utility work – repair walls, floors, and roofing
- xvii. Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing installations – upgrade wiring, plumbing, HVAC, and fire safety systems
- xviii. Stockpiling topsoil
- xix. Landscaping

xx. Commissioning.

### **2.8.2.1 Excavation Works**

Excavation will be carried out to prepare the site for renovation/construction works depending of specific area of renovation such as wall extensions, new foundations, pavements and drainage systems.

### **2.8.2.2 Masonry, Concrete Work and related Activities**

Renovation works including building walls, foundations, floors, drainage systems and perimeter fence, among other components of the project, involves a lot of masonry work and related activities. General masonry and related activities include concrete mixing, plastering, slab making, construction of pavilions, and erection of building walls and curing of fresh concrete surfaces. If concrete and cement will be mixed at the construction site, it is recommended that the mixing be done in an enclosed place.

### **2.8.2.3 Structural Steel Work**

The building will be reinforced with structural steel for stability. Structural steel works involve steel cutting, welding and erection. The workers carrying out this activity shall wear appropriate protective gears.

### **2.8.2.4 Roofing Works**

Roofing activities will include raising the roofing materials such as roofing system, roof tiles and structural timber to the roof and fastening the roofing materials to the roof. Reinforced concrete slabs and steel structures are to be used as per the engineers' detail while the waterproofing is to be laid to follow manufacturers' specification.

### **2.8.2.5 Electrical Works**

Electrical works during renovation of court building and its associated facilities will include installation of electrical gadgets and appliances including electrical cables, lighting apparatus and sockets among others. Other activities shall involve the installation of Information, Communication and Technological (ICT) devices and various machines and/ or equipment for smooth operation of the court to meet the needs of the court services.

### **2.8.2.6 Plumbing and Drainage**

Installation of pipe-work for water supply and distribution will be carried out for the proposed renovation works and associated facilities. In addition, pipe-work will be done for wastewater and for storm water. Plumbing activities will include metal and plastic cutting, the use of adhesives, metal grinding and wall drilling, among others. Water harvesting infrastructures might be put in place.

### **2.8.2.7 Final Inspection and Occupancy**

The final inspection shall be undertaken to ensure that the project is properly undertaken in accordance to the laid down contract' specifications. The inspection team will include the project proponent and officers from district Council and other designated staff and it may include but not limited to contractor, engineers and the project architects. This inspection entails the checking in detail the renovation/construction and its installed facilities. The team will ensure that everything is functioning as expected and the qualities of the materials used are of good standard. If they are however satisfied with the job, the job shall be declared officially completed and a certificate of occupancy will subsequently be issued. The certificate will be issued based on the health and safety requirements stipulated in various legislation such as the Public Health Act and Occupational Safety and Health Act as well as the Urban Planning (Planning and Space Standards) Regulations of 2018. If satisfied, the contractor and the proponent will file a formal notice of completion marking the handing over of the project to the proponent. All required kinds of works will be done and supervised by skilled and registered experts in conformity with established laws and standards.

### **2.8.3 Operation Phase**

The operation of the court buildings is expected to commence as soon as after renovation/construction is completed and the building will be put into use for about hundred (100) years. The building will be used for provision of justice services as explained in earlier section (i.e. 2.1). Generally, the operation phase will involve the following activities.

- i. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas;
- ii. Operation and maintenance of the building;
- iii. Ensure constant water supply services in the building;
- iv. Ensure energy efficiency, and functionality of installed systems;
- v. Maintaining sanitation and proper waste management; and
- vi. Security services.

#### **2.8.3.1 Electricity Requirement**

The project will source power from National Grid system supplied by Zanzibar Electric Supply Corporation (ZECO) and can be easily made available from the nearest high-tension lines adjacent to the boundary limits of the site. Project proponent shall as well install a standby diesel-powered generator to supply energy during power outage with a capacity to generate 500kVA.

#### **2.8.3.2 Water Requirement**

The proposed project shall use water from existing water sources in the area and especially from Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA) operating in the project area. However, the project might drill its own borehole to supply water to the project in case of water shortages from ZAWA. The quantity of water to be used by the proposed project activities during this phase is approximated to be 10 cubic meters (10,000 Liters) per day.

### **2.8.3.3 Drainage and Sewer System for Management of Wastewater**

The area has no centralized sewerage system and the project shall depend only on on-site sanitation facilities mainly septic tanks and soak away pits. Liquid waste generated from the proposed project will be channeled to the septic tanks/soak away pit system before their final disposal as per local government authority direction and guidelines. In addition, drainage system will be constructed to curb storm water pollution through run-offs especially during rainy season. Storm water drainage system shall be controlled by periodic maintenance through the manholes covered with removable lids.

Wastewater (sullage) from kitchen may contain organic load from food processing, utensil washing in the kitchen, soap and detergents, with the main contaminants - proteins, carbohydrates, detergents, oil and grease and other dissolved and suspended compounds. Waste collection containers/dustbins will be in place and labeled for segregation of food waste from the kitchen.

### **2.8.3.4 Solid Waste Management**

The project will generate solid waste and should provide facilities for handling solid waste generated within the project area. These include dust bins/skips and waste collection points for temporarily holding of solid waste within the premises before collection and transportation for final disposal at a designated dumping.

### **2.8.3.5 Hazardous Waste Management System**

It is anticipated that very little hazardous wastes will be generated by the project during renovation/construction/operation phases and they will be removed from the ground and the site will be cleaned and landscaped. Debris that will be generated from the annual maintenance works such as general building maintenance, repair of the building, footpath repair and grass cutting shall be removed by contractors/ suppliers immediately upon completion of works and disposed of properly. No environmental issues are anticipated in this way. The project will contract a company registered and permitted by ZEMA for collection, transport and disposal of hazardous waste to ensure that the hazardous materials particularly worn-out batteries, oil and grease from the Generator are well managed.

### **2.8.3.6 Electric and Electronic Waste (e-waste) Management Systems**

This project is expected to install electrical and electronic equipment for the smooth operation of the project. The use of electrical and electronic equipment may generate e-wastes such as worn-out computers and broken tube lights/bulbs. Proponent as a generator of e-waste shall be responsible for the sound management and disposal of such waste and shall be liable for damage to the environment and harm occasioned as a result. Therefore, the project shall ensure that e-wastes are well managed in accordance to the laws of the country.

Table 1: Types, Estimated Amounts and Treatment/Disposal of Wastes during Operation.

| Waste                        | Types   | Amount  | Treatment/ Disposal          |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| Solid Waste (Degradable)     | Food leftovers, food packaging materials, falling flowers, rejected papers etc. | About 5m <sup>3</sup> / month                 | Taken to designated dumpsite |
| Solid Waste (Non-Degradable) | Scrap metals,   | Few   | Sold to Recyclers            |
|                              | Tins, glasses and plastics  | Few   | Sold to Recyclers            |
|                              | Sludge from Water and waste water treatment plant                               | Few   | Taken to designated dumpsite |
| Liquid waste                 | Oils and greases  | Few (car maintenance will be done in garages) | Sold to recyclers            |
| e-wastes                     | Used electric and electronics equipment   | Few   | Sold to recyclers            |

Source: Consultant, 2025

### 2.8.3.7 General Repairs and Maintenance

Due to wear and tear as the result of use, the project facilities and equipment will require periodic maintenance. Such activities will include repair of walls and floors, repair and maintenance of electrical gadgets and equipment, repair of leaking water pipes, painting and replacement of worn-out materials, among others.

### 2.8.4 Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning is the process that takes place when the project ends. Should there be need for eventual decommissioning of the proposed project, in which case the development would have to be demolished and land put to alternative use, different measures will be taken into account. Although there is no specific period that is set for decommissioning of the proposed project, there will be a time when a project will end where the proposed facility and its associated infrastructures would be demolished. This will involve removal of water supply systems, energy supply systems, and removal of shading roof and dismantle of the various systems, the office buildings and floor slab among others. It will also involve site clearance and transporting of all wastes and demolished materials/ debris to a designated disposal site. Eventually, restoration will be done. The entire decommissioning phase will take place for about thirty-six (36) months.

## 2.9 Health and Safety Issues

The project will institute the following safety, health and welfare provisions issues.

### **2.9.1 Pre-employment Occupational Health Check Up**

There will be medical checkup for employees/workers before they are involved at work to ensure their fitness with regard to the activities that they will be undertaking. Either OSHA medical practitioner or any other medical practitioner that has been authorized will conduct occupational medical checkup. This will be done by the Contractor/Proponent in compliance to requirements stipulated in Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2005. section 58. (1) which states that *"a thorough periodic occupational medical examination for fitness for continued employment for employees shall be carried out by a qualified medical practitioner as may be authorized by the Director"*.

### **2.9.2 On-employment Occupational Health Check Up**

According to OSHA regulations, an occupational health check-up will be performed on the job. According to the 2003 Occupational Health and Safety Act, it will be held once a year. A pre-employment medical examination aids in keeping track of site workers' physical and mental well-being. Every employee who is deemed unfit for work following a medical examination will be encouraged and helped to seek medical attention. The Developer will be able to pinpoint places in which workplace dangers and hazards need to be reduced with the aid of this health check-up system.

### **2.9.3 Provision of First Aid Training and First Aid Kits**

During renovation/construction the Proponent/contractor will train adequate number of First Aiders to ensure that the working place has enough trained First Aiders. First Aider training will be conducted in compliance with the Act. Under section 32. (1) There shall be provided and maintained a first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard and the first aid box or cupboard shall be distinctively marked "FIRST AID" having only appliances or stocks of first aid equipment. (2) Each first aid box or cupboard shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who has received first aid training from a recognized institute and who shall always be readily available during working hours. (3) A notice shall be affixed in every workroom stating the name of the person in charge of the first aid box or cupboard provided in that section of the works and (4) Where an injured person requires further medical attention, as the case may be, a reliable and suitable means of transport shall be provided to transfer the injured person to the nearest medical facility.

### **2.9.4 Provision of Emergency Assembly Area**

Emergency assembly area will be identified at a safe area away from hazards. The area will be identified by a signage indicating "Assembly Area". In case of fire incidences, all people at site will immediately move to the "Assembly Area" for evacuation services in the rescue process.

### **2.9.5 Safety and Warning Signs**

Proper Safety and warning signs will be placed at the renovation/construction site/work place to give information and warning. The minimum signage that will be placed at the work place include:

- No Smoking
- No Naked Flame
- Fire Extinguisher signage
- Parking area
- No trespassing/No entry for unauthorized people
- Emergency switch
- Assembly Area
- Use PPE

### **2.9.6 Provision of appropriate PPE**

During renovation/construction phase, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be given to workers for protection against hazards. PPEs that will be issued will include overcoat with reflective strap, rubber gloves, masks, safety boots, overalls, reflective vest. The use of PPE will be mandatory at work place. Under section 36, the Act states that *"Where in any workplace, workers are employed in any process involving exposure to any injurious or offensive substance or environment; effective protective equipment shall be provided and maintained by employer for the use of the persons employed"*.

### **2.9.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan**

The project contractor will develop and implement emergency preparedness and response plan covering all emergencies including but not be limited to: (i) Fire outbreak/explosion (ii) Personal injury and (iii) Accidents. The project shall have in place and maintain a Logbook for recording occupational accidents and incidences during the life cycle of the project.

The proposed court building will be equipped with all necessary safety and emergency measures. The building will therefore have sufficient number of installed emergency response equipment such as fire extinguishers and smoke detectors. All fire extinguishers will be installed in easily accessible areas that can be easily seen by everyone. All employees will be given training on the proper use of fire extinguishers (like water hydrants, dry chemical powder and carbon dioxide). In addition, there will be testing of the emergency preparedness and response plan at least three times a year to ensure the employees are competent on preparedness and response to emergencies. Continuous improvement and review of emergency preparedness and response plan will also be done after testing in case some deficiencies/shortages will be identified during testing.

## **2.10 Management and Supervision**

The management and employees of the Judiciary will be responsible for the court operations as well as security of the entire building and maintenance. The project life span is expected to be about 100 years.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 General Context and Understanding of the Assignment**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with the World Bank (WB) are implementing the Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi JUMP) through the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) for a period of five years from 2024 to 2029. The project aims to address challenges faced by Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) like poor outdated infrastructure which limits access, efficiency, transparency, and innovation to justice services. For long time the Court buildings in Zanzibar are few, old and dilapidated. To increase access to justice services, the project focuses on expanding the geographic coverage of District Magistrate Court (DMC) services the JOZ will construct five (5) smart district courts in selected areas, one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC), and renovating two Court buildings. These works are subject to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) according to national and World Bank requirements as specified in the ESF and national environmental law.

This report is particularly for Renovation/cons of Wete District Court and this consulting services for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has focused on assessing the environmental and social risks and impacts of Wete District court.

The Terms of References (ToR) for undertaking this Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIA) were prepared by JOZ and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) in accordance with Zanzibar Environmental Management Act of 2015 and the Guideline and procedures for conducting EIA and Audit of 2009. The Terms of Reference (ToR) provide the scope and guideline for carrying out a full Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed renovation of Wete District Court building. The proposed renovation for Wete Court is located at Shehia of Kipangani in Wete district, Pemba North Region of Pemba Island-Zanzibar.

#### **3.2 General Approach**

The Consultant carried out the consultancy in accordance with the ToRs and applicable National Legislation as well as World Bank requirements. In order to ensure that the objectives of this consultancy service is achieved with maximum results, consultancy team applied a participatory approach in line with ToR requirements as an overall guidance. A participatory approach was applied to various stakeholders by engaging, involving and consulting them in different administrative levels from the grass-root at local level to high level (ministerial level). The process aimed at seeking data, information, views, opinions, experiences and concerns from the communities, key stakeholders, and other relevant institutions identified during study.

### **3.3 Methodology of the Study**

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study applied the following methods;

- i. Development of assessment tools.
- ii. Literature review and desktop studies of both secondary data, policies, laws and regulations.
- iii. Site visit and observations.
- iv. Field measurements.
- v. Key Informant interviews and meetings with key stakeholders.
- vi. Identification and Analysis of Impacts.

These methods were used to collect data and information concerning project to get the baseline information defining the physical, biological and social environment of the proposed project area which have been used as a basis for analysis of impacts.

To determine the design period of the building to be renovated, relevant building codes and standards were reviewed, the intended future use of the building was assessed, and stakeholder consultations were conducted. The condition of existing structural elements was evaluated to estimate their remaining service life, and environmental risks were also considered to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience.

#### **3.3.1 Development of Assessment Tools**

The team prepared assessment tools detailing key issues to identify in the field such as potential impacts, concerns, challenges and constraints. Assessment tools include preparation of checklist of issues for interviews and questionnaires that guide into key areas of discussion. Identifying potential risks and impacts also took into account the concerns and opinions of stakeholders. The tools were designed to enable the team to collect baseline information and identify impacts in priority order showing first track issues to be considered environmentally.

Equipment and devices such as Environmental sound meter FLUS -ET-965, TC 8200 Particulate Counter and Gas detector K-600, GPS and cameras were used for collecting data on hot spot areas with critical and sensitive issues at project sites.

#### **3.3.2 Desktop Studies**

The EIA team reviewed relevant literature material/records and documents relating to the proposed construction of court buildings project in Zanzibar. These materials comprised district/municipal profiles, information on the area's current land uses, climatic and biological data, and national legislation, regulations, and policies relevant to environmental and socio-economic issues. Documents like the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act of 2015 and Guideline and procedures for conducting EIA and Audit of 2009 were also reviewed. The review also included previous reports, and other project related documents. The identification of key stakeholders that would be impacted by the project, the discussion of important issues that could be related to its implementation, and the gathering of relevant secondary data as baseline data were all accomplished using literature reviews.

### 3.3.3 Site Visit and Observations

The main purpose of the field investigation was to verify site condition and information and data collected during the desktop study. It also involved collection of any new information that may assist in the assessment of impacts including environmental and social issues.

During site visits to the proposed project sites, the team made direct observation to identify issues within the site, surrounding environment, and surrounding communities. The team at site collected key information, particularly the existing physical features, land use of the area, physical, biological and social conditions of the environment and other related features. This was done in order to assess the type of issues and risks that are likely to have significance impacts in the environment.

### 3.3.4 Field Measurements for Baseline Data

A number of measurements were done in the field particularly in project site at Wete which included (i) Air quality, (ii) dust and (ii) Noise level to define the baseline characteristics of the project area. The equipment used include Environmental sound meter FLUS -ET-965, TC 8200 Particulate Counter and Gas detector K-600 as indicated in Figure 1 below. The parameters measured include Noise Levels, dust levels PM 2.5 and PM 10, and BOSEAN Gas Detector measured NO<sub>2</sub>, NO, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> in Figure-3. These measurements have been compared with national standards and other international standards for characterization of the baseline physical environment of specific sites.



Figure 3: Noise level, dust and air quality measurement equipment

The physical information collected in the field include nature of topography, existing sources of air emissions and any existing sources of air pollution. The team will also collect information on existing practices in solid waste management in the project and surrounding areas. Below is the photo showing field measurements by the ESIA team at Wete site.



Figure 4: Field measurements for ambient airquality at Wete site

### **3.3.5 Key Informant Interviews and Meetings**

Key Informant Interviews and Consultation involved a number of meetings with various stakeholders including *Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) & Department of Environment (Head Office), OSH Head office, Department of forest, Fire and Rescue force, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), District Commissioner (DC) offices, District/Municipal Councils and respective Shehia (Social Welfare officers, Community Development officers, Environmental officers, Economist/Planning officers, Civil engineers, Health officers, Natural Resources officer, Afisa Watu wenye Ulemavu and Sheha & Community members at each Shehia* respectively. The team collected views and concerns from local communities during the consultation process, which were used to assess and evaluate some of the impacts of the proposed project implementation. The main aim of these consultation meetings was to inform the stakeholders about the proposed project and incorporate their views; provide precise information about the project to the communities; obtain the main concerns and perceptions regarding the project.

The EIA team conducted stakeholders' consultation with various stakeholders to acquire their views and concerns as one of the important methodologies in undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment. The EIA team conducted consultation with different stakeholders who were knowledgeable with the site and in one way or those who will be impacted by the project activities. The following stakeholder were consulted;

- The Judiciary of Zanzibar - Pemba
- Community members who live around the project site;
- Leaders of the Shehia;
- Wete District Commissioner;
- Wete City Council;
- Commission for Lands (Urban planning and survey departments);
- Directorate of Environment (DoE);

- Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA);
- Zanzibar Water Authority - Pemba (ZAWA)
- Zanzibar Electricity Cooperation (ZECO)
- Zanzibar Roads Agency;
- Prison special Force Zanzibar
- Occupation Safety and Health (OSH); and
- Fire and Rescue Force under Ministry of Home Affairs-Pemba

Some photos taken during consultation include;



*Figure 5: Consulted men-Kipangani Shehia*



*Figure 6: Consulted women-Kipangani*

### **3.3.6 Identification and Analysis of Potential Impacts**

The process of impact identification in this EIA aimed at ensuring that all potential significant impacts are identified and addressed. The EIA team used tools such as simple checklists integrated into a matrix of impacts in relation to various project phases, activities to identify impacts. Some of the impacts were identified during the stakeholders' consultative meetings, literature survey and analysis of information for various reports like standards, policies and laws. After impact identification, the team the conduct impact evaluation to determine their significance levels.

The evaluation of impacts was carried out according to national and international accepted procedures, where each identified impact will be evaluated individually according to a number of criteria including magnitude, extent, duration and probability of occurrence, the value of the affected environment, likely degree of recovery of the affected environment and the level of public concern of the affected area. After the evaluation process, the impacts with medium to high rating level were considered as significant impacts.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE INFORMATION**

#### **4.1 Geographic Location of the Project Site Location and the Land Size**

The proposed project site where the court building will be erected is located at Latitudes S 05.06307 and E 039.72009 at Shehia of Kipangani, Jadida Ward, Wete District, Pemba North Region. The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court covers the total area of 900m<sup>2</sup> (approximated).

#### **4.2 Location of the Shehia and the District**

Wete District is one of two administrative districts of Pemba North Region in Tanzania. The district covers an area of 295 km<sup>2</sup>. The district is comparable in size to the land area of Maldives. The district has a water border to the east and west by the Indian Ocean. Wete district has 5 constituencies, 10 Wards and 36 shehias. According to the 2022 census, Wete District has a total population of 148,712 (NBS, 2022).

Wete District is on Pemba Island and nearby islands in the Indian Ocean off the Pemba channel. The islands themselves are composed of sedimentary rocks deposited during the Neogene and Quaternary consisting of mostly limestones and sandstones with marls and some shale, as well as unconsolidated sands and clays. The sediments are nearly flat laying producing a gently undulating and rolling plain. It lies on the west side of the north part of the island. Latitude: -5° 03' 60.00" S Longitude: 39° 42' 59.99" E.

#### **4.3 Geographic Location of Zanzibar**

Zanzibar is an archipelago located off the eastern coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean. It is part of Tanzania, a country in East Africa. The main islands of Zanzibar are Unguja (commonly referred to as Zanzibar Island) and Pemba, along with several smaller islands. Zanzibar lies about 25–50 kilometers (16–31 miles) from the mainland of Tanzania, with its capital, Zanzibar City, situated on the western coast of Unguja Island. The archipelago is positioned just south of the equator. The Island lie in the north-south direction between latitude 04°50" and 06°30" South; and east-west direction between longitude 39°10" and 39°50" East. Unguja Island covers an area of 1,666 square kilometres and Pemba Island covers an area of 988 square kilometres giving a total land area of 2,654 square kilometers.



Figure 7: Map showing the Wete District

Source: Google, Map data 2025

## 4.4 Climate

### 4.4.1 Rainfall and Evaporation

The average annual rainfall is 1500 mm but varies from area to area. For example, the coral rag vegetation area of Pemba in which the proposed project development is located has an annual rainfall well below the national average, whereas, the northern tip of Pemba has rainfall often in excess of 1800 millimeters per annum. Wete, located on Pemba Island in Tanzania, experiences a tropical climate characterized by distinct wet and dry seasons.

#### Rainfall:

- Wet Season: The primary wet season spans from March to May, with April being the peak month, averaging 5.3 inches (135 mm) of rainfall.
- Dry Season: The dry season lasts from June to September, with September being the driest month, averaging 0.3 inches (8 mm) of rainfall.
- Annual Precipitation: Over the course of the year, Wete receives an average of 24.5 inches (623 mm) of rainfall.

#### Evaporation:

While specific data on evaporation rates for Wete is limited, the region's tropical climate suggests that evaporation rates are generally high, especially during the dry season. Evaporation is influenced by factors such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation. In tropical climates, these factors often contribute to significant evaporation, particularly during periods of low rainfall.

#### **4.4.2 Temperature**

Wete, located on Pemba Island, experiences a tropical climate, which typically includes warm temperatures year-round. Average Temperature: The average temperature in Wete ranges between 25°C (77°F) and 30°C (86°F). Cooler Period: During the wet season (from March to May), temperatures can slightly drop but remain relatively warm. Hotter Period: In the dry season (from June to September), temperatures may rise, especially in September, which is generally the hottest month. Night Temperatures: Nighttime temperatures usually stay mild, around 22°C (72°F), due to the island's proximity to the ocean, which helps moderate temperature extremes. Wete's temperature remains consistently warm throughout the year, typical of tropical coastal regions.

#### **4.4.3 Wind**

Wete District is located in Pemba Island, experiences moderate to strong winds, which are typical of coastal regions in tropical climates. The wind conditions are influenced by the island's proximity to the Indian Ocean and its seasonal variations.

- Trade Winds: During the dry season (from June to September), the region experiences moderate trade winds, which come from the southeast. These winds are part of the larger wind patterns of the Indian Ocean and help bring cooler, dry air, which reduces humidity during this period.
- Wet Season Winds: In the wet season (from March to May), winds tend to be lighter, although the region can experience gusty winds due to tropical storms or rain systems, particularly in April and May.
- Average Wind Speed: Wind speeds in Wete can range from mild breezes to stronger winds, especially during the dry season when trade winds are more pronounced. Average wind speeds in coastal areas like Wete can typically range from 5 to 15 km/h, but they may increase during stormy weather.

Wete experiences moderate winds throughout the year, with stronger trade winds during the dry season and lighter winds during the wet season. These winds are influenced by larger oceanic and atmospheric patterns, contributing to the tropical maritime climate of the region.

#### **4.4.4 Relative Humidity**

Wete District in Pemba Island, experiences high relative humidity throughout the year due to its tropical climate and proximity to the Indian Ocean.

- Humidity Levels: The relative humidity in Wete typically ranges from 70% to 85%. During the wet season (from March to May), humidity can rise even higher, often reaching 90% or more due to the increased rainfall.
- Dry Season: In the dry season (from June to September), although there is less rainfall, the humidity can still remain relatively high compared to other regions, especially in the mornings and evenings, when the temperature cools down.

- Wet Season: During the wet season, the humidity is highest because of the frequent rainfall and the moist air coming from the ocean. This period, especially between April and May, experiences the most intense humidity.

Wete maintains consistently high humidity levels, characteristic of coastal tropical climates. Humidity is most intense during the wet season, while the dry season sees a slight decrease but still remains relatively high compared to inland areas.

#### 4.4.5 Ambient Air Quality

The sample was taken inside and outside the Court building, outside the sample was taken at the front and rear side of the Court building and inside the sample was taken in the ground floor and in the first floor, in ground floor sample was taken at open court. The sample point was the place where the cases are conducted and where office work are being conducted while in first-floor sample was take at registry, clerk and reception office, regional kadhi office and regional magistrate office both where office work are conducted.

##### 4.4.5.1 Ambient Air Quality Inside the Court

Ambient air quality measurement was conducted to ascertain the concentration of particulates and pollutant gases in the project area prior to the renovation/construction works of the proposed project. The dust levels in terms of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) were measured on site by using Particulate/Dust-TC 8200 instrument and pollutant gases concentration (Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulfur dioxide) were also measured by using BOSEAN-Gas detector K-600 instrument. The results are presented in the Table below.

*Table 2: Ambient air quality Inside the Court building at the proposed Wete site in Zanzibar*

| Parameter                              | Ambient air pollution concentrations |                                |   |                                      |   | TZ Standard                        | WHO Standard                          |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | Ground floor at Open court           | Ground floor at Finance office | First floor at Clerk, Registry and Reception office | First floor at Regional Kadhi office | First floor at Regional magistrate office |                                    |                                       |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | 12                                   | 12                             | 11  | 11                                   | 13  | -                                  | 4060                                  |
| PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  | 14                                   | 14                             | 12  | 13                                   | 15  | 90                                 | 60-90                                 |
| NO (ppm)                               | 0.0                                  | 0.0                            | 0.0   | 0.0                                  | 0.0                                       |                                    |                                       |
| CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 100                                  | 200                            | 150   | 150                                  | 100                                       | -                                  | 1000                                  |
| SO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 0.0                                  | 0.0                            | 0.0   | 0.0                                  | 0.0                                       | 0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure | 0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure |
| NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 0.0                                  | 0.0                            | 0.0   | 0.0                                  | 0.0                                       | 0.1 ppm for 8 hours of exposure    | 0.05 for 8 hours of exposure          |

Source: Consultant, 2025.

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum the standards provided by the TZS and WHO, the project should maintain the minimum particulate matter and ambient air quality throughout the project circle.

#### 4.4.5.2 Ambient Air Quality Outside the Court

Ambient air quality measurement was conducted to ascertain the concentration of respirable particulates and pollutant gases in the project area prior to renovation/construction of the proposed project. Outside the sample was taken at the front and rear side of the Court building. The results are presented in the Table below.

*Table 3: Ambient air quality Outside the Court building at the proposed Wete site in Zanzibar.*

| Parameter                              | Ambient Air Pollution Concentrations |                       | TZ Standard                        | WHO Standard                          |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | At Rear side of the Court            | At Front of the Court |                                    |                                       |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | 14                                   | 15                    | -                                  | 4060                                  |
| PM <sub>10</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  | 16                                   | 17                    | 90                                 | 60-90                                 |
| NO (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )                | 0.0                                  | 0.0                   |                                    |                                       |
| CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 100                                  | 100                   | -                                  | 1000                                  |
| SO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 0.0                                  | 0.0                   | 0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure | 0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure |
| NO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)                  | 0.0                                  | 0.0                   | 0.1 ppm for 8 hours of exposure    | 0.05 for 8 hours of exposure          |

Source: Consultant, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum the standards provided by the TZS and WHO, the project should maintain the minimum particulate matter and ambient air quality throughout the project circle.

#### 4.4.6 Noise Levels

##### 4.4.6.1 Noise Level inside the Court

Onsite Measurements for Noise was conducted at open court using Environmental Sound meter ET-965 instrument and the measurement was performed on 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2025, readings were recorded at the sampling point. Noise levels per sampling point and average are provided in the table below;

*Table 4: Noise levels Inside the Court building at the proposed Wete site in Zanzibar*

| Sampling Point | Measuring Location                                  | Noise Level |           |               | TZ Standard |
|----------------|---|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
|                |   | Min (Dba)   | Max (Dba) | Average (Dba) | Day (Dba)   |
| 01             | Ground floor at Open court                          | 39.3        | 71.3      | 55.3          | 75          |
| 02             | Ground floor at Finance office                      | 36          | 67.4      | 51.7          | 75          |
| 03             | First floor at Clerk, Registry and Reception office | 44.1        | 58        | 51.05         | 75          |

| Sampling Point | Measuring Location                             | Noise Level |           |               | TZ Standard |
|----------------|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
|                |  | Min (Dba)   | Max (Dba) | Average (Dba) | Day (Dba)   |
| 04             | First floor at Regional Kadhi office           | 36.7        | 73.3      | 55            | 75          |
| 05             | First floor at Regional magistrate bond office | 41.7        | 71.8      | 56.75         | 75          |

Source: Consultant, 2025

Based on site assessment there is no continuous noise emission in the neighborhood areas of the project site. The sources of noise are human and means transportation such as vehicles and motorcycle passing in nearby road. Upon the result obtained, the average noise level was noted to be less than established by TZS standards. The guideline requires the noise emission to be less than 75dBA during daytime. Throughout the project's duration, the proposed project must maintain the lowest possible noise levels.

#### **4.4.6.2 Noise Level Outside the Court**

Onsite Measurements for Noise was conducted at open court using Environmental Sound meter ET-965 instrument, readings were recorded at the sampling point. Noise levels per sampling point and average are provided in the table below

*Table 5: Noise levels Outside the Court building at the proposed Wete site in Zanzibar*

| Sampling point | Measuring location        | Noise level |           |               | TZ Standard |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
|                |                           | Min (Dba)   | Max (Dba) | Average (Dba) | Day (Dba)   |
| 01             | At Rear side of the Court | 47.3        | 61.1      | 54.2          | 75          |
| 02             | At Front of the Court     | 47.9        | 73.5      | 60.7          | 75          |

Source: Consultant, 2025

Based on site assessment there is no continuous noise emission in the neighborhood areas of the project site. The major source of noise is human being and movement of vehicles and motorcycles along the nearby road. Upon the result obtained, the average noise level was noted to be less than the established by TZS standards. The guideline requires the noise emission to be less than 75dBA during daytime. Throughout the project's duration, the proposed project must maintain the lowest possible noise levels.

#### **4.4.7 Surface Hydrology**

Kipangani Shehia, situated in Wete District on Pemba Island, Tanzania, falls within a region characterized by distinct hydrological features influenced by both terrestrial and marine dynamics. Pemba Island's terrain is predominantly flat with gentle slopes, leading to limited natural surface

drainage. The island's rivers are generally short and seasonal, often drying up during the dry season. Despite receiving substantial rainfall, Pemba Island faces challenges in surface water retention due to rapid runoff and evaporation. Only a small fraction of the rainfall contributes to usable surface water, with the remainder lost to runoff and evaporation.

The surface hydrology of Kipangani Shehia is shaped by Pemba Island's climatic and topographical characteristics, leading to challenges in water availability and management. Currently ZAWA plays vital role in ensuring provision of clean and safe water to the communities in Kipangani shehia and Pemba at large.

#### **4.4.8 Groundwater**

There are no users of ground water near the Wete project site and the Proponent CURRENTLY is not going to use deep or shallow well at site as piped water from ZAWA will be used during all phases of the project, and if there will be the need to use deep or shallow water the proponent will consult ZAWA. Therefore, there would be no significant impact of the project on ground water yields, aquifers, permeability, users, gradients, etc.

#### **4.5 Geology and Stratigraphy**

Wete, located on Pemba Island, is part of the Zanzibar Archipelago in Tanzania. The geology and stratigraphy of Wete and the broader Pemba Island are primarily shaped by the region's tectonic history and coastal processes.

- **Pemba Island's Geological Formation:** Pemba Island, including Wete, is composed mainly of limestone and coral deposits, which are indicative of the island's long history as part of a marine environment. The island's geology is primarily influenced by marine sedimentation processes.
- **Limestone Bedrock:** The bedrock of Pemba Island consists largely of Miocene to Pleistocene limestone, which has been uplifted over time. These limestone formations were laid down in shallow marine environments millions of years ago. This limestone is often porous and sometimes fossiliferous, with evidence of ancient marine life embedded within it.
- **Coral Reefs:** The area around Wete, being coastal, has extensive coral reef systems. These reefs play a significant role in the island's geological makeup, contributing to the development of coastal landforms such as beaches and barrier islands. The coral reefs themselves are composed of calcareous material deposited over time.
- **Sedimentary Layers:** In some parts of Pemba Island, there are younger sedimentary layers, including clay and sand deposits, especially in areas influenced by erosion and river systems. These sediment layers can be observed in the coastal zones, including around Wete.
- **Uplifted Landforms:** The island shows signs of uplift, a result of tectonic forces over millions of years. This uplift has created coastal cliffs and varying topography across the island.

- Stratigraphic Layers: The stratigraphy of Wete and Pemba Island largely follows the pattern of the surrounding marine and sedimentary environments. The island has a stratigraphic sequence that includes marine limestones, clays, and sandstones. These layers represent different time periods, primarily from the Miocene and Pleistocene epochs.
- Quaternary Deposits: In the Quaternary period (which includes the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs), there are deposits of sand and silt that were laid down by coastal processes such as tidal actions, wave erosion, and sedimentation from rivers. These Quaternary deposits are often found on the surface in the form of beaches or marine terraces.
- Coral Deposits: The most recent stratigraphic additions to the region are coral reefs, which continue to grow and accumulate in the waters surrounding Pemba Island.

Pemba Island lies near the boundary of the East African Rift System, a tectonic plate boundary where the African plate is splitting into two parts. While the island itself is not located directly on the rift, it has experienced geological activity related to the tectonic movements in the region. This has contributed to uplift and the formation of the island's rugged coastline and hills.

## **4.6 Natural Resources**

Wete District's natural resources include marine life, agricultural products like cloves and coconuts, forests providing timber and mangroves, as well as minerals like limestone. The district also has significant tourism potential due to its natural beauty and rich cultural heritage. These resources are vital to the local economy and sustainable development of the district.

## **4.7 Biological Characteristics**

### **4.7.1 Flora**

The Flora refers to the plants occurring in a particular area or habitat commonly stated as vegetation. Vegetation of the area can differ with one another due to climatic, edaphic and biotic features of geographical locations. Due to development activities i.e. construction of infrastructures and its implementation may involve vegetation clearing. These activities may lead to direct and indirect impact on the existing vegetation on the project site. In response to that identification of plant species was conducted at the project site by ecologist so as to determine the negative impacts and the ways to mitigate the impacts for the purpose of conservation of flora and fauna at the project site. Plant identification guide book i.e. trees and shrubs of east Africa, wildlife identification guide book i.e. National Audubon Society Field Guide to African Wildlife and the IUCN red list of threatened plants was used to identify all plant species to their respective categories i.e. threatened species, critically endangered, endangered, least concern, not evaluated. Camera was used to take pictures for further amplifications. The plants were identified basing on their leaf shape, leaf arrangement, leaf

size, stems, branches, tree barks, fruits and flowers. The proposed project site is characterized by herbs, grasses and trees as shown in figure 8.



Figure 8: Shows the vegetation cover at the project site.

The proposed project area is dominated by *Musa acuminata*, *Solanum incanum*, *Commelina bengalensis*, *Chamaedorea elegans*, *Syzygium samarangense*, *Psidium guajava*, *Persea americana*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Citrus tangerine*, *Annona muricata*, *Clerodendrum japonicum*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Euphorbia hirta* and *Stenotaphrum secundatum*. According to IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) red list, the flora at the project site are Least Concern (LC), but for conservation of plant species at site, the construction activities should avoid unnecessary site clearance and they should plant trees for shade and conservation purpose. Introducing more trees around the court building will provide shade, reduce the urban heat island effect, and enhance the aesthetic appeal of the space.

Table 6: Shows the Plant species at project site with their common name, scientific name, Family, Category and its importance

| No | Scientific Name                | Common Name         | Family        | Category | Importance  |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|---|
| 01 | <i>Annona muricata</i>         | Soursop             | Annonaceae    | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bark and roots of <i>Annona muricata</i> are used for dysentery and as an anthelmintic medicine, whereas the leaves are utilized for both fever and dysentery</li> <li>Used as fruit (food)</li> </ul> |
| 02 | <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | St. Augustine grass | Poaceae       | Grass    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used for environmental purpose like erosion control</li> <li>can be used as a ground cover under trees to protect topsoil</li> <li>used as ornamental</li> </ul>   |
| 03 | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i>         | Asthma plant        | Euphorbiaceae | Herb     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used to make medicine. <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> is used for breathing disorders, dengue fever, digestive problems, severe diarrhea (dysentery), and many</li> </ul>  |

| No | Scientific Name               | Common Name         | Family       | Category | Importance   |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|--|
|    |                               |                     |              |          | other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses.  |
| 04 | <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>   | Manila tamarind     | Fabaceae     | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditionally utilized to treat dysentery.</li> <li>• Leaves, roots, and seeds of this plant species are claimed to treat intestinal disorders and ulcers while leaves were claimed to relieve pain associated with venereal sores</li> </ul>                 |
| 05 | <i>Terminalia catappa</i>     | Indian-almond       | Combretaceae | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is used as herbal medicine for treating various ailments like liver and intestine infections, and other related diseases</li> <li>• The seeds are edible and area used as fruits</li> </ul>  |
| 06 | <i>Clerodendrum japonicum</i> | Japanese Glorybower | Lamiaceae    | Shrub    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is known for its ornamental beauty, making it a fantastic addition to any garden.</li> <li>• The leaves are applied to boils. A decoction of the inflorescence is used in the treatment of gonorrhoea, haematochezia and nosebleed</li> </ul>                 |
| 07 | <i>Citrus tangerine</i>       | Tangerine           | Rutaceae     | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People take tangerine peel by mouth for asthma, indigestion (dyspepsia), cancer prevention, and many other purposes.</li> <li>• Tangerine fruit and peel can be eaten as a food.</li> <li>• Tangerine fruit can also be made into a juice.</li> </ul>         |
| 08 | <i>Citrus sinensis</i>        | Oranges             | Rutaceae     | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>C. sinensis</i> is consumed all over the world as an excellent source of vitamin C, which is a powerful natural antioxidant that builds the body's immune system</li> </ul>  |
| 09 | <i>Persea americana</i>       | Avocado             | Lauraceae    | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is well known for its nutritional and medicinal values and contains oleic acid as the predominant fatty acid present in fruit and seeds and is responsible for anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities</li> <li>• Used as fruit</li> </ul> |
| 10 | <i>Psidium guajava</i>        | Guava               | Myrtaceae    | Shrub    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used as a food, a traditional medicine, and a source of wood</li> </ul>   |

| No | Scientific Name              | Common Name       | Family        | Category | Importance  |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|---|
| 11 | <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> | Java apple        | Myrtaceae     | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is a common plant that produces succulent edible fruits, which is used as medicine in Taiwan to treat diabetes, dysentery, inflammation, fever, and diarrhea</li> </ul>  |
| 12 | <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>   | parlour palm      | Arecaceae     | Tree     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an ornamental plant known for filtering and purifying stagnant air</li> </ul>  |
| 13 | <i>Commelina bengalensis</i> | Benghal dayflower | Commelinaceae | Herb     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used as traditional medicine</li> </ul>  |
| 14 | <i>Solanum incanum</i>       | Sodom apple       | Solanaceae    |          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fruits of <i>S. incanum</i> are used for the treatment of skin mycotic infections.</li> <li>The leaves and stems are useful as green materials in compost.</li> <li>Fruit juice is used to clot milk</li> </ul>  |
| 15 | <i>Musa acuminata</i>        | Banana            | Musaceae      | Herb     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The leaves, shoots, stem, and bark of the plant can be used to produce fiber for cloth, rugs, and paper</li> <li>Treatment of various diseases such as fever, cough, bronchitis, dysentery, allergic infections, sexually transmitted infections, and some of the non-communicable diseases</li> </ul> |



(a)



(b)

Figure 9: shows the flora at the proposed site (a) *Euphorbia hirta* and (b) *Musa acuminata*

#### **4.7.2 Fauna**

Fauna refers to large mammals, small/medium sized mammals, birds and herptiles (reptiles and amphibians) within a geographical area and it can be terrestrial animals, wild animals and aquatic animals. The target groups of terrestrial fauna biodiversity within project areas were identified using animal dung, signs, key informant interview and observation at project site. The birds were identified by observations; nests and their calling. The fauna spotted at the proposed project site are, ducks, hens, millipedes and centipedes were reported to be found at project site.



*Figure 10: shows the fauna at the proposed site (Millipede)*

#### **4.7.3 Unique and Endangered Species**

As far as the study has managed to determine, there are no unique or particularly endangered species of flora or fauna (animals, reptile and bird species) present in the near vicinity of the project area.

### **4.8 Socio-Economic Environment in Pemba**

#### **4.8.1 Land Use and Administration**

Land use in Zanzibar is primarily categorized into residential, commercial, agricultural, institutional, conservation, and tourism-related activities. The urban areas, particularly Zanzibar City (Unguja) and Wete (Pemba), are dominated by residential and commercial developments, while rural areas support small-scale farming, fishing, and forestry. Zanzibar also has protected areas such as Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park and designated heritage sites in Stone Town. Land administration is regulated under the Zanzibar Land Tenure Act, with land ownership primarily under government control, allowing for leasehold tenure rather than private ownership.

#### 4.8.2 Population in Pemba

According to Population and Housing Census of 2022 in Zanzibar (NBS, 2022), the population of Pemba North is 272,091 people (i.e. 131,484 males and 140,607 females). Population of Kipangani Shehia where the project site is located and the respective Council is as indicated in the Table below. The attributes (structures) of the population at the Kipangani Shehia as indicated in the Table below were the one considered by the study to be impacted by the project activities during implementation. Impacts include influx of people that would result increase of total population at the Shehia, gender (male and female) consideration during employment and increase of income to local people. Other attributes like head of family were considered insignificant.

*Table 7: Population for Kipangani Shehia and Wete Town Council*

| S/N | Shehia/Council    | Population |        |        | Sex Ratio | Number of Households | Average Household Size |
|-----|-------------------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|
|     |                   | Both Sexes | Male   | Female |           |                      |                        |
| 1   | Kipangani         | 3,913      | 1,915  | 1,998  | 96        | 744                  | 5.3                    |
|     | Wete Town Council | 148,712    | 71,929 | 76,783 | 94        | 26,627               | 5.6                    |

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NBS, 2023)

#### 4.8.3 Education Services in Pemba

Zanzibar has a structured education system consisting of public and private institutions, offering primary, secondary, and higher education. The government provides free primary and secondary education in public schools, while private schools supplement the system by offering alternative curricula and facilities. In Unguja and Pemba, there are numerous primary and secondary schools, with public schools being more dominant in rural areas. Higher learning institutions, including the State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and private colleges, offer tertiary education. The government, through the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, oversees the education sector to ensure quality and accessibility. The private sector plays a significant role in education by running schools and vocational training centers. Investments in school infrastructure, teacher training and digital learning initiatives continue to enhance education services across the islands.

Kipangani Shehia currently has only one (1) privately owned pre-primary school and lacks public or private institutions for primary, secondary, alternative education, or higher/tertiary learning. No educational facilities are situated within Kipangani Shehia in proximity to the proposed project site. As a result, potential impacts from project-related activities may include an increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence, threats to community health, safety, and security, as well as risks of child labor, exploitation, population influx, and the spread of

HIV/AIDS. Additionally, there may be temporary disruptions or restrictions in local access to resources and services.

#### **4.8.4 Health Services**

In Unguja and Pemba, health services are distributed across various public and private facilities, following the general structure of healthcare delivery in Tanzania, which includes preventive, promotive, and curative care. Unguja, being more urbanized, has a higher concentration of hospitals, health centers, and dispensaries compared to Pemba. Public health services in Zanzibar are primarily provided through government hospitals, including Mnazi Mmoja Hospital in Unguja and Abdalla Mzee Hospital in Pemba. Several district hospitals and health centers serve both islands, offering essential medical services. Additionally, there are numerous dispensaries across both islands, providing primary healthcare to communities. The private sector also plays a role in healthcare delivery, with private hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and laboratories supplementing government services.

The availability of healthcare services varies, with urban areas having better access to medical facilities than rural communities.

In Wete District, Kipangani Shehia, there are health facilities that provide healthcare services to the community. According to information from the Zanzibar Health Services Fund, these facilities include: police wete dispensary, dispensary that provides basic healthcare services to the public and KMKM wete dispensary, it's another dispensary that provides healthcare services in the area. Additionally, in Wete District, there is the Kinyikani Health Centre, which was built with support from TASAF. This center provides basic healthcare services; the center includes outpatient service buildings, maternal and child health services, as well as staff housing. This facility has improved access to healthcare for residents of Wete District and surrounding areas.

Kipangani Shehia, located within Wete District on Pemba Island, Tanzania, is influenced by the broader health trends observed in the region. The following are mostly common disease that affects the population of Pemba and Wete District

- **Chronic Conditions:** As in many parts of Tanzania, NCDs such as hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases are emerging health challenges, necessitating increased awareness and healthcare services.
- **Malaria:** Endemic across Tanzania, malaria remains a significant health concern, requiring continuous prevention and treatment efforts.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Issues:** Access to clean water and sanitation facilities is crucial in preventing diseases. WaterAid Tanzania has been focusing on improving WASH in healthcare facilities to enhance maternal and newborn health.
- **Road Traffic Accidents:** With infrastructure development, there's a potential increase in road traffic accidents, highlighting the need for road safety education and emergency care services.

To address these health challenges, the establishment of the Kinyikani Health Centre in Wete District, funded by TASAF, is a significant development. The center aims to enhance access to quality healthcare services for the local population

#### **4.8.5 Safe and Clean Water Services**

In Zanzibar, the main source of water for residents is the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) distribution system, which supplies water to most areas. However, due to challenges in water supply reliability, many residents also rely on alternative sources such as boreholes, shallow wells, and rainwater harvesting systems to supplement their water needs. These additional sources help ensure access to water, especially in areas where ZAWA's supply may be inconsistent. Efforts are ongoing to improve water infrastructure and ensure safe and clean water for all residents. Kipangani shehia in Wete District is one among the areas that benefits from the good services that ZAWA provides to the communities.

#### **4.8.6 Energy**

Zanzibar relies on various sources of energy, including electricity, solar power, kerosene, firewood, and liquefied petroleum gas. The primary source of electricity is provided by the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), which generates, transmits, and distributes power across the islands. The ZECO network covers most areas, ensuring access to electricity for households, businesses, and industries. However, many residents still use charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas for cooking due to affordability and availability. Renewable energy sources, such as solar power, are also gaining popularity as part of efforts to promote sustainable energy solutions.

Kipangani Shehia, relies on traditional and renewable energy sources, that is firewood and charcoal. It remains the dominant sources of energy for cooking and heating in Kipangani. Pemba Island, including Kipangani, accounts for approximately 77% of Zanzibar's annual household firewood consumption. The clove tree is the preferred source of firewood in the region. Solar power is increasingly being adopted, especially in rural areas where the national grid has limited reach. Initiatives like the Solar Homes Project aim to provide clean, renewable energy to households across Pemba Island, including Kipangani. Pemba Island is connected to the mainland grid via a 33kV submarine cable from Tanga, delivering up to 20 MW of power. However, access to this grid is limited in rural areas like Kipangani, and supply can be inconsistent

#### **4.8.7 Economy**

Zanzibar's economy is driven by tourism, agriculture, fishing, and small businesses. Tourism is the main economic sector, providing jobs in hotels, tour companies, and related services. Agriculture, particularly spice farming, and fishing also play crucial roles in providing livelihoods. Many residents engage in small-scale trade, including food vending and handicrafts, while others work in government, education, and the private sector. Despite its reliance on tourism, Zanzibar continues to diversify its economy to ensure sustainable growth.

#### **4.8.8 Sports and Games in Zanzibar**

Football is the most popular sport in Zanzibar, with several football clubs participating in local and national leagues. The Zanzibar Football Federation (ZFF) oversees football activities, and the top teams compete in the Zanzibar Premier League. Amaan Stadium in Stone Town is the main sports venue, hosting major football matches and other events. Other popular sports in Zanzibar include netball, basketball, athletics, and volleyball, with various schools and community centers providing facilities for these activities. Traditional games such as bao (a board game) and kite flying are also common, reflecting Zanzibar's rich cultural heritage. Water sports like swimming; dhow sailing, snorkeling, and scuba diving are widely practiced, especially in coastal areas, attracting both locals and tourists.

#### **4.8.9 Culture and Ethnicity**

Zanzibar's culture and ethnicity are shaped by a mix of indigenous African groups and influences from Arab and Persian settlers. The main tribes in Zanzibar include the Wahadimu (southern and central Unguja), Watumbatu (Tumbatu Island and northern Unguja), Wapemba (Pemba Island), and the Shirazi, who have historical ties to Persia. Swahili is the common language, and Islam plays a significant role in cultural practices. The region's history of trade, including spices, ivory, and slaves, has contributed to its rich and diverse cultural heritage.

#### **4.8.10 Waste Management in Pemba Wete**

Pemba Wete, like other parts of Zanzibar, faces significant waste management challenges in both sewage disposal and solid waste collection. The town struggles with inadequate waste management infrastructure, leading to environmental pollution and health risks. Key Challenges in Pemba Wete:

- i. **Sewage Pollution:** Wete lacks a proper sewage treatment system, leading to the direct discharge of untreated wastewater into nearby water bodies. This increases contamination risks, affecting marine ecosystems and public health.
- ii. **Sanitation System Struggles:** Many households rely on pit latrines and septic tanks, which are poorly maintained, leading to overflow and groundwater contamination. This poses serious health hazards, particularly in densely populated areas.
- iii. **Solid Waste Accumulation:** A large portion of solid waste remains uncollected due to inadequate waste collection services. This results in illegal dumping in open spaces, increasing pollution and attracting pests.
- iv. **Limited Collection Capacity:** The available garbage trucks are insufficient to serve the growing population. Additionally, low public awareness and limited enforcement of waste disposal regulations contribute to widespread littering.

Improving waste management in Wete requires coordinated efforts from the government, local authorities, and the community to create a cleaner and healthier environment. Consideration of the following remedial measures can be of help. These include;

- i. Enhancing Waste Collection Services: Increasing the number of garbage collection trucks and establishing community-based waste management initiatives to improve efficiency.
- ii. Developing a Sewage Treatment System: Constructing a central sewage treatment facility and implementing proper drainage systems to prevent direct discharge into the sea.
- iii. Public Awareness Campaigns: Educating residents on proper waste disposal practices to reduce littering and illegal dumping.
- iv. Strengthening Waste Management Policies: Enforcing regulations to ensure proper waste disposal and encouraging recycling initiatives.

## **4.9 Labour and Working Conditions**

### **4.9.1 Labour Laws and Practices in Relation to Wete District Court Renovation Project**

The labour laws in Zanzibar, specifically the Employment Act (2005) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2005), outline the minimum standards for employment conditions, wages, and workplace safety. These laws are crucial to ensuring that workers involved in the Wete District Court Renovation project are protected and that the project adheres to legal requirements. However, the enforcement of these laws remains weak in some areas, which can lead to discrepancies between the legal framework and actual working conditions on the ground.

#### **4.9.1.1 Working Conditions Specific to the Site**

The working conditions for employees on the Wete District Court renovation site will largely depend on the nature of the work and the type of employment arrangement. Formal workers engaged through contractors are likely to experience more structured working conditions, with set working hours, proper safety protocols, and benefits in line with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2005). This is particularly important for construction-related activities where health and safety concerns are significant.

However, informal workers such as casual laborers hired for specific tasks (e.g., cleaning, unskilled labor, or seasonal work) may face less structured working conditions. These workers often work longer hours with no set overtime compensation, and their wages may vary depending on the task, experience, or employer. It is crucial that the Zi-Jump Project ensure that even informal workers are given appropriate safety training and protective gear to mitigate workplace accidents.

#### **Actual Labour Practices: Working Hours and Payment Rates**

In terms of actual labour practices, workers in both the formal and informal sectors involved in the Wete District Court renovation are likely to face variations in working hours and payment rates. Formal sector workers, such as skilled laborers, technicians, or engineers employed

under written contracts, will typically have clearly defined working hours, usually eight hours a day, five days a week, with regulated overtime pay for additional hours worked.

For informal workers, however, working hours may not be fixed, and they could be required to work longer shifts, especially during peak construction phases. Payment rates for informal workers tend to be lower and more flexible, often paid daily or weekly without the security of regular wages or benefits.

Ensuring fair and consistent payment practices across all categories of workers will be essential for the Zi-Jump Project to comply with the Employment Act's provisions. This would also help avoid exploitation of casual laborers and provide workers with a fair standard of living.

### **Employment Ratios: Formal vs. Informal Sectors**

The employment landscape in Zanzibar is characterized by a significant dominance of the informal sector, particularly in urban areas such as Wete. It is estimated that informal employment accounts for about 60-70% of total employment in Zanzibar, including seasonal labor, casual work, and self-employment. In contrast, the formal sector remains smaller, encompassing construction contractors, public administration workers, and employees of larger businesses.

For the Wete District Court Renovation project, it is expected that the project will rely on both formal and informal labor. While formal workers, such as contractors, engineers, and skilled laborers, may be employed through written contracts with full benefits, informal workers may make up a significant portion of the workforce for tasks like manual labor, site preparation, and other unskilled activities.

### **Implications for the Zi-Jump Project**

Given the high prevalence of informal employment in Zanzibar, the **Zi-Jump Project** should consider the following key aspects in relation to the renovation project:

- **Worker Training and Awareness:** Informal workers, who may be less familiar with formal employment structures, should receive adequate training on their rights, safety standards, and work expectations. This is essential to ensure that even informal workers benefit from the same safety protocols and fair treatment as formal workers.
- **Monitoring Compliance:** It is important for the Zi-Jump Project to actively monitor and enforce compliance with both the Employment Act (2005) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2005), especially on the construction site. This includes ensuring that all workers, whether formal or informal, are treated fairly, receive adequate wages, and work in safe conditions.
- **Documentation and Contracts:** The project should prioritize the use of written contracts for all formal workers, clearly outlining working hours, pay rates, and other benefits. This will provide clarity and protection for both the workers and the project.

#### **4.9.2 Worker Health and Safety**

The Wete District Court Renovation Project must prioritize Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), given the risks associated with construction activities. Previous construction projects in Zanzibar, including government infrastructure and court building renovations, have highlighted significant challenges in maintaining adequate safety standards, especially for informal workers. Many of these workers, often employed on short-term or casual contracts, lack proper training, safety equipment, and awareness of their rights. These issues have led to incidents of workplace injuries due to inadequate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), exposure to hazardous working conditions, and unsafe work practices. Stakeholder consultations and community feedback revealed concerns about informal employment practices, where workers do not receive proper safety training or equipment, and about child labor, despite legal prohibitions. Informal workers often fear reporting unsafe conditions due to the risk of job loss, compounding these safety challenges.

To address these concerns, the Zi-Jump Project should implement robust OHS training for all workers, with a focus on ensuring that informal workers are provided with proper PPE and awareness of their legal rights. Age verification measures must be strictly enforced to prevent child labor, and confidential safety reporting mechanisms should be introduced to encourage workers to report unsafe conditions without fear of retaliation. The project must also regularly conduct OHS audits and engage with local communities and stakeholders to identify and address safety gaps. These actions will help bridge the gaps in safety compliance, worker rights, and child labor prevention identified during stakeholder engagements, ensuring a safer and more compliant working environment for the Wete District Court Renovation Project.

#### **4.9.3 Worker Rights and Child Labour Prohibition**

Zanzibar's labor laws are aligned with Tanzania's ratification of the eight cores International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, which protect workers from forced, and child labor, gender discrimination, and unfair remuneration. Despite this legal framework, enforcement is often inconsistent, particularly within informal employment sectors, including subcontractors and suppliers. The Wete District Court Renovation Project is not exempt from these challenges, as the informal labor sector, which constitutes a significant portion of the workforce, may lack proper contracts or awareness of their rights.

Data gathered during community consultations and stakeholder engagement highlighted concerns about the potential for child labor and exploitation of informal workers. Several stakeholders noted that subcontractors and casual laborers may be particularly vulnerable to unsafe working conditions, low wages, and lack of access to necessary protections. There were also reports of a lack of awareness regarding workers' rights under the Employment Act (2005) and other national labor laws. These challenges are compounded by cultural barriers, where workers may fear reporting exploitation or unsafe practices due to the risk of losing their jobs.

#### **4.9.4 Child Labour Prohibition**

The Employment Act (2005) and the Children’s Act (2011) strictly prohibit child labor in Zanzibar, setting the minimum working age at 18 years for hazardous work and 15 years for general employment, in line with ILO conventions. Despite these legal protections, child labor remains widespread, particularly in domestic work, agriculture, and small-scale businesses. The Child Work and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania report by UNICEF (2021) highlights that child labor is a significant concern in Zanzibar, especially in informal sectors. While direct child labor is unlikely in the Zi-Jump Project, risks may arise in the supply chain, particularly in food supply and material sourcing. To address this, strict monitoring and enforcement of child labor prohibitions within procurement and contracting processes will be necessary.

To address these gaps, it is crucial that the Wete District Court Renovation Project enforces strict child labor protections, ensures that all workers are of legal working age, and monitors subcontractors and suppliers to prevent child labor from entering the project’s supply chain. Additionally, the project should implement regular audits of suppliers and contractors, ensuring compliance with both national laws and international labor standards. The project must also provide training and awareness programs for workers and suppliers to reinforce their understanding of child labor laws and the severe consequences of violations.

#### **4.9.5 Gender Discrimination**

This report highlights ongoing gender discrimination and gender-based violence (GBV) issues at the Wete District Court renovation site in Kipangani Shehia, Zanzibar. Despite existing labor laws like the Employment Act of 2005, enforcement remains weak at the local level. Key issues include:

- **Gender Discrimination:** Women face barriers to entering the construction industry due to cultural norms, unequal pay, limited career advancement, and harassment.
- **Gender-Based Violence:** Female workers are vulnerable to verbal abuse, physical intimidation, and sexual advances, with no effective reporting mechanisms or support.

Key gaps include weak law enforcement, lack of awareness of workers' rights, cultural barriers, and insufficient support for GBV victims. Efforts at the local level, such as awareness campaigns and gender-sensitive recruitment policies, have been limited and inconsistent.

#### **Recommendations:**

- **Stronger Law Enforcement:** Enhance labor inspector and judiciary capacity to enforce gender equality and address GBV violations.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Promote gender equality and challenge stereotypes in both men and women.
- **Workplace Training:** Encourage gender sensitivity training to prevent harassment and foster inclusivity.
- **Improved Reporting and Support:** Establish confidential reporting systems and provide legal and financial support for GBV victims.

- Targeted Recruitment: Incentivize recruitment and retention of women in construction, with financial rewards for gender inclusivity.

#### **4.10 Gender Issues**

Zanzibar is deeply committed to gender equality and the empowerment of women, aligning its policies with both national and international frameworks. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) has introduced policies such as the Zanzibar Gender Policy (2016) and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, aimed at promoting gender mainstreaming across key sectors like education, employment, and governance. The government also has a robust gender-based violence (GBV) policy framework, supported by institutions like the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elders, Gender, and Children. This ministry plays a central role in coordinating gender initiatives, implementing policies, and collaborating with government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). Despite these efforts, GBV remains a significant issue, with statistics showing 111 GBV incidents reported in Wete District in 2021, including 47 cases of rape, 14 of sodomy, and 31 assaults (Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract 2021, Office of Chief Government Statistician; D+C Development and Cooperation; UN Women). Key CBOs and NGOs, such as the Zanzibar Gender and Development Association (ZAGDA), the Tanzania Women's Media Association (TAMWA), UNICEF, and UN Women, are instrumental in addressing these issues, providing support services, raising awareness, and advocating for legal reforms. These organizations play a critical role in strengthening the support network for GBV survivors and ensuring effective interventions.

#### **Mapping of CBOs/NGOs Working on GBV Issues**

Mapping the CBOs and NGOs engaged in gender and GBV work is essential for enhancing collective action in addressing gender inequality. Such mapping efforts should focus on identifying the geographical reach, specific service areas (such as legal aid, psychological support, or shelter), and the organizational capacity to respond effectively to GBV cases. A well-coordinated mapping process would allow for targeted interventions and better service delivery. While some progress has been made through collaborations between the government and local civil society groups, there is a pressing need for a more detailed and comprehensive mapping process to identify service gaps and improve coordination.

#### **Management and Treatment of GBV Cases**

The management and treatment of GBV cases in Zanzibar are primarily handled through Police Gender Desks established at both government and shehia in the community levels. These desks serve as initial points of contact for survivors, providing a range of support services, including legal aid, medical assistance, and counseling, and acting as referral systems for further intervention. However, significant challenges remain in coordinating responses across sectors and ensuring timely and sensitive management of cases. A lack of a dedicated Gender Strategic Plan within the judiciary has been identified as a key barrier, resulting in delays in legal proceedings and inconsistent application of legal measures.

Zanzibar has also introduced Guidelines for Islamic Religious Leaders on Preventing and Combating GBV (2014), offering a framework to engage religious leaders in combating GBV at the community level. Additionally, each Shehia in both Unguja and Pemba has established committees to address GBV issues, reinforcing community-based interventions. These initiatives aim to enhance case management by ensuring accessible points of contact and promoting community-driven solutions that complement government efforts.

Despite these initiatives, there is a clear need to strengthen institutional capacity to effectively implement gender-responsive practices. This includes providing training for law enforcement, the judiciary, healthcare providers, and community leaders on the complexities of GBV, ensuring that survivors receive timely support, and guaranteeing justice for victims.

#### **4.10.1 Gender-Based Violence Status**

##### *Gender-Based Violence Issues in Previous Construction Projects*

Zanzibar has experienced various forms of GBV, particularly in economic and social settings. While no significant GBV cases have been officially recorded in past construction activities, stakeholders have expressed concerns about potential risks associated with large-scale infrastructure projects. Some key issues include:

- Economic violence: Women service providers often face delayed or denied payments for services rendered to construction workers.
- Verbal harassment: Women service providers are subjected to demeaning comments and verbal abuse.
- Exploitation of laborers: Many construction workers receive extremely low wages, leading to workplace conflicts and financial insecurity.
- Sexual harassment and abuse: Women seeking employment in construction projects are vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse.
- Child protection concerns: Cases of child molestation and rape have been reported in certain communities near construction sites.

It is essential to integrate gender-sensitive policies into project planning and implementation, ensuring protective measures for both workers and community members.

##### ***Gender-Based Violence Risks Associated with Project Implementation***

Through interviews and focus group discussions, stakeholders identified various GBV risks that could arise during the implementation of construction projects in Zanzibar, including:

- Sexual exploitation and corruption: Women seeking employment may face demands for sexual favors or be subjected to sex corruption.
- Verbal and physical harassment: Female community members risk experiencing verbal harassment, unwanted physical advances, and inappropriate gestures from construction workers.
- Risky sexual behavior: Construction workers may engage in unsafe sexual practices with local community members, increasing the likelihood of social tensions and conflicts.

- Lack of adequate infrastructure: The absence of separate and secure toilet facilities for men and women at construction sites poses safety concerns.
- Labor exploitation: Workers often experience extremely low wages and unsafe working conditions, leading to workplace grievances and potential labor disputes.
- Noise pollution: Construction activities disrupt nearby institutions such as hospitals, schools, and religious centers, affecting their operations.

#### **4.10.2 Institutional Framework for Gender Equality**

Zanzibar has established various mechanisms to address gender-related concerns and enforce gender-sensitive policies. These include:

- The Zanzibar National Women Machinery (NWM): Promotes gender equality and women's empowerment.
- The Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, Elders, Gender, and Children: Oversees gender mainstreaming across different sectors.
- The Judiciary: Has appointed Gender Focal Persons to address gender issues, though it still lacks a structured Gender Policy and Strategic Plan.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE (INSTITUTIONAL) FRAMEWORK**

#### **5.1 Policy Framework**

##### **5.1.1 Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013**

The overall objective of Zanzibar Environmental Policy (ZEP) is to pave the way for the protection, conservation, restoration and management of Zanzibar's environmental resources, such that their capacity to sustain development and maintain the rich environmental endowment for the present and future generations is not impaired. The specific objectives of this policy include; strengthening institutional mechanisms needed for environmental protection and conservation of both terrestrial and marine natural resources; preventing and controlling pollution and degradation of terrestrial, air, marine and other aquatic environment; integrating environmental concerns into development policies, plans, programs and projects so as to sustain the ecological biodiversity and natural resources base of the country; raising public awareness and understanding of the sound environmental management so as to increase individual and community participation in environmental actions; and enhancing local, regional and international cooperation on the environmental agenda and facilitate implementation of the conventions and protocols. Proponent shall ensure compliance to the ZEP during project implementation, that is, in all project phases.

##### **5.1.2 Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2012**

The main objective of the policy is to promote the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment, in order to contribute to the improvement of workers well-being and national productivity. The policy provides general direction for the occupational health and safety of stakeholders to adopt a management system that is effective in reducing the incidence of work related injury and disease. The ESIA report has identified hazards and risks that may lead to accidents and injuries and other occupational issues (like welfare of workers, exposure to infectious diseases, etc.) during implementation of the proposed project. The mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified hazards and risks at workplace, local community and other stakeholders close to the project site. The health & safety and security plans of the Contractor and Operators will ensure safety of workers during renovation and operation phase.

##### **5.1.3 Zanzibar Local Government Policy of 2012**

The objective of the policy is to ensure that there is establishment of an accountable local government that has capacity to provide better and efficient basic services to the people and safeguard their livelihoods. The policy calls for Local Government Authorities (LGAs) responsibility in establishing communications and decision-making linkages between the local communities and the project investors in a transparent and accountable manner. The policy emphasizes to LGAs in ensuring that land and ownership rights are upheld and that

communities are compensated in accordance with laws of Zanzibar and that the right to information is disseminated to the local communities and all those who will be directly and indirectly affected by the proposed project.

#### **5.1.4 Zanzibar National Health Policy of 2011**

The Zanzibar National Health Policy provides general directions to health sector development in Zanzibar. The main objective of the health policy is to improve health services and social welfare of the people of Zanzibar. It aims to ensure clean environment and proper waste management (such as solid and liquid waste, chemical and e-waste, hospital waste, etc.). The policy highlights major constraints to better health communities in Zanzibar include existence of households without proper toilet facilities, pollution of water sources, air and sounding environment and increasing population. The Proponent shall comply with the provisions of this policy through ensuring proper management of waste (such as solid and liquid waste, chemical waste, electrical and e-waste, hospital waste) to promote public health and wellbeing at the project site during all phases of the project.

#### **5.1.5 Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011**

The focus of this policy is on disaster risk reduction and livelihoods support. The aim is to develop the required national capacity to coordinate and collaborate on comprehensive disaster management programs among the principal players at all inter-sectoral levels. Issues discussed in the policy include erratic rainfall patterns, food shortages, marine accidents, fire outbreaks, terrestrial and marine degradation, depletion of mangrove forests, and waste management. The Proponent shall address relevant issues regarding fire outbreaks and waste management at the construction site during renovation and the building by installing fire system in the buildings and by ensuring all generated wastes are collected and disposed at the appropriate place.

#### **5.1.6 Zanzibar Energy Policy of 2009**

The Zanzibar Energy Policy sets out the need for norms, codes of practice, guidelines and standards to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for safe use of energy, efficient appliances and in particular appliances be based on environmentally friendly technologies. The policy also promotes use of alternative energy apart from National Grid electricity such as use of gas/solar energy for electricity generation. The ESIA study has considered alternative energies to the proposed project and use of efficient appliances to ensure energy efficiency, hence, striving in realizing the objectives of this policy.

#### **5.1.7 Zanzibar Transport Policy of 2008**

The National Transport Policy published in 2008 articulates a course of action for the development of aviation and land and maritime transport sector. The policy recognizes the need for Zanzibar to increase the number and distribution of transportation facilities with an

efficient, safe and secured infrastructure. Linkage to the Project includes safety and security of communication facilities on main roads and access roads leading to the proposed project site.

#### **5.1.8 Zanzibar Information Policy of 2005**

The overall objective of Zanzibar Information Policy is to inform the Zanzibar society on socio-economic changes and development trends with particular attention on the fight against poverty and in the provision of basic social services such as education, health and safe drinking water. As such the policy has strategic impact on environmental management as it promotes effective communication on various environmental related policies and programs as well as concerns of communities related to environment degradation, depletion of biodiversity, climate change and sustainable use and protection of natural resources. Therefore, the Proponent shall comply with this policy by ensuring environmental management through implementation of ESMP and Monitoring plan at all project phases.

#### **5.1.9 Water Policy of 2004**

The water policy recognizes the importance of environmental consideration in the development and implementation of water resources and sanitation management in the country. It clearly states that the development of water and sanitation programs should be done in a way that is not harmful to the environment and that the utilization of water by one generation should not in any way adversely affect the prospect of utilization by subsequent generations. The policy pays special attention to the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), environmental monitoring and control, water security, water pollution, soil degradation, depletion of water resources, drinking water quality, waste disposal, hygiene, drainage and sanitation as requisite issues towards provisions and supply of potable water. The policy calls on environmental authorities to provide environmental advisory and guidance so as to ensure that the set objectives for the water policy with respect to environmental conservation and protection are properly achieved. The Proponent shall address this policy by not disposing generated wastes into water bodies and ensuring proper waste management system is in place during construction and operation.

#### **5.1.10 Zanzibar HIV/AIDS Policy of 2004**

The goal of the Zanzibar HIV/AIDS Policy is to prevent new HIV infections in the population; treat, care for and support those who are infected; and mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on the social and economic status of individuals, families, communities of all those living in Zanzibar. Linkage to the proposed project includes the risks of increased infections in the project site between workers and the spread of HIV/AIDS in the surrounding communities. HIV/AIDS is one of the occupational risk categories that will need special attention and serious intervention in the Health, Safety and Security Plans of contractors and operators in order to minimize the rates of infections to the construction workers during renovation and within the communities.

#### **5.1.11 Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1996**

The overall environmental goal of this policy is to protect and conserve forest resources including wildlife, flora and fauna and enhances the role of forest resources in maintaining soil and water conservation. The policy also puts emphasis on the conservation and development of the forest resources for present and future generations, and on the need for comprehensive and perpetual tree planting as well as public education. Proponent shall address this policy by not constructing and operating public building like court buildings in protected areas like forests. The Proponent shall also ensure conservation and protection of forest resources at project sites by avoiding cutting trees/clearing vegetation unless necessary.

#### **5.1.12 National Science and Technology Policy of 1996**

The policy objectives include; to promote science and technologies as tool for economic development, the improvement of human, physical, and social well-being and for the protection of national sovereignty as well as to provide attractive terms and conditions of services including adequate research facilities and conducive research environment in order to motivate and retain good scientists and technologists making them deliver their best services to the country. The sector objectives of the policy include; increasing the capacity and capability to acquire and disseminate scientific and technological information through development of high speed telecommunication network and database as well as to improve postal and telecommunication systems in rural and urban areas. Services provided by Telecommunication companies shall address the objectives of this policy by establishing and improving the communication services such as wireless services in the country in both rural and urban areas. In complying with this policy, the proposed project shall involve the use of science and technology and particularly ICT to provide judiciary services at all levels (i.e. from Primary court to High court) during operation phase.

#### **5.1.13 Zanzibar Fire and Rescue Policy of 2007**

The objective of the Fire and Rescue policy is to provide effective and efficient fire prevention and fire-fighting services, enforcement of law related to fire safety and fire-fighting as well as humanitarian services. Since there are fire risks that may lead to fire eruption at construction site during renovation and at court building during operation phase, this ESIA study has considered the policy requirements regarding the proposed project.

#### **5.1.14 Zanzibar Tourism Policy of 2012**

The policy objectives are to develop, plan, manage and promote tourism industry that emphasizes sustainability, quality and diversification, and which is culturally responsible, socially desirable, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable. The policy, envisage that the image of Zanzibar abroad shall work as a promising exclusive holiday destination, basically for historical, cultural attractions and beach holidays. The Zanzibar Tourism Policy, acknowledge the link between the probability of environmental

pollution and degradation due to waste disposal and its effect on the aesthetic quality of the surrounding heritage city and coastal layouts used for tourism. Wastes emanating from the proposed project (solid, liquid, and other forms of wastes) could damage the pristine environment around the project zone including transportation routes. This could jeopardize the green rating chances of the islands of Zanzibar as among the beach destination hotspots. The Proponent therefore shall promote this policy by ensuring proper waste management system at project sites is in place and that justice services are easily accessible to all, there is efficiency and transparency.

#### **5.1.15 Zanzibar Gender Policy of 2016**

The Zanzibar Gender Policy of 2016 is a guiding framework aimed at promoting gender equality and addressing gender-based disparities in various sectors of society in Zanzibar. The policy focuses on the empowerment of both women and men, ensuring equal access to opportunities, resources, and rights. It acknowledges the importance of addressing traditional gender roles that have historically disadvantaged women and marginalized groups.

Key provisions of the policy include promoting women's participation in leadership, decision-making, and economic activities, as well as enhancing access to education, healthcare, and social services. It also emphasizes the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and other forms of discrimination. The policy supports the creation of legal and institutional mechanisms that promote gender equality and advocates for the active involvement of men and boys in challenging gender stereotypes and harmful practices. The Gender Policy encourages the integration of gender considerations into all sectors of development, ensuring that policies, programs, and projects, promote gender equity and contribute to social and economic development for all citizens. Proponent will ensure provisions of the policy are compiled during implementation of the project.

#### **5.1.16 National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDS)**

The NSDS provides the framework for decisions about the ways in which the Zanzibar space will be used and developed over the next decade and beyond. In this context, space includes all the land, water and air, for which the people and RGoZ are responsible: the place where all people will inhabit and the environment on which they will depend. As a spatial development strategy as opposed to a physical development plan, the NSDS takes a more holistic and policy based view, providing; (i) a strategic national framework, focusing on clear and logical spatial planning principles, policies and guidance to be followed when Planning Authorities and Municipal Councils are reviewing/preparing detailed Spatial Development Plans (SDPs) for their areas and when decisions are being made on specific development proposals; and, (ii) a broad spatial development context for key infrastructure and investment decisions that, in particular, have land use implications. Since this project is a building development project, the Proponent has to comply with the strategy.

### **5.1.17 Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050**

Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 (ZDV50) is a long-term national development plan formulated by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) to guide Zanzibar's overall development agenda from the year 2020 to 2050. ZDV50 has the overarching aspiration of lifting Zanzibar economically and socially to attain Upper-Middle Income Status (UMIS) by 2050. The vision is centered on human development as it wants improvements in economic growth to be accompanied by higher overall standard of living as well as the attainment of near-zero extreme poverty in Zanzibar. This will be achieved through a structural transformation of Zanzibar's productive capabilities through economic modernization and diversification with a focus on export-oriented and technology-driven development, translating national comparative advantage to competitive advantage, characterized by openness, macroeconomic stability, high saving and investment rates, market allocation, pragmatic leadership and strong private sector engagement as growth enablers. The Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) aligns with the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 as renovation of the District Magistrate Court building at Wete area will be technology-driven development to enhance accessibility to justice services, court efficiency and transparency.

## **5.2 Regulatory Framework**

### **5.2.1 The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977-1995, 1997**

The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977 – 1995, revised 1997) recognizes the basic rights for the people to the protection of their life by the society in accordance with the law. Article 24 stipulates that every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his/her property held in accordance with the law. However, there are certain limitations related to the enforcement and preservation of basic rights, freedom and duties. Article 30(2) states that "freedom and duties do not invalidate existing legislation or prohibit the enactment of any legislation or the doing of any lawful act in accordance with such legislation for the purpose of among others, ensuring the defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, rural and urban development of property or any other interest for the purpose of enhancing the public benefit."

### **5.2.2 Zanzibar Constitution of 1984**

Chapter three of the Constitution on the protection of fundamental rights and individual freedom is the most relevant to the proposed waste management infrastructure project. Although the law does not have a specific provision on environmental protection, Sections 13(1) states that "every person has the right to the preservation of his life" and 13(2) "every person has the right to live and to the protection of his life by the society" refer to rights to a safe environment. Section 17 states "No person shall be deprived of his property interest or right in that property except and upon compliance with the following conditions: a) That the acquisition and occupancy of the property is of utmost importance for defense and security of the people health requirement, town planning and any other development in the public

interests; b) That the need to acquire the property in question is absolutely important to the extent that it legalizes its acquisition even if it be to the detriment of its owner; c) That there exists a law in respect of which acquisition or occupation of the property provides for fair and adequate compensation. Proponent shall align with the Zanzibar Constitution during implementation of the project.

### **5.2.3 Judicial Administration Act of 2011**

The provisions of this Act address administrative matters by giving a framework on how the judicial system should be administered. The Judicial Administration Act provide provisions for judicial administration, establishment of judicial service, establishment of the Judicial Fund, to repeal the Judicial Service Act and for the related matters. Following the implementation of this Act, a number of Judicial services have improved as the Act confines the duty of court administration to the Chief Court Administrator whose powers should not extend to matter assigned by law to Judicial officers. The Act defines the roles of court administrators on which among others is to handle matters related to procurement, finances, logistics and operation and other non-judicial functions and manages funds allocated for the court. In view of this, the proposed construction of five DMC buildings and one IJC court building under Zi Jump Project should be managed in accordance to the provisions of this Act, which simply directs the responsibility of court administrators to ensure the project is sustainably, and successfully implemented.

### **5.2.4 Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015**

The Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015 (repeals the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act of 1996). The Act was established to address the environmental management priorities set in the ZEP of 2013. The Act provides management tools associated with permitting requirements include Pollution Prevention and Waste Management, Biodiversity Conservation, Environmental Education and Research, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Climate Change Adaptation, Non-Renewable Natural Resources, and other matters of environmental emergency. These above management instruments are supposed to be mainstreamed in all pertinent sectors and cross cutting sub-sectors targeted by the ZEP of 2013. Further, the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act is the principle Act that establishes and bestows enforcement powers and coordinating roles and responsibilities for institutions and bodies at all levels. Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015 supersedes other Acts in this regard with the exception of the National Constitution. This ESIA is prepared as per requirements of Section 39 (1) and (2) of the Act.

### **5.2.5 Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 8 of 2015**

The Act requires that project proponent to (i) register all work place with the Occupational Safety and Health Directorate under the Labour Commission (Section 20-22) and (ii) ensure that buildings at workplace are of sound construction; there is supply of drinking water; sanitary convenience; washing facilities; accommodation for clothing; first aid box; seats for

employees who work while standing; risk assessment by employer; removal of dusts or fumes; provision of protective equipment and protection of eyes in certain processes.

The OSHA has provisions for various Safety, Health and Welfare aspects that are relevant to the proposed project including medical examination; safety of machinery; safety devices; training on health and safety, supervision and research and fire preparedness. The Act has special provisions for handling materials and hazardous materials at workplace; safety of electrical installations and apparatus; toxic materials to be used as a last resort; protection of workers from exposure to asphyxia or irritants and workers not to be exposed to ionizing, radiations, etc. The Proponent will comply with all provisions of the Act on Safety, Health and Welfare aspects at all phases of the project by registering the project to OSH, supplying drinking water at workplace, sanitary facilities, First Aid services at site, First Aid box with all appliances at site, ensure provision and use of PPEs at site, conduct risk assessment and develop a plan to manage risks and many others as required by the Act.

#### **5.2.6 Local Government Authority Act No. 7 of 2014**

The Act specifies on establishment of the Local Government Authority structures with their jurisdictional areas, powers and functions. In the context of environment, the Act has emphasized on the local powers to prevent and control public nuisance and ensure sustainable management of land and natural resources. Section 26 (1) of the Act specifies general functions of the council which include maintenance of environmental sanitation, promotion of tourism and other investment opportunities available in their areas, keeping record of land and marine transport vehicles and vessels within their jurisdictional areas, control environmental pollution and prevent private nuisance. The Proponent shall comply with all the requirements within the jurisdiction of the local government council in terms of land acquisition, necessary public works and permits, environmental clearance, prevention of public and private nuisance, and other activities that require certification and permits.

#### **5.2.7 Regional Administration Act No. 8 of 2014**

The Act specifies powers and function of the Regional, District, and Shehia Government administrators. Section 22 (1) (d) of the Act states that Regional Development Committees established under this Act have been given a responsibility to mobilize people to participate, contribute, and if possible, assist in the use and management of natural resources, protection of environment for sustainable development and in all activities of national development. The Proponent shall ensure that during project development and operation all levels of administration are appropriately involved.

#### **5.2.8 Zanzibar Public and Environmental Health Act No. 11 of 2012**

The Public and Environmental Health Act does define "Public health" as physical, mental and social wellbeing of the community; and "Environmental health" as those aspects of human health and diseases that are determined by the physical, chemical, biological and social factors

in the environment. Provisions relevant to the proposed project include Section 8 and 9 which provides waste management standards; Section 10 which provides for waste management methods; Sections 11 which deals with removal, transport and disposal of waste and Section 13 which deals with environmental health assessment. The project proponent shall ensure all these provisions are adhered to throughout the project cycle.

### **5.2.9 Zanzibar Standards Act of 2011**

The Zanzibar Standard Act establishes the Zanzibar Bureau Standards (ZBS) and vests to its functions and powers to establish, publish, promote, amend or modify a standard for the quality, quantities and units of measures to be used. Among the compulsory standards to be established is to protect the environment [section 16 (c)]. ZBS is required to recognize any accredited or any approved institution in Zanzibar or outside which is engaged in standardization; to cooperate with other government agencies, representatives of any industry or statutory corporation or person as well as regional and international organization in the application of standards.

### **5.2.10 Land Tribunal Act No. 7, 1994; Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008**

Land Tribunal Act establishes the Land Tribunal to deal with all matters of land disputes in Zanzibar. The Act demands that the Tribunal preside over any land that is acquired and there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the eighteen matters listed, (a) to (r), in the Act. The Land Tribunal (Amendment) Act, No. 1 of 2008, allows for appeal on the decision of the Land Tribunal in that any party who is aggrieved by the decision of the tribunal has the right to appeal to the High Court. The Proponent shall ensure all requirements of the law are complied.

### **5.2.11 Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008)**

The Land Allocations Regulations 2008 states the means through which land is allocated and way in which land is certified. According to the Land Allocations Regulations 2008 (40.b), a Right of Occupancy holder is, in the event of his land being declared as abandoned, eligible for fair compensation for the developments made on the land prior to the date of termination of rights to occupancy and the distribution of the said portion. This provision will apply if there is any land falling under this category.

### **5.2.12 Zanzibar Water Act No. 4 of 2006**

The Act provides for an establishment of the water authority for Zanzibar which has the jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to management of water. The Act includes provisions on regulating, controlling, managing, and protecting all catchment areas; promoting the conservation and proper use of water resources; managing production and distribution of water on sustainable basis; specifying standards of water quality, effluent and water equipment; Advising the Government of Zanzibar in formulation of policies related to the

development and conservation of water. The Act could be the basis of regulating water quality monitoring and protection of freshwater resources. This is important in avoiding any conflict between the users and maintains the health, safety and environment issues related to water management.

### **5.2.13 Fire and Rescue Force Act, Cap 427**

The Act plays a critical role in guiding fire safety during both the construction phase and after the completion of buildings. During construction, the Act mandates that construction sites follow specific fire safety protocols to prevent fire hazards. These include ensuring that proper fire safety equipment is available, such as extinguishers, fire alarms, and emergency exits. It also requires that workers receive fire safety training and that fire risks are assessed regularly. After construction, the Act requires buildings to comply with fire safety standards, including the installation of fire protection systems, ensuring clear evacuation routes, and conducting regular fire drills. The Zanzibar Fire and Rescue Force is responsible for inspecting these buildings to ensure they meet fire safety regulations and can handle emergency situations effectively, thus protecting both occupants and property. This ESIA has considered the provisions of this Act and Proponent shall comply to ensure fire safety standards in the building.

### **5.2.14 Zanzibar Forest Resources and Conservation Act No. 10 of 1996**

The purpose of the Act is to promote the protection, conservation, and development of forest and wildlife resources for the social, economic and environmental benefit for the present and future generations of the people of Zanzibar. The most relevant parts in the Act are those dealing with National Forest Resources Planning, Forest Reserves and Nature Forest Reserves, Community Forest Management Areas, Special Forest Management Areas, Licenses, and Conservation of Wild Animals and Plants. The Act contains names of species which are to be totally protected year-round and which are to be accorded the highest conservation and work priority. These include 41 species of Birds, 13 species of mammals, one amphibian species, seventeen reptilian species including five sea turtles and 13 species of Insects. The Proposed project shall ensure full protection and conservation of the forest resources and forbid anyone who intends to exploit the remainder of the forest specifically for construction or operational activities of proposed project from doing so.

### **5.2.15 The Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 / the Land Tenure (Amendment) Act No. 15 of 2003**

According to the Land Tenure Act of 1992, all land in Zanzibar is owned by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The Act regulates the number of land parcels (both urban and agricultural) that can be granted to a citizen of Zanzibar. The Act also regulates how the land is granted, sold, leased and how right of occupancy and grants can be terminated. The Act requires the proponent to “compensate a fair market price of the land and the improvements made to the parcels in question” [Section 5(4)].

Section 11 of the Land Tenure (Amendment) Act No. 15 of 2003 states that any person residing or using a three-acre plot for cultivation has the right to continue cultivating on the said plot until the harvesting of his or her crops or until the expiry of the lease agreement between the lessee and the grantee or if compensation for the crops is given based on the agreement of an official evaluation. This provision will apply to the proposed project in case there is any piece of land falling under this category. The Proponent shall ensure all relevant requirements of law in this project are complied.

#### **5.2.16 Zanzibar Roads Act No. 17 of 2013**

The Zanzibar Roads Act provides the legal framework for ensuring access to safe and efficient roads across Zanzibar. It mandates the government and relevant authorities to monitor and regulate road construction, ensuring that development projects adhere to proper design, safety standards, and environmental considerations. The Act emphasizes the importance of maintaining a sustainable road network, addressing issues such as road destruction and ensuring continuous oversight of road projects to protect public safety and facilitate smooth transportation across the region.

#### **5.2.17 People with Disability Act No 8 of 2022**

The People with Disability Act provides a comprehensive legal framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in Zanzibar. The Act aims to eliminate discrimination, ensure equal opportunities, and improve accessibility in various sectors, including education, healthcare, employment, and public services. It establishes guidelines for providing reasonable accommodations, facilitating social inclusion, and ensuring that individuals with disabilities are treated with dignity and respect. The Act also outlines the responsibilities of government institutions, private organizations, and society in creating an inclusive environment for people with disabilities. It mandates the removal of physical, social, and legal barriers that hinder full participation in society. Key provisions include the promotion of accessibility in public buildings, transportation, and information, as well as ensuring equal access to employment and educational opportunities. The Act strengthens the legal protections for people with disabilities, aiming to empower them and improve their quality of life in Zanzibar. The ESIA study considered this Act and the Proponent shall comply by ensuring among others easy access to the building to all.

#### **5.2.18 Zanzibar Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019**

This regulation provides for requirements on how EIA and Audit should be conducted. Among other things, the Regulations in Part V section 10 (i) provides that all ESIA study shall be conducted by an expert or firm as prescribed in the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No 3 of 2015. The regulation provides for basic principles of environmental impact assessment, environmental impact assessment steps and objectives of environmental impacts assessment in which the proponent should take into consideration throughout the environmental impact

assessment process. Section 11 (3) stipulates that contents of the ESIA report shall be as prescribed under the EIA guidelines that shows all procedures to be followed. Therefore, carrying out this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, proponent is complying with the requirements of these regulations.

### **5.2.19 Ban on Plastic Carry Bags Regulations of 2018**

Section 3 stipulates the application of Regulations where by it shall apply to a person who sells, imports, manufactures, possesses, litters, burns, transports, supplies or use any plastic carry bag in Zanzibar for any purpose whatsoever. Section 4(1) stipulates that a person shall not manufacture, import, store, sell, transport, supply, possess, litter, burn or use any plastic carry bag in Zanzibar for any purpose whatsoever. According to section 4(2) a person who contravenes these Regulations commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine or penalty as prescribed in the respective provision of these Regulations. The Proponent shall therefore ensure compliance to the regulation during project implementation.

## **5.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies**

### **The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework in Relation to Zanzibar's Sustainable Development Projects**

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is designed to promote sustainable development and shared prosperity through environmental and social standards that apply to projects supported by the Bank. This framework is crucial for ensuring that projects funded by the World Bank meet both national and international standards for environmental and social sustainability. The ESF sets out mandatory requirements for the Bank and its Borrowers to follow, including the identification, assessment, and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts. For Zanzibar's development projects, the ESF's ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) are of particular relevance, guiding the planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth.

In the case of Zanzibar's development projects, especially those focused on infrastructure, tourism, and social services, six of the World Bank's ESSs are applicable: ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions, ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management, ESS 4: Community Health and Safety, ESS 8: Cultural Heritage, and ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. These standards are aimed at helping Zanzibar meet international best practices for environmental protection, labor rights, community health, and cultural preservation. The standards also ensure that there is ongoing stakeholder engagement, promoting transparency, participation, and accountability throughout the project lifecycle. Through adherence to these standards, Zanzibar aims to achieve sustainable development while enhancing social and environmental outcomes.

### **5.3.1 World Bank Safeguard Policies (Environmental and Social Safeguards Standards (ESS))**

The Zi-JUMP project is a strategic initiative aimed at improving the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of citizen-centric judicial services in Zanzibar. The project is designed to address the critical infrastructural and administrative challenges faced by the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) by developing modernized court facilities and fostering stakeholder engagement. It comprises three core components:

- **Access to Justice Services:** This includes the expansion of District Magistrate Court (DMC) services through the construction of five (5) Smart District Courts, one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC), and the renovation of two existing court buildings to enhance service delivery and accessibility for citizens.
- **Court Efficiency:** The project aims to tackle existing infrastructural deficits that hinder judicial performance by implementing modernization efforts to ensure efficiency, transparency, and technological integration.
- **Citizen and Stakeholder Engagement:** Strengthening community participation and awareness of judicial services is a key aspect, ensuring that the public is well-informed about their legal rights and available judicial processes.

Currently, the Judiciary of Zanzibar faces numerous challenges, including deteriorated court buildings and inadequate technological advancements, which have significantly limited access to judicial services, particularly at the first-instance court level. The Zi-JUMP project is, therefore, a crucial intervention to improve the rule of law and the delivery of judicial services.

### **5.3.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Requirements**

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a fundamental requirement mandated by both the World Bank and the Government of Tanzania before initiating any construction activities. The purpose of the ESIA is to ensure that:

- No construction activities with significant environmental and social impacts commence without obtaining an environmental impact assessment certificate from the relevant regulatory bodies.
- The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) establishes mechanisms for identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential environmental and social risks that may arise during project implementation.
- Appropriate remedial measures are proposed and integrated into the project design to prevent, mitigate, or compensate for adverse environmental and social impacts, ensuring sustainability and compliance with best practices.

### **5.3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) provides a structured approach to sustainable development by outlining environmental and social policies applicable to investment projects. The ESF consists of:

- Vision for Sustainable Development: Establishes the World Bank's aspirations for achieving environmental and social sustainability through development financing.
- Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing: Defines the mandatory requirements for all projects financed by the World Bank to ensure compliance with global environmental and social standards.
- Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs): These set forth the necessary obligations that Borrowers must adhere to in order to manage environmental and social risks effectively while promoting sustainable development.

#### **5.3.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)**

The Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) serve as guidelines for identifying and mitigating environmental and social risks associated with investment projects. The objectives of the ESSs are to:

- Support Borrowers in adopting international best practices on environmental and social sustainability.
- Assist Borrowers in aligning their projects with both national regulatory requirements and international environmental and social obligations.
- Promote key principles such as non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance in project implementation.
- Enhance sustainable development outcomes through proactive stakeholder engagement and continuous monitoring.

The ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) under the World Bank ESF include:

- **ESS 1:** Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.
- **ESS 2:** Labor and Working Conditions.
- **ESS 3:** Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management.
- **ESS 4:** Community Health and Safety.
- **ESS 5:** Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.
- **ESS 6:** Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.
- **ESS 7:** Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.
- **ESS 8:** Cultural Heritage.
- **ESS 9:** Financial Intermediaries (Not applicable to this project).
- **ESS 10:** Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

#### **5.3.5 Applicable Environmental and Social Standards for the Zi-JUMP Project**

Based on the project's scope, the following six ESSs are relevant to the Zi-JUMP project:

ESS 1: Ensures proper assessment and mitigation of environmental and social risks linked to construction activities.

ESS 2: Safeguards labor rights, promotes fair treatment of workers, and ensures a safe working environment.

ESS 3: Focuses on sustainable resource use, pollution control, and environmental protection during construction and operational phases.

ESS 4: Protects community health and safety by mitigating potential risks associated with construction and judicial infrastructure.

ESS 5 Ensures adherences to land use restrictions according to legal ownership documents. This requirement is essential to mitigate risks associated with land tenure disputes and to uphold the rights and interests of affected communities, if any.

ESS 6 ensures that the project avoids or minimizes adverse impacts on biodiversity, including sensitive ecosystems and endangered species

ESS 8: Preserves cultural and historical heritage sites that may be affected during construction or renovation activities.

ESS 10: Strengthens stakeholder engagement and ensures transparency by facilitating inclusive community participation.

Table 3 shows the summary of applicable Environmental and Social Standards for the Zi-JUMP Project.

*Table 8: shows the Summary of applicable ESSs*

| <b>ESS No</b> | <b>Description of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)</b>           | <b>Relevance to the Zi-JUMP Project</b>   |
|---------------|---|---|
| ESS 1         | Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | Ensures environmental and social risks are identified, mitigated, and managed effectively   |
| ESS 2         | Labor and Working Conditions  | Protects workers' rights, ensures fair treatment, and promotes occupational health and safety   |
| ESS 3         | Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management             | Ensures sustainable use of materials, minimizes pollution, and promotes eco-friendly construction   |
| ESS 4         | Community Health and Safety   | Protects public health, safety, and security, ensuring that construction activities do not pose risks to nearby communities   |
| ESS 5         | Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement | Ensures adherence to land use restrictions according to legal ownership documents. This requirement is essential to mitigate risks associated with land tenure disputes and to uphold the rights and interests of affected communities. |

| <b>ESS No</b> | <b>Description of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)</b>                    | <b>Relevance to the Zi-JUMP Project</b>  |
|---------------|--|--|
| ESS 6         | Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources | Ensures that the project avoids or minimizes adverse impacts on biodiversity, including sensitive ecosystems and endangered species. |
| ESS 8         | Cultural Heritage  | Safeguards cultural and historical assets from potential damage or disruption during construction and renovation                     |
| ESS 10        | Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure                                | Ensures transparency, public participation, and open communication between project implementer and affected communities              |

Conclusion; The Zi-JUMP project represents a transformative initiative aimed at enhancing the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of Zanzibar’s judicial services. By integrating modernized court facilities and improving service delivery, the project contributes to a more effective justice system. A fundamental aspect of the project is adherence to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) requirements and the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) established by the World Bank. These measures ensure that project implementation aligns with sustainable development goals, minimizes environmental and social risks, and fosters inclusivity and transparency. By adhering to these globally recognized standards, the Zi-JUMP project will not only improve judicial infrastructure but also promote responsible governance, environmental stewardship, and stakeholder engagement, ultimately benefiting the people of Zanzibar.

#### **5.4 Institutional Framework**

Environmental Management in Zanzibar according to the Environmental Management Act, 2015 is administered as follows:

- **Advisory Committee:** - There is established under the Act, an Advisory Committee whose functions includes advising the Minister responsible for environment on his mandates, policy and related issues of contention.
- **Minister Responsible for Environment:** - The Minister is responsible for development and issuance of guidelines pertaining to environmental Management across sectors, as well as development and maintenance of environmental database, among other things.
- **Director of Environment:** - The Director of Environment among other things is responsible for policy implementation and, coordination and overseeing all environmental management activities.
- **Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA):**- The Authority operates under a Board and is responsible for environmental regulation.

The following specific functions of ZEMA are as stipulated in section 22 (1) of the Act.

- a) Undertake and coordinate enforcement of the provision of this Act;
- b) Coordinate the Environmental Impact Assessment process for any activity or investment
- c) Coordinate environmental audits in respect of any activity or investment;
- d) Carry out environmental monitoring that shall support in the proposer management and conservation of environment;
- e) Issue environmental certificates, permit or approval;
- f) Receive and work on the complaints related to environment;
- g) Promote environmental education, awareness, and dissemination to the society and other stakeholders according to the functions assigned to the Authority;
- h) Enforce regulations and ensure compliance of standards, guidelines and orders related to environment;
- i) Monitor biodiversity, terrestrial and marine ecosystem, coastal zone, waste disposal, and natural resources;
- j) Any other safeguards related to environment
- k) Prepare and submit to the Minister a comprehensive annual implementation report;
- l) Operate the digital Zanzibar Environmental Information Management System
- m) Raise funds and receive donations, grants, contributions, and loans from verified sources;
- n) Carry out any other functions that are necessary relating to the purposes of this Act.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

#### **6.1 Overview**

Stakeholder involvement is an important step in the EIA process. The Zanzibar Environmental Management Act of 2015 section 42(1) and (2) stipulates the importance of public participation or hearing in the EIA process. Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organizations and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses. Stakeholder involvement refers to active participation of all those who might be affected or affect the project in the planning process, decision and management of the proposed development. Stakeholders in this assignment include community members, government agencies, and all other formal or informal groups associated with the project.

#### **6.2 Method of Stakeholder Involvement**

A matrix with planned schedule of visits was prepared to guide the consultant to consult all stakeholders that were identified. Consultation of the identified stakeholders was done by using methods such as interviews, meetings and focus group discussions. The consultations involved physical visits to the stakeholders where interviews/meetings were done face to face. All these methods helped in gathering information on issues of concern and in the process of identifying significant impacts that are associated with the proposed project.

The methodology was designed to ensure inclusion of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and individuals (including women, youth, persons with disabilities, breast feeding women, illiterate persons, elderly, etc.) and other people with special needs. This was achieved by consulting vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and individuals directly or by selecting the participants with rich information or belonging to a certain category in order to ensure inclusion during consultation meeting/focus group discussion (FGD). Therefore, the participants for interviews, meeting/FGD were selected purposively using a purposive or judgemental sampling technique to ensure representativeness for each category.

At the Shehia level, purposive or judgemental sampling (a non-probability sampling) technique was used and Sheha of the respective Shehia (i.e. Kipanganii Shehia) was involved full in selecting participants to ensure participants of the meeting/FGD represent all important categories of the population including vulnerable/disadvantaged groups (e.g. youth, disabled, disadvantaged, breast feeding women, elderly, etc.). Purposive or judgemental sampling enables the researcher to use his/her judgement to select cases that will best enable him/her to answer the research question(s) and to meet research objectives (Saunders, et al. 2012). The objective of the ESIA study in consulting different stakeholders was to capture their views and

concerns and a wide range of their perspectives, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of their concerns and priorities and their share in project benefits.

### **6.3 The Stakeholders Consulted**

Stakeholder consultations carried out during the EIA stage to identify and respond to project issues of concern to stakeholders. This process allowed the creation of a channel of communication between the Project and the public. The stakeholders identified include but not limited to:

- The Judiciary of Zanzibar - Pemba
- Community members who live around the project site;
- Leaders of the Shehia;
- Wete District Commissioner;
- Wete City Council;
- Commission for Lands (Urban planning and survey departments);
- Directorate of Environment (DoE);
- Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA);
- Zanzibar Water Authority - Pemba (ZAWA)
- Zanzibar Electricity Cooperation (ZECO)
- Zanzibar Roads Agency;
- Prison special Force Zanzibar
- Occupation Safety and Health (OSH); and
- Fire and Rescue Force under Ministry of Home Affairs-Pemba
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Children
- Police
- Gender Desk
- Women and Men (General Public)
- People with Disabilities (PWDs)

### **6.4 Stakeholders' Views and Concerns**

Generally, most of stakeholder's views and concerns support the proposed project. All the comments received from the stakeholders were compiled, summarized and sorted to identify issues that should be addressed this full and detailed EIA study. Below are summary of views and concerns from various stakeholders consulted but details of these views are explained in Table 8 of this ESIA report.

#### **6.4.1 The Judiciary of Zanzibar- Pemba**

Views from the Proponent (Judiciary of Zanzibar) at Chakechake High Court, Wete District court from the consulted officials (i.e. Deputy Registrar, Assistant Court Administrator, District Kadhi, Primary Court Magistrate, service users and other Judiciary employees) supported the project. The employees from Wete District Court said that the renovation of Wete District

Magistrate Court is highly needed as the current building is not enough, with no important facilities and it is old (constructed in 1926) and if there it is possible the building should be demolished to pave a way for new building. Suggested the building to be accessible to all people including those with special needs like disabled and elders and that office rooms to be big enough (i.e. depending on number of employees using the office). The number of toilets should be added as currently there is only one toilet in the building that is used by both genders, the renovation of the building should consider future needs and the building should , cell (lock up) that are modern (e.g. with good ventilation) and the building to be modern to ensure good work environment to Judiciary staff, there should be a room for mothers with kids for breast feeding and it should have facilities like toilet and sink, the renovation should consider having store for storing files for completed cases separate from progressing files and exhibit room, there should be prayer rooms for men and women, there should be waiting area for the individuals waiting for court services, the court building should be fenced and land scape should be in space with enough Car parking, the electrical wiring system should be rehabilitated and there should be availability of social services within the court premises eg bank services.

#### **6.4.2 Department of Environment (DoE)**

The consulted First Vice President's Office officials (i.e. Head of Department of Environment and Environmental Officers) at the Department of Environment supported the project but emphasized that waste management particularly solid waste must be managed properly. They emphasized that renovation should ensure the maintenance of the liquid waste management system to avoid chaos to neighbors and septic tanks and soak away pits to be used for managing the waste. Emphasized safety and environmental protection of the places where building materials such as sand, rocks and aggregates are extracted. They suggested the building to be accessible to all people including people with disabilities. There are banana plantations near by the site, they emphasized that if there will be any disturbance caused by renovation activities the affected individuals should be compensated. The trees should be planted at site for shades and conservation purposes, the site should be fenced during renovation activities to minimize dust impacts to the neighboring facilities, the contractor should ensure provision and use of PPEs to workers during renovation activities, there should be an alternative source of water and electricity at site after renovation and during renovation, the local community should be informed and engaged about the renovation project, the renovation design should relay on the quality product to ensure the long life span of the project, the contractor should ensure sorting of waste at site.

#### **6.4.3 Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)**

The consulted officials at Pemba office explained in short about the process and procedures of conducting an EIA study in Zanzibar. They emphasized on stakeholders' involvement and proper waste management techniques should be in place in all project phases.

#### **6.4.4 Commission for Lands, Pemba**

Land Commission officials consulted said that they know the Judiciary site and confirmed that the site is surveyed. Also, suggested that the design should include soft landscaping that will also involve tree planting. Emphasized local community involvement in the project as it will have many benefits including security.

#### **6.4.5 Occupation Safety and Health (OSH)**

Views from Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) through consulted OSH officials advised that Judiciary should submit design drawings (e.g. Architectural drawings) to OSH for their input/advice before starting renovation activities. Advised that the doors should be opened outward and the conference halls and open court should have more than two doors as are important in case of emergency. They emphasized that there should be safety signs at site (e.g. signs for exit route, etc.), toilets for both sexes, ventilation to be enough at the building, enough lighting, enough office space, assembly point. Suggested that the building should have at least two doors depending on number of people coming in the building, office chairs to be of that type that can't cause health problems to Judiciary staff when using them at work during operation and the building to have fire system (i.e. fire extinguishers, alarms, etc) Emphasized that there should be a safety officer during construction period in order to ensure safety to construction workers and the First Aid Kit at the right place and the trained first Aider to be present all time. The officers emphasized provision of Health and Safety training to construction crew together with safety officer. They explained that there should be a safety security at site. Emphasized that there should be entrance and exit gate at site during construction and emergency contact number, use of PPE (like safety boots, safety belt, gloves, mask, etc.) and Safety officer to supervise use of PPE and ensure all workers use PPE. They emphasized toilets to be adequate at site. Explained that site rules to be displayed so that workers/visitors should know what to do and what not to do. They explained that OSH officers will be visiting the site regularly during construction. Lastly, they suggested the renovation of Wete District Magistrate to be accessible to all people including those with disability.

#### **6.4.6 Zanzibar Roads Agency**

The Road Engineer from Zanzibar Roads Agency (ZANROAD) in Pemba explained that the proponent should ensure road reserve which is 15m from the, therefore, the design of the building must ensure that the relevant policies and laws are adhered to. He explained that currently there is no road weight limit but the contractor should ensure not to carry material weighting more than 20 tones per trips and the contractor should ensure safeguarding the infrastructures and facilities on the road reserve

#### **6.4.7 Zanzibar Electricity Cooperation (ZECO)**

The manager at ZECO stated that the electricity infrastructures are available at the site, but they are too old and there is a need for rehabilitation, He added that the office should be consulted before renovation activities begins, the contractor should submit the drawings and

renovation plan to ZECO for scrutiny. Proponent should consider having alternative source of energy i.e. solar panel and Generator in case of power cut.

#### **6.4.8 Fire and Rescue Department**

Views from Fire and Rescue Force under Ministry of Home Affairs in Pemba through the consulted officials supported the project but emphasized that design drawings to be submitted to Fire and Rescue Force and the Proponent should write a letter to ask for inspection. He emphasized that the Engineer should ensure quality of the building and the contractor to have capacity for the work. Suggested the building to have more than one stair for entrance to the building for easy evacuation in case of any emergency, fire extinguishers that are placed in required areas of the building, assembly point, proper areas for parking, availability of water (Horse drill) and fire detectors. They also suggested control panel system to locate zones where there is fire detection, the doors of the building to open outward, water storage tanks, signs to show danger areas and fire alarm bell should be installed and Judiciary employees to be trained about it. Explained that Fire and Rescue force to be allowed to inspect the building periodically, Fire system equipment to be checked at least once per annum and Fire and Rescue force to visit the site for advice and their advices to be followed.

#### **6.4.9 ZAWA**

ZAWA welcomes the project and they stated that water is available at the project site and there are low possibilities of water channels destruction as the main channel is on the other side, but the contractor should safe guard the few channels leading to the existing Wete District Magistrate Court. The officer also added that despite the availability of water and the upcoming project for water supply in Wete, there should be alternative source of water at site which is drilling a bore hole (ZAWA should be consulted) and also the storage water tanks should be installed in all project phases.

#### **6.4.10 Prison special Force Zanzibar- Pemba**

The commissioner and police officer welcome the project and they believe this will simplify their working environment as the existing Wete District Magistrate Court has poor working environment, they also suggested that if they can get an office within the new renovated building it will simplify and increase work efficiency, they also suggested that the building should not be renovated instead it should be demolished and the new building should be built as the current one is too old with an old design that can relate to the need of now. The students also added that the renovation activities should go along with improving the court services.

#### **6.4.11 Office of District Commissioner – Wete**

The consulted Wete District Commissioner (DC), the office thanked about the project and supported it. They explained that the current infrastructure for court services in Wete is not good. Added that, population is growing in the district so renovation is needed and if possible a new court building. The staffs emphasized that the renovation of Wete District Magistrate

Court should be accessible to everyone including people with special needs. They suggested that parking infrastructure to be good and the public to have good environment to see/listen cases. They explained that the proposed project will help to increase access to justice. Consulted officers also suggested that construction professionals such as building engineers, OSH, Fire fighters, environmentalist and other judicial stakeholders of the area should be involved during the construction phase for sustainability of the building, they also suggested that the local communities should be primary beneficiaries to employment, the contractor should adhere to traditions and customs of the area, the contractor should ensure to conduct awareness programs on GBV and sexual transmitted diseases.

#### **6.4.12 Wete City Council**

Wete City Council Officials supported and welcomes the project. They had the following concerns and views, the project will create direct employment opportunities to local people (skilled and unskilled) especially during construction phase and it will open up business opportunities in the project area. They emphasized that priority on employment should be given to local people. They emphasized that the renovation design should be submitted to the Council to get building permit. They explained that construction materials are available in Wete District and nearby districts, for example, sand and aggregates is available at Micheweni areas (about 20km from project area) which are designated by the Council. The renovation waste should be well managed at site before being taken to the final disposal site.

Solid waste management at Wete City Council is done by collecting waste in waste collection point and the waste are taken every day to dumpsite, this practice is done in market place and public sectors like offices, the local communities still bury waste in pits and open burning. The collection centers for solid waste are located at selected area and the Council trucks take the waste from these centers to the dumpsite for disposal, the dumpsite is located at Mzambarauni- Mamboni 15 km from project site. Currently there is no sorting of solid waste but the Council is planning to do it in future so that some waste can be recycled. Furthermore, the contractor should sort out solid waste generated during construction so that recycling can be done to some of the waste and he suggested that small business owners like Mama/Baba lishe should Visit City Council office to get guidance like checking health status before starting providing their services during construction.

Currently there is no liquid waste management waste at wete and so the renovation activities should consider renovating the solid waste management infrastructure at site and the solid waste can be managed through septic tanks and soak away pits and he inserted that currently there is no trucks for taking liquid waste in Chakechake Town for disposal. However, there are private trucks that can be hired form Unguja for the task.

#### **6.4.13 Community Members and the Office of Sheha -Kipangani**

Kipangani shehia supported and welcomes the project. They also had the following concerns and views suggested a storey building and the building to go hand to hand with Judiciary

reputation, suggested office room for Advocates, Public Prosecutors, room for breast feeding and two open chamber courts, suggested Kadhi's court to have its office, suggested a fence as it increases security, consider gender and people with special needs in any work at site during construction, emphasized priority on employment to be given to local community, suggested demolition of the old building and construct a new one, emphasized Shehia office to be involved in looking for local labour, emphasized construction workers from outside Zanzibar to be made aware of the culture of Wete people, suggested Children's court to be constructed and planting of trees at site, suggested women Advocates for women and men Advocates for GBV offenses, suggested special room for the remanded at court with toilet (i.e. self-contained), GBV education to be provided to local community and construction crew, emphasized health and safety measures at site to avoid accidents and injuries, ensure use of PPE all the time and emphasized Kadhi's District court and Regional court to be at separate places.



Figure 11: Stakeholder consultation at Kipangani Shehia

## **6.5 Stakeholders Comments and Response**

Significant issues raised by the stakeholders on design aspects have been covered in various sections of this report as detailed in **table 9**.

Table 9: Wete – Stakeholders Views and Concerns

| S/N | Institution   | Name & Position  | Comment and Concern Raised   | Response  |
|-----|---|--|--|---|
| 1   | Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) - High Court – Pemba office | Chumu Khamis Omar -Court Administrator – High Court (Pemba)<br>Khadija Mohamed Seif - Environmental Officer – High Court (Head Office)<br>Chumu Ally Abeid -Social Welfare Officer – High court (Head office)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court Administrator supported the project as it will improve service and improve work environment.</li> <li>• It will allow installation of ICT infrastructures for operation of e-court system.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed suggestions will be shared with the design team for consideration.</li> </ul> |
| 2   | District Magistrate Court – Wete                        | Abdallah Hamad Salum (Regional Kadhi court)<br>Adam Abdallah (Magistrate)<br>Suleman S.M - Lawyer<br>Makame K. Makame (court clerk)<br>Faki Hamad Faki (office attendant)<br>Asha Rubea Hafidhi (typist)<br>Khadija Ally (typist)<br>Bakari A Bakari (office attendant)<br>Sauda Said Salim- Revenue officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court is highly needed as the current building is not enough, with no important facilities and it is old (constructed in 1926) and if there it is possible the building should be demolished to pave a way for new building.</li> <li>• The building to be accessible to all people including those with special needs like disabled and elders and that office rooms to be big enough (i.e. depending on number of employees using the office).</li> <li>• The number of toilets should be added as currently there is only one toilet in the building that is used by both genders, the renovation of the building should consider future needs and the building should, cell (lock up) that are modern (e.g. with good ventilation)</li> <li>• The building to be modern to ensure good work environment to Judiciary staff,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design suggestions will be shared with the design team for consideration.</li> </ul>   |

| S/N | Institution   | Name & Position | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response  |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|---|---|
|     |               |                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be a room for mothers with kids for breast feeding and it should have facilities like toilet and sink,</li> <li>• The renovation should consider having store for storing files for completed cases separate from progressing files and exhibit room,</li> <li>• There should be prayer rooms for men and women, there should be waiting area for the individuals waiting for court services,</li> <li>• The court building should be fenced and land scape should be in space with enough Car parking,</li> <li>• The electrical wiring system should be rehabilitated.</li> <li>• There should be availability of social services within or close to the court premises e.g. bank services, MPESA, TIGO PESA, AIRTEL MONEY, HALOPESA, etc.</li> </ul> |   |
| 3   | Service Users | Mwarabu Abdalah | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported the project</li> <li>• Emphasized justice to be provided at court.</li> <li>• Suggested a waiting area with a shade, toilets to be in good condition.</li> <li>• Toilets to consider gender (men and women).</li> <li>• Emphasized court staff to work efficiently in service provision.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design suggestions will be shared to the design team.</li> </ul> |
|     |               | Aziza Soud Kham | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the project and emphasized services at court to be given on time.</li> <li>• The project will improve work environment at court.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design suggestions will be shared to the design team.</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution                                    | Name & Position   | Comment and Concern Raised   | Response   |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
|     |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasized women with children and pregnant women to be given priority of being served first.</li> <li>Suggested breast feeding room, waiting area, ramps and not stairs as some elder people can't climb the stairs.</li> <li>Suggested toilets for men and women placed far apart as well as big windows for good ventilation and light.</li> <li>Suggested confidential environment for marital proceedings in court.</li> <li>Suggested a restaurant at the court building so that people can have food service close to the building or inside.</li> <li>Suggested other social services like MPESA, TIGO PESA, AIRTEL MONEY or Bank services to be close or nearby to the court building. This will help people at court to do payments without wasting much time.</li> </ul> |  |
|     |  | Khamis Kombo  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suggested the court building to have playground for children.</li> </ul>  |  |
| 4   | Department of Environment (DoE) – Pemba office | Nassor A Salim (Environmental Officer)<br>Ali Abdi Mohamed (Environmental Officer)<br>Abdulmasid Rahid (GIS expert) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The waste management particularly solid waste must be managed properly.</li> <li>They emphasized that renovation should ensure the maintenance of the liquid waste management system to avoid chaos to neighbors and septic tanks and soak away pits to be used for managing the waste.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be sorting of waste at site and the waste will then be disposed to the appropriate dumpsite.</li> <li>Proponent and Contractor will</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution  | Name & Position   | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response  |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
|     |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasized safety and environmental protection of the places where building materials such as sand, rocks and aggregates are extracted.</li> <li>• The building to be accessible to all people including people with disabilities.</li> <li>• There are banana plantations near by the site, they emphasized that if there will be any disturbance caused by renovation activities the affected individuals should be compensated.</li> <li>• The trees should be planted at site for shades and conservation purposes, the site should be fenced during renovation activities to minimize dust impacts to the neighboring facilities,</li> <li>• The contractor should ensure provision and use of PPEs to workers during renovation activities,</li> <li>• there should be an alternative source of water and electricity at site after renovation and during renovation,</li> <li>• Local community should be informed and engaged about the renovation project,</li> <li>• The renovation design should relay on the quality product and raw materials to ensure the longlife span of the project</li> </ul> | ensure to work within their boundaries.   |
| 5   | Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) – Pemba office | Abdul Jafar Ally (Coordinator)<br>Juma SA Salum (EIA Officer)<br>Salum Zuberi Masika (Senior EIA officer) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consulted officials at Pemba office explained in short the process and procedures of conducting an EIA study in Zanzibar.</li> <li>• They emphasized on stakeholders’ involvement and proper waste management techniques should be in place in all project phases</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The identified stakeholders were consulted and their views were incorporated in the report.</li> </ul> |

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>Institution</b>                                  | <b>Name &amp; Position</b>                                      | <b>Comment and Concern Raised</b>   | <b>Response</b>  |
|------------|---|---|---|--|
| 6          | Commission for Lands – Pemba office                 | Nasoro Saidi (Human resource officer)<br>Faki Ali (Coordinator) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Commission officials consulted said that they know the Judiciary site and confirmed that the site is surveyed.</li> <li>The design should include soft landscaping that will also involve tree planting.</li> <li>Emphasized local community involvement in the project as it will have many benefits including security.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community and Shehia office will be involvement in the project during implementation.</li> </ul>  |
| 7          | Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) - Pemba office | Juma Ali Makame (Coordinator)                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judiciary should submit design drawings (e.g. Architectural drawings) to OSH for their input/advice before starting renovation activities.</li> <li>The doors should be opened outward and the conference halls and open court should have more than two doors as are important in case of emergency.</li> <li>They emphasized that there should be safety signs at site (e.g. signs for exit route, etc.), toilets for both sexes, ventilation to be enough at the building, enough lighting, enough office space, assembly point.</li> <li>The building should have at least two doors depending on number of people coming in the building, office chairs to be of that type that can't cause health problems to Judiciary staff when using them at work during operation</li> <li>The building should have fire system (i.e. fire extinguishers, alarms, etc)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent assured to submit technical drawings of the court building to OSH.</li> <li>Assured compliance to Health and safety requirements.</li> <li>Assured compliance to Occupational Safety and Health Act.</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution                          | Name & Position                 | Comment and Concern Raised   | Response  |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
|     |                                      |                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasized that there should be a safety officer during construction period in order to ensure safety to construction workers</li> <li>• The First Aid Kit at the right place and the trained first Aider to be present all time. The officers emphasized provision of Health and Safety training to construction crew together with safety officer.</li> <li>• There should be a safety security at site, entrance and exit gate at site during construction and emergency contact number, use of PPE (like safety boots, safety belt, gloves, mask, etc.) and Safety officer to supervise use of PPE and ensure all workers use PPE.</li> <li>• The emphasized toilets to be adequate at site,</li> <li>• Site rules to be displayed so that workers/visitors should know what to do and what not to do.</li> <li>• OSH officers will be visiting the site regularly during renovation</li> <li>• The renovation of Wete District Magistrate to be accessible to all people including those with disability.</li> </ul> |   |
| 8   | Zanzibar Roads Agency - Pemba office | Mohamed M Mohamed (Coordinator) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proponent should ensure road reserve which is 15m from the center is maintained.</li> <li>• Design of the building must ensure that the relevant policies and laws are adhered to.</li> <li>• Currently there is no road weight limit but the contractor should ensure not to carry material weighting more than 20 tones per trip.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent will ensure road reserve is maintained and comply with the law.</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution  | Name & Position   | Comment and Concern Raised   | Response   |
|-----|--|---|--|--|
|     |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor should ensure safeguarding the infrastructures and facilities on the road reserve.</li> </ul>  |  |
| 9   | ZAWA (Zanzibar Water Authority) - Pemba office         | Majid S Salim (Director)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water is available at the project site and there are low possibilities of water channels destruction as the main channel is on the other side</li> <li>The contractor should safe guard the few channels leading to the existing Wete District Magistrate Court.</li> <li>There should be alternative source of water at site, if is drilling a bore hole ZAWA should be consulted. Also, rainwater harvest.</li> <li>The storage water tanks should be installed in all project phases.</li> </ul> |  |
| 10  | Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) - Pemba office | Mohamed Othuman (Manager)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The electricity infrastructures are available at the site, but they are too old and there is a need for rehabilitation,</li> <li>The office should be consulted before renovation activities begin,</li> <li>The contractor should submit the drawings and renovation plan to ZECO for scrutiny.</li> <li>Proponent should consider having alternative source of energy i.e. solar panel and Generator in case of power cut</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contactor will submit the documents and consult ZECO during mobilization phase</li> </ul> |
| 11  | Fire and Rescue Department - Pemba office              | Ibrahim K Tahta (Inspection officer)<br><br>Tahta K Suleiman (Inspection officer) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drawings to be submitted to Fire and Rescue Force and the Proponent should write a letter to ask for inspection.</li> <li>Engineer should ensure quality of the building and the contractor to have capacity for the work. Suggested the building to have more than one</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent assured to submit technical drawings for fire advice.</li> </ul>                |

| S/N | Institution                           | Name & Position  | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response   |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
|     |                                       | Salum Haji (Inspection officer)  | <p>stair for entrance to the building for easy evacuation in case of any emergency, fire extinguishers that are placed in required areas of the building, assembly point, proper areas for parking, availability of water (Horse drill) and fire detectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control panel system to locate zones where there is fire detection, the doors of the building to open outward, water storage tanks, signs to show danger areas and fire alarm bell should be installed and Judiciary employees to be trained about it.</li> <li>Fire and Rescue force should be allowed to inspect the building periodically,</li> <li>Fire system equipment to be checked at least once per annum and Fire and Rescue force to visit the site for advice and their advices to be followed.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assured compliance to Fire and Rescue Force requirements on the proposed building.</li> </ul> |
| 12  | Prison special Force Zanzibar - Pemba | <p>Idd Fadhil Abass (ASP)</p> <p>Ali Sahera Ali (SP)</p> <p>Rashid Hamad Ali (S/SGT)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing Wete District Magistrate Court has poor working environment, they also suggested that if they can get an office within the new renovated building it will simplify and increase work efficiency,</li> <li>The building should not be renovated instead it should be demolished and the new building should be built as the current one is too old with an old design that can relate to the need of now.</li> <li>The renovation activities should go along with improving the court services.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design suggestions will be taken to design team for consideration.</li> </ul>                 |
| 13  | Wete District Office                  | Abdalah Ali (District commissioner)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current infrastructure for court services in Wete is not good.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contactor will report to the District</li> </ul>  |

| S/N | Institution            | Name & Position   | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response  |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|---|
|     |                        | <p>Salma J Komba (Human resource officer)</p> <p>Rashid Suleman Rashid (Forest officer)</p> <p>Siti Suleman Juma (Community Development officer)</p> <p>Maryam Gongo Shaban (Planning officer)</p> <p>Mbarouk Amour</p> <p>Mohd S Moho (Business Officer)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population is growing in the district so renovation is needed and if possible, a new court building.</li> <li>The staffs emphasized that the renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court should be accessible to everyone including people with special needs.</li> <li>Parking infrastructure to be good and the public to have good environment to see/listen cases.</li> <li>They explained that the proposed project will help to increase access to justice.</li> <li>Consulted officers also suggested that construction professionals such as building engineers, OSH, Fire fighters, environmentalist and other judicial stakeholders of the area should be involved during the construction phase for sustainability of the building</li> <li>The local communities should be primary beneficiaries to employment,</li> <li>The contractor should adhere to traditions and customs of the area,</li> <li>The contractor should ensure to conduct awareness programs on GBV and sexual transmitted diseases.</li> </ul> | <p>Commissioner office during mobilization phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local communities will be involved in all project phases</li> </ul>                         |
| 14  | Wete Municipal Council | <p>Abdallah Nuhu (Human resource officer)</p> <p>Samira Maalimu Kasimu (Secretary)</p> <p>Said Abdallah Said (Engineer)</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will create direct employment opportunities to local people (skilled and unskilled) especially during construction phase and it will open up business opportunities in the project area.</li> <li>Priority on employment should be given to local people.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor will report to Wete Municipal Council office.</li> <li>Contractor will source raw materials within Wete District once they</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution      | Name & Position  | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response   |
|-----|------------------|--|---|--|
|     |                  | <p>Ahlam Nasir Salehe<br/>(Procurement Officer)</p> <p>Aisha Juma Ally (Bursar)</p> <p>Rashid Suleman Hamad<br/>(Marketing officer)</p> <p>Sadri Musa Said<br/>(Environmental officer)</p> <p>Hafior Sadra Hassan (Legal officer)</p> <p>Salim Mbarouk Rashid<br/>(Health officer)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The renovation design should be submitted to the Council to get building permit.</li> <li>Construction materials are available in Wete District and nearby districts, for example, sand and aggregates is available at Micheweni areas (about 20km from project area) which are designated by the Council.</li> <li>The renovation waste should be well managed at site before being taken to the final disposal site located at Mzambarauni- Mamboni 15 km from project site.</li> <li>The contractor should sort out solid waste generated during construction so that recycling can be done to some of the waste</li> <li>Small business owners like Mama/Baba lische should visit city Council office to get guidance like checking health status before starting providing their services during construction.</li> </ul> | <p>meet the standards required.</p>  |
| 15  | Kipangani Shehia | <p>Kipangani Sheha and residents of Kipangani Shehia:</p> <p>Mohamed Ali Said – Naibu Sheha</p> <p>Hasan Hamis Hasan</p> <p>Masoud Abdala</p> <p>Juma Shaban Juma</p> <p>Zeyana Ali Hasan</p> <p>Ali Ali Hamis</p> <p>Seif Ali Khatibu,</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanked about the project and being consulted.</li> <li>Suggested a storey building and the building to go hand to hand with Judiciary reputation.</li> <li>Suggested office room for Advocates, Public Prosecutors, room for breast feeding and two open chamber courts.</li> <li>Suggested Kadhi’s court to have its office.</li> <li>Suggested a fence as it increases security.</li> <li>Consider gender and people with special needs in any work at site during construction.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent assured that local labour will be given priority and local Shehia office will be involved.</li> <li>Consideration of gender and people with special needs in employment during construction.</li> </ul> |

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>Institution</b> | <b>Name &amp; Position</b>      | <b>Comment and Concern Raised</b>   | <b>Response</b>  |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
|            |                    | And others                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasized priority on employment to be given to local community.</li> <li>• Suggested demolition of the old building and construct a new one.</li> <li>• Emphasized Shehia office to be involved in looking for local labour.</li> <li>• Emphasized construction workers from outside Zanzibar to be made aware of the culture of Wete people.</li> <li>• Suggested Children’s court to be constructed and planting of trees at site.</li> <li>• Asked where will services be provided when construction start?</li> <li>• Suggested women Advocates for women and men Advocates for GBV offenses.</li> <li>• Asked when will renovation/construction start?</li> <li>• Suggested special room for the remanded at court with toilet (i.e. self-contained).</li> <li>• GBV education to be provided to local community and construction crew.</li> <li>• Emphasized health and safety measures at site to avoid accidents and injuries.</li> <li>• Ensure use of PPE all the time.</li> <li>• Emphasized Kadhi’s District court and Regional court to be at separate places.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shehia office will be involved in looking for local labour.</li> <li>• District Court services will be provided at Kinyasini District court building during construction.</li> <li>• Renovation is expected to start by April.</li> </ul> |
| 15         | Group discussion   | People with Disabilities (PWDs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure and facilities (e.g., transportation, buildings, public spaces) are fully accessible to people with various disabilities.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of people with special needs in employment</li> </ul>   |

| S/N | Institution      | Name & Position                | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response   |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
|     |                  |                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of equal job opportunities for people with disabilities within the project, ensuring non-discriminatory hiring practices</li> <li>• Accessibility to healthcare services, especially specialized care for people with disabilities, both during construction and after the project is completed.</li> <li>• Addressing societal attitudes towards disabilities and creating awareness programs to reduce stigma and promote inclusivity.</li> <li>• People with disabilities to participate in business activities related to the project, such as offering goods or services.eg to provide Tigo pesa service in the site</li> <li>• Promoting awareness and inclusive business practices to encourage contractors, stakeholders, and the community to support businesses run by people with disabilities during the project's implementation.</li> </ul> | during construction and business activities.   |
| 16  | Group discussion | Women and Men (General Public) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunity and economic opportunities for both genders eg inclusion of women in the construction activities</li> <li>• Access to improved infrastructure (e.g., roads, healthcare, education).</li> <li>• Consideration of minimizing environmental impact and its effects on daily life (e.g., water or air quality, dust).</li> <li>• Social impact, including community displacement or changes in local dynamics.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent will ensure road reserve is maintained and comply employment inclusion for both gender</li> </ul> |

| S/N | Institution      | Name & Position | Comment and Concern Raised  | Response   |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|---|--|
|     |                  |                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety and security for all community members during and after project implementation.</li> </ul>  |  |
| 17  | Police           | Gender Desk     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring gender equality in project opportunities (e.g., employment, contracts).</li> <li>• Addressing the specific needs of women, including healthcare and social services.</li> <li>• Reducing gender-based violence and discrimination within project areas.</li> <li>• Maintain zero tolerance of sexual abuse both in site and community.</li> <li>• Prohibit child labour during project implementation</li> <li>• Consult gender desk for awareness raising on gender-based violence</li> <li>• Ensuring women’s active involvement in project decision-making.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent will establish GBV management plan and comply with the law</li> </ul> |
| 18  | Group Discussion | Police          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining public order and safety during project activities.</li> <li>• Security of workers and the surrounding community.</li> <li>• Prevention of illegal activities during project implementation (e.g., land grabbing, protest escalation).</li> <li>• Compliance with the law during construction and operation phases.</li> <li>• Addressing any potential conflicts or unrest caused by the project.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining public order and safety during project activities:</li> </ul>       |

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>Institution</b> | <b>Name &amp; Position</b>            | <b>Comment and Concern Raised</b>  | <b>Response</b>   |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 19         | Group discussion   | Children                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption to their education (e.g., construction, noise, drop out looking for jobs, or displacement).</li> <li>• Health risks, including pollution (e.g., air or water contamination).</li> <li>• Safety and security during project construction or operation eg child sexual abuse.</li> <li>• Poor service to children from parents who works at site construction</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent assured that local labour will be given break time so that they can attend their children and comply with law for prohibition of child labour</li> </ul> |
| 20         | Group discussion   | Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure fair labor practices and safeguard communities from displacement with proper compensation.</li> <li>• Guarantee equal access to project benefits for all groups, especially marginalized communities.</li> <li>• Address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, to protect their rights and well-being</li> <li>• Engage stakeholders regularly to ensure the project meets the needs of the entire community.</li> <li>• Train labor to respect and protect local cultural heritage and traditions during project development and implementation.</li> <li>• Ensure that the project does not compromise public health and safety by implementing strict environmental and safety regulations.</li> <li>• Cultural preservation: Respect and protect local cultural heritage and traditions during project development and implementation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish site transparency communication mechanism, prioritize the health and safety, and ensure that fair labor practices are strictly followed</li> </ul>       |

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>Institution</b> | <b>Name &amp; Position</b>   | <b>Comment and Concern Raised</b>   | <b>Response</b>  |
|------------|--------------------|--|---|--|
| 21         | Kipangani Shehia   | Kipangani Sheha and residents of Kipangani Shehia:<br>Mohamed Ali Said – Naibu Sheha<br>Hasan Hamis Hasan<br>Masoud Abdala<br>Juma Shaban Juma<br>Zeyana Ali Hasan<br>Ali Ali Hamis<br>Seif Ali Khatibu,<br>And others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thanked about the project and being consulted.</li> <li>• Suggested a storey building and the building to go hand to hand with Judiciary reputation.</li> <li>• Suggested office room for Advocates, Public Prosecutors, room for breast feeding and two open chamber courts.</li> <li>• Suggested Kadhi’s court to have its office.</li> <li>• Suggested a fence as it increases security.</li> <li>• Consider gender and people with special needs in any work at site during construction.</li> <li>• Emphasized priority on employment to be given to local community.</li> <li>• Suggested demolition of the old building and construct a new one.</li> <li>• Emphasized Shehia office to be involved in looking for local labour.</li> <li>• Emphasized construction workers from outside Zanzibar to be made aware of the culture of Wete people.</li> <li>• Suggested Children’s court to be constructed and planting of trees at site.</li> <li>• Asked where will services be provided when construction start?</li> <li>• Suggested women Advocates for women and men Advocates for GBV offenses.</li> <li>• Asked when will renovation/construction start?</li> <li>• Suggested special room for the remanded at court with toilet (i.e. self-contained).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proponent assured that local labour will be given priority and local Shehia office will be involved.</li> <li>• Consideration of gender and people with special needs in employment during construction.</li> <li>• Shehia office will be involved in looking for local labour.</li> <li>• District Court services will be provided at Kinyasini District court building during construction.</li> <li>• Renovation is expected to start by April.</li> </ul> |

| <b>S/N</b> | <b>Institution</b> | <b>Name &amp; Position</b> | <b>Comment and Concern Raised</b>   | <b>Response</b> |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
|            |                    |                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBV education to be provided to local community and construction crew.</li> <li>• Emphasized health and safety measures at site to avoid accidents and injuries.</li> <li>• Ensure use of PPE all the time.</li> <li>• Emphasized Kadhi's District court and Regional court to be at separate places.</li> </ul> |                 |

Source: Consultant, 2025

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVES**

#### **7.1 Overview**

The project will undergo four different phases in its life span which are: mobilization, construction, operation and decommissioning. These phases will have some impacts on certain aspects of the biophysical and social-economic environment either positively or negatively and sometimes neutral.

A checklist was used to assess the effects of the project on the topics grouped into landform, water resources, ecological resources, aesthetic values, cultural environment, public health and safety and socio-economic factors. These impacts are substantiated during consultations. The impacts can be local, regional or international in nature, thus boundaries need to be defined.

#### **7.2 Project Boundaries**

Identification of boundaries within which the EIA process would be undertaken was an important component of this exercise. This exercise focused and delimited the project within an area where impacts both positive and negative would be felt on the environment, to the economy and to the local community. There are three types of boundaries that were considered during the EIA study and these constitute: institutional, temporal and spatial boundaries.

##### **7.2.1 Institutional Boundaries**

Institutional boundaries refer to those institutions and sectoral boundaries in which the project lies or interacts. These can be determined from political boundaries, Acts, Regulations and institutional mandates and administrative structures. The project development is Renovation of Wete District Court Building at Kipangani Shehia, in Wete District, North Pemba Region. This project development touches the interest of many institutions and administrative units in relation to several policies, laws, regulations and plans in Zanzibar and several sector ministries.

##### **7.2.2 Temporal Boundaries**

Temporal boundaries refer to the life span and reversibility of impact. For example, the impact of construction activities for the facility may be short-lived, but the presence of the court building in the selected area may have implications that stretch far into the future until when decommissioning is undertaken. Also, consideration needs to be given to what happens when the project ends, where there is need for site restoration and decommissioning of the building. Therefore, some of the impacts that may occur during renovation, e.g. noise caused by construction activities will disappear as soon as construction is finished. Increased health and safety risks due to occupational hazards may arise as problems during operation phase unless measures are taken to ensure Occupational Safety and Health Act and other Regulations are respected and strictly adhered to.

### **7.2.3 Spatial Boundary**

It is crucial to decide whether impacts are likely to occur at local, regional, national or international level. Renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court may have wide ranging implications that could be felt locally, regionally or from outside Pemba Island. The completion of this project will help to resolve important land, inheritance and other disputes as well as addressing specific areas of legal needs in partnership with other stakeholders in expanding legal aid, and mediation and arbitration services and implementing critical reforms on criminal justice. It would further strengthen the broader justice system through investment in common digital systems and training as well as continuing improving access to Justice and begin to offer court services in a modern, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner.

The core impact area refers to the area where physical structures for the project will be located. This core impact area is surrounded by an immediate impact area, an area that is outside but plays an important role or bears relatively some of the impacts (positively or negatively). Other areas include the recipient of the justice access during operations. The area of influence refers to the greater area that is not subject to direct contact with the development but may be indirectly affected by the project.

### **7.3 Possible Impacts Identification**

The process of impact identification in this EIA aimed at ensuring that all potential significant impacts are identified and addressed. The EIA team used various tools to identify impacts. Several issues (impacts and concerns) were identified during the stakeholders' consultative meetings, interview, literature review and observation. Some of the issues/impacts identified were thus regarded as possible impacts.

This Section identifies both positive and negative impacts associated with the proposed project. These impacts are hereby identified at four distinct phases of the project i.e. Mobilization, Construction/Renovation, Operation and decommissioning phases although another study shall be carried out during the project's decommissioning phase.

#### **7.3.1 Anticipated Impacts during Mobilization Phase**

- i. Benefit to local producers and suppliers of construction phase;
- ii. Injury, death and loss of property to surrounding Neighbors/ facilities and public infrastructures nearby the project Site due to lack of safety
- iii. Health impacts/loss of Authentic of the area due to inadequate management of waste.
- iv. Noise pollution Due to movement of construction Equipment;
- v. Damage to structure nearby the site Due to vibration;
- vi. Air pollution due to smoke from earth moving Equipment's,
- vii. Traffic snarl up and accidents and
- viii. Complaints and grievances/social conflict

### **7.3.2 Anticipated Impacts during Construction Phase**

- i. Employment opportunities
- ii. Increase of income to local people
- iii. Increase revenue to the government
- iv. Increased business opportunities for local traders
- v. Vibration and Noise pollution
- vi. Air pollution
- vii. Increase of waste generation
- viii. Disruption of physical environment
- ix. Habitat change
- x. Accidents and injuries
- xi. Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS
- xii. Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence
- xiii. Loss of some flora and fauna
- xiv. Population increase.

### **7.3.3 Anticipated Impacts during Operation Phase**

- i. Improved workplace environment
- ii. Increased efficient to court services
- iii. Improved storm water drainage system
- iv. Improvement of landscape visual quality
- v. Reduce backlogs of cases
- vi. Modernization of court services
- vii. Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence
- viii. Employment opportunities
- ix. Growth of local economy
- x. Soil erosion
- xi. Noise pollution
- xii. Increased aesthetic value of the area
- xiii. Increase of waste generation
- xiv. Increase of diseases, ill health and HIV/AIDs
- xv. Health and safety risks
- xvi. Influx of people in the area
- xvii. Occupational health impacts and
- xviii. Health impacts/loss of authentic of the area due to inadequate management of waste.

### **7.3.4 Anticipated Impacts during Decommission Phase**

- i. Site restoration
- ii. Habitat change
- iii. Vibration pollution
- iv. Soil erosion

- v. Increase of wastes
- vi. Dust pollution
- vii. Noise pollution
- viii. Change of landscape view
- ix. Loss of employment
- x. Accidents and injuries
- xi. Benefit to communities
- xii. Benefit to national economy
- xiii. Change in surface and ground water quality

#### **7.4 Impact Evaluation and Identification**

The criteria for determining significance are generally specific for each environmental and social aspect but generally the magnitude of each potential impact is defined along with the sensitivity of the receptor. Generic criteria for defining magnitude and sensitivity are summarized below.

##### **7.4.1 Magnitude**

The assessment of magnitude has been undertaken in two steps. Firstly, the key issues associated with the project are categorized as beneficial or adverse. Secondly, potential impacts have been categorized as major, moderate, minor or negligible based on consideration of the parameters such as:

- Duration of the potential impact;
- Spatial extent of the potential impact;
- Reversibility;
- Likelihood and
- Legal standards and established professional criteria.

The magnitude of potential impacts has generally been identified according to the categories outlined in Table 10.

Table 10: Parameters for Determining Magnitude

| <b>Parameter</b>                                      | <b>Major</b>   | <b>Moderate</b>   | <b>Minor</b>  | <b>Negligible/Nil</b>   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Duration of potential impact                          | Long term (more than 35 years)   | Medium Term Lifespan of the project (5 to 15 years)   | Less than project lifespan  | Temporary with no detectable potential impact   |
| Spatial extent of the potential impact                | Widespread far beyond project boundaries   | Beyond immediate project components, site boundaries or local area  | Within project boundary   | Specific location within project component or site boundaries with no detectable potential impact |
| Reversibility of potential impacts                    | Potential impact is effectively permanent, requiring considerable intervention to return to baseline | Baseline requires a year or so with some interventions to return to baseline  | Baseline returns naturally or with limited intervention within a few months | Baseline remains constant   |
| Legal standards and established professional criteria | Breaches national standards and or international guidelines/obligations                              | Complies with limits given in national standards but breaches international lender guidelines in one or more parameters | Meets minimum national standard limits or international guidelines          | Not applicable  |
| Likelihood of potential impacts occurring             | Occurs under typical operating or renovation conditions  | Occurs under worst case (negative potential impact) or best case (positive potential impact) operating conditions       | Occurs under abnormal, exceptional or emergency conditions                  | Unlikely to occur   |

Source: Primary Data – COSEP Company Limited, 2025

### 7.4.2 Sensitivity

The sensitivity of a receptor has been determined based on review of the population (including proximity/numbers/vulnerability) and presence of features on the site or the surrounding area. Criteria for determining sensitivity of receptors are outlined in Table 11.

### 7.4.3 Assigning Significance

Following the assessment of magnitude, the quality and sensitivity of the receiving environment or potential receptor has been determined and the significance of each potential impact established using the potential impact significance matrix shown in Table 12.

Table 11: Criteria for Determining Sensitivity

| <b>Sensitivity Determination</b> | <b>Definition</b>   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Very high                        | Vulnerable receptor (human or terrestrial) with little or no capacity to absorb proposed changes or minimal opportunities for mitigation. |
| High                             | Vulnerable receptor (human or terrestrial) with little or no capacity to absorb proposed changes or limited opportunities for mitigation. |
| Medium                           | Vulnerable receptor (human or terrestrial) with some capacity to absorb proposed changes or moderate opportunities for mitigation         |
| Low/Negligible                   | Vulnerable receptor (human or terrestrial) with good capacity to absorb proposed changes or/and good opportunities for mitigation         |

Source: Primary Data – COSEP Company Limited, 2025

Table 12: Assessment of Potential Negative Impact Significance

| <b>Magnitude of potential impact</b> | <b>Sensitivity of receptors</b> |             |               |                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
|                                      | <b>Very high</b>                | <b>High</b> | <b>Medium</b> | <b>Low/Negligible</b> |
| Major                                | Critical                        | H           | M             | O                     |
| Moderate                             | H                               | H           | M             | O                     |
| Minor                                | M                               | M           | L             | O                     |
| Negligible                           | O                               | O           | O             | O                     |

Source: Primary Data – COSEP Company Limited, 2025

## 7.5 Significant Impacts during Mobilization Phase

### 7.5.1 Positive Impacts

#### 7.5.1.1 Employment Opportunities

The proposed project will lead to the generation of employment opportunities both directly and indirectly. Direct employment will be created during mobilization stage where many people will be employed for transportation and procurement of construction materials. Indirect employment will be through those businesses and individuals providing goods and services to the people involved in the project renovation.

### **7.5.1.2 Provision of Market for Building Materials**

The project will require supply of large quantities of building materials most of which will be sourced locally within Pemba Island. This will provide a ready market for building materials. Suppliers such as quarrying companies, hardware shops, timber merchant, water vendors and individuals with required materials for development of the project within the district and beyond will find market for their products.

### **7.5.1.3 Improvement of Security in the Locality and its Neighborhood**

During and after mobilization, security will be provided to ensure adequate services are provided. Controlled access, installation of CCTV cameras on-site and supervision of the general work will enable appropriate security in the locality. Furthermore, being a project that calls for security services, the neighborhood will be benefit from a well secured area.

## **7.5.2 Negative Significant Impacts**

### **7.5.2.1 Air Quality Deterioration**

During mobilization, the project will generate substantial quantities of dust at the site and its surrounding area. The sources of dust will also include offloading of building materials and transport vehicles delivering building materials. Emission of large quantities of dust may lead to significant negative impacts on the workers and the local residents such as respiratory illnesses. However, as much as possible, in order to mitigate these negative effects, the offloading of building materials will be done under controlled conditions which will include watering and screening. Personnel involved will be issued with dust masks to avoid inhalation of the same. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

### **7.5.2.2 Noise Generation**

The pre-construction works, delivery of building materials by heavy trucks and the use of machines/equipment such as bulldozers, generators, metal grinders and concrete mixers and compacting machines will contribute to high levels of noise within the site and the surrounding area. Elevated noise levels will affect project workers, the nearby residents, passers-by and other persons within the vicinity of the project site. Site workers will therefore be provided with earplugs when operating these machines. Where possible and applicable, the building under construction should also be covered with noise barriers. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

### **7.5.2.3 Solid Waste Generation**

Some solid waste will be generated during excavation of the site for foundation works and landscaping. The wastes will consist of metal cuttings, rejected materials, surplus materials, used oil, excavated soil, paper bags, empty cartons, empty paint and solvent containers, broken glass etc. Such waste materials can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies, and negative impacts on human and animal health.

Some of the waste materials may contain hazardous substances such as paints, cement, adhesive and cleaning solvents while some of the waste materials may contain metal cuttings and plastic containers that are not biodegradable and can have long-term and cumulative effects on the environment.

#### **7.5.2.4 Health and Safety Impacts**

The proposed project activities may involve operation of heavy/light construction machinery, vehicular traffic, excavation, filling operation and demolition of structures. These activities may pose some safety hazards to local population. The storage of construction materials at the campsite may also pose safety hazards for the construction staff as well as for surrounding population. Slips and falls on the same elevation associated with poor housekeeping, such as excessive waste debris, loose renovation/construction materials, and uncontrolled use of electrical cords and ropes on the ground, are also among the most frequent cause of lost time accidents at renovation/construction site.

Vehicle traffic and use of lifting equipment in the movement of machinery and equipment in the movement of machinery and materials on a construction site may pose temporary hazards, such as physical contact, dust emissions, and noise. Equipment operators have limited fields of view close to their equipment and may not see pedestrians close to the vehicle. Inappropriate waste disposal at site and air quality deterioration caused by the project's vehicular traffic and construction activities potentially poses health hazards for the construction staff and nearby population. Unhygienic condition and unavailability of safe drinking water for the construction staff will expose them to health risk. In addition, influx of construction staff can potentially expose the nearby population to communicable diseases. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.5.2.5 Traffic Snarl up and Accidents**

Activities related to pre-construction works will undoubtedly induce uncharacteristic levels of additional vehicular traffic at the site and roads leading to the site and public/residential areas respectively. Related issues of vehicle congestion and reckless driving by truck drivers delivering construction materials and supplies to the site and residential areas will be sources of potential accidents to road users and pedestrians. Disturbance of normal living conditions to the local population and business people due to the increased traffic in the area will also be expected especially during the mobilization period. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of low significance.

#### **7.5.2.6 Population Influx and Transmission of HIV/AIDS**

The proposed project will go in hand with the recruitment of labour force from different areas but within the locality and local communities. This will increase interaction within these societies that may contribute in creating a venue for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/ Infections (STDs/STIs). Also due to improved incomes as a

result of earnings from project activities, workers are likely to change their behaviors and engage themselves in actions that may intensify the spread of STDs/ STDIs and HIV/AIDS. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.5.2.7 Complaints and Grievances/ Social Conflict**

The influx of strangers at the facility during renovation for provision of skilled and unskilled labor could raise security concerns to the surrounding residents. In addition, the workers should be provided with security for their own safety. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.5.2.8 Temporary Disruption and Restriction of Access**

The proposed renovation of the project facilities will result to disruption in the day-to-day activities of the judiciary in the current buildings neighboring the site. As a result, service delivery will be impaired. In addition, demolition of existing facilities will temporarily impair access to such services during this phase. The neighborhood services might also be interfered with due to traffic use via the access road by vehicles delivering building materials/workers/water and carrying away solid and liquid wastes. Neighborhood services will also be interrupted due to noise and workers onsite prompting extra security measures. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of low significance.

#### **7.5.2.9 Community Health, Safety, and Security**

Construction work will begin only after the Health & Safety (H&S) Plan has been thoroughly developed by the Contractor and approved by the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) and the relevant local authorities in Wete District.

- An Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) will be developed prior to the commencement of any construction activities. This plan will include detailed procedures for responding to emergencies, particularly those related to construction hazards and incidents on-site.
- A Traffic Management Plan will be established to ensure safe and efficient access to the construction site, minimizing disruptions to existing road infrastructure and ensuring the safety of the local community and road users.
- JoZ and the Contractor will proactively engage with the local community by providing transparent and timely information about the planned activities. This includes notifying residents of any areas that may be affected by the construction works, with updates provided on a quarterly basis.
- Traffic flow through the construction site and surrounding public areas will be coordinated in collaboration with local traffic engineers to ensure smooth movement and minimize disruption to the community.
- A comprehensive Emergency Response Plan will also be created to manage potential incidents involving the transportation of construction materials or hazardous substances.

This will include procedures for dealing with spills, accidents, and other emergency scenarios.

- Workers will receive training on maintaining positive relations with the local community and will be required to sign a labor code of conduct. This will ensure that workers are aware of proper conduct and prevent any conflicts with local residents during the project.
- The design and layout of contractor facilities will take security into account, ensuring the prevention of unauthorized access. Additionally, facilities will be located in a way that allows for natural surveillance by law enforcement and security personnel, ensuring safety for both workers and the surrounding community.
- The contractor will employ qualified security personnel, trained to handle safety concerns, prevent unauthorized access, and ensure the overall security of the construction site.
- The necessary permits for the project will be obtained from the relevant authorities in urban planning, communal works, water protection, electricity, and telecommunications before the start of construction. This will ensure full compliance with local regulations.
- The Contractor will adhere to all proposed preventive, mitigation, and compensation measures outlined in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). These measures aim to minimize any negative environmental and social impacts associated with the construction process.
- To minimize inconvenience and ensure the safety of road users, all building materials will be stored within the designated construction site boundaries. No materials will be placed along public roads.

#### **7.5.2.10 Gender Based Violence (GBV), Equity, Rape and Sexual Harassment**

- Contractor and implementing agency to prepare and implement a GBV Action plan to include at minimum, in conformance with local laws and customs, equal opportunity for employment;
- Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable
- All workers and Community and stakeholders will be educated on preventing and responding to sexual harassment and GBV ahead of any project related works.
- Workers shall be provided with identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the campus
- The community within the vicinity of the Kipangani Shehia where construction will take place will also be educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and the prevention and response measures.
- Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment

- Partnerships will be established with relevant government agencies and NGOs to ensure survivors of GBV and sexual offences access survivor centered services such as medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc as and when necessary
- Impose zero tolerance on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project.

#### **7.5.2.11 Gender Inequity in Employment**

- JoZ and contractor shall ensure that women get adequate employment opportunities during recruitment and job postings.
- The contractor shall carry out regular sensitisation and awareness campaigns for workers to promote gender equity in employment during the construction works and during operation
- During programme inception, contractor shall disclose standard operating procedures, guidelines and management systems established to ensure the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion
- Programme staff and trainers need to include male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups. They will need to receive training on gender equality and social inclusion within the context of the programme.
- The contractor shall provide gender disaggregated data, separate bathing, changing, sanitation facilities for men and women

#### **7.5.2.12 Impacts associated with Transmission of Vector Borne and Communicable Diseases**

In order to minimise negative impacts from communicable diseases, a *Worker Health and Safety Management Plan* will be developed and will include the following mitigation measures:

- Develop and implement pre-employment screening measures for workers, which will cover applicable diseases. Individuals found to be suffering from communicable diseases will need to seek treatment prior to mobilization to site. However, no one should be denied employment because of their health status as long as they are able to undertake the required duties (following treatment if relevant).
- Workers should receive training as part of their induction and then at least every 6 months on potential high risk communicable and vector borne diseases, symptoms, preventative measures and transmission routes as well as treatment options. This will be particularly important for diseases with which non-local workers are unfamiliar and in case of any emerging disease outbreaks.
- A Worker Code of Conduct should be developed providing a site code of behaviour including worker-worker interactions, worker-community interactions and development of personal relationships with members of the Community. This would apply to all Project workers and visitors to the construction sites within JoZ.
- In the event of a new disease, increased transmission or outbreak compared to the baseline, the Project should interact with local health care facilities and workers to ensure there is an appropriate response in place. This involves community education and awareness, training

of health care workers etc

- For all contractors and sub-contractors, at worker sites the following will be implemented at a minimum in order to minimize disease transmission:
  - Providing workers with appropriate sanitary facilities which are appropriately designed to prevent contamination.
  - Developing a robust waste handling system to avoid the creation of new vector breeding grounds or attracting rodents to the area.
  - Implementing measures to reduce the presence of standing water onsite through environmental controls and source reduction to avoid the creation of new breeding grounds.
  - Ensuring the construction site is kept clean and free from any accumulation of wastes as well as supplied with clean potable water.
  - Ensuring appropriate food preparation and monitoring measures are in place.
  - Monitoring to ensure that all standards are being met by the relevant departments.
- The workforce will be provided with access to treatment at health facilities near the site. Access to health care should include direct employees, sub-contractors and employees of the supply chain working on based on site.
- The Project should prepare and implement a Vector Borne Disease Management Plan focusing on malaria, which includes vector control, avoidance, diagnosis, treatment and training.
- The Project should implement TB prevention measures including testing and referral for treatment for all personnel working on the Project. This approach should be explained clearly to the workforce along with making it clear that there are no consequences for their employment.
- The Project should monitor the emergence of major pandemics through World Health Organization (WHO) alerts and in the event of a pandemic review mobilization and demobilization of ex-patriate Project personnel and/ or implement appropriate control measures and Emergency Response Plans.

#### **7.5.2.13 Impacts associated with Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections**

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Development of a Code of Conduct / rules for worker-Community interaction and on-site behavior.
- The Project should develop an STD Management Plan designed to minimize the spread of HIV infection and other STDs. The plan should be prepared with the assistance of a specialist in sexually transmitted diseases. A typical plan would include, among other things, the following measures:
  - An HIV/AIDS training course and on-going education on transmission of HIV/AIDS and STDs, to employees, through workshops, posters and informal information sessions;
  - Encouragement of employees to determine their HIV status;

- o Supply of condoms/ femidoms at the construction site(s) and Development of a comprehensive Construction Site Management Plan, including rules for on-site behavior, entrance and exit policies and prohibition of sex workers on site.
  - o As part of STD Management Plan, information should be provided to workers on STD prevalence rates in Zanzibar as well as the expectations of local communities if a woman is made pregnant by a worker (e.g., marriage, financial implications etc.).
  - o Workers should have access to confidential health care for the treatment of STDs through medical facilities/ health care at Project site.
  - o The Project should partner with other NGOs and CBOs to support the provision of information, education and communication campaigns around safe sexual practices and transmission of STDs.
- A Grievance Mechanism should be developed, whereby affected people can raise issues and concerns associated with social vices, prostitution and the behaviour of workers and drivers.

#### **7.5.2.14 Impacts on Labour and Working Conditions**

In order to minimise negative impacts from labour and working conditions, the following mitigation measures should be applied:

##### **Employment and Procurement**

The Project shall develop a Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan as well as specific recruitment policies and procedures, specifically:

- The Project should priorities the recruitment of workers and procurement of goods and services from within the Wete then to national companies. This will not apply to the provision of highly technical equipment. The Project should develop a fair and transparent employment and procurement policy and processes to avoid any potential for nepotism or favouritism. The policy should be shared with the Ward and Shehia Leaders.
- A Local Recruitment Procedure shall be developed by Contractor which outlines the percentage of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment that should be sourced from the Different locations in Wete. For unskilled workers this target should be set as high as possible ie at least 90%. The procedure will also include requirements for recruitment of vulnerable groups (women and disabled workers) to ensure equal opportunities, involvement of baraza la mji and Shehia leaders in ensuring local employment is achieved, no hiring of workers at the gate etc. The requirements of this procedure will form part of the Conditions of Contract with subcontractors.
- Contractor will notify Wete Municipal Council, and Shehia leaders of the specific jobs and the skills required for the Project, prior to the commencement of construction phase. This will give the nearby Wete district court site local population time to prepare and apply for the available job opportunities on time. This is mainly applicable to unskilled and semi-skilled workers who will be locally sourced.

- Employment and procurement opportunities will be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Wete baraza la mji and Shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition.
- There will be no requirement for applicants to make payments for applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project.
- The Project will ensure that recruitment procedures are transparent and monitored to ensure that those recruited present their actual experience, geographical location, health status, and age and those requirements for local employment are being met.
- The Project will develop and implement a program of up-skilling, training and development for workers to assist them in accessing opportunities associated with the Project and in finding work following completion of their contracts.
- The Project will provide training on health and safety and quality standards required by the Project for provision of goods and services to the Project to ensure that Wete local businesses have the opportunity to benefit.
- The Project will ensure that contracts are unbundled to allow a number of small businesses to provide goods and services rather than the supply being monopolized by one larger sub-contractor.
- The Project will develop a Workers Grievance Mechanism.

### **Management System**

The Project should develop a Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan These requirements should also be passed on to any subcontractors. Key issues with the Human Resource (HR) management will include, but not be limited to the following:

- Provision of clear and understandable information regarding rights under national labour and employment law, and any applicable collective agreements, including those related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation, etc.
- Provision of reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.
- Provision of employment, compensation/remuneration and working conditions, including working hours, based on equal opportunity and fair treatment, avoiding discrimination on any aspects.
- Provision of adequate welfare facilities on site.
- Implementation of a grievance mechanism for the Project workers.
- Adoption and implementation of a sexual harassment policy.
- Adoption of open attitude towards freedom of association.

The Project will develop a H&S programme which will include risk assessments (such as working at heights, confined space machine guarding), work permit systems and a H&S management system, in line with industry best practice, including worker performance safety tracking (safety observations) to assure worker safety. All workers will receive induction and continuous training regarding this system.

## **Sub-Contractor and Supplier Management**

- Subcontractor and Supplier Contracts should make explicit reference to the need to abide by Zanzibar labor law, international standards (in particular World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines) and the ratified ILO conventions and the Project Proponent's policies relating to health and safety, labour and welfare standards.
- As part of the subcontractor and supplier selection process, Contractor should take into consideration performance with regard to worker management, worker right, health and safety as outlined in Tanzanian law, international standards and the Proponent's policies.
- Contractor should provide support to sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that labour and working conditions are in line with Zanzibar legislation and World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines through gap analysis, awareness raising and information provision, as necessary.
- Regular checks / audits by Contractor should be undertaken to ensure the relevant Zanzibar labour laws are adhered to at all times.

## **Workers' Rights**

- Contractor should ensure no employee or job applicant is discriminated against on the basis of his or her gender, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, age, religion or sexual orientation.
- All workers (including those of subcontractors) should, as part of their induction, receive training on worker rights in line with Zanzibar legislation to ensure that positive benefits around understanding labour rights are enhanced. This process should be formalized within the Code of Conduct that would be provided by Contractor.
- All workers (including those of subcontractors and suppliers) should have contracts, which clearly state the terms and conditions of their employment and their legal rights. These contracts should be aligned with Zanzibar labor law, the ILO core conventions and the requirements of World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines. Contracts should be verbally explained to all workers where this is necessary to ensure that workers understand their rights.
- The Project should put in place a worker grievance mechanism that should be accessible to all workers, whether permanent or temporary, directly or indirectly employed. The worker grievance mechanism should be open to Contractor and the subcontractor workforce in the event that their grievance is not adequately resolved by their direct employer. Contractor would then have the authority to act to resolve this grievance.
- All workers (including those of Contractor and the subcontractor) should have access to training on communicable diseases and STDs and community interactions in general.

Contractor should undertake surveillance and assurance that no children or forced labour is employed directly, and to the extent possible by third parties related to the Project and primary suppliers where such risk may exist.

## **7.6 Significant Impacts during Construction Phase**

### **7.6.1 Positive Significant Impacts**

#### **7.6.1.1 Employment Opportunities**

The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Courts building will open up opportunities for employment in different stages of the project. For instance, during renovation period a number of people will be temporally employed to work at the site to take part in various construction activities both as casual and skilled laborers. For that reason, employment opportunities will be created for various people. It is estimated about 40 people (i.e. 10 skilled and 30 unskilled) will be temporarily employed during renovation of Wete District Magistrate Courts building. Skilled personnel will include but not limited to Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Architect, Structural Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Building Services Engineer, Plumber, Painter, Technicians, etc. This ESIA emphasizes that, if skilled laborers are available at the required standard within the surrounding communities, priority should be given to them, to include local communities in the projects in order to realize the benefits of the project in the local context. Therefore, most casual laborers should come from local communities. The impact is considered to be positive, short term and of major significance.

#### **7.6.1.2 Increase of Income to Local People**

The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate Courts building apart from creating employment opportunities will also create business opportunities to local communities. The business opportunities will accrue from demand of construction materials and various service demands from project workers. This demand will create market for materials and services during this period of construction and will benefit local communities/people by increasing their income through selling construction materials (like cement, sand, gravel, iron bars, timber, nails, etc.). Petty traders will also benefit for selling products like bottled water, food and soft drinks to construction workers. The income from these businesses as well as temporary employments will contribute to circulation of money among the community, which in turn will improve people's income and their living standards. This ESIA recommends local people to make use of these business opportunities to increase their income and realize the benefits of the proposed project in their local context. The impact is considered to be positive, short term and of major significance.

#### **7.6.1.3 Increase Revenue to the Government**

The implementation of the proposed project will contribute positively to generation of revenue to the Government mainly in the form of value added tax (VAT) and income tax/corporate

taxes during construction phase. The renovation of Wete District Magistrate Courts will require substantial amount of construction materials, which will be purchased from suppliers (vendors). The Government will earn revenue in the form of VAT, gross revenue from these vendors. Revenue will also be earned through Pay as You Earn (PAYE), which will be paid by project staff. Corporate tax will also be earned from Companies involved in the project. The district will also benefit through taxes/license fees generated from new traders who will initiate small businesses to tap opportunities resulting from implementation of this project. The impact is considered to be positive, short term and of major significance.

## **7.6.2 Negative Impacts**

### **7.6.2.1 Noise Pollution**

The proposed construction is expected to cause noise pollution within the proposed site and surrounding areas particularly in construction phase. During construction increase of noise will come from construction workers, construction activities and machines such as operation of excavator, grader, concrete mixer, welding machines, cutting machines for timber and metal pipes, movement of trucks, etc. Noise will disturb construction workers and people in the surrounding environment including those who pass by the construction site. Nevertheless, this disturbance will be for quite short period since this impact will diminish as soon as construction phase is completed. Renovation of Wete District Magistrate Courts building can be considered as a short-term construction project; therefore, exposure for noise will also be short term.

### **7.6.2.2 Air Pollution**

Air pollution from dust will be caused by excavation activities, vehicle movements, materials handling, uncovered construction materials (e.g. cement, sand and aggregates) on transit and on site. Air pollution will be further caused by emissions from vehicles and construction machinery. This will deteriorate air quality in the construction area due to dust, suspended particles and emissions. Air pollution may affect construction workers and surrounding nearby community if appropriate measures are not addressed.

According to the Measured Ambient Air Quality at Site for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>), PM<sub>10</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>), CO<sub>2</sub> (ppm), SO<sub>2</sub> (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) and NO<sub>2</sub> (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) were all within the Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007, TBS Standards and WHO Standards. During construction/renovation phase air pollution may result from machines, equipment, vehicles and construction works affecting the air quality and nearby offsite residents and onsite workers. The extent of air pollution to the nearby residents is strongly dependent on proximity to construction activities i.e. distance from the source to receptor. Field visit noted that, the distance to the nearest residential or other facilities from the project plot is about 50 metres. Therefore, this ESIA strongly recommends application of mitigation measures for sound management of air quality in the project site. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

### **7.6.2.3 Increase of Waste Generation**

Renovation activities such as excavation of soil, clearing of some vegetation, erection of walls, roofing, and cutting of water pipes, iron bars and timber will generate considerable amount of solid waste. The renovation waste that will be generated include empty cement bags, packaging materials (like boxes, wrapping materials, etc.), unwanted soil, cut down trees, pieces of pipes, pieces of electrical cables, pieces of bricks, pieces of timber, etc. Other wastes will be resulting from workers taking part in renovation activities. These include empty bottles and tins, plastic bags, food remains, food packing materials, etc. These wastes may pose significant effect on the physical environment if will not be managed properly. However, this impact will persist for a short period as construction wastes will diminish once renovation is finished.

### **7.6.2.4 Disruption of Physical Environment**

The removal of vegetation like trees, grasses will alter the physical environment of the area. The vegetation at this area supports a range of fauna and flora that reside in the area. However, no threatened plants and animal species were identified in the site; therefore, vegetation clearance is not expected to affect any species of special conservation status other than vehicles movement during renovation period. Considerations of this impact seem to be minimal. This impact is cumulative, long term and irreversible.

### **7.6.2.5 Habitat Change**

The proposed sites where the proposed court building will be constructed contain various natural vegetation types that support the life of various flora and fauna species and its habitat. Land use change and renovation of the building in the area will contribute to the removal of natural habitats, demolition of old structures and change to unfavorable habitat for flora and fauna. Activities (such as clearing of vegetation to provide room for renovation to take place, cutting trees, excavation of soil, etc.) will affect the habitat of the area that supports flora and fauna species and hence cause an area to become unsuitable to support species that were previously found in the area. The area will change from modified natural to urban environment with court building structure on it. Therefore, this affects the diversity of species and prevents migration and the occupation of a wider range of habitats.

### **7.6.2.6 Accidents and Injuries**

During renovation, accidents and injuries are likely to be associated with poor work practices, equipment and machines; level of safety knowledge to workers, type of materials handled and prolonged working hours along with excessive concentration leading to fatigue. Moreover, accidents and injuries are likely to happen due to poor identification of key risks and risk areas, poor use of machinery, lack of warning signs to workers, poor instructions, misconduct of procedures and negligence. All these issues endanger the safety of the workers. Poorhouse keeping with iron bars, nails, pipes left unorganized in the site may be source of falling and sliding causing accidents and injuries at site. This ESIA recommends construction workers to

have adequate training and awareness on EHS guidelines in order to address EHS issues at site properly. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.6.2.7 Increase of Diseases and ill Health and HIV/AIDS**

Health problems during project implementation especially construction phase may occur through poor practices like not using relevant PPE such as masks and gloves as these practices may result into prolonged exposure to dust or fumes which may cause human health problems. For example, dust may contribute to the occurrence of respiratory diseases to project workers who will be exposed to it during construction. In addition to that, increase of interaction between people in the project area with the local community as some construction workers will come from other regions or districts will increase the rate of spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDSs, Hepatitis "B" and other Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs). The wastes produced (especially liquid waste) at the project site if not properly managed might also result in occurrence of communicable diseases to workers such as diarrhea, typhoid, gastrointestinal diseases and other diseases. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of low significance.

#### **7.6.2.8 Increase of Sexual Abuse and Gender-based Violence**

Human activities like construction works, transportation of construction and wastes and disposal of wastes during construction phase will attract people and hence influx of laborers is anticipated. Some construction workers will come from other regions/districts, interaction of people with different culture, behaviors and humanity at the project site will increase. This may result in increasing cases of sexual abuse and harassment and gender-based violence including actions that encourage prostitutions in the project area and nearby local community. This assessment recommends application of proposed mitigation measures to avoid/minimize sexual abuse and gender-based violence in the local Community where project activities will be taking place. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of low significance.

#### **7.6.2.9 Loss of some Flora and Fauna**

The renovation activities in the proposed project will result into permanent loss of biodiversity and displacement of species such as birds, insects, invertebrates etc. Natural old structures and some tree will be removed and be replaced. Micro-flora and fauna will permanently be destroyed and become extinct at renovation site. The renovation activities will cause direct loss of habitat due to damage of the existing vegetation and degradation of habitat quality (due to vehicles movement at site). In addition to that, renovation activities can result into fragmentation of the natural vegetation and other important habitat areas, hence reduce home range, and cause isolation of some species, decline in wildlife population, their flow and movement and reduced access to breeding sites and nesting habitats of birds. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of low significance.

## **7.7 Impacts during Operation Phase**

### **7.7.1 Positive Impacts**

#### **7.7.1.1 Improved Workplace Environment**

The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate court building will be modern with many facilities such as ICT services, fire protection system, First Aid services, and enough offices for staff including chamber courts, open court, exhibit room, registry room, resting rooms for first aid services, good lighting, water services, etc. The infrastructure and the conditions of the modern building will provide a good working place to Judiciary workers as well as other users including the customers. The improved workplace environment will help to motivate Judiciary employees by efficient and modern working facilities, adequate office space and hence increase their performance. Provision of efficient and sufficient facilities including e-court services, electronic filing system and improvement of ICT services in court services will further strengthen working environment, which will improve and increase access to Judiciary services in the country. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.2 Increased Efficient to Court Services**

The operation of renovated Wete District Magistrate Courts building with modern facilities is expected to increase efficiency in court services provision. Among other sections, the building comprises of open court, more number of chamber courts, improved ICT services, lock-ups for women and men, more offices for staff, exhibits and court files, etc. Adequate office, working area and facilities will increase efficient to court services. This will allow more than two court sessions to be run at a time depending on the availability of court magistrates. Therefore, time spend on cases will be reduced as many cases will run concurrently compared to the past where many cases were postponed due to several reasons including lack of enough chamber court and lack of ICT services which can allow witness to give statement of evidence even if are not physically in court session. These improvements will increase efficiency of court services. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.3 Reduce Backlogs of Cases**

The operation phase of renovated Wete District Magistrate Courts is expected to significantly reduce backlogs because of improved service provision due to adequate facilities and office spaces. It is expected that, time spent in running a case will be reduced as the modern court building will have good infrastructure that will allow many cases to be run in a day depending on the availability of court magistrates. The infrastructures of these buildings also support running online court sessions. This will enable the court to address more cases concurrently within a short period of time hence overall reduction of time spent in a case. The online court services will significantly reduce the backlogs of cases. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.4 Modernization of Court Services**

The operation of court services in a renovated Wete District Magistrate Courts building with modern infrastructures and equipment will allow modernization of court services such as online court services (like summons, letters, etc.), e-filing system, running online court sessions and many others. This will enhance delivery of quick service, quality service and even at lower cost to the court administration as well as to users. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.5 Deterrence to Sexual Abuse and Gender-based Violence**

The increased operation of modern court services will help to deter behaviors that can lead to sexual abuse and gender-based violence at the surrounding local community and nearby areas. The presence of the court will give easy access to court services and in turn will raise awareness on law enforcement and hence deterrence to sex related crimes and gender-based violence. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.6 Employment Opportunities**

A number of new employees will be required to run and operate court services in the renovated Wete District Magistrate Courts building during operation phase. Therefore, employees for various positions for court services will be permanently employed to work in the constructed court building. For that reason, employment opportunities will be created for various people. About more than fifty people will be permanently employed during operation phase. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.7 Growth of Local Economy**

Apart from creating employment opportunities, the operation of court services will also open up small business opportunities to local communities close to where court services are provided such as restaurant for food and drinks services. These business services will increase circulation of money in the community, which will promote economic growth in the long run benefiting the local economy. In addition to that, the newly employees for court Building will become residents of project site hence their income will also contribute in growth of local economy. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance.

#### **7.7.1.8 Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area**

The proposed renovation of Wete District Magistrate court building will increase aesthetic value of the area after renovation. This will increase beautification and change the appearance of the area where large part of the area was covered by the old building before development of the modern court building. However, this will occur if landscaping, greening and establishment of drainage system for storm water will be done during renovation. Also, as Zanzibar is now under operation of making Zanzibar green (Zanzibar green legacy program), greening should be done by planting native vegetation to maintain the natural environment of the area. This will

have positive effect of increasing market value of land in surrounding areas. The impact is positive, long-term and of major significance.

## **7.7.2 Negative Impacts**

### **7.7.2.1 Inadequate Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

The project is expected to generate solid and liquid waste during the operational phase. The bulk of the solid generated during the operational phase of the project will consist of solid waste generated in the law courts, which will include paper, plastic, glass, metal, textile and organic-wastes such as food leftovers. Solid waste will also be generated in the open area from cut grass and leaves from planted trees. Some of the wastes can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies and negative impacts on human and animal health. Some of the waste materials especially the plastic/polythene are not biodegradable and may cause long-term injurious effects to the environment. Liquid wastes are expected to come from sanitation facilities like toilets and bathrooms if the wastewater is not well managed has a potential of causing disease outbreaks and contamination of the environment. The impact is considered to be negative, long term and of moderate significance.

### **7.7.2.2 Increase of Diseases and ill Health and HIV/AIDS**

Health problems may occur through increase of interaction between people/customers and court staff/employees during operation phase as well as with the local community from different other areas that are coming for court services. The increased interaction may increase the rate of spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis 'B' and other STDs. The impact is considered to be negative, long term and of low significance.

### **7.7.2.3 Health and Safety Risks**

During operation phase, sources of risks and hazards may be associated with poor working practices, fire risks, mishandling of equipment, low level of safety knowledge to workers, materials handled (hazardous or non-hazardous) and prolonged working hours along with excessive concentration leading to fatigue. In addition, inadequate availability and improper use of personal protective equipment during operation of the project might cause hazards to court users. This impact is considered to be negative, long-term and of medium significance.

### **7.7.2.4 Increased Energy Use and Demand**

The project shall consume a substantial amount of electricity due to the size of the proposed building since most of the equipment will depend on electricity to operate. This in turn will increase demand for electrical energy and other sources of energy for court use including lighting, cooking, running of fridges and pumping water into the tanks amongst other uses. Exactly amount of electricity (total energy load) consumption will be established after all equipment using electricity have been installed. Since electric energy in Zanzibar is a scarce resource and generated mainly through natural resources such as water, natural gas, diesel

and others; increased use of electricity has adverse impacts on these natural resources base and their sustainability. This impact is considered to be negative, long-term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.7.2.5 Improper Water Consumption**

During this phase, two basic activities related to the water resources include procurement of water and release of wastewater since water will be used for activities like drinking, cleaning, aesthetics and watering plants. This will increase demand for water in the area, yet water is a scarce resource in the county. The availability of water can be estimated based on sources of water and the projected water usage in the project area. The generation of wastewater can be estimated based on the water usage and consumptive pattern. Therefore, the potential impacts on water and environment could be as follows: Reduced percolation to ground water due to increase in non-permeable surfaces; Contamination of soil and water sources from wastewater; and Spills or leaks from various areas such as diesel generator, solid waste etc. The impact is considered to be negative, long term and of moderate significance.

#### **7.7.2.6 Impacts on Public Health**

The operation phase of the projects will undoubtedly generate a reasonable amount of solid waste on continuous basis. These wastes will comprise of general waste as well as liquid waste. Liquid waste especially from toilets if not well managed has a potential of causing disease outbreaks and contamination of the environment. The impact of solid waste may occur mainly during transfer of waste from the point of generation to the treatment facility. If not well handled during undertaking these activities may result into spread of unwelcome conditions to people and the environment. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, cumulative and of high significance.

### **7.8 Impacts during Decommission Phase**

#### **7.8.1 Positive Impacts**

##### **7.8.1.1 Site Restoration**

The decommissioning activities of the Wete District Magistrate Courts building will involve demolition of the whole building and associated facilities and removal of all its associated wastes generated. These activities will provide the opportunity for the area to rejuvenate/regenerate to its original condition prior to the construction of the court building and enhance the ecological and habitat quality of the area. During this operation, all native vegetation listed/recorded during ESIA will be replanted. This impact is considered to be positive, long-term duration, cumulative and of high significance.

##### **7.8.1.2 Habitat Change**

The habitat of the area will start to change after decommissioning process has completed and the area has been rejuvenate/regenerate to its original condition prior to the renovation of

court building. Once all native vegetation has been replanted, the ecological system will start to regain its habitat quality and biodiversity due to various natural vegetation that would be replanted. It will also support the life of various flora and fauna species as its habitat have been regenerated. The habitat will change from urban environment to modified natural habitat, from unfavorable habitat for flora and fauna to favorable. The habitat will therefore support natural ecosystem and the value of the area will change. This impact is considered to be positive, long-term duration, cumulative and of high significance.

## **7.8.2 Negative Impacts**

### **7.8.2.1 Increase of Waste Generation**

The demolition activities of the proposed Wete District Magistrate Courts building during decommissioning phase will increase the amount of waste (especially solid waste) produced in the area. Waste materials from demolished structures such as iron sheets, cement blocks, pieces of timber, pieces of pipes, pieces of tiles, plumbing materials, pieces of electric wires and concrete rubles will be generated. These wastes will significantly affect the physical environment if will not be properly managed and disposed. Waste materials that can be re-used will also be carted away from the site and the remaining wastes should be collected, sorted and transported to the district disposal site. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and of moderate significance.

### **7.8.2.2 Dust Pollution**

The decommissioning activities such as demolition of the Wete District Magistrate Courts building, site clearance and transportation of waste materials to the disposal site and remove all associated facilities will generate dust hence increase dust level in the area and its coverage can spread in a wide area depending on wind speed and direction. The spread of dust may affect health of the decommission workers at the site but also the surrounding communities. This impact will persist for a short period and will end immediately after decommissioning. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and of low significance.

### **7.8.2.3 Noise Pollution**

The decommissioning phase will involve demolition of the court building and its associated facilities like lock-ups, water system, plumbing accessories and electric system. Other decommissioning activities will involve site clearance and removal of all solid waste. Demolition activities will be associated with noise generation and will increase noise levels in the surrounding area. Noise will also result from machines or equipment that will be used for demolition, for example, welding machines for cutting, drilling machines, bulldozer, etc. This impact will persist for a short period and will end immediately after decommissioning. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and of low significance.

#### **7.8.2.4 Loss of Employment**

The decommissioning process will end the operation of the proposed court building and services. Therefore, people who will be employed by the project will lose their employment during this phase of the project. All workers who will be directly working at the court will lose employment and may pose major challenges if alternative employments will not be found. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and of moderate significance.

#### **7.8.2.5 Accidents and Injuries**

Accidents and injuries during decommissioning process may occur due to demolition activities. Accidents and injuries related to these activities may occur due to inappropriate handling or use of machines, mishandling of equipment, poor instructions, negligence and misconduct of procedures. In addition to that, lack of certain level of safety knowledge to workers, type of materials handled and prolonged working hours along with excessive concentration leading to fatigue may contribute to accidents and injuries. Moreover, accidents and injuries are likely to happen due to poor identification of key risks and risk areas, lack of warning signs to workers. All these issues endanger the safety of the workers. Poorhouse keeping with iron bars, nails, pipes left unorganized in the site may be source of falling and sliding causing accidents and injuries at site. This ESIA recommends construction workers to have adequate training and awareness on EHS guidelines in order to address EHS issues at site properly. This impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and of moderate significance.

### **7.9 Alternative Analysis**

From the environmental safeguard view point, alternative analysis is an important tool for the best selection of the project site, technology to be followed, and operational mechanism in terms of environmental acceptability of the chosen method. Alternative analysis provides information about the advantages and disadvantages, quantifies the environmental impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible for each alternative considered. The alternative analysis for the proposed project was conducted into the following sections.

- a) "No action" alternative of the project
- b) Alternative energy
- c) Alternative water supply

The Alternative Analysis for Technology options also include the comparative analysis based on the option during construction/Renovation and operation.

#### **7.9.1 "No Go" or "No Action" Alternative (ALT0) of the Project**

The "No Go "Alternative" refers to the alternative of not embarking the proposed project at all. This alternative would imply that the current *status quo* without the proposed project would continue. It is important to note that the "No Go" Alternative is the baseline (Base Alternative or ALT0) against which all other alternatives and the development proposal are assessed.

When considering the Zero alternative the impacts (both positive and negative) associated with any specific alternative or the development proposal would not occur and in effect the impacts of the Zero Alternative are therefore inadvertently assessed by assessing the other alternatives. In addition to the direct implications of retaining the status quo there are certain other indirect impacts, which may occur should the Zero alternative be followed.

Overall, the impact of "No Go" alternative impact is considered to be significant in hampering development in terms of local, regional, and national wise access to justice. The consideration of "No Go" was dismissed as an alternative due to the need and desirability of renovating Wete District Magistrate Court.

### **7.9.2 Energy Alternative**

The use of other alternative energy sources apart from power from Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), Solar panels and diesel generator were considered. As it is, the case in most of developing countries, supply of electricity from ZECO is not reliable as it mostly originates from hydroelectric power and Generators, which depend on rainfall frequency, intensity and pattern. On the other hand, diesel Generators, which are mainly used during power interruptions, emit a lot of greenhouse gases especially when they are run for a long time. The use of solar as an energy source was considered and this ESIA report recommends that, the design team shall explore the feasibility of using solar as one the energy alternative.

### **7.9.3 Water Supply Alternative**

This proposed project is intending to use water from Zanzibar Water Authority. The proposed project is also looking for other options in case of water scarcity from ZAWA and this include rainwater harvesting and drilling of borehole. Project proponent is still looking for the best option as water alternative source and this ESIA finds that the drilling of borehole is the best option.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **IMPACT ENHANCEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

#### **8.1 Overview**

The following plans outline the implementation of mitigation measures for the proposed Wete District Court Renovation Project. These plans specify institutional responsibilities, timelines for actions, and estimated costs. Please note that the costs mentioned are approximate, and the developer will determine the actual costs, which will be included in the overall project budget should the suggested changes be implemented.

According to the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (ZEMA) and the Zanzibar Public Health Act No. 11 of 2012, the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) is responsible for ensuring compliance with all authorized environmental and public health conditions throughout the project. These regulations will guide the project's environmental management, including waste disposal, water management, and the mitigation of environmental health impacts during construction and operational phases. The developer is fully committed to implementing the mitigation measures as outlined in the Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP).

#### **8.2 Implementation of the Management Plan**

The contractor will be responsible for implementing the environmental and social mitigation measures outlined in the detailed engineering design during the construction phase of the Wete District Court Renovation project. They are expected to familiarize themselves with the contents of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and ensure adherence to all measures throughout the construction process. The implementation of the ESMP will be monitored by a supervising firm on behalf of the project management team. Once the construction phase is complete, the responsibility for continuing the ESMP will be transferred to the building management and the real estate firm overseeing the facility's operations, ensuring ongoing compliance throughout the operational phase.

##### **8.2.1 Positive Significant Impacts**

###### **8.2.1.1 Employment Opportunities**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- The project shall ensure that the labour force comes from surrounding communities particularly those with relevant skills to be occupied in the pre-construction activities;
- Due considerations shall be given between genders in providing employment opportunities;
- Training programmes shall be carried out to workers to improve their skills especially in the issues of occupational health and safety; and
- The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers

are instituted.

### **8.2.1.2 Provision of Market for Building Materials**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- The project shall give priority to local goods and services available from local producers and local service providers;
- Developer shall give priority to building materials from local communities;
- To ensure good governance and accountability with respect to benefits and gains that goes to the Local Government Authorities;
- The project shall ensure effective payment of all relevant taxes to the government both local and central governments such as Value Added Tax (VAT) and service levies during the procurement of construction materials such as cement.

### **8.2.1.3 Improvement of Security in the Locality and its Neighborhood**

The following are the enhancement measures

- Ensure that guards are available and proper intrusion surveillance equipment are installed and are working at all times; and
- Ensure that there is adequate lighting in all areas and risk assessment is done regularly to identify any new threats

## **8.2.2 Negative Impacts**

### **8.2.2.1 Air Quality Deterioration**

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to address the above potential impacts:

- Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site;
- Use water howitzers to dampen project area;
- Developer to adhere to national standards on air quality;
- The proposed site should be fenced during all phases
- Use of masks and
- Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site

### **8.2.2.2 Noise and excessive Vibration Generation**

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to address the above potential impacts:

- Use of PPE like earplugs when working in high noise level circumstances such as operating machines, generator and other noise producing equipment;
- Fit plant with a very good acoustic design to arrest high noise levels;
- Put warning signs in areas with high noise levels to alert people visiting that area;
- Carry out regular servicing of the Generator to reduce noise/ Use of silent Generator;
- Install sound absorber or screen at the intake;

- Training on the effects of noise on hearing and the purpose of using personal hearing protection device; and

#### **8.2.2.3 Solid Waste Generation**

The following mitigation measures will be implemented to address the above potential impacts:

- Solid wastes shall be collected, sorted out, packed and transported outside the project area;
- Proponent shall consider re-using and recycling some of the solid wastes; and
- Residual solid wastes shall be disposed of to a designated dumping site.

#### **8.2.2.4 Health and Safety Impacts**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide training in relevant safety measures to workers;
- Continuous checking of risks, firefighting equipment and danger alert system;
- Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good condition;
- Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced;
- Post signs and posters in relevant areas to forewarn workers and other people on safety and danger issues; and
- Enforce use of PPE provided to workers.

#### **8.2.2.5 Traffic Snarl up and Accidents**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Ensure that neighbors are informed through signage about irregular movements; and
- Ensure that vehicles maintain appropriate speed limits

#### **8.2.2.6 Population Influx and Transmission of HIV/AIDS**

The following are the mitigation measures that will be implemented:

- HIV-AIDS awareness campaign will be used to increase understanding about the disease;
- Promote the benefits of abstinence / avoidance;
- Distribute condoms to construction workers;
- Encourage workers to go for HIV voluntary counseling, testing and referral services; and
- Monitoring of outcomes, in collaboration with National HIV/AIDS Authorities.

#### **8.2.2.7 Social Conflict**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Security will be beefed up by having surveillance equipment and security guards;

- Ensure that guards are available and proper intrusion surveillance equipment are installed and are working at all times;
- Ensure that there is adequate lighting in all areas and risk assessment is done regularly to identify any new threats.

### **8.2.2.8 Temporary Disruption and Restriction of Access**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Measures to be put in place to ensure minimal disruption of day to day activities during construction phase;
- Provision of portable toilets for site workers;
- Controlled access to the project site before, during and after construction; and
- Provide adequate security at the working station during the project implementation.
- The contractor will prepare a traffic management plan for the site and obtain approval from Supervision Consultant. In particular, transportation and equipment and material will be astutely planned to avoid traffic congestion and other associated problems;
- Project drivers will be trained on defensive driving practices;
- Speed limits will be enforced for the project vehicles;
- Demarcated pedestrian crossings will be established at appropriate points along the route between the proposed project site;
- Warning signs, aimed at both drivers and other road users, to highlight hazards will be erected along the route between the proposed project site;
- Reduced speed near/through communities;
- Liaison should be maintained particularly with the communities near camps and works sites; and
- Safety signage shall be placed at the site work.

## **8.3 Mitigation of Significant Impacts during Construction Phase**

### **8.3.1 Positive Significant Impacts**

#### **8.3.1.1 Employment Opportunities**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Local people (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity;
- Provide short term or longterm employment depending on the position and nature of the work employed;
- Consideration of gender issues in employment; and
- Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited.

#### **8.3.1.2 Increase of Income to Local People**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Encourage local supply of construction materials;
- Raise awareness of different business opportunities available to local people during construction;
- JOZ to support application of local construction material; and
- Contractors to use local suppliers for construction material.

### **8.3.1.3 Increase Revenue to the Government**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Ensure efficient tax collection system is well maintained;
- Ensure compliance to national laws and regulations regarding tax payment;
- Government to promote use of locally manufactured products, for example, by increasing tax on similar imported products; and
- Promote use of local contractors and suppliers.

## **8.3.2 Negative Significant Impacts**

### **8.3.2.1 Noise Pollution**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Use of PPE like earplugs to those working in or close to the project site;
- Adhere to the time and schedule of construction;
- Confine activities to core construction area;
- Use equipment/machines with low noise; and
- Abide to allowable exposure duration (8hrs) and standards.
- Abide to national standards, TZS 932:2007-maximum permissible noise levels for a construction site of buildings to be less than 75 dBA. TBS and IFC/WHO guidelines require noise emission levels of less than 55dBA in working areas in daytime.

### **8.3.2.2 Air Pollution**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Use water howitzers to dampen construction area
- Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site
- Developer to adhere to national standards on air quality
- Use of masks
- Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site

### **8.3.2.3 Increase of Waste Generation**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Ensure efficient use of construction materials to avoid unnecessary waste
- Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal
- Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes

- Ensure barriers and protective mechanisms are placed around waste collection points to prevent people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal

#### **8.3.2.4 Disruption of Physical Environment**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Minimize removal of vegetation cover especially trees unless necessary
- Plant native trees at the project site after construction
- Maintain vegetation in other areas where construction work is not taking place

#### **8.3.2.5 Habitat Change**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.
- Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for construction purposes, lighting and cooking.
- Cleared surrounding areas due to construction work apart from building area should be rehabilitated/replanted natural trees and grass after construction.

#### **8.3.2.6 Accidents and Injuries**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide training on relevant health and safety measures to workers regularly;
- Ensure that workers use relevant PPE (such as helmets, boots, clothing, masks) all the time;
- To ensure firefighting equipment are located in all site areas that are susceptible to fire outbreak and be regularly serviced;
- Warning signs and posters should be placed in all risky areas;
- Avoid un-authorized people at site;
- Establish first aid station, staffed and equipped to provide first aid services in case of accidents and injuries;
- Site vehicles shall be permitted only within the demarcated construction sites;
- Construction site be sealed off from non- construction workers i.e. the general public; and
- Supervision by competent engineers shall be done through the implementation. The engineer shall ensure that materials used at work are up to required standards.

#### **8.3.2.7 Increase of Diseases and ill Health and HIV/AIDS**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly;

- Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDs and other STDs;
- Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Centers for HIV/AIDS at the site;
- Provide health and hygiene education to workers to raise awareness by using various media like posters, brochures, flyers, films, books and seminars;
- Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases;
- Ensure clean environment is maintained at the construction site all the time; and
- Provide awareness education to workers on proper disposal of waste products.

### **8.3.2.8 Increase of Sexual Abuse and Gender-based Violence**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Use construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize the influx of people from other areas.
- Provide mandatory GBV and sexual harassment training for construction workers and the local community.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on the risks of STDs and the consequences of sexual abuse.
- Establish confidential and accessible reporting mechanisms for GBV and sexual abuse cases.
- Encourage community and worker engagement in addressing and preventing GBV.
- Promote equal job opportunities for women in technical and managerial roles.
- Develop and enforce gender-sensitive workplace policies.
- Provide training, mentorship, and networking opportunities for women's career advancement.
- Ensure transparent and equitable wage structures to prevent gender pay gaps.
- Provide training to the local community to raise awareness on sexual abuse and gender-based violence.
- Provide education to local people on the procedures for reporting sexual-related crimes and gender-based violence.
- Utilize existing structures such as the Shehia Committee for the Prevention of GBV to enhance community-based monitoring and response.
- Develop a Site Grievance Committee to handle complaints related to GBV, ensuring a confidential and accessible reporting mechanism.
- Establish clear site workers code of conduct

### **8.3.2.9 Loss of some Flora and Fauna**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.
- Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for any reason e.g. construction purposes, lighting and cooking; and
- Cleared areas due to construction work apart from the location of the building, should be rehabilitated by allowing natural regeneration of trees and grass.

## **8.4 Mitigation of Significant Impacts during Operation Phase**

### **8.4.1 Positive Significant Impacts**

#### **8.4.1.1 Improved Workplace Environment**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Ensure regular maintenance of the building to prevent deterioration;
- Regular service of ICT facilities;
- Ensure First Aid kit is checked and everything is in place;
- Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place;
- Ensure regular checking and maintenance fire protection system; and
- Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services.

#### **8.3.1.2 Increased Efficiency to Court Services**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Strengthen internet services to facilitate e-communication in court services;
- Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place all the time;
- Maintenance to the building to prevent deterioration; and
- Regular service of ICT facilities at the building.

#### **8.3.1.3 Reduce Backlogs of Cases**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern Wete District Magistrate courts building;
- Regular service of ICT facilities to avoid breakdowns; and
- Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management.

#### **8.3.1.4 Modernization of Court Services**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Regular training to court staff on using ICT facilities;
- Regular service and maintenance of ICT facilities; and
- Create awareness to the public on improved services, which are more user friendly, reduce costs and serve time (this can be done through radio programs).

#### **8.3.1.5 Deterrence to Sexual Abuse and Gender-Based Violence**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Provide training to local community to raise awareness on what is sexual abuse and gender-based violence; and
- Provide education to local people on the procedures of reporting sexual related crimes and gender-based violence.

### **8.3.1.6 Employment Opportunities**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Provide employment roles and responsibilities according to their positions and service required;
- Provide on-job training regularly for staff improvement;
- Consideration of gender balance in employment; and
- Abide to national employment policy and laws.

### **8.3.1.7 Growth of Local Economy**

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Encourage local businesses to promote local economy;
- Raise awareness of different small business opportunities available to local people; and
- Support local people in engaging in business services in efficient, high quality and safety standards.

### **8.3.1.8 Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area**

The following enhancement measures are proposed.

- Ensure the building design provides consideration for good aesthetic environment;
- Ensure landscaping is done and natural vegetation is planted in surrounding areas in the building compound; and
- Planting of native vegetation and trees within the site.

### **8.3.1.9 Gender Based Violence (GBV), Equity, Rape and Sexual Harassment**

- Contractor and implementing agency to prepare and implement a **GBV Action plan** to include at minimum, in conformance with local laws and customs, equal opportunity for employment;
- Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable
- All workers and Community and stakeholders will be educated on preventing and responding to sexual harassment and GBV ahead of any project related works.
- Workers shall be provided with identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the campus
- The community within the vicinity of the college where construction will take place will also be educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and the prevention and response measures.
- Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment.

- Partnerships will be established with relevant government agencies and NGOs to ensure survivors of GBV and sexual offences access survivor centered services such as medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc as and when necessary.
- Impose zero tolerance on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project.

#### **8.3.1.10 Community Health, Safety and Security**

- Construction work shall commence on site only when the **Health & Safety (H&S) Plan** has been adequately developed by the Contractor and accepted by JoZ.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan will be developed prior to construction works starting;
- Traffic Management Plan will be developed for safe access to construction sites with minimum negative impact on the existing roads and in parallel to ensure community safety.
- JoZ and the Contractor/s will openly and transparently inform JoZ community of the affected places for planned activities that follow quarterly;
- The traffic flow through the site and within the public areas will be coordinated with the responsible traffic engineers;
- An Emergency Plan will be developed, including to cover for the management of cases of incidents during the transportation of raw materials/hazardous substances;
- Workers will receive training and guidance in how to avoid conflicts with the local community members and sign a labour code of conduct, in order to avoid creating conflicts with the local environment;
- Avoidance of unauthorized entry into contractor's facilities will be considered in their design and siting. The design, layout and site location of facilities should facilitate natural surveillance by police and the safeguards engaged by Contractor/s;
- Workers shall be provided with identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the campus
- Adequate selection of qualified security guards with appropriate training;
- All necessary permits will be obtained prior to the start of construction phase from responsible institutions responsible for urban planning, communal works, water protection, electricity and telecommunication.
- The Contractor/s will take into consideration all proposed preventive, mitigation and compensation measures included within the ESIA
- During construction, all building materials must be accommodated within the proposed site and not along the road to reduce inconvenience to road users

### **8.3.1.11 Gender Inequity in Employment**

- JoZ and contractor shall ensure that women get adequate employment opportunities during recruitment and job postings.
- The contractor shall carry out regular sensitisation and awareness campaigns for workers to promote gender equity in employment during the construction works and during operation
- During programme inception, contractor shall disclose standard operating procedures, guidelines and management systems established to ensure the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion
- Programme staff and trainers need to include male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups. They will need to receive training on gender equality and social inclusion within the context of the programme.
- The contractor shall provide gender disaggregated data, separate bathing, changing, sanitation facilities for men and women

### **8.3.1.12 Impacts on Labour and Working Conditions**

In order to minimise negative impacts from labour and working conditions, the following mitigation measures should be applied:

#### **Employment and Procurement**

The Project shall develop a **Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan** as well as specific recruitment policies and procedures, specifically:

- The Project should priorities the recruitment of workers and procurement of goods and services from within the Dar es Salaam then to national companies. This will not apply to the provision of highly technical equipment. The Project should develop a fair and transparent employment and procurement policy and processes to avoid any potential for nepotism or favouritism. The policy should be shared with the Ward and Mtaa Leaders.
- A **Local Recruitment Procedure** shall be developed by Contractor which outlines the percentage of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment that should be sourced from the Different locations in Dar es Salaam. For unskilled workers this target should be set as high as possible ie at least 90%. The procedure will also include requirements for recruitment of vulnerable groups (women and disabled workers) to ensure equal opportunities, involvement of ward and mtaa leaders in ensuring local employment is achieved, no hiring of workers at the gate etc. The requirements of this procedure will form part of the Conditions of Contract with subcontractors.
- Contractor will notify Municipal Council, Ward and Mtaa leaders of the specific jobs and the skills required for the Project, prior to the commencement of construction phase. This

will give the local population time to prepare and apply for the available job opportunities on time. This is mainly applicable to unskilled and semi-skilled workers who will be locally sourced.

- Employment and procurement opportunities will be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal Offices and Ward and Mtaa offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition.
- There will be no requirement for applicants to make payments for applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project.
- The Project will ensure that recruitment procedures are transparent and monitored to ensure that those recruited present their actual experience, geographical location, health status, and age and that requirements for local employment are being met.
- The Project will develop and implement a program of up-skilling, training and development for workers to assist them in accessing opportunities associated with the Project and in finding work following completion of their contracts.
- The Project will provide training on health and safety and quality standards required by the Project for provision of goods and services to the Project to ensure that local businesses have the opportunity to benefit.
- The Project will ensure that contracts are unbundled to allow a number of small businesses to provide goods and services rather than the supply being monopolized by one larger sub-contractor.
- The Project will develop a Workers Grievance Mechanism.

## **Management System**

The Project should develop a **Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan** These requirements should also be passed on to any subcontractors. Key issues with the Human Resource (HR) management will include, but not be limited to the following:

- Provision of clear and understandable information regarding rights under national labour and employment law, and any applicable collective agreements, including those related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation, etc.
- Provision of reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.
- Provision of employment, compensation/remuneration and working conditions, including working hours, based on equal opportunity and fair treatment, avoiding discrimination on any aspects.
- Provision of adequate welfare facilities on site.
- Implementation of a grievance mechanism for the Project workers.
- Adoption and implementation of a sexual harassment policy.
- Adoption of open attitude towards freedom of association.

The Project will develop a H&S programme which will include risk assessments (such as working at heights, confined space machine guarding), work permit systems and a H&S management system, in line with industry best practice, including worker performance safety tracking (safety observations) to assure worker safety. All workers will receive induction and continuous training regarding this system.

### **Sub-Contractor and Supplier Management**

- Subcontractor and Supplier Contracts should make explicit reference to the need to abide by Tanzanian law, international standards (in particular World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines) and the ratified ILO conventions and the Project Proponent's policies relating to health and safety, labour and welfare standards.
- As part of the subcontractor and supplier selection process, Contractor should take into consideration performance with regard to worker management, worker rights, health and safety as outlined in Tanzanian law, international standards and the Proponent's policies.
- Contractor should provide support to sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that labour and working conditions are in line with Tanzanian legislation and World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines through gap analysis, awareness raising and information provision, as necessary.
- Regular checks / audits by Contractor should be undertaken to ensure the relevant labour laws are adhered to at all times.

### **Workers' Rights**

- Contractor should ensure no employee or job applicant is discriminated against on the basis of his or her gender, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, age, religion or sexual orientation.
- All workers (including those of subcontractors) should, as part of their induction, receive training on worker rights in line with Tanzanian legislation to ensure that positive benefits around understanding labour rights are enhanced. This process should be formalized within the Code of Conduct that would be provided by Contractor.
- All workers (including those of subcontractors and suppliers) should have contracts, which clearly state the terms and conditions of their employment and their legal rights. These contracts should be aligned with Tanzanian labour law, the ILO core conventions and the requirements of World Bank Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines. Contracts should be verbally explained to all workers where this is necessary to ensure that workers understand their rights.
- The Project should put in place a worker grievance mechanism that should be accessible to all workers, whether permanent or temporary, directly or indirectly employed. The worker grievance mechanism should be open to Contractor and the subcontractor

workforce in the event that their grievance is not adequately resolved by their direct employer. Contractor would then have the authority to act to resolve this grievance.

- All workers (including those of Contractor and the subcontractor) should have access to training on communicable diseases and STDs and community interactions in general.
- Contractor should undertake surveillance and assurance that no children or forced labour is employed directly, and to the extent possible by third parties related to the Project and primary suppliers where such risk may exist.

### **8.3.2 Negative Significant Impacts**

#### **8.3.2.1 Increase of Waste Generation**

The following mitigation measures are proposed.

- Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes to be disposed;
- Ensure efficient use of office materials to avoid unnecessary waste;
- Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal process; and
- Ensure application of E-waste management guidelines and comply with the requirements.

#### **8.3.2.2 Increase of Diseases, ill Health and HIV/AIDs**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide training to workers on health and safety measures against, HIV/AIDs and STDs regularly;
- Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) center for HIV/AIDS for staff;
- Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness; and
- Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases.

#### **8.3.2.3 Health and Safety Risks**

The following mitigation measures are proposed.

- Provide training to workers on health and safety measures
- Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness
- Identify all risk areas in the Wete District Magistrate courts building and provide warning signs
- First Aid kit should be available all the time
- Fire protection system should be serviced and tested regularly

#### **8.3.2.4 Increased Energy Consumption and Demand**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Ensure conservation by switching off electrical equipment, lights when not in use

- Use and installation of energy efficient lighting system in the courtrooms
- Use of efficiency lighting system, electrical equipment and control
- Sensitization of occupants of courtroom to ensure energy efficiency in their office operation; and
- The project must incorporate solar into the design for lighting external areas such as walk ways.

#### **8.3.2.5 Improper Water Consumption**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Ensure maintenance of water pipes, and tanks to reduce chances of leakages;
- The proponent will install plastic tanks for storage of water. Moreover, qualified plumbers will attend any water leaks through drainage pipes and faulty taps during the operation phase to promptly ensure quick repairs. Through storage at convenient and strategic places, the occupants of the law court complex will be sensitized on the need for prudent water conservation process;
- Use of low-flush toilets;
- Installation of push water- taps for conservation of water in the wash basins; and
- Rain water harvesting and usage during all the stages.

#### **8.3.2.6 Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

The following are the mitigation measures

- Solid waste should be regularly removed from the collection points
- Carry out proper maintenance of generators used on site;
- Manholes should be covered using airtight covers to reduce using air tight covers to reduce any odor and of foul smell;
- Frequently (daily) cleaning of the sanitary facilities by using detergents
- Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided;
- Cover all waste storage containers to be tipping proof, weather proof and scavenger roof;
- No burning on –site, buying or dumping of solid waste shall occur;
- If not removed off site solid waste or construction debris shall be disposed of only at sites identified and approved by the construction supervision consultant and included in the solid waste plan, under no circumstances shall the proponent dispose of any waste materials in environmentally sensitive areas such as in areas of natural habitat or in water courses;
- Contractor shall develop and implement waste management procedural plan. The plan shall; Identify what type of solid and liquid wastes and categories of wastes to be generated, identify ways to reduce the volume of waste by reusing or recycling initiatives;

- Use best available mechanisms, practices and technologies for waste collection and transportation to solid waste disposal sites. Use of integrated solid waste management system by source reduction, recycling, composting, reuse or sanitary land filling;
- Ensure that debris is collected by approved waste handler;
- There should be a central collection point for waste generated preferably with segregation of the same.
- The proponent should provide or construct proper waste receptacles to avoid littering;
- A secure waste holding shed should be set up to facilitate segregation and temporary storage of wastes;
- Installation of marked waste bins that should be covered;
- Demolished floor/wall material should be re-used for backfilling to keep site clean and ensure economical use of material;
- Use of an integrated solid waste management system including prevention, recycling, composting or incineration;
- All workers to be sensitized to ensure waste generation is minimized during construction;
- All hazardous and non-hazardous waste should be stored separately;
- Contractor to keep waste tracking forms for all the wastes that leave site to ensure proper record keeping of waste movement;
- Ensure that there are routine checks for the sewer lines to ensure that there are no leakages;
- Ensure that the materials used for construction are of the right standards as per the building code; and
- Ensure that proper effluent disposal is done as required by the legislations and regulations.

### **8.3.2.7 Health and Safety Hazards to Workers and the Public**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Each facility will prepare a site-specific Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Plan;
- Provide training in relevant safety measures to workers;
- Continuous checking of risks, firefighting equipment and danger alert system;
- Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good condition;
- Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced;
- Post signs and posters in relevant areas to forewarn workers and other people on safety and danger issues;
- PPE will be provided to the O & M staff;
- Enforce use of PPE provided to workers;
- HSE training will be provided to the O & M staff on regular basis;
- Availability of safe drinking water will be ensured in the facility;

- First Aid boxes will be made available on site. Emergency phone numbers (such as Hospital, Fire Department and Police) will be displayed at key locations within the court premises;
- Waste management plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with international best practices; and
- Liaison with the community will be maintained.

## **8.4 Mitigation of Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase**

### **8.4.1 Positive Significant Impacts**

#### **8.4.1.1 Site Restoration**

The following enhancement measures are proposed.

- Restore the original (Native species) vegetation;
- Monitor growth of planted vegetation; and
- Watering planted trees to certain level of maturity which cannot dry.

#### **8.4.1.2 Habitat Change**

The following enhancement measures are proposed.

- Restore the original vegetation;
- Protect the area to avoid other human activities unless otherwise decided;
- Ensure regular monitoring to maintain natural vegetation; and
- Monitor growth of planted vegetation.

### **8.4.2 Negative Significant Impacts**

#### **8.4.2.1 Increase of Wastes**

The following mitigation measures are proposed.

- Consider re-using or recycling some of the solid wastes;
- Collect, sort, pack and transport all solid wastes to the appropriate disposal facilities; and
- Apply sound environmental practices in transport and disposal of the wastes in accordance with WB EHS Guidelines specific for waste management.

#### **8.4.2.2 Dust Pollution**

The following mitigation measures are proposed.

- Watering demolition sections to minimize dust;
- Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust;
- The project site should be fenced in all project phases
- Watering the project area to reduce the dust as well as wind erosion; and
- Cover the debris on transit and on site.

### **8.4.2.3 Noise Pollution**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Ensure use of PPE like ear plugs;
- Exposer time for workers for noise (above 55 dB) should not exceed 8 hours;
- Minimize period of decommissioning as short as possible to minimize exposure duration;
- Use noise dampening equipment;
- Limit un-authorized people at decommissioning site; and
- Provide warning signs to all risk areas.

### **8.4.2.4 Loss of Employment**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide notice for termination of employment contracts;
- Provide terminal benefits to workers;
- Provide awareness on alternative employment; and
- Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities.

### **8.4.2.5 Accidents and Injuries**

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

- Provide Warning signs and hazard tapes along demolition sites;
- Avoid un-authorized people at demolition site;
- Use of qualified staff in using machines and equipment during decommissioning;
- Provide first aid kit and train first aiders to administer the first aid;
- Ensure demolition workers apply PPE all the time at site; and
- Create awareness to all site workers on associated risks and hazard.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **9.1 Overview**

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared provide a guide for implementation of enhancement and mitigation measures of the impacts identified for the proposed project. The management plan indicates impacts, their proposed mitigation or enhancement measures, responsible institutions, and appropriate time for taking action and estimated costs. The proposed cost is only indicative, but during implementation the project proponent will work out actual costs and include them in the overall costs of the project. According to Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015, ZEMA will be responsible for ensuring compliance of all agreed conditions. Therefore, the project management is ought to be pro-active in ensuring voluntary compliance by adopting the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures prescribed in this EIS.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) also presents the implementation schedule of the proposed mitigation measures to both environmental and social impacts as well as planning for long-term monitoring activities. In order to be effective, Environmental Management Plan must be fully integrated within the overall project management efforts at all levels, which itself should be aimed at providing a high level of quality control, leading to a project which has been properly designed and functions effectively throughout its determined life span. The sited responsible institution should be ready to monitor indicators and fully supervise to fully minimize the impacts level.

To facilitate smooth implementation of the project, all parties involved in the design and those to be involved in construction of the transmission line will have to take into consideration the mitigation measures recommended in this study.

Table 13: Environmental and Social Management Plan

| Identified Impact   | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Responsibility | Timeframe                 | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Pre-Construction Phase</b>                                   |   |                |                           |                   |
| Employment opportunities  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project shall ensure that the labour force comes from surrounding communities particularly those with relevant skills to be occupied in the pre-construction activities;</li> <li>Due considerations shall be given between genders in providing employment opportunities;</li> <li>Training programmes shall be carried out to workers to improve their skills especially in the issues of occupational health and safety; and</li> <li>The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers are instituted.</li> </ul> | Developer      | During mobilization phase | 15,000,000        |
| Provision of market for building materials/renovation materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project shall give priority to local goods and services available from local producers and local service providers;</li> <li>Developer shall give priority to building materials from local communities;</li> <li>To ensure good governance and accountability with respect to benefits and gains that goes to the Local Government Authorities;</li> </ul>  | Developer      | During mobilization phase | 20,000,000        |
| Improvement of security in the locality and its neighborhood    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that guards are available and proper intrusion surveillance equipment are installed and are working at all times; and</li> <li>Ensure that there is adequate lighting in all areas and risk assessment is done regularly to identify any new threats</li> </ul>   | Developer      | During mobilization phase | 3,000,000         |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>                 | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>          | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local community leaders should be engaged in security activities</li> <li>The local communities nearby should be given awareness on the importance of the project so as to develop sense of ownership</li> </ul>  |                       |                           |                          |
| Air quality deterioration                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site;</li> <li>Use water howitzers to dampen project area;</li> <li>Developer to adhere to national standards on air quality;</li> <li>Use of masks and</li> <li>Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site.</li> <li>The Construction site should be fenced</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |
| Noise and excessive vibration generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of PPE like earplugs when working in high noise level circumstances such as operating machines, generator and other noise producing equipment;</li> <li>Fit plant with a very good acoustic design to arrest high noise levels;</li> <li>Put warning signs in areas with high noise levels to alert people visiting that area;</li> <li>Carry out regular servicing of the Plant and the Generator to reduce noise;</li> <li>Install sound absorber or screen at the intake;</li> <li>Training on the effects of noise on hearing and the purpose of using personal hearing protection device; and</li> <li>Use of silent Generator.</li> </ul> | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>       | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>          | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Solid waste generation         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid wastes shall be collected, sorted out, packed and transported to the dumpsite (Mamboni dumpsite)</li> <li>• Proponent shall consider re-using and recycling some of the solid wastes; and</li> <li>• Residual solid wastes shall be disposed of to a designated dumping site.</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 1,000,000                |
| Health and safety impacts      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training in relevant safety measures to workers;</li> <li>• Continuous checking of risks, firefighting equipment and danger alert system;</li> <li>• Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good condition;</li> <li>• Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced;</li> <li>• Post signs and posters in relevant areas to forewarn workers and other people on safety and danger issues; and</li> <li>• Enforce use of PPE provided to workers.</li> <li>• Training should be given to workers on the safety issues while at site</li> <li>• There should be an equipped first aid Kit at site and trained first aiders</li> </ul> | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 1,000,000                |
| Traffic snarl up and accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that neighbors are informed through signage about irregular movements; and</li> <li>• Ensure that vehicles maintain appropriate speed limits</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>                       | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>          | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roads signs should be posted on roads to show that there is construction work near by the roads</li> </ul>   |                       |                           |                          |
| Population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV-AIDS awareness campaign will be used to increase understanding about the disease;</li> <li>Promote the benefits of abstinence / avoidance;</li> <li>Distribute condoms to construction workers;</li> <li>Encourage workers to go for HIV voluntary counseling, testing and referral services; and</li> <li>Monitoring of outcomes, in collaboration with National HIV/AIDS Authorities.</li> <li>There should be awareness program on the transmission diseases especially sexual transmission diseases</li> </ul> | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |
| Social conflict                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security will be beefed up by having surveillance equipment and security guards;</li> <li>Ensure that guards are available and proper intrusion surveillance equipment are installed and are working at all times;</li> <li>Ensure that there is adequate lighting in all areas and risk assessment is done regularly to identify any new threats.</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |
| Temporary disruption and restriction of access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to be put in place to ensure minimal disruption of day to day activities during construction phase;</li> <li>Provision of portable toilets for site workers;</li> <li>Controlled access to the project site before, during and after construction; and</li> <li>Provide adequate security at the working station during the project implementation.</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During mobilization phase | 500,000                  |

| Identified Impact         | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Responsibility | Timeframe           | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contractor will prepare a traffic management plan for the site and obtain approval from Supervision Consultant. In particular, transportation and equipment and material will be astutely planned to avoid traffic congestion and other associated problems;</li> <li>• Project drivers will be trained on defensive driving practices;</li> <li>• Speed limits will be enforced for the project vehicles;</li> <li>• Demarcated pedestrian crossings will be established at appropriate points along the route between the proposed project site;</li> <li>• Warning signs, aimed at both drivers and other road users, to highlight hazards will be erected along the route between the proposed project site;</li> <li>• Reduced speed near/through communities;</li> <li>• Liaison should be maintained particularly with the communities near camps and works sites; and</li> <li>• Safety signage shall be placed at the site work.</li> </ul> |                |                     |                   |
| <b>Construction Phase</b> |   |                |                     |                   |
| Employment opportunities  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local people (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity</li> <li>• Provide short term or long term employment depending on the position and nature of the work employed</li> <li>• Consideration of gender issues in employment</li> <li>• Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited</li> </ul>   | Developer      | During construction | 160,000,000       |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>           | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>    | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Increase of income to local people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage local supply of construction materials</li> <li>• Raise awareness of different business opportunities available to local people during construction</li> <li>• JOZ to support application of local construction material</li> <li>• Contractors to use local suppliers for construction material</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During construction | 40,000,000               |
| Increase revenue to the government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure efficient tax collection system is well maintained</li> <li>• Ensure compliance to national laws and regulations regarding tax payment.</li> <li>• Government to promote use of locally manufactured products, for example, by increasing tax on similar imported products</li> <li>• Promote use of local contractors and suppliers</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During construction | 25,000,000               |
| Noise pollution                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of PPE like earplugs to those working in or close to the project site</li> <li>• Adhere to the time and schedule of construction</li> <li>• Confine activities to core construction area</li> <li>• Use equipment/machines with low noise</li> <li>• Abide to allowable exposure duration (8hrs) and standards</li> <li>• Abide to national standards. TZS 932:2007-maximum permissible noise levels for a construction site of buildings to be less than 75 dBA. TBS and IFC/WHO guidelines require noise emission levels of less than 55dBA in working areas in daytime.</li> </ul> | Developer             | During construction | 2,000,000                |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>           | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b>   | <b>Timeframe</b>    | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Air pollution                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use water howitzers to dampen construction area</li> <li>• Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site</li> <li>• Developer to adhere to national standards on air quality</li> <li>• Use of masks</li> <li>• Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site</li> </ul>   | Developer               | During construction | 2,000,000                |
| Increase of waste generation       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure efficient use of construction materials to avoid unnecessary waste</li> <li>• Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal</li> <li>• Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes</li> <li>• Ensure barriers and protective mechanisms are placed around waste collection points to prevent people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal</li> </ul> | Developer               | During construction | 10,000,000               |
| Disruption of physical environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize removal of vegetation cover especially trees unless necessary</li> <li>• Plant native trees at the project site after construction</li> <li>• Maintain vegetation in other areas where construction work is not taking place</li> </ul>  | Developer<br>Contractor | During construction | 2,000,000                |
| Habitat change                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.</li> <li>• Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for construction purposes, lighting and cooking.</li> </ul>  | Developer               | During construction | 2,000,000                |

| Identified Impact                                | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Responsibility | Timeframe           | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--|--|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleared surrounding areas due to construction work apart from building area should be rehabilitated/replanted native trees and grass after construction.</li> </ul>   |                |                     |                   |
| Accidents and injuries                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training on relevant health and safety measures to workers regularly;</li> <li>Ensure that workers use relevant PPE (such as helmets, boots, clothing, masks) all the time;</li> <li>To ensure firefighting equipment are located in all site areas that are susceptible to fire outbreak and be regularly serviced;</li> <li>Warning signs and posters should be placed in all risky areas;</li> <li>Avoid un-authorized people at site;</li> <li>Establish first aid station, staffed and equipped to provide first aid services in case of accidents and injuries;</li> <li>Site vehicles shall be permitted only within the demarcated construction sites;</li> <li>Construction site be sealed off from non-construction workers i.e. the general public; and</li> <li>Supervision by competent engineers shall be done through the implementation. The engineer shall ensure that materials used at work are up to required standards.</li> </ul> | Developer      | During construction | 2,000,000         |
| Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly</li> </ul>  | Developer      | During construction | 2,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                                  | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Responsibility | Timeframe           | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--|---|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDs and other STDs</li> <li>• Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Centers for HIV/AIDS at the site</li> <li>• Provide health and hygiene education to workers to raise awareness by using various media like posters, brochures, flyers, films, books and seminars</li> <li>• Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases</li> <li>• Ensure clean environment is maintained at the construction site all the time.</li> <li>• Provide awareness education to workers on proper disposal of waste products (solid and liquid)</li> </ul> |                |                     |                   |
| Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas</li> <li>• Training to construction workers and local community to raise awareness on sexual abuse and gender-based violence (GBV) and related consequences to the victim and victimizer</li> <li>• Raise awareness on the risks of getting diseases like STDs by involving in sexual abuse activities such as forced sex, etc.</li> <li>• Encourage local community and construction workers to report any GBV and sexual abuse acts to the relevant authorities/ professionals like police, Social Welfare officers, etc.</li> </ul>                             | Developer      | During construction | 2,000,000         |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>              | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>    | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Loss of some flora and fauna          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.</li> <li>• Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for any reason e.g. construction purposes, lighting and cooking.</li> <li>• Cleared areas due to construction work apart from the location of the building, should be rehabilitated by allowing natural regeneration of trees and grass.</li> </ul> | Developer             | During construction | 2,500,000                |
| <b>Operation Phase</b>                |   |                       |                     |                          |
| Improved workplace environment        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure regular maintenance of the building to prevent deterioration</li> <li>• Regular service of ICT facilities</li> <li>• Ensure First Aid kit is checked and everything is in place</li> <li>• Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place</li> <li>• Ensure regular checking and maintenance fire protection system</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During operation    | 27,000,000               |
| Increased efficient to court services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen internet services to facilitate e-communication in court services</li> <li>• Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place all the time</li> <li>• Maintenance to the building to prevent deterioration</li> <li>• Regular service of ICT facilities at the building</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During operation    | 5,000,000                |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>                             | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b> | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Reduce backlogs of cases                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern court building</li> <li>• Regular service of ICT facilities to avoid breakdowns</li> <li>• Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management</li> </ul> | Developer             | During operation | 5,000,000                |
| Modernization of court services                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular training to court staff on using ICT facilities</li> <li>• Regular service and maintenance of ICT facilities</li> <li>• Create awareness to the public on improved services which are more users friendly, reduce costs and serve time (this can be done through radio programs).</li> </ul>                        | Developer             | During operation | 3,000,000                |
| Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training to local community to raise awareness on what is sexual abuse and gender-based violence</li> <li>• Provide education to local people on the procedures of reporting sexual related crimes and gender-based violence</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During operation | 3,000,000                |
| Employment opportunities                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide employment roles and responsibilities according to their positions and service required</li> <li>• Provide on-job training regularly for staff improvement</li> <li>• Consideration of gender balance in employment</li> <li>• Abide to national employment policy and laws</li> </ul>                              | Developer             | During operation | 10,000,000               |
| Growth of local economy                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage local businesses to promote local economy</li> <li>• Raise awareness of different small business opportunities available to local people</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During operation | 55,146,000               |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>                         | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b> | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support local people in engaging in business services in efficient, high quality and safety standards</li> </ul>  |                       |                  |                          |
| Increased aesthetic value of the area            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the building design provides consideration for good aesthetic environment.</li> <li>Ensure landscaping is done and natural vegetation is planted in surrounding areas in the building compound.</li> <li>Planting of native vegetation and trees within the site.</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During operation | 15,000,000               |
| Increase of waste generation                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes to be disposed</li> <li>Ensure efficient use of office materials to avoid unnecessary waste</li> <li>Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal process</li> <li>Ensure application of E-waste management guidelines and comply with the requirements.</li> </ul>                         | Developer             | During operation | 5,000,000                |
| Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to workers on health and safety measures against, HIV/AIDS and STDs regularly</li> <li>Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) center for HIV/AIDS for staff</li> <li>Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness</li> <li>Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases</li> </ul> | Developer             | During operation | 6,000,000                |
| Health and safety risks                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to workers on health and safety measures</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During operation | 1,000,000                |

| Identified Impact                       | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Responsibility | Timeframe | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---|---|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness</li> <li>• Identify all risk areas in the IJC building and provide warning signs</li> <li>• First Aid kit should be available all the time</li> <li>• Fire protection system should be serviced and tested regularly</li> </ul>   |                |           |                   |
| Increased energy consumption and demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure conservation by switching off electrical equipment, lights when not in use</li> <li>• Use and installation of energy efficient lighting system in the courtrooms</li> <li>• Use of efficiency lighting system, electrical equipment and control</li> <li>• Sensitization of occupants of courtroom to ensure energy efficiency in their office operation; and</li> <li>• The project must incorporate solar into the design for lighting external areas such as walk ways</li> </ul>  | Developer      |           | 500,000           |
| Improper water consumption              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure maintenance of water pipes, and tanks to reduce chances of leakages;</li> <li>• The proponent will install plastic tanks for storage of water. Moreover, qualified plumbers will attend any water leaks through drainage pipes and faulty taps during the operation phase to promptly ensure quick repairs. Through storage at convenient and strategic places, the occupants of the law court complex will be sensitized on the need for prudent water conservation process;</li> <li>• Use of low-flush toilets;</li> <li>• Installation of push water- taps for conservation of</li> </ul> | Developer      |           | 500,000           |

| Identified Impact                 | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Responsibility | Timeframe | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
|                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water in the wash basins; and</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting and usage during all the stages of the project.</li> </ul>   |                |           |                   |
| Solid and liquid waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste should be regularly removed from the collection points</li> <li>• Carry out proper maintenance of generators used on site;</li> <li>• Manholes should be covered using airtight covers to reduce using air tight covers to reduce any odor and of foul smell;</li> <li>• Frequently (daily) cleaning of the sanitary facilities by using detergents</li> <li>• Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided;</li> <li>• Cover all waste storage containers to be tipping proof, weather proof and scavenger roof;</li> <li>• No burning on –site, buying or dumping of solid waste shall occur;</li> <li>• If not removed off site solid waste or construction debris shall be disposed of only at sites identified and approved by the construction supervision consultant and included in the solid waste plan, under no circumstances shall the proponent dispose of any waste materials in environmentally sensitive areas such as in areas of natural habitat or in water courses;</li> <li>• Contractor shall develop and implement waste management procedural plan. The plan shall; Identify what type of solid and liquid wastes and</li> </ul> | Developer      |           | 8,000,000         |

| Identified Impact | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Responsibility | Timeframe | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
|                   | <p>categories of wastes to be generated and Identify ways to reduce the volume of waste by reusing or recycling initiatives; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use best available mechanisms, practices and technologies for waste collection and transportation to solid waste disposal sites. Use of integrated solid waste management system by source reduction, recycling, composting, reuse or sanitary land filling;</li> <li>• Ensure that debris is collected by approved waste handler;</li> <li>• There should be a central collection point for waste generated preferably with segregation of the same.</li> <li>• The proponent should provide or construct proper waste receptacles to avoid littering;</li> <li>• A secure waste holding shed should be set up to facilitate segregation and temporary storage of wastes;</li> <li>• Installation of marked waste bins that should be covered;</li> <li>• Demolished floor/wall material should be re-used for backfilling to keep site clean and ensure economical use of material;</li> <li>• Use of an integrated solid waste management system including prevention, recycling, composting or incineration;</li> <li>• All workers to be sensitized to ensure waste generation is minimized during construction;</li> <li>• All hazardous and non-hazardous waste should be stored separately;</li> </ul> |                |           |                   |

| Identified Impact                                   | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Responsibility | Timeframe | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---|--|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor to keep waste tracking forms for all the wastes that leave site to ensure proper record keeping of waste movement;</li> <li>• Ensure that there are routine checks for the sewer lines to ensure that there are no leakages;</li> <li>• Ensure that the materials used for construction are of the right standards as per the building code;</li> <li>• Ensure that proper effluent disposal is done as required by the legislations and regulations.</li> </ul>   |                |           |                   |
| Health and Safety hazards to workers and the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each facility will prepare a site-specific Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Plan;</li> <li>• Provide training in relevant safety measures to workers;</li> <li>• Continuous checking of risks, firefighting equipment and danger alert system;</li> <li>• Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good condition;</li> <li>• Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced;</li> <li>• Post signs and posters in relevant areas to forewarn workers and other people on safety and danger issues;</li> <li>• PPE will be provided to the O &amp; M staff;</li> <li>• Enforce use of PPE provided to workers;</li> <li>• HSE training will be provided to the O &amp; M staff on regular basis;</li> <li>• Availability of safe drinking water will be ensured in the facility;</li> </ul> | Developer      |           | 1,000,000         |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>  | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>    | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
|                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Aid boxes will be made available on site. Emergency phone numbers (such as Hospital, Fire Department and Police) will be displayed at key locations within the court premises;</li> <li>• Waste management plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with international best practices; and</li> <li>• Liaison with the community will be maintained.</li> </ul> |                       |                     |                          |
| <b>Decommission Phase</b> |  |                       |                     |                          |
| Site restoration          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore the original vegetation</li> <li>• Monitor growth of planted vegetation</li> <li>• Watering planted trees to certain level of maturity which cannot dry</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During decommission | 10,000,000               |
| Habitat change            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore the original vegetation</li> <li>• Protect the area to avoid other human activities unless otherwise decided</li> <li>• Ensure regular monitoring to maintain natural vegetation.</li> <li>• Monitor growth of planted vegetation</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During decommission | 1,000,000                |
| Increase of wastes        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider re-using or recycling some of the solid wastes.</li> <li>• Collect, sort, pack and transport all solid wastes to the appropriate disposal facilities</li> <li>• Apply sound environmental practices in transport and disposal of the wastes in accordance with WB EHS Guidelines specific for waste management</li> </ul>  | Developer             | During decommission | 4,000,000                |
| Dust pollution            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watering demolition sections to minimize dust</li> <li>• Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust.</li> </ul>   | Developer             |                     | 1,500,000                |

| <b>Identified Impact</b> | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b>    | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watering the project area to reduce the dust as well as wind erosion</li> <li>Cover the debris on transit and on site</li> <li>The project site should be fenced in all project phases</li> </ul>  |                       | During decommission |                          |
| Noise pollution          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure use of PPE like ear plugs</li> <li>Exposer time for workers for noise (above 55 dB) should not exceed 8 hours</li> <li>Minimize period of decommissioning as short as possible to minimize exposure duration</li> <li>Use noise dampening equipment</li> <li>Limit un-authorized people at decommissioning site</li> <li>Provide warning signs to all risk areas</li> </ul> | Developer             | During decommission | 1,000,000                |
| Loss of employment       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide notice for termination of employment contracts</li> <li>Provide terminal benefits to workers</li> <li>Provide awareness on alternative employment</li> <li>Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities</li> </ul>   | Developer             | During decommission | 55,000,000               |
| Accidents and injuries   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Warning signs and hazard tapes along demolition sites</li> <li>Avoid un-authorized people at demolition site</li> <li>Use of qualified staff in using machines and equipment during decommissioning</li> <li>Provide first aid kit and train first aiders to administer the first aid</li> <li>Ensure demolition workers apply PPE all the time at site</li> </ul>         | Developer             | During decommission | 1,000,000                |

| <b>Identified Impact</b> | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>  | <b>Responsibility</b> | <b>Timeframe</b> | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create awareness to all site workers on associated risks and hazard</li></ul> |                       |                  |                          |

Source: Consultant, 2025

## CHAPTER TEN

### ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

#### 10.1 Introduction

Mitigation options and enhancement measures are meaningless without effective and consistent follow up – i.e. monitoring. Zanzibar is facing this problem and the ZEMA (2015) and the ESIA and Audit procedures (2009) define measures that have to be taken to address this issue. Monitoring must include checking for effectiveness or otherwise of mitigation and enhancement measures. ZEMA of 2015 defines roles for monitoring where the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) is empowered to enforce compliance to the environmental permits issued prior to development and follow in monitoring to ensure implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). ZEMA therefore is required to conduct monitoring activities in collaboration with relevant sectors and other stakeholders.

Monitoring refers to the systematic collection of data through a series of repetitive measurements over a long period of time to provide information on characteristics and functioning of environmental and social variables in specific areas over time. There are types of monitoring that are also relevant to this project. These are:

- **Baseline monitoring** – the measurement of environmental parameters during a pre-project period and operation period to determine the nature and ranges of natural variations and where possible establish the process of change. Baseline monitoring for this project would entail observation of the types and rate of changes on the baseline conditions that was identified prior to the start of the project.
- **Impact/effect monitoring:** involves the measurement of parameters (performance indicators) during construction, operation and decommissioning phase in order to detect and quantify environmental and social change, which may have occurred as a result of the project. This monitoring provides experience for future projects and lessons that can be used to improve methods and techniques. For this project, this monitoring would entail analysis of the impact of the project on a range of parameters – for example, changes in livelihoods, increased in number of sales and purchase of service in the Unguja Island and increase of incomes and revenues for the people and the government of Zanzibar.
- **Compliance monitoring:** takes the form of periodic sampling and continuous measurement of levels of compliance with standards and thresholds – e.g. for waste discharge, ambient air quality and noise levels. The monitoring for this project would mean collecting data on key

parameters and compare them with national and international standards as provided in this report or other government notices.

- **Mitigation monitoring** aims to determine the suitability and effectiveness of mitigation measures and programmes, designed to diminish or compensate for adverse effects of the project. In this project, monitoring for this component would entail auditing the effectiveness of the mitigation measures to ascertain whether changes are needed to enhance best practices.

In this chapter a monitoring plan is proposed, the mitigation plan and the monitoring plan together constitute the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP)** for the proposed development. There will be several components for monitoring that will be an integral part of the proposed development project. Some of the issues for monitoring will relate to the potential for improved income and changes in life styles, increased employment opportunities, revenues and wilderness quality of the area. Other issues will relate to monitoring for waste management issues, water and power use and gains. The monitoring plan is provided in Table 13.

## **10.2 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting**

Monitoring frequency is proposed for each critical parameter depending on the likelihood and level of change over time. Some parameters take longer time to show changes while others would change in very short time. For example, liquid effluents outflows should be monitored daily for pH and suspended solids. Monitoring should at least be on quarterly basis where water treatment is needed as in this project. Other parameters such as income, revenue, employment, changes in livelihoods and use of resources (water and energy) will be monitored on annual basis – so as to allow for change to take place. Monitoring data should be analyzed and reviewed at regular intervals and compared with the operating standards so that any necessary corrective actions are taken. Records of monitoring results should be kept in an acceptable format, an easily accessible, and information reviewed and evaluated to improve the effectiveness of the environmental protection plan. The results should be reported to the responsible authorities and relevant parties including ZEMA in this case.

The monitoring plan addresses both impacts, positive and negative ones. provides details of attributes to be monitored, responsible institutions, frequency, target level and estimated costs. These costs are only approximations and might vary during actual implementation. Therefore, Judiciary of Zanzibar will collaborate with government institutions such as ZEMA, relevant sectors and other stakeholders accountable for follow up of the monitoring program.

Table 14: Environmental Monitoring Plan

| Identified Impact                  | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                | Parameter to be Monitored                           | Monitoring Area | Target Level   | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| <b>Construction Phase</b>          |   |                        |                                     |   |                 |  |                   |
| Employment opportunities           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local people (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity</li> <li>Provide short term or long-term employment depending on the position and nature of the work employed</li> <li>Consideration of gender issues in employment</li> <li>Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited</li> </ul> | Developer              | Twice annually during construction  | Number of people employed                           | Project area    | -At least 30% local people employed<br>-Gender issue considered<br>-No child labor | 135,000,000       |
| Increase of income to local people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage local supply of construction materials</li> <li>Raise awareness of different business opportunities available to local people during construction</li> <li>JOZ to support application of local construction material</li> <li>Contractors to use local suppliers for construction material</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Thrice annually during construction | Number of business people involved                  | Project area    | -at least 50% of local suppliers   | 30,000,000        |
| Increase revenue to the government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure efficient tax collection system is well maintained</li> <li>Ensure compliance to national laws and regulations regarding tax payment.</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Thrice annually during construction | Revenue in terms of tax in Tanzania Shillings (TZS) | Project area    | Maximum collection of revenue  | 50,000,000        |

| Identified Impact | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                    | Parameter to be Monitored | Monitoring Area | Target Level  | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to promote use of locally manufactured products, for example, by increasing tax on similar imported products</li> <li>Promote use of local contractors and suppliers</li> </ul>  |                        |   |                           |                 |   |                   |
| Noise pollution   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of PPE like earplugs to those working in or close to the project site</li> <li>Adhere to the time and schedule of construction</li> <li>Confine activities to core construction area</li> <li>Use equipment/machines with low noise</li> <li>Abide to allowable exposure duration (8hrs) and standards</li> <li>Abide to national standards. TZS 932:2007-maximum permissible noise levels for a construction site of buildings to be less than 75 dBA. TBS and IFC/WHO guidelines require noise emission levels of less than 55dBA in working areas in daytime.</li> </ul> | Developer              | Thrice annually during construction     | Decibel (dB)              | Project area    | Minimum noise level (e.g. 45dB for residential areas) | 2,000,000         |
| Air pollution     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use water howitzers to dampen construction area</li> <li>Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site</li> <li>Developer to adhere to national standards on air quality</li> <li>Use of masks</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Four times annually during construction | Dust level (mg/m3)        | Project area    | Minimum dust level                                    | 2,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                  | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                    | Parameter to be Monitored        | Monitoring Area               | Target Level           | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
|                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site</li> <li>The project site should be fenced in all project phases</li> </ul>   |                        |   |                                  |                               |                        |                   |
| Increase of waste generation       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure efficient use of construction materials to avoid unnecessary waste</li> <li>Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal</li> <li>Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes</li> <li>Ensure barriers and protective mechanisms are placed around waste collection points to prevent people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal</li> </ul> | Developer              | Four times annually during construction | Tons/Kg of waste                 | Collection and Storage Points | Minimum waste          | 8,000,000         |
| Disruption of physical environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize removal of vegetation cover especially trees unless necessary</li> <li>Plant native trees at the project site after construction</li> <li>Maintain vegetation in other areas where construction work is not taking place</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Twice annually during construction      | Area disrupted in m <sup>2</sup> | Project area                  | Minimum area disrupted | 1,000,000         |
| Habitat change                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.</li> <li>Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for construction purposes, lighting and cooking.</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Twice annually during construction      | Area affected in m <sup>2</sup>  | Project area                  | Minimum area affected  | 1,000,000         |

| Identified Impact      | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                    | Parameter to be Monitored        | Monitoring Area | Target Level              | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleared surrounding areas due to construction work apart from building area should be rehabilitated/replanted natural trees and grass after construction.</li> </ul>  |                        |   |                                  |                 |                           |                   |
| Accidents and injuries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training on relevant health and safety measures to workers regularly;</li> <li>Ensure that workers use relevant PPE (such as helmets, boots, clothing, masks) all the time;</li> <li>To ensure firefighting equipment are located in all site areas that are susceptible to fire outbreak and be regularly serviced;</li> <li>Warning signs and posters should be placed in all risky areas;</li> <li>Avoid un-authorized people at site;</li> <li>Establish first aid station, staffed and equipped to provide first aid services in case of accidents and injuries;</li> <li>Site vehicles shall be permitted only within the demarcated construction sites;</li> <li>Construction site be sealed off from non-construction workers i.e. the general public; and</li> <li>Supervision by competent engineers shall be done through the implementation. The engineer shall ensure that materials used at work are up to required standards.</li> </ul> | Developer              | Five times annually during construction | Number of accidents and injuries | Project area    | No accidents and Injuries | 1,000,000         |

| <b>Identified Impact</b>                           | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Monitoring Institution</b> | <b>Monitoring Frequency</b>             | <b>Parameter to be Monitored</b>          | <b>Monitoring Area</b> | <b>Target Level</b>      | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly</li> <li>• Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other STDs</li> <li>• Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Centers for HIV/AIDS at the site</li> <li>• Provide health and hygiene education to workers to raise awareness by using various media like posters, brochures, flyers, films, books and seminars</li> <li>• Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases</li> <li>• Ensure clean environment is maintained at the construction site all the time.</li> <li>• Provide awareness education to workers on proper disposal of waste products (solid and liquid)</li> </ul> | Developer                     | Four times annually during construction | Number of people infected                 | Project area           | Zero infected people     | 500,000                  |
| Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas</li> <li>• Training to construction workers and local community to raise awareness on sexual abuse and gender-based violence (GBV) and related consequences to the victim and victimizer</li> </ul>   | Developer                     | Four times annually during construction | Number of sexual abuse and GBV incidences | Project area           | All GBV issues addressed | 1,000,000                |

| Identified Impact              | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency               | Parameter to be Monitored            | Monitoring Area | Target Level               | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness on the risks of getting diseases like STDs by involving in sexual abuse activities such as forced sex, etc.</li> <li>Encourage local community and construction workers to report any GBV and sexual abuse acts to the relevant authorities/professionals like police, Social Welfare officers, etc.</li> </ul>  |                        |                                    |                                      |                 |                            |                   |
| Loss of some flora and fauna   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that trees and other vegetation types found in the project site are not cleared or cut down unless necessary.</li> <li>Avoid the use of vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses found in this area for any reason e.g. construction purposes, lighting and cooking.</li> <li>Cleared areas due to construction work apart from the location of the building, should be rehabilitated by allowing natural regeneration of trees and grass.</li> </ul> | Developer              | Twice annually during construction | Area covered in m <sup>2</sup>       | Project area    | Minimum area covered       | 1,000,000         |
| <b>Operation Phase</b>         |   |                        |                                    |                                      |                 |                            |                   |
| Improved workplace environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure regular maintenance of the building to prevent deterioration</li> <li>Regular service of ICT facilities</li> <li>Ensure First Aid kit is checked and everything is in place</li> <li>Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place</li> </ul>   | Developer              | Thrice annually during operation   | Efficient and sufficient maintenance | Project area    | Good workplace environment | 1,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                     | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                 | Parameter to be Monitored         | Monitoring Area | Target Level                           | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
|                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure regular checking and maintenance fire protection system</li> <li>• Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services</li> </ul>  |                        |                                      |                                   |                 |  |                   |
| Increased efficient to court services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen internet services to facilitate e-communication in court services</li> <li>• Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place all the time</li> <li>• Maintenance to the building to prevent deterioration</li> <li>• Regular service of ICT facilities at the building</li> </ul>                  | Developer              | Four times annually during operation | Efficiency level                  | Project area    | Maximum efficiency                     | 3,000,000         |
| Reduce backlogs of cases              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern court building</li> <li>• Regular service of ICT facilities to avoid breakdowns</li> <li>• Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management</li> </ul> | Developer              | Thrice annually during operation     | Number of cases completed         | Project area    | No backlogs                            | 2,000,000         |
| Modernization of court services       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular training to court staff on using ICT facilities</li> <li>• Regular service and maintenance of ICT facilities</li> <li>• Create awareness to the public on improved services, which are more users friendly,</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Thrice annually during operation     | Frequency of training and service | Project area    | Number of cases handled per magistrate | 2,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                                    | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                 | Parameter to be Monitored                 | Monitoring Area | Target Level                                       | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-------------------|
|  | reduce costs and serve time (this can be done through radio programs).  |                        |                                      |   |                 |  |                   |
| Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training to local community to raise awareness on what is sexual abuse and gender-based violence</li> <li>• Provide education to local people on the procedures of reporting sexual related crimes and gender-based violence</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Four times annually during operation | Number of sexual abuse and GBV incidences | Project area    | No/minimum number of incidences                    | 1,000,000         |
| Employment opportunities                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide employment roles and responsibilities according to their positions and service required</li> <li>• Provide on-job training regularly for staff improvement</li> <li>• Consideration of gender balance in employment</li> <li>• Abide to national employment policy and laws</li> </ul> | Developer              | Twice annually during operation      | Number of people employed                 | Project area    | Gender issue considered<br>-National laws followed | 50,000,000        |
| Growth of local economy                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage local businesses to promote local economy</li> <li>• Raise awareness of different small business opportunities available to local people</li> <li>• Support local people in engaging in business services in efficient, high quality and safety standards</li> </ul>                 | Developer              | Twice annually during operation      | Number of local business people           | Project area    | Growth of economy                                  | 15,000,000        |
| Increased aesthetic value of the area                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the building design provides consideration for good aesthetic environment.</li> </ul>   | Developer              | Twice annually                       | Area covered by aesthetic                 | Project area    | Maximum area covered                               | 5,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                                | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                 | Parameter to be Monitored         | Monitoring Area               | Target Level                                 | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure landscaping is done and natural vegetation is planted in surrounding areas in the building compound.</li> <li>Planting of native vegetation and trees within the site.</li> </ul>  |                        | during operation                     | features in m <sup>2</sup>        |                               | by aesthetic features                        |                   |
| Increase of waste generation                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes to be disposed</li> <li>Ensure efficient use of office materials to avoid unnecessary waste</li> <li>Collect and sort sold waste prior to transportation and disposal process</li> <li>Ensure application of E-waste management guidelines and comply with the requirements.</li> </ul>                          | Developer              | Thrice annually during operation     | Tons/Kgs of waste                 | Collection and Storage Points | Minimum waste                                | 6,000,000         |
| Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to workers on health and safety measures against, HIV/AIDs and STDs regularly</li> <li>Provide Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) center for HIV/AIDS for staff</li> <li>Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness</li> <li>Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases</li> </ul> | Developer              | Five times annually during operation | Number of infected people         | Project area                  | No infected people                           | 500,000           |
| Health and safety risks                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training to workers on health and safety measures</li> <li>Provide health and hygiene education to staff to raise awareness</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Thrice annually during operation     | Number of health and safety risks | Project area                  | All health and safety risks to be considered | 3,000,000         |

| Identified Impact                       | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency     | Parameter to be Monitored | Monitoring Area | Target Level             | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify all risk areas in the IJC building and provide warning signs</li> <li>First Aid kit should be available all the time</li> <li>Fire protection system should be serviced and tested regularly</li> </ul>  |                        |                          |                           |                 |                          |                   |
| Increased energy consumption and demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure conservation by switching off electrical equipment, lights when not in use</li> <li>Use and installation of energy efficient lighting system in the courtrooms</li> <li>Use of efficiency lighting system, electrical equipment and control</li> <li>Sensitization of occupants of courtroom to ensure energy efficiency in their office operation; and</li> <li>The project must incorporate solar into the design for lighting external areas such as walk ways</li> </ul> | Developer              | Monthly during operation | kWh                       | Project area    | Units in kilo-watts hour | 500,000           |
| Improper water consumption              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure maintenance of water pipes, and tanks to reduce chances of leakages;</li> <li>The proponent will install plastic tanks for storage of water. Moreover, qualified plumbers will attend any water leaks through drainage pipes and faulty taps during the operation phase to promptly ensure quick repairs. Through storage at convenient and strategic places, the occupants of the law</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Monthly during operation | Metre cubes               | Project area    | No leakage               | 500,000           |

| Identified Impact                 | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency                 | Parameter to be Monitored | Monitoring Area               | Target Level  | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
|                                   | <p>court complex will be sensitized on the need for prudent water conservation process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of low-flush toilets;</li> <li>• Installation of push water- taps for conservation of water in the wash basins; and</li> <li>• Rain water harvesting and usage during all the stages.</li> </ul>   |                        |                                      |                           |                               |               |                   |
| Solid and liquid waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste should be regularly removed from the collection points</li> <li>• Carry out proper maintenance of generators used on site;</li> <li>• Manholes should be covered using airtight covers to reduce using air tight covers to reduce any odour and of foul smell;</li> <li>• Frequently (daily) cleaning of the sanitary facilities by using detergents</li> <li>• Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided;</li> <li>• Cover all waste storage containers to be tipping proof, weather proof and scavenger roof;</li> <li>• No burning on –site, buying or dumping of solid waste shall occur;</li> <li>• If not removed off site solid waste or construction debris shall be disposed of only at sites identified and approved by the construction supervision consultant and</li> </ul> | Developer              | Four times annually during operation | Tons/Kg of waste          | Collection and Storage Points | Minimum waste | 8,000,000         |

| Identified Impact | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency | Parameter to be Monitored | Monitoring Area | Target Level | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                   | <p>included in the solid waste plan, under no circumstances shall the proponent dispose of any waste materials in environmentally sensitive areas such as in areas of natural habitat or in water courses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractor shall develop and implement waste management procedural plan. The plan shall identify what type of solid and liquid wastes and categories of wastes to be generated and identify ways to reduce the volume of waste by reusing or recycling initiatives; and</li> <li>• Use best available mechanisms, practices and technologies for waste collection and transportation to solid waste disposal sites. Use of integrated solid waste management system by source reduction, recycling, composting, reuse or sanitary land filling;</li> <li>• Ensure that debris is collected by approved waste handler;</li> <li>• There should be a central collection point for waste generated preferably with segregation of the same.</li> <li>• The proponent should provide or construct proper waste receptacles to avoid littering;</li> </ul> |                        |                      |                           |                 |              |                   |

| Identified Impact | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency | Parameter to be Monitored | Monitoring Area | Target Level | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A secure waste holding shed should be set up to facilitate segregation and temporary storage of wastes;</li> <li>• Installation of marked waste bins that should be covered;</li> <li>• Demolished floor/wall material should be re-used for backfilling to keep site clean and ensure economical use of material;</li> <li>• Use of an integrated solid waste management system including prevention, recycling, composting or incineration;</li> <li>• All workers to be sensitized to ensure waste generation is minimized during construction;</li> <li>• All hazardous and non-hazardous waste should be stored separately;</li> <li>• Contractor to keep waste tracking forms for all the wastes that leave site to ensure proper record keeping of waste movement;</li> <li>• Ensure that there are routine checks for the sewer lines to ensure that there are no leakages;</li> <li>• Ensure that the materials used for construction are of the right standards as per the building code; and</li> <li>• Ensure that proper effluent disposal is done as required by the legislations and regulations.</li> </ul> |                        |                      |                           |                 |              |                   |

| Identified Impact                                   | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency             | Parameter to be Monitored                 | Monitoring Area | Target Level              | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Health and Safety hazards to workers and the public | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each facility will prepare a site-specific Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Plan;</li> <li>• Provide training in relevant safety measures to workers;</li> <li>• Continuous checking of risks, firefighting equipment and danger alert system;</li> <li>• Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good condition;</li> <li>• Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced;</li> <li>• Post signs and posters in relevant areas to forewarn workers and other people on safety and danger issues;</li> <li>• PPE will be provided to the O &amp; M staff;</li> <li>• Enforce use of PPE provided to workers;</li> <li>• HSE training will be provided to the O &amp; M staff on regular basis;</li> <li>• Availability of safe drinking water will be ensured in the facility;</li> <li>• First Aid boxes will be made available on site. Emergency phone numbers (such as Hospital, Fire Department and Police) will be displayed at key locations within the court premises;</li> <li>• Waste management plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with international best practices; and</li> </ul> | Developer              | Quarterly during operation phase | Number of accidents and injuries occurred | Project area    | No injuries and accidents | 1,000,000         |

| Identified Impact         | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures   | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency       | Parameter to be Monitored       | Monitoring Area | Target Level         | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with the community will be maintained.</li> </ul>  |                        |                            |                                 |                 |                      |                   |
| Fire outbreak             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proponent should put in place firefighting equipment and danger alert system;</li> <li>Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all strategic places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good service conditions;</li> <li>Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced; and</li> <li>Ensure that all workers are trained on how to operate firefighting equipment installed onsite.</li> </ul> | Proponent              | Four times per annum       | Number of incidences            | Project area    | Zero fire incidences | 1,000,000         |
| <b>Decommission Phase</b> |   |                        |                            |                                 |                 |                      |                   |
| Site restoration          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore the original vegetation</li> <li>Monitor growth of planted vegetation</li> <li>Watering planted trees to certain level of maturity which cannot dry</li> </ul>   | Developer Contractor   | Twice during decommission  | Area restored in m <sup>2</sup> | Project area    | Maximum restoration  | 20,000,000        |
| Habitat change            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore the original vegetation</li> <li>Protect the area to avoid other human activities unless otherwise decided</li> <li>Ensure regular monitoring to maintain natural vegetation.</li> <li>Monitor growth of planted vegetation</li> </ul>   | Developer Contractor   | Thrice during decommission | Area covered in m <sup>2</sup>  | Project area    | Maximum restoration  | 3,000,000         |
| Increase of wastes        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider re-using or recycling some of the solid wastes.</li> <li>Collect, sort, pack and transport all solid wastes to the appropriate disposal facilities</li> </ul>   | Developer Contractor   | Twice during decommission  | Tons/Kgs of waste               | Collection and  | Minimum waste        | 3,000,000         |

| Identified Impact  | Mitigation/Enhancement Measures  | Monitoring Institution | Monitoring Frequency      | Parameter to be Monitored        | Monitoring Area | Target Level                                   | Annual Cost (TZS) |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
|                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply sound environmental practices in transport and disposal of the wastes in accordance with WB EHS Guidelines specific for waste management</li> </ul>   |                        |                           |                                  | Storage Points  |  |                   |
| Dust pollution     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watering demolition sections to minimize dust</li> <li>Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust.</li> <li>Watering the project area to reduce the dust as well as wind erosion</li> <li>Cover the debris on transit and on site</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Twice during decommission | Dust level (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )  | Project area    | Minimum dust level                             | 5,000,000         |
| Noise pollution    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure use of PPE like ear plugs</li> <li>Exposure time for workers for noise (above 55 dB) should not exceed 8 hours</li> <li>Minimize period of decommissioning as short as possible to minimize exposure duration</li> <li>Use noise dampening equipment</li> <li>Limit un-authorized people at decommissioning site</li> <li>Provide warning signs to all risk areas</li> </ul> | Developer Contractor   | Twice during decommission | Decibel (dB)                     | Project area    | Minimum level, allowable standards (45dB)      | 500,000           |
| Loss of employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide notice for termination of employment contracts</li> <li>Provide terminal benefits to workers</li> <li>Provide awareness on alternative employment</li> <li>Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities</li> </ul>  | Developer              | Twice during decommission | Number of people lost employment | Project area    | All terminated employees get terminal benefits | 150,000,000       |

| <b>Identified Impact</b> | <b>Mitigation/Enhancement Measures</b>   | <b>Monitoring Institution</b> | <b>Monitoring Frequency</b> | <b>Parameter to be Monitored</b>          | <b>Monitoring Area</b> | <b>Target Level</b>       | <b>Annual Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Accidents and injuries   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Warning signs and hazard tapes along demolition sites</li> <li>• Avoid un-authorized people at demolition site</li> <li>• Use of qualified staff in using machines and equipment during decommissioning</li> <li>• Provide first aid kit and train first aiders to administer the first aid</li> <li>• Ensure demolition workers apply PPE all the time at site</li> <li>• Create awareness to all site workers on associated risks and hazard</li> </ul> | Developer                     | Twice during decommission   | Number of accidents and injuries occurred | Project area           | No injuries and accidents | 1,000,000                |

Source: Consultant, 2025

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### DECOMMISSIONING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

#### 11.1 DECOMMISSIONING

After project implementation, the project will operate for many years within or above the design period. However, there will be a time when the project will come to an end. During that time the decommissioning process will have to take place. Decommissioning is the process that involves closure of the project when it comes to an end. Although there is no specific time frame that defines the life span of the proposed Wete District Magistrate Court building, it is inevitable that at some point, the building will have to be decommissioned after its use value has been exhausted. The decommissioning process will involve demolition of the building and associated facilities such as storage tanks, water supply system, electric system, drainage system, waste water system including septic tanks and soak way pits, etc. This will be followed by overall site clearance and transporting all the waste to the disposal site. The decommissioning process will have to address issues such as accidents, management of waste and rubbles, dusts, noise and the fate of the employees. However, the decommissioning plan has been proposed and the Judiciary of Zanzibar is required to follow it in order to comply with the planned time to minimize impacts associated with decommissioning process.

#### 11.2 Decommissioning Plan

The decommissioning plan for the closure of the Wete District Magistrate Court building is provided in **Table 15**. The plan indicates activities to be undertaken, institutions responsible, estimated costs and duration of activity. The proposed cost is only indicative bear in mind that costs changes over time, but during the actual decommissioning phase the Judiciary of Zanzibar will have to calculate the actual costs and include them in the total cost of the project.

*Table 15: Decommission plan of the court building*

| <b>Planned Activities</b>   | <b>Responsible Institution</b>  | <b>Duration</b> | <b>Relative Cost (TZS)</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Provide information to workers on project termination and create awareness to workers who will lose employment and encourage them to look for alternative employment. | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer | Three months    | 1,000,000                  |
| Payment of compensation and terminal benefits to workers  | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer | One month       | 150,000,000                |

| <b>Planned Activities</b>  | <b>Responsible Institution</b>                                   | <b>Duration</b> | <b>Relative Cost (TZS)</b> |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Closure of the court building operations   | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer                                  | Two weeks       | 1,000,000                  |
| Taking out all movable facilities and assets such as computers, furniture, office documents. | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer                                  | Two weeks       | 5,000,000                  |
| Demolition of the building and associated structures   | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | Two weeks       | 10,000,000                 |
| Collection and sorting out of wastes for reuse, recycle and for disposal                     | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | Two weeks       | 10,000,000                 |
| Removal of wastes such as rubbles and other wastes by transporting to the disposal site.     | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | One month       | 5,000,000                  |
| Leveling of land and refilling of soil in some parts   | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | One month       | 4,000,000                  |
| Compaction of refilled areas   | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | Two weeks       | 2,000,000                  |
| Preparation of seedling nurseries of species of origin                                       | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | One month       | 3,000,000                  |
| Planting and growing of tree nurseries of species of origin                                  | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | Three months    | 3,000,000                  |
| Planting of trees and grasses of indigenous species in the cleared area                      | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer in collaboration with contractor | Two weeks       | 1,000,000                  |
| Maintaining and monitoring of planted trees and grasses of species of origin                 | Judiciary of Zanzibar/Developer                                  | Two years       | 6,000,000                  |

Source: Consultant, 2025

## **11.3 Positive Impacts**

### **11.3.1 Site/Land Restoration**

Decommissioning of the proposed project site will involve demolition of the plant, buildings and other structures and removal of wastes generated as well as used materials for re-use. Such activity will allow the site to rejuvenate to its original condition prior to the construction and installation of the plant and other facilities of the project.

#### **The proposed enhancement measures include:**

- i. Rehabilitation of the area by removing all the artificial materials and reclaim all the land by allowing natural vegetation to grow;
- ii. Implement an appropriate re-vegetation Programme to restore the site to its original status
- iii. Consider use of indigenous plant species in vegetation;
- iv. Trees should be planted at suitable locations so as to interrupt slight lines (screen planting), between the adjacent area and the development; and
- v. Proponent in collaboration with contractor shall ensure that the labour force comes from surrounding communities particularly those with relevant skills to be incorporated in the decommissioning.

## **11.4 Negative Impacts**

### **11.4.1 Noise Level**

The decommissioning phase will involve demolition of the court building and its associated facilities like lock-ups, water system, plumbing accessories and electric system. Other decommissioning activities will involve site clearance and removal of all solid waste. Demolition activities will be associated with noise generation and will increase noise levels in the surrounding area. Noise will also result from machines or equipment that will be used for demolition, for example, welding machines for cutting, drilling machines, bulldozer, etc. This impact will persist for a short period and will end immediately after decommissioning.

#### **Proposed mitigation measures:**

- Minimize period of decommissioning as short as possible to minimize exposure duration;
- Use noise dampening equipment;
- Regular servicing of decommissioning equipment; and
- Use of PPE during decommissioning.

### **11.4.2 Dust Level**

Demolition activities during decommissioning phase will generate dust. These activities (such as demolition all buildings, site clearance and transportation of waste materials to the disposal site and remove of all other facilities) will also generate dust hence increase dust level in the area and

its coverage can spread in a wide area depending on wind speed and direction. The spread of dust might reach nearby residents and eventually affect people's health. Similarly, this impact will persist for a short period and will end immediately after decommissioning.

**Proposed mitigation measures:**

- Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust;
- Fence the decommissioning site to minimize blowing air in order to reduce the spread of dust;
- Watering the bare land to reduce the dust as well as erosion; and
- Cover the rubbles on transit and on site.

### **11.4.3 Solid Waste Generation and Management**

The decommissioning process will involve generation of solid waste such as rubble materials from the floor, wall and other permanent structures, sanitary facilities (such as toilets, cisterns, washbasins, water pipes, tanks, etc.) and other used materials and furniture. These rubbles and used materials will have to be removed and disposed of in appropriate disposal facilities. Sorting of wastes may be done to separate materials that are suitable for recycling and reuse to minimize waste for disposal. Considerable transport facility will be required to ensure that rubbles and other used materials are carted away from the site to the disposal site.

**Proposed mitigation measures:**

- Solid waste should be collected, sorted out, packed and transported to the appropriate dumpsite;
- Materials that cannot be reused shall be sent to the authorized dumpsite;
- The Proponent to consider re-use or recycle of some solid wastes to minimize wastes for disposal; and
- Cover the rubbles on transit to avoid dropping of some the rubbles or used materials.

### **11.4.4 Accidents and Injuries**

Accidents and injuries during decommissioning process may occur due to demolition activities. Accidents and injuries related to these activities may occur due to inappropriate handling or use of machines, mishandling of equipment, poor instructions and misconduct of procedures. All these issues endanger the safety of the workers. Therefore, strong measures need to be taken to ensure no accidents and injuries are experienced during decommissioning process.

**Proposed mitigation measures:**

- Use of qualified staff in using machines and equipment;
- Provide First Aid Kit;
- Provide and ensure use of protective gears by the contractor;

- Demolition workers should be well trained on safety measures; and
- Ensure safety measures are followed during decommissioning.

#### **11.4.5 Loss of Employment and Income**

Proponent is currently providing direct and indirect employment to local community from Wete District Council and nearby areas of Pemba North region and other parts of the Island. Decommissioning of the proposed project would mean loss of employment and individual income to people. Many people who will be working at the proposed project will lose employment and this may pose major challenges if alternative employments will not be found. It will result people to be jobless and lead to closure of small businesses around the area hence poor living standards to affected families. The decommissioning would also mean loss of revenue (i.e., Tax) to the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and other taxes and levies to both central and local governments. This in turn may affect the government in one way or another in provision of social services and enhancement of development programmes.

#### **Proposed mitigation measures:**

- The Proponent in collaboration with Labour office should ensure that workers are paid compensation and terminal benefits timely;
- Workers should be encouraged to explore other alternative employment opportunities to sustain their livelihood after the closure of the project; and
- Workers should be advised to introduce savings schemes and owning assets that would sustain their livelihoods in case employment ends.

#### **11.5 Recommendation**

The Proponent (JoZ) is responsible for fully implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to ensure that environmental and social impacts are effectively managed during the decommissioning phase. This includes applying all relevant mitigation measures such as safe handling and disposal of waste, restoring disturbed areas, and maintaining open communication with local communities. The Proponent should also carry out regular environmental monitoring, document compliance efforts, and submit progress reports to the appropriate regulatory authorities.

## **CHAPTER TWELVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **12.1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The renovation of Wete District Magistrate Court and its supporting facilities shall cause a wide range of environmental and social impacts. The impacts are of both positive and negative nature. The identified significant environmental and social impacts during construction phase include; Employment opportunities, Increase of income to local people, Increase revenue to the government, Increased business opportunities for local traders, Noise pollution, Air pollution, Increase of waste generation, Disruption of physical environment, Habitat change, Accidents and injuries, Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS, Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence, Loss of some flora and fauna and Population increase.

The identified significant environmental and social impacts during operation phase include; improved workplace environment, Increased efficient to court services, Reduce backlogs of cases, Modernization of court services, Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence, Employment opportunities, Growth of local economy, Increased aesthetic value of the area, Increase of waste generation, Increase of diseases, ill health and HIV/AIDSs, Health and safety risks, Influx of people in the area and Occupational health impacts. Different alternatives were also considered in this study including no project alternative, Energy Alternative and water supply Alternatives.

The ESIA team has prepared the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which presents the implementation schedule for the proposed mitigation measures to both environmental and social impacts as well as planning for long-term monitoring activities. The ESMP also includes the associated environmental costs needed to implement the recommended mitigation measures. The ESIA study results show that although there are some negative environmental impacts of the project, the project will have major benefits to the Judiciary of Zanzibar.

On the other hand, views and concerns from various stakeholders consulted have provided enough support to the proposed renovation/construction of Wete District Magistrate Court because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in the area. Their views suggest that, the renovation will strengthen access to judicial services, reduce backlogs, increase efficiency and provision of quality services using modern technologies including e-court services, e-filing system, e-record management and efficient ICT for court services. Moreover, the Judiciary is

strongly recommended to abide with the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures to avoid future adverse effects and ensure that the community realizes the benefits of the project at local, regional and national level.

Furthermore, the following recommendations have been made:

1. The JoZ should implement proposed mitigation and enhancement measures indicated in this report to ensure sustainability of the project as well as the environment.
2. The JoZ should implement the ESMs to ensure sound management of the environment and social issues in the project area.
3. The JoZ should follow the monitoring plan to track the effectiveness of mitigation measures and hence further improvement of the mitigation plan. Monitoring will be used as a means of ensuring compliance with national or international standards.
4. The JoZ to conduct staff training and raise community awareness on environmental conservation, health and safety issues associated with the project, health and sanitation issues, protection of the surrounding project environment, and environmental monitoring skills for the well-being and sustainability of the project.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendix A: Terms of Reference approved for undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment**



**ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)**

**GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR CONDUCTING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)/ENVIRONMENTAL  
AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) IN ZANZIBAR**

**OCTOBER, 2021**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an environmental management tool used worldwide for reducing negative environmental and social consequences of development activities. The tool is potentially applicable to any activity that is likely to have a significant environmental and social impacts, causing ecological damage, environmental pollution, and community conflict. The purpose of EIA/ESIA is to ensure that the proposed activity is socially, environmentally sound, and sustainable. The EIA/ESIA can be used to minimise or prevent adverse effects and at the same time help countries to capture the real potential of the resource and maximising the benefits of proposed developments.

The EIA/ESIA improves long-term viability of the activity. It helps to avoid mistakes that can be expensive and damaging in environmental, social, and economic terms. EIA/ESIA is used for early warning planning of a wide range of resource use, development, and conservation initiatives to make the most out of the options for achieving sustainability. The impacts of human activities on the biosphere are reaching critical thresholds with the consequent threat of ecological breakdown and social conflict. Thus, the use of EIA/ESIA to choose the best project alternatives or options can help in the achievement of sustainable development.

Section 46.-(1) (1) and (2) of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015 stated that: *An Environmental Audit shall be undertaken to the activity in consideration of the following criteria:*

- (a) An activity which is operating without Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate and is likely to have significant impacts on environment and society; or*
- (b) An activity which is operating with Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the operation phase;*

To create effectiveness of the Environmental Audit (EA), this General Terms of Reference (ToR) that has been developed to be used for any activity, which is subjected for EA in Zanzibar. This ToR will be used as a guide to a Selected EIA/EA Consultant to facilitate an efficient audit process to focus on the existing environmental and social concerns. Once completed, the EA Report shall be submitted to the ZEMA for review process that determines whether the impact

assessment reports have adequately assessed the environmental social and economic effects and are of sufficient relevance and quality for decision-making.

## **2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND TOR**

The objective of this study is to conduct a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed project throughout the project life cycle. The EIA/ESIA will provide sufficient information to the decision makers with sufficient information, including a detailed description of the proposed project, the biophysical and socio-economic conditions of the study area (the baseline), the predicted environmental and social impacts, the project alternatives, the mitigation measures, and on the content of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP). This information will enable the decision makers to make a robust assessment of the environmental and social dimensions of the overall project. The ESIA will examine project alternatives, examines ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation to mitigate adverse impacts, and seek opportunities to enhance positive impacts of the project.

The ESIA is also conducted to:

- Establish baseline information on both the natural and built environment including socio-economic/cultural conditions of the proposed project area. The project area includes the temporary market site.
- Consult with various key stakeholders impacted by the proposed project (including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and members of other marginalized/vulnerable groups), but not limited to the ones identified during scoping, to capture and consider their views and concerns regarding the proposed development.
- Identify, predict, and evaluate foreseeable environmental and social impacts, both beneficial and adverse, of the proposed project.
- Develop mitigation measures that aim at eliminating or minimizing the potential negative impacts and promote positive ones.

- Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and monitoring plan for ease of reference during project implementation.

The purpose of this EIA/ESIA is to ensure that development proposal and activities are environmentally sound and sustainable. This EIA/ESIA can be used to minimize or prevent adverse effects and at the same time help to capture the real potential of the resource and maximizing the benefits of proposed developments. In the end, the ESIA report will inform ZEMA to grant permission for this kind of project to continue to go ahead, possibly with conditions attached to the permission to proceed or not.

Therefore, in this context, this ToR will be used as a guide to conduct a comprehensive Environmental Impact assessment (EIA)/Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) for any activity/project that requires an environmental impact assessment in Zanzibar. This ToR has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of Section 8(5) of the Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019 of Zanzibar. The ToR shall be followed by Consultant for preparing the intended EIA/ESIA Report.

### **3. SCOPE OF THE WORK**

The scope of this work is to carry out a comprehensive Environmental Audit (EA), prepare and submit the detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report and submitted to the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) in a format outlined in this ToR. With respect to this aspect, the scope of this work will cover the following aspects:

- i. Provide a brief description of the relevant parts of the project roads using maps of appropriate scale where necessary.
- ii. Assembling, evaluating, and presenting baseline data on the relevant physical, environmental, and social characteristics of the study area.
- iii. Making consultation with Government agencies, local communities and the private sector operating in the villages affected by the project road.
- iv. Reviewing of relevant policies, legislation, standards and regulations governing environment at international, regional and local levels with respect to the type and nature of the activity/project.

- v. Identification and evaluation of key and potential environment and social impacts and risks resulting from the project development.
- vi. Describing alternatives that were examined while developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives, which would achieve the same objectives
- vii. Developing an Environmental and Management Plan (EMSP) detailing actions and responsibilities for impacts mitigation and monitoring.
- viii. Description of public participation and stakeholder engagement activities carried out to date; and

#### **4. TASK TO BE PERFORMED**

Using baseline data and information, the following tasks shall be carried out by the consultant:

##### **Tasks 1: Description of the proposed project**

Provide details of the project description of the relevant parts, size, components, and activities of the project, site location using maps (at the appropriate scale) where necessary, schematic plans for the proposed construction and operational activities, estimated cost of the proposed development, proposed project milestones, construction methods and equipment, project infrastructure, scope of services and production, resources used, emissions and waste generated in all project phases.

##### **Task 2: Description of the environment**

Evaluate and present baseline data on the relevant environmental/socio/economic/cultural characteristics of the study area and compare the situation before the project construction and the present. The characteristics should be based on:

- *Physical environment*, which could include the followings: geology; topography; soils; climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; surface and groundwater hydrology; coastal and oceanic parameters; existing sources of air emissions; existing water pollution discharges; and receiving water quality. The built environment should also be evaluated to

determine if the existing market contain asbestos or any other hazardous waste that would require specific management measures.

- **Biological environment**, which could include any or all of the following: flora; fauna; rare or endangered species; ecologically important or sensitive habitats, including parks or reserves, and significant natural sites; species of commercial importance; and species with potential to become nuisances, vectors, or dangerous (of project site and potential area of influence of the project).
- **Social-cultural environment**, which could include any or all of the following: population; land use; planned development activities; community structure; an overview of the employment situation (and if there is any evidence of child and/or forced labour, gender-based violence) and working conditions in relation to occupational health and safety, as well as labour influx, distribution of income, goods and services; recreation; public health (including in relation to HIV/AIDs and other communicable diseases, as well as COVID-19); cultural/ historic properties/resources; vulnerable groups and people; and customs, aspirations, and attitudes.

*(Avoid providing general information where specific information for the site is available).*

### **Task 3: Public Consultation and Stakeholder's engagement**

Propose a thorough program of consulting the public and relevant institutions during the study. The purpose of the program is to gather stakeholders' views about the project to be considered in the EIA/ESIA Report. Specifically, the consultant shall propose an effective, comprehensive public and institutional consultation strategy, which include at least:

- A list of stakeholders to be consulted. Such list should ensure that project-affected parties that are members of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities, youth, and the elderly, are included.
- A description of methods of reaching stakeholders. Such methods shall include specific measures to ensure meaningful participation of members of women, vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, and issues or concerns raised. For instance, specific measures could be the provision of free means of transport to attend the consultation, the

holding of separate consultation only for women, the holding of individual meetings at their home for those significantly impaired etc.

- A detailed planning of the consultation activities, and
- How consultation efforts will be analyzed and provide a record of meetings, communications and comments, and an explanation on the retroaction mechanism e.g. how concerns/comments raised during consultations will be responded to and factored into project preparation and related decision-making.

#### **Task 4: Policies, Legislative and Regulatory Framework**

Describe policies, legislations, regulations, and standards governing environmental quality, health and safety, protection of the area, marine and coastal environment, and protection of endangered species and those have an implication to the project.

#### **Task 5: Identify and Assess Potential Impacts of the proposed project (include all stages)**

A detailed analysis of the various project components shall be done to identify the potential environmental and social impacts, both negative and positive of the project at all stages (e.g., planning, construction, operational and decommissioning). The identified impacts must be profiled to assess and evaluate the magnitude and significant of the impacts using recognized methodologies.

The report should outline the uncertainties in impact prediction and outline all positive and negative, short- and long-term impacts. Identify impacts that are cumulative and unavoidable if any. The ESIA should also demonstrate viability, value for money and affordability.

#### **Task 6: Analysis of alternatives of the project**

Describe alternative options, which will examine in the course of designing the project and identify other alternatives that would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to:

- Appropriate technology in different operational units.

- Operating and maintenance procedures.
- Operating cost.
- Suitability and local conditions; and
- To the extent possible quality costs and benefit of each alternative, incorporating the estimated cost of any associated mitigation measures.

#### **Task 7: Development of Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**

Recommend feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures to avoid, prevent or minimize/reduce any significant negative to acceptable levels and to maximize or enhance positive impacts. Estimate the impacts and costs of those measures and of the institutional and training requirements to implement them. Consider compensation to affected parties for impacts that cannot be mitigated.

#### **Task 8: Development of Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan**

Prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) including proposed work programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements and any other necessary support services to implement the mitigation measures. The ESMP focuses on three generic areas: 1) Mitigation measures; 2) Institutional strengthening and capacity building and; 3) Monitoring. The emphasis on each of these areas depends on the context-specific project needs.

The ESMP is to include, where potential impacts warrant extra attention, a waste management plan, traffic management plan, social management plan inclusive of actions to address gender-based violence (between project workers and project affected communities), a labor influx management plan, an occupational health and safety plan (including specific measures for COVID-19) and physical cultural resources plan. The ESMP will also include provision for the selected contractor (s) to develop a Code of Conduct for the workers.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- Recommend feasible and cost-effective measures to prevent or reduce significant negative impacts to acceptable levels. This must cover all project's phase e.g., the design phase, site preparation and construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning.
- Quantify the impacts and estimate the costs of the mitigation measures. Consider compensation to affected parties for impacts that cannot be mitigated. The plan should include proposed work programs, responsible party, budget estimates, schedules/frequency, staffing and capacity building and training requirements, and other necessary support services to implement the mitigation measures.
- The recommended mitigation measures must be specific and described in quantitative terms to a detailing level which allows for inclusion of the mitigation measures into the Bill of Quantities for the project. Describe residual impacts after incorporation/implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.
- Summarizes the environmental impacts and mitigation measures using a map and diagrams. Responsible party of each mitigation measures must be clearly identified.

#### **Institutional strengthening and capacity building**

Identify institutional needs to implement environmental assessment recommendations. Review the authority and capability of institutions at local, provincial, regional, and national levels and recommend how to strengthen the capacity to implement the environmental and social management and monitoring plans. The recommendations may cover such diverse topics as new laws and regulations, new agencies or agency functions, inter-sectoral arrangements, management procedures, capacity building, staffing, operation and maintenance, budgeting, and financial support.

#### **Monitoring Plan**

Prepare detailed arrangements to monitor the implementation of mitigation measures and the impacts of the project during construction and operation. Include in the plan an estimate of capital and operating costs and a description of other required inputs (e.g., capacity building and institutional strengthening). Responsible party of each of the monitoring actions must be clearly identified.

## **5. REPORTING**

The Final ESIA Report shall be prepared in word format and submitted to Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) in the form of one electronic copy (on Compact Disk) and ten (15) original bound hard copies. The structure of the report should include:

- i. A non-technical executive summary in both English and Swahili. The summaries shall be short but clear. It should include description of the proposed project, methodologies involved, resources required, outcomes/benefits, major significant impacts with their mitigation/enhancement measures, recommendations, and conclusion.
- ii. Introduction including objectives of the study, rationale, outline of the report, description of methodologies and data sources used in the assessment.
- iii. Description of the proposed activity including its location; size; components; scope of services and production; a rough quantification of resources used; emissions and wastes generated; analysis of alternatives; and decommissioning.
- iv. Description of the baseline conditions at the site and affected area, including relevant socio-economic, biophysical, heritage and cultural aspects.
- v. Stakeholder's engagement in the process including perceptions about the proposed activity, views, concerns, and recommendations.
- vi. Description of the Policies, Legal and Institutional context of the activity, including relevant environmental and socio-economic safeguards that apply and their implications for the activity.
- vii. Assessment of potential impacts from socio-economic, biophysical, heritage and cultural perspective for different phases of development.
- viii. Consideration of alternatives and rationale for proposing the preferred alternative.
- ix. Mitigation measures considered and an evaluation of their effectiveness in addressing impacts identified and rationale for proposing measures.
- x. The environmental and social management plan, including institutional arrangements, responsibilities, and budgets needed.
- xi. The decommissioning or closure plan.
- xii. Conclusion and recommendations.

- xiii. Annexes which shall include a reference list, list of the experts involved with their Curriculum Vitae, maps, drawings, list of stakeholders consulted (including photos during consultation with public), proceedings of stakeholders meeting if any.

#### **6. TIMING**

The assessment must begin on the date the Proponent received the no objection letter from ZEMA on the EIA Firm or expert selected by Proponent. The ToR shall be valid within 3 months from that date. Proponent may request more time to ZEMA when needed.

#### **7. COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY TEAM**

Depending on the nature of the activity/project, the Study team may be composed not less than three EIA experts that are within the register maintained by ZEMA having the following professionals:

- Environmental Science/Environmental Engineer/Environmental management or any environmental fields
- Social Science (Sociology)
- Civil Engineer or Engineer depend on the nature of activity/project

The signed CV of all experts employed for this task must be attached in the ESIA Report.

#### **8. RECORDS OF MEETINGS**

The consultants shall provide record of the names of organizations, government and departments and individuals whose views will be obtained. The record will also provide description of views and information that will be obtained.

#### **9. APPENDICES**

These shall include maps, site layouts, schematic or diagrammatic illustrations, permits, certificates, records of meetings and other miscellaneous documentation to support the main Report.

## Appendix B: List and signatures of stakeholders consulted

### Service Providers

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                       | Institution/Organization                     | Title/Designation | Contact     | Signature   | Date       |
|-----|----------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1.  | MUHAMMAD J. SHAMAM         | ZED  | MANAGER           | 0772379909  | [Signature] | 22.01.25   |
| 2.  | JUMA ALI MAKAME            | OSH  | MURATI BUN        | 0722-45323  | [Signature] | 22/1/25    |
| 3.  | MUHAMMAD M. MUHAMMAD       | RANROADS                                     | MURATI BUN        | 0778-991995 | [Signature] | 22/01/25   |
| 4.  | MATID S. SALIM             | ZAWA   | MKURUGENZI        | 076760660   | [Signature] | 22/1/25    |
| 5.  | NIASSOR A. SALIM           | DoE  | AFISA MAZINGIR    | 077422722   | [Signature] | 22/01/25   |
| 6.  | ABUJAH JAFFAR ALI          | ZEMU   | MURATI BUN        | 077461956   | [Signature] | 22/1/2025  |
| 7.  | ALI ABDI MUHAMMAD          | DoE  | AFISA MAZINGIR    | 0778901055  | [Signature] | 22/1/2025  |
| 8.  | ABDULWAHID MOHAMMED ABUJAH | DOR  | MURATI BUN        | 077807087   | [Signature] | 22/01/25   |
| 8.  | JUMA SA SALIM              | ZEMA   | EIA OFFICER       | 077393398   | [Signature] | 22/01/2024 |
| 9.  | SALIM ZUBAIR MASIKU        | ZEMA   | ASSIS. SENIORA    | 0773047085  | [Signature] | 22/1/25    |
| 10. | NASSIR SAID HASI           | COLA   | A. UTHUMBI        | 077590487   | [Signature] | 22/1/25    |
| 11. | FAYI ALI MUKIM             | COLA- <sup>Pemba</sup> <del>MADAGASCAR</del> | MURATI BUN        | 077877543   | [Signature] | 22/1/25    |
| 12. | IBRAHIM K. TAHTA           | ZIMAMOTO                                     | AFISA UKAGUZI     | 0773912726  | [Signature] | 22/01/2025 |
| 13. | TAHTA K. SALEEMAN          | ZIMAMOTO                                     | AFISA UKAGUZI     | 077999949   | [Signature] | 22/01/25   |
| 14. | SALIM MAJID HASI           | ZIMAMOTO                                     | UKAGUZI           | 077849504   | [Signature] | 22/1/2025  |
|     |                            |  |                   |             |             |            |
|     |                            |  |                   |             |             |            |
|     |                            |  |                   |             |             |            |







## Wete District Magistrate Court

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name               | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact     | Signature | Date      |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 01  | ABDALLA HANAD SAKA | MAHKAMA KADHI            | KADHI WA MKOA     | 0777864326  |           | 23-1-2025 |
| 2   | ADAM ABDALLA FAKI  | MAHKAMA MANU             | MAKILIM           | 0777424240  |           | 23/1/25   |
| 3   | Mikamu K. Makamu   | KARAIKAMA                | KARANI DHAMPA     | 0777465911  |           | 23/1/25   |
| 4   | FAWI HANAD FAWI    | MAHKAMA                  | MAJALIMATI DEFI   | 0777819317  |           | 23/1/25   |
| 5   | Sulaiman S. Mwach  | MAHKAMA                  | A. SHEHA          | 0777577125  |           | 23/1/25   |
| 6   | Ashu Ruben H. Jidh | MAHKAMA                  | Mchapaji          | 06776591880 |           | 23/01/25  |
| 7   | Kawira Zaid Makulu | MAHKAMA                  | Mchuduma          | 07775473242 |           | 23/1/25   |
| 10  | Khadija Salim Ali  | MAHKAMA                  | Mchapaji          | 0777877635  |           | 23/01/25  |
| 11  | Bakar A Bakar      | "                        | Mchuduma          | 0777405220  |           | 23/1/25   |
| 12  | Jaid Jaid Jaid     | Makulu                   | AMKATO            | 0776895754  |           | 23/1/2025 |
| 13  | CHUMBI ALI ATSID   | Mahkama                  | A/USTAZI Mahkama  | 0777457047  |           | -11-      |
| 14  | KHADIJA MATHO BEIF | "                        | MAJALIMATI        | 0777477469  |           | 23/1/2025 |
| 15  | ALICIA A JOHN      | MAHKAMA - Tongu          | Social Specialist | 0675207004  |           | -11-      |
| 16  | Mwarabu M. ABDALAH | MAHKAMA                  | SERVICE USER      | 0777660155  |           | 23/1/2025 |
| 17  | AZIZA SWOD KHAM    | MAHKAMA                  | -11-              | 07773307189 |           | 23/1/2025 |
| 18  | Hani Kumbo         | -11-                     | Mtoto (Zi-Jump)   |             |           | -11-      |

## Kipangani Shehia

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature | Date      |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|     | FAIMA SHAHIF BAKAR  | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0771178481 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SABAH Juma SAID     | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0777467340 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | MIZA OTHMAN SHEHA   | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0771782940 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | ASHA ISSA KOMBU     | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0776873774 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SARDA SLEMAN HAMAD  | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | —          |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | RAYA RASHID KHAMUS  | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0773669375 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | LIPU SULEIMAN MUMBA | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0778038866 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | REHEMA HAMAD JUMA   | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0223194079 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SALMA ABDI MBEROK   | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0778761414 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | RAHMA ISA HAMAD     | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 071317140  |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | RAHMA HAMAD BAKAR   | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 077717376  |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SALAMA SALIM HAMAD  | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0774297086 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | Awena Mohd Sady     | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 076113545  |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SAMU Juma KOMBU     | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 076130015  |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SHIBU IDDI          | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0776083326 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SALHA ALI SAID      | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0777846763 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | BI ZUWENA SHAHIF    | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 0776448355 |           | 23/1/2025 |
|     | ASHA MUSSAMARAME    | KIPANGANI                | KIPANGANI         | 075810200  |           | 23/1/2025 |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                   | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact     | Signature   | Date      |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
|     | ABDULLA MABROUK OTHMAN | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 077626888   | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | MWAZUMU ISHAMIS JUMBA  | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0776117896  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | FATMA OTHMAN SAID      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0772 592038 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SADA OTHMAN HAMAD      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0775576598  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | MWAZI KHAFIS HAMAD     | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0773645292  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | MIZA HASI HAMAD        | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0778695564  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | FATMA RASHID MOHD      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0776532189  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | AMINA RUBA JAROSHID    | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0776471918  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | MWAZIKAME PANDE        | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0774123346  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | ASHA MAKAME HAMAD      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0772504006  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SADA SAID SLEMAN       | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0658044483  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | BIMIZI MWALIM HAJI     | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0658194620  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | ASHA HASI KHAMIS       | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0779551101  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SADA SALIM HABIB       | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0773228723  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | SAUMI BARAKA KOMBE     | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | -           | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | CHUMU HAJI ALI         | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0773129791  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | FATUMA ALI CHANDE      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0778939356  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
|     | ASHA OTHMAN HAMAD      | SHEHIA YA KIPANGANI      | RAIA              | 0779547532  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                  | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature   | Date    |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| 1   | MWAMIKI HASI MWADINI  | MWAZI NAMCHI             | RAIA              | 6 937124   | [Signature] | 23/1/25 |
| 2   | SALAMA ALI HASSAN     | "                        | "                 | 3 632549   | [Signature] | 23/1/25 |
| 3   | MARYAM KHAMIS SHAMU   | "                        | "                 | 0778763978 | [Signature] | "       |
| 4   | JUMBU MUSTAFA HAJI    | "                        | "                 | 077724522  | [Signature] | "       |
| 5   | KHADIJA KHAFIS JUMBA  | "                        | "                 | 0778049449 | [Signature] | "       |
| 6   | KHADIJA ABDULLA MUBIN | "                        | "                 | 0773102872 | [Signature] | "       |
| 7   | LEILA OTHMAN ALI      | "                        | "                 | 77518393   | [Signature] | "       |
| 8   | MKOMBWE BAKAR MABRA   | "                        | "                 | 0771857459 | [Signature] | "       |
| 9   | ASHA BAKAR SHARIF     | "                        | "                 | 0772785270 | [Signature] | "       |
| 10  | AMINA YAKOUB          | "                        | "                 | 0776927488 | [Signature] | "       |
| 11  | KHADIJA JUMBA KHALID  | "                        | "                 | 0778505456 | [Signature] | "       |
| 12  | MWAZI MUSA MUSA       | "                        | "                 | 0778151762 | [Signature] | "       |
| 13  | TUNU MABROUK SALIM    | "                        | "                 | "          | [Signature] | "       |
| 14  | ZUHURAH LEIMAN ALI    | "                        | "                 | 07744934   | [Signature] | "       |
| 15  | SUBIRA ALI HAMAD      | "                        | "                 | 0770245855 | [Signature] | "       |
| 16  | ISHA SHAMU HAMAD      | "                        | "                 | 0776025879 | [Signature] | "       |
| 17  | RAHMA JUMBA SAID      | "                        | "                 | 077293084  | [Signature] | "       |
| 18  | MWAZI MUSA ALI        | "                        | "                 | 077457443  | [Signature] | "       |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                 | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature   | Date       |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1   | MOHD ALI JAID        | SHEHIYA KIPANGANI        | N/SHEHA           | 0773440206 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 2   | HASRAN KHAYIB HASRAN | POLISI WETE              | ASADRI SHEHIA     | 0777564270 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 3   | MASOUD B. ABDALLA    | POLISI WETE              | ASADRI SHEHIA     | 0777564270 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 4   | JUMA SHABANI JUMA    | MJUMBEWA SHEHIA          | KAMATI YA SHEHIA  | 0777511612 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 5   | ZAYANA ALI HASRAN    | MJUMBEWA SHEHIA          | KAMATI YA SHEHIA  | 0776939874 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 6   | ALI ALI KITAMU       | KAFIQU (BARABARA)        | MJUMBE            | 0776794571 | [Signature] | "          |
| 7   | SEIF ALI KITAMU      | MWATAKISHENIA            | RAIA MWEMA        | 0776742444 | [Signature] | 4          |
| 8   | MOHD M ABDALLA       | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | RAIA MWEMA        | 0772584461 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 9   | MOHD SALIM HABIB     | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA KIPANGANI  | 0778171915 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 10  | RASHID HAMAD HASRAN  | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA KIPANGANI  | 077456107  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 11  | SHABANI OMARI FAKI   | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA KIPANGANI  | 0679058331 | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 12  | SHEHA OMARI BAKAR    | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA KIPANGANI  | -          | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 13  | ZATIA HAMADI HIJIA   | SHEHIA KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA            | 077374488  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025  |
| 14  | OMAR SHARIF CHAE     | -                        | -                 | 077245685  | [Signature] | -          |
| 15  | HAWA SALUM HAMA      | -                        | -                 | 077264211  | [Signature] | -          |
| 16  | ALI JAID, MASSIH     | -                        | -                 | 0776604567 | [Signature] | -          |
| 17  | OMAR MELAME DAWA     | Shehia KIPANGANI         | SHEHIA KIPANGANI  | 0773701746 | [Signature] | 23-1-2025  |
| 18  | MUHAMMAD TALIB HAJI  | "                        | "                 | 0776875669 | [Signature] | "          |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                 | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature   | Date      |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1   | OMAR HAMAD OMAR      | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 077623655  | [Signature] | 23/1/25   |
| 2   | KHAFIZ ABDULLA MAMAR | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 0773111465 | [Signature] | 23/1/25   |
| 3   | ALI SALIM OMAR       | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 077221782  | [Signature] | 23/1/25   |
| 4   | SALIM JUMA SALIM     | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 077756143  | [Signature] | 23/1/25   |
| 5   | SAID NGWALI SAID     | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 0773170815 | [Signature] | 23/1/25   |
| 6   | HAMAD HAMAD FAKI     | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 077323791  | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
| 7   | ALI JUMU SAH         | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | -          | [Signature] | 23/1/2025 |
| 8   | ALI RASHID HAMAD     | MWANANCHI                | RAIA              | 0776661234 | [Signature] | "         |
| 9   | OMAR MASSOR ALI      | "                        | "                 | 077622076  | [Signature] | "         |
| 10  | OMAR ALI KOMBO       | "                        | "                 | "          | [Signature] | "         |
| 11  | KHAUD JUMA MZEE      | "                        | "                 | "          | [Signature] | "         |
| 12  | FATMA ABDULLA SALUM  | "                        | "                 | 077649829  | [Signature] | "         |
| 13  | ASHA ABDULLA SALUM   | "                        | "                 | 077230446  | [Signature] | "         |
| 14  | FATMA ALI KHAMIS     | "                        | "                 | 077644568  | [Signature] | "         |
| 15  | MWANAJIDI ALI HAJI   | "                        | "                 | 0773732634 | [Signature] | "         |
| 16  | SAMU MOHD OMAR       | "                        | "                 | "          | [Signature] | "         |
| 17  | HAWA SALUM ALI       | "                        | "                 | 077644998  | [Signature] | "         |
| 18  | RAYA JUMA ALI        | "                        | "                 | 0773440306 | [Signature] | "         |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                  | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature   | Date       |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1   | MALWA JUDUF ALI       | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | RAIYA             | 0675784545 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 2   | AZIZA OTHMAN SAID     | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | RAIYA             | 0673069332 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 3   | HALIMA Abdallah Khamu | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | RAIYA             | 0773367160 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 4   | REHEMA JUMA BAKAR     | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | RAIYA             | 0779932558 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 5   | HAYUU KOMBO OTHMAN    | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | RAIYA             | 0777134387 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 6   | ISHA HAMAD ALI        | SHEHIA YA KIPANGAN       | "                 | 0777103948 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 7   | ASHA KHATIB JUMA      | "                        | "                 | 0772432157 |             | 23/01/2025 |
| 8   | MARIAM KOMBO OTHMAN   | "                        | "                 | -          |             |            |
| 9   | MARIAM RASHID KOMBO   | "                        | "                 | -          | M           | 23/01/2025 |
| 10  | ASTA MAKAME ALI       | "                        | "                 | 077638472  |             | 23/01/2025 |
| 11  | FATMA HATI MARIAM     | "                        | "                 | 0778178097 | F           | 23/01/2025 |
| 12  | MWATUMA RASHID HATI   | "                        | "                 | 0773135655 | M.R.H       | 23/01/2025 |
| 13  | FADHILA MOHIB SHEHA   | "                        | "                 | 0777076155 | F           | 23/01/2025 |
| 14  | THANIA KHATIB ALI     | "                        | "                 | 0621407670 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 15  | HASINA MATAAL HAMAD   | "                        | "                 | 0776113593 | H.M.H       | 23/01/2025 |
| 16  | SAAD MOHIB JUMA       | "                        | "                 | 0772497037 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

| No. | Name                  | Institution/Organization | Title/Designation | Contact    | Signature   | Date       |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1   | SALAMA J. KOMBO       | WILAYA WETE              | MUTUMISHI         | 0778201516 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 2   | Mwananchi Bala        | Kipangani                | Mwananchi         | 0773429576 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 3   | Amina Sultana SEIF    | KIPANGAN                 | Mwananchi         | 0770706842 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |
| 4   | Rahimah Ally Muss     | -/-                      | -/-               | 0777103507 |             | 23/01/2025 |
| 5   | Joan Nassoro Abubakar | -/-                      | -/-               | -          |             | 23/01/2025 |
| 6   | Fatma Aghwan Maura    | -/-                      | -/-               | 0777872741 | [Signature] | 23/01/2025 |

TATHIMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA KATIKA MRADI WA UJENZI/UKARABATI WA MAJENGO YA MAHAKAMA KATIKA MAENEO MBALIMBALI ZANZIBAR

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA WADAU WA MRADI

|                        |                  |    |    |  |
|------------------------|------------------|----|----|--|
| Mkoa                   | KAS KAZINI PEMBA |    |    |  |
| Wilaya                 | WETE             |    |    |  |
| Kata / Wadi            | JADIDA           |    |    |  |
| Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia     | KIPANGAN!        |    |    |  |
| Idadi ya Waliohudhuria |                  | Me | Ke |  |

**AGENDA:**

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

JUMA SHARIF JUMA  
Jengo liwe la ghorofa ili kukidhi nafasi.

- Ofisi uringane na hadhi yake.
- Mawakili wawe na ofisi yao.
- Kumbi ziwe mbili ziendane na jinsia wanawake pake na wanaume pake.
- Kadhi awe na ofisi yake awepo ndani.
- Ujenzi wa kisasa.
- Jengo liwe na fensi.
- Kuangaliwe na watemavu katika kujenga kwao.

- Ajira zipewe katika wakazi wa Kipangani.
- 2. ZATIA HAMAD HAJA
  - Enco liwe lite la mahakama ya zamani ijengwe mpya.
- 3. FIDIA ZA WENYE VIPANDO
- 4. RATIMA ISSA HAMAD
  - Elimu itolewe kwa jamii
- 5. FATIMA SHARIF BAKAR
  - Ujenzi ukianza kesi zitasiki lizawawapi
  - Kuwe na Ghorofa
  - Kuwe na sehemu ya kuswalia ya kina mama, chumba cha kina mama kwa ajili ya kuyonyesha.
  - KUJENGWE MAHAKAMA YA WATOTO.

7. SHUFAA MOHAMMED ABRAHMAN.

- Kuwa na chumba cha faragha cha kusikiliza Kesi Zao.

- KUHUSU SWALA LA USALAMA KATIKA KWENYE UJENZI WA MAHAKAMA.

9) MASOUD RAMADHAN

MKAGUZI WA POLISI.

- Kujengwa vyoo xya hdani.

- KAMPUNI ITOWE ELIMU YA UZALISHAJI WA KIJINSIA.

- KAMPUNI ITOWE TAHADHARI MARA KWA MARA KWA WAFANYAKAZI

8. OMAK SHARIF

- Muda wa kujengwa kwa mahakama.

- Majumdi wanaochukuliwa wawe ni wa kipangani

10. SEIF ALI KHAFIZ.

- Haki za wafanyakazi ziangaliwe.

- Wafanyakazi wapewe vitendea kazi.

- Jengo liwe la kiasa.

(Utangawazi)

- Mazingira yaoneshe kama ni mahakama lwe ya kifahari zaidi.

- KUWE NA SCREEN

YA KUANGALIA KUONGA-  
LA KESI.

MAKAME SEIF FAKI  
SHEHA WA KIPANGANI  
WILAYA YA WETE



