

JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR



ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED RENOVATION OF MAHONDA CHILDRENS' COURT BUILDING LOCATED AT MKATALENI SHEHIA IN NORTH B DISTRICT, NORTH UNGUJA REGION UNDER THE ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

Proposed Renovation of Mahonda Childrens' Court Building

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JUNE 2025

DECLARATION

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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. The project has three components including access to justice services, court efficiency, citizen and stakeholder engagement. The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) currently suffers from outdated infrastructure which limits access, efficiency, transparency, and innovation.

Under Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump), the Judiciary of Zanzibar is planning to renovate Mahonda Children's Court building located at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in North Unguja Region, Zanzibar. The proposed renovation 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 (Registered and certified firm of environmental experts), 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.

This document therefore, is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report prepared for the proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in North Unguja Region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is about renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in North Unguja Region. The existing building has components/sections such as Reception, Registry, Exhibit room, Cashier office, Magistrate Office, Magistrate In charge's Office and Washrooms. However, renovation of the building is expected to involve developing Children's Play Area within the compound. The technical drawings showing exact extensions to the existing building or any re-structuring are not yet available. More details on the components/sections of the Children's Court building including associated facilities will be illustrated by the Technical Drawings that are not yet available.

POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013, Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2012, Zanzibar Local Government Policy of 2012, Zanzibar Tourism Policy of 2012, Gender Policy 2012, National Health Policy of 2011, Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy of 2011, Zanzibar Energy Policy of 2009, Zanzibar Transport Policy of 2008, Zanzibar Information Policy of 2005, Water Policy of 2004, Zanzibar HIV/AIDS Policy of 2004, Forest Policy of 1996, National Spatial Development Strategy, Zanzibar Fire Rescue Policy and Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) of 2050. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977-1995, 1997, Zanzibar Constitution of 1984, Judicial Administration Act of 2011, Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015, Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 8 of 2005, Local Government Authority Act No. 7 of 2014, Regional Administration Act No. 8 of 2014, Zanzibar Public and Environmental Health Act No. 11 of 2012, Zanzibar Standards Act of 2011, Land Tribunal Act No. 7 of 1994; Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008, Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008), Zanzibar Water Act No. 4 of 2006, Fire and Rescue Force Act, Cap 427, Zanzibar Forest Resources and Conservation Act No. 10 of 1996, The Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 / The Land Tenure (Amendment) Act No. 15 of 2003, People with disability Act No 8 of 2022 and World Bank Safeguard Policies.

BASELINE INFORMATION

The project site with the existing Mahonda Children's Court building is located at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in Unguja, Zanzibar. The climatic condition in Unguja Island is tropical, hot all year round, with a hotter period from December to March, and a relatively cool period from May to August. Temperature at the hottest period (i.e. December to March) get to the maximum temperature of 33°C and the humidity is high. In the worst moments, the temperature can reach 36 to 38°C. The period from May to August, when the trade winds predominate, blowing moderate from the southeast, is cooler, with highs around 29 to 30°C. There are two rainy seasons; one more intense, known as the "long rains" season, from March to May, with the peak in April, and the other less intense, known as the "short rains" season, between mid-October and December. Total annual rainfall is about 1,650 millimeters. April and May are the wettest months. The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration as well as noise levels at the project site was observed to be minimum according to the standards provided by the Zanzibar Standards (ZBS) and WHO.

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

The stakeholders consulted during the study include Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA), Department of Environment, OSH, Department of forest, Fire and Rescue force, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), ZAWA, Zanzibar Roads Agency, North B District office and North B District Council, Mkataleni Shehia office and the community, Human Rights Center, Regional Magistrate Court, Regional Kadhi's court, Gender Desk, Disability Council of Zanzibar,

Institute of correctional for Offenders, Individual Stakeholders , that is, Service users, Gender Desk officer, People with special needs (elders, women, children, people with disabilities). Most stakeholders supported the proposed project because of its potential benefits such as employment opportunities, improved workplace environment, increased efficient to court services, reduce backlogs of cases, modernization of court services, deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence and growth of local economy. However, some issues and concerns were raised. The methods that were used during the study for consulting different stakeholders include interviews (i.e. direct semi-structured interviews), focus group discussions and public community consultation meetings.

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

Negative Impacts

- i) Air quality deterioration
- ii) Noise generation
- iii) Solid waste generation
- iv) Health and safety risks
- v) Traffic snarl up and accidents
- vi) Population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS
- vii) 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) Soil erosion
- x) Loss of some flora and fauna
- xi) Gender inequity in employment
- xii) Community Health, Safety and Security Risks
- xiii) Child labour and abuse

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) Increase of waste generation
- ii) Increase of diseases, ill health and HIV/AIDSs
- iii) Health and safety risks
- iv) Increased energy consumption and demand
- v) Improper water consumption
- vi) Solid and liquid waste management
- vii) Health and Safety hazards to workers and the public

Impacts during Decommission Phase

Positive Impacts

- i) Site restoration
- ii) Habitat change

Negative Impacts

- i) Increase of wastes
- ii) Dust pollution

- iii) Noise pollution
- iv) Loss of employment
- v) Accidents and injuries

MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES FOR THE IMPACTS

The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) emphasizes on avoidance, minimization and plan for mitigation of impacts in implementation of the project. The plan for mitigation measures is for ensuring that the implementation of this project protects the natural environment and maintain the quality of the environment. After the plan, the developer is required to implement the proposed mitigation measures in order to prevent or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of the project. However, enhancement measures are also provided to enhance positive impacts of the project. It is recommended that the developer should implement the proposed mitigation measures and conduct frequent monitoring exercise to minimize adverse impacts and enhance significant positive impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLANS

The environmental and social management and monitoring plans (shown in Table 11 and 12) indicates impacts, their proposed mitigation measures, responsible institutions, and appropriate time for taking action and estimated costs. The impact management plan will help implementation of enhancement and mitigation measures of the impacts identified at the proposed development whereas the Monitoring plan will track the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The developer must ensure compliance to monitoring plan as indicated in Table 12 of this report.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reveals that, the proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in North Unguja Region is in line with the Judiciary of Zanzibar goals, vision and mission. It is also in line with Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 (ZDV50) goals, national policies and laws. The proposed project will expand the geographic coverage of Judiciary services. It will therefore improve access to Justice through having modern court building and begin to offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The ESIA has indicated that the proposed renovation is expected to have significant positive impacts that will further promote judicial services but also with some negative impacts. These impacts include, 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, soil erosion and loss of some flora and fauna. However, the identified negative

impacts are manageable with regard to implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Monitoring Plan as indicated in this ESIA.

On the other hand, views and concerns from various stakeholders consulted have provided enough support to the proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in Unguja. Their views suggest that, the renovated court building 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. This ESIA therefore recommends that the proposed renovation project should be considered for development.

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 ESMPs 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 Proponent (JoZ) should implement the ESMP to ensure sound management of the environment and social issues in the project area during decommissioning.
5. 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 Zi-JUMP 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. Zi-JUMP inaandaliwa ili kuimarisha upatikanaji, ufanisi, na uwazi wa huduma za mahakama zinazomlenga raia Zanzibar. Mradi una vipengele vitatu vikiwemo upatikanaji wa huduma za haki, ufanisi wa mahakama, ushirikishwaji wa raia na wadau. Mahakama ya Zanzibar (JoZ) kwa sasa inakabiliwa na miundombinu ya kizamani ambayo inazuia ufikiaji, ufanisi, uwazi na ubunifu.

Chini ya Mradi wa Uboreshaji wa Mahakama ya Zanzibar (Zi Jump), Mahakama ya Zanzibar inapanga kukarabati jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ya Mahonda iliyopo Shehia ya Mkataleni Wilaya ya Kaskazini B Mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja, Zanzibar. Ukarabati unaopendekezwa unatarajiwa kuwa na athari mbaya za kimazingira na kijamii ambazo lazima zishughulikiwe kabla ya kutekelezwa ili kuhakikisha kuwa mradi huo 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.

Mahakama ya Zanzibar iliagiza COSEP Company Limited (Kampuni iliyosajiliwa na kuthibitishwa ya wataalam wa mazingira), kufanya tathmini ya athari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa majengo ya mahakama inayopendekezwa kwa nia ya kubaini athari zinazoweza kujitokeza kutokana na mradi huo, kuhalalisha chaguzi bora ambazo zingepunguza au kuepusha athari hasi zinazoweza kutokea na kubuni mpango ufaao wa usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii (ESMP) ili kushughulikia na kupunguza athari zinazoweza kuepukika.

Waraka huu kwa hiyo, ni ripoti ya Tathmini ya Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii iliyoandaliwa kwa ajili ya mapendekezo ya ukarabati wa jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ya Mahonda katika Shehia ya Mkataleni Wilaya ya Kaskazini B Mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja.

MAELEZO YA MRADI

Mradi uliopendekezwa ni wa ukarabati wa jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ya Mahonda katika Shehia ya Mkataleni Wilaya ya Kaskazini B Mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja. Jengo lililopo lina vipengele/sehemu kama vile Mapokezi, Masjala, Chumba cha Maonyesho, Ofisi ya Keshia, Ofisi ya Hakim Mfawidhi, Ofisi ya Hakim Mfawidhi na Vyumba vya kuosha. Hata hivyo, ukarabati wa jengo hilo unatarajiwa kuhusisha kuendeleza Eneo la Michezo la Watoto ndani ya kiwanja hicho. Michoro ya kiufundi inayoonyesha upanuzi kamili wa jengo lililopo au uundaji upya wowote bado haujapatikana. Maelezo zaidi kuhusu vipengele/sehemu za jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ikijumuisha vifaa vinavyohusika yanaonyeshwa na Michoro ya Kiufundi ambayo imeambathishwa katika report hii.

SERA, MFUMO WA SHERIA NA UTAWALA

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 Utalii ya Zanzibar ya 2012, Sera ya Jinsia ya 2012, Sera ya Taifa ya Afya ya mwaka 2011, Sera ya Kukabiliana na Maafa ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2011, Sera ya Nishati ya Zanzibar ya 2009, Sera ya Maji ya Zanzibar ya 5008, Sera ya Maji ya Zanzibar ya 2008. 2004, Sera ya VVU/UKIMWI Zanzibar ya 2004, Sera ya Mimitu ya 1996, Mkakati wa Taifa wa Maendeleo ya Maeneo, Sera ya Uokoaji wa Moto Zanzibar na Dira ya Maendeleo ya Zanzibar (ZDV) ya mwaka 2050. Katiba ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ya 1977-1995, 1997, Katiba ya Zanzibar ya 1984, Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Zanzibar, Sheria ya 3 ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Zanzibar, Sheria ya 3 ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Zanzibar No 2050. 2015, Sheria ya Usalama na Afya Mahali pa Kazi namba 8 ya mwaka 2005, Sheria ya Mamlaka ya Serikali za Mitaa namba 7 ya mwaka 2014, Sheria ya Tawala za Mikoa namba 8 ya mwaka 2014, Sheria ya Afya ya Umma na Mazingira Zanzibar namba 11 ya mwaka 2012, Sheria ya Viwango ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2011, Mahakama ya Ardhi namba 47 ya 199 Sheria ya Marekebisho, Namba 1 ya 2008, Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi Na. 12 ya 1992 (Kanuni za Ugawaji Ardhi 2008), Sheria ya Maji Zanzibar Na. Sheria ya Umiliki (Marekebisho) Na. 15 ya 2003, Sheria ya Watu wenye Ulemavu Namba 8 ya 2022 na Sera za Ulinzi za Benki ya Dunia.

TAARIFA ZA MSINGI

Eneo la mradi lenye jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ya Mahonda lililopo katika Shehia ya Mkataleni Wilaya ya Kaskazini B Unguja, Zanzibar. Hali ya hewa katika Kisiwa cha Unguja ni ya kitropiki, joto mwaka mzima, na kipindi cha joto zaidi kutoka Desemba hadi Machi, na kipindi cha baridi cha kuanzia Mei hadi Agosti. Joto katika kipindi cha joto zaidi (yaani Desemba hadi Machi) hufikia kiwango cha juu cha joto cha 33°C na unyevu ni wa juu. Katika hali mbaya zaidi, joto linaweza kufikia 36 hadi 38 ° C. Kipindi cha kuanzia Mei hadi Agosti, ambapo pepo za kibiashara hutawala zaidi, zikivuma kwa wastani kutoka kusini-mashariki, ni baridi zaidi, na viwango vya juu vya 29 hadi 30 °C. Kuna misimu miwili ya mvua; moja kali zaidi, inayojulikana kama msimu wa "mvua ndefu", kuanzia Machi hadi Mei, na kilele cha Aprili, na nyingine kidogo zaidi, inayojulikana kama msimu wa "mvua fupi", kati ya katikati ya Oktoba na Desemba. Jumla ya mvua kwa mwaka ni kama milimita 1,650. Aprili na Mei ni miezi ya mvua zaidi. Chembechembe na msongamano wa gesi chafuzi pamoja na viwango vya kelele kwenye eneo la mradi vilionekana kuwa vya chini kulingana na viwango vilivyotolewa na Viwango vya Zanzibar (ZBS) na WHO.

MAONI/USHAURI WA WADAU

Wadau waliohojiwa wakati wa utafiti huo ni pamoja na Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira Zanzibar (ZEMA), Idara ya Mazingira, OSH, Idara ya Mimitu, Jeshi la Zimamoto na Uokoaji, Shirika la Umeme Zanzibar (ZECO), ZAWA, Wakala wa Barabara Zanzibar, Ofisi ya Wilaya ya Kaskazini B

na Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Kaskazini B, Ofisi ya Shehia ya Mkataleni na Jumuiya, Kituo cha Haki za Binadamu, Mahakama ya Hakimu Mkoa, Mahakama ya Kadhi Mkoa, Taasisi ya Kadhi ya Mkoa, Dawati la Jinsia Zanzibar, Dawati la Walemavu, Baraza la Walemavu. Wadau , yaani watumiaji wa Huduma, Afisa Dawati la Jinsia, Watu wenye mahitaji maalum (wazee, wanawake, watoto, watu wenye ulemavu). Wadau wengi waliunga mkono mradi uliopendekezwa kwa sababu ya manufaa yake kama vile fursa za ajira, kuboreshwa kwa mazingira ya mahali pa kazi, kuongezeka kwa ufanisi wa huduma za mahakama, kupunguza mlundikano wa kesi, kuboresha huduma za mahakama, kuzuia unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na ukuaji wa uchumi wa mashinani. Hata hivyo, baadhi ya masuala na wasiwasi yalitolewa. Mbinu ambazo zilitumika wakati wa utafiti kwa kushauriana na washikadau mbalimbali ni pamoja na mahojiano (yaani mahojiano ya moja kwa moja ya nusu muundo), majadiliano ya vikundi na mikutano ya mashauriano ya umma.

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

HATUA ZA KUPUNGUZA NA KUIMARISHA KWA ATHARI

Baraza la Taifa la Usimamizi wa Mazingira (NEMC) linasisitiza juu ya kuepuka, kupunguza na kupanga mpango wa kupunguza athari katika utekelezaji wa mradi. Mpango wa hatua za kupunguza ni kwa ajili ya kuhakikisha kuwa utekelezaji wa mradi huu unalinda mazingira asilia na kudumisha ubora wa mazingira. Baada ya mpango, msanidi anahitajika kutekeleza hatua zilizopendekezwa za kupunguza ili kuzuia au kupunguza athari mbaya za mazingira na kijamii za mradi. Hata hivyo, hatua za uimarishaji pia hutolewa ili kuongeza athari chanya za mradi. Inapendekezwa kuwa msanidi programu atekeleze hatua zilizopendekezwa za kupunguza na kufanya zoezi la ufuatiliaji wa mara kwa mara ili kupunguza athari mbaya na kuongeza athari chanya.

MIPANGO YA USIMAMIZI NA UFUATILIAJI WA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII

Mipango ya usimamizi na ufuatiliaji wa mazingira na kijamii (iliyoonyeshwa katika Jedwali 11 na 12) inaonyesha athari, hatua zinazopendekezwa za kupunguza, taasisi zinazowajibika, na wakati unaofaa wa kuchukua hatua na makadirio ya gharama. Mpango wa usimamizi wa athari utasaidia utekelezaji wa hatua za uimarishaji na upunguzaji wa athari zilizoainishwa katika maendeleo yaliyopendekezwa ambapo mpango wa Ufuatiliaji utafuatilia ufanisi wa hatua za kupunguza. Msanidi lazima ahakikishe uzingatiaji wa mpango wa ufuatiliaji kama ilivyoonyeshwa katika Jedwali la 12 la ripoti hii.

HITIMISHO NA MAPENDEKEZO

Tathmini ya Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii (ESIA) inabainisha kuwa, mapendekezo ya ukarabati wa jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto Mahonda katika Shehia ya Mkataleni Wilaya ya Kaskazini B Mkoa wa Kaskazini Unguja unaendana na malengo, dira na dhamira ya Mahakama ya Zanzibar. Pia inaendana na malengo ya Dira ya Maendeleo ya Zanzibar 2050 (ZDV50), sera na sheria za kitaifa. Mradi unaopendekezwa utapanua wigo wa kijiografia wa huduma za Mahakama. Kwa hiyo itaboresha upatikanaji wa Haki kwa kuwa na jengo la kisasa la mahakama na kuanza kutoa huduma za mahakama kwa njia ya kisasa, iliyounganishwa, yenye ufanisi, uwazi na inayofikika kwa urahisi. ESIA imedokeza kuwa ukarabati unaopendekezwa unatarajiwa kuwa na matokeo chanya makubwa ambayo yatakuza zaidi huduma za mahakama lakini pia na baadhi ya athari mbaya. Athari hizo ni pamoja na, uchafuzi wa kelele, uchafuzi wa hewa, kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji wa

taka, uharibifu wa mazingira ya kimwili, mabadiliko ya makazi, ajali na majeraha, kuongezeka kwa magonjwa na afya mbaya na VVU/UKIMWI, Kuongezeka kwa unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na unyanyasaji wa kijinsia, mmomonyoko wa udongo na kupoteza baadhi ya mimea na wanyama. Hata hivyo, athari hasi zilizobainishwa zinaweza kudhibitiwa kuhusiana na utekelezaji wa Mpango wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii, na Mpango wa Ufuatiliaji kama ilivyoonyeshwa katika ESIA hii.

Kwa upande mwingine, maoni na wasiwasi kutoka kwa wadau mbalimbali walioshauriwa yametoa msaada wa kutosha kwa pendekezo la ukarabati wa jengo la Mahakama ya Watoto ya Mahonda kwa sababu ya manufaa yake na hitaji la huduma za kimahakama huko Unguja. Maoni yao yanadokeza kuwa, jengo la mahakama lililokarabatiwa litaimarisha upatikanaji wa huduma za mahakama, kupunguza mlundikano, kuongeza ufanisi na utoaji wa huduma bora kwa kutumia teknolojia za kisasa zikiwemo huduma za mahakama ya kielektroniki, mfumo wa kuhifadhi kumbukumbu, usimamizi wa rekodi za kielektroniki na TEHAMA kwa ufanisi katika huduma za mahakama. Kwa hivyo ESIA hii inapendekeza kwamba mradi wa ukarabati unaopendekezwa unapaswa kuzingatia kwa maendeleo.

Aidha, Mahakama inapendekezwa 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:

- i. Mahakama inapaswa kutekeleza mapendekezo ya hatua za kupunguza na kuimarisha zilizoonyeshwa katika ripoti hii ili kuhakikisha uendeleu wa mradi pamoja na mazingira.
- ii. Mahakama inapaswa kutekeleza ESMP ili kuhakikisha usimamizi mzuri wa mazingira na masuala ya kijamii katika eneo la mradi.
- iii. Mahakama 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.
- iv. Mahakama (mwenye anapaswa kutekeleza ESMP ili kuhakikisha usimamizi mzuri wa mazingira na masuala ya kijamii katika eneo la mradi wakati wa uondoaji.
- v. 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 wa Zi-JUMP.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Judiciary of Zanzibar takes this opportunity to thank Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority for its support during this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed renovation of Mahonda Childrens' Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B

District, North Unguja Region. This was done in an endeavor to comply with the Legal requirement as stipulated in Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015 and Zanzibar Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019 as well as procedures for conducting EIA/ESIA in Zanzibar from ZEMA website. The Judiciary of Zanzibar (ZoR) would like to express sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to the production of this ESIA Report. JoZ appreciates the collaboration availed from several individuals, institutions/organizations for their cooperation during the whole period of undertaking this assessment. Much of gratitude is extended to the management and employees of Judiciary of Zanzibar for their meaningful inputs transpired in the discussion held during the field visits upon gathering of basic information of the study area and baseline information.

Many sincere thanks are forwarded to Environmental Officer and Social Welfare Officer from Judiciary of Zanzibar (High Court), Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority officials, Commission for Land Office, Occupational Safety and Health officials, Fire and Rescue Force officials, Institute of Correction for Offenders, Zanzibar Roads Agency, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation, Human Rights Centre, Disability Council of Zanzibar, North B District office, North B Town Council, local residents at Mkataleni shehia and other offices and individuals for their valuable inputs and support towards providing all necessary relevant information regarding the project and all other important information about the study area that were very useful during the whole process of the study.

Finally, the Judiciary of Zanzibar/Proponent appreciates the expert contribution made by COSEP Company Limited, the Team Leader and his team of experts in the completion of this assessment. For all whom were not mentioned herein should know that their contribution was of great help towards the completion of this ESIA report.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
DMC	District Magistrate Court
dBA	Decibels
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HC	High Court
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HO	Head office
ICT	Information, Communications and Technology
IJC	Integrated Justice Centre
LGA	Local Government Authority
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSDS	National Spatial Development Strategy
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SP	Sampling Point
SWO	Social welfare Officer
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
ToR	Terms of Reference
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Supply Authority
ZBS	Zanzibar Bureau Standards
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZEP	Zanzibar Environmental Policy

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), one Integrated Justice Center (IJC) building and five (5) District Magistrate Court (DMC) buildings in Unguja will be constructed and renovation will be done for Mahonda Children's Court building in Unguja and Wete District Court building in Pemba. This focuses on expanding the geographic coverage of DMC services and Judiciary services in general, hence, improve access to services. The project aims to improve access to justice services, court efficiency and transparency of the selected citizen-centric judicial services in Zanzibar.

The Judiciary of Zanzibar is therefore planning to renovate Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District, North Unguja Region. The proposed renovation 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 (Registered and certified firm of environmental experts), to carry out the environmental and social impact assessment for the proposed project 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 the Mahonda Children's Court building and its 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 report prepared for a proposed renovation of the Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District, North Unguja Region.

1.2 Project Justification

The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) currently suffers from outdated infrastructure which limits access, efficiency, transparency, and innovation. The existing Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia is not in good condition for using it for provision of Judiciary services. The building lacks user-friendly features such as access to the building, inability to host any IT, inability to run e-court system and so on which contribute to the challenges in the process of delivering court services. In that regard, the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) through Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) is planning to renovate the Court building in order to improve the condition of the building and modernize it by installing ICT infrastructures to enhance e-court system such as e-filing, digital evidence presentation and remote witness. As a result, the renovated court building can offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner.

1.3 Objectives of EIA

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 collect 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. 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
- iii. Review of policies, legislation, administrative framework and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)
- iv. Assessing and quantifying the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from the implementation works of the proposed project.
- v. To develop cost-effective mitigation measures that aim at eliminating or minimizing the potential negative impact and promote the positive ones and recommended their incorporation in the designs.
- vi. 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;
- vii. To prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan for the construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the Project; and

- viii. To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to projects.

1.4 Approach and Methodology of the ESIA Study

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study applied a participatory approach in various aspects including the involvement/engagement of various stakeholders. Key methods used include:

- 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. Key Informant interviews and meetings with key stakeholders
- v. Field measurements
- vi. Identification and Analysis of Impacts

The information concerning stakeholders' views and concerns about the project and baseline information defining the physical, biological and social environment of the proposed project area were collected and also used as a basis for analysis of impacts.

1.4.1 Development of Assessment Tools

The team prepared assessment tools detailing key issues to identify in the field such as potentially important impacts that are likely to reduce prospected impacts, 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 will be designed in a way that it will 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 GPS and cameras were used for taking coordinates on hot spot areas with critical and sensitive issues that need to be assessed while specifying the location.

1.4.2 Desktop Studies

The EIA team reviewed relevant records relating to the proposed renovation of the Mahonda Children's court building. These materials comprised district/municipal profiles, information on the project area's existing land use, climatic and biological data, and national legislations, regulations, and policies relevant to environmental and socioeconomic issues. 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.

1.4.3 Site Visit and Observations

The main purpose of the field investigation was to verify information and data collected during the desktop study and earlier field investigation and collection of any new information that may assist in the assessment of impacts including environmental and social issues. During visits to the proposed project site, the consultant made direct observation to identify issues within the site and surroundings of the communities. In order to identify issues that are likely to have significant risks and impacts with regard to proposed project, the team visited the project area and surrounding communities, and collected key information, particularly the existing physical features, land use of the area, biological, and social conditions of the environment and other related features. This was done in order to assess the type of issues and impacts that are likely to have significance in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study.

1.4.4 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 (i.e. Social Welfare officers, Community Development officers, Environmental officers, Economist/Planning officers, Civil engineers, Health officers, Natural Resources officer, Persons with Disability Officer) and respective Shehia (i.e. 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 the impacts of the proposed project during implementation. The main aim of these consultation meetings was to inform the stakeholders about the proposed project and incorporate their views for mitigation measures; provide precise information about the project to the communities; obtain the main concerns and perceptions of the stakeholders regarding the project.

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
- Community members who live around the project site;
- Leaders of the Shehia;
- District Commissioner;
- City Council;
- Commission for Lands (Urban planning and survey departments);
- Directorate of Environment (DoE);
- Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA);
- Zanzibar Water Authority - (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

1.4.5 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 NO₂, NO, SO₂ and CO₂ 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 1: 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.

1.4.6 Identification and Analysis of potential impact

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 ONE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Nature of the Project

The proposed project is about the renovation of the existing Mahonda Children's Court building located at Mkataleni Shehia, North B District, Unguja North Region. The proposed project preliminary design of the Children's Court building at Mahonda shall include important components which are Public Hall, Information Office/Helpdesk, Magistrate In charge's Office, Magistrate Office, Dedicated Mediation and Arbitration Rooms, Conference room, Holding Cells for juveniles, Gender room, Washrooms, Registry, Exhibit room, Case preparation room for Prosecution, Legal aid office, Child Advocate's Office, GBV Survivors Room, Enhanced ICT Room, Cashier office, Store, Police Room, Restaurant, and Childcare/Children's Play Area. The renovated building will have the capacity of accommodating 80 (i.e. staff and clients) people during operation.

The existing building has components/sections such as Reception, Registry, Exhibit room, Cashier office, Magistrate Office, Magistrate In charge's Office and Washrooms. The technical description (i.e. design of the existing building) on the current status of the existing building is not yet available. However, the technical drawings showing exact extensions to the existing building or any re-structuring that will be done is as indicated in Appendix 7.

The project is aiming to enable the Judiciary to provide all services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The proposed renovation will improve the condition of the building and modernize it by installing ICT infrastructures to enhance e-court system such as e-filing, digital evidence presentation and remote witness. As a result, the renovated court building can offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner.

The proposed project of renovating the existing Mahonda Children's Court building require Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) 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 Project Location and Site Description

2.2.1 Location of the Project Area

The project site for renovation of Mahonda Children's court building is geographically located at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District, North Unguja Region. Administratively, the site is located at Mkataleni Shehia in North B Town Council, North B District. The location coordinates for the site are S 05.99045° and E 039.25301°. It is accessible through Mkokotoni road via unnamed street road.

2.2.2 Site Description

The project area is located at Mkataleni Shehia and covers an area of about 450m². The site is flat and has no risk of flooding. Vegetation cover at site include grasses and few trees such as *Edrastima uniflora*, *Solanum incanum*, *Carica papaya*, etc. There is a moderate old existing building at the site that is currently used for Mahonda Children’s court. The Court building is not in good condition for using it for provision of Judiciary services as it lacks user-friendly features such as access to the building, inability to host IT infrastructures, inability to run e-court system and so on which contribute to the challenges in the process of delivering court services. The site is accessible through Mkokotoni road via unnamed street road (about 45m from Mkokotoni road). It is bordered by street road to the East, Police area to the West, Mahonda Police station to the South, and Police area to the North. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for Mahonda Children’s Court building.

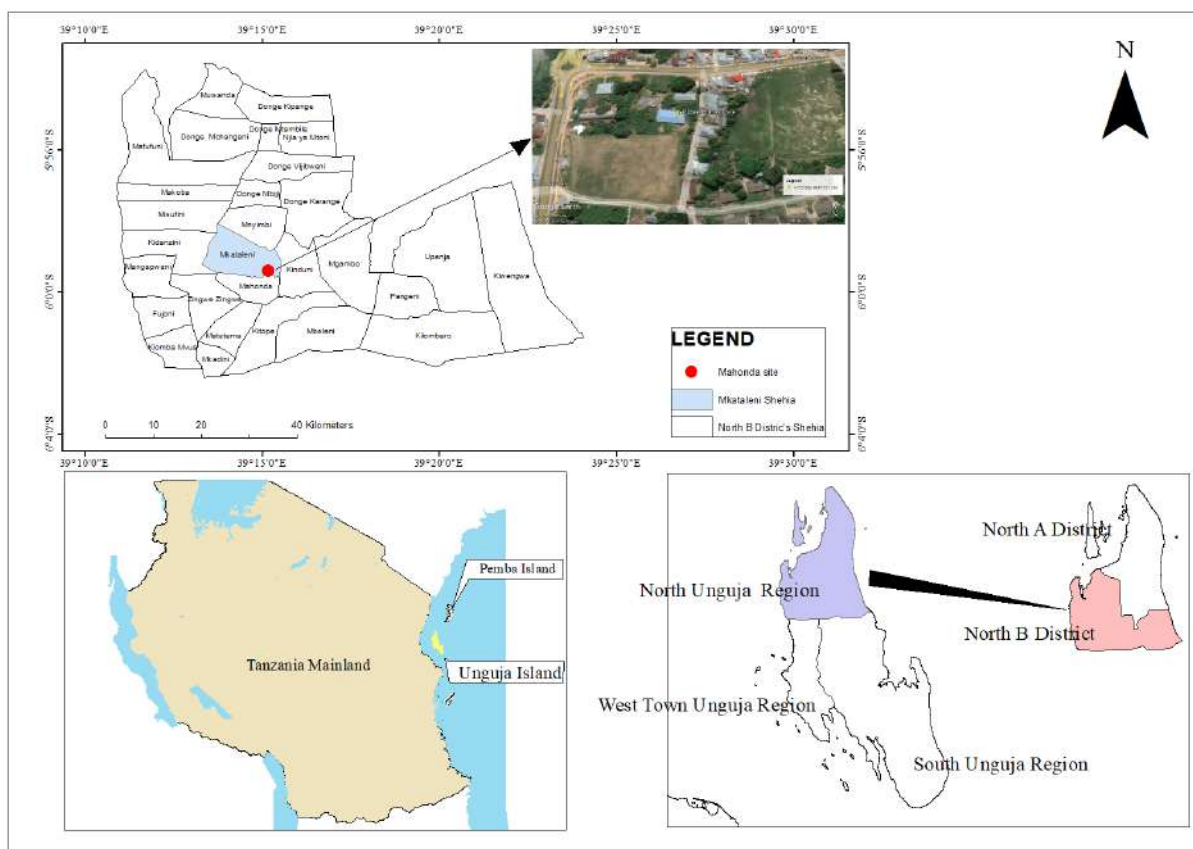


Figure 1: Location Site for Mahonda Court Building

Source: Consultant, 2025

2.3 Land use and Ownership

The current land use for the site is for office use. The Proponent owns the land as it is a government land. The project site is within Office/public use area. The site is flat with a moderate old building that is currently used as Children’s Magistrate Court. The site is covered by grasses and few trees, that is, *Edrastima uniflora*, *Solanum incanum*, *Carica papaya*,

Waltheria indica, Spolobolus indicus, Psidium guajava, Persea Americana, Mimosa quadrivalvis and Stenotaphrum secundatum.



Figure 2: The existing Mahonda Children's Court Building and Site

2.4 Utilities

2.4.1 Energy/Electricity

The power that is currently used in the court building is from National Grid supplied by Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO). During renovation, power from ZECO will be used and a standby diesel-powered generator with a capacity of 300kVA will be used in case of power outage. The estimated quantity of power to be used during renovation will be 400kWh per week and 270kWh per week during operation. During renovation/construction, energy required will be widely used for running the machinery equipment such as electric equipment, electric pumps, welding machines and lighting.

2.4.2 Water Supply

The project is currently using water from Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA). There is a water storage tank for storing water at site. The estimated quantity of water that will be used during renovation/construction will be an average of 1,000 litres per day (i.e. construction days). During this phase the water will be used for activities such as plastering, watering the erected walls, making the concrete, etc. Water use for washrooms, cleaning, kitchen and gardening at the renovated building is estimated at an average of 400 liters per day (i.e. working days) during operation phase.

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 additional activities, including site cleanup and renovation/construction work, will produce garbage. The majority of the waste that will be produced as a result of renovation activities is

construction waste. Solid wastes that will be generated during renovation/construction phase include debris of wall plaster, removed unwanted used materials (such as gypsum board, electric wires, pieces of pipes, iron bars, timber, etc.), wrapping materials, empty cement bags, empty used bottles, packaging boxes, food remains, etc. The quantities of solid wastes to be generated during construction/renovation is estimated to be 500kg per day for rubbles/debris (i.e. first days of renovation but will decrease afterwards), 20kg/day (based on generation rate of 0.4kg/day/person and 50 people) for food remains and office waste like papers, 15kg/day for Tins, glasses and used plastic materials (like wrapping materials, plastic bottles, etc.).

The wastes that will be generated during operation phase are such as office waste like papers, empty boxes, empty bottles, food remains, etc. The quantities of solid wastes to be generated during operation is estimated to be 30kg per day. 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. the quantities of solid wastes to be generated during construction/renovation and operational phases.

2.5.2 Liquid Waste Management

The project area has no centralized sewerage system and the project depends only on on-site sanitation facilities mainly septic tanks and soaks way pits. Liquid waste generated from the project will 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. The quantities of liquid wastes to be generated during renovation/construction is estimated to be 250 liters per day and 200 liters per day during operation phase. In addition, the existing drainage system will be renovated for improvement 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.

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, 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 Unguja. Construction materials like sand and aggregates will be obtained from designated areas in the respective Districts (e.g. North A and North B). Some other finishing materials for quality purposes can be obtained in other districts or be imported from Dar es Salaam.

2.6.2 Materials Handling and Storage

Building materials for renovation activities 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. Renovation/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 renovation/construction phase, it is recommended that:

- 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 site 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 site.

2.6.3 Materials Transportation

Materials (fine and coarse aggregates) from quarries will be transported by trucks to the renovation/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 site.

2.7 Staffing

Both short-term and long-term employment opportunities will be created by the project. About 50 people (10 skilled and 40 unskilled) will be engaged at site during the renovation/construction phase. The existing employees before renovation will continue with their employment during operation phase.

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 renovation/construction phase will be renovation of the existing building. This will involve various activities as explained below and the whole renovation period including construction will be twelve (12) months. The design layout of the Mahonda Children's Court building to be renovated is as indicated in Appendix 7.

- i. Site clearing including clearing of some few 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.

2.8.2.1 Excavation and Foundation Work

Excavation will be carried out to prepare the site for renovation/construction of new foundations, pavements and drainage systems.

2.8.2.2 Masonry, Concrete Work and related Activities

Building walls, foundations, floors, drainage systems and perimeter fence, among other components of the project. Other activities involve 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 (if the existing roof will be removed), gypsum board for the roof, roof tiles and structural timber to the roof and fastening the roofing materials to the roof.

2.8.2.5 Electrical Works

Electrical works for the 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 project.

2.8.2.6 Plumbing and Drainage

Installation/improving the pipe-work for water supply and distribution. This will be carried out for the project and associated facilities. In addition, renovation of 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 Landscaping

The site will be landscaped according to the plan. Well-landscaped grass and garden lawns will be established at the site. Gardens will be well landscaped to provide good views. The court building will be renovated/constructed with a facade design to enhance aesthetics. In general, the project will essentially optimize the use of the Best Available Technology (BAT) to prevent and/ or to minimize potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the project. The proposed project will highly consider maximum use of natural light and best use of natural ventilation, water efficiency, conservation, harvesting rainwater and storage will also be considered.

2.8.2.8 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 each 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 legislations 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 Mahonda children's court building is expected to commence as soon as after renovation is completed and the building will be put into use for about eighty (80) 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 continue to use power from National Grid system supplied by Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO). Project Proponent shall install a silent standby diesel-powered generator to supply energy during power outage with a capacity to generate 300kVA.

2.8.3.2 Water Requirement

The project is currently using water from Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA). However, the project might build a rainwater harvesting infrastructure to store rain water and use. It will have big water storage tanks (e.g. 10,000liters) for storing water in case of water shortages from ZAWA. The quantity of water to be used by the proposed project activities during operation is estimated to be 400 Liters per day.

2.8.3.3 Drainage and Sewer System for Management of Wastewater

The area has no centralized sewerage system. So, the court building is currently depending on on-site sanitation facilities (i.e. septic tanks and soak away pit). Liquid waste generated from the project will be channeled to the septic tanks/soak away pit system before their final

disposal as per local government authority direction and guidelines. The Matemwe Council dumpsite which is located about 15km away from the project site is currently used for disposing liquid waste. The design layout for the septic tanks and soak away pits are as indicated in Appendix 7.

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. In addition, drainage system will be renovated/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.

2.8.3.4 Solid Waste Management System

The project area will provide facilities for handling solid waste generated within the operating facilities. These include dust bins/skips and waste collection points for temporarily holding of solid waste within the premises before collection for final disposal at a designated dumping site, that is, Matemwe dumpsite which is located 15km away from the site. Waste collection containers/dustbins will be in place and labeled for segregation of food waste from the kitchen.

2.8.3.5 Hazardous Waste Management System

It is anticipated that very little hazardous wastes will be generated by the project during operation phase 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

The 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 shows types, estimated amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during operation

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

Waste	Types	Estimated Amount	Treatment/ Disposal
Solid Waste (Degradable)	Food leftovers, food packaging materials, falling flowers, rejected papers etc.	About 5m ³ / month	Taken to Matemwe dumpsite
Solid Waste (Non-Degradable)	Scrap metals,	few	Sold to Recyclers
	Tins, glasses and plastics	few	Sold to Recyclers or taken to designated dumpsite
	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 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 project, there will be a time when a project will end where the court building 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 building 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 enough 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 to give information and warning. The minimum signages 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. The general PPE 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 a 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. The emergency preparedness and response plan is as shown in appendix 6.

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 80 years.

CHAPTER THREE

LEGISLATIVE, POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE (INSTITUTIONAL) FRAMEWORK

3.1 Policy framework

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 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 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.

3.1.3 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.

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 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 renovation/construction site and the building by installing fire system in the buildings and by ensuring all generated wastes are collected and disposed at the appropriate place.

3.1.6 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 project and use of efficient appliances to ensure energy efficiency, hence, striving in realizing the objectives of this policy.

3.1.7 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 project site.

3.1.8 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.

3.1.9 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 renovation/construction and operation.

3.1.10 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 renovation/construction workers and within the communities.

3.1.11 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 renovating/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 the project site by avoiding cutting trees/clearing vegetation unless necessary.

3.1.12 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 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.

3.1.13 Zanzibar Fire and Rescue Policy

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 the renovation/construction site and at the court building during operation phase, this ESIA study has considered the policy requirements regarding the project.

3.1.14 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 the project site is in place and that justice services are easily accessible to all, there is efficiency and transparency.

3.1.15 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 complied during implementation of the project.

3.1.16 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 renovation project, the Proponent has to comply with the strategy.

3.1.17 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 the renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building will be technology-driven development to enhance accessibility to justice services, court efficiency and transparency.

3.2 Regulatory Framework

3.2.1 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."

3.2.2 Zanzibar Constitution of 1984

Chapter three of the Constitution on the protection of fundamental rights and individual freedom is relevant to the proposed construction works 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.

3.2.3 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 renovation of Mahonda Children's 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.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 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 OSH 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, provision of protective equipment, conduct risk assessment and develop a plan to manage risks and many others as required by the Act.

3.2.6 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.

3.2.7 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 renovation/construction and operation all levels of administration are appropriately involved particularly District and Shehia levels by being consulted and their inputs/comments/concerns are taken into consideration.

3.2.8 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 by ensuring proper waste management according to standards provided by the Act and adhere to acceptable methods for collection, removal, transport and disposal of waste.

3.2.9 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. The project proponent shall ensure all standards of quality, quantity (e.g. emission of gases, noise levels, dust levels, etc.) and units are met as per Zanzibar Standards/and international standards. This will involve proper implementation of mitigation measures at all phases.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 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 there distribution of the said portion. This provision will apply if there is any land falling under this category.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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 Mahonda Children's court building are adhered by submitting the drawings to Fire and Rescue Force before construction for fire advice, ensure inspection by fire experts at middle stage of

construction and after completion, ensuring that proper fire safety equipment is available (such as extinguishers, fire alarms, fire blankets, fire detectors, etc.) and emergency exits.

3.2.14 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 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 renovation/construction or operational activities of the project from doing so.

3.2.15 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 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.

3.2.16 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.

3.2.17 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 including people with special needs.

3.2.18 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.

3.2.19 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 by not

doing such actions among others like burning or using any plastic carry bag in Zanzibar for any purpose.

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.

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 Applicable Environmental and Social Standards for the Zi-JUMP Project

Based on the project’s scope, the following eight 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 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, 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 2: Summary of applicable ESSs

ESS No	Description of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Relevance to the Zi-JUMP Project
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 No	Description of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Relevance to the Zi-JUMP Project
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.
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 implementers and affected communities

Source: Consultant, 2025

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.

3.4 Institutional Framework

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

- **Advisory Committee:** - Established under the Act, whose functions include 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 specific functions of the authority are the following 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; and
 - n) Carry out any other functions that are necessary relating to the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER FOUR

BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Geographic Location of the Project Site and Land Size

The project site where Mahonda children's court building will be renovated is located at Mkataleni Shehia, North B District, North Unguja Region. The location coordinates for the site are S 05.99045 and E 039.25301. It covers an area of about 450m². North B district is one of two districts of North Unguja Region where as the other is North A District. It is located south of North A district, about 11 miles from West Town, and also shares boundaries with the Central district on the south-east, West district on the south-west and the Indian Ocean on the west and east (North B District profile, 2017). Zanzibar consists of two major Islands, that is, Unguja and Pemba. Unguja Island where the project site is located covers an area of 1,666 square kilometres (North B District profile, 2017).

4.1.2 Climate

4.1.2.1 Rainfall

The North B district in Unguja has a tropical climate. It experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern where there is a long rainy season (or masika in Swahili) and a short rainy season (known as vuli in Swahili). The long rainy season is experienced during the months of March or April to May, while the short rainy season occurs during the months of September or October to December each year. The district receives between 900 mm and 1,200 mm of rainfall during the long rainy season and approximately 400mm to 500 mm during the short rainy season. Such a rainfall pattern makes the district suitable for the production of various crops and rearing of livestock (North B District profile, 2017).

4.1.2.2 Temperature

The climatic condition in Unguja Island is tropical, hot all year round, with a hotter period from December to March, and a relatively cool period from May to August. Temperature at the hottest period (i.e. December to March) get to the maximum temperature of 33⁰C and the humidity is high. In the worst moments, the temperature can reach 36 to 38 °C. The period from May to August, when the trade winds predominate, blowing moderate from the southeast, is cooler, with highs around 29 to 30 °C (North B District profile, 2017).

4.1.3 Ambient Air Quality

The measured baseline data for ambient air quality at the project site are presented in the following table along with the ambient air quality standard of Zanzibar. Ambient air quality measurement was conducted to ascertain the concentration of respirable particulates and

pollutant gases in the project area prior to the renovation/construction and operation of the 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 BOSEAN-Gas detector K-600 instrument. The results are presented in the Table 3.

Table 3: Ambient Air Quality at Mahonda Site

Parameter	Ambient air pollution Concentrations	TZ Standard	WHO Standard
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	13	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	15	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0.0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	-	1000
SO ₂ (PPM)	0.0	0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure	0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure
NO ₂ (ppm)	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.

4.1.4 Noise Levels

Onsite Measurements for Noise was conducted at Mahonda site using Environmental Sound meter ET-965 instrument and the measurement was performed on 20th of January 2025, one reading was recorded at one sampling point. Noise levels per sampling point and average is provided in the table 4.

Table 4: Noise levels at Mahonda site

Sampling point	Measuring location	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	60m from Malawi road	59.6	69.5	64.55	75

Source: Consultant, 2025

Based on site assessment there is no continuous noise emission in the neighborhood areas of the project site. The only source of noise is due to movement of vehicles and motorcycles along the road and human. Upon the result obtained, the average noise level was noted to be less than the standard established by Tanzania (ZBS) 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.

4.1.5 Topography and Soil

The topography of North B District where Mahonda site is located consists of two parts, that is, lowland area which is about 95 percent of the land, and the other part covered by coral features (North B District profile, 2017). The coral land is mostly found along the coastal area, especially in the west and east of the district, while the lowland covers the remaining part of the district. The soil composition in a District is a mix of sandy loam, clay, and lateritic soils, making it suitable for agriculture (North B District Profile, 2017). Soil type at the project site is sandy loam clay.

4.1.6 Surface Hydrology

The project site for Mahonda Children's Court is free from flood as there is no risk of flooding at site (not located at flood lines), no permanent or temporary river close to the site, no runoff as the area is flat, no wetlands close to the site, no habitat for water-borne vectors as the surrounding area is densely populated with good supply of clean and safe piped water from ZAWA. The Mahonda site does not provide ecosystem services and is not susceptible to climate change.

4.1.7 Groundwater

There are no users of ground water near the Mahonda project site and the Proponent 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. Therefore, there would be no significant impact of the project on ground water yields, aquifers, permeability, users, gradients, etc.

4.2 Biological Environment

4.2.1 Flora

Development activities may lead to direct and indirect impact on the existing vegetation. In response to that identification of plant species was conducted at the project sites 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 sites. 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 and animal 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 flora found at Mahonda site are few trees and grasses (as shown in figure 3), that is, *Edrastima uniflora*, *Solanum incanum*, *Carica papaya*, *Walitheria indica*, *Spolobolus indicus*, *Psidium guajava*, *Persea Americana*, *Mimosa quadrivalvis* and *Stenotaphrum secundatum*. Table 5 shows the Plant species at the project site with their common name, scientific name, family and their category.

Table 5: Plant species with common name, scientific name, family and their category.

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family name	Category
01	<i>Edrastima uniflora</i>	Clustered Mille Graines	Rubiaceae	Herb
02	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	St. Augustine grass	Poaceae	Grass
03	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma plant	Euphorbiaceae	Herb
04	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Paw paw	Caricaceae	Tree
05	<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	Lauraceae	Tree
06	<i>Psidium guavaja</i>	Guava	Myrtaceae	Shrub
07	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Sodom apple	Solanaceae	
08	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Banana	Musaceae	Herb
09	<i>Waltheria indica</i>	Sleepy morning	Malvaceae	Sub-shrub
10	<i>Spolobolus indicus</i>	Smut grass	Poaceae	grass
11	<i>Mimosa quadrivalvis</i>	Sensitive Briar	Fabaceae	Legumes

Source: Consultant, 2025



Figure 3: Vegetation at Mahonda site at Mkataleni Shehia

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 renovation/construction activities should avoid unnecessary site clearance and there should be planting of trees for shade and conservation purposes at site. The project activities during renovation/construction may involve cutting some trees and clearing some other vegetation at site hence pose negative impact to the existing vegetation (flora). Since there are no unique or particularly endangered species of flora and that less vegetation will be cleared at site, then mitigation measures were developed for the impact.

4.2.2 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 dungs, signs, key informant interview and observation at project site. The birds were identified by observations, nests and their calling. The fauna spotted at the project site include butterflies, blank ants and bird species were reported to be found at the project site.

4.2.3 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.

4.3 Socio-Economic Environment

4.3.1 Land use and Administration

Land use of the Shehia (i.e. Mkataleni Shehia) where project site is located is dominated by commercial/residential uses, residential uses, office uses or institutional uses. Administratively, Mahonda site is within Mkataleni Shehia in North B Town Council in North B District, North Unguja Region. North B District is composed of a two-tier system of government (i.e. local government authority (LGA) and the central government. The former is headed by the District Commissioner (DC) while the latter is headed by the District Director (DD). The lowest level of the central government element in a district is Shehia which is led by Sheha. Sheha is appointed by the Regional Commissioner in consultation with the District Commissioner. North B district has 4 constituencies, 8 wards and 31 shehias (North B District profile, 2017).

4.3.2 Population

According to Population and Housing Census of 2022 in Zanzibar (NBS, 2022), the population of Zanzibar is 1,889,773 people (i.e. 915,492 males and 974,281 females). Population of Mkataleni Shehia where the project site is located and the respective Council, is as indicated in the Table 6. The attributes (structures) of the population at the Mkataleni Shehia as indicated in Table 6 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 6: Population for Mkataleni Shehia and North B Town Council

S/N	Shehia/Council	Population			Sex Ratio	Number of Households	Average Household Size
		Both Sexes	Male	Female			
1	Mkataleni	6,026	2,990	3,036	98	1,274	4.7
	North B Town Council	99,921	49,177	50,744	97	21,553	4.6

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

4.3.3 Education Services

There are several education services in North B District where the project site is located. The education system in Unguja involves pre-primary schools, primary schools, secondary schools and Higher Learning Institutions. Zanzibar has a structured education system consisting of public and private institutions. The government provides free primary and secondary education in public schools, while private schools supplement the system by offering alternative curricula and facilities. 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 island.

The main challenges facing the education services in the district, particularly at primary and secondary levels, include insufficient facilities such as classrooms, toilets, desks, learning materials, laboratory space and equipment. Also, some schools in the district lack adequate qualified teachers, particularly for science and mathematics.

There is one (1) government pre-primary school but no any primary school, no secondary school, no alternative education and Higher Learning Institutions/tertiary Institutions at Mkataleni Shehia. There is no any education facility that is located within Mkataleni Shehia that is close to the project site. The pre-primary school is located about 2km away from the project site. However, the education facilities at the nearby Shehia like Mahonda A, Kinduni Shehia may be impacted by the Project activities. The impacts due to project activities may include increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence, community health, safety and security risks, child labour and abuse, population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS and temporary disruption and restriction of access.

4.3.4 Health Services

Health services in Unguja Island including in North B District where Mahonda site is located, 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 such as Mnazi Mmoja Hospital in Unguja. Several district hospitals and health centers serve both islands, offering essential medical services. Additionally, there are numerous dispensaries across the Unguja island, 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. The line of operation starts from the dispensary, health centre to the District Hospital at the District level.

Challenges on health issues in the district include a high proportion of births attended by unskilled personnel, shortage of health professionals, limited immunization coverage and relatively high child and maternal mortality rates.

There is no any dispensary, no health center and no hospital that is located within Mkataleni Shehia. There is no any health facility at Mkataleni Shehia but there is a nearby Mahonda Pembe Dispensary and Mahonda Medical Clinic (a private facility) that are located at Mahonda A Shehia. The health facilities at the Shehia may be impacted by the project as there would be population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS, increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence [e.g. rape that may lead to transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)] and community health, safety and security risks that may result to injuries or accidents. The health facility will therefore be used for provision of health services to local people including renovation/construction crew. The common top ten diseases at the Shehia include upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, ENT, head and neck ailments, diarrhoea, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, intestinal worms, trauma or injuries, dental diseases and eye diseases.

4.3.5 Safe and Clean Water Services

The main source of water for residents in Unguja as well as North B District and Mkataleni Shehia is ZAWA. Most areas of the Districts are served by the ZAWA water distribution system. The main sources of drinking water for most households in the district are piped water, tube well/boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, accounting for 86 per cent of households (North B District profile, 2017). However, some individuals have other sources of water including boreholes, shallow wells and rain water harvesting systems to help them get water when there is water shortages or water ration from ZAWA. The renovation project at Mahonda site will use water supplied by ZAWA and is already connected to the system. The use of water from ZAWA for project activities will have insignificant impact to the local community during

renovation/construction and operation phase as little water (i.e. estimated 1000 liters/day during construction days and 400 liters/day during operation).

4.3.6 Energy

North B District is among the districts of Zanzibar having the lowest proportion of households connected to electricity (North B District profile, 2017). The main source of power to Mkataleni Shehia households is from ZECO. The project at Mahonda site which is located in urban area of the North B district is connected to ZECO power supply network. Other residents in North B District including Mkataleni Shehia depend on different sources of energy such as solar, kerosene, firewood, gas and charcoal. Charcoal and gas are the main sources of energy for cooking. The energy use for project activities will have insignificant impact to the local community on energy use during renovation and operation. Discussion about experience on energy efficiency with local community within the Shehia revealed that electricity from ZECO is moderately efficient as at times there some power outage and some times power is moderately low.

4.3.7 Economic Activities

Economic activities to the residents of Mkataleni Shehia where the project site is located are as explained in the following sections.

4.3.7.1 Trade

Majority of residents at Mkataleni Shehia involve in trading activities to earn income. Some residents own retailer shops and semi wholesale shops selling manufactured and industrial goods, small scale industries like tailoring mart, milling industries, timber industries, food processing industries, bricks making, etc. Other trade activities include restaurant, transportation, butcheries, retail shops for foodstuff, clothes, construction materials, selling of spare parts, etc. Other residents involve in informal sector trade activities [like food vendors (mama/baba lishe), petty traders (like Machinga, etc.)] that are conducted in undesignated areas/sites such as along road reserves, to earn their living.

4.3.7.2 Agriculture

Mkataleni Shehia residents involve also in horticulture, poultry and livestock activities. These are done in small scale, that is, small town farms or at the back yard of people houses. Rainfed farming as well as irrigation during dry season is done in small scale using shallow wells and tape water. Common horticulture crops grown are vegetables, tomatoes and pepper. Poultry crops include chicken and ducks which produce eggs and meat which are among major sources of protein at the Shehia. Food crops grown at the Shehia in small scale include paddy, maize and banana. Livestock kept in small scale is cattle and goats. Zero grazing is used as the

only means of livestock keeping and feeding because of lack of grazing area due to urbanization.

4.3.7.3 Employment

Some Mkataleni Shehia residents have formal and informal employment. Others are employed in formal employment in the government and private institutions like schools, colleges, financial institutions (like commercial banks, community banks, microfinance, etc.), central government, local government while others have informal employments in private individual businesses (like shops, hardware shops, restaurant, etc.), periodic works as casual labour, temporary and casual employments in private companies, etc.

4.3.8 Waste Management

4.3.8.1 Solid Waste

Solid waste generated at Mkataleni Shehia managed by being collected by Town Council trucks from collection points and transported to Kibele Sanitary landfill for disposal. The dumpsite is located about 15km away from Mahonda project site. Every household has to take the waste generated at the household to the nearby collection center. The transportation by the Council trucks from collection centers is done three (3) times a week. During construction, the Contractor has to register to the local community waste management system and get service and pay for service. The challenges in solid waste management at the Shehia include inadequate trucks and infrastructure for enabling collection to be done door to door at households or business areas, no segregation of wastes, inadequate knowledge to the community on solid waste management and inadequate recycling industries which could recycle some solid waste. Measures taken by local Authorities to apprehend waste management include collecting wastes at least 3 times a week, ensure truck's maintenance schedule is followed to minimize risks of breakdown, ensure payment for service is efficiently collected to all service users and enforce bylaws on waste management.

4.3.8.2 Liquid Waste

North B District does not have a central sewerage system. Therefore, management of wastewater or sewage at Mkataleni Shehia and Mahonda site is done onsite. The existing Mahonda Children's Court building is using onsite sanitation system in managing liquid waste. Mostly, septic tank and soak away pit system is used but few households use pit latrines. At Mkataleni Shehia, the condition of pit latrines or toilets is moderate. Currently, sewage waste at Mkataleni Shehia is managed by being collected by licensed private companies, which collect the waste from households and transport to the appropriate dumpsite for disposal (i.e. Kibele sanitary landfill).

4.3.8.3 Hazardous Waste

The Council of North B District is committed to ensure that hazardous wastes (e.g. worn-out batteries, used oil and grease, used plastic bottles and metal scraps) are properly managed by complying to requirements of Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations of 2021. Currently, some solid waste like plastic bottles and metal scrappers at Mkataleni Shehia are informally collected by individuals (like youth) and sold to Recyclers. Clinical waste (like syringes, needles, scalpels, used PPE, slides, specimens, etc.) from health facilities in the District is incinerated at big Hospitals such as Mnazi Mmoja government Hospital. Clinical waste refers to a specific category of waste produced in healthcare settings such as hospitals, health clinics, dental practices, and research labs that may pose a risk of infection or be hazardous.

4.4 Cultural Environment

The culture of the people of Mkataleni Shehia is nowadays a mixed culture due to influx of people from different parts of Tanzania/the world but is dominated by Watumbatu tribe which is the main indigenous tribe. Other tribes within the Shehia include Wanyamwezi, Wasukuma, Wamakonde and Wadigo. The common language used is Kiswahili where by all people within the Shehia can use it in communication. The official languages at the Shehia are Kiswahili and English.

4.5 Labour and Working Conditions

4.5.1 Labour Laws and Practices in Relation to Mahonda Children's Court Renovation

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 Mahonda Children's 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.

4.5.1.1 Working Conditions Specific to the Site

The working conditions for employees at Mahonda site during renovation 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/renovation-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 injuries and 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 renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building 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 periods of construction/renovation phase. 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 Mahonda area where Mkataleni Shehia is located. 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 renovation project at Mahonda Children's Court building, it is expected that the project will rely on both formal and informal labour. 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.

4.5.2 Worker Health and Safety

The renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building must prioritize Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), given the risks associated with renovation/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 renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building.

4.5.3 Worker Rights and Child Labour Prohibition

Zanzibar's labor laws are aligned with Tanzania's ratification of the eight core 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 renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building 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.

4.5.4 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 renovation of the Court building under Zi-Jump 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.

4.5.5 Gender Discrimination

This report highlights ongoing gender discrimination and gender-based violence (GBV) issues at the renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building at the project site in Mkataleni 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/renovation, with financial rewards for gender inclusivity.

4.6 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 an issue. 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.

4.6.1 Gender-Based Violence Status in Mahonda

Gender-Based Violence Issues in Previous Construction Projects

Gender-Based Violence Issues in Previous Construction Projects in Mahonda area has been a concern just like other parts of Zanzibar, particularly in the context of construction projects. While no significant GBV cases have been officially recorded in previous construction activities, stakeholders have raised concerns about the potential risks associated with large-scale infrastructure development. Notable issues include:

- **Economic Violence:** Women service providers in Mahonda area have faced delayed or denied payments for services rendered to construction workers, creating financial hardship.
- **Verbal Harassment:** Women working on or near construction sites are often subjected to verbal abuse, inappropriate comments, and demeaning remarks from male workers.
- **Exploitation of Laborers:** Many construction workers in the region earn low wages, leading to financial insecurity and increasing the likelihood of disputes within the workforce.

- Sexual Harassment and Abuse: Women seeking employment in construction are vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse, particularly when sites lack appropriate safety protocols and oversight.
- Child Protection Concerns: Reports of child molestation and rape have surfaced in communities near construction sites, highlighting the urgent need for stronger child protection measures.

To address these risks, it is essential that future projects in Mahonda area integrate gender-sensitive policies and protective measures into both planning and implementation phases, safeguarding both workers and local community members from GBV.

Gender-Based Violence Risks Associated with Project Implementation at Mahonda Interviews and focus group discussions with stakeholders have revealed a range of GBV risks that could arise during the implementation of the project. These include:

- Sexual Exploitation and Corruption: Women seeking employment may face demands for sexual favors or encounter sex-based corruption from male supervisors or labor brokers.
- Verbal and Physical Harassment: Female community members are at risk of verbal abuse, unwanted physical advances, and inappropriate gestures from construction workers, particularly if they are from outside the local community.
- Risky Sexual Behavior: Some construction workers may engage in unsafe sexual practices with local community members, increasing the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and social tensions.
- Inadequate Infrastructure: The lack of separate, secure toilet facilities for men and women at construction sites presents significant safety and privacy concerns for female workers.
- Labor Exploitation: Many workers face low wages and unsafe working conditions, leading to grievances and potential labor disputes that can impact overall project efficiency.
- Noise Pollution: Construction activities disrupt nearby institutions, including schools, hospitals, and religious centers, negatively affecting their operations and the well-being of the surrounding community.

These identified risks emphasize the need for the implementation of robust protective measures and gender-sensitive policies throughout the planning and execution of construction/renovation project in Mahonda. Addressing these concerns will help create a safer, more inclusive environment for both workers and community members.

4.6.2 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

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder participation 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/authorities, and all other formal or informal groups associated with the project.

5.2 Stakeholder's Identification

The methodology for stakeholder identification in the ESIA of the Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi-JUMP) was guided by Zanzibar Environmental Management Act of 2015 as well as Terms of Reference (ToR) from JoZ. The process began with a review of the ToR to establish an initial list of stakeholders, followed by a network-based approach where each consulted stakeholder linked the team to others involved in related tasks. Additional methods included literature reviews to identify relevant institutions and groups, as well as interviews with key informants to validate stakeholder relevance and prioritize concerns. The consultation process ensured inclusivity, particularly for vulnerable groups, and adhered to ethical considerations, especially regarding gender-based violence (GBV). All consultations were systematically documented, including methodologies used, meeting minutes, participant lists, and photographic evidence, to ensure transparency and accountability in the ESIA process. Given below is a list of identified institutional and individual stakeholders.

Institutional Stakeholders

- Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)
- Department of Environment
- OSH
- Department of forest
- Fire and Rescue force
- Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO)
- ZAWA
- Zanzibar Roads Agency

- District offices
- Municipal/District Councils
- Shehia offices and the respective communities
- Human Rights Center
- Regional Magistrate Court
- Regional Kadhi's court
- Police Gender Desk
- Disability Council of Zanzibar
- Institute of correctional for Offenders

Individual Stakeholders

- Service users
- Police Gender Desk officer
- People with special needs (elders, women, people with disabilities)

5.3 Method of Stakeholder Consultation

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. Mkataleni 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. Appendix 2 shows the views

and concerns, priorities and a wide range of stakeholder's (including the vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and individuals) perspectives to the project.

5.4 Stakeholders Consultation

Stakeholder consultations carried out during this ESIA stage helped 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 consulted are as indicated in section 5.1. The Consultation Process involved visiting and consulting stakeholders face to face using methods such as interviews, meetings and focus group discussions.

5.5 Summary of Views and Concerns from Consulted Stakeholders

The views and concerns of various stakeholders indicated a greater support on the proposed project. Most of views and concerns aimed at improving the proposed project in terms of conservation measures, issues of consideration during renovation/construction and operation phase, measures to minimize impacts and views of how the project will benefit the nearby communities in terms of employment, small businesses, selling building materials, financial assistance in social services and many others. Detailed views and concerns are as shown in Appendix 2. Summary of views and concerns from stakeholders are as follows.

5.5.1 Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA)

The consulted officials at Head office in Unguja gave a brief on process and procedures of conducting an EIA study in Zanzibar. They asked if JoZ owns the proposed sites and have title Deeds. Raised a concern on how e-waste will be controlled and managed. Emphasized proper waste management (solid and liquid waste) to avoid pollution to the environment and complaints from neighbors, use energy efficiency appliances, fire system in the court building, and Health and Safety measures at the workplace. Suggested the building to have power independency (e.g. install solar) and design of the building should ensure toilets match with number of people, enough parking space and big doors for easy evacuation during emergencies.

5.5.2 Department of Environment

Consulted officials emphasized proper waste management and disposal, consultation to District Council Environmental Officer and Shehia office, JoZ to have ownership of sites, use of PPE at workplace and follow up on ESMP and Monitoring plan during all project phases. Suggested use of solar energy and planting trees to replace cleared trees.

5.5.3 Department of Forest

Explained that there is Zanzibar green legacy programme, so Proponent has to apply Permit if wants to cut some trees at sites. A letter and filled application form to be submitted to the

department to allow cutting a tree/trees at site. Emphasized following the principal of "kata mti panda mti".

5.5.4 Commission for land

The consulted officials emphasized JoZ to ensure has title Deeds for all sites to show ownership. No records showing pending compensation to JoZ sites including Mahonda site for the proposed renovation project. Should ensure compliance to land use on the title Deed and associated land laws.

5.5.5 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

Views from consulted OSH officials at Head office in Unguja shows support of the project but emphasized compliance on Section 23 of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act requiring all public building drawings to be submitted to OSH for advice. Contractor should register the project to OSH according to section 21 of the Act. Risk assessment at site to be done and workers to be examined at approved/selected Hospitals (like Mnazi mmoja Hospital) before starting working. Proponent/Contractor to train workers on Health and Safety (H&S) issues at renovation/construction site, welfare of workers, operation of machines, etc. Contractor to ensure workers use the right PPE all the time at renovation/construction site. Sub-contractor also should register to OSH just like main Contractor. Emphasized design of the building to be registered to OSH before renovation/construction and Contractor should ensure water infrastructure (like water pipes) of the local community is not affected during renovation/construction.

5.5.6 Fire and Rescue Force

The Fire and Rescue Force officials at Head office in Unguja explained that design drawings should be submitted to Fire and Rescue Force for advice on Fire issues, buildings to have exit points during emergency and there should be fire system inside and outside the building. There should be Assembly Point during emergencies (e.g. fire outbreak) and First Aid services at renovation/construction site. Emphasized training to construction crew on how to use fire equipment like fire extinguishers, fire blanket, etc. There should be Fire Warden to the big buildings and the Fire Warden should have training from Fire and Safety department.

5.5.7 Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO)

The Consulted officials emphasized observing existing ZECO infrastructures during renovation/construction and be consulted if there will be a need for relocation of existing ZECO structures. Should consider energy use (in terms of quantity) in the building and share with ZECO as this may need budget of a new transformer for the building. Suggested to consider solar power for lighting, lift and security lights and should not depend solely on ZECO. Standby generator is important for emergency when there is power cut. Emphasized energy

efficiency to the court building and use of energy efficient appliances such as saver bulbs (e.g. LED bulbs).

5.5.8 Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (ZAWA)

The consulted Engineers emphasized consultation to ZAWA during renovation/construction at Mahonda site, obtaining permit from ZAWA if there will be drilling of deep water wells and advice from ZAWA laboratory on water quality. Suggested groundwater reserves to some areas (like Nungwi) where water from deep wells is salty. Advised that it is important Judiciary to consult ZAWA when designing water systems. Admitted that some areas in Unguja (such as Nungwi, Kinduni) has inadequate water supply. Explained that there are upcoming water projects to be implemented in many areas including Jambiani, Bunjoo, Kizimbani, Jendele, Pagai and Pangali.

5.5.9 Zanzibar Roads Agency (ZANROAD)

The Engineer emphasized observing the road reserve distance before beginning construction/renovation. Proponent to ensure accessibility for entry to the building is connected to the road/roads. Contractor should consult ZANROAD before starting construction/renovation work so they can observe the site and advise accordingly. Emphasized that large and heavy vehicles should be monitored to prevent them from damaging the roads because there is no weighbridge in Zanzibar. Ensure road for access to the building is included in the tender documents and ensure road signs are placed appropriately during the renovation/construction period to enhance safety.

5.5.10 Institute of Correction for Offenders

Views from consulted Training Officers and students indicated support to the project but suggested modern case monitoring at courts by implementing a remote case-following system for students to allow them to attend hearings while in prison. Suggested a dedicated space for individuals with special needs and a setup of an office for correctional officers to assist in monitoring student services. Suggested large and secure cells for students, ensuring their safety, provision of meals at the court for inmates during hearings and provide private consultation areas for inmates to meet with their lawyers. Emphasized social welfare support in the institute by Setting up social welfare officers' offices to provide rehabilitation services.

5.5.11 Human Rights Centre

Views from Human Rights Centre officials include emphasize that Children's court should differ from adult court by being in conducive environment for the children, accessible and inclusive environment for people with disabilities. Suggested court buildings to be located far from residential areas to avoid a noisy disturbance and good road infrastructure to ensure easy access to the court. Suggested Judges and police officers not to wear their uniforms during a

child's hearing to avoid intimidating the child and be free to speak. Ensure design of the court building have access infrastructures for easy access to all including people with disabilities, education to be provided to the public about their rights and the entire process of handling cases. Suggested design of the building including detention cells to ensure there is good ventilation, toilets and stakeholders offices (such as Lawyers/Advocates, human rights officers, SWO, etc.). ICT infrastructure should be considered at the building (e.g. e-court) and security systems, such as strong doors, sturdy gates, and sensors, should be considered during the design of the building.

5.5.12 The Disability Council of Zanzibar

The consulted officials emphasized that for buildings with multiple floors, there should be lifts and doors that are wide to allow free movement and accessible as well as ramps for people with disabilities. The handles should be user-friendly for people with disability and there should be tactile markers to provide direction and instructions. There should be parking spaces designated for people with disabilities, with ample space to allow them to move freely, and these spaces should be located near the reception area. The toilet should be flat at the entrance, with a wide enough entrance, and it should have a sitting toilet with grab bars for support. The tiles should not be slippery or terrazzo. Suggested Designers to consult people from the Disability Council to gather their concerns during the design process, ensuring that the building does not have flaws or barriers that would prevent individuals with disabilities from using it.

5.5.13 Proponent (i.e. JoZ - High Court – Unguja)

Supported the project as it will enhance the accessibility to justice services, court efficiency and enhance transparency. Emphasized that the court buildings to be renovated/constructed to be climate resilient, climate responsive and energy efficient. Explained that the smart court buildings to be renovated/constructed will allow use of ICT, electronic evidence instead of paper evidence, electronic filing system, etc. Building design suggestions will be incorporated/considered and shared to the design team.

5.5.14 People with special needs (i.e. Persons with Disability, elders, etc.)

Views from consulted people with special needs include emphasis on design of the court building that is accessible, that is, by ensuring easy access to entrance and the offices within the building, presence of lifts (if is storey building) and doors that are wide to allow free movement as well as toilets (i.e. sitting toilets) with a wide enough entrance with grab bars for support. Suggested ramps at the entrance of the building and provision of training to court staff on how to serve people with special needs (e.g. people with disabilities) to avoid a feeling of being discriminated. Suggested a designated court officer to assist persons with special needs and also availability of pro bono lawyers for them.

5.5.15 Groups of Women

Views from consulted different groups of women include emphasis on creation of more job opportunities for women such as concrete mixing as women are capable of doing, contractors to receive training on gender-based violence to prevent exploitative job offers to women and ensure equal pay for women and men in construction jobs. Suggested female employees and those coming with contractors from outside Zanzibar should be educated on Zanzibar's cultural values to prevent family disruptions/misunderstandings as has happened in the past to other projects in Unguja. Suggested a gender-specific court to be established within the judiciary system, safe and separate sanitation facilities for women at the workplace and set up a designated resting area for women at the renovation/construction site.

5.5.16 Groups of Men

The consulted groups of men suggested Courts to have a confidential hearing room for marriage or family matters to prevent unauthorized individuals from listening and a dedicated office for gender officers comprising both male and female officials to minimize bias. Also, suggested Courts to have lawyers advocating for men's rights who are readily available. Emphasized that job opportunities during construction should prioritize local youth, both men and women and that there should be a support desk specifically for men facing legal challenges related to family disputes. Suggested Courts to have a service of providing psychological and legal counseling services for men dealing with stress due to legal matters and educating men about their legal rights and responsibilities. Emphasized that Court policies should ensure fairness in handling cases related to child custody and alimony, avoiding biases that disproportionately affect men.

5.5.17 Service Users

Supported the project but emphasized justice to be provided at court and not just good modern buildings. Court staff to work efficiently and services at court to be given on time. Suggested a waiting area with a shade, toilets to be in good condition and to consider gender (men and women). Emphasized women with children and pregnant women to be given priority of being served first. Suggested breast feeding room, waiting area, ramps and not stairs as some elder people can't climb the stairs. Suggested toilets for men and women placed far apart, good ventilation and light, and confidential environment for marital proceedings in court.

5.5.18 North B District Office officials

Social Welfare Office (SWO)

Supported the renovation project and suggested a station room for SWO at the court building. Emphasized Specialists to be available at court for people with special needs like the deaf, children, blinds and people with disability. Ensure access to all people including people with

special needs in the building. Emphasized confidentiality when dealing with children cases at court. The Mahonda Children's Court building is only for children's court but due to lack of court buildings then temporarily is currently used for Regional and District court. Suggested the court building to be used only for children. Ensure local people benefit from employment and small businesses like mama lishe. Suggested a Response Plan (Small committee) at site to receive complains and respond. Ensure provision of GBV education to the local community to raise awareness. Advised Contractor to cooperate with Shehia Office to get local labour for site work.

Planning Officers

Supported the project as it will improve service and accessibility. Emphasized involvement with District office on various projects aspects during implementation. Proponent to ensure no land problems for the site. Ensure no pending compensation, if any. Explained that location of the site is good for the project.

5.5.19 North B District Council Officials

Environmental Officer

Supported the project and emphasized priority on employment to local community. There is a contractor (such as Ally Vuai Enterprise company) collects solid waste at shops and institutions and at houses close to the roads. Suggested Contractor to register to the local community waste management system and get service and pay for service. Emphasized Shehia office to be full involved in the process of looking local labour force. Suggested a risk budget in order to cover some compensations caused by renovation/construction activities. Ensure local community is not affected by activities at site. Suggested a meeting with local community before implementation of the project. Emphasized the Council to attend that meeting.

Planning Officer

Supported the project but asked if ownership documents are acquired for the site. Project will improve speed. Ensure construction/renovation crew is controlled to avoid spread of HIV/AIDS, e.g. education on use of condoms. Raise HIV/AIDS awareness to the renovation/construction crew.

Project Management Unit

Explained that the project will improve efficiency in court services. It will create employment opportunities and reduce cost of travelling to access services. Gender to be considered on employment. Emphasized the building to be accessible to all category of people (i.e. persons with disability).

Crosscutting Issues officer

The officer said that the project will create employment opportunities and reduce cost of travelling to access services. Explained that most of GBV cases get dropped in court because witnesses are not cooperating well as they are not given entitled allowances to cover their costs. Suggested Detention Cells to have good ventilation, toilet, light and water and Gender to be considered on employment.

Social Welfare Officer (SWO)

Support the project as it will improve access, save time and reduce distance to court services. Suggested local community to be given priority on employment. Emphasized the building to be accessible to all including vulnerable groups like elders, people with disabilities, etc. Emphasized involvement of Shehia office during implementation of the project. Suggested automatic doors to ensure easy access to the building and a Development Committee at the Shehia that can be contacted easily for reporting complaints. Ensure gender is considered on employment opportunities at site. Suggested the court building to have offices for SWO and other important stakeholders.

5.5.20 Mkataleni Shehia

The consulted Sheha and the local community members at Mkataleni Shehia thanked about the project but emphasized labour power to come from local community. Emphasized the building to be accessible to all people including people with special needs like elders, people with disabilities, etc. Emphasized that Sheha of Mkataleni to be involved in looking for local labour force. Suggested children at Mahonda court to have different entrance with adult courts. Gender to be considered on employment, women to be given chance to work. Emphasized law enforcing on GBV issues to be followed during renovation/construction. Ensure dust is controlled at site by putting a fence. Suggested labour force to come from Mkataleni and Kinduni shehia as are nearby. Police should not force children to speak in court. Children should be comfortable to speak at court. Explained that there is "Kamati ya Kukinga Udhalilishaji wa Kijinsia na Watoto" at Mkataleni shehia. The committee is active and is used to capture GBV and sex related incidences in the level of the community.

Detailed views and concerns from various consulted stakeholders are as shown in Appendix 2 in this report.

5.6 Stakeholders Issues and Response

5.6.1 Employment Opportunities

The proposed project is envisaged to create direct and indirect employment opportunities to the surrounding communities and nationwide in general. The respondents indicated that the project will provide employment opportunities during proposed project cycle from

mobilization to operation and eventually during decommissioning phase. However, it was strongly emphasized and recommended that priority on employment should be given to local residents.

5.6.2 Occupational Health and Safety

Many of the stakeholders consulted emphasized on health and safety measures by ensuring awareness and personal protection equipment are given priority in order to avoid death, accident and near miss in the workplace during project cycle. They advised Proponent to provide personal protection equipment, periodic training, conducting risk assessment during and after the completion of the project.

5.6.3 Waste Management

Stakeholders raised a concern if wastes to be produced will be properly managed especially solid waste during construction phase. Since there will be increase of waste generated from construction workers, activities and materials, it was emphasized that Contractor and Proponent must ensure proper waste management at the construction site and during transportation of that waste to the appropriate disposal site.

5.6.4 Awareness on STDs and HIV/AIDS to the Local Community

Some of the residents consulted explained about the risk of intensification of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS to the local community. This is likely to happen as there will be influx of people (i.e. casual workers about 40 people, skilled workers about 10 people) from different areas during renovation/construction at site and also during operation phase. It was suggested that the project proponent should provide awareness creation along with HIV/AIDS, safety and health education to the community since the project will involve people from different background of which might lead to occurrence of the diseases in the community.

5.6.5 Equality in Wages

There is a concern raised by some respondents, if the contractor will ensure equality in terms of wages to renovation/construction workers and if they will be paid their wages for their work done on time. This is due to the past experience from other projects (not Judiciary projects). It was strongly emphasized that Contractor and Proponent to ensure equality on wages and people be paid on time.

5.6.6 Gender Consideration

There is a concern if the contractor will consider gender and people with special needs (e.g. persons with disability) on employment opportunities during renovation/construction. It was emphasized that Proponent/Contractor shall ensure gender (i.e. men and women) is

considered and also inclusivity on employment taken into consideration for vulnerable people for jobs they can do during project implementation.

5.6.7 The Building Design Aspects

The views and concerns from various stakeholders have brought up key issues/matters, which need consideration during design stage (as indicated in Table 7) of the project to ensure best output of the court buildings from the planning and design stage.

Table 7: Issues for consideration into Design Aspects

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<p>Suggestions on the proposed Court buildings include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider all users including those with special needs (e.g. elders, people with disability, blind, deaf, etc.). • To consider operation cost (e.g. use of solar power instead of electricity in some areas) and maintenance cost during operation as well as quality of the building. • Large, inclusive lifts to accommodate people with disabilities, staff, and visitors. • Ramps and wheelchair-friendly pathways throughout the court building. • Braille signs and digital case status screens for visually impaired individuals. • Accessible waiting/or restrooms on every floor, equipped with grab bars. • Designated parking spots near building entrances for people with disabilities. • Consider inclusion of Focal Person's Office specifically designated for handling persons with disabilities' legal needs. • Courtrooms with transparent glass partitions for security and public viewing. • Recording and video conferencing technology for remote hearings. • Consider inclusion of Human Rights Office to monitor legal proceedings. • Consider inclusion of the legal Aid and Pro Bono Services Office for vulnerable groups. • Inclusion of First Aid Rooms for detainees or staff experiencing health issues. • In detention Cells, ensure two disability-friendly cells with accessible toilet facilities 	<p>Should be considered during design before approval</p>

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of a private consultation room adjacent to cells for confidential discussions with lawyers and relatives. • Provide a bell system to allow detainees to call officers when needed. • Ensure provision of Separate child detention facilities, as they should not be mixed with adults. • Ensure provision of dedicated offices for human rights officers, volunteer lawyers, and social welfare officers. Offices for other key stakeholders like National/public prosecutors, Advocates, etc. • Separate and provide private chambers for Kadhi (Islamic Judge) consultations. • A prayer area for court visitors and staff observing Islamic obligations. • Private waiting areas for women and families. • Islamic law library with electronic resources for legal reference. • A designated room for Gender Experts (Gender Desk) in every court. • A private space for sensitive gender cases, ensuring confidentiality and respect for privacy. • Separate restrooms for women and men, with proper water flow and hygiene standards. • Social Welfare Officers' designated office in every court, ensuring quick access to legal and social services for vulnerable individuals, including children, women, and people with disabilities. • Gender-inclusive facilities should be available throughout the courtrooms, with clear signage and accessibility for individuals from diverse gender identities. • Magistrates' private kitchens for convenience during long working hours. • Restrooms exclusively for magistrates with high privacy standards. • Each magistrate's clerk should have an individual office to ensure confidentiality. • A designated magistrates' parking area, separate from public and staff parking. • A digital computer room for research and case law updates. • A fully equipped law library with modern e-library access, allowing magistrates to upgrade their legal knowledge and reference case laws. • A modern evidence/exhibits storage facility for documents, vehicles, and motorcycles used in cases. • Clerks' offices to manage case files efficiently. 	

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high-tech digital filing system to reduce paperwork and improve case management. • A secure area for storing legal case files, ideally with a modern e-library system for digital record-keeping. • More toilets for both staff and customers to meet public demand. • An inclusive customer service desk to handle case inquiries efficiently. • Buildings should follow OSH standards, ensuring fire exits, emergency alarms, and ventilation systems are installed. • Energy-efficient lighting and cooling systems (e.g., solar panels, LED lights) should be used to reduce electricity consumption. • Water-efficient plumbing systems should be installed to conserve resources. • Courtrooms should have natural lighting and cross-ventilation to reduce reliance on artificial cooling. • Staff parking separate from public parking to enhance security. • Outdoor dining areas for court staff and visitors. • A designated children's court wing, with social welfare offices, counseling rooms, and child protection services. • A Restaurant to cater to both the public and staff during court sessions, ensuring that individuals attending hearings have access to basic services. • Large, private rooms should be available for case hearings, equipped with modern screening systems for remote hearings and digital viewing of case details. This system should allow the public and relevant parties to listen or view cases via screens in an open court, even if they are not physically present in the room. • The Court buildings should be able to accommodate E-Case Management System, Modern ICT Infrastructures, Stable Power Supply and Backup Systems. • To have friendly environment to children both indoors and outdoors (like playground)], waiting shade for clients coming to court, lock-up with toilets for women and men and special custody rooms for children, etc. • Rooms to be many and big enough to accommodate all Judiciary staff and other stakeholders' offices. • A toilet for Police officers/Prisons near the Cell. • Waiting area to be in each floor to avoid a problem of clients to miss court sessions because of not hearing when called. • A display screen-showing schedule of cases for the day. 	

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of open chamber court to be increased and chamber court to be enough and big • To have special open court for the activity of showing the special exhibits like illegal drugs (e.g. Heroin, cannabis, mirungi, etc.). 	
<p>The design should include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation plan during any emergency • Identify assembling points in case of emergency 	Should be considered during Design period
Ensure proper storm drainage	Should be considered during design period
Ensure provision of safety signs e.g. for exit, explosives, assembling point, fire detection system, fire-fighting system (fire extinguishers, sprinklers, mists, FM-200 Gas which takes away oxygen and heat to control fire)	Should be considered during Operation phase
Ensure the project is registered to OSHA	Should be considered during Design period and Pre-construction phase
<p>Submission of all drawings (i.e. Architectural and Service drawings) for the proposed project to Fire and Rescue Forces, so that, they can provide recommendations on fire protection system. Also, to review and provide report. Issues to be observed include but not limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-fighting equipment • Fire detection equipment • Distance to exit door from working area/room/activity point 	Should be considered during design stage and construction phase

Source: Consultant, 2025

Some photos taken during consultation are as shown below.



Photo 1: Consultation at Human Rights Center



Photo 2: Consultation at Disability Council



Photo 3: Consultation at Mkataleni Shehia



Photo 4: Consultation at Regional Kadhi's Court

CHAPTER SIX

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVES

6.1 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

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.

6.2 Project Boundaries

Identification of boundaries within which the ESIA 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 ESIA study and these constitute: institutional, temporal and spatial boundaries.

6.2.1 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 Mahonda Children's Court building in North B District in North Unguja Region within Unguja. 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.

6.2.2 Temporal Boundaries

Temporal boundaries refer to the life span and reversibility of impact. For example, the impact of renovation/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/construction, e.g. noise caused by renovation/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.

6.2.3 Spatial Boundary

It is crucial to decide whether impacts are likely to occur at local, regional, national or international level. The renovation project of Mahonda Children's Court building may have wide ranging implications that could be felt locally, regionally or from outside Tanzania. 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, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner.

The core impact area will be at the project site (i.e. Mahonda site) where most of the impacts will be absorbed. The core impact area is surrounded by an immediate impact area (i.e. Shehia where the site is located and the respective District office and the Council office) which includes the wider geographical areas that are influenced by the proposed project and also receives some of the impacts from the project area. The outer spatial dimension is the area of influence, which encompasses the centre of decision-making that could influence the implementation of the project in Unguja, major developments and the operation of the court buildings in provision of Judiciary services.

6.3 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, renovation/construction, operation and decommissioning phases) although another study shall be carried out during the project's decommissioning phase.

6.3.1 Anticipated Impacts during Mobilization Phase

- i. Benefit to local producers and suppliers of construction phase;
- ii. Change of landscape of the Area
- iii. Injury, death and loss of property to surrounding Neighbors/ facilities and public infrastructures nearby the project Site due to lack of safety

- iv. Health impacts/loss of Authentic of the area due to inadequate management of waste.
- v. Noise pollution Due to movement of construction Equipment;
- vi. Damage to structure nearby the site Due to vibration;
- vii. Air pollution due to smoke from earth moving Equipment's,
- viii. Traffic snarl up and accidents and
- ix. Complaints and grievances/social conflict
- x. Damage of the existing roads
- xi. Depletion/Degradation at points of source of construction materials

6.3.2 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. Increased surface water pollution
- viii. Groundwater pollution
- ix. Disruption of natural drainage network
- x. Damage of the existing roads
- xi. Increase of waste generation
- xii. Disruption of physical environment
- xiii. Habitat change
- xiv. Accidents and injuries
- xv. Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS
- xvi. Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence
- xvii. Soil erosion
- xviii. Loss of some flora and fauna
- xix. Population increase
- xx. Depletion/Degradation at points of source of construction materials
- xxi. Gender inequity in employment
- xxii. Community Health, Safety and Security Risks
- xxiii. Child Labour and Abuse

6.3.3 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. Surface and ground water quality
- xviii. Soil contamination from oil spillage due to movement of vehicle
- xix. Occupational health impacts and
- xx. Health impacts/loss of authentic of the area due to inadequate management of waste.

6.3.4 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

6.4 Impact Evaluation

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.

6.4.1 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 8.

Table 8: Parameters for Determining Magnitude

Parameter	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible/Nil
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 construction 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

6.4.2 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 Table9.

6.4.3 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 Table10.

Table 9: Criteria for Determining Sensitivity

Sensitivity Determination	Definition
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 10: Assessment of Potential Negative Impact Significance

Magnitude of potential impact	Sensitivity of receptors			
	Very high	High	Medium	Low/Negligible
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

6.5 Significant Impacts

6.5.1 Significant Impacts during Mobilization Phase

Positive Impacts

i) 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 renovation/construction project.

ii) 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 Unguja 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.

iii) Improvement of Security in the Locality

During and after pre-construction, 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 multi-project that calls for an all-round security detail, the neighborhood will be well secured during the phase.

Negative Impacts

I) Air Quality Deterioration

During pre-construction/renovation, 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.

ii) Noise Generation

The pre-construction/renovation 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 renovation/construction should also be covered with noise barriers. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

iii) 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.

iv) Health and Safety Risks

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.

v) Traffic Snarl up and Accidents

Activities related to pre-construction/renovation 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.

vi) 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/ STIs and HIV/AIDS. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

vii) Complaints and Grievances/ Social Conflict

The influx of strangers at the facility during renovation/construction 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.

viii) 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.

6.5.2 Significant Impacts during Renovation/Construction Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Employment Opportunities

The proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building will open up opportunities for employment in different stages of the project. For instance, during renovation/construction period a number of people will be temporally employed to work at the site to take part in various renovation/construction activities both as casual and skilled laborers. For that reason, employment opportunities will be created for various people. It is estimated about 50 people (i.e. 10 skilled and 40 unskilled) will be temporarily employed during renovation/construction of the Children's Court 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.

ii) Increase of Income to Local People

The proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court 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 renovation/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.

iii) 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 renovation/construction phase. The renovation of the court building 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.

Negative Impacts

i) Noise Pollution

The proposed renovation is expected to cause noise pollution within the project site and surrounding areas particularly during renovation/construction phase. During this phase, increase of noise will come from renovation/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 Mahonda Children's Court building can be considered as a short-term construction project, therefore, exposure for noise will also be short term.

ii) 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 renovation/construction area due to dust, suspended particles and emissions. Air pollution may affect renovation/construction workers and surrounding nearby community if appropriate measures are not addressed.

According to file data, the Measured Ambient Air Quality at Site for PM_{2.5} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), PM₁₀ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), O₂ (%), CO (ppm), H₂S (ppm), CO₂ (ppm), SO₂ (mg/m^3) and NO₂ (mg/m^3) were all within the Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007, ZBS Standards and WHO Standards as shown in Table 3. During renovation/construction, phase air pollution may result from machines, equipment, vehicles and renovation/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.

iii) Increase of Waste Generation

Renovation/construction 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/construction 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 construction 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 the wastes will diminish once renovation/construction is finished.

iv) Disruption of Physical Environment

The removal of vegetation like trees, site clearing, ground surface leveling to allow renovation/construction 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 simply opening up the area for renovation/construction. Consideration of this impact on a single site may seem to be minimal but since other renovation/construction works within Unguja Island are ongoing, cumulatively will have significant impact on microclimate and changes on the physical environment. This impact is cumulative, long term and irreversible.

v) Habitat change

The project site where the proposed renovation of the court building will take place, will contain various natural vegetation types that support the life of various flora and fauna species and its habitat. Land use change resulted from renovation of the Mahonda Children's court building in the area will contribute to the removal of natural habitats and change to unfavorable habitat for flora and fauna. Activities (such as clearing of vegetation to provide room for renovation/construction 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. Some areas that were not used by the existing building at site will change from modified natural to urban environment with associated building facilities on it. Therefore, this affects the diversity of species and prevents migration and the occupation of a wider range of habitats.

vi) Accidents and Injuries

During renovation/construction, 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 renovation/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.

vii) Increase of Diseases and ill Health and HIV/AIDS

Health problems during project implementation especially renovation/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 renovation/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/AIDS, 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.

viii) Increase of Sexual Abuse and gender-based Violence

Human activities like renovation/construction works, transportation of construction and wastes and disposal of wastes during renovation/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.

ix) Soil Erosion

Renovation/construction activities such as site clearance, excavation of foundation, excavation for ground leveling, transportation of construction materials to the site will cause some areas at the project site to be vulnerable to soil erosion as vegetation cover will be removed in some parts and leave bare land that can be easily eroded by wind or water (rain). Movement of machines, equipment and trucks for transporting materials to the project site will destabilize or weaken soil surface making it prone to erosion. In addition, compaction activities to the site may weaken other surrounding areas adjacent to the site by causing cracks in the soil surface and this may increase soil erosion particularly during the rainy season.

Delivery of construction materials by vehicles will tramp the soil in the surrounding areas within the plot making it susceptible to erosion. Strong winds and runoff/storm water during rainfall season will wash away unstable soil material from the site; transport them downstream along with the watercourse away from the site. This situation will initiate erosion patches. If these patches are not addressed at early stages will further develop erosion gullies extending to other nearby areas and become massive source of erosion in the vicinity. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance.

x) Loss of some Flora and Fauna

The renovation/construction activities in the project will result into permanent loss of biodiversity and displacement of species such as birds, insects, invertebrates etc. Natural tree coverage will also be removed and possibly be replaced by exotic species. Micro-flora and fauna will permanently be destroyed and become extinct. The renovation/construction activities will cause direct loss of habitat due to damage of the existing vegetation and degradation of habitat quality. In addition to that, construction 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.

xi) Gender Inequity in Employment

During renovation/construction phase, the potential risk that may result into gender inequality may include unequal distribution of work, discrimination against women, and unequal pay for women, among others. It should be noted that despite various efforts in regard to gender equality, such as legislation, policies and other initiatives in Zanzibar, the construction sector remains one of the most male dominated sectors as women are mostly under-represented in many construction occupations. In such circumstances, women are likely to face challenges associated

with cultural and structural barriers such as discrimination, unequal distribution of work, low work experiences, low capability to negotiate wages/salary and may experience difference in wages.

xii) Community Health, Safety and Security Risks

It is expected that about 50 people (i.e. 10 skilled and 40 unskilled) at each site will be used during construction. It is expected that there will be increase of people (i.e. workers and concentration of local residents) near renovation/construction site. Community health and safety may negatively be affected as a result of noise, dust, emissions from earth moving machines and equipment, GBV and sexual harassment, transmission of STDs and communicable diseases. Also, accidents and injuries due to traffic related to renovation/construction will contribute to reduced road safety particularly on local roads where some contractor's facilities may be located and traffic passes through. All these will expose local community to the increased possibilities for accidents and injuries. There will be a risk of potential increase in crime that may reduce security in the project area during renovation/construction period if measures are not taken. Social Conflicts may also arise due to entry of a temporary labour force as some of them may come from different parts outside Unguja with different social and cultural backgrounds. This situation may easily create conflicts with the local social environment.

xiii) Child Labour and Abuse

There is a risk of children and students from the poor families in the project areas to be tempted to participate directly or indirectly in renovation/construction works. For example, kids may be involved in activities such as petty trading and food vending. This situation will potentially increase school drop-outs and endanger the children mental and physical health. The exposure of children may force them to involve in sexual relationships with renovation/construction workers. Cumulatively, this will affect education attainment especially for girls who are mostly vulnerable, exacerbate unwanted and/or early pregnancies etc.

The intensity of the impact on the children's wellbeing is moderate, and of local scale and of medium-term duration, during the renovation/construction phase. The probability of occurrence is possible. The nature of the impact is negative. The impact is considered to be of high if unmitigated, and of minor significance after applying mitigation measures.

6.5.3 Significant Impacts during Operation Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Improved Workplace Environment

The renovated 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.

ii) Increased Efficiency to Court Services

The operation of the renovated Mahonda Children's court 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, detention cells for children, exhibits room and registry room for 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.

iii) Reduce Backlogs of Cases

The operation phase of the renovated Mahonda Children's court building 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.

iv) Modernization of Court Services

The operation of court services in a renovated Mahonda Children's court 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.

v) 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 modern 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.

vi) Employment Opportunities

A number of new employees will be required to run and operate court services in the renovated Mahonda Children's court 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.

vii) 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 the renovated 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.

viii) Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area

The proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's court building will increase aesthetic value of the area after renovation/construction. 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 after construction. 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.

Negative Impacts

i) 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, bathrooms and washing bays, if 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.

li) 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.

ii) 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.

iv) Increased Energy Use and Demand

The project shall consume a substantial amount of electricity due to the size of the existing renovated 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.

v) 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.

vi) Impact on Public Health

The operation phase of the project 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.

6.5.4 Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Site Restoration

The decommissioning activities of the renovated Mahonda Children's court 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.

ii) 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/construction of the 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.

Negative Impacts

i) Increase of Wastes Generation

The demolition activities of the renovated Mahonda Children's court 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.

ii) Dust Pollution

The decommissioning activities such as demolition of the Mahonda Children's court 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.

iii) 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.

iv) Loss of Employment

The decommissioning process will end the operation of the renovated Mahonda Children's 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.

v) 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 renovation/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.

6.6 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVES AND ASSESSMENT

The project alternatives were considered in terms of technology, location/site, effective operational mechanism and so on and no project alternative. This is vital in ensuring that the Proponent and decision-makers have a wider knowledge base from which they can choose the most appropriate option. In this project the following project alternatives were analyzed;

6.6.1 No Project Alternative

The No project alternative ("No Go "Alternative") refers to the alternative of not embarking the proposed project at all. The no project alternative entails retaining the current status quo without renovation of the court building. Adopting this option would mean avoiding most of the negative

effects associated with the project and missing all the positive benefits such as increased efficiency for court services, reduction of backlogs of cases, modernization of court services, long term and short-term employment opportunities, increase of income to local people and deterrence of sexual abuse and gender-based violence. So, having the project is considered advantageous compared to no project alternative as there are more benefits in long-run than costs. The study therefore recommends implementation of the proposed project.

6.6.2 Alternative Site

The proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's court building will be undertaken at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District. The renovation project has been approved by JoZ for the existing office building. The environmental assessment on the approved project and site indicated that the site meets basic requirements from environmental and social perspectives. In addition, the site is more advantageous as is free from flood risks and located in prime areas that are surveyed and conducive for office use. Looking for any other alternative site for constructing a new court building will be disadvantageous as that will delay project implementation process and the location may not be good for Judiciary office at Mahonda area as compared to the already existing approved site and the building.

6.6.3 Alternative source of Energy

The use of alternative energy for the project other than national grid electricity (i.e. from ZECO) was also taken into consideration. The other form of energy that is considered is solar power. It is possible for the existing office building at the site to use solar power as a source of energy. However, apart from the fact that the acquisition of solar power would be costly as compared to national grid electricity due to the nature of the project which will demand continuous adequate power supply for smooth running of Judiciary services and hence requires high capacity solar power which will be expensive. Therefore, this alternative was discarded. However, another alternative source of energy at the site could be the use of generators to provide power for the project. This alternative was also discarded because it is more expensive as compared to the already considered alternatives. The best alternative chosen is to continue using the existing source, that is, national grid electricity as it is reasonably cheap and reliable. The existing Mahonda Children's court building is already connected to electricity from ZECO.

6.6.4 Water Supply Alternative

The existing Mahonda Children's court building is connected to water supply from Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA). The project is also looking for other options in case of water scarcity from ZAWA and this include rainwater harvesting and drilling of boreholes. Project proponent is still working on about the water alternative sources but this Environmental Assessment

recommends rainwater harvesting. Rainwater harvesting is advantageous compared to other water option (borehole water) because it is cheaper and easy to construct and maintain.

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPACT ENHANCEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines measures and interventions designed to minimize the potential impacts identified in the previous chapter. Many of these mitigation strategies align with best engineering practices and will be implemented throughout all project phases to ensure environmental and social sustainability. Some of the proposed mitigation measures are drawn from the World Bank General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The Zanzibar Judiciary Modernization Project (Zi-ump), funded by the World Bank, will be executed through various government agencies, including ZEMA, District office and Municipal authorities, the Development Control Unit, and the Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) department. Additionally, private sector entities such as consulting firms and contractors will be involved, with the entire process coordinated by and accountable to the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JOZ) as the primary implementing institution.

7.2 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures for Significant impacts

7.2.1 Significant Impacts during Mobilization Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Employment Opportunities

Enhancement measures 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 (e.g. on job training) shall be carried out to workers to equip them with essential skills that enhance their employability beyond the project.
- Training provision on issues of occupational health and safety; and
- The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers are instituted.

ii) Provision of Market for Building Materials

Enhancement measures proposed:

- The project shall give priority to local goods and services available from local producers and local service providers;
- Proponent 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, etc.

iii) Improvement of Security in the Locality

Enhancement measures proposed:

- 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

Negative Impacts

i) Air Quality Deterioration

Mitigation measures proposed:

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

ii) Noise Generation

Mitigation measures proposed:

- 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;
- Install sound absorber or screen at the intake;
- Use of silent Generator.

iii) Solid Waste Generation

Mitigation measures proposed:

- 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.

iv) Health and Safety Risks

Mitigation measures 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.

v) Traffic Snarl up and Accidents

Mitigation measures proposed:

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

vi) Population Influx and Transmission of HIV/AIDS

Mitigation measures proposed:

- HIV-AIDS awareness campaign to increase understanding about the diseases;
- Ensure use of local labour force from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas;
- Promote the benefits of abstinence/avoidance;
- Encourage workers to go for HIV voluntary counseling, testing and referral services; and
- Monitoring of outcomes, in collaboration with National HIV/AIDS Authorities.
- Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDs and other STDs;
- 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;

vii) Social Conflict

Mitigation measures proposed:

- A worker Code of Conduct to 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 renovation/construction site within Unguja.
- Ensure use of labour force from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas.

- Ensure the community within the vicinity of the project sites where construction will take place is educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences as these may lead to social conflicts. Education will help on the prevention and response 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.

viii) Temporary Disruption and Restriction of Access

Mitigation measures proposed:

- Measures to be put in place to ensure minimal disruption of day to day activities during renovation/construction phase;
- 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.

7.2.2 Significant Impacts during Renovation/Construction Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Employment Opportunities

Enhancement measures proposed:

- Local labour force (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity;
- Consideration of gender issues in providing employment;
- Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited.

- Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan.
- On job training shall be carried out to workers to equip them with essential skills that enhance their employability beyond the project.
- Training provision on issues of occupational health and safety;
- The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers are instituted.
- The Project shall develop a Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan as well as specific recruitment policies and procedures. For example, (i) A Local Recruitment Procedure shall be developed by Contractor which outlines (a) the percentage of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment that should be sourced from local community and other different locations in and outside Unguja, (b) the procedure that will include requirements for recruitment of vulnerable groups (women and disabled workers) to ensure equal opportunities, involvement of municipal council leaders and shehia leaders in ensuring local employment is achieved, no hiring of workers at the gate etc. These requirements should also be passed on to any subcontractors.
- Employment and procurement opportunities to be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition.
- Employment and procurement opportunities will be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition.
- Ensure there is no requirement for applicants to make payments for applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project.
- The Project have to 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 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.
- 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 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 workers 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.

ii) Increase of Income to Local People

Enhancement measures 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.

iii) Increase Revenue to the Government

Enhancement measures 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.

Negative Impacts

i) Noise Pollution

Mitigation measures 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.

ii) Air Pollution

Mitigation measures proposed:

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

iii) Increase of Waste Generation

Mitigation measures 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

iv) Disruption of Physical Environment

Mitigation measures 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

v) Habitat Change

Mitigation measures 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.

vi) Accidents and Injuries

Mitigation measures 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.

vii) Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS

Mitigation measures proposed:

- Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly;
- Develop and implement pre-employment screening measures for workers before starting their jobs. Individuals found to be suffering from for example 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).
- 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.
- A worker health and safety management plan to be developed and include appropriate mitigation measures.
- A worker Code of Conduct to 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 Unguja.

- 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.
- Ensure the Project interacts with local health care facilities and workers to ensure there is an appropriate response in place in the event of a new disease, increased transmission or outbreak compared to the baseline.
- Provide workers with appropriate sanitary facilities which are appropriately designed to prevent contamination.
- Develop a robust waste handling system to avoid the creation of new vector breeding grounds or attracting rodents to the area.

viii) Increase of Sexual Abuse and Gender-Based Violence

Mitigation measures proposed:

- Ensure use of construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas;
- 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;
- Raise awareness on the risks of getting diseases like STDs by involving in sexual abuse activities such as forced sex, etc.;
- Encourage local community and construction workers to report any GBV and sexual abuse acts to the relevant authorities/professionals like Shehia, police, Social Welfare Officers, etc.
- Proponent and Contractor to prepare and implement a GBV Action plan. At minimum, the plan has to conform with local laws and customs, and equal opportunity for employment;
- Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable.
- Ensure all workers and local Community and stakeholders are 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
- Ensure the community within the vicinity of the project site where construction will take place is educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and on the prevention and response measures.
- Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment
- Ensure partnerships are established with relevant government agencies and NGOs/CBOs 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 strategic plan on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project.

ix) Soil Erosion

Mitigation measures proposed:

- Minimize removal of vegetation cover unless necessary to focus on core construction area;
- The Proponent and contractors should confine activities to core project area to minimize area of impact;
- Movement/passage of trucks/equipment, which can tramp the soil structure in the site, should be controlled to minimize trampling of the soil;
- Construction activities to preferably take place during dry season;
- Avoid leaving bare land, which can lead to erosion problems; and
- Address immediately small eroded patches before grows into big patches and eventually erosion gullies.

x) Loss of some Flora and Fauna

Mitigation measures 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.

xi) Gender Inequity in Employment

Mitigation measures proposed:

- Ensure women get adequate employment opportunities during recruitment and job postings.
- Regular sensitization and awareness campaigns for workers to promote gender equity in employment during construction works and during operation.
- Contractor shall disclose standard operating procedures, guidelines and management systems established to ensure the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion.
- Ensure inclusion of male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups at the project team. The representatives need to receive training on gender equality and social inclusion within the context of the project.
- The contractor shall provide gender disaggregated data, separate bathing rooms, changing rooms, sanitation facilities for men and women.

xii) Community Health, Safety and Security Risks

- Ensure renovation/construction work at site shall commence only when the Health & Safety (H&S) Plan has been adequately developed by the Contractor and accepted by Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ).
- Ensure there is Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan developed prior to construction works commencements.
- Traffic Management Plan will be developed for safe access to construction sites with minimum negative impact on the existing roads and to ensure community safety.
- Proponent to ensure community is aware of the proposed project and affected places for planned activities that follow regularly.
- Ensure traffic flow through the site and within the public areas is coordinated with the responsible traffic engineers.
- Ensure there is an Emergency Plan to cover for the management of cases of transportation of raw materials/hazardous substances.
- Training to Workers and guidance in how to avoid conflicts with local community members and workers to sign a labour code of conduct.
- Ensure unauthorized people are restricted from entry to the construction site.
- Ensure workers have identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the camp.
- Adequate selection of qualified security guards with appropriate training.
- All necessary permits (like building permits) shall be obtained prior to the start of construction from responsible institutions.
- All building materials must be accommodated within the proposed sites and not along local roads to reduce inconvenience and associated risks to road users.

xiii) Child Labour and Abuse

Mitigation Measures are proposed:

- Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan.
- Provide special assistance to vulnerable children depending on the type of vulnerability
- Liaise with local community development officers and available NGO which can provide support to vulnerable children along the project area
- The contractor should develop Child rights protocols.

7.2.3 Mitigation of Significant Impacts during Operation Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Improved Workplace Environment

Enhancement measures 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.

ii) Increased Efficient to Court Services

Enhancement measures 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.

iii) Reduce Backlogs of Cases

Enhancement measures proposed:

- More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern IJC and 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.

iv) Modernization of Court Services

Enhancement measures 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).

v) Deterrence to Sexual Abuse and Gender-Based Violence

Enhancement measures 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.

vi) Employment Opportunities

Enhancement measures 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.

vii) Growth of Local Economy

Enhancement measures 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.

viii) Increased aesthetic value of the area

Enhancement measures 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.

Negative Impacts

i) Increase of Waste Generation

Mitigation measures 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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 IJC and 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

iv) 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

v) 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.

vi) 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; and
- 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.

vii) 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.

7.2.4 Mitigation of Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Positive Impacts

i) 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.

ii) 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.

Negative Impacts

i) 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

v) 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 EIGHT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 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 Court buildings will have to take into consideration the mitigation measures recommended in this study.

Table 11: Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed Renovation of the Court Building

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Pre-construction (Mobilization) phase				
Employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	20,000,000
Provision of market for building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall give priority to local goods and services available from local producers and local service providers; Proponent 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; 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	30,000,000
Improvement of security in the locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community leaders should be engaged in security activities The local communities nearby should be given awareness on the importance of the project so as to develop sense of ownership 			
Air quality deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site; Use water howitzers to dampen project area; Proponent to adhere to national standards on air quality; Use of masks and Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site. 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000
Noise generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Plant and the Generator to reduce noise; Install sound absorber or screen at the intake; Use of silent Generator. 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000
Solid waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid wastes shall be collected, sorted out, packed and transported to the dumpsite (Kibele landfill) 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. 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Health and safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Training should be given to workers on the safety issues while at site • There should be an equipped first aid Kit at site and trained first aiders 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000
Traffic snarl up and accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that neighbors are informed through signage about irregular movements; and • Ensure that vehicles maintain appropriate speed limits • The roads signs should be posted on roads to show that there is construction work near by the roads 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000
Population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS awareness campaign to increase understanding about the diseases; • Ensure use of local labour force from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas; • Promote the benefits of abstinence/avoidance; 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage workers to go for HIV voluntary counseling, testing and referral services; and • Monitoring of outcomes, in collaboration with National HIV/AIDS Authorities. • Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other STDs; • 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; 			
Social conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worker Code of Conduct to 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 Unguja. • Ensure use of labour force from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas. • Ensure the community within the vicinity of the project sites where construction will take place is educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences as these may lead to social conflicts. Education will help on the prevention and response measures. • Security will be beefed up by having surveillance 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	equipment and security guards; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
Temporary disruption and restriction of access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to be put in place to ensure minimal disruption of day to day activities during construction phase; • 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 	Proponent Contractor	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	along the route between the proposed project site; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
Construction phase				
Employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local labour force (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity; • Consideration of gender issues in providing employment; • Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited. • Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan. • On job training shall be carried out to workers to equip them with essential skills that enhance their employability beyond the project. • Training provision on issues of occupational health and safety; • The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers are instituted. • The Project shall develop a Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan as well as specific recruitment policies and procedures. For example, (i) A Local Recruitment Procedure shall be 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	160,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>developed by Contractor which outlines (a) the percentage of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment that should be sourced from local community and other different locations in and outside Unguja, (b) the procedure that will include requirements for recruitment of vulnerable groups (women and disabled workers) to ensure equal opportunities, involvement of municipal council leaders and shehia leaders in ensuring local employment is achieved, no hiring of workers at the gate etc. These requirements should also be passed on to any subcontractors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and procurement opportunities to be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition. • Employment and procurement opportunities will be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition. • Ensure there is no requirement for applicants to make payments for applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project. • The Project have to ensure that recruitment procedures are transparent and monitored to ensure that those recruited present their actual experience, geographical location, health status, 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>and age and that requirements for local employment are being met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 labour law, the ILO core conventions and the requirements of World Bank Occupational 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>Health and Safety Guidelines. Contracts should be verbally explained to all workers where this is necessary to ensure that workers understand their rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project should put in place workers 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. 			
Increase of income to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Contractors to use local suppliers for construction material 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	20,000,000
Increase revenue to the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Promote use of local contractors and suppliers 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	35,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	2,000,000
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water howitzers to dampen construction area • Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site • Proponent to adhere to national standards on air quality • Use of masks • Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	2,000,000
Increase of waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	10,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal			
Disruption of physical environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	2,000,000
Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 native trees and grass after construction. 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	2,000,000
Accidents and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly; • Develop and implement pre-employment screening measures for workers before starting their jobs. Individuals found to be suffering from for example 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). • 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; 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • A worker health and safety management plan to be developed and include appropriate mitigation measures. • A worker Code of Conduct to 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 Unguja. • 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. • Ensure the Project interacts with local health care facilities and workers to ensure there is an appropriate response in place in the event of a new disease, increased transmission or outbreak compared to the baseline. • Provide workers with appropriate sanitary facilities which are appropriately designed to prevent contamination. 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a robust waste handling system to avoid the creation of new vector breeding grounds or attracting rodents to the area. 			
Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas; 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; Raise awareness on the risks of getting diseases like STDs by involving in sexual abuse activities such as forced sex, etc.; Encourage local community and construction workers to report any GBV and sexual abuse acts to the relevant authorities/professionals like Shehia, police, Social Welfare Officers, etc. Proponent and Contractor to prepare and implement a GBV Action plan. At minimum, the plan has to conform with local laws and customs, and equal opportunity for employment; Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable. Ensure all workers and local Community and stakeholders are educated on preventing and responding to sexual harassment and GBV ahead of any project related works. 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers shall be provided with identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the campus • Ensure the community within the vicinity of the project site where construction will take place is educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and on the prevention and response measures. • Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment • Ensure partnerships are established with relevant government agencies and NGOs/CBOs 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 strategic plan on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project. 			
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize removal of vegetation cover unless necessary to focus on core construction area. • The Proponent and contractors should confine activities to core project area to minimize area of impact. • Movement/passage of trucks/equipment, which can tramp the soil structure in the site, should be controlled to minimize trampling of the soil. 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	2,500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities to preferably take place during dry season • Avoid leaving bare land, which can lead to erosion problems. • Address immediately small eroded patches before grows into big patches and eventually erosion gullies 			
Loss of some flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Cleared areas due to construction work apart from the location of the building, should be rehabilitated by allowing natural regeneration of trees and grass. 	Proponent	During renovation/construction	2,500,000
Gender inequity in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women get adequate employment opportunities during recruitment and job postings. • Regular sensitization and awareness campaigns for workers to promote gender equity in employment during construction works and during operation. • Contractor shall disclose standard operating procedures, guidelines and management systems established to ensure the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion. • Ensure inclusion of male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups at the project team. The representatives need to receive training on gender 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	3,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>equality and social inclusion within the context of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall provide gender disaggregated data, separate bathing rooms, changing rooms, sanitation facilities for men and women. 			
Community Health, Safety and Security Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure construction work at site shall commence only when the Health & Safety (H&S) Plan has been adequately developed by the Contractor and accepted by Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ). Ensure there is Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan developed prior to construction works commencements. Traffic Management Plan will be developed for safe access to construction sites with minimum negative impact on the existing roads and to ensure community safety. Proponent to ensure community is aware of the proposed project and affected places for planned activities that follow regularly. Ensure traffic flow through the site and within the public areas is coordinated with the responsible traffic engineers. Ensure there is an Emergency Plan to cover for the management of cases of transportation of raw materials/hazardous substances. Training to Workers and guidance in how to avoid conflicts with local community members and workers to sign a labour code of conduct. 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure unauthorized people are restricted from entry to the construction site. • Ensure workers have identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the camp. • Adequate selection of qualified security guards with appropriate training. • All necessary permits (like building permits) shall be obtained prior to the start of construction from responsible institutions. • All building materials must be accommodated within the proposed sites and not along local roads to reduce inconvenience and associated risks to road users. 			
Child Labour and Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan. • Provide special assistance to vulnerable children depending on the type of vulnerability • Liaise with local community development officers and available NGO which can provide support to vulnerable children along the project area • The contractor should develop Child rights protocols. 	Proponent Contractor	During renovation/construction	3,000,000
Operation phase				
Improved workplace environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular maintenance of the building to prevent deterioration • Regular service of ICT facilities 	Proponent	During operation	27,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services 			
Increased efficient to court services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Regular service of ICT facilities at the building 	Proponent	During operation	5,000,000
Reduce backlogs of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern court building • Regular service of ICT facilities to avoid breakdowns • Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management 	Proponent	During operation	5,000,000
Modernization of court services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular training to court staff on using ICT facilities • Regular service and maintenance of ICT facilities • 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). 	Proponent	During operation	3,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to local community to raise awareness on what is sexual abuse and gender-based violence • Provide education to local people on the procedures of reporting sexual related crimes and gender-based violence 	Proponent	During operation	3,000,000
Employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Abide to national employment policy and laws 	Proponent	During operation	10,000,000
Growth of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local businesses to promote local economy • Raise awareness of different small business opportunities available to local people • Support local people in engaging in business services in efficient, high quality and safety standards 	Proponent	During operation	55,146,000
Increased aesthetic value of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Planting of native vegetation and trees within the site. 	Proponent	During operation	15,000,000
Increase of waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes to be disposed 	Proponent	During operation	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure efficient use of office materials to avoid unnecessary waste • Collect and sort solid waste prior to transportation and disposal process • Ensure application of E-waste management guidelines and comply with the requirements. 			
Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases 	Proponent	During operation	6,000,000
Health and safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 IJC building and provide warning signs • First Aid kit should be available all the time • Fire protection system should be serviced and tested regularly 	Proponent	During operation	1,000,000
Increased energy consumption and demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	During operation	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
Improper water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of the project. 	Proponent	During operation	500,000
Solid and liquid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	During operation	8,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • 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; 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Ensure that proper effluent disposal is done as required by the legislations and regulations. 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Health and Safety hazards to workers and the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Proponent	During operation	1,000,000
Decommission phase				

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
Site restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the original vegetation Monitor growth of planted vegetation Watering planted trees to certain level of maturity which cannot dry 	Proponent	During decommission	10,000,000
Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the original vegetation Protect the area to avoid other human activities unless otherwise decided Ensure regular monitoring to maintain natural vegetation. Monitor growth of planted vegetation 	Proponent	During decommission	1,000,000
Increase of wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider re-using or recycling some of the solid wastes. Collect, sort, pack and transport all solid wastes to the appropriate disposal facilities Apply sound environmental practices in transport and disposal of the wastes in accordance with WB EHS Guidelines specific for waste management 	Proponent Contractor	During decommission	4,000,000
Dust pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watering demolition sections to minimize dust Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust. Watering the project area to reduce the dust as well as wind erosion Cover the debris on transit and on site The project site should be fenced in all project phases 	Proponent Contractor	During decommission	1,500,000
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure use of PPE like ear plugs Exposer time for workers for noise (above 55 dB) should not exceed 8 hours 	Proponent Contractor	During decommission	1,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize period of decommissioning as short as possible to minimize exposure duration Use noise dampening equipment Limit un-authorized people at decommissioning site Provide warning signs to all risk areas 			
Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide notice for termination of employment contracts Provide terminal benefits to workers Provide awareness on alternative employment Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities 	Proponent	During decommission	55,000,000
Accidents and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Create awareness to all site workers on associated risks and hazard 	Proponent Contractor	During decommission	1,000,000

Source: Consultant, 2025

CHAPTER NINE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

9.1 Introduction

Mitigation options and enhancement measures are meaningless without effective and consistent follow up (i.e. monitoring). 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 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 Table12.

9.2 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. Table12 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 12: Environmental Monitoring Plan for the proposed renovation of the Court Building

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
Construction phase							
Employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local labour force (skilled and unskilled) should be given priority in employment opportunity; Consideration of gender issues in providing employment; Abide to national employment policy and laws e.g. Child labor below 18 years is prohibited. Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan. On job training shall be carried out to workers to equip them with essential skills that enhance their employability beyond the project. Training provision on issues of occupational health and safety; The project management shall ensure formal employment contracts with the workers are instituted. The Project shall develop a Human Resources Policy, Labour and Employment Plan as well as specific 	Proponent Contractor Mkataleni Shehia	Twice annually during Renovation/ construction	Number of people employed	Project area	-At least 30% local people employed -Gender issue considered -No child labor	30,505,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>recruitment policies and procedures. For example, (i) A Local Recruitment Procedure shall be developed by Contractor which outlines (a) the percentage of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled employment that should be sourced from local community and other different locations in and outside Unguja, (b) the procedure that will include requirements for recruitment of vulnerable groups (women and disabled workers) to ensure equal opportunities, involvement of municipal council leaders and shehia leaders in ensuring local employment is achieved, no hiring of workers at the gate etc. These requirements should also be passed on to any subcontractors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and procurement opportunities to be publicly advertised in appropriate newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition. • Employment and procurement opportunities will be publicly advertised in appropriate 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>newspapers, Municipal council Offices and shehia offices and in all relevant languages in a timely manner, to allow fair competition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is no requirement for applicants to make payments for applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project. • The Project have to 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 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. 						

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"> • 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 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. 						

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"> The Project should put in place workers 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. 						
Increase of income to local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Contractors to use local suppliers for construction material 	Proponent Contractor	Thrice annually during renovation/ construction	Number of business people involved	Project area	-at least 50% of local suppliers	5,000,000
Increase revenue to the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Proponent Zanzibar Revenue Authority	Thrice annually during renovation/ construction	Revenue in terms of tax in Tanzania Shillings (TZS)	Project area	Maximum collection of revenue	10,000,000

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"> Promote use of local contractors and suppliers 						
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	Proponent Contractor	Thrice annually during renovation/ 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"> Use water howitzers to dampen construction area Cover construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) on transit and on site Proponent to adhere to national standards on air quality Use of masks Avoid access to un-authorized workers to the site 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ 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)
Increase of waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ construction	Tons/Kg of waste	Collection and Storage Points	Minimum waste	8,000,000
Disruption of physical environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	Twice annually during renovation/ construction	Area disrupted in m ²	Project area	Minimum area disrupted	1,000,000
Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	Twice annually during renovation/ construction	Area affected in m ²	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)
	building area should be rehabilitated/replanted natural trees and grass after construction.						
Accidents and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Proponent Contractor OSH	Five times annually during renovation/ construction	Number of accidents and injuries	Project area	No accidents and Injuries	1,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to workers on health and safety measures regularly; • Develop and implement pre-employment screening measures for workers before starting their jobs. Individuals found to be suffering from for example 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). • 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; 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ construction	Number of people infected	Project area	Zero infected people	500,000

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"> • Ensure clean environment is maintained at the construction site all the time; and • Provide awareness education to workers on proper disposal of waste products. • A worker health and safety management plan to be developed and include appropriate mitigation measures. • A worker Code of Conduct to 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 Unguja. • 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. • Ensure the Project interacts with local health care facilities and workers to ensure there is an appropriate response in place in the 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>event of a new disease, increased transmission or outbreak compared to the baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide workers with appropriate sanitary facilities which are appropriately designed to prevent contamination. • Develop a robust waste handling system to avoid the creation of new vector breeding grounds or attracting rodents to the area. 						
Increase of sexual abuse and gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure use of construction workers from local communities whenever possible to minimize influx of people from other areas; • 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; • Raise awareness on the risks of getting diseases like STDs by involving in sexual abuse activities such as forced sex, etc.; • Encourage local community and construction workers to report any GBV and sexual abuse acts to the relevant authorities/professionals like Shehia, police, Social Welfare Officers, etc. 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ 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"> • Proponent and Contractor to prepare and implement a GBV Action plan. At minimum, the plan has to conform with local laws and customs, and equal opportunity for employment; • Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable. • Ensure all workers and local Community and stakeholders are 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 • Ensure the community within the vicinity of the project site where construction will take place is educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and on the prevention and response measures. • Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure partnerships are established with relevant government agencies and NGOs/CBOs 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 strategic plan on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project. 						
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize removal of vegetation cover unless necessary to focus on core construction area. • The Proponent and contractors should confine activities to core project area to minimize area of impact. • Movement/passage of trucks/equipment, which can tramp the soil structure in the site, should be controlled to minimize trampling of the soil. • Construction activities to preferably take place during dry season • Avoid leaving bare land, which can lead to erosion problems. 	Proponent Contractor	Twice annually during renovation/ construction	Area affected in m ²	Project area	Minimum area affected	500,000

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"> Address immediately small eroded patches before grows into big patches and eventually erosion gullies 						
Loss of some flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Cleared areas due to construction work apart from the location of the building, should be rehabilitated by allowing natural regeneration of trees and grass. 	Proponent	Twice annually during renovation/ construction	Area covered in m ²	Project area	Minimum area covered	500,000
Gender inequity in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women get adequate employment opportunities during recruitment and job postings. Regular sensitization and awareness campaigns for workers to promote gender equity in employment during construction works and during operation. Contractor shall disclose standard operating procedures, guidelines and management systems established to ensure the 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ construction	Number of gender issues raised	Project area	No gender issue raised	3,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>promotion of gender equality and social inclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusion of male and female representatives from diverse ethnic groups at the project team. The representatives need to receive training on gender equality and social inclusion within the context of the project. • The contractor shall provide gender disaggregated data, separate bathing rooms, changing rooms, sanitation facilities for men and women. 						
Community Health, Safety and Security Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure construction work at site shall commence only when the Health & Safety (H&S) Plan has been adequately developed by the Contractor and accepted by Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ). • Ensure there is Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan developed prior to construction works commencements. • Traffic Management Plan will be developed for safe access to construction sites with minimum negative impact on the existing roads and to ensure community safety. 	Proponent Contractor	Four times annually during renovation/ construction	Number of people affected	Project area	No any people affected	10,000,000

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"> • Proponent to ensure community is aware of the proposed project and affected places for planned activities that follow regularly. • Ensure traffic flow through the site and within the public areas is coordinated with the responsible traffic engineers. • Ensure there is an Emergency Plan to cover for the management of cases of transportation of raw materials/hazardous substances. • Training to Workers and guidance in how to avoid conflicts with local community members and workers to sign a labour code of conduct. • Ensure unauthorized people are restricted from entry to the construction site. • Ensure workers have identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the camp. • Adequate selection of qualified security guards with appropriate training. • All necessary permits (like building permits) shall be obtained prior to the start of construction from responsible institutions. • All building materials must be accommodated within the 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	proposed sites and not along local roads to reduce inconvenience and associated risks to road users.						
Child Labour and Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abiding to labour and working conditions provided by world bank guidelines (ESS2), the contractor should prepare and make available Necessary manuals and policies related to anti-child labour action plan. Provide special assistance to vulnerable children depending on the type of vulnerability Liaise with local community development officers and available NGO which can provide support to vulnerable children along the project area The contractor should develop Child rights protocols. 	Proponent Contractor	Thrice annually during renovation/ construction	Number of children affected	Project area	No any child affected	5,000,000
Operation phase							
Improved workplace environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Proponent	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"> Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services 						
Increased efficient to court services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Regular service of ICT facilities at the building 	Proponent	Four times annually during operation	Efficiency level	Project area	Maximum efficiency	3,000,000
Reduce backlogs of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More employees especially Court Magistrates to be employed according to demand to allow fully utilization of modern court building Regular service of ICT facilities to avoid breakdowns Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management 	Proponent	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"> Regular training to court staff on using ICT facilities Regular service and maintenance of ICT facilities 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). 	Proponent	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)
Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to local community to raise awareness on what is sexual abuse and gender-based violence Provide education to local people on the procedures of reporting sexual related crimes and gender-based violence 	Proponent	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"> 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 Abide to national employment policy and laws 	Proponent	Twice annually during operation	Number of people employed	Project area	Gender issue considered -National laws followed	20,000,000
Growth of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local businesses to promote local economy Raise awareness of different small business opportunities available to local people Support local people in engaging in business services in efficient, high quality and safety standards 	Proponent	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"> 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. 	Proponent	Twice annually during operation	Area covered by aesthetic features in m ²	Project area	Maximum area covered by aesthetic features	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"> Planting of native vegetation and trees within the site. 						
Increase of waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Ensure application of E-waste management guidelines and comply with the requirements. 	Proponent	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"> 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 Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases 	Proponent	Five times annually during operation	Number of infected people	Project area	No infected people	2,000,000
Health and safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 IJC building and provide warning signs 	Proponent OSH	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"> • First Aid kit should be available all the time • Fire protection system should be serviced and tested regularly 						
Increased energy consumption and demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	Monthly during operation	kWh	Project area	Units in kilo-watts hour	500,000
Improper water consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent	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>the law court complex will be sensitized on the need for prudent water conservation process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 						
Solid and liquid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 any odour 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 	Proponent	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>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor shall develop and implement waste management procedural plan. The plan shall; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identify what type of solid and liquid wastes and categories of wastes to be generated ii. Identify ways to reduce the volume of waste by reusing or recycling initiatives; and • 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. 						

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"> • 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 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	standards as per the building code; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that proper effluent disposal is done as required by the legislations and regulations. 						
Health and Safety hazards to workers and the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 	Proponent OSH	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"> 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. 						
Fire outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent should put in place firefighting equipment and danger alert system; Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all strategic places that are susceptible to fire outbreaks and are in good service conditions; Make sure firefighting equipment are frequently maintained and serviced; and Ensure that all workers are trained on how to operate firefighting equipment installed onsite. 	Proponent	Four times per annum	Number of incidences	Project area	Zero fire incidences	2,000,000
Decommission phase							

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
Site restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the original vegetation Monitor growth of planted vegetation Watering planted trees to certain level of maturity which cannot dry 	Proponent	Twice during decommission	Area restored in m ²	Project area	Maximum restoration	10,000,000
Habitat change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the original vegetation Protect the area to avoid other human activities unless otherwise decided Ensure regular monitoring to maintain natural vegetation. Monitor growth of planted vegetation 	Proponent	Thrice during decommission	Area covered in m ²	Project area	Maximum restoration	2,000,000
Increase of wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider re-using or recycling some of the solid wastes. Collect, sort, pack and transport all solid wastes to the appropriate disposal facilities Apply sound environmental practices in transport and disposal of the wastes in accordance with WB EHS Guidelines specific for waste management 	Proponent Contractor	Twice during decommission	Tons/Kgs of waste	Collection and Storage Points	Minimum waste	3,000,000
Dust pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watering demolition sections to minimize dust Use of PPE like masks when people are at work in order to prevent dust. Watering the project area to reduce the dust as well as wind erosion Cover the debris on transit and on site 	Proponent Contractor	Twice during decommission	Dust level (mg/m ³)	Project area	Minimum dust level	1,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring Area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Provide warning signs to all risk areas 	Proponent Contractor	Twice during decommission	Decibel (dB)	Project area	Minimum level, allowable standards (45dB)	1,500,000
Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide notice for termination of employment contracts • Provide terminal benefits to workers • Provide awareness on alternative employment • Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities 	Proponent	Twice during decommission	Number of people lost employment	Project area	All terminated employees get terminal benefits	50,000,000
Accidents and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Proponent Contractor	Twice during decommission	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"> • Ensure demolition workers apply PPE all the time at site • Create awareness to all site workers on associated risks and hazard 						

9.3 Institutional Strengthening for Environmental and Social Management

This section details the measures required to enhance the Judiciary of Zanzibar's (JoZ) internal capacity and framework for effective and sustainable environmental and social management throughout the project lifecycle, with a particular emphasis on the robust implementation of the environmental and social monitoring plan. These measures are designed to ensure systematic, effective, and efficient adherence to ESIA recommendations, national regulations, and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

1. Strengthening Institutional Framework and Mandate

Effective environmental and social management, including monitoring, requires clear lines of authority and responsibility within JoZ.

- **Dedicated Environmental and Social Officers:** Formalize and strengthen the roles of the Environmental and Social Officers within JoZ. Their mandate will include:
 - Direct oversight and coordination of all environmental and social aspects of the project.
 - Leading the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including the monitoring plan.
 - Liaison with external stakeholders such as ZEMA, local communities, and the World Bank.
 - Internal reporting to the Head of Estate Management Unit (EMU) and senior management.
- **Integration within Estate Management Unit (EMU):** Reinforce the EMU as the central coordinating body for environmental and social matters. The Head of EMU and their technical team will play a critical role in supporting and integrating environmental and social considerations into broader estate management functions.
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):** Develop and institutionalize clear SOPs for key environmental and social management processes. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Environmental and social data collection and management.
 - Incident reporting and response.
 - Grievance redress mechanism operation.
 - Regular internal environmental and social performance reviews.
 - Documentation and record-keeping for compliance.
 - Procurement procedures incorporating environmental and social clauses for contractors.

2. Capacity Building and Training Program

A targeted and continuous capacity building program is essential to equip JoZ staff with the necessary knowledge and skills for effective environmental and social management, particularly for monitoring activities.

- **Target Audience:** Environmental and Social Officers, relevant technical staff from the Estate Management Unit (EMU), project managers, site supervisors, and procurement officers.
- **Training Content:**
 - **Understanding ESIA and ESMP:** Comprehensive training on the findings, recommendations, and requirements of this ESIA and the accompanying ESMP, ensuring a shared understanding across relevant JoZ personnel.
 - **Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs):** In-depth training on the World Bank's ESF and applicable ESSs, focusing on practical application in project implementation.

During Construction Phase:

- **Establishment of a Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** A dedicated PIU will be created within the responsible institution to oversee project planning, procurement, budgeting, and execution. This unit will serve as the central coordination body, improving efficiency, accountability, and decision-making throughout the construction phase.
- **Training in Construction Oversight and Supervision:** Technical staff from government agencies and supervisory bodies will receive specialized training in construction management, contract administration, quality assurance, and environmental and safety standards. This will help ensure that construction activities meet design specifications and regulatory requirements.
- **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Training:** Construction workers, engineers, and site managers will be trained in OHS practices to minimize workplace accidents and ensure a safe construction environment. This contributes to workforce protection and reduces project delays caused by incidents.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Systems:** Strengthening institutional monitoring and evaluation capacity ensures continuous oversight of construction progress, budget performance, and contractor compliance. Timely reporting allows for quick corrective actions, reducing the likelihood of delays or cost overruns.

During Operation Phase:

- **Training of Judicial and Administrative Staff:** Regular training programs will be organized for judges, court clerks, registrars, and administrative personnel to improve their

knowledge of case management systems, courtroom procedures, and customer service. This will enhance operational efficiency and ensure timely justice delivery.

- **Capacity Building in Digital Systems:** Introduction and training on digital case tracking, e-filing, and records management systems will modernize court operations, reduce paperwork, and promote transparency, making judicial services more accessible and user-friendly.
- **Facility Management Training:** Court facility managers and maintenance staff will receive technical training on energy efficiency, building systems (e.g., HVAC, lighting), and general maintenance protocols to ensure the building remains functional, safe, and sustainable over time.
- **Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):** Creating and institutionalizing SOPs for courtroom operations, public interactions, safety protocols, and administrative tasks will provide consistency, improve workflow, and reduce procedural delays.
- **Security and Emergency Preparedness:** Security personnel will be trained in crowd control, surveillance monitoring, and emergency response to enhance the safety of court users and staff. This contributes to a secure and orderly environment conducive to legal proceedings.

Monitoring Methodologies and Techniques:

- Practical training on specific environmental parameters to be monitored (e.g., water quality, noise levels, dust, waste management practices, flora/fauna observations) and social aspects (e.g., community engagement, grievance logging, labor conditions, GBV prevention measures).
- Hands-on training in using basic monitoring equipment (e.g., pH meters, decibel meters, photographic documentation).
- Techniques for conducting site inspections, audits, and checklists effectively.
- Methods for conducting structured and semi-structured interviews for social monitoring.

Data Collection, Management, and Analysis: Training on systematic data recording, data entry, quality control, basic statistical analysis, and interpretation of monitoring results. This will include practical sessions on using spreadsheets or simple databases.

Reporting and Communication: Training on preparing clear, concise, and timely monitoring reports, including identifying key findings, trends, non-compliances, and recommended corrective actions. This will cover internal reporting protocols and external reporting requirements for ZEMA and the World Bank.

- **Adaptive Management and Corrective Actions:** Training on interpreting monitoring data to identify issues, developing effective corrective actions, and tracking their implementation. This fosters a proactive and problem-solving approach.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Operation:** Training for relevant staff on the effective functioning of the GRM, including logging, tracking, investigating, and resolving grievances, and how GRM data informs monitoring.
- **Contractor Environmental and Social Management:** Training for JoZ project managers and procurement staff on integrating environmental and social clauses into contracts and overseeing contractor compliance.
- **Training Modalities:**
 - **Consultant-Led Workshops:** Initial intensive workshops delivered by the ESIA consultant during the early project phases (e.g., during the "Data collection" and "Draft ESIA reports" phases, allowing for practical application).
 - **On-the-Job Mentoring:** Continuous support and hands-on mentoring from the ESIA consultant's team (Environmental Specialist, Sociologist, Ecologist) to JoZ's Environmental and Social Officers and EMU team during the initial monitoring activities.
 - **Refresher Training:** Periodic refresher training sessions to address new challenges or changes in regulations/standards.

3. Resource Allocation and Budgetary Provisions

Adequate financial and logistical resources are critical for the sustained implementation of the monitoring plan and overall environmental and social management.

- **Dedicated Budget Line Item:** JoZ shall ensure that specific, identifiable budget allocations are made annually for environmental and social management activities, including:
 - Salaries and operational costs for dedicated environmental and social staff.
 - Procurement, maintenance, and calibration of monitoring equipment.
 - Costs for laboratory analysis (if required for specific parameters).
 - Travel and field allowances for monitoring visits.
 - Costs associated with external audits or specialized studies (e.g., biodiversity surveys, social impact assessments) if required during operation.
 - Funds for capacity building and training programs.
 - Operational costs for the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- **Logistical Support:** Provide necessary logistical support including dedicated transportation for site visits, communication tools, and personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff conducting monitoring.

4. Mechanisms for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Building on the ESIA's requirement, institutional strengthening includes fostering participatory approaches to monitoring.

- **Community Engagement in Monitoring:** Establish formal mechanisms for engaging affected communities in monitoring the project's environmental and social performance. This could include:
 - **Community Liaison Committees (CLCs):** Empower existing or establish new CLCs as a platform for regular information sharing and feedback on environmental and social issues.
 - **Community-Based Monitoring:** Where appropriate, provide basic training and resources to selected community representatives to observe and report on specific, easily observable environmental or social indicators (e.g., waste disposal, noise levels, community safety concerns, dust, water access).
 - **Formal Feedback Channels:** Ensure the GRM is well-publicized and accessible, serving as a vital channel for community feedback that directly informs the monitoring process.
- **Stakeholder Workshops:** Conduct periodic workshops with key stakeholders, including ZEMA, local government, community leaders, and potentially NGOs, to review monitoring results, discuss challenges, and collectively identify solutions. This fosters transparency and shared ownership.

5. Collaboration and Reporting Linkages

Effective institutional strengthening requires robust internal and external collaboration and reporting.

- **Internal Reporting Structure:** Establish a clear internal reporting hierarchy for monitoring results:
 - Site-level reports (e.g., by contractors) submitted to JoZ's Environmental and Social Officers.
 - Consolidated reports by Environmental and Social Officers to the Head of EMU.
 - Summary reports from EMU to JoZ's senior management and project steering committee.
- **External Reporting:** Ensure compliance with all reporting requirements to ZEMA and the World Bank, as per their respective guidelines and the project's legal agreements. This includes regular progress reports and incident reports.

- **Inter-Agency Coordination:** Strengthen coordination mechanisms with ZEMA and other relevant government agencies to ensure timely approvals, information exchange, and joint problem-solving related to environmental and social compliance.

CHAPTER TEN

DECOMMISSIONING OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

10.1 Decommissioning

Decommissioning will occur in the far future, hence the precise circumstances for mitigation are typically unpredictable, making it difficult to predict specific mitigation measures with certainty. As a result, precise strategies for addressing environmental impacts cannot be recommended at this stage with a high level of confidence.

Before decommissioning begins, the Proponent must prepare a comprehensive strategy that considers environmental factors. If decommissioning occurs, it may involve demolition due to changes in land use or function. This section provides a conceptual decommissioning plan, outlining key actions to be taken when decommissioning becomes necessary.

10.2 Decommissioning Plan

The decommissioning plan indicates a sequence of activities to be tackled, responsible organizations and duration of activity and estimated costs. Table 13 shows the decommissioning plan.

Table 13: Decommissioning plan of the Mahonda Children's Court building

Planned Activities	Responsible Institution	Duration	Relative Cost (TZS)
Provide information to workers on project termination and create awareness to workers who will lose employment and encourage them to look for alternative employment.	Proponent	Three months	1,000,000
Payment of compensation and terminal benefits to workers	Proponent	One month	150,000,000
Closure of the IJC and DMC court buildings operations	Proponent	Two weeks	2,000,000
Taking out (from all sites) all movable facilities and assets such as computers, furniture, office documents.	Proponent	Two weeks	3,000,000

Planned Activities	Responsible Institution	Duration	Relative Cost (TZS)
Demolition of the building and associated structures	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Three weeks	20,000,000
Collection and sorting out of wastes for reuse, recycle and for disposal	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	5,000,000
Removal of wastes such as rubbles and other wastes by transporting to the disposal site.	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	30,000,000
Leveling of land and refilling of soil in some parts	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	6,000,000
Compaction of refilled areas	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	5,000,000
Preparation of seedling nurseries of species of origin	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	3,000,000
Planting and growing of tree nurseries of species of origin	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Three months	3,000,000
Planting of trees and grasses of indigenous species in the cleared area	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	1,000,000
Maintaining and monitoring of planted trees and grasses of species of origin	Proponent	Two years	2,000,000

10.3 Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Significant impacts during decommission phase have been discussed in chapter six. Mitigation measures for negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts are as shown in Chapter 7.

Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Positive Impacts

- i) Site restoration
- ii) Habitat change

Negative Impacts

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

10.4 Recommendation

The Proponent (JoZ) should implement the ESMP to ensure sound management of the environment and social issues in the project area during decommissioning.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

11.1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reveals that, the proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building at Mkataleni Shehia in North B District in North Unguja Region is in line with the Judiciary of Zanzibar goals, vision and mission. It is also in line with Zanzibar Development Vision 2050 (ZDV50) goals, national policies and laws. The proposed project will expand the geographic coverage of Judiciary services. It will therefore improve access to Justice through having modern court building and begin to offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The ESIA has indicated that the proposed renovation is expected to have significant positive impacts that will further promote judicial services but also with some negative impacts. These impacts include, 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, soil erosion and loss of some flora and fauna. However, the identified negative impacts are manageable with regard to implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Monitoring Plan as indicated in this ESIA.

On the other hand, views and concerns from various stakeholders consulted have provided enough support to the proposed renovation of Mahonda Children's Court building because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in Unguja. Their views suggest that, the renovated court building 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. This ESIA therefore recommends that the proposed renovation project should be considered for development.

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 ESMPs 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 Proponent (JoZ) should implement the ESMP to ensure sound management of the environment and social issues in the project area during decommissioning.
5. 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 Zi-JUMP project.

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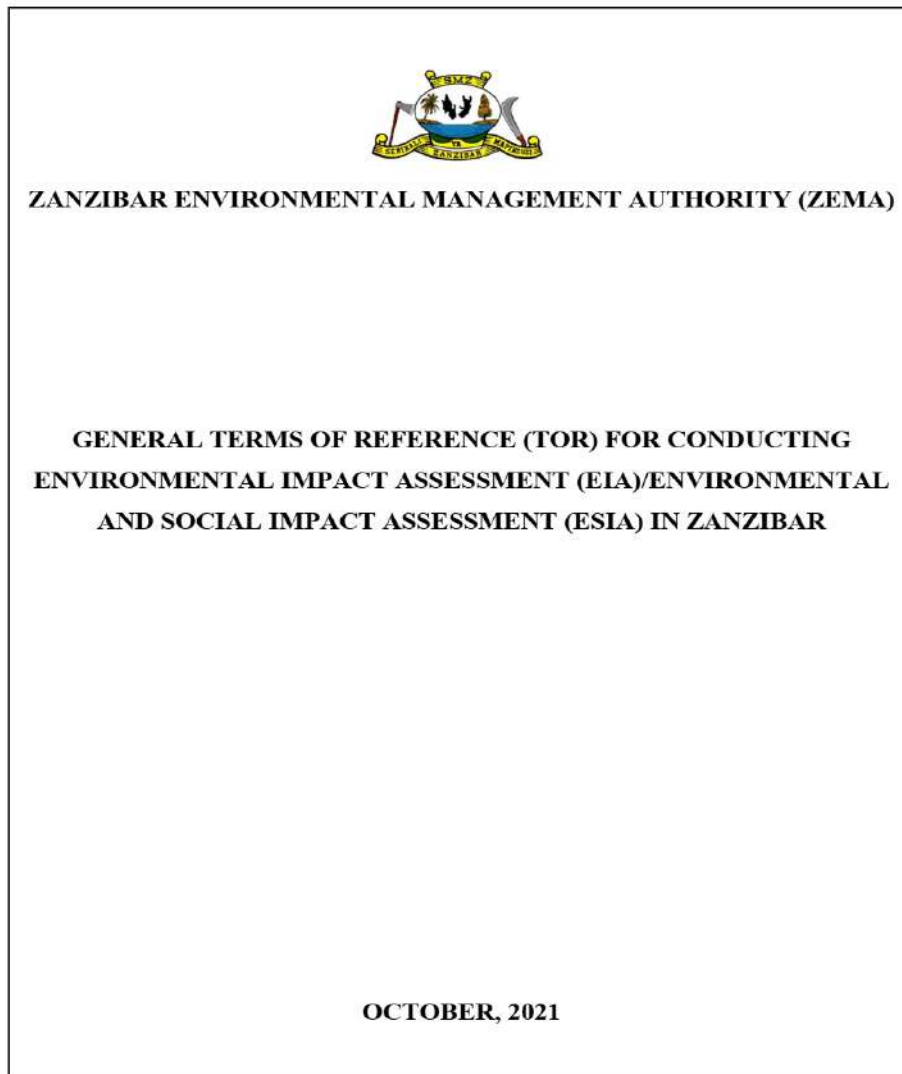
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Terms of Reference (ToR) for undertaking Environmental and Social Impact Assessment



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 examines 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:

- o *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 2: Stakeholders views and concerns

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
1	Judiciary of Zanzibar (JOZ) – High Court- Unguja	Khadija Mohammed Seif - Environmental Officer Chumu Ali Abeid - Social Welfare Officer Asma Ali Haji – G/Officer Lawahidha Yusuf Mohamed – G/Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the project as it will enhance the accessibility to justice services, court efficiency and enhance transparency Emphasized that the court buildings to be constructed/renovated to be climate resilient Emphasized the proposed court buildings to be climate responsive and energy efficient Explained that the smart court buildings to be constructed/renovated will allow use of ICT, electronic evidence instead of paper evidence, electronic filing system, etc. Building design suggestions will be incorporated/considered and shared to the design team. 	
2	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) – Head office in Unguja	Haidar Bakar Machako – Director of Environmental Assessment Lailat Musa Haji – Environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asked whether all sites are owned by JoZ? Emphasized that JoZ to have title Deeds (right of occupancy) for all sites. Raised a concern on how e-waste will be controlled and managed. There should be a Company for waste collection and disposal from the project site Suggested the building to have power independency (e.g. install solar). If using electricity from ZECO then use energy efficiency appliances. Consultant is supposed to submit project brief, registration form and letter for guidance from ZEMA. Provide site specific information about vegetation (like trees, biodiversity). Cutting trees is not allowed, if happens, procedures to be followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured that title Deeds for the sites are available except Mahonda site which is in process. Department of Forest was consulted. There will be proper waste management at the project sites.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized consulting department of Forest especially for Jendele site. Toilets should match with number of people (OSH standard ratio to be observed). Ensure there is fire system in the court building (e.g. fire extinguishers, fire blankets, etc.). Ensure the court building to have enough parking space to avoid complains from other people. Ensure proper solid waste management Ensure proper wastewater management to avoid complains from neighbours. Emphasize use of PPE during construction The building to have big doors so that people can evacuate easily during emergencies. 	
3	Department of Environment-Head office-Unguja	Sabri Idrissa Muslim - Environmental officer Farhat Omar Salim - Environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested use of solar energy. Consider planting trees to replace cleared trees as there is a programme of redeeming Zanzibar green legacy. Ensure no clearing of vegetation unless necessary. Ensure proper waste management and disposal at Kibele dumpsite in Unguja. Emphasized follow up on ESMP and Monitoring plan as at times Contractors do not follow the ESMP and Monitoring is not done. Consult District Council Environmental Officer and Shehia office. Ensure project sites are owned by JoZ. Emphasized use of PPE all the time at work place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured follow up on ESMP and Monitoring plan. There will be planting of trees as a way to replace cleared trees. District Council Environmental Officer and Shehia office consulted
4	Forest Department-Unguja office	Abas Juma Mzee - Head of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained that there is Zanzibar green legacy programme, so Proponent has to apply Permit if wants to cut some trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of forest visited the

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Asha Mohamed Ahmed – State attorney Aziza Yunus Nchimbi – Forest Officer Haji Hamis Kai – Forest Officer Zainab Yahya Mhoma - Forest Officer Abdul Shakur Shaban - Forest Officer Abubakar Musa – Forest Officer Suleman M. Makame - Forest Officer Mohamed F. Hasan - Forest Officer Ahmed A. Abdul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a letter and fill application form to be allowed to cut trees by the Forest Department. • They should be consulted before cutting trees especially at Jendele site. • The department is managing the Dunga forest where Jendele site is located. • Emphasized that the department has to visit the Jendele site to see the exact situation. • There are some trees at the Jendele site used for getting seeds for nurseries. • Emphasized following the principal of “kata mti panda mti”. 	Jendele site to see the exact situation.
5	Commission for land – Head office-Unguja	Omary Salum M. – Land officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained that JoZ has to ensure it has title Deeds for all sites to show ownership. • He remembers that Title Deed for Jendele and Nungwi sites have been given to JoZ. • No compensation is pending to all JoZ sites for the proposed project. • For Mahonda site, he advised JoZ to apply for right of occupancy. Should submit a letter to the Commission for land showing transfer agreements on piece of land (i.e. Mahonda site). • Should ensure compliance to land use on the title Deed and associated land laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured to apply for the title Deed for Mahonda site. • Assured compliance to land use

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
6	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) – Head office- Unguja	Ame F. Saleh – Acting Director of Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized compliance on Section 23 of the OSH Act requiring all public building drawings to be submitted to OSH for advice. • Contractor should register the project to OSH according to section 21 of the Act. • Contractor should fill registration form. • Section 34 requires risk assessment at site to be done. • Section 54 requires workers to be examined at approved/selected Hospitals (like Mnazimmoja Hospital) before starting working. • Section 68, subsection 2 (c) requires Proponent/Contractor to train workers on Health and Safety (H&S) issues at construction site, welfare of workers, operation of machines, etc. • Contractor to ensure workers use PPE all the time at construction site. • There should be a fence at construction site. • There should be a Safety officer at site who will be responsible for raising awareness on H&S education to workers. Therefore, contractor must have a safety officer at site. • Contractor should give contracts to workers and sub-contractors. • Sub-contractor also should register to OSH just like main Contractor. • Design of the building should be registered to OSH before construction. • This OSH office is for Unguja and Pemba. • Contractor should ensure water infrastructure (like cutting water pipes) of the local community is not affected during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured to submit technical drawings of the court building to OSH. • Assured compliance to Health and safety requirements. • Assured compliance to Occupational Safety and Health Act.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
7	Fire and Rescue Force – Head office in Unguja	Omar Salum – Education officer Ame F. Saleh – K/M/DOSH Ibrahim A. Hassan – K/ZU Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained that design drawings should be submitted to Fire and Rescue Force for advice on Fire issues. • The buildings to have exit points during emergency. • There should be fire system inside and outside the building. • There should be Assembly Point during emergencies (e.g. fire outbreak). • First Aid services must be available at construction site. • First Aiders should be at site and construction crew to be given training. • Training to construction crew on how to use fire equipment like fire extinguishers, fire blanket, etc. • Elaborated 3 steps for fire advice as (i) start stage – before construction (ii) middle stage – during construction (iii) Finished stage – the building is completed. The building will be safe if all steps are followed. • Fire Safety Certificate is given twice (i.e. at start and during handover). • There should be Fire Warden to the big buildings. • Fire Warden should have training from Fire and Safety department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured to submit technical drawings for fire advice. • Assured compliance to Fire and Rescue Force requirements on the proposed building.
8	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) – Head office in Unguja	Mohamed Z. Kombo – Operation Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized observing existing ZECO infrastructures during construction. • To be consulted if there will be a need for relocation of existing ZECO structures. • Should consider energy use (in terms of quantity) in the building and share with ZECO. As this may need budget of a new transformer for the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be good cooperation with ZECO during implementation of the project. • JoZ is determined to ensure energy

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should consider solar power for lighting, lift and security lights and should not depend solely on ZECO. • Standby generator is important for emergency when there is power cut. • Emphasized energy efficiency to the court building. • Suggested use of energy efficient appliances such as saver bulbs (e.g. LED bulbs). 	<p>efficiency at its building.</p>
9	Zanzibar Roads Agency (ZANROAD) – Head Office - Unguja	Safia J. Ameir – Engineer Asona A. Ali - Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor must observe the road reserve distance before beginning construction. • ZANROAD should be invited to the site to verify compliance on road reserve. • Ensure accessibility for entry to the roads with the building. • For the Tunguu site: The contractor should consult TANROAD before starting work so they can observe the site. • Large and heavy vehicles should be monitored to prevent them from damaging the road because there is no weighbridge in Zanzibar. • Ensure access road is included in the tender documents. • Comply with the Zanzibar Road Act No. 17 of 2013 and the Road Agency Establishment Act of 2019. • Ensure road signs are placed appropriately during the construction period to enhance safety and provide clear guidance to road users. • The contractor should provide and construct access roads at the project site to facilitate movement. • For Tunguu site: the contractor must cooperate with ZANROAD to oversee and ensure adherence to road reserve regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent and contractor shall consult ZANROAD to ensure compliance on road reserve. • Ensure monitoring of large and heavy vehicles to prevent damaging of the road.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors are prohibited from using heavy trucks or vehicles for transporting building materials to avoid road destruction, as Zanzibar lacks a weighbridge system to monitor vehicle weight. • Designers of the building must consult ZANROAD for guidance in compliance with Zanzibar Road Act No. 17 of 2013 and Zanzibar Agency Act No. 11 of 2019 to ensure legal compliance. • The contractor should implement traffic safety measures, including installing zebra crossings and road signs, and deploying personnel to hold flags and direct vehicles on roads entering and passing near the project site. • The project must adhere to the road width standards (e.g. main road, feeder road, street road, etc.) in consultation with ZANROAD. For example, main road-15meters from center of the road • Ensure that road designs and construction activities minimize disruptions to road users by coordinating with ZANROAD for proper traffic management plans and guidance. 	
10	Police Gender Desk	Sharifa Saleh Hussein – Desk Police (Surgent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education on gender-based violence for both employees and neighboring communities. • Enhance court services related to gender-based violence and ensure better access to justice. • Establish offices for volunteer lawyers to handle cases of child abuse and welfare. • Ensure social welfare officers are provided with proper offices and equipment. • Set up offices for judicial officers to educate the public on legal rights and court services. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's Court: Make the children's court independent, with improvements to the building, making it a multi-story structure. Compliant with Child Law: Ensure the children's court aligns with the Zanzibar Child Law of 2011 for its structure and operations. 	
11	Institute of Correction Offenders - Unguja	Training Officers': Khamis Bakari – Commissioner Amour Hamis – Commissioner- Kinuamiguu Mohamed Omar Makame – SGT Soud R. Checha – S/SGT Abdala Ameir Abdala – RSM Badil Ali Faki – SGT Isah Chum haji - SGT Mwajina Juma Mzee – SGT Hussein Mwinyikondo - ASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Transport: Establish a system for transporting students from the training institution to courts across five districts. Modern Case Monitoring: Implement a remote case-following system for students to attend hearings while in prison. Integrated Database: Develop a centralized database connecting the training institution with correctional facilities. Special Needs Room: Allocate a dedicated space for individuals with special needs. Correctional Officer Office: Set up an office for correctional officers to assist in monitoring student services. Secure Student Cells: Build large and secure cells for students, ensuring their safety. Confidential Lawyer Meetings: Provide private consultation areas for inmates to meet with their lawyers. Fast-Tracking System: Establish a process to expedite release and appeal letters. Secure Toilets in Cells: Construct in-cell toilets while ensuring security measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions on design aspects will be shared to the design team. Suggestions on set up of services between Judiciary and other related institutions will be shared for improvement.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer Women's Office: Create an office for volunteer women to help speed up justice for juvenile offenders. Social Welfare Support: Set up social welfare officers' offices to provide rehabilitation services. 	
		Students: Remanded (4) Students (prisoners) (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger Cells: Build larger cells for better accommodation. Court Meal Services: Provide meals at the court for inmates during hearings. Modern Court Infrastructure: Upgrade buildings to support modern case management practices. Probation Lawyers: Ensure the availability of probation lawyers to assist inmates. Court-Friendly Rooms: Create courtrooms that are more inmate-friendly. Children's Cells: Set up dedicated cells for children to ensure appropriate care. Social Welfare Officers: Establish offices for social welfare officers for support. Spacious and Well-Equipped Cells: Ensure that cells are spacious and adequately equipped. Witness Support System: Develop a system to allow witnesses to provide accurate testimony from their location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions on design aspects will be shared to the design team. Suggestions on set up of services between Judiciary and other related institutions will be shared for improvement.
12	Human Rights Centre – Head office - Unguja	Fadhil Yusuf – Human Resource Officer Wanu H. Hamis – PO Khadija Hamis – MMM Maryam Haji Juma – PO Husha Ahmed – ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's court should differ from adult court and there must be condusive environment for the children Accessible and inclusive environment for people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions on design aspects will be shared to the design team to ensure accessibility,

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Abdal s. Mohamed – ICT Mwashamba Juma – Communication officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court should be located far from residential areas, as there is often a lot of commotion when it is close to where people live There should be good road infrastructure to ensure people can easily access the court Judges and police officers should not wear their uniforms during a child's hearing to avoid intimidating the child and allow them to speak freely Child-friendly environments should be established in their courts Infrastructure such as lifts and ramps for people with disabilities should be considered during the design of the court Education should be provided to the public about their rights and the entire process of handling cases Education should be provided through media outlets about the importance and construction of courts The cells are very cramped and in poor condition, ventilation should be improved The cells should have proper and clearly marked toilets There should be offices for individuals who can assist them (lawyers), human rights organizations, and all relevant institutions to allow suspects to express their views and receive their rights 	<p>inclusivity, and child-friendliness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children's courts will differ from adult courts, with conducive environment and judges/police in plain clothes to avoid intimidation. Public education on legal rights and court processes will be provided to raise awareness. Proponent will ensure infrastructure in the court buildings is good enough to enable e-courts.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and communication technology infrastructure should be considered, for example, e-court • Security systems, such as strong doors, sturdy gates, and sensors, should be considered during the design of the court • Each district should have a children’s court, and a children’s division should be present in every court • Information and communication technology infrastructure should be considered, for example, e-court • Security systems, such as strong doors, sturdy gates, and sensors, should be considered during the design of the court • Each district should have a children’s court, and a children’s division should be present in every court 	
13	Disability Council of Zanzibar – Head office - Unguja	Ussy Debe – Executive Secretary (ES) Mbaya Ali Haji – Gender Officer (as infrastructure Inspector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For buildings with multiple floors, there should be lifts and ramps for people with disabilities. • The door should be wide and accessible, and the room should be spacious enough to allow free movement for individuals with disabilities • The handles should be user-friendly for people with disability, and there should be tactile markers to provide direction and instructions. • There should be no downward slopes stairs; instead, there should be a smooth, level floor to allow the person with disability to assist themselves • There should be parking spaces designated for people with disabilities, with ample space to allow them to move freely, and these spaces should be located near the reception area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions on building design aspects will be shared to the design team to ensure accessibility, inclusivity, and disability friendliness. • Proponent assured improvement on service provision by ensuring availability of sign language

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The toilet should be flat at the entrance, with a wide enough entrance, and it should have a sitting toilet with grab bars for support • The tiles should not be slippery or terrazzo • Designers should consult with people from the Disability Council to gather their concerns during the design process, ensuring that the building does not have flaws or barriers that would prevent individuals with disabilities from using it • If there are four toilets, at least two should be for people with disabilities, one for men and one for women separate • At service areas, such as the reception, there should be language specialists available for deaf individuals • In court areas, standard ramps should be available, with handrails on the sides • In an office, such as the office of a judge with a disability, electricity and water services, including water taps and switches, should not be placed too high, allowing easy access. The environment should be disability-friendly, enabling them to perform all duties independently • There should be a sign language interpreter available at all times for the court staff • Issues concerning children with intellectual disabilities are among the most vulnerable and victim, procedures for evidence should be improved by having mental health professionals available to assist with gathering evidence • Many files are closed and some cases are lost 	<p>interpreters, mental health professionals and translators at court.</p>

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the design of the new court system, there should be designated space for special needs officers to provide services for people with disabilities. Labels and writings should be large and legible in front of office doors. 	
14	Individual (persons with disability)	Abdul Twalib Haji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings are not disability-friendly; I struggle to access services as I cannot climb the steps. I have to wait outside until the crowd reduces before I can receive assistance. There is also discrimination from officers assisting people with disabilities. Suggested court staff to be educated on how to serve people with disabilities. There should be a designated court officer to assist persons with disabilities. Suggested presence of pro bono lawyers at courts for persons with disability, just as they are for children." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent will ensure court buildings are disability-friendly. Persons with Disability awareness training to court officers will be provided. Suggestions on building design aspects will be shared to the design team.
15	Service Users		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the project but emphasized justice to be provided at court and not just good modern buildings. Court staff to work efficiently and services at court to be given on time. Suggested a waiting area with a shade, toilets to be in good condition. Consider gender (men and women) during employment Emphasized women with children and pregnant women to be given priority of being served first at court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions on building design aspects will be shared to the design team.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested breast feeding room, waiting area, ramps and not stairs as some elder people can't climb the stairs. Suggested toilets for men and women placed far apart, good ventilation and light, and confidential environment for marital proceedings in court. 	
16	Groups of men	Four (4) groups of men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts should have a confidential hearing room for marriage or family matters to prevent unauthorized individuals from listening. Newly constructed courts should have up to five floors to accommodate various departments, including children's and gender units. There should be a dedicated office for gender officers, comprising both male and female officials to minimize bias. Courts should have lawyers advocating for men's rights who are readily available. Job opportunities during construction should prioritize local youth, both men and women. Roads leading to all courts should be improved and included in transportation routes. Men's restrooms should be equipped with appropriate facilities for urination. There should be a support desk specifically for men facing legal challenges related to family disputes. Courts should provide psychological and legal counseling services for men dealing with stress due to legal matters. Public awareness programs should educate men about their legal rights and responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed improvements will enhance fairness, accessibility, and support for men in legal proceedings while ensuring a more inclusive judicial system.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court policies should ensure fairness in handling cases related to child custody and alimony, avoiding biases that disproportionately affect men. 	
17	Groups of women	Four (4) groups of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should create more job opportunities for women, including roles such as concrete mixing, as women are capable of handling such tasks. Contractors should receive training on gender-based violence to prevent exploitative job offers to women. Female employees and those coming with contractors from outside Zanzibar should be educated on Zanzibar's cultural values to prevent family disruptions, as has happened in other projects. A gender-specific court should be established within the judiciary system. Ensure equal pay for women and men in construction jobs. Provide safe and separate sanitation facilities for women at the worksite. Establish daycare services for working mothers near the construction site. Set up a designated resting area for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will ensure gender-inclusive employment. Cultural sensitivity training will be provided to the construction crew. Proponent will ensure workplace safety, equality on wages and gender consideration in all aspects.
18	Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP)	Ali Juma Makame – State Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Energy Sources – Ensure backup power solutions, such as solar or generators, for uninterrupted court operations. Electronic Case Hearing System – Implement digital systems to facilitate virtual hearings and case management. Reliable Internet Access – Provide stable and secure internet to support legal research and case proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent will consider alternative energy sources for the building. Suggestions on building design aspects will be shared to the design team.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-Equipped Library and Restaurants – Establish a legal library for research and on-site restaurants for court users. • Access to Clean Water – Ensure sufficient drinking water through dispensers and wells for general court use. • Designated Holding Areas – Create separate holding cells for men, women, and children to maintain security and dignity. • Modern Case Filing System – Introduce electronic filing and retrieval to streamline court processes. • Secure Evidence Storage – Develop categorized storage for different types of exhibits to ensure proper handling. • Comfortable Waiting Areas – Provide seating and shelter for court visitors, witnesses, and legal representatives. • Enhanced Courtroom Acoustics – Install microphones and soundproofing to improve communication during hearings. • Adequate Parking Space – Designate secure parking areas for court staff, lawyers, and visitors. • Social Welfare Office – Establish an office within the court for easy access to social welfare services when needed. • Police Office and Private Consultation Room – Set up a dedicated police office and a private space for confidential discussions with offenders. • Office for Pro Bono Lawyers – Provide office space for pro bono lawyers offering free legal aid services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Court buildings will have infrastructures to enhance e-court system and e-filing system.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Food Services – Ensure accessible drinking water and food services for court users and staff. 	
		Ghania M. Ali – Senior State Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate Toilet Facilities: Court staff, the public, and the accused should have separate, gender-specific restrooms. Spacious and Well-Ventilated Courtrooms: Ensure adequate space, ventilation, and essential facilities. Secure and Categorized Exhibit Storage: Establish a dedicated room for different types of court exhibits. Private Consultation Rooms: Provide secure spaces for prosecutors to meet with witnesses and victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the building will consider all suggestions and shared to the design team.
19	Judiciary of Zanzibar (JOZ) - South Regional Court	Hon Ussy Hamisi - Magistrate Hon Omari Hamza - Magistrate Hon Salum Talib - Magistrate Hon Mohamed A Haji - Magistrate Faki Faki - Clerk Yusra Omary – Clerk Zainab Ameir - Clerk Ghania Ali Juma – Clerk Salha Mohamed - Field Student Fatuma Makame - Field Student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT systems should be improved, and there should be a dedicated computer room. There should be libraries available to facilitate access to resources, such as references for various cases. There should be food areas, and all social services should be available, with adequate water supply. The rooms should be spacious and sufficient, and there should be enough open rooms. There should be staff restrooms for both males and females, where they can rest when tired. All court buildings should have a uniform design and appearance, so that anyone can easily recognize them as courts The infrastructure for people with special needs should be taken into consideration There should be a special area for children and mothers to sit The buildings should be flexible to accommodate people of all types and should be modern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent will consider alternative energy sources for the building Suggestions on building design aspects will be shared to the design team to ensure accessibility, inclusivity, and disability friendliness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender will be considered including children (e.g. detention room).

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointments and case schedules should be handled through IT systems to make it easier for individuals to know when to attend. Applications and messages can be used to provide notifications and updates. • There should be an alternative source of energy, such as solar power or a generator. • The courtroom should have a conducive environment for the judge, defendant, and prosecutor. • Lockups should align with human rights standards, be well-constructed, and have a friendly environment. • There should be well-equipped judge's offices to carry out their duties with confidentiality and privacy. • There should be special storage rooms for court-related items such as files and exhibits • The exhibits should be properly sorted and not mixed together, there should also be a special storage room for safeguarding exhibits like drugs and narcotics. • There should be a designated waiting area for those awaiting judgment, and it should be modern. • All buildings should be designed in a unified structure, including a modern library. • There should be a single office for clerks, and if possible, a designated area for typists. There should also be confidentiality in the internet section. • There should be separate parking areas, if possible, for clients’ employees separately. • CCTV cameras should be installed in certain areas or specific locations • A system for storing daily-use equipment should be established, with permanent cabinets built for this purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart court building will have facilities for electronic case hearing.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be alternative source of energy • The detainees' toilets should be inside the cell and designed to be user-friendly. • There should be conducive environment for people with disability • There should be separate areas for men and women for worship and resting • There must be a restaurant within the court • There should be modern toilets, with separate facilities for men and women • Essential office supplies such as computers, paper, ink, and staplers should be available. • There should be an office room for the student who are in field training • Consider providing separate toilet facilities for court staff and the public, with gender-specific toilets. • There should also be separate toilets for the accused • There should be large courtrooms with adequate ventilation and sufficient facilities. • There should be alternative source of energy • There should be an electronic system for hearing cases. • There should be a reliable internet sources at the court • There should be a library and restaurants • There should be drinking water and water for other uses. Wells should be dug, and dispensers should be used for clean drinking water. • There should be a large storage room for safeguarding exhibits, considering the nature of the exhibits. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a designated area for holding suspects, with cells separated for women, men, and children 	
20	Judiciary of Zanzibar (JOZ) - Kadhi Court of West Town Region	Mwajuma Sheha Juma - Law officer (in charge) Ally Juma - District Kadhi Thabiti Juma - Clerk Othman Hassan - Registrar Ghanima Thabit Amour- Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings should be fully equipped with everything needed, providing a conducive environment for work, and the office should have all necessary tools and equipment There should be an e-system in place for managing and storing data. There should be a fully equipped dispensary within the court There should be a restaurant within the court to reduce the time spent going outside to search for food, thereby increasing work time There should be a confidential office There should be a large office for clerks, as well as a clerk's office in each judge's office There should be a waiting area for clients to sit comfortably, with seating provided The area should accommodate people with special needs, including the availability of a sign language interpreter There should be an office for social welfare, and their offices should be permanent within the court buildings There should be large holding cells for the accused Each district court should have a Kadhi court within it to reduce overcrowding There should be a gender officer at the district level Social services should be available, including access to hospitals. People with disabilities and pregnant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All suggestions on design aspects will be shared to the design team. The smart Court buildings will be fully equipped with essential facilities including an e-court system.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<p>women should be considered, with designated areas for quality food, clean toilets, and resting spaces for clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a separation in parking areas between employees and clients • The court should have a special area for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers • There should be a comfortable area for people to rest while waiting for their judgment, and if possible, separate areas based on gender • Offices should be built for the judge and his/her clerk should also have their own office • Transportation for employees should be considered to ensure that services continue on time • There should be social services available for example Restaurants and dispensaries • During construction, the building should be completed on time • Employees should be monitored to reduce the financial burden of self-care expenses • Essential office equipment such as computers, draft materials, office phones, and all necessary supplies should be available • There should be office transportation to assist with the retrieval of office materials • There should be a vehicle for transporting detainees • There should be an e-system in place to streamline tasks such as distributing letters • Education should be provided to the community about the courts being built, this will allow individuals 	

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<p>to take their cases to the relevant district court, preventing the need to travel long distances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be police officers on-site, with a police officer and a holding area for the accused • There should be a social welfare office, especially for cases involving children, where they can help resolve issues. If possible, they should be involved in the case or judgment process. • There should be a designated area for social services • There should be a registrar present for each Kadhi • There should be a special database for storing data, so that if a computer fails, the information remains available in the system. • There should be an archive area for storing case files and information, and these archives should have secure infrastructure • The archive area should have air conditioning (AC) instead of fans. • There should be places for worship within the building. 	
21	North B District office	<p>Mariam M. Khamis - Social Welfare Office (SWO) Mmanga A. Machano - SWO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested a station room for SWO at the court building. • Emphasized Specialists to be available at court for people with special needs like the deaf, blinds and people with disability. • Ensure access to all people including people with special needs in the building. • Children cases are conducted in every Thursday in a week. • Emphasized confidentiality when dealing with children cases at court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design suggestions (e.g. station room for SWOs, on detention Cells, on access to the building, etc.) will be shared to the design team. • Assured that Mahonda Children's Court building will

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Said that environment at Cells are not good because is taken as part of punishment. It shouldn't be like that. At Mahonda Children's Court building there is Regional court, District court and Children's court. The building was initially used only for children's court but due to lack of court buildings then temporarily is currently used for Regional and District court. Suggested the court building to be used only for children. Suggested Kinduni court building to be used for Regional and District court and leave alone Mahonda court building for children. Design of the building should allow easy access to the building including to people with special needs like elders and people with disability. Ensure local people benefit from employment and small businesses like mama lishe. Ensure clearing any pending compensation, if any, to avoid complains. Proper planning to be done before implementation of the project. Suggested a Response Plan (Small committee) at site to receive complains and respond. Ensure provision of GBV education to the local community to raise awareness. Advised Contractor to cooperate with Shehia Office to get local labour for site work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> remain to be used solely for children. Provision of GBV education to the local community to raise awareness. Assured there will be good cooperation between Contractor and Shehia Office in getting local labour for site work.
		Shaban Ali Makame – Planning officer Said S. Issa - Planning officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project as it will improve service and accessibility. Emphasized involvement with District office on various projects aspects during implementation 	

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent to ensure no land problems for the site. • Ensure no pending compensation, if any. • Location of the site is good for the project. 	
22	North B District Council	Khadija Musa - Environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project and emphasized priority on employment to local community. • There is a contractor (such as Ally Vuai Enterprise company) collects solid waste at shops and institutions and at houses close to the roads. • There is Matemwe Council dumpsite that is used for disposal of solid waste. It is located about 12km from Kinduni site and 13km from Mahonda site (at Mkataleni). • Suggested Contractor to register to the local community waste management system and get service and pay for service. • Emphasized Shehia office to be full involved in the process of looking local labour force. • Emphasized applying for building permit before construction. • Suggested a risk budget in order to cover some compensations caused by construction activities. • Ensure local community is not affected by activities at site. • Suggested a meeting with local community before implementation of the project. • Emphasized the Council to attend that meeting. • Ensure there is fence at the site. • Ensure there is parking area at the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assured that priority on employment will be given to local community. • Assured that Shehia office will be full involved in the process of looking local labour force. • All Design suggestions will be shared to the design team.
		Ussi K. Makame - Planning officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked if ownership documents are acquired for the site. • Project will improve speed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judiciary has collected title Deed for the site.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure construction crew is controlled to avoid spread of HIV/AIDS, e.g. education on use of condoms. • Raise HIV/AIDS awareness to the construction crew. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education including HIV/AIDS will be provided to raise awareness.
		Shauri Makame – Project management Unit Musa K. Mzee – Human resource Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will improve efficiency in court services. • It will create employment opportunities. • Will help to reduce cost of travelling to access services. • Gender to be considered on employment. • The building to be accessible to all category of people (i.e. persons with disability). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender will be considered on employment.
		Amina S. Ame – Crosscutting Issues officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will create employment opportunities. • Will help to reduce cost of travelling to access services. • Most of GBV cases get dropped in court because witnesses are not cooperating well as they are not given entitled allowances to cover their costs. • Gender to be considered on employment. • Suggested Detention Cells to have good ventilation, toilet, light and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender will be considered on employment and local people will be given priority.
		Fathiya O. Musa - Social Welfare Office (SWO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested local community to be given priority on employment. • Support the project as it will improve access, save time and reduce distance to court services. • Emphasized the building to be accessible to all including vulnerable groups like elders, people with disabilities, etc. • Emphasized involvement of Shehia office during implementation of the project. • Suggested automatic doors to ensure easy access to the building. • Suggested a Development Committee at the Shehia that can be contacted easily for reporting complains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community will be given priority on employment. • Shehia office will be involved during implementation of the project. • Gender will be considered on employment

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender is considered on employment opportunities at site. • Suggested the court building to have offices for SWO and other important stakeholders. 	
23	Mkataleni Shehia	Sheha and residents of Mkataleni Shehia: Mohamed Suleman Mohamed – Sheha Unyengwa Ramadhan Wahida H. Simai Zuwena Abubakar Mwema abdala, And others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanked about the project but emphasized labour power to come from local community. • Ensure the building to be accessible to all people including people with special needs like elders, people with disabilities, etc. • Emphasized that Sheha of Mkataleni to be involved in looking for local labour force. • Suggested children at Mahonda court to have different entrance with adult courts. • Asked where the money for the project comes from? • Asked why are we consulted? • Gender to be considered on employment, women to be given chance to work. • Suggested DMC to be constructed at Mahonda instead of Kinduni as it is at center. • Local people to be involved to increase security at site and reduce theft. • Suggested the building to have open court for adult court. • Suggested constructing a storey building. • When will the construction/renovation start? • Emphasized law enforcing on GBV issues to be followed during construction. • Water source in the area is ZAWA and private deep wells. • Electricity comes from ZECO. • Ensure dust is controlled at site by putting a fence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured that local labour will be given priority and local Shehia office will be involved. • World Bank (WB) is funding the proposed project. • To introduce the project before implementation and give chance for the community to give their views/concerns or opinions. • Construction is expected to start early this year.

S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste at Mkataleni Shehia is collected 3 times a week by Municipal trucks, transported and disposed at Kibele Sanitary landfill. • Suggested labour force to come from Mkataleni and Kinduni shehia as are nearby. • Police should not force children to speak in court. • Children should be comfortable to speak at court. • Explained that there is no child labour nor child pregnancy problem at Mkataleni Shehia. • There is "Kamati ya Kuinga Udhalilishaji wa Kijinsia na Watoto" at Mkataleni shehia. The committee is active and is used to capture GBV and sex related incidences in level of the community. 	

Appendix 3: List and signatures of stakeholders consulted

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.	ASHA MOHAMMED ZAHMED	FORESTRY - ZN2	STATE ATTORNEY (PP)	0776414570	[Signature]	14/01/25
2	Abbas Juma Mwa	DOF	Head of Conservation	077749850	[Signature]	-11-
3	AZIZA Yunus MUMBI	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	077725264	[Signature]	-11-
4	HAJI KHAMIS KAI	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0679145644	[Signature]	"
5.	Zainab Yahya Mhoms	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0782693368	[Signature]	-11-
6.	UMAR SAKUM MWAJAK	COA	ADMINISTRATOR	0776-080275	[Signature]	14/01/2025
7.	AME F. SAJESH	DOJH	K/M/DOSH	07758984	[Signature]	14/1/2025
8	BRATHIM A. HASSAN	DOF (FIRE)	K ZU (FIRE)	0621101373	[Signature]	14/01/25
9	MOHAMMED Z. KOMBO	ZECO	OPERATION MANAGER	0772002254	[Signature]	15/01/25
10	SAFIA J. AMEIR	ZANROADS	DIRECTOR OF ROADS	077870268	[Signature]	15/1/2025
11	ASOFA A. ALI	ZANROADS	LEGAL OFFICER	0774-751660	[Signature]	15/01/2025
12	ABDUL-SHAQUR B. SHABAN	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0652457577	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	Abubakar Mussa	FOREST	CONSERVATION UNIT	0772671250	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	SULEIMAN M. MANKAME	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0772153310	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	MORHAMMED F. HASSAN	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0777283316	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	AMMED A. ABDULLA	DOEM	GEOMOLOGIST	0776 920220	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	SHARIFA SAIEH HUSSEIN	POLISI DAWATI	SGT	0777811855	[Signature]	21/01/2025

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	KHAMIS BAKARI	INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION FOR OFFICERS	COMMISSIONER	0772105563	[Signature]	14/01/25
2	AMOUR N. KHAMIS	"	C. Kinuarungu	0771494265	[Signature]	20/01/25
3	MOHID OMAR MAKAME	"	Sgt	0694153910	[Signature]	20/01/25
4	SOUDE B. JECTA	"	S/SGT	0777491007	[Signature]	20/01/25
5	ABDALLA AMEIR ABDALLA	"	R B M	0777250888	[Signature]	20/01/25
6	Bachili Ali Faki	"	Sgt	0777111192	[Signature]	20/01/25
7	IPSA CHIM HAJI	"	SGT	0777640572	[Signature]	20/01/25
8	MWAJUMA JUMA MZEE	"	SGT	0776181815	[Signature]	20/01/2025
9	HASSAN Mwanungu	"	ASP	0777450142	[Signature]	20/01/2025
10	HASSAN Mwanungu		Remand		[Signature]	20/01/2025
11	FESTON Mwanungu		Mwanafunzi		[Signature]	20/01/2025
12	OMARY HALY		Mwanafunzi		[Signature]	20/01/2025
13	DEUS FRANCIS		Remand		[Signature]	20/01/2025
14	OMARY JUMA OMARY		Remand		[Signature]	20/01/2025
15	TALIB ABDALLAH		Mwanafunzi		[Signature]	20/01/2025
16	Esther Chidzuruu pharuel		Mwanafunzi		[Signature]	20/01/2025
17	Masesa Andrea Josephy		Remand		[Signature]	20/01/2025

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	SABRI DRISSA MUSLIM	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	0772747374	[Signature]	14/01/2024
2	FARHAT OMAR SALIM	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	0778495966	[Signature]	14/01/2024
3	HAIQAR BAKAR MACHAKO	ZEMA	DIRECTOR OF ENV. ASSESSMENT	0773105978	[Signature]	14/01/2025
4	LAILAI MUSSA HAJI	ZEMA	ENV OFFICER	0779868848	[Signature]	14/01/2025

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	MATULID H. KHAMIS	ZAWA	NRWM	0997147761	[Signature]	20/01/2025
2	HASSAN KH. HASSAN	ZAWA	SRWM	0777307018	[Signature]	20/01/2025
3	ABDULS HAMD AL	P/MAHONDA	SGT	0773-525772	[Signature]	21/01/2025
	HUMAN RIGHTS ZBR					
1	FADHL KH. YUSUF	CHRAGG	HRO	077873280	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2	KWANU H. KHAMIS	PO CHRAGG	PO	0774845527	[Signature]	20/01/25
3	KHADIJA KHAMIS	CHRAGG	MMM	077390718	[Signature]	20/1/25
4	MARIAM HADI JUM		P.O	0771673502	[Signature]	20/1/25
5	MUSTAFI AMIN		ACC.	077197780	[Signature]	22/1/25
6	ABDULLA S. MUHAMMAD	THUBU	IC	0772-280592	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	MARIAM HADI JUM	CHRAGG	Communication	0775 202072	[Signature]	22/01/25
	BARAZA LA TAIFA LA WATU WENYE ULEMAVU ZBR					
1	Ussy Kh. Debe	BTWU	ES	0776032000	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2	MBAYA ALI HADI	BTWU	GENDEO	077303497	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	MAHAKA					

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
	KHADJA MOHO SEIF	JOZ	E/OFFICER	071477469		13/01/2025
	Cherine Ali ABEID	JOZ	S/OFFICER	077457000		13/01/2025
	Asma ALI HADI	JOZ	G/OFFICER	071267448		13/01/2025
	LAILIHIHA JUSSEIF MOHAMMED	JOZ	G/OFFICER	065605502		13/01/2025
	MAHAKAMA YA KADHI Mkoa		WA MJI	MAGH MAGHARIBI		
	MWALIMA SHERA JUMA	APISA SHERIA		0774669397		21/1/2025
	ALI Juma Mchano	Kadhi w/ilaya	W/Katiba ya mji	077723217		22/01/2025
	GHANIYA KHAFIZ AMOUR	Secretary	Mkoa - KUBERKULE	0712-692643		22/01/2025
	OTHMAN HASSAN OTHMAN	TARISH	M/MJINI MCHANO	0718-223353		22/01/2025
	HABIBI JUMA OTHMANI	KARAH	M/MJINI MAGHARIBI	0776006467		22/1/2025
	Makama ya Mkoa		MWERU			
1	MITE MOHO A MOHO	Makama	HAKUMU	0773090451		22/1/2025
2	USO KILIMUS MIBUBU	Makama	HAKUMU	0773590557		22/1/2025
3	SALUM S. TALIB	Makama	HAKUMU	0777454920		22/1/25
4	OMAR MKUWI HAMZA	Makama	HAKUMU	074892216		22/1/2025
5						

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	ZAINAB P. AMER	MAHKAMA		0173517404	[Signature]	22/01/2025
02	TUSRA S. OMAR	MAHKAMA		0772770396	[Signature]	22/01/2025
03	FAIMA M. MAKAME	MAHKAMA	M/WAFAUNZI FILE	0773571350	[Signature]	22/01/2025
04	SALHA M. KHAMIS		M/WAFAUNZI FILE	0773624791	[Signature]	22/01/2025
			M/WAFAUNZI FILE	0773624791	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	MDAU MTU MWENZE WEMAVU			077		
1.	ABDUL-TWALIB HAJI	YEMBA		0777091000	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	OFISI YA MWENDESHA MASHAKA					
1	ALI JUMA MAKAME	DPP OFFICE		099731442	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2.	GHANIYA M. ALI	DPP OFFICE	SENIOR STATE ATTORNEY	0755554440	[Signature]	22/01/2025

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.	SHABANI ALI MAKAME	DC OFFICE KASK B	PLANNING OFFICER	0773605765	[Signature]	20/01/2025
2.	MARIAM M' KHANIS	NORTH "B"	SOCIAL WELFARE	0778794773	[Signature]	20/01/2025
3.	MWANGA A. MACHANI	NORTH B	SOCIAL WEL. OFFICER	0773650926	[Signature]	20/01/2025
4.	SAIDA S. ISUÄ	NORTH B	PLANNING OFFICER	079964450	[Signature]	20/01/2025
5.	AMINA S. AME	NORTH "B"	CROSSCUTTING ISSUES	077200013	[Signature]	20/01/2025
6.	FATIHA O. MUSSA	NORTH "B"	SOCIAL WEL. OFFICER	0771915271	[Signature]	20/01/2025
7.	SHAMBA, MAKAME MOH'D	NORTH "B"	PMUP	0625994798	[Signature]	20/01/2025
8.	USSI K. MAKAME	NORTH "B"	CITY PLANNING OFFICER	0622587971	[Signature]	20/01/2025
9.	MUSSA KH. MZEE	NORTH "B"	HUMAN RESOURCES	0772199910	[Signature]	"
10.	KHADJA MUSSA KUSWA	NORTH "B"	ENVY/OFFICER	0778-301144	[Signature]	20/01/2025

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	MOHIB SULEIMAN MOHIB	SHEHIA MKATALENI SHEHIA	SHEHIA	0777846999	[Signature]	21/02/2025
2	UNYENGWU RAMADHAN	"	MGUMBE SHERIFF	0777 21 2980	[Signature]	"
3	WAHIDA H SIMAI	"	" "	0774 67 6283	[Signature]	"
4	ZUWENA ABUBAKAR	"	" "	0777-136936	[Signature]	"
5	ROWEMA ABDALLA	"	" "	0777 468162	[Signature]	"
6	NAGILI KULAI BAMEA	BALOZI	BALOZI	0616216433	[Signature]	"
7	MWANASHA MWIRA	BALOZI	BALOZI	0775 028383	[Signature]	"
8	ASHA HAJI SUGIMAN	M/BALOZI	MWANANCHI	0772804700	[Signature]	"
9	TUMU MOHA MAKAME	M/SHEHIA	MGUMBE	07730 69076	[Signature]	"
10	SALAMA ABCHA H	MGUMBE	MWANANCHI	0774 006443	[Signature]	"
11	MOSSI SALEH SULTAN	MGUMBE	MKATALENI	0772394269	[Signature]	"
12	KLESSI KATHWA KHABO	"	MAMONDA	0719045815	[Signature]	"
13	ALI SULEIMAN KONBO	M/KITI-MASLAN	MKATALENI	0773103901	[Signature]	"
14	FADHIL MUHAMMAD TALI	MKATALENI	MGUMBE SHEHIA	0777431009	[Signature]	"
15	MAKAME SUHA WADI	MKATALENI	MWANANCHI	077333373	[Signature]	"
16	ADAM NASSOR	MKATALENI	MWANANCHI	0655213856	[Signature]	"
17	KHAMIS PAMBE ACHANI	MKATALENI	MGUMBE	0658204576	[Signature]	"
18	MOTAMEDI Y. HASSAN	MKATALENI	MGUMBE	0715790542	[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
19	Silima Rame Jecika	SHEHA MKATALANI	BALUJI	0776225124	[Signature]	21/01/2024
20	MOMI SALAM SALIH	KATIPO/WALAYA	"	0692185604	[Signature]	"
21	Ussi Vuni Komba	SHEHA MKATALANI	"	0773493907	[Signature]	"
22	SILIMA MAKAMA DARWA	K/TIBU MASEANI	"	0776107578	[Signature]	"
23	USSI HASSAN SIMAI	MJUMBE MKATALANI	"	0775291511	[Signature]	"
24	YUSUF JUMA KURMIS	BALUJI MKATALANI	BALUJI	0777897301	[Signature]	"
25	SITABA HIJA SITABA	MWANWANGI MKATALANI	BALUJI	0777324784	[Signature]	"
26	HAJI KHATTIB SHABAN	SHEHAYA MKATALANI	K/SIASA	0764408911	[Signature]	"
27	AME KHATAN ABDALA	SHEHA JA MKATALANI	"	0763265536	[Signature]	"
28	HASSAN HAJI JUMA	SHEHA MKATALANI	BALUJI	-	[Signature]	"
29	MOH. D. MUSSA ALI	" MKATALANI	BALUJI	07777524	[Signature]	"
30	OMARI JAFAR	" MKATALANI	RAIWA	-	[Signature]	"
31	BADRULHAQ FARHAN	KATIBU TANZANIA	"	0778280888	[Signature]	"
32	USENI ALI	MWANWANGI	"	-	[Signature]	21/01/2024
33	RAYA ISSA ABDALA	BALUJI MKATALANI	"	0652923010	[Signature]	"
34	PILI HASSAN ISMAIL	MJUMBE MKATALANI	"	-	[Signature]	"



Appendix 4: Chance find procedures

Introduction

For the purposes of use in the Zi-JUMP Project, a cultural heritage refers to (i) tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; (ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; and (iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.

The client is responsible for siting and designing a project to avoid significant damage to cultural heritage. When the proposed location of a project is in areas where cultural heritage is expected to be found, either during construction or operations, the client will implement chance find procedures established through the Social and Environmental Assessment. The client will not disturb any chance finds further until an Assessment by a competent specialist is made and actions consistent with the requirements are identified.

Initial Identification and/or Exposure

Physical cultural heritage resources may be identified during construction or accidentally exposed. The initial procedure when such sites are found aim to avoid any further damage. The following steps and reporting structure must be observed in both instances:

- i) The person or group (identifier) who identified or exposed the burial ground must cease all activity in the immediate vicinity of the site; The find location will be recorded, and all remains will be left in place.
- ii) The identifier must immediately inform his/her supervisor of the discovery;
- iii) The supervisor must ensure that the site is secured and control access; and
- iv) The supervisor must then inform the Client through the Consultant who will immediately inform relevant government authority responsible for physical cultural heritage.
- v) Potential significance of the remains will be assessed by the relevant government authority in collaboration with the Client, Consultant and Contractor and mitigation options will be identified.
- vi) If the significance of the remains is judged to be sufficient to warrant further action and they cannot be avoided, then the relevant government authority will determine the appropriate course of action.
- vii) In case the physical cultural heritage are of the nature of human remains they will be handled accordingly in accordance with the local and national laws and guidelines by the relevant government authority in collaboration with the Client and Consultant to ensure that there are no complaints at a later stage from the relatives of the deceased whose human remains were found.

Consultation

Where a project may affect cultural heritage, the client will consult with affected communities who use, or have used within living memory, the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes to identify cultural heritage of importance, and to incorporate into the client's decision-making process the views of the affected communities on such cultural heritage. Consultation will also involve the relevant national or local

regulatory agencies that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage. Since cultural heritage is not always documented, or protected by law, consultation is an important means of identifying it, documenting its presence and significance, assessing potential impacts, and exploring mitigation options.

For cultural heritage issues, the following groups may be relevant for consultation:

- i) Historical or traditional users and owners of cultural heritage
- ii) Indigenous Peoples
- iii) Traditional communities embodying traditional lifestyles
- iv) Ministries or Department of archeology, culture or similar national or heritage institutions
- v) National and local museums, cultural institutes, and universities
- vi) Civil society concerned with the cultural heritage or historical preservation, areas of environmental or scientific interest, affected indigenous peoples, and religious groups for whom the cultural heritage is traditionally sacred
- vii) The client should make special efforts to consult with the historical or traditional users or owners of tangible cultural heritage, especially inhabitants of the area impacted by a project, since the interests of these users or owners may be different than the experts or government officials

Cultural Heritage desires expressed by experts or government officials

The client should provide early notification and engage with such groups regarding possible public use, relocation of or other adverse impacts on significant cultural heritage resources. The consultation process should actively seek to identify concerns of these users or owners of tangible cultural heritage, and, where possible, clients should take these concerns into account in the way their project deals with the cultural heritage.

Removal of Cultural Heritage

Most cultural heritage is best protected by preservation in its place, since removal is likely to result in irreparable damage or destruction of the cultural heritage. The client will not remove any cultural heritage, unless the following conditions are met: There are no technically or financially feasible alternatives to remove. The overall benefits of the project outweigh the anticipated cultural heritage loss from removal. Any removal of cultural heritage is conducted by the best available technique.

Critical Cultural Heritage

Critical cultural heritage consists of (i) the internationally recognized heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; and (ii) legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation. The client will not significantly alter, damage or remove any critical cultural heritage. In exceptional circumstances, where a project may significantly damage critical cultural heritage, and its damage or loss may endanger the cultural or economic survival of communities within the host country who use the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes, the client will: (i) meet the requirements of Paragraph 6 of the performance standard No. 8; and (ii) conduct a good faith negotiation with and document the informed participation of the affected communities and the successful outcome of the negotiation. In addition, any other impacts on critical cultural heritage must be appropriately mitigated with the informed participation

of the affected communities. Legally protected cultural heritage areas are important for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, and additional measures are needed for any projects that would be permitted under the applicable national laws in these areas. In circumstances where a proposed project is located within a legally protected area or a legally defined buffer zone, the client, in addition to the requirements for critical cultural heritage, will meet the following requirements: Comply with defined national or local cultural heritage regulations or the protected area management plans. Consult the protected area sponsors and managers, local communities and other key stakeholders on the proposed project. Implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area.

Project's Use of Cultural Heritage

Where a project proposes to use the cultural resources, knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles for commercial purposes, the client will inform these communities of: (i) their rights under national law; (ii) the scope and nature of the proposed commercial development; and (iii) the potential consequences of such development. The client will not proceed with such commercialization unless it: (i) enters into a good faith negotiation with the affected local communities embodying traditional lifestyles; (ii) documents their informed participation and the successful outcome of the negotiation; and (iii) provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions.

Appendix 5: Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

1.0 GENERAL

Policy

The Judiciary of Tanzania will establish and maintain an Emergency Preparedness Program designed to manage the consequences of natural disasters or other emergencies that disrupt the body's ability to provide its services.

Purpose

To conduct roles and responsibilities normally, it is important for Judiciary to have a strategy on preparation for emergencies. This plan must provide an organizational structure so that Judiciary can effectively prepare for both external and internal disasters that can negatively affect its environment of business.

Structure

The Judiciary shall play an important role as a provider of services to its customers and the community. The body is ready to assist as needed in case of community emergency, and as appropriate integrates its Emergency Preparedness Plan with community disaster plans, as appropriate, to support the community's response to a disaster. The body will train its personnel in this plan.

The scope of the body's emergency plan, both internal and external, will determine the role of the body or its personnel in responding to an emergency. The body will participate in at least two emergency preparedness drills per year.

The Court Administrator, in collaboration with the designated Safety Officer, will tailor the Judiciary-specific Emergency Preparedness Plan using the body template. This plan contains processes for preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery in the event of an emergency.

Mitigation activities are those a body will undertake in attempting to lessen the severity and impact a potential disaster or emergency may have on its operation while preparedness activities are those an organization shall undertake to build capacity and identify resources that may be utilized should a disaster or emergency occur.

The first step in preparing an effective emergency preparedness plan will be to prepare a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA). This analysis will assist the body in determining where it is most vulnerable to emergencies. Completion of the HVA will be the body's first step in the development of mitigation strategy. A HVA is included in this plan. In addition, an internet search under "hazard vulnerability analysis" will provide additional resources if needed.

The Emergency Preparedness Plan will consist of the following information, which cannot be included in this ***Environmental Impact Statement***. This information includes:

- Communication

- Radioactive/chemical isolation and decontamination
- Disruption of services and management of space, supplies, communications, and security
- Disaster procedures for staff members
- Management of customers in disaster situations
- Training of staff in emergency preparedness procedures
- Emergency preparedness drills
- Alternative storage room site
- Internal disaster procedures
- External disaster procedures
- Evacuation procedure
- Finance disaster plan
- Business office disaster plan
- Staffing disaster plan
- Staff and staff family support activities
- Annual evaluation i.e., Annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the Emergency Preparedness Plan
- Evaluation of objectives of plan
- Evaluation of the scope of plan
- Evaluation of staff emergency preparedness training
- Evaluation of performance of plan
- Evaluation of effectiveness of plan
- Conclusions and recommendations for the plan for the next year.

2.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The person who will deal with safety and environmental management will be also responsible for the emergency response. The following will be the company emergency response plan: -

- To make sure that all people within the project site attend firefighting drills and they know how to operate all firefighting equipment;
- To check all firefighting equipment are in very good working condition always;
- Special alarms to inform all workers in care of any emergency which needs great care from all workers;
- To keep telephone address of all firefighting brigades near the project site to all departments; and
- To conduct firefighting drills.

The Judiciary will provide emergency training to its workers in regular rotation manner in each business season. The emergency drills will be conducted once in every month comprising two employees from each section. The drills will be conducted on the first Tuesday of every month. The drills will be conducted as follows: -

- How to weigh the extinguishers (with or without the operating mechanism according to the manufacturer's instructions, or how to use the alternative means to check that it contains the correct mass of liquid (in case of the water type extinguishers);
- How to examine the nozzle and hose and also to clean if necessary;
- How to examine the hose for wear and to replace if not in good condition;

- How to check the operating mechanism and discharge control for free movement, and clean, rectify to replace if necessary;
- Where and how to use different types of fire extinguishers available;
- How to replace safety pin or wire seal or equivalent device as originally fitted;
- How to refill the fire extinguisher with water refill in case for BC powder extinguishers;
- For dry chemical extinguishers, the drill is done on how;
- To check the weight of carbon dioxide;
- To renew if the loss in weight exceeds 10%;
- To apply to the base of fire; and
- To clean this type of extinguishers because the use of water will be strictly prohibited.

At the end of the drilling operation, a test exercise will be done to check if the exercise has been clearly understood.

Judiciary of Tanzania will have firefighting equipment in each section. The designated safety and Health Officer will test this equipment (s) regularly. The suppliers also will assist on testing of the equipment and check their performance of the equipment up to date. Currently, the company has no emergency alarms within the project site. However, the company will install the emergency alarms in the near future.

Judiciary of Tanzania will have close contact with the emergency service providers such as security services companies and the local authorities including the Police Force (Fire & Rescue Force).

The Judiciary will have the First Aid facilities with monthly budget allocation for the facility. Furthermore, the body will have medical personnel whose work will be to provide First Aid service and train the workers on how to offer First Aid. In cases of accidents or health problems and emergencies, where by accidents victims or sick employees are sent to nearby competent public/private hospital where employees will receive immediate medical attention. That private hospital will have a formal agreement with the company to provide health and medical services to the company's employees. In cases of referral health and medical cases, the victims will be sent to the Regional/Referral Hospitals of Kilimanjaro Region.

3.0 SECURITY AND SAFETY PLANS

The security and safety plans will be categorized into six groups that will deal with specific aspect of safety and security. These will cover the following:

- Emergency response capability;
- Fire protection and training programmes;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Liquid effluents and solid waste management/treatment; and
- Security guards.

Judiciary of Tanzania will employ its own guards or enter into contract with a registered security firm operating in Tanzania. Most of the employed security guards will be the recruited personnel. The Court Administrator will be the most responsible person for all security matters, and he will report to the Chief

Court Administrator. The security matters will be reviewed in the regular internal meetings and sometimes when any security problem arises in the court premises.

The Judiciary will allocate the Court Administrator to be responsible person for all safety matters inside the court premises. The body will create the following safety measures: -

- i. Building materials handling procedures;
- ii. Air emissions and quality procedures;
- iii. Court safety procedures; and
- iv. Personal protective equipment.

Judiciary will provide safety gears to the workforce. Safety gears provided includes masks, hand gloves, gumboots, protective goggles, dustcoats, overalls etc. There will be much enforcement on the use of these safety gears, contrary to that; stern disciplinary actions will be taken. However, there will be no records kept on the kind of offence and action taken to ensure that the act does not reoccur.

4.0 MANAGEMENT, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLANS

The body will create preventive and general maintenance schedule for all process equipment and machines in the project site. Preventive and general maintenance schedule of the equipment and machine as described hereunder: -

Contracted company will be responsible for all maintenance activities within the court premises. Experienced and very skilled personnel will constitute the contracted company. The Judiciary will allocate 5% of the total budget for maintenance activities. Maintenance activities will be discussed in the monthly occupational safety, health and environmental meetings.

5.0 WORKERS HEALTH PLANS

Judiciary has not conducted any health programmes to date. However, it is on preparation stage of the health program, which is expected to commence in the near future. At present, the HIV/AIDS is not a problem because there is no single case reported to the body authority. The Judiciary will put medical certification as a pre-requisite requirement for employment and will run mandatory regular health checks.

6.0 JUDICIARY-COMMUNITY INTERACTION PROGRAMS

The body has not started to conduct interaction programmes with any community and therefore there is no responsible person that had been allocated judiciary-community relations. No support had ever been provided to any community development initiatives and that is why there is no specific budget allocated for that activity.

7.0 HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS

The Judiciary has not experienced some internal complaints from workers. Any internal complaints and problems will be discussed in the monthly occupational safety, health and environmental meetings. There will be a mechanism in the Judiciary to deal with complaints from within. There will be workers' representatives from each section who will attend the management meeting. The management meeting will be conducted in case of any problem that will be brought to the attention of the management.

For the case of external complaints on administrative matters, the Human Resources Manager will be responsible. However, environmental cases will be dealt with the environmental committee and safety matters will be dealt with the Human Resources Manager and the Court Administrator.

8.0 DEALING WITH MEDIA

The Judiciary of Tanzania will deal with the media mainly newspaper, radio and TV through designated Communication/Public Relations Officer or his designee who will be the spokesperson of the body. All communication matters will be discussed in the management level and approved by the Chief Court Administrator.

Appendix 6: Minutes of Meeting

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	KASKAZINI UNGUJA				
Wilaya	KASKAZINI B				
Kata /WJADI					
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	MKATALENI				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria	Me	21	Ke	13	

AGENDA: UKARABATI WA MAHAKAMA KATIKA MAENEO MBALIMBALI

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

- 1 MOSI SALEHE SEFU — AJIRAZOTE ZITOKE SHEHIYA HII KWANI NGUVUKAZI ZIPO.
- 2 HAJI HATIBU SHABANI — FEDHA ZA MRADI ZITATOKAWAPI? JIBU SEBETALI, PESA ZINATOKA BENKI YA DUNA RDIO WAFADHILI?
- 3 TUNUU MOHO — KWENENWA KINDUNI MAHAKAMA ITAKUWA MBALI. DMBILATE WENENGE HAPA HAPA MAHONDA.
- 4 FADHLI MUHAMMAD — KESI ISIYO ZIWE ZAWAZI JIBU KESI ZA NATOTO ZINAKURU KWA SABABU WATOTO WANAKUWA WASA-MCHANSO HAKI ZA WATU WENYE ULEMU ZIZINGATINGE
- 5 MOSI SALEHE — MRADI HUU UNA SHA BAMA SHANI? JIBU MABAHU MRADI HUU UNO NDANI YA HATUA YA MWANEO
- 6 HAJI HATIBU



SHEHIA MKATALENI

