

JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR



ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF INTEGRATED JUSTICE CENTER (IJC) AT TUNGUU AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE COURT BUILDINGS AT KINDUNI, NUNGWI, JENDELE, KIJICHI AND MAKUNDUCHI IN UNGUJA UNDER THE ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

Proposed Construction of IJC and District Magistrate Court Buildings

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DECLARATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. 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 set to enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of selected citizen-centric judicial services in Zanzibar. The project comprises three key components: enhancing access to justice services, improving court efficiency and strengthening citizen and stakeholder engagement. The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) is currently constrained by outdated infrastructure, which hampers access to justice, operational efficiency, transparency, and innovation. The Zi-JUMP Project of the Judiciary of Zanzibar plans to construct one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu and five smart District Magistrate Courts (DMCs) in Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi in Unguja, Zanzibar. The proposed construction is anticipated to generate potential environmental and social impacts that need to be carefully identified and addressed prior to implementation to ensure the project is carried out in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. This necessitates the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project to identify and address potential environmental and social impacts throughout the project's life cycle and to recommend appropriate mitigation measures prior to implementation.

The Judiciary of Zanzibar commissioned COSEP Company Limited to conduct the **environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA)** for the proposed court buildings. The purpose of the assessment is to identify potential project impacts, determine optimal alternatives that minimize or avoid negative effects, and develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to mitigate unavoidable impacts while enhance positive outcomes.

This document therefore, is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report prepared for the proposed construction of one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu and five smart District Magistrate Courts (DMCs) in Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi in Unguja.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the construction of one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) and five (5) smart District Magistrate Court buildings. The components and sections of the IJC building include;

- Court of Appeal with Office for Chief Justice of Tanzania, Chairperson's office, Judge's offices, Registrar, Supporting Staff office, Court Room and Tea room with kitchen
- Commercial Division with Judge's offices, Chambers, Waiting Lounge, Registrar's office and Court Room

- Industrial Division with Judge's office, Chambers, Assessors' office, Registrar's office and Court Room
- Land Division with Judge's offices, Chambers, Deputy Registrar's office, and Court Room
- Anticorruption Division with Judge's offices, Chambers, Deputy Registrar's office, and Court Room and
- General Offices.

At the DMC buildings there will be Public Hall, Information Office/Helpdesk, Magistrate In charge Office, District Magistrate Offices, Kadhi office, Mediation and Arbitration Room, Courtroom, Chambers, Conference room, Typist office, Clerk's office, Holding Cells (for male and female and juvenile), Washrooms for males and females, Registry, Exhibit/Dedicated Confidential Archive room, Enhanced ICT Room, Emergency room, Case preparation room for Advocates, Case preparation room for State Attorneys, Legal aids Room, Gender room, GBV Survivor's Room, Restaurant, Tea room with kitchen, Cashier office, Remote Witness Rooms, Store, Police Room and Universal Access Rooms. More aspects of the project design are indicated in Appendix 7 as well as Table 1 and 2. Project activities include excavation, erecting walls, roofing, provision of court services, etc as stipulated in section 2.8 in the ESIA report.

The ESIA process involved important component of identifying project boundaries, that is, institutional, temporal and spatial boundaries. Institutionally, the project is implemented in collaboration with relevant government agencies under the regulatory oversight of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) and other responsible authorities, engaging all institutions whose mandates, policies, and regulations relate to the project to ensure proper coordination and compliance with national and Zanzibar laws, policies and plans. Spatial boundaries consider the project sites (Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, Makunduchi, and Tunguu) as the core impact areas, surrounded by the immediate Shehia and District administrative areas, with wider implications at regional and national levels through improved legal services, dispute resolution, and judicial reforms. Temporal boundaries, the project will be implemented through mobilization, construction, operation, and eventual decommissioning phases. While construction impacts, such as noise and dust, are temporary, operational impacts including enhanced access to legal services and occupational health and safety considerations will persist throughout the life of the facilities until decommissioning.

IV. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 2013, Occupational Safety and Health Policy of 2012, Zanzibar Local Government Policy of 2012, Gender Policy 2016, Zanzibar Energy Policy of 2009, Water Policy of 2004. 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, Zanzibar Public and

Environmental Health Act No. 11 of 2012, 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, Zanzibar Roads Act No. 17 of 2013, People with disability Act No 8 of 2022, Zanzibar Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019, Ban on Plastic Carry Bags Regulations of 2018, Employment Act (2005) and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and applicable Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

BASELINE INFORMATION

Physical Environment; The project sites (i.e. Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi site, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi) are located 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. During the hottest period of the year (December to March), temperatures typically reach up to 33°C, accompanied by high humidity. In extreme cases, temperatures can rise further, reaching between 36°C and 38°C. From May to August, when the south east trade winds prevail, the weather become cooler, with daytime temperature ranging between 29° c to 30 °C. The area experiences two distinct rainy seasons: The long rains occurring from March to May, with a peak in April, and the short rains occurring from mid-October to December which are generally less intense. Total annual rainfall is about 1,650 millimeters.

Ambient air quality measurements at all sites show that particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) and pollutant gases (NO, CO2, SO2, NO2) are below or within the limits set by Zanzibar Standards (ZBS) and WHO guidelines. Noise levels recorded at the sites range between 39–68 dBA, within the maximum permissible limits of 75 dBA for construction areas according to TZS 932:2007 and ZBS guidelines.

Topography at the sites varies: Nungwi and Makunduchi consist of flat coastal plains with sandy and coral-limestone soils; Jendele and Tunguu have gently undulating terrain with sandy loam, clay, and lateritic soils; Kinduni and Kijichi have a combination of flat and gently sloping areas with rocky and sandy soils, with some erosion-prone sections. Surface hydrology indicates that the sites are free from flooding risks, with no permanent or temporary rivers, wetlands, or runoff concerns. Groundwater is not used at the project sites, as water will be supplied entirely by ZAWA, meaning there is no significant impact on aquifers, groundwater yields, or nearby users.

Biological Environment; The biological environment within the project footprints is highly modified due to long-term human settlement, with vegetation largely limited to grasses, shrubs, and scattered trees. No protected, endemic, or threatened species were observed, and all recorded plant species fall under the Least Concern (LC) category of the IUCN Red List. Fauna

across all sites is limited to common and non-sensitive species, including birds like white herons and sparrows, insects such as butterflies, ants, and bugs, small reptiles, and domesticated animals like cattle and goats. No unique, endangered, or ecologically sensitive habitats or species were identified within or adjacent to the project sites.

Socio-Economic Environment; The project sites are located within established settlements with mixed residential, institutional, and commercial land uses. The population in the project areas is moderate to high, dominated by economically active age groups engaged mainly in public service, small-scale businesses, fishing, agriculture, tourism and informal trade. The ethnic composition reflects the typical demographic structure of Zanzibar, predominantly of African origin with diverse cultural backgrounds, and Kiswahili is the main language of communication. Literacy levels are generally moderate to high, supported by the presence of primary and secondary schools. Social services such as health facilities, educational institutions, water supply, electricity, sanitation, religious facilities, and security services are available. Transport infrastructure consists of tarred roads, paved and unpaved access roads connecting the sites to main urban centers, with public and private transport services facilitating mobility for workers, court users, and surrounding communities.

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

The stakeholders consulted during the study include Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA), Department of Environment, Department of Occupation Safety and Health (DOSH), Department of forest, Fire and Rescue force, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO), Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), Zanzibar Roads Agency, District offices and their Councils (i.e. Central, South, North A, North B, West A), Shehia offices and the respective communities (i.e. Tunguu, Kinduni, Nganani, Mbuzini, Jendele and Kilindi Shehia), Human Rights Center, Regional Magistrate Court, Regional Kadhi's court, Gender Desk, Disability Council of Zanzibar, Institute of correctional for Offenders, Individual Stakeholder, that is, Service users, Gender Desk officer, People with special needs (elders, women, children, people with disabilities). Most stakeholders supported the proposed due to its anticipated 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. Major issues raised by respondents are as indicated in the Table below;

Table showing Major issues raised by respondents and Proposed mitigations actions

S/N	Issue raised	Proposed mitigations actions
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1	Employment Opportunities: A concern that priority on employment to be given to local residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority on employment to be given to local residents. • Agreement between Contractor and local community on percentage of employment to locals.
2	Occupational Health and Safety: Health and safety issues to workers at workplace to be taken serious in order to avoid death, accident and near miss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on relevant health and safety measures to workers regularly • Conducting risk assessment at workplace • Ensure that workers use relevant PPE (such as helmets, boots, clothing, masks) all the time • Ensure firefighting equipment are located in all site areas that are susceptible to fire outbreak • Place warning signs and posters at 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
3	Waste Management: Stakeholders raised a concern if wastes (especially solid waste) will be properly managed during construction phase.	<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 to the dumpsite • Recycle and reuse wastes in order to minimize wastes
4	Awareness on STDs and HIV/AIDS to the Local Community: There was a concern about the risk of intensification of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS to the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health and hygiene education to workers and local community to raise awareness. • Provide training to workers and local community on health and safety measures regularly. • Encourage use of condoms as protective gears to avoid infection of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other STDs. • Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases.
5	Equality in Wages: There were worries if the contractor will ensure equality in terms of wages to construction workers and if they will be paid their wages for their work done on time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equality on wages and people be paid on time. • Contractor to ensure there is equality in wages and every worker must have a contract at the workplace.
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 construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and enforce equal opportunity hiring policies that promote the employment of women in both skilled and unskilled roles. • Set minimum gender quotas or targets for local employment, where appropriate. • Provide separate, safe, and hygienic sanitation facilities by considering gender on-site. • Train all site workers, supervisors, and managers on gender equality, harassment prevention, and respectful workplace behavior.

7	<p>Building Design Aspects: Views and concerns raised key issues/matters that need consideration during design stage of the project to ensure best output of the court buildings from the planning and design stage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider all users of the buildings including those with special needs (e.g. elders, people with disability, blind, deaf, etc.). • To consider operation cost 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. • Accessible waiting/or restrooms on every floor, equipped with grab bars. • Designated parking spots near building entrances for people with disabilities. • All suggestions given by stakeholders (including employees/staff of JOZ) about the design of the building to be considered and evaluated by design team for inclusion.
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➤ **Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) structure**

Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) Procedures

The project provides a comprehensive mechanism for grievance redressal by providing standard and practical procedures and channels for addressing the GRM. Grievances will be sent directly to the Shehia grievance committee, in case not resolved will be forwarded to the district grievance committee, if not well satisfied will be sent to the Project grievance committee, if it is not satisfied the appeal process will follow. These Committees will work to redress grievances raised at the project sites.

Formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

The ESIA study proposed each Shehia to have a grievance redress committee. Members of the grievance committee should be selected at the Shehia community meeting. The study proposed a grievance redress committee to comprise seven (7) members, that is, Sheha of the Shehia, two neighbours who are close to the project site, one representative from Shehia Reconciliation Committee, one representative from Shehia Health Committee, one representative of People with Disabilities within the Shehia and one respected Elder (with wisdom). The committee will be responsible for addressing all concerns raised during the project mobilization to implementation.

Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) in the Judiciary of Zanzibar focus on accessible, community-based dispute resolution, primarily through Primary Courts and Kadhi’s Courts. These emphasize Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism within the legal framework to settle disputes outside of formal litigation, including mediation and reconciliation, to address civil disputes, marital issues, inheritance, and minor criminal offenses.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

The following significant impacts have been identified in this assessment.

Significant 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 (air pollution), due to dust from excavation, vehicle movement, and material handling, plus exhaust emissions from machinery
- ii) Increased noise generation from construction works, equipment, and machines, due to the operation of heavy equipment, drilling, and truck movements, causing high noise levels.
- iii) Solid waste generation (Debris, excavated soil, packaging materials, and domestic waste from workers)
- iv) Health and safety risks (Accidents from machinery, falls, poor PPE use, and exposure to dust and chemicals.)
- v) Traffic snarls up and accidents (Increased trucks, road diversions, and congestion leading to delays and accidents)
- vi) Population influx and transmission of HIV/AIDS (Influx of workers and traders increases social interaction and risk of disease spread.)
- vii) Temporary disruption and restriction of access due to site fencing

Significant 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 generation from construction works, equipments and machines
- 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

Significant 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) Employment opportunities
- vi) Growth of local economy
- vii) Increased aesthetic value of the area

Negative Impacts

- i) Increase of waste generation
- ii) Increase of diseases, ill health and HIV/AIDs
- iii) Health and safety risks to workers and the public
- iv) Increased energy consumption and demand
- v) Improper water consumption

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

MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES FOR THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

ZEMA placed strong emphasizes on impact avoidance, minimization and the planning of appropriate mitigation measures during project implementation. The mitigation measures are intended to ensure that the implementation of this project safeguards local communities, the natural environment and preserves overall environmental quality. The developer is required to implement the proposed mitigation measures to prevent or minimize potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the project. Similarly, enhancement measures are proposed to strengthen and maximize positive impacts of the project. It is recommended that the developer should implement the proposed mitigation measures and minimize adverse impacts and enhance significant positive impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In addition to the Contractors' responsibility to undertake all civil works as will be specified in the tender documents regarding the proposed project and the implementation of all mitigation measures as per the ESMP, the Contractor shall also be responsible to the following duties;

- i. The Contractors shall prepare a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP) for each site, and ensure that the measures related to environmental and social impacts are fully carried out as indicated;
- ii. Contractor should prepare an Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Management Plan to ensure safe working conditions, prevent accidents and occupational hazards, protect community health and safety and comply with the requirements of Occupation Health and Safety Act, Cap 297.
- iii. Appointing an Environmental, Health and Safety Officer to oversee compliance with EHS requirements, monitor site activities, provide training, and ensure the protection of workers, communities, and the environment.
- iv. Contractor should prepare a Waste Management Plan for each site to ensure that all waste is properly segregated, stored, transported, and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; to promote reuse and recycling where possible; to prevent pollution and health risks.
- v. Contractor should prepare a Traffic Management Plan for each site to ensure the safe movement of vehicles, equipment, and pedestrians; minimize disruptions to local communities; reduce the risk of accidents.
- vi. Responsible for the implementation of all measures included in the ESMP for all activities.
- vii. Contractor should report to the proponent (JoZ) monthly on EHS performance and prepare a monthly report for submission to the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING

The Monitoring must include checking for effectiveness of mitigation and enhancement measures. The types of monitoring that are relevant to this project and will be conducted include;

- Baseline monitoring - this 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 - this would involve analysis of the impact of the project on a range of parameters – for example, changes in livelihoods, increase of incomes to people, etc.
- 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.
- Mitigation monitoring - 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.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ESIA report concludes that, the proposed construction of IJC at Tunguu and DMC buildings at Nungwi, Kijichi, Jendele, Kinduni and Makunduchi in Unguja 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 District Magistrate Court (DMC) services by constructing five (5) smart district court buildings in selected areas and one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) building. It will therefore improve access to Justice through construction of modern court buildings and begin to offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The ESIA has indicated that the proposed development 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 construction of one IJC and five DMC buildings because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in Unguja. Their views suggest that, the construction of one IJC and five DMC 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. Major issues raised by stakeholders include employment opportunities to local community, occupational Health and Safety, waste management, awareness on STDs and HIV/AIDS to the local community, equality in wages, gender consideration and building design aspects. Mitigation measures were

proposed regarding the major issues raised (refer chapter 7) in the report. This ESIA therefore recommends that the proposed IJC and DMCs 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 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. Mpango wa Zi-JUMP unaandaliwa 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 kujenga Kituo Kikuu cha Haki Jumuishi (IJC) huko Tunguu na Mahakama za Hakimu Mfawidhi za Wilaya tano (DMCs) za Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi na Makunduchi Unguja, Zanzibar. Ujenzi 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 kufanya tathmini ya athari za kimazingira na kijamii (ESIA) kwa majengo ya mahakama inayopendekezwa kwa nia ya kubainisha athari zinazoweza kujitokeza kutokana na mradi, kuhalalisha chaguzi bora ambazo zingepunguza au kuepusha athari mbaya zinazoweza kutokea na kubuni mpango ufaao wa usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii (ESMP) ili kushughulikia na kupunguza athari zinazoweza kuepukika na kuimarisha hatua chanya.

Waraka huu kwa hiyo, ni ripoti ya Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na Kijamii iliyotayarishwa kwa ajili ya ujenzi unaopendekezwa wa Kituo kimoja cha Haki Jumuishi (IJC) huko Tunguu na Mahakama tano za Hakimu Mkazi (DMC) za Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi na Makunduchi mjini Unguja.

MAELEZO YA MRADI

Mradi unaopendekezwa unahusu ujenzi wa Kituo cha Haki Jumuishi kimoja (1) cha Tunguu na majengo matano (5) ya Mahakama ya Wilaya Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi na Makunduchi kwa Unguja. Vipengele na sehemu za majengo ya IJC na DMCs ikijumuisha vifaa vinavyohusika ni kama ilivyoielezwa hapa chini:

- i) Majengo ya Mahakama za Wilaya; Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi na Makunduchi
- Vipengele vya kila jengo la DMC ni pamoja na Kuingia, Kuzuka na Mapokezi, Ukanda, Chumba cha Kuogea, Masjala ya Kujaza Kielektroniki na Malipo, Hifadhi ya kumbukumbu, Ofisi ya Karani,

Hakimu wa Wilaya (x3), Chumba cha Jinsia na Unyonyeshaji, Chumba cha Msaada wa Kisheria, Chumba cha Waathirika wa Unyanyasaji wa Kijinsia (GBV), Chumba cha Dharura, Chumba cha CT, Chumba cha CT, Chumba cha CT Ofisi ya DPP, Chumba cha Wakili, Chumba cha Maonyesho, n.k. Vipengee au sehemu zote za kila jengo la DMC na eneo husika katika mita za mraba ni kama ilivyoonyeshwa kwenye Michoro ya Kiufundi. Kila jengo la Mahakama ya Wilaya litakuwa na uwezo wa kuchukua watu wapatao 120.

ii) Mahakama Jumuishi huko Tunguu

Jengo la IJC litakuwa na vitengo tofauti, yaani, Mahakama ya Rufaa, Kitengo cha Biashara, Kitengo cha Viwanda, Kitengo cha Ardhi, Kitengo cha Kuzuia Rushwa na Ofisi za Jumla. Sehemu/vijenzi vya jengo na eneo husika katika mita za mraba ni kama inavyoonyeshwa kwenye Michoro ya Kiufundi ya jengo la IJC.

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

Maeneo ya mradi yapo katika eneo la Shehia ya Tunguu-Tunguu, eneo la Shehia ya Kinduni-Kinduni, eneo la Shehia ya Kilindi-Nungwi, eneo la Shehia ya Jendele-Jendele, eneo la Shehia ya Mbuzini-Kijichi na eneo la Shehia ya Nganani-Makunduchi 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 katika maeneo ya mradi vilizingatiwa kuwa vya chini kulingana na viwango vilivyotolewa na Viwango vya Zanzibar (ZBS) na WHO.

USHAURI WA WADAU

Wadau walioshauriwa wakati wa utafiti huo ni pamoja na Mamlaka ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira Zanzibar (ZEMA), Idara ya Mazingira, OSH, Idara ya Misititu, Kikosi cha Zimamoto na Uokoaji, Shirika la Umeme Zanzibar (ZECO), ZAWA, Wakala wa Barabara Zanzibar, Ofisi za Wilaya na Mabaraza yao (yaani Kati, Kusini, Kaskazini A, Kaskazini B, Magharibi A), Ofisi za Shehia na Jumuiya husika, Kituo cha Haki za Binadamu, Mahakama ya Kadhi ya Mkoa wa Zanzibar ya marekebisho kwa wakosaji, Wadau Binafsi, yaani, watumiaji wa huduma, afisa wa 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 washikaduu mbalimbali ni pamoja na mahojiano (yaani mahojiano ya moja kwa moja ya nusu muundo), majadiliano na 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. Udhhibiti 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 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 26 la ripoti hii.

HITIMISHO NA MAPENDEKEZO

Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESIA) inabainisha kuwa, mapendekezo ya ujenzi wa IJC katika majengo ya Tunguu na DMC katika maeneo ya Nungwi, Kijichi, Jendele, Kinduni na Makunduchi kwa Unguja yanaendana 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 ya Wilaya (DMC) kwa kujenga majengo matano (5) ya mahakama ya wilaya katika maeneo yaliyochaguliwa na jengo moja (1) la Kituo cha Haki Jumuishi (IJC). Kwa hiyo itaboresha upatikanaji wa Haki kupitia ujenzi wa majengo ya kisasa ya mahakama na kuanza kutoa huduma za mahakama kwa njia ya kisasa, iliyounganishwa, yenye ufanisi, uwazi na inayofikika kwa urahisi. ESIA imedokeza kuwa maendeleo yanayopendekezwa yanatarajiwa 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 ujenzi wa IJC moja na majengo matano ya DMC kwa sababu ya manufaa yake na hitaji la huduma za kimahakama huko Unguja. Maoni yao yanadokeza kuwa, ujenzi wa IJC moja na DMC tano utaimarisha 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 kwa huduma za mahakama. ESIA hii kwa hivyo inapendekeza kwamba IJC na DMCs zinazopendekezwa zifikiriwe kwa ajili ya 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:

1. Mahakama ya Zanzibar inapaswa kutekeleza mapendekezo ya hatua za kupunguza na kuimarisha zilizoonyeshwa katika ripoti hii ili kuhakikisha uendelevu wa mradi pamoja na mazingira.
2. Mahakama ya Zanzibar inapaswa kutekeleza ESMP ili kuhakikisha usimamizi mzuri wa mazingira na masuala ya kijamii katika eneo la mradi.
3. Mahakama ya Zanzibar 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.

4. Mahakama ya Zanzibar 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 uendelevu wa mradi wa Zi-JUMP.

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The Judiciary of Zanzibar takes this opportunity to thank Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) for its support during this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed construction of Integrated Justice Centre at Tunguu and District Magistrate Court buildings at Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi to be located in Central District, North A District, North B District, West A District and South District in Unguja, Zanzibar. 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 (JoZ) 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 in collection of baseline information.

Many sincere thanks are forwarded to Environmental Officer and Social Welfare Officer from Judiciary of Zanzibar (High Court), 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, District offices, Municipal/District Councils, local residents at Tunguu, Nganani, Kilindi, Kinduni, Kijichi and 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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDs	Acquired Immuno 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), the Judiciary of Zanzibar is planning to construct one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu and five smart District Magistrate Courts (DMCs) in Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi in Unguja, Zanzibar. The proposed construction is expected to have adverse environmental and social impacts that must be addressed before implementation to ensure that the project is implemented in a sustainable way. This does call for preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed project in order to address anticipated environmental and social impacts throughout the project life cycle and propose remedial measures before commencement.

The Judiciary of Zanzibar commissioned COSEP Company Limited (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.

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 addresses the proposed construction of court buildings and associated facilities that are likely to have significant environmental and social impacts, in accordance with Section 39 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 2015. Although presented as a single comprehensive document, the report incorporates and provides detailed assessment for all project sites.

This document is thus the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report for the proposed construction of one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu and five smart District Magistrate Courts (DMCs) in Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi in Unguja, with all sites collectively assessed within this single ESIA report.

1.2 Project Justification

The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) currently suffers from outdated infrastructure which limits access, efficiency, transparency, and innovation. The Court buildings in Zanzibar are few, old and dilapidated. The citizens and businesses struggle to access District Magistrate Court services (DMCs) as key judicial services providers. A lack of user-friendly features, such as accessible buildings, designated waiting areas for victims, and spaces for breastfeeding women and/or young children, paired with the buildings' current inability to host any IT, contribute to the challenges. In that regard, the Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) through Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi Jump) project focuses on expanding the geographic coverage of District Magistrate Court (DMC) services by constructing five (5) smart district court buildings in selected areas and one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) building.

The project will improve access to Justice through construction of modern court buildings and begin to 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 the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project activities prior to their implementation. The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the ToRs provided in Appendix 1, relevant national legislations, and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards requirements. The ESIA has examined the key project activities and their environmental and social impacts, and it proposes appropriate mitigation measures supported by a comprehensive environmental and social 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 considered 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 construction of court buildings project in Zanzibar. These materials comprised district/municipal profiles, information on the area's current land uses, climatic and biological data, and national

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 gathered during the literature review and earlier site visits, as well as to collect any new information that could enhance the assessment of potential environmental and social impacts. 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 were 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

Some photos taken during consultation include;



Photo 1: COSEP conducting Consultation at Tunguu Shehia to leaders and local communities



Photo 2: COSEP conducting Consultation at Nganani Shehia to leaders and local communities



Photo 3: COSEP conducting Consultation at Mbuzini Shehia



Photo 4: COSEP conduction Consultation to a representative at Disability Council



Photo 5: COSEP conducting Consultation to officers at Kusini District Council



Photo 6: COSEP conducting Consultation to leaders and local communities at Kilindi Shehia

1.5.5 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 also collected information on existing practices in solid waste management in the project and surrounding areas. Below is the photo showing field measurements by the ESIA team at Kinduni site.



Photo 7: Field measurements for ambient airquality at Kinduni site

1.5.6 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 the national and international accepted procedures, where each identified impact was 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 TWO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 Nature of the Project

2.1 Location and Accessibility

The proposed project is located in Unguja, Zanzibar, and includes the construction of one Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) in Tunguu and five smart district court buildings at Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi. Unguja, the main island of Zanzibar, is situated off the eastern coast of Tanzania, in the Indian Ocean, and has a rich historical and cultural significance. The IJC and the district court buildings are strategically positioned across Unguja, ensuring improved access to justice services in key districts. These sites are easily reachable by the main road networks connecting Zanzibar's towns, with good connectivity from both urban and rural areas. Each location was chosen to enhance accessibility for local residents, improving the overall efficiency of the judicial system in Zanzibar. The project is designed to serve both the administrative and public needs, with well-planned infrastructure, including parking, security, and accessibility features. The key infrastructure developments will integrate modern technologies and sustainable construction methods, contributing to the advancement of Zanzibar's legal and judicial systems. The components and sections of the IJC and DMCs buildings including associated facilities are as stated below:

i) DMC Buildings at Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi

The components of each DMC building include Entrance, Breakout and Reception, Corridor, Washroom, E-Filing Registry and Payment, Archive, Clerk Office, District Magistrate (x3), Gender Room and Lactation, Legal Aid Room, Gender Based Violence (GBV) Survivor Room, Emergency Room, Tea Room and Kitchen, ICT Office and Server Room, Arbitration Room, DPP Office, Advocate Room, Exhibit Room, etc. All components or sections of each DMC building and their respective area coverage in square meters (m²) are as indicated in Table 1. Each DMC building will have capacity to accommodate about 120 people.

Table 1: DMC Building Components/Sections

NAME	AREA (M ²)
ENTRANCE	79
BREAKOUT AND RECEPTION	10
CORRIDOR	329
WASHROOM	54
E-FILING REGISTRY AND PAYMENT	30
ARCHIVE	4
CLERK OFFICE	7
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE (X3)	60

NAME	AREA (M²)
GENDER ROOM AND LACTATION	14
LEGAL AID ROOM	10
GBV SURVIVOR ROOM	12
EMERGENCY ROOM	10
TEA ROOM AND KITCHEN	29
ICT OFFICE AND SERVER ROOM	9
ARBITRATION ROOM	14
DPP OFFICE	11
ADVOCATE ROOM	14
CHAMBER OFFICE	60
CASE PREPARATION ROOM FOR STATE ATTORNEY	13
EXIHIBIT ROOM	9
HOLDING CELL MALE AND FEMALE	47
POLICE ROOM	6
CASHIER	15
UNIVERSAL ACCESS ROOM	18
REMOTE WITNESS ROOM	16
OPEN COURT	60
CONFERENCE ROOM	20
PANTRY	9
TYPING POOL	9
KADHI OFFICE, SECRETARY AND CHAMBER	30
MAGISTRATE IN CHARGE	33
JUVENILE BOYS AND GIRLS	14
SOCIAL WELFARE	10

Source: JoZ, 2025

ii) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu

The IJC building will have different divisions, that is, Court of Appeal, Commercial Division, Industrial Division, Land Division, Anticorruption Division and General Offices. The building sections/components and their respective area coverage in square meters (m²) are as indicated in Table 2. The IJC building will have capacity to accommodate about 300 people.

Table 2: IJC Building Sections/Components

GROUND FLOOR	AREA(M²)
ENTRANCE	37
RECEPTION, SECURITY CHECK UP, CORRIDOR AND WAITING AREA	276
STAIR CASE AND LIFT	95
WASHROOM	50

DUCT	10
PANTRY/ TEA ROOM	12
REGISTRY	20
ARCHIVE	7
CLERK OFFICE	7
OPEN COURT ROOM	90
JUDGE CHAMBER (X2)	42
REGISTRAR OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE	37
ARBITRATION ROOM AND MEDIATION ROOM	12
LIBRARY	21
EMERGENCY ROOM	15
GENDER ROOM AND LACTATION	15
GBV SURVIVORS ROOM	12
LEGAL AID ROOM	13
POLICE ROOM	21
HOLDING CELL MALE AND FEMALE	29
EXIBIT ROOM	10
JUDGE OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE (X2)	66
FIRST FLOOR	AREA(M²)
STAIR CASE AND LIFT	95
CORRIDOR AND WAITING AREA	285
WASHROOM	50
DUCT	10
PANTRY	13
OPEN COURT ROOM	100
JUDGE CHAMBER (X3)	80
CHILDREN PLAYING AREA	11
VIDEO LINK	7
POLICE ROOM	13
JUVENILE	29
GYMNASIUM	54
ICT ROOM AND SERVER ROOM	27
REMOTE WITNESS ROOM	27
PROSECUTOR IN CHARGE	21
REGISTRARS OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE	45
TYPING POOL	
JUDGE OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE (X2)	

SECOND FLOOR	AREA (M²)
STAIR CASE AND LIFT	95
CORRIDOR AND WAITING AREA	260
WASHROOM	50
DUCT	10
PANTRY	13
ARCHIVE	13
DIGITAL EVIDENCE PRESENTATION ROOM	18
OPEN COURT ROOM	75
JUDGE CHAMBER (X5)	140
ASSESSORS OFFICE	12
EMU OFFICE	12
ADVOCATE OFFICE	14
UNIVERSAL ACCESS ROOM	14
REGISTRARS OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE	45
TYPING POOL	7
JUDGE OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE (X2)	66
CONFERENCE	110
THIRD FLOOR	AREA (M²)
STAIR CASE AND LIFT	95
CORRIDOR AND WAITING AREA	260
WASHROOM	50
DUCT	10
PANTRY	19
OPEN COURT ROOM (X2)	128
ACCOUNTANT	26
MEETING ROOM	29
DEPUTY REGISTRAR OFFICE	34
ATTORNEY GENERAL	29
JUDGE OFFICE, SECRETARY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT OFFICE (X5)	162
MEETING PODS	28

Source: JoZ, 2025

The project is aiming to enable the Judiciary to provide all services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The proposed buildings will include user-friendly features, such as accessible buildings, designated waiting areas for victims, and spaces for breastfeeding women and/or young children, etc.

The proposed project of constructing the buildings 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 Areas

The proposed sites for construction of court buildings are geographically located in different locations in Unguja. Five sites for the proposed construction of District Magistrate Court buildings are located at Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi and one site for Integrated Justice Center is at Tunguu. The locations of these sites are as summarized in the Table 3 below.

Table 3: Locations of the Proposed Magistarate Court Sites

S/N	Site	Shehia	Municipal/ District Council	District	Region
01	Tunguu	Tunguu	Central	Central	South Unguja
02	Makunduchi	Nganani	South	South	South Unguja
03	Jendele	Jendele	Central	Central	South Unguja
04	Kinduni	Kinduni	North B	North B	North Unguja
05	Nungwi	Kilindi	North A	North A	North Unguja
06	Kijichi	Mbuzini	West A	West A	West Town Unguja

2.2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.2.1 Tunguu Site

The project area is located at Plot No. 432 at Tunguu Shehia in Central District, South Unguja region. The site covers an area of 25,212.81m². Administratively, the site is situated in Tunguu Shehia, Central District, with geographic coordinates of S 06.20169° and E 039.31384°. The site is within IJC building boundaries and on the Southern side there is High Court building. It is bordered by Makunduchi road to the East, undeveloped government land to the West and undeveloped government land to the North. There is no any structure at the project site. It is flat, covered with vegetation mainly grasses and herbs (Bidens Pilosa, Tridax procumbens, Lantana camara, Solanum incanum Leucaena leucocephala). The nearest structure is High Court building located about 40m from the project site. The site is easily accessible via Makunduchi road. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed IJC building. The site layout plan for the building and Archtecturaal drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

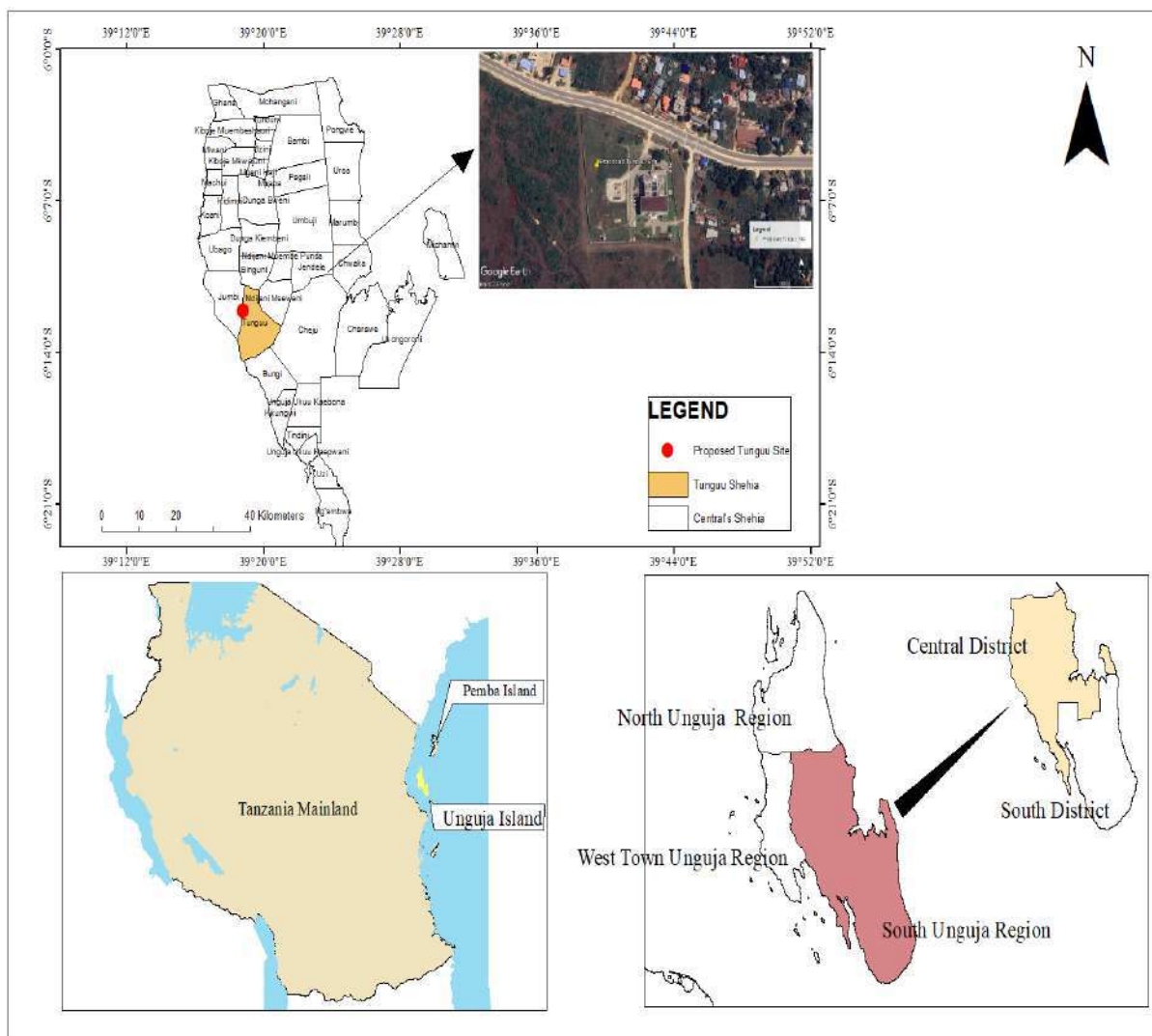


Figure 2: Location Site for the proposed IJC Building at Tunguu

Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

2.2.2.2 Makunduchi Site

The project area is located at Plot No. 209 at Nganani Shehia in South District in South Unguja region. The site covers an area of 4874.65m². Administratively, the site is located at Nganani Shehia in South District. The location coordinates for the site are S 06.40392° and E 039.56289°. The site is bordered by undeveloped land to the East, Jambiani-Makunduchi road to the West, undeveloped government land to the South, and undeveloped government land for College of Accounting to the North. The site is undeveloped. It is flat, cleared and it is covered by grasses, herbs and trees (*Azadirachta indica*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Mimosa spp*, *Solanum incanum*), etc. The nearest structure is a building located about 300m from the site. The site is easily accessible via Jambiani road. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed DMC building at Makunduchi site. The site layout plan for the building and Architectural drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

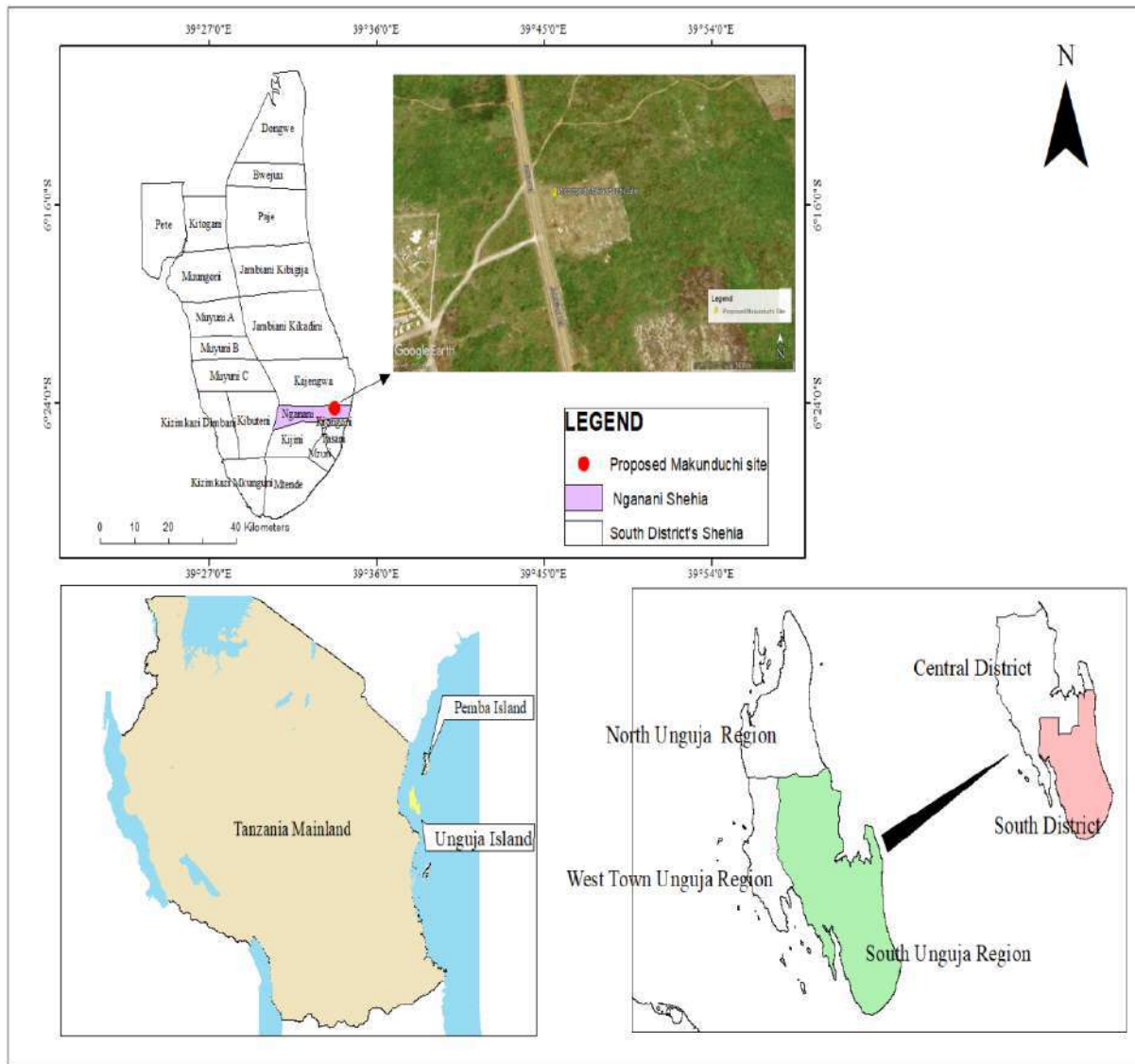


Figure 3: Location of the proposed DMC Building at Makunduchi

Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

2.2.2.3 Jendele Site

The project area is located at Jendele Shehia in Central District, South Unguja region. The site covers an area of approximately 1,500m². Administratively, the site is located in Jendele Shehia in Central District. The location coordinates for the site are S 06.1025 and E 039.2317. The site is flat and undeveloped with vegetation cover such as few trees, grasses and shrubs (*i.e.* *Clerodendrum glabrum*, *Senna siamea*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*). It is bordered by undeveloped land to the East, undeveloped plot for Ministry of Home Affairs (*i.e.* Institute of Correction for Offenders) to the West, undeveloped government land to the South, and undeveloped land to the North. The site is easily accessible via unnamed street road off Chwaka road (*i.e.* about 90m from Chwaka road). The Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed DMC building at Jendele site. The site layout plan for the building and Architectural drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

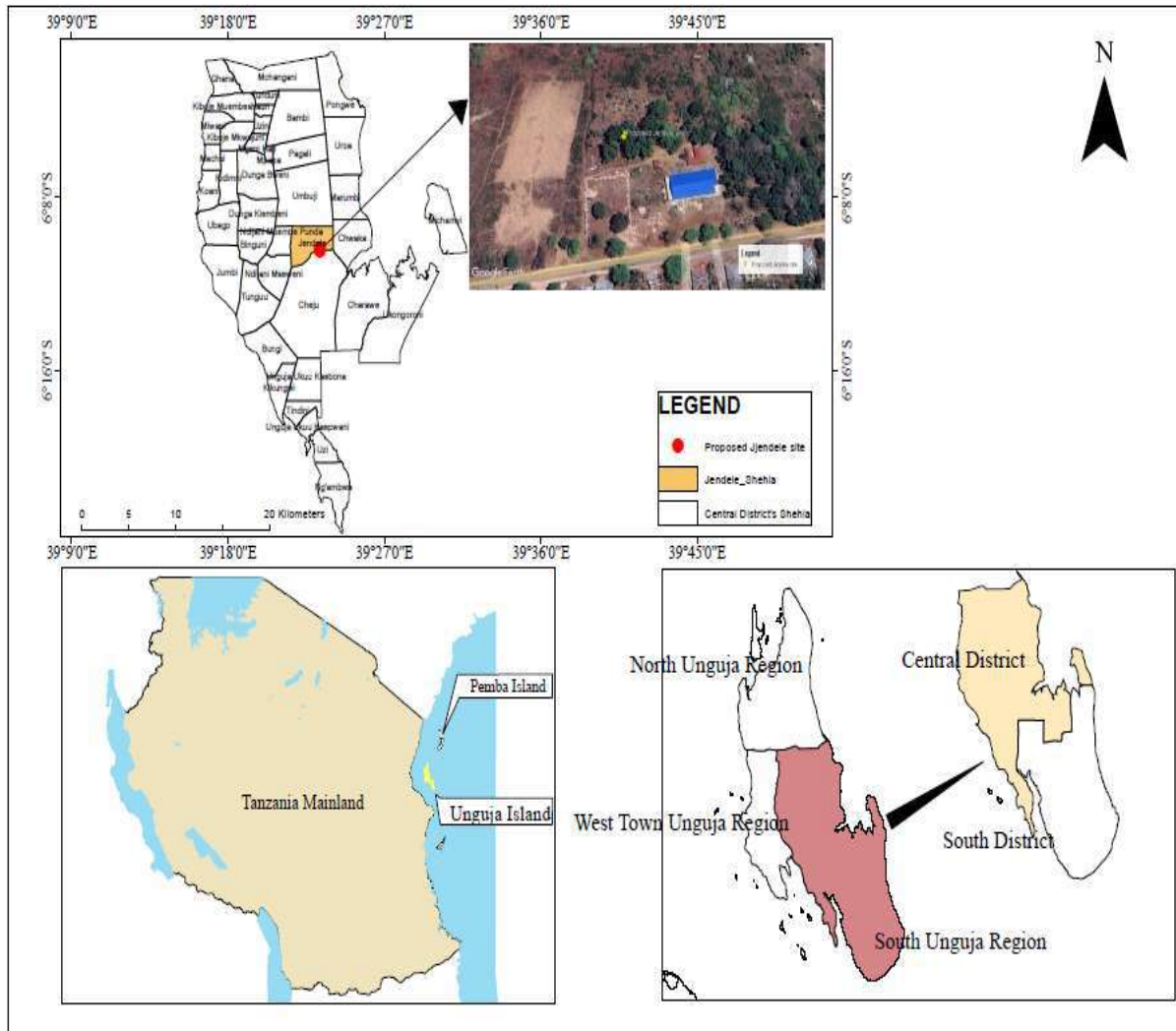


Figure 4: Location of the proposed DMC Building at Jendele
 Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

2.2.2.4 Kinduni Site

The project area is located at Plot No. 603, Block 020170603 in North Unguja region. The site covers an area of 3,750 m². Administratively, the site is located at Kinduni Shehia at North B District. The location coordinates for the site are S 05.98608° and E 039.27542°. The site is bordered by residential on the western side and eastern side about 20meters from the site, on the northern side there is the residential about 50 meters from the site and on the southern part there is one building. The site is easily accessible via Malawi road. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed DMC building at Kinduni site. The site is almost flat and undeveloped with Vegetation cover that include trees and shrubs (Mangifera indica, Biden Pilosa, Sida acuta, Terminalia catappa, Cocos nucifera), etc. The site layout plan for the building and Archtecturaal drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

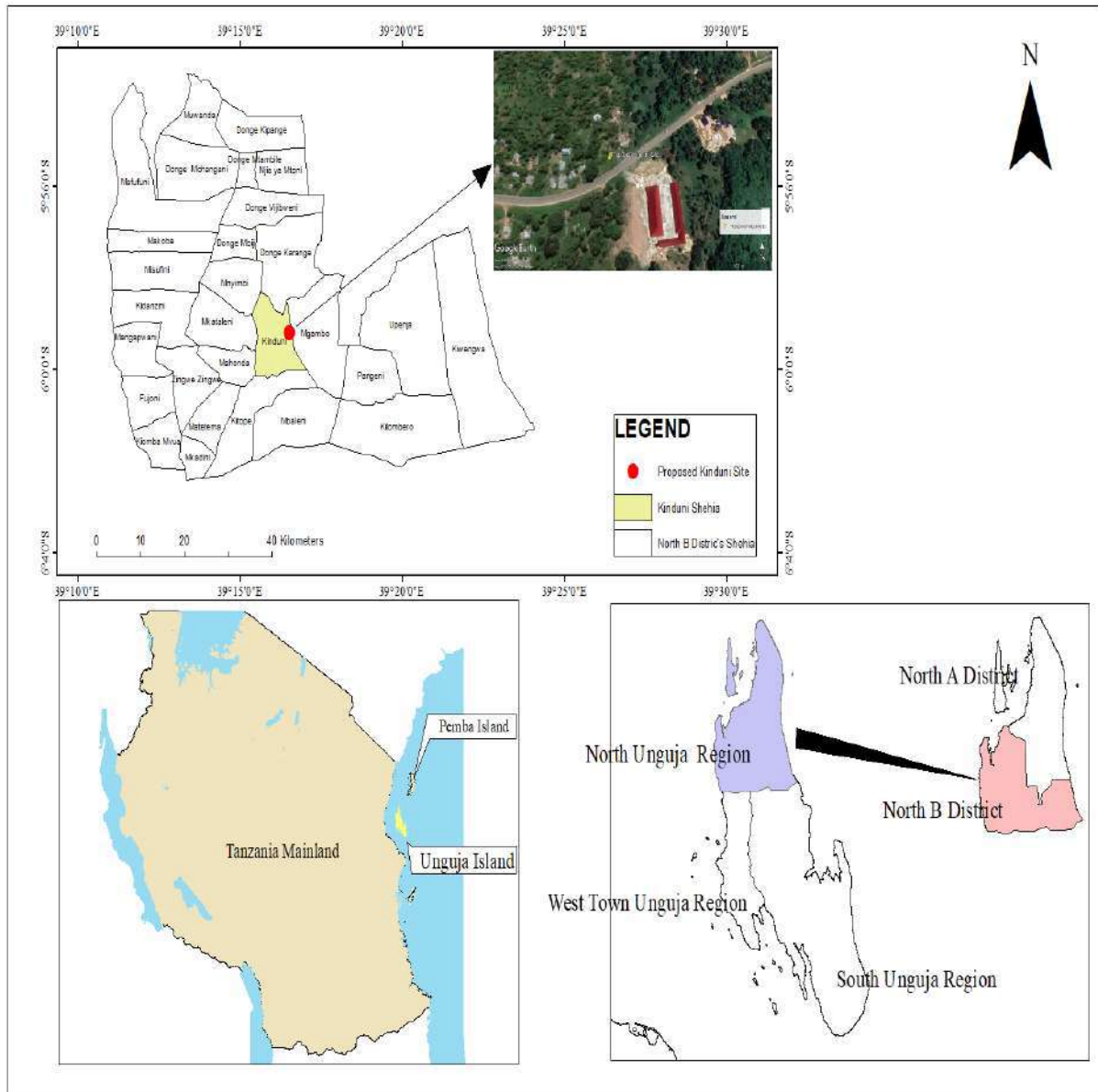


Figure 5: Location of the proposed DMC Building at Kinduni site

Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

2.2.2.5 Nungwi Site

The project area is located at Plot No. 2101, Block 010012101 in North Unguja region. The site covers an area of 49,609.89 m². Administratively, the site is located at Kilindi Shehia at North 'A' District. The location coordinates for the site are S 05.74496° and E 039.30035°. The site is bordered by undeveloped land to the East, residential houses to the West, undeveloped land to the South, and commercial/residential houses to the North. The site is easily accessible via unnamed street road off Nungwi road. The site is flat and undeveloped, covered by shrubs (*Azadirachta indica*, *Lantana camara*, *Cyanthillium*). The nearest structure is a fence of the building about 10m from site. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed DMC building at Nungwi site. The site layout plan for the building and

Architectural drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

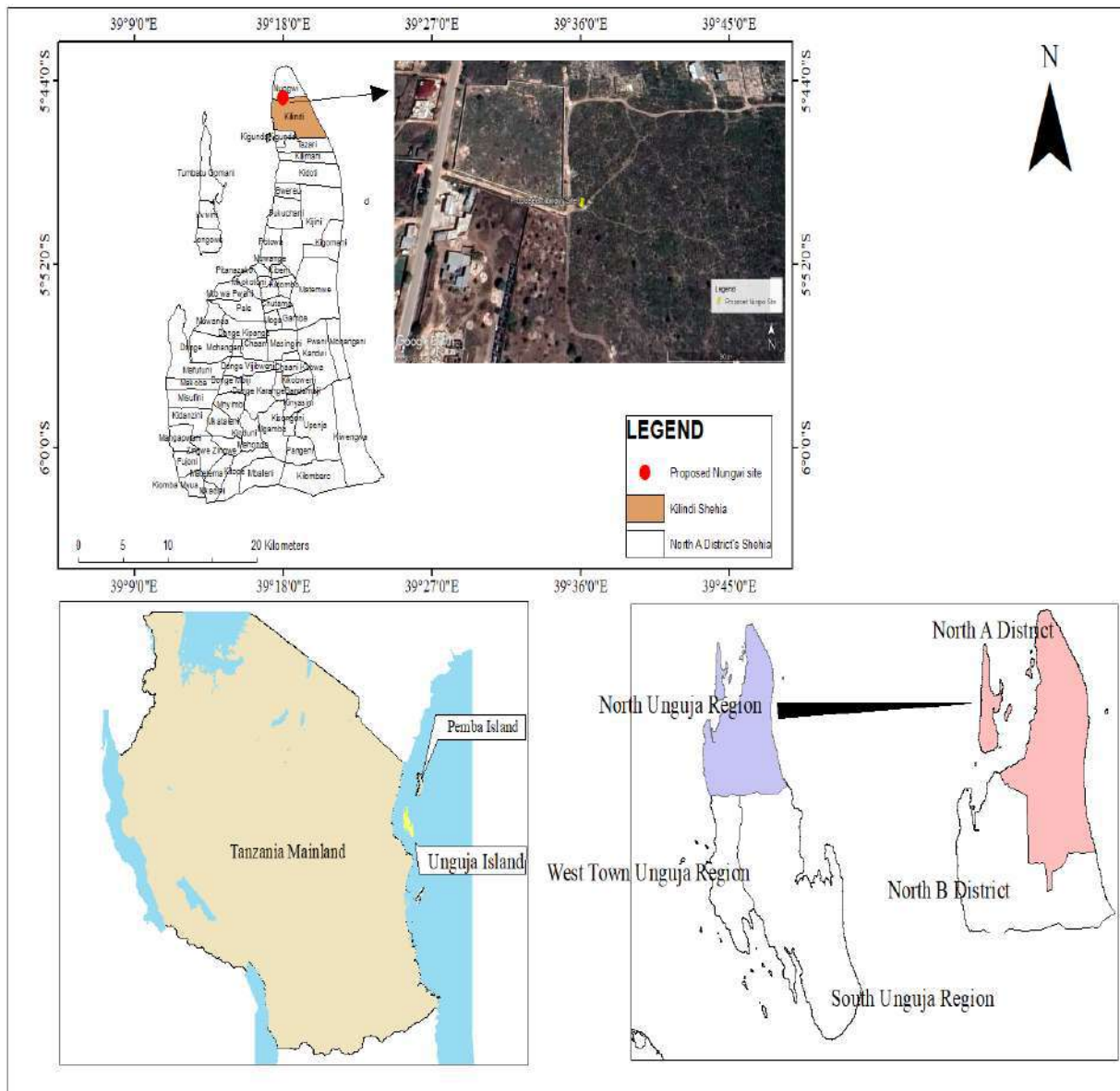


Figure 6: Location of the proposed DMC building at Nungwi

Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

2.2.2.6 Kijichi Site

The project area is located at Plot No. 234, Block 050060234 in West Town Unguja region. The site covers an area of 3562.11 m². Administratively, the site is located at Mbuzini Shehia at West A Municipal and District. The location coordinates for the site are S 06.09043° and E 039.24209°. The site is bordered by residential houses to the East, residential houses to the West, Kijichi-Kizimbani road to the South, and undeveloped government land to the North. It is flat, undeveloped and covered with vegetation such as shrubs and trees (*Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia catapa*, *Senna siamea*, *Psidium guajava*), etc. The nearest structure is a residential house located about 40metres from the site on the western side. The site is easily accessible

via kijichi-kizimbani road. Figure below is the map showing the location of the project area for the proposed DMC building at Kijichi site. The site layout plan for the building and Architectural drawings are indicated in Appendix 7. The current land use for the site is for office use as indicated in land ownership document in Appendix 3).

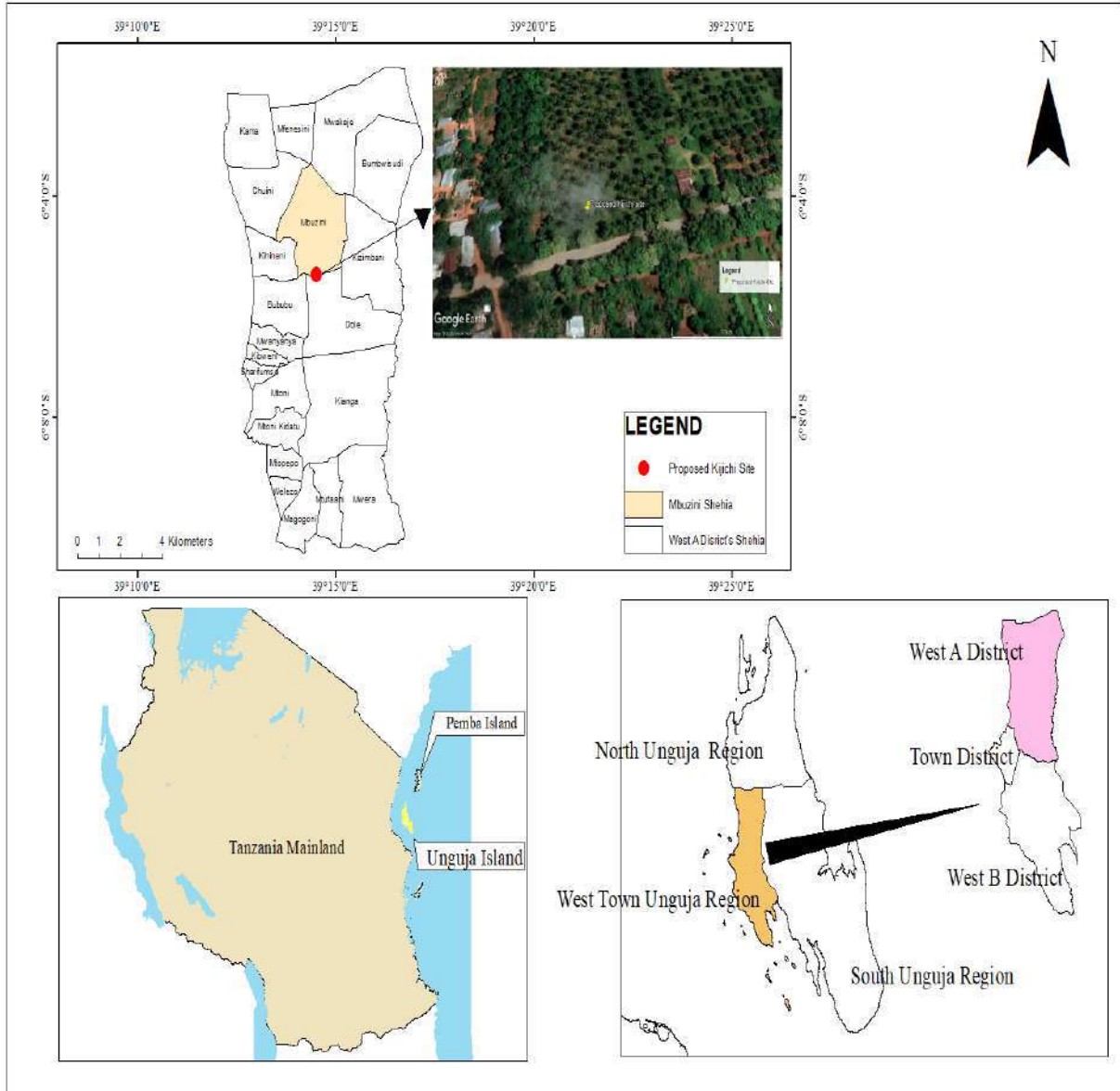


Figure 7: Location of the proposed DMC building at Kijichi
 Source: COSEP CO Ltd Consultant, 2025

Some photos showing the proposed 6 sites for the project are as indicated in figure 8 to 13.



Photo 8: Proposed Tunguu site



Photo 9: Proposed Makunduchi site



Photo 10: Proposed Jendele site



Photo 11: Proposed Kinduni Site



Photo 12: Proposed Nugwi Site



Photo 13: Proposed Kijichi Site

2.3 Land use and Ownership

The Judiciary of Zanzibar holds valid Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CROs) for all the respective project sites as appended in Appendix 3. Each plot has been legally allocated for institutional use, specifically for office services related to judicial functions. Details of the respective sites are provided below:

The Makunduchi site is held under Certificate of Right of Occupancy No. CRO/Z.170/2023/0772248. The land is designated for office use (court services) and has a total

area of 4,874.62 square meters. It is located in Makunduchi, within Kusini District, South Region, and is identified as Plot No. 209. The title deed was signed on 3rd March 2023.

The Kijichi site is registered under Certificate of Right of Occupancy No. CRO/Z.309/2024/0772977. The land is allocated for office use (court services) and covers an area of 3,562.11 square meters. It is situated in Kijichi, within Magharibi A District, Urban West Region, and is identified as Plot No. 234. The title deed was signed on 25th June 2024.

The Kinduni site is held under Certificate of Right of Occupancy No. CRO/Z.310/2024/0772978. The designated land use is for office services (court functions), with a total area of 3,750 square meters. The site is located in Kinduni, within Kaskazini B District, North Region, and is identified as Plot No. 603. The title deed was signed on 25th June 2024.

The Nungwi site is registered under Certificate of Right of Occupancy No. CRO/52570/2024/12644. The land is designated for office use (court services) and has a total area of 49,609.89 square meters. It is located in Nungwi, within Kaskazini A District, North Unguja Region, and is identified as Plot No. 2101. The title deed was signed on 29th November 2024.

The Tunguu site is held under Certificate of Right of Occupancy No. CRO/Z.95/2023/0772169. The land is designated for office use (court services) and has a total area of 25,212.81 square meters. It is located in Tunguu, within Kati District, South Region, and the title deed was signed on 21st March 2023. The right of occupancy documents for each site is as appended in Appendix 3.

2.4 Utilities

2.4.1 Energy/Electricity

Power will be sourced from National Grid supplied by Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) and a standby diesel-powered generator with a capacity of 500kVA will be used in case of power outage. The estimated quantity of power to be used will be 1,000 kWh of power per week. The energy required will be widely used for running the machinery equipment such as electric equipment, concrete mixers, electric pumps, welding machines and lighting during construction. The estimated quantity of power to be used during operation will be 270kWh per week for DMC and 1000kWh per week for IJC. During site visit, the ESIA team found that Electricity supply is available at each site (i.e. Tunguu, Makunduchi, Jendele, Kinduni, Nungwi and Kijichi) and consultation with ZECO assured that, the electricity is reliable and adequate.

2.4.2 Water Supply

The project will utilize water supplied by the Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA), which will be stored in onsite water storage tanks for use during both construction and operation

phases. The estimated water demand during construction is approximately 3,000 litres per day (on active construction days), which will be used for activities such as masonry works, plastering, curing of concrete, and general site works. During the operation phase, water demand is estimated at an average of 400 litres per day per DCM building for uses including washrooms, cleaning, kitchen operations, and landscaping, while the Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) is expected to require approximately 1,600 litres per day. However, site visits and consultations with ZAWA and local Shehia authorities indicate that water availability is not uniform across all project sites. While some locations such as Tunguu, Nungwi, Jendele, and parts of Kijichi have access to existing water supply systems with relatively reliable service, other sites particularly Kinduni, Makunduchi, Mahonda, and some areas of Kijichi experience insufficient water supply that may not fully meet project demands. For these sites, alternative water supply solutions will be necessary, including obtaining permits for borehole drilling or implementing supplementary water supply systems such as water trucking or storage augmentation, to ensure adequate and reliable water availability during both construction and operation phases.

2.5 Solid and Liquid Waste Handling

2.5.1 Solid Waste Management

Solid waste will be generated from various project activities, including site preparation, construction works, and the presence of workers on-site. During the construction phase, the anticipated waste streams will mainly comprise construction-related materials such as pipe off-cuts, iron bars, timber, packaging materials, empty cement bags, and plastic containers, as well as domestic waste including food remains. During the operation phase, waste generation will largely consist of office-related waste such as paper, cartons, plastic bottles, and food remain.

Currently, all proposed project sites across the respective regions, districts, and shehias are served by the existing solid waste management system. The current practice involves the collection of waste at designated storage points or communal waste enclosures within each site or locality. From these collection points, waste is periodically transported by authorized service providers to the final disposal facility. In all cases, the collected waste is ultimately disposed of at the Kibele Sanitary Landfill, located in Kibele Shehia, Central District.

The management of solid waste generated during both the construction and operational phases of the project will therefore be integrated into and rely on these existing waste management systems. Appropriate on-site waste bins will be provided to facilitate segregation, temporary storage, and efficient collection, ensuring consistency with the prevailing waste management practices in each project area. Type and amounts of wastes during construction phase are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Type and Estimated Amounts of Wastes during Construction Phase

Waste Category	Type	Estimated Amount	Treatment/Disposal
Solid waste (degradable)	Rubbles (mainly blocks)	3500m ³	Salvaged materials will be sold to recyclers. Other wastes will be collected in the skip bucket positioned at the site
	Food remains, cardboards and papers	16kg/day (based on generation rate of 0.4kg/day/person and 40 people)	Collected in the waste bins at site ready to be disposed at the dumpsite to be located by the Council.
Solid waste (non-degradable)	Spoil soil	1200m ³	This soil shall be stock piled along the foundation trenches. The soil shall be used to reinstatement site at the end of the project
	Scrap metals, drums	100kg	To be sold to recyclers
	Tins, glasses and plastics	50kg	To be sold to recyclers
Liquid waste	Sewage	1.28m ³ /day (based on 40 people, water consumption rate of 40 L/capital/day and waste water discharge factor of 80%)	To be directed to the septic tanks
	Oil and greases	Few (service and maintenance of vehicles will be done at designated garages)	Sold to recyclers

Source: Consultant, 2022

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 at each DMC and 70kg per day at the IGC. There will be dust bins for solid wastes at site. These wastes will be collected, sorted, transported and finally disposed-off in the respective disposal facility.

2.5.2 Liquid Waste Management

The liquid water management system in the project areas is composed of pit latrine, pour flush and water closet with septic tank. The project areas have no centralized sewerage system and the project shall depend only on on-site sanitation facilities mainly septic tanks and soaks way pits. Liquid waste generated from the proposed 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 construction is estimated to be 200 liters per day at each DMC and 250 liters at the IJC whereas during operation liquid wastes is estimated to be 200 liters per day at each DMC and 300 liters per day at the IJC during operation phase.

In addition, drainage system will be constructed to curb storm water pollution through run-offs especially during rainy season. Storm water drainage system shall be controlled by periodic maintenance through the manholes covered with removable lids.

2.6 Materials

2.6.1 Materials to be used

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

2.6.2 Materials Handling and Storage

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

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

- Material stockpiles must be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to workers or visitors at the site; and
- Deliveries should be planned to keep the quantity of stockpiled materials on site to a minimum.

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

2.6.3 Materials Transportation

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

2.7 Staffing

Both short-term and long-term employment opportunities will be created by the project. About 50 people will be engaged for each site during the construction phase (i.e. about 300 people in total). More people will be employed during operation phase. The exact number of people who will be employed during the operating phase is not yet determined.

2.8 Project Activities

2.8.1 Mobilization Phase

This phase will involve recruitment of labour force for 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 – nine hours per day as per the provisions of Employment and Labor relations Act.

2.8.2 Construction Phase

The construction phase will involve various activities as explained below considering that the construction period will be eighteen (18) months.

- i. Site clearing including clearing of vegetation
- ii. Building of temporary fence, site office and storage structures

- iii. Transportation of construction materials and equipment
 - iv. Trench excavations for pipes laying
 - v. Stockpiling topsoil
 - vi. Construction of foundation, floor, erection of walls, roofing, fixing water supply systems, drainage systems and power supply systems, welding, cutting and fitting pipes
 - vii. Landscaping
 - viii. Commissioning.
- The design layout of the buildings are indicated in Appendix 7 (i) and (ii)

2.8.2.1 Excavation and Foundation Work

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

2.8.2.2 Masonry, Concrete Work and related Activities

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

2.8.2.3 Structural Steel Work

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

2.8.2.4 Roofing Works

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

2.8.2.5 Electrical Works

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

2.8.2.7 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 development will be 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 development will highly consider maximum use of natural light and best use of natural ventilation. Water efficiency, conservation, harvesting 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 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 court buildings is expected to commence as soon as after construction is completed and the building will be put into use for about hundred (100) years. The building will be used for provision of justice services as explained earlier in section 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. Maintaining sanitation and proper waste management; and
- v. Security services.

2.8.3.1 Electricity Requirement

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

2.8.3.2 Water Requirement

The proposed project shall use water from existing water sources in the area and especially from Zanzibar Water Supply Authority (ZAWA) operating in the project area. However, the project might drill its own borehole to supply water to the project in case of water shortages from ZAWA. The quantity of water to be used by the proposed project activities during this phase is approximated to be 10 cubic meters (10,000 Liters) per day for IJC and 5,000 liters per day for each DMC. The Bills of Quantities is not yet available, so, these are just estimated figures using expert knowledge as well as consultations from Engineers basing on the Technical Drawings.

2.8.3.3 Drainage and Sewer System for Management of Wastewater

Centralized sewerage systems do not serve the project areas; therefore, all sites will rely on on-site sanitation facilities, primarily septic tanks and soak-away pits. Liquid waste generated from the proposed developments at each site will be conveyed to these systems for treatment and disposal, in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the respective Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Where necessary, sludge and other liquid waste will be handled and disposed of at the Kibele Sanitary Landfill following approved procedures. The design layouts for septic tanks and soak-away pits for both the DMC and IJC buildings across the sites are presented in Appendix 7 (i) and (ii).

Stormwater drainage systems will be constructed at all sites to control surface runoff and minimize pollution, particularly during the rainy season. These systems will incorporate manholes fitted with removable covers to facilitate routine inspection and maintenance. Wastewater (sullage) from kitchen areas at the various sites is expected to contain organic matter from food preparation and utensil washing, as well as residues from soaps and detergents. The main contaminants will include proteins, carbohydrates, oils and grease, and other dissolved and suspended substances.

2.8.3.4 Solid Waste Management System during operation

All project sites will be equipped with facilities for managing solid waste generated during operation. These will include waste collection containers such as dust bins and/or skips, as well as designated waste collection points for the temporary storage of solid waste within the premises prior to removal. The collected waste will subsequently be transported to the designated final disposal facility, namely the Kibele Sanitary Landfill.

2.8.3.5 Hazardous Waste Management System

It is anticipated that very little hazardous wastes (paints, oils, grease, batteries, electronic 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 off properly. 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. Currently, WELS company Limited is commissioned for handling hazardous waste management in Zanzibar.

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

This project is expected to install electrical and electronic equipment for the smooth operation of the project. The use of electrical and electronic equipment may generate e-wastes such as worn-out computers, electric cables, sockets, batteries, damaged electronic accessories 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 5 shows types, estimated amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes at each DMC and the IJC.

Table 5: Types, Estimated Amounts and Treatment/Disposal of Wastes during Operation

Waste	Types	Amount	Treatment/ Disposal
Solid Waste (Degradable)	Food leftovers, food packaging materials, falling flowers, rejected papers etc.	About 5m ³ /month at each DMC and the IJC basing on number of people accommodated in the building.	Taken to designated dumpsite

Solid Waste (Non-Degradable)	Scrap metals,	few	Sold to Recyclers
	Tins, glasses and plastics	few	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 (worn-out computers, electric cables, sockets, batteries, damaged electronic accessories)	Few	Sold to recyclers

Source: COSEP Company LTD 2025

2.8.3.7 General Repairs and Maintenance

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

2.8.4 Decommissioning Phase

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

2.9 Health and Safety Issues

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

2.9.1 Pre-employment Occupational Health Check Up

Employees and workers will undergo medical check ups before commencing work to ensure they are fit for the specific activities they will be performing. The occupational medical checkup will be conducted by either OSHA certified medical practitioner or any other uthorized medical professional. This will be carried out by the Contractor/Proponent in accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2005, Section 58(1), which states that “a thorough periodic occupational medical examination for fitness for continued employment of employees shall be conducted by a qualified medical practitioner authorized by the Director.

2.9.2 On-employment Occupational Health Check Up

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

The proposed court buildings will be equipped with all necessary safety and emergency measures. The buildings 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 attached as appendix 5.

2.10 Management and Supervision

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

2.11 EDGE Design considerations

EDGE (Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies) focuses on reducing a building's energy, water and embodied energy in materials by at least 20% compared to conventional buildings. EDGE is a global certification system developed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). It is designed to encourage resource-efficient, green building practices in emerging markets. EDGE Buildings certification requires a minimum 20% reduction in energy, water, and embodied energy in materials compared to local baselines. Key considerations include optimizing energy-saving façades, Resource Efficiency and implementing water-efficient systems.

EDGE Certification Levels:

- EDGE Certified: Achieve a minimum of 20% reduction in energy consumption, water usage, and embodied carbon in materials compared to a standard building.
- EDGE Advanced: Attain at least a 40% reduction in energy consumption, while maintaining a minimum of 20% savings in water usage and embodied carbon in materials.
- EDGE Zero Carbon: Achieve EDGE Advanced certification and ensure the building operates on 100% renewable energy, either through on-site/off-site sources or by purchasing carbon offsets.

This project meets the 20% EDGE threshold based on the detailed package and achieve 40% EDGE Advanced. Tables 6, 7 and 8 below show EDGE inputs for energy, water and embodied carbon, respectively whereas Table 9 provides the overall project EDGE performance.

Table 6: EDGE Energy inputs

Energy Efficiency Measures	
Description	Designed Value
Window-to-Wall Ratio	23.89% and 21.57%
Insulation of Roof	U-value: 2.08 W/m ² -K
Insulation of Ground Floor Slab	U-Value: 6.01 W/m ² -K
Insulation of Exterior Walls	U-Value: 1.90 W/m ² -K
Efficiency of Glass	U-Value: 5.75 W/m ² -K, SHGC: 0.49 and VT: 0.7
Cooling System Efficiency	VRF Air Cooled System COP: 3.00
Efficient Lighting for Internal Areas	Luminous Efficacy: 115 LW and 127 LW
Lighting Controls	Motion sensors in full time spaces – offices and courtrooms - and circulation spaces – lobby and corridors
Smart Meters	Yes
Power Factor Corrections	Yes

Table 7: EDGE Water inputs

Water Efficiency Measures	
Description	Proposed Value
Faucets for all Bathrooms	1.5 L/min with no hot water provision
Water Closets for all Bathrooms	Dual Flush System: 4.5 L/flush and 3 L/flush
Urinals	2 L/flush
Kitchen Faucet	5 L/min with no hot water provision
Rainwater Harvesting	100% of the roof catchment area, re-used for irrigation
Waste Water Treatment	100% of the grey water treatment, re-used for irrigation

Table 8: EDGE Embodied Carbon Inputs

Embodied Carbon Efficiency Measures	
Description	Designed Value
Bottom Floor Construction	100mm thick reinforced concrete with steel rebar density of 35 kg/m ²
Suspended Floor Construction	81% 150mm thick reinforced concrete with steel rebar density of 35 kg/m ² and 19% 175mm thick reinforced concrete with steel rebar density of 35 kg/m ²
Floor Finish	10 mm thick ceramic tiles
Roof Construction	150mm thick reinforced concrete with steel rebar density of 35 kg/m ² and 0.6 mm thick aluminium sheets with steel rafters
Exterior Walls	230 mm thick concrete blocks
Interior Walls	150 mm thick concrete blocks
Window Frames	Aluminium
Window Glazing	Single glazing – 8 mm thickness
Insulation	12 mm thick wood wool board insulation

Table 9: Project EDGE Performance

Project	Energy Savings	Water Savings	Embodied Carbon Savings
IJC-TUNGUU	48.96%	28.07%	26.03%
DISTRICT COURT -NUNGWU	49.93%	30.87%	26.02%
DISTRICT COURT - JENDELE	50.04%	30.87%	26.02%
DISTRICT COURT - KIJICHI	50.05%	30.87%	26.02%
DISTRICT COURT - KINDUNI	50.11%	30.87%	26.02%
DISTRICT COURT - MAKUNDUCHI	50.09%	30.87%	26.02%

The EDGE assessment indicates that all projects meet the 20% threshold for energy, water and embodied carbon categories. Further, the projects all meet EDGE Advanced.

CHAPTER THREE

POLICY, LEGAL 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 proposed project. The mitigation measures have been proposed for the identified hazards and risks at workplace, local community and other stakeholders close to the project site. The health & safety and security plans of the Contractor and Operators will ensure safety of workers during construction 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.

In this case, the relevant LGAs are relevant Municipal/District Councils and their respective Shehia where project sites are located. The roles of the respective Municipal/District Councils include; participation in site selection and approval; ensuring alignment with local development plans and land use zoning; monitoring social impacts and facilitating community engagement; and participating in environmental monitoring through the District Environmental Management Officer (DEMO). The roles of the respective Shehia include; monitoring and reporting environmental and social issues. It also includes participation in consultations at their areas and use the established grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to voice concerns about project activities to the District Authorities.

3.1.4 Zanzibar Energy Policy of 2009

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

3.1.5 Water Policy of 2004

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

3.1.6 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.

3.2 Regulatory Framework

3.2.1 Zanzibar Constitution of 1984

Chapter three of the Constitution on the protection of fundamental rights and individual freedom is the most relevant to the proposed waste management infrastructure project. Although the law does not have a specific provision on environmental protection, Sections 13(1) states that "every person has the right to the preservation of his life" and 13(2) "every person has the right to live and to the protection of his life by the society" refer to rights to a safe environment. Section 17 states "No person shall be deprived of his property interest or right in that property except and upon compliance with the following conditions: a) That the acquisition and occupancy of the property is of utmost importance for defense and security of the people health requirement, town planning and any other development in the public interests; b) That the need to acquire the property in question is absolutely important to the extent that it legalizes its acquisition even if it be to the detriment of its owner; c) That there exists a law in respect of which acquisition or occupation of the property provides for fair and adequate compensation. Proponent shall align with the Zanzibar Constitution during implementation of the project.

3.2.2 Judicial Administration Act of 2011

The provisions of this Act address administrative matters by giving a framework on how the judicial system should be administered. The Judicial Administration Act provide provisions for judicial administration, establishment of judicial service, establishment of the Judicial Fund, to repeal the Judicial Service Act and for the related matters. Following the implementation of

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

3.2.3 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 principal 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. The Act requires all development project to be subjected to environmental and social impact assessment prior to implementation for sustainable management of the environment. This ESIA is prepared as per requirements of Section 39 (1) and (2) of the Act.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 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.

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 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.

3.2.9 Zanzibar Forest Resources and Conservation Act No. 10 of 1996

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

3.2.10 The Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 / The Land Tenure (Amendment) Act No. 15 of 2003

According to the Land Tenure Act of 1992, all land in Zanzibar is owned by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The Act regulates the number of land parcels (both urban and agricultural) that can be granted to a citizen of Zanzibar. The Act also regulates how the land is granted, sold, leased and how right of occupancy and grants can be terminated. The Act

requires the proponent to “compensate a fair market price of the land and the improvements made to the parcels in question” [Section 5(4)].

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

3.2.11 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.

3.2.12 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 buildings to all.

3.2.13 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.

3.2.14 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.

3.2.15 Employment Act (2005)

Labour laws in Zanzibar are governed by the Employment Act (2005), which set minimum standards for employment conditions, wages, and workplace safety. However, enforcement remains weak, leading to discrepancies between legal provisions and actual working conditions. The informal sector dominates employment, especially in urban areas like Zanzibar City, where many people depend on casual or seasonal work. Formal employment opportunities are limited, and many potential workers for the Zi-Jump Project may lack experience with structured employment, contracts, or associated benefits.

Worker Health and Safety; Occupational health and safety (OHS) is a major concern, particularly in construction-related activities, where the risk of workplace accidents, injuries, and productivity loss is high. Many local companies do not fully comply with international safety standards, and workers especially those informally employed or new to the labour market often have limited awareness of their rights and safety measures. Additionally, cultural factors discourage workers from reporting unsafe conditions due to fear of losing their jobs, further increasing risks in the workplace.

Worker Rights, Legal Framework, and Child Labour Prohibition; Zanzibar's labour laws align with Tanzania's ratification of the eight core International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, which safeguard against forced and child labour, gender discrimination, and

unfair remuneration. However, enforcement remains inconsistent, particularly among subcontractors and suppliers, making compliance a challenge.

Child Labour Prohibition; The Employment Act (2005) and the Children’s Act (2011) strictly prohibit child labour 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 labour 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 labour is a significant concern in Zanzibar, especially in informal sectors. While direct child labour 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 labour prohibitions within procurement and contracting processes will be necessary.

Gender Discrimination; Zanzibar’s labour laws, particularly the Employment Act (2005), explicitly prohibit gender discrimination in employment. However, cultural norms and workplace biases continue to limit women’s participation, particularly in construction-related jobs. Many contractors do not actively seek to hire female workers, reinforcing gender disparities in the workforce. Women who secure employment in these sectors often face additional challenges such as unequal pay, limited career progression, and workplace harassment. The lack of enforcement mechanisms further exacerbates these inequalities, as violations frequently go unreported.

To promote gender inclusivity, stronger implementation of labour laws is needed, alongside awareness campaigns to challenge discriminatory norms. Contractors should be encouraged to adopt gender-sensitive recruitment policies, while workplace policies should be strengthened to protect women from discrimination and harassment. Additionally, regular audits and monitoring mechanisms should be established to ensure compliance with existing legal protections and promote fair employment opportunities for both men and women. Unskilled and young workers remain the most vulnerable under current labour conditions, as they often lack awareness of OHS regulations and their labour rights. Given these challenges, the overall impact on labour and working conditions is assessed as moderately negative, necessitating targeted interventions to strengthen enforcement, improve workplace safety, and promote fair employment practices.

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.

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

Table 10: 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	The project will involve construction works which are expected have impacts and risks to the souring environment. This standard ensures environmental and social risks are identified (in air, water and land) and mitigated, and sustainably managed effectively
ESS 2	Labor and Working Conditions	The execution of the project, particularly during construction, will require a substantial workforce. The standard is relevant as it upholds workers' rights (contracts, payments, pension funds), ensures fair treatment, and promotes occupational health and safety.
ESS 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	The project will use substancial amount of materials in construction works which promotes sustainable use of materials, minimizes pollution, and promotes eco-friendly construction, such as use of enegery efficiency technologies, efficient water use, reuse, etc.
ESS 4	Community Health and Safety	The project is expected to pose health and safety risks to nearby communities. This standard will ensure protection of 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	The project may involve land acquisition and involuntary resettlement or land use restriction which promotes adherence to standards, laws and regulations regarding land acquisition processes and land use.

ESS No	Description of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)	Relevance to the Zi-JUMP Project
ESS 6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	The project may pose impacts and risks to biodiversity in projects areas. The standard aims to ensures that the project avoids or minimizes adverse impacts on biodiversity, including sensitive ecosystems and endangered species.
ESS 8	Cultural Heritage	The project will involve costruction and excavation works which may pose risks to cultural resources. This standard aims to sSafeguards cultural and historical assets from potential damage or disruption during construction and renovation
ESS 10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	The project requires involvement of the local communities in the project areas which promotes active engagement of communities through consultations, meetings and awareness about project interventions, risks and impacts to ensure public participation.

Source: COSEP Company Ltd, 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.

3.4.1 Institutional Capacity in Implementing ESIA (Across All Six Project Sites)

As outlined in the Project Operational Manual (POM), the Judiciary of Zanzibar implementation structure consists of a Coordinator, Assistant Coordinator, Portfolio Leaders, Consultants, Contractors, and the Project-Affected Communities across all six sites (see Figure 4.2). This structure is designed to ensure consistent and effective Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) implementation throughout the project locations.

The Coordinator plays a central role in overseeing and coordinating project functions across all sites, including financial procurement, environmental and social (E&S) management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The Coordinator is also responsible for strengthening

institutional capacity by ensuring that staff, contractors, and relevant stakeholders are adequately trained and equipped to implement E&S requirements in line with national regulations and World Bank guidelines, as stipulated in the POM, PAD, and ESMF.

At the operational level, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists within JoZ are responsible for ensuring that all project activities across the six sites comply with national legal frameworks and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS8, and ESS10). These specialists work closely with consultants, contractors, and local communities to ensure that mitigation measures are effectively implemented and monitored at each site.

The Environmental and Social Safeguard Team provides continuous supervision and technical support, ensuring that site-specific risks and impacts are addressed in a coordinated manner while maintaining consistency across all locations. They also ensure that contractors integrate E&S considerations into daily construction activities, including occupational health and safety, community safety, waste management, and stakeholder engagement.

Consultants and contractors play a critical role in providing technical expertise and ensuring that project implementation aligns with both government requirements and World Bank standards. Their responsibilities include translating ESIA and ESMP requirements into practical site-level actions, monitoring compliance, and reporting on performance across all six sites. Consultants and contractors provide technical support to ensure that all project activities align with government regulations and World Bank requirements, as outlined in the PAD, POM, and ESMF.

Community engagement is a key component of institutional capacity. The JoZ team ensures that communities surrounding each project site are adequately informed, consulted, and involved in the project lifecycle. This promotes local ownership, enhances cooperation, and reduces potential conflicts.

In implementing E&S requirements, JoZ collaborates with key external stakeholders across all project locations, including the Occupational Safety and Health Authority, Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority, municipal councils, utility providers, and civil society organizations. This multi-stakeholder approach strengthens oversight, enhances compliance, and ensures that environmental and social risks are effectively managed across all six sites. Through this coordinated institutional framework, JoZ ensures that environmental and social risks are effectively managed, and project benefits are sustainably realized across all project sites.

3.4.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) – JoZ

The proponent, Judiciary of Zanzibar, is responsible for ensuring that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is effectively implemented across all six project sites, in compliance with national policies, legislation, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. JoZ has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to oversee, supervise, and monitor project activities during both construction and operational phases across all locations. The PIU operates under the leadership of the Chief Judge (or designated Judge), who provides strategic oversight through regular management meetings. The PIU includes dedicated Environmental, Social, and Health and Safety Specialists responsible for ensuring compliance and consistency in ESMP implementation across all six sites. Their roles extend across the entire project footprint, ensuring harmonized application of safeguards.

Environmental Specialist

With relevant qualifications in environmental sciences or related fields and experience in construction projects, the Environmental Specialist is responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental regulations across all sites. This includes overseeing waste management, pollution control, environmental monitoring, and implementation of mitigation measures to address site-specific and cumulative environmental impacts.

Social and Community Engagement Specialist

This specialist ensures that social safeguards are effectively implemented across all six sites. Responsibilities include monitoring social impacts, facilitating stakeholder engagement, ensuring inclusive participation (including vulnerable groups such as women and persons with disabilities), and maintaining transparent communication between the project and affected communities.

Health and Safety Specialist

Responsible for ensuring occupational and community health and safety across all sites, this specialist develops and enforces safety protocols, conducts risk assessments, and ensures compliance with health and safety regulations. The role includes close coordination with site health officers and contractors to minimize risks during construction activities.

CHAPTER FOUR

BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the baseline environmental and social conditions of the project area in Zanzibar before the development takes place. It provides an overview of the physical, biological, and social aspects of the environment that may be influenced by the implementation of the project. Understanding these conditions is essential for assessing potential impacts and ensuring sustainable development practices.

4.2. Physical Environment

4.2.1 Climate

The climate of the project site in Zanzibar is tropical and maritime, influenced by the Indian Ocean. It is characterized by high temperatures, high humidity, and moderate to low wind speeds throughout the year. Zanzibar experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with the long rainy season (Masika) occurring from March to May and the short rainy season (Vuli) from November to December. The dry season extends from June to October, while a short hot dry period occurs between January and February. The climate is largely affected by monsoon winds, with the Kaskazi (Northeast Monsoon) prevailing from November to March, bringing warm and humid conditions, and the Kusi (Southeast Monsoon) dominating from April to October, bringing cooler and drier air. The proximity of the ocean plays a crucial role in regulating temperatures and humidity through sea breezes, which provide a cooling effect, particularly in coastal areas.

4.2.1.1 Rainfall

Zanzibar experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, influenced by the monsoon winds. The annual average rainfall ranges between 1,000mm and 1,600mm, depending on the specific location within the islands.

- Long Rainy Season (Masika):
Occurs from March to May, with April being the wettest month, receiving an average of 300-400mm of rainfall.
- Short Rainy Season (Vuli):
Takes place between October and December, with November typically recording the highest rainfall of the season, averaging 150-250mm.
- Dry Periods:
The driest months are January to February and June to September, with occasional light showers.

The rainfall pattern in Zanzibar plays a crucial role in agriculture, water supply, and infrastructure planning, particularly in urban and coastal areas.

4.2.1.2 Temperature

Zanzibar has a tropical maritime climate, characterized by warm and humid conditions throughout the year.

- Average Annual Temperature:
Ranges between 25°C and 28°C, with minimal seasonal variation.
- Hottest Period:
From October to March, when temperatures can rise up to 34-36°C, particularly in urban areas like Stone Town and Nungwi.
- Coolest Period:
Between June and August, with average temperatures hovering around 24-26°C, due to the influence of the Southeast Monsoon (Kusi).

The combination of high humidity and temperature in Zanzibar contributes to a tropical climate, affecting agriculture, tourism, and energy demands on the islands.

4.2.1.3 Humidity in Zanzibar

Humidity levels in Zanzibar fluctuate in response to seasonal rainfall patterns and the monsoon winds. The relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, influenced by the island's coastal location and tropical climate.

- Maximum Humidity:
The highest humidity levels occur during the early morning hours (around dawn), averaging 96%, especially during the long rainy season (Masika) from March to May and the short rainy season (Vuli) from October to December.
- Minimum Humidity:
The lowest humidity levels are observed in the afternoon hours, averaging around 67%, particularly during the dry season (June to September) when the Southeast Monsoon (Kusi) dominates.

4.2.1.4 Wind Characteristics in Zanzibar

The wind system in Zanzibar is influenced by the Western Indian Ocean monsoon patterns, which alternate between the Northeast (NE) Monsoon and the Southeast (SE) Monsoon throughout the year.

- Northeast (NE) Monsoon (Kaskazi) – December to March:
During this period, winds blow from the northeast, bringing warm and humid air. Wind speeds range from F3 to F4 on the Beaufort scale (moderate breeze of 12–18 km/h). These winds are relatively gentle, making the sea calm and navigable.
- Southeast (SE) Monsoon (Kusi) – April to October:
This season is characterized by stronger winds from the southeast, especially during June, July, and August. Wind speeds may reach F5 on the Beaufort scale (fresh breeze

of 29–38 km/h), causing rougher sea conditions and higher waves, affecting maritime activities.

- Transition Periods (March-April and October-November):
These months mark the change in monsoon winds, often accompanied by unstable weather, including short-lived heavy rains and gusty winds.

The wind system in Zanzibar also influences coastal currents, wave patterns, and local climate, which are important considerations for infrastructure development, agriculture, and maritime transport.

4.2.2 Ambient Air Quality

The measured baseline data for ambient air quality in the proposed project sites are presented in Table 11 to 16 along with the ambient air quality standard of Zanzibar.

4.2.2.1 Tunguu Site

Table 11: Ambient air Quality at the proposed Tunguu Site

Parameter	Average ambient air pollution concentrations at site		ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	20m from Tunguu road	100m from Tunguu road		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	9	8	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	11	10	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0	0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	150	-	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: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum according to the standards provided by the Zanzibar Standards (ZBS) and WHO.

4.2.2.2 Makunduchi Site

Table 12: Ambient air quality at the proposed Makunduchi site

Parameter	Average ambient air pollution concentrations		ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	50m from Jambiani road	15m from Jambiani road		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	7	8	-	40-60

PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	10	9	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0	0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	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: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum as per standards provided by ZBS and WHO.

4.2.2.3 Jendele Site

Table 13: Ambient Air Quality at the Proposed Jendele Site

Parameter	Average ambient air pollution concentrations		ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	(120m from Chwaka road)	(90m from Chwaka road)		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	6	10	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	7	12	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0.0	0.0	-	-
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	100	-	1000
SO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure	0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure
NO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.1 ppm for 8 hours of exposure	0.05 for 8 hours of exposure

Source: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be not above the standards provided by the TZS and WHO.

4.2.2.4 Nungwi Site

Table 14: Ambient Air Quality at the proposed Nungwi Site

Parameter	Average ambient air pollution concentrations		ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	60m from Malawi road	50m from Malawi road		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	8	7	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	9	8	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0.0	0.0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	100	-	1000

SO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure	0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure
NO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.1 ppm for 8 hours of exposure	0.05 for 8 hours of exposure

Source: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum as per the standards provided by the ZBS and WHO.

4.2.2.5 Kinduni Site

Table 15: Ambient air quality at the proposed Kinduni site

Parameter	Average ambient air pollution concentrations		ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	50m from Malawi road	20m from Malawi road		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	6	6	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	7	7	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0.0	0.0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	100	100	-	1000
SO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.2 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure	0.0175 ppm for 10 minutes of exposure
NO ₂ (ppm)	0.0	0.0	0.1 ppm for 8 hours of exposure	0.05 for 8 hours of exposure

Source: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be minimum as per the standards provided by the ZBS and WHO.

4.2.2.6 Kijichi Site

Table 16: Ambient air quality at the proposed Kijichi site

Parameter	Ambient air pollution concentrations	ZBS Standard	WHO Standard
	(20m from kijichi-kizimbani road)		
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	7	-	40-60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	8	90	60-90
NO (mg/m ³)	0.0		
CO ₂ (ppm)	200	-	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: Field data, 2025

The particulate matters and pollutant gases concentration were observed to be not above the standards provided by the ZBS and WHO.

4.2.3 Noise Levels

The major sources of noise in the project areas are human activities or other natural phenomena. However, vehicles, motorcycles, wind currents can contribute noise and birds or animals sound passing through the project site. Tanzania Standard TZS 932:2007 stipulates maximum permissible noise levels for a construction site of buildings to be less than 75 dBA. Likewise, the stipulated Zanzibar Standards and IFC/WHO guidelines require noise emission levels of less than 55dBA in the working areas in daytime. Tables 17 to 22 show noise levels in the proposed sites.

4.2.3.1 Tunguu Site

Table 17: Noise Levels at the proposed Tunguu Site

Sampling Point	Measuring Location at Site	Noise Level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	20m from Tunguu/Makunduchi road	47	67	57	75
02	100m from Tunguu/Makunduchi road	43.3	59.8	51.55	75

Source: Field data,2025

4.2.3.2 Makunduchi Site

Table 18: Noise Levels at the proposed Makunduchi Site

Sampling point	Measuring location at site	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	50m from Jambiani road	39	55	47	75
02	15m from Jambiani road	41.1	71.6	56.35	75

Source: Field data, 2025

4.2.3.3 Jendele Site

Table 19: Noise Levels at the proposed Jendele site

Sampling point	Measuring location at site	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	50m from Chwaka road	38.3	54.7	46.5	75

02	20m from Chwaka road	44.2	59.9	52.05	75
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Source: Field data, 2025

4.2.3.4 Nungwi Site

Table 20: Noise Levels at the proposed Nungwi Site

Sampling point	Measuring location at site	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	60m from Malawi road	45.5	52	48.75	75
02	50m from Malawi road	46.6	59.2	52.9	75

Source: Field data, 2025

4.2.3.5 Kinduni Site

Table 21: Noise Levels at the proposed Kinduni Site

Sampling Point	Measuring location	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	50m from Kinduni road	55.4	68.3	61.85	75
02	20m from Kinduni road	47.8	68.6	58.2	75

Source: Field data, 2025

4.2.3.6 Kijichi Site

Table 22: Noise Levels at the proposed Kijichi Site

Sampling Point	Measuring location	Noise level			ZBS Standard
		Min (dBA)	Max (dBA)	Average (dBA)	Day (dBA)
01	20m from Kijichi-Kizimbani road	51.5	59.5	57	75

Source: Field data, 2025

4.2.4 Topography and Soil

The project sites at Nungwi, Jendele, Makunduchi, Tunguu, Kijichi and Kinduni exhibit diverse topographical features, including coastal plains, rolling hills and elevated plateaus.

- Nungwi and Makunduchi: Primarily flat coastal plains with sandy and coral limestone soils. These areas are low-lying and prone to seasonal flooding, especially during heavy rains.
- Jendele and Tunguu: Characterized by gentle undulating terrain, with moderate hills and depressions. The soil composition is a mix of sandy loam, clay, and lateritic soils, making it suitable for agriculture.

- Kijichi and Kinduni: Have a combination of flat and gently sloping areas, with pockets of rocky and sandy soils. Some sections are prone to erosion, especially in deforested areas.

4.2.5 Surface Hydrology

The project sites for DMC buildings and the IJC building are free from flood as there is no risk of flooding (not located at flood lines), no permanent or temporary river close to the sites, no runoff as the project areas are flat or have very gentle slope (e.g. Kijichi site), no wetlands close to the sites, no habitat for water-borne vectors as the surrounding areas to the project sites are located in areas with clean and safe water supply from ZAWA.

4.2.6 Groundwater

There are no users of ground water near the project sites and the Proponent is not going to use deep or shallow well at sites 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.

4.3 Biological Environment

4.3.1 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 for each project site is as explained below.

4.3.1.1 Tunguu Site

Tunguu site is dominated by grasses and some few trees such as *Lantana camara*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Stenotaphrum secundatum*, *Euphorbia heterophylla*, *Solanum dimidiatum*, *Xenostegia tridentata*, *Ixeridium dentatum*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Agave variegata*, *Allamanda cathartica*, *Axonopus fissifolius*, *Striga asiatica*, *Commelina diffusa*, *Ricinus communis*, *Amaranthus tricolor*, *Cyanthillium cinereum* and *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

4.3.1.2 Makunduchi Site

The site is covered by grasses and shrubs such as *Ephorbia hirta*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Gymnosperma glutinosum*, *Horstordia newberry*, *Tridax procumbens*, *Tridens albescens*, *Krugiodendron ferrum*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Polyporus* and *Mimosa quadrivalvis*.

4.3.1.3 Jendele Site

The site is covered by vegetation such as few trees, grasses and shrubs (i.e. *Clerodendrum glabrum*, *Senna siamea*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*).

4.3.1.4 Kinduni Site

Vegetation cover at the site includes trees, grasses and shrubs such as *Solanum incanum*, *Musa acuminata*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Eragrostis spectabilis*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Sida acuta*, *Sporobolus indicus*, *Senna obtusifolia*, *Psidium guajava*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Pycnanthemum halicacabum*, *Chiococca alba*, *Urena lobata*, *Axonopus compressus*, *Stenotapharum secundatum*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Mangifera indica*, *Alysicarpus vaginalis* and *Mimosa quadrivalvis*.

4.3.1.5 Nungwi Site

The site is covered by shrubs and trees such as *Lantana camara*, *Cassytha filiformis*, *Macadamia integrifolia*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Flueggea virosa*, *Peltophorum pterocarpum*, *Gymnosperma glutinosum*, *Cyanthillium cinereum* and *Achyranthes aspera*.

4.3.1.6 Kijichi Site

Vegetation cover at site is dominated by grasses and shrubs *Dicranum scoparium*, *Cassia siamea*, *Dysphania ambrosioides*, *Psidium guajava*, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Pycnanthemum verticillatum*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Synedrella nodiflora*, *Lantana camara*, *Mesosphaerum suaveolens* and *Tectona grandis*.

According to IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) red list, the flora at the project sites are Least Concern (LC), but for conservation of plant species at site, the construction activities should avoid unnecessary site clearance and there should be planting of trees for shade and conservation purposes at site. Figure 13 shows vegetation at the project sites.

The project activities during construction may involve cutting some trees and clearing some other vegetation at sites 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 sites unless necessary, then mitigation measures were developed for the impact.

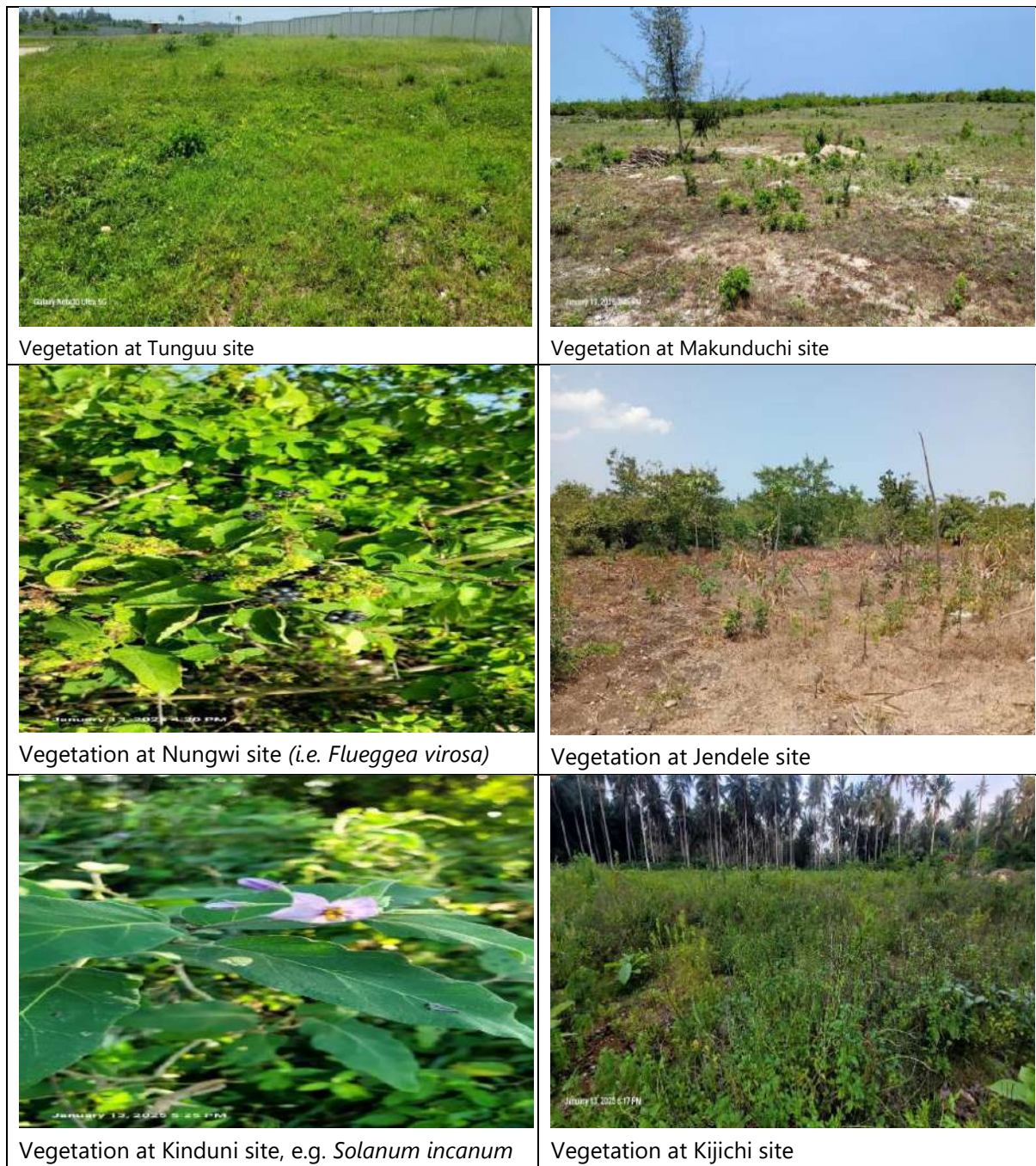


Figure 8: Vegetation at the project sites

4.3.2 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 proposed project sites are, butterflies, blank ants, bugs, snail shells, cattle dungs and white heron, millipedes and centipedes were reported to be found at project sites.

4.3.3 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.

4.4 Socio-Economic Environment

4.4.1 Land Use and Administration

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

4.4.2 Neighboring Areas in Zanzibar

The project sites are located in different districts, namely Nungwi, Jendele, Makunduchi, Tunguu, Kijichi, and Kunduni, each with distinct land use characteristics.

- Nungwi: A coastal area primarily known for tourism, with numerous hotels, resorts, and local fishing communities.
- Jendele: A semi-rural area with agricultural activities and residential settlements.
- Makunduchi: A mix of traditional Swahili settlements, farming activities, and small-scale businesses.
- Tunguu: Hosts government institutions, educational centers, and a growing residential sector.
- Kijichi: A developing urban area with housing projects and small businesses.
- Kunduni: A rural settlement with subsistence farming and local community activities.

Each location has mixed land uses, including residential, commercial, institutional, and agricultural activities, reflecting the diverse socio-economic environment of Zanzibar.

4.4.3 Population

According to Population and Housing Census of 2022 in Zanzibar (NBS, 2022), the population of Zanzibar is 1,889,773 people. Population for each Shehia and the respective Council where project sites are located is as indicated in the Table below. The population structures at the respective Shehias as indicated in Table 19 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. However, data showing age group and location in terms of urban and rural areas which were accessed, were available at district level only not shehia as indicated in Table 23.

Table 23: Population for each Shehia and the respective District/Municipal/Town Council

S/N	Shehia/Council	Population					
		Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Number of Households	Ave. HH Size
1	Nganani	2,647	1,293	1,354	95	708	3.7
	South District Council	63,156	31,798	31,358	101	16,440	3.8
2.	Kilindi	5,790	2,819	2,971	95	1,062	5.5
	North A District Council	157,369	77,164	80,205	96	33,257	4.7
3	Mbuzini	20,049	9,435	10,614	89	4,188	4.8
	West A Municipal Council	329,645	158,500	171,145	93	64,828	5.1
4	Kinduni	3,653	1,730	1,923	90	769	4.8
	North B Town Council	99,921	49,177	50,744	97	21,553	4.6
5	Tunguu	8,879	4,320	4,559	95	2,074	4.3
6	Jendele	3020	1523	1497	102	712	4.2
	Central Town Council	132,717	66,569	66,148	101	30,570	4.3

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

Table 24: Population data showing age group and location interms of urban and rural areas

South District Council									
Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	3,264	3,183	6,447	565	572	1,137	3,829	3,755	7,584
5-9	2,941	2,933	5,874	529	505	1,034	3,470	3,438	6,908
10-14	2,802	2,580	5,382	512	515	1,027	3,314	3,095	6,409
15-19	2,366	2,221	4,587	469	461	930	2,835	2,682	5,517
20-24	3,194	2,825	6,019	658	608	1,266	3,852	3,433	7,285
25-29	2,841	2,708	5,549	566	549	1,115	3,407	3,257	6,664
30-34	2,435	2,324	4,759	403	452	855	2,838	2,776	5,614
35-39	1,671	1,664	3,335	301	336	637	1,972	2,000	3,972
40-44	1,291	1,407	2,698	273	316	589	1,564	1,723	3,287
45-49	1,084	1,190	2,274	256	268	524	1,340	1,458	2,798
50-54	912	943	1,855	197	222	419	1,109	1,165	2,274
55-59	690	707	1,397	145	159	304	835	866	1,701
60-64	458	490	948	92	127	219	550	617	1,167
65-69	240	280	520	61	70	131	301	350	651
70-74	199	216	415	45	50	95	244	266	510
75-79	137	177	314	39	60	99	176	237	413

80+	129	189	318	33	51	84	162	240	402
TOTAL	26,654	26,037	52,691	5,144	5,321	10,465	31,798	31,358	63,156
Kaskazini A District Council									
Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	8,970	9,286	18,256	2,004	2,055	4,059	10,974	11,341	22,315
5-9	8,429	8,641	17,070	1,802	1,773	3,575	10,231	10,414	20,645
10-14	7,776	7,505	15,281	1,548	1,637	3,185	9,324	9,142	18,466
15-19	6,477	6,624	13,101	1,426	1,440	2,866	7,903	8,064	15,967
20-24	5,973	6,431	12,404	1,621	1,908	3,529	7,594	8,339	15,933
25-29	5,350	5,376	10,726	1,692	1,767	3,459	7,042	7,143	14,185
30-34	4,358	4,222	8,580	1,328	1,338	2,666	5,686	5,560	11,246
35-39	3,487	3,634	7,121	1,007	998	2,005	4,494	4,632	9,126
40-44	2,480	2,922	5,402	747	747	1,494	3,227	3,669	6,896
45-49	2,078	2,367	4,445	633	548	1,181	2,711	2,915	5,626
50-54	1,813	2,138	3,951	487	474	961	2,300	2,612	4,912
55-59	1,440	1,665	3,105	307	335	642	1,747	2,000	3,747
60-64	1,111	1,083	2,194	217	208	425	1,328	1,291	2,619
65-69	754	844	1,598	114	121	235	868	965	1,833
70-74	707	743	1,450	110	125	235	817	868	1,685
75-79	385	471	856	46	58	104	431	529	960
80+	436	631	1,067	51	90	141	487	721	1,208
TOTAL	62,024	64,583	126,607	15,140	15,622	30,762	77,164	80,205	157,369
West A Municipal Council									
Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	11,515	11,361	22,876	13,507	13,735	27,242	25,022	25,096	50,118
5-9	10,225	105,94	20,819	13,101	13,275	26,376	23,326	23,869	47,195
10-14	8,088	8,167	16,255	10,910	11,440	22,350	18,998	19,607	38,605
15-19	6,071	7,134	13,205	9,777	10,973	20,750	15,848	18,107	33,955
20-24	5,674	7,571	13,245	9,614	11,124	20,738	15,288	18,695	33,983
25-29	5,389	6,872	12,261	8,076	9,113	17,189	13,465	15,985	29,450
30-34	5,421	5,943	11,364	6,286	7,174	13,460	11,707	13,117	24,824
35-39	4,479	4,722	9,201	4,832	5,811	10,643	9,311	10,533	19,844
40-44	3,512	3,296	6,808	4,051	4,764	8,815	7,563	8,060	15,623
45-49	2,521	2,210	4,731	3,444	3,670	7,114	5,965	5,880	11,845
50-54	1,741	1,651	3,392	3,009	2,852	5,861	4,750	4,503	9,253
55-59	947	981	1,928	1,908	1,758	3,666	2,855	2,739	5,594

60-64	702	698	1,400	1,311	1,183	2,494	2,013	1,881	3,894
65-69	392	462	854	640	622	1,262	1,032	1,084	2,116
70-74	283	378	661	445	559	1,004	728	937	1,665
75-79	101	165	266	191	276	467	292	441	733
80+	155	243	398	182	368	550	337	611	948
TOTAL	67,216	72,448	139,664	91,284	98,697	189,981	158,500	171,145	329,645

North B District Council

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	6,608	6,683	13,291	881	871	1,752	7,489	7,554	15,043
5-9	6,201	6,320	12,521	758	724	1,482	6,959	7,044	14,003
10-14	5,516	5,295	10,811	584	604	1,188	6,100	5,899	11,999
15-19	4,283	4,052	8,335	463	596	1,059	4,746	4,648	9,394
20-24	4,010	4,297	8,307	622	759	1,381	4,632	5,056	9,688
25-29	3,560	3,935	7,495	646	770	1,416	4,206	4,705	8,911
30-34	3,155	3,269	6,424	541	497	1,038	3,696	3,766	7,462
35-39	2,402	2,518	4,920	423	420	843	2,825	2,938	5,763
40-44	1,846	1,842	3,688	328	277	605	2,174	2,119	4,293
45-49	1,411	1,581	2,992	250	241	491	1,661	1,822	3,483
50-54	1,180	1,372	2,552	189	196	385	1,369	1,568	2,937
55-59	1,010	1,077	2,087	137	131	268	1,147	1,208	2,355
60-64	729	738	1,467	89	71	160	818	809	1,627
65-69	425	472	897	37	46	83	462	518	980
70-74	421	400	821	32	43	75	453	443	896
75-79	213	282	495	13	17	30	226	299	525
80+	194	317	511	20	31	51	214	348	562
TOTAL	43,164	44,450	87,614	6,013	6,294	12,307	49,177	50,744	99,921

Central Town District Council

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	7,457	7,453	14,910	2,279	2,188	4,467	9,736	9,641	19,377
5-9	7,011	6,735	13,746	1,917	1,952	3,869	8,928	8,687	17,615
10-14	6,340	5,970	12,310	15,68	1,555	3,123	7,908	7,525	15,433
15-19	5,043	4,625	9,668	1,120	1,469	2,589	6,163	6,094	12,257
20-24	5,397	5,002	10,399	1,378	1,697	3,075	6,775	6,699	13,474
25-29	4,660	4,563	9,223	1,336	1,574	2,910	5,996	6,137	12,133
30-34	3,925	3,915	7,840	1,226	1,311	2,537	5,151	5,226	10,377
35-39	2,934	2,999	5,933	980	1,006	1,986	3,914	4,005	7,919

40-44	2,326	2,382	4,708	841	698	1,539	3,167	3,080	6,247
45-49	1,865	1,924	3,789	587	495	1,082	2,452	2,419	4,871
50-54	1,657	1,756	3,413	361	354	715	2,018	2,110	4,128
55-59	1,234	1,294	2,528	230	249	479	1,464	1,543	3,007
60-64	972	860	1,832	158	213	371	1,130	1,073	2,203
65-69	551	514	1,065	102	102	204	653	616	1,269
70-74	496	497	993	88	94	182	584	591	1,175
75-79	220	254	474	36	37	73	256	291	547
80+	232	349	581	42	62	104	274	411	685
TOTAL	52,320	51,092	103,412	14,249	15,056	29,305	66,569	66,148	132,717

Source: The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania Zanzibar, April 2024.

4.4.4 Education Services

The project area is served by a range of education facilities distributed across the Shehias of Tunguu, Nganani, Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi, and Mbuzini. These services include pre-primary, primary, and secondary education provided by both government and privately owned institutions. The presence of public schools reflects government efforts to ensure access to basic education, while private institutions complement these services by expanding capacity and offering alternative learning environments.

Overall, the education system in Unguja is well-structured, comprising public and private institutions operating under the guidance of the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. Free education is provided in public primary and secondary schools, while private schools and colleges contribute to improved service delivery through additional infrastructure, specialized programs, and vocational training opportunities. Continued investments in educational infrastructure, teacher capacity development, and digital learning are further strengthening the sector across the project districts.

Table 25: Number of Schools in District in Shehias

No.	Shehia	Number of Schools in District						Total Schools
		Government School			Private School			
		Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	
1	Tunguu	2	2	2	7	7	2	22
2	Nganani	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
3	Jendele	2	2	1	1	1	0	7
4	Kinduni	1	1	0	2	2	1	7
5	Kilindi	1	1	1	3	0	0	6
6	Mbuzini	1	1	1	5	5	4	17

Source: Shehia’s Executive Officer, 2025

4.4.5 Health Services

Health care provision in Unguja, including the districts hosting the project sites, is organized through a network of public and private facilities delivering preventive, promotive, and curative services. The system follows a hierarchical arrangement that typically begins with dispensaries at the community level, followed by health centres, and culminates in hospitals that provide more specialized care. Compared to more remote areas, Unguja benefits from relatively better access to healthcare services due to its higher level of urbanization.

Public health services are mainly delivered through government-owned facilities, including referral hospitals, district hospitals, and health centres, while dispensaries provide primary care at the grassroots level. Private providers complement these services by operating clinics, laboratories, and pharmacies, thereby improving service coverage and reducing pressure on public facilities. Within the project area, the availability of health services varies across Shehias, with some locations having limited or no facilities and therefore depending on nearby areas for medical services. Table 26 show Health Facilities in Project Shehias.

Table 26: Health Facilities in Project Shehias

Site Name	Shehia	Health Facility	Total	Government owned	Private owned
Tunguu	Tunguu	Dispensary	1	0	1
		Health Center	1	1	0
		Hospital	0	0	0
Makunduchi	Nganani	Dispensary	0	0	0
		Health Center	0	0	0
		Hospital	0	0	0
Jendele	Jendele	Dispensary	1	0	1
		Health Center	1	1	0
		Hospital	0	0	0
Kinduni	Kinduni	Dispensary	0	0	0
		Health Center	1	1	0
		Hospital	0	0	0
Nungwi	Kilindi	Dispensary	2	0	2
		Health Center	1	1	0
		Hospital	0	0	0
Kijichi	Mbuzini	Dispensary	1	0	1
		Health Center	5	1	4
		Hospital	2	1	1

Source: Shehia’s Executive Officer, 2025

4.4.6 Safe and Clean Water Services

The main source of water supply in the project areas—covering South, Central, North B, North A, and West A Districts—is the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) distribution system. Most Shehias are connected to this network, which provides treated water for domestic and institutional use. However, due to variations in supply reliability, communities often supplement this source with alternatives such as boreholes, shallow wells, and rainwater harvesting. Water access and reliability differ across the six project sites, with some areas experiencing quantity or quality challenges that require additional interventions such as storage or alternative sourcing. Table 27 shows Water Supply Situation in Project Sites.

Table 27: Water Supply Situation in Project Sites

No	Site Name	Shehia	Main water source	Key issue? /Status	Remarks
1	Tunguu	Tunguu	ZAWA	Ongoing water project	Supply expected to improve; ZAWA consultation ongoing
2	Makunduchi	Nganani	Limited/None	No adequate water services	Alternative sources required
3	Jendele	Jendele	ZAWA (Pangali Scheme)	Under development	Part of Pangali water project
4	Kinduni	Kinduni	ZAWA (rationed)	Insufficient supply	Requires water storage/reserve
5	Nungwi	Kilindi	ZAWA / Groundwater	Saline well water	Borehole water unsuitable; rely on supplied water
6	Kijichi	Mbuzini	ZAWA	Ongoing water project	Can be connected and supplemented if needed

Source: ZAWA Consultations and shehia, 2025

4.4.7 Sports and Recreation Services

Sports and recreational activities across the project areas—Tunguu, Nganani (Makunduchi), Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi (Nungwi), and Mbuzini (Kijichi)—are mainly informal and community-based, with football being the dominant sport. The availability of open spaces and school grounds provides opportunities for youth and community members to engage in sporting activities within and around their respective Shehias. Field information indicates that football playgrounds are distributed across all project sites, although their number and quality vary by location. Some Shehias have multiple playing grounds, while others rely on a single shared open space, often used by both schools and surrounding communities. Table 28 below shows Sports Facilities in Project Shehias.

Table 28: Sports Facilities in Project Shehias

No.	Site Name	Shehia	No. of sports facilities
1	Tunguu	Tunguu	1
2	Makunduchi	Nganani	1
3	Jendele	Jendele	2
4	Kinduni	Kinduni	1
5	Nungwi	Kilindi	2
6	Kijichi	Mbuzini	4

Source: COSEP CO Ltd, Field Survey, 2026

Overall, football remains the main recreational activity across all sites, supported by school grounds and open community fields. Tunguu has comparatively better availability of playing spaces, while Nganani and Jendele have more limited facilities. Despite these variations, sports play an important social role in all Shehias by promoting youth engagement and community interaction.

4.4.8 Energy

Electricity supply within the project areas is provided through the Zanzibar National Grid operated by the Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO). All six project sites Tunguu, Makunduchi (Nganani), Jendele, Kinduni, Nungwi (Kilindi), and Kijichi (Mbuzini)—are connected to this grid, although the reliability and quality of supply vary across locations. Information presented in this section is based on field consultations with local communities, discussions with the Zanzibar Energy Commission (ZEC), and district-level stakeholder engagement conducted in 2026. Table 29 below show Site-Specific energy baseline conditions.

Table 29: Site-Specific energy baseline conditions

No.	Site Name	Shehia	Grid Connection (ZECO)	Supply Reliability	Common Alternative Energy Sources	Key Observations
1	Tunguu	Tunguu	Yes	Moderate	Solar, charcoal, LPG	Occasional outages; ongoing infrastructure improvements
2	Makunduchi	Nganani	Yes	Low–Moderate	Solar Firewood, charcoal, kerosene	More frequent fluctuations; reliance on traditional fuels
3	Jendele	Jendele	Yes	Moderate	Solar, LPG, charcoal	Fairly stable with minor interruptions

4	Kinduni	Kinduni	Yes	Low	Firewood, charcoal, solar	Weak supply with voltage fluctuations
5	Nungwi	Kilindi	Yes	High (urbanized)	Solar, charcoal, LPG	Relatively stable supply due to tourism activities
6	Kijichi	Mbuzini	Yes	High (urbanized)	solar, charcoal, LPG	Good access with occasional outages

Source: Field Survey and Community Consultations (2026); Zanzibar Energy Commission (ZEC); Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO).

The analysis indicates that while grid electricity is accessible in all project sites, its reliability differs significantly. Urban-influenced areas such as Nungwi and Kijichi experience relatively stable power supply, supported by higher infrastructure investment. In contrast, rural areas such as Kinduni and Makunduchi face more frequent outages and voltage drops, which affects household energy use patterns and limits dependence on electricity for cooking and productive activities. Across all sites, communities supplement electricity with alternative energy sources. Charcoal and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) are widely used for cooking, while firewood remains common in less electrified or lower-income areas. Solar energy adoption is gradually increasing, particularly for lighting and small-scale applications, reflecting a shift toward more sustainable energy solutions. From an energy use perspective, the demand within local communities is primarily domestic, with limited industrial consumption. The project's additional energy demand during construction and operation is expected to be relatively low compared to existing consumption levels. Therefore, it is unlikely to significantly affect local energy availability. However, in areas already experiencing unstable supply, even small increases in demand may exacerbate short-term fluctuations if not properly managed.

To address these conditions, it is recommended that the project incorporates energy-efficient technologies and considers supplementary renewable energy options such as solar systems, particularly in sites with lower reliability like Kinduni and Makunduchi. Coordination with ZECO and guidance from ZEC will be essential to ensure proper connection, load management, and alignment with national energy efficiency standards.

4.4.9 Economic Activities

Across all project Shehias Tunguu, Nganani (Makunduchi), Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi (Nungwi), and Mbuzini (Kijichi) livelihoods are largely similar and dominated by small-scale and informal activities. Most residents engage in agriculture, fishing, petty trade, livestock keeping, and service provision such as vending and local transport, with some employed in public and private sectors. Coastal areas like Nungwi and Jendele benefit from fishing and tourism-related activities, while Kijichi and Tunguu combine small businesses with formal employment due to their proximity to urban centres. Makunduchi is relatively more commercialized, with a

stronger presence of hotels and tourism enterprises. In contrast, Kinduni relies more on agriculture and limited trade opportunities. Overall, the local economy is characterized by informal, small-scale activities with few large industries. The project is expected to support local livelihoods through job creation and increased economic opportunity.

4.4.10 Neighboring Areas in Zanzibar

The project sites are located in different districts, namely Nungwi, Jendele, Makunduchi, Tunguu, Kijichi, and Kunduni, each with distinct land use characteristics.

- Nungwi: A coastal area primarily known for tourism, with numerous hotels, resorts, and local fishing communities.
- Jendele: A semi-rural area with agricultural activities and residential settlements.
- Makunduchi: A mix of traditional Swahili settlements, farming activities, and small-scale businesses.
- Wete: A commercial hub in Pemba with government offices, markets, and residential areas.
- Tunguu: Hosts government institutions, educational centers, and a growing residential sector.
- Kijichi: A developing urban area with housing projects and small businesses.
- Kunduni: A rural settlement with subsistence farming and local community activities.

Each location has mixed land uses, including residential, commercial, institutional, and agricultural activities, reflecting the diverse socio-economic environment of Zanzibar.

4.4.11 Culture and Ethnicity

Across all project areas Tunguu, Nganani (Makunduchi), Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi (Nungwi), and Mbuzini (Kijichi) communities share a largely uniform Swahili culture influenced by Afro-Arab heritage. While some diversity exists due to migration, especially in urban and tourism areas, traditional customs remain strong, particularly in rural Shehias. Islam plays a central role in shaping social norms and daily life, and Kiswahili is the main language used for communication across all sites.

4.4.12 Waste Management

4.4.12.1 Solid Waste

Solid waste management across all project Shehias—Tunguu, Nganani (Makunduchi), Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi (Nungwi), and Mbuzini (Kijichi) shows a similar pattern, with differences in service coverage. In more accessible areas such as Tunguu, Kijichi, and Nungwi, waste is collected and transported to designated disposal sites like the Kibele Sanitary Landfill. In less serviced areas such as Kinduni, Jendele, and Nganani, residents often rely on informal disposal methods including backyard dumping, pit disposal, or open burning. These practices pose environmental and health risks. Overall, waste is mainly domestic, and while formal collection systems exist in some areas, waste management remains inconsistent across the project sites.

4.4.12.2 Liquid Waste

All project sites—Tunguu, Nganani (Makunduchi), Jendele, Kinduni, Kilindi (Nungwi), and Mbuguni (Kijichi)—lack a centralized sewerage system and rely on on-site sanitation. Septic tanks with soak-away pits are common in urban and semi-urban areas, while pit latrines are mainly used in rural locations. Sewage emptying is carried out by licensed private operators, though service access varies. The project will therefore use on-site sanitation systems, ensuring proper design, maintenance, and safe disposal of wastewater.

4.4.12.3 Hazardous Waste

The Councils of the Districts (i.e. South, Central, North B, North A and West A Districts) are 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 scrapers are informally collected by individuals (like youth) and sold to Recyclers. Clinical waste from health facilities is incinerated at big Hospitals such as Mnazi Mmoja government Hospital.

4.4.13 Cultural Environment

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

For example, there are traditional festivals and events that take place in Unguja like Mwakakogwa Festival which takes place in July/August. It is a traditional festival to celebrate the local New Year. It is mainly practiced in the Southern Unguja, particularly in Makunduchi. Originating from Persia and brought here by early Immigrants. Mwakakogwa is marked by sacrifices, dances, and the actual field fighting. In addition to the tourists from abroad, it draws participants from the whole of East Africa.

4.5 Gender Issues

4.5.1 Institutional Gender Framework

The Judiciary of Zanzibar is committed to promoting gender equality and social inclusion across all six project sites, in line with national frameworks and international commitments. In Zanzibar, this commitment is supported by policies such as the Zanzibar Gender Policy and

the Zanzibar Development Vision, as well as institutional mechanisms including gender desks at police stations and Shehia-level GBV committees. At the institutional level, JoZ aims to ensure equitable access to employment opportunities, capacity building, and participation in decision-making processes, while promoting awareness on gender equality and prevention of gender-based.

However, evidence shows that gender inequality remains a persistent challenge globally and locally. According to UN Women and the United Nations report *The World’s Women 2020*, less than half of women of working age participate in the labour force, and progress toward equal rights and opportunities remains slow. Furthermore, gender inequalities have been exacerbated by structural barriers and socio-economic conditions, limiting women’s full participation in economic and institutional systems. In the Zanzibar context, despite the presence of strong policy frameworks, key challenges persist across all six project sites. These include weak enforcement of gender-related laws, limited coordination among institutions, and the absence of a dedicated gender strategy within the judiciary system. Such gaps may contribute to continued risks of gender inequality, underrepresentation of women, and limited capacity to effectively address GBV and inclusion issues in project implementation.

Therefore, while the policy and institutional environment provide a strong foundation, there is a need for strengthened implementation, coordination, and site-specific measures within JoZ to ensure that gender equality and inclusion objectives are effectively achieved across all project locations.

4.5.2 Overall GBV Prevalence and Trends

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a significant issue in Zanzibar, although recent data indicates a declining trend. According to the Ofisi ya Mtakwimu Mkuu wa Serikali Zanzibar (OCGS, 2023; 2025), reported GBV cases decreased from 1,954 cases in 2023 to 1,228 cases in 2025, reflecting a notable reduction over time as shown in Table 30 below. Despite this decline, the overall burden of GBV remains high. The same official statistics further show that children consistently constitute the majority of victims, underscoring their heightened vulnerability and the need for sustained prevention and protection measure.

Table 30: GBV Cases and Victims by Category (2023 vs 2025)

GBV Cases	2023	2025
Total GBV cases	1,954	1,228
Total victims	1,959	1,230
Child victims (%)	83.7%	85.4%
Women victims (%)	12.0%	13.2%
Men victims (%)	4.3%	1.5%

Source: OCGS, 2023; OCGS, 2025

4.5.3 Composition of GBV by type

Sexual violence constitutes the largest share of GBV cases in Zanzibar, with rape consistently being the most reported offense. Tables 31 - 33 show Major Types of GBV Cases (2023 vs 2025), Distribution of Victims by Age and Gender and Spatial Distribution of GBV as indicated below. Children—especially adolescent girls—are the most affected group as indicated in Table 32. Furthermore, Urban districts consistently reported the highest number of GBV cases as indicated in Table 33.

Table 31: Major Types of GBV Cases (2023 vs 2025)

Type of GBV	2023 Cases	2025 Cases
Rape	925	660
Sexual assault (shambulio la aibu/kukashifu)	211	166
Sodomy (kulawiti/kunajisi)	247	95
Unnatural offences	90	67
Abduction (kutorosha)	110	146
Physical assault	376	Included in minor categories

Source: OCGS, 2023; OCGS, 2025

Table 32: Distribution of Victims by Age and Gender

Category	2023	2025
Total child victims	1,639	1,050
Girls among children (%)	77.1%	89.7%
Boys among children (%)	22.9%	10.3%
Most affected age group	15–17 years (50.2%)	15–17 years (58.9%)

Source: OCGS, 2023; OCGS, 2025

Table 33: Spatial Distribution of GBV

District	2023 Cases	2025 Cases	District
Mjini	457	167	Mjini
Magharibi 'A'	433	247	Magharibi 'A'
Magharibi 'B'	417	191	Magharibi 'B'
Kusini	45	49	Kusini
Micheweni	42	54	Micheweni

Source: OCGS, 2023; OCGS, 2025

4.5.4 Key GBV Risk Patterns Relevant to Unguja Project Sites

Across all sites (Tunguu, Mahonda, Makunduchi, Kinduni, Jendele, Kijichi), no site-specific quantitative data exists, but consistent qualitative risks may emerge as categorised in Table 34 and 35. However, Table 36 show GBV cases identified in the proposed project sites.

Common GBV Risk Factors

- High vulnerability of children (dominant victim group)
- Workplace-related GBV, especially in construction:
 - Sexual harassment
 - Exploitation for jobs (sex-for-work)
 - Wage discrimination
- Community-level risks:
 - Intimate partner violence
 - Verbal abuse and economic violence
- Labor influx risks:
 - Transactional sex
 - Social tension and unsafe sexual practices

Table 34: GBV Risks in Construction Context

Risk Category	Description	Risk Category	Description
Sexual exploitation	Women pressured for sexual favors for employment	Sexual exploitation	Women pressured for sexual favors for employment
Workplace harassment	Verbal abuse, unwanted advances	Workplace harassment	Verbal abuse, unwanted advances
Economic violence	Delayed/denied payments, wage inequality	Economic violence	Delayed/denied payments, wage inequality
Child protection risks	Abuse near construction zones	Child protection risks	Abuse near construction zones

Source: Shehia GBV Committee, 2025

Table 35: Risk Categories and their description

Risk Category	Description
Sexual exploitation	Women pressured for sexual favors for employment
Workplace harassment	Verbal abuse, unwanted advances
Economic violence	Delayed/denied payments, wage inequality
Child protection risks	Abuse near construction zones
Labor exploitation	Low wages, unsafe conditions
Infrastructure gaps	Lack of gender-segregated sanitation

Source: Shehia GBV Committee, 2025

Table 36: GBV issues identified in proposed project sites

Site	Key GBV Issues Identified
Tunguu	Workplace harassment, wage inequality
Mahonda	Sexual violence, child abuse, labor discrimination
Makunduchi	Sexual exploitation linked to tourism & labor influx
Kinduni	Structural inequality, weak reporting systems
Jendele	IPV, economic discrimination, informal sector risks
Kijichi	Sexual exploitation in employment, harassment

Source: Shehia GBV Committee, 2025

Cross-cutting conclusion to all sites

All sites reflect similar GBV patterns, driven by:

- Economic vulnerability
- Gender inequality
- Weak enforcement mechanisms

GBV mitigation must be mandatory, including:

- Codes of conduct for workers
- Gender-sensitive infrastructure
- Reporting and grievance mechanisms (GRM)
- Community awareness programs

4.5.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To address gender-related risks and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) identified across all six project sites (Tunguu, Mahonda, Makunduchi, Kinduni, Jendele, and Kijichi), the Judiciary of Zanzibar will establish a standardized Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) applicable across all locations. The GRM will provide a safe, confidential, and accessible system for workers, community members, and vulnerable groups including women and children to report complaints, particularly those related to GBV, labor issues, and social impacts.

GRM Structure (Multi-Level Framework)

Level 1: Site-Level GRM Committee (First Entry Point)

Established at each of the six sites and comprising:

- Site Engineer / Contractor Representative
- Environmental and Social (E&S) Officer
- Community Representative (including women representative)
- Shehia representative

Responsibilities:

- Receive and register complaints
- Provide immediate response (within 48 hours)

- Resolve minor and non-sensitive grievances

Level 2: Project-Level GRM Committee (JoZ PIU Level)

Managed by the JoZ Project Implementation Unit (PIU), including:

- Environmental Specialist
- Social/GBV Specialist
- Health and Safety Officer

Responsibilities:

- Handle escalated or unresolved grievances
- Address serious complaints including labor disputes and GBV risks
- Ensure compliance with ESMP and World Bank standards

Level 3: Referral Pathway for GBV Cases (Confidential Handling)

Sensitive GBV cases will not follow normal GRM channels but will be referred through confidential pathways to:

- Gender Desks at Police Stations
- Shehia GBV Committees
- Health and psychosocial service providers

This ensures **survivor-centered approaches**, confidentiality, and protection from retaliation.

Level 4: External Appeals Mechanism

If grievances remain unresolved, complainants may escalate to relevant authorities such as:

- Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
- Occupational Safety and Health Authority
- Local government authorities

Key GRM Principles Across All Sites

The GRM will be designed to ensure:

- Accessibility (multiple reporting channels: verbal, written, phone)
- Confidentiality, especially for GBV cases
- Non-retaliation for complainants
- Timely resolution of grievances
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities

Given that all six sites show similar GBV risk patterns including workplace harassment, sexual exploitation and weak reporting systems the GRM will serve as a critical mitigation measure:

- To Strengthen reporting systems
- To improve accountability
- To support affected individuals
- To reduce underreporting of GBV cases

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
- Gender Desk
- Disability Council of Zanzibar
- Institute of correctional for Offenders

Individual Stakeholders

- Service users
- 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 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.

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 Main stakeholders' Views and Concerns

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 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. 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 or 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 for the proposed construction 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 construction site, welfare of workers, operation of machines, etc. Contractor to ensure workers use the right PPE all the time at construction site. Sub-contractor also should register to OSH just like main Contractor. Emphasized design of the building to be registered to OSH before construction and Contractor should ensure water infrastructure (like water pipes) of the local community is not affected during 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 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 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 construction at the respective project sites, 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. Proponent to ensure accessibility for entry to the building is connected to the road/roads. Contractor should consult ZANROAD before starting construction 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 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 set up 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 constructed to be climate resilient, climate responsive and energy efficient. Explained that the smart court buildings to be 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 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.

Table 38 show detailed views and concerns from various consulted stakeholders from District offices, District/Municipal Councils and respective Shehia and community in Unguja as listed below in Table 37.

Table 37: Proposed sites and their respective consulted Shehia, District office and Municipal/District/Town Council

S/N	Site	Shehia	Municipal/District/Town Council	District Office
01	Tunguu	Tunguu	Central	Central
02	Makunduchi	Nganani	South	South
03	Jendele	Jendele	Central	Central
04	Kinduni	Kinduni	North B	North B
05	Nungwi	Kilindi	North A	North A
06	Kijichi	Mbuzini	West A	West A

Source: Field data, 2025

Table 38: Detailed views and concerns from various consulted stakeholders

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. Emphasized consulting department of Forest especially for Jendele site. Toilets should match with number of people (OSH standard ratio to be observed). 	<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"> • 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 Asha Mohamed Ahmed – State attorney Aziza Yunus Nchimbi – Forest Officer Haji Hamis Kai – Forest Officer Zainab Yahya Mhoma - Forest Officer	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of forest visited the Jendele site to see the exact situation.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		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"> • There are some trees at the Jendele site used for getting seeds for nurseries. • Emphasized following the principal of “kata mti panda mti”. 	
5	Commission for land – Head office- Unguja		<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
6	Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) – Head office- Unguja		<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. 	<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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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). 	<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.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be Fire Warden to the big buildings. • Fire Warden should have training from Fire and Safety department. 	
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. • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be good cooperation with ZECO during implementation of the project. • JoZ is determined to ensure energy efficiency at its building.
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. 	<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"> • 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. • 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. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up offices for judicial officers to educate the public on legal rights and court services. 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 for 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. 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. 	<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.
		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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestions on 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"> • 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 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 Abdal s. Mohamed – ICT Mwashamba Juma – Communication officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's court should differ from adult court and there must be conducive environment for the children • Accessible and inclusive environment for people with disabilities • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions on design aspects will be shared to the design team to ensure accessibility, inclusivity, and child-friendliness. • 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.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent will ensure infrastructure in the court buildings is good enough to enable e-courts.
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. 	<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

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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>ensuring availability of sign language 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. 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. 	<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
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. Court policies should ensure fairness in handling cases related to child custody and alimony, avoiding biases that disproportionately affect men. 	<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.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will ensure gender-inclusive employment. Cultural sensitivity training will be provided to the construction crew.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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. 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. 	<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. 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"> • 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. • 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	<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 	<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. • Gender will be considered

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Fatuma Makame - Field Student	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings should be flexible to accommodate people of all types and should be modern 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. 	<p>including children (e.g. detention room).</p> <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 condusive 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. • There should be a designated area for holding suspects, with cells separated for women, men, and children 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
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 women should be considered, with designated areas for quality food, clean toilets, and resting spaces for clients 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 	<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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to take their cases to the relevant district court, preventing the need to travel long distances • 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. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Jendele and Tunguu sites in Central Unguja District				
S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Response
21	Central District office	Ally Kombo - Social Welfare officer (SWO) Rahma O. Bakari - SWO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project as the presence of District Magistrate Court (DMC) will improve access to justice services. • Suggested the court building to have offices for SWO. • Design of the building should consider people with special needs (i.e. deaf, blind, people with disabilities, elders, etc.). • Access to the building should consider people with special needs. • Toilets should be enough at the building. • There should be toilets for staff and clients. • Design of the building should consider distance from the road. Shouldn't be too close to big road. • Suggested the building to have a fence for security reasons. • Witnesses to be valued and be paid small amount of money to cover costs they incur. • People with special needs should use the same entrance, shouldn't be excluded by having different entrance. • Emphasized the court to have tools to assist communication with people with special needs like the deaf and blind. • Rights ('stahiki') of witnesses to be given, e.g. eligible payments/refund on costs incurred. • Emphasized that Translators are so important in court as translation may be needed. • Children court should be friendly to children. • Children under 18 years to be considered at court as at times due to delay of their cases they become over 18 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building design suggestions will be incorporated/considered and communicated to the design team.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Nasra Tindi Kisumku – HR officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the project as it will create employment opportunities (direct and indirect). Emphasized awareness to the community about the project including challenges that may arise due to implementation. 	
		Sabra Mgeni – Community Development Officer (CDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the project as it will create employment opportunities. Emphasized that priority on employment to be given to local community particularly the respective shehia. Suggested that the law protecting “Wari” and widows to work well as it is currently not well implemented. Wages paid by Contractor should reflect the real situation. Suggested there should be a Committee at the construction site to ensure complains or issues of workers are addressed. Provision of GBV education to construction workers to raise awareness. Provision of PPE to workers. Emphasized awareness to the community about the project including challenges that may arise due to implementation. Awareness to the respective Shehia that there is a Committee that receives complains so that people can send their complains/GBV incidences if any. Emphasized consideration of Gender on employment opportunities Suggested the building to have a prayer room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured that priority on employment will be given to local community Gender will be considered on employment
		Ally Sharif Mohamed - Health and Environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized workers to use PPE all the time at work. Emphasized use of Mosquito nets to the workers sleeping at construction site. Use of Mosquito nets is important because Cheju and Jendele plains have many Malaria cases. Suggested fumigation at construction site if Jendele site will be used. Awareness to the local community at the Shehia about the proposed project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured to raise awareness to the local community about the project. Assured proper waste management at construction site Gave assurance on ensuring Health and

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized proper waste management at site to avoid accidents like stepping on nail, etc. Toilet at construction site should be of good quality and for men and women. Access to the building by people with special needs to be considered. There should be emergency transport for people who got accident to access health facilities. First Aid Kit to be available at site and a person who can provide First Aid to be at site. Provide Health and Safety (H&S) education to the local community. There should be H&S Committee at construction site and Shehia leaders to be included in the committee. The Central District has Kibele Sanitary Landfill which is located 7km from Jendele site and 3km from Tunguu site. Liquid waste is managed onsite (onsite sanitation is used). Liquid waste is disposed at wastewater treatment plant located at Kizimbani area which is 20km from Jendele site and 6km from Tunguu site. Water source is ZAWA and deep wells. 	<p>Safety measures are in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety (H&S) education will be provided to the local community.
		Ally Hamadi - Planning Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project but emphasized JoZ to observe Dunga – Chwaka road as the road is expected to be expanded (i.e. double road). Consultation to Zanzibar Roads Agency (ZRA) is important to ensure road expansion doesn't affect the proposed court building. Ensure the road reserve is observed to avoid demolition. The project creates economic opportunities during construction and operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zanzibar Roads Agency (ZRA) was consulted. Design suggestions will be taken to design team for consideration.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of spreading HIV/AIDS to the local community, so contractor to provide health education to workers and put HIV/AIDS sign post at the site. Suggested coordination of information between courts. Design of the building to have places for breast feeding and children. Design of the building to ensure good ventilation. Suggested court workers to be within the building. Public Prosecutors are few, so very overloaded. 	
22	Central District Council	Helena John - Social Welfare Officer (SWO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Employment to be given to local people. Involvement of local community will improve security at the project site. 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"> Design suggestions will be taken to design team for consideration. Local community will be involved
		Mmanga Haji Haji – Human Resource and Administration Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project as services will be close to the community. Priority on employment to be given to the local people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
		Mashaka T. Salum - Legal officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize ownership of site. Local community to be given priority on employment. Suggested use of technology in the court building. Design of the court should consider confidentiality. Ensure no disruption to the local community by noise at site, dust at site, etc. Suggested e-court services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent, noise and dust will be controlled during construction.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Salha U. Mbaraka - Marketing officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project as services will be close to local community and people of Central District. All people (including vulnerable people) to be able to access the building. Suggested building materials to be bought within Central District. We have 3 extraction sites for building materials, that is, kifusi (i) Kanyegwa – located 1km from jendele site (ii) Cheju area – located 3km from Tunguu site (iii) Pagali site Aggregates are available from many industries (i.e. Zinamola industries) – at Dunga area, at Kibele area and at Tunguu area. Suggested a parking area at the DMC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured that design suggestions will be shared to the design team.
		Salimu Ally - Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is Kibele sanitary landfill for disposal of solid waste (i.e. municipal waste-waste from shops, institutions, markets) and electrical and e-waste). Hospital waste is managed using Incinerators at the Hospitals. Hazardous waste (such as scrappers, used plastic bottles, etc.) are managed by being bought by individuals and sold to recyclers. Liquid waste is managed by being collected by trucks at households and disposed at Kibele sanitary landfill. No central sewage system in the Council, so onsite sanitation is used. There is a truck of 4tones that collects solid waste from shops, market places, hotels, etc. There are recycling industries at Fuoni and Chuini. Advised avoiding cutting trees unless necessary. Ensure there is no noise pollution. Interaction of people at project site may lead to HIV/AIDS, so health education to be provided. Suggested use of silent generator and the building to have sound proof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health education of HIV/AIDS will be provided at local community. There will be control of nose during construction. Health check-up for construction workers before start working.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
23	Tunguu Shehia	Sheha and Residents of Tunguu Shehia: Idd Ramadhani Chumu – Sheha Asha Ali Jecha Mwaka Matogo Vuai Mwanajuma Khatibu Ali Mosi Ramadhan Chumu, and Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized health check-up for construction workers. Support the project but emphasized the opinions they give to be taken into consideration. Raised a concern that local youth at Tunguu are usually not employment at various projects. Requested local labour to come from Tunguu Shehia during construction. Suggested service users to be considered on getting to the building from different entrance sides not only one entrance. Roads/paths to be given priority to clients (service users) on reaching the building. Design of the building should consider easy access to the building for all including people with special needs. Gender should be considered in the design of the building. Emphasized justice to be given to people not only good buildings. Suggested raising awareness to the community about judiciary services and laws education. Suggested centers to be initiated for providing justice and laws education. Emphasized men, women and youth of the local community to be given employment. Suggested mamalishe from local community to be given chance during construction. Emphasized that local educated from Tunguu shehia to be considered to get employment during operation. Suggested local community to be given special priority for long term employment during operation. Suggested Gender Desk at the Police to be removed to the DMCs or IJCs, so that it is run by profession staff on GBV/Gender. Suggested enough parking space. Emphasized security at the parking space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured that priority on employment will be given to local community. Elaborated that during operation, long term employment vacancies will be advertised and people from Zanzibar will apply, interviewed and selection will be done. Proponent assured that design suggestions will be shared to the design team.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste is managed by being collected by Municipal truck twice/once a week at shops, market places, institutions and individual households that are along the roads. • Onsite sanitation is used at the local community. • Suggested provision of GBV/Gender education to the community. • Source of power is ZECO but electricity is weak. • Source of water is ZAWA. ZAWA has already laid water distribution channels. • There are no sexual harassment and child labour at previous projects in the community. • No child pregnancy problem in the local community. • There is "Kamati ya Kuinga Udhalilishaji wa kijinsia na Watoto" at the Shehia to capture GBV incidences at the Shehia level. But they said is not very active. The committee is used to capture GBV and sex related incidences in level of the community. • Contractor should control dust at site and local community. • Suggested detention places for children and not mixing with adult detention cells. • Suggested to have Children's court. 	
24	Jendele Shehia	Sheha and residents of Jendele Shehia: Musa Abdi Immam – Acting Sheha Fadhil Nyi Devid malik Mtumwa Patric Benard, and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported the project and thanked to be consulted. • Said local labour is available, so advised construction workers to come from local community. • Using local labour helps to increase security at site. • Security guards are available in Jendele Shehia. • Source of water is ZAWA. • Building materials are available, for example, aggregates – from Kijundu and Dunga, sand – from North B District (i.e. Mahonda and Donge). • Solid waste management responsibility at the Shehia is left to individual households who manage by using open pits, burying and burning. No collection by the Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority on employment will be given to local community. • Contractor will ensure waste generated at site is properly managed. • Gender, GBV and sexual abuse education will be provided before starting construction.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor shall be responsible to manage waste generated at the construction site. Onsite sanitation is used to manage liquid waste (sewage) at households. Pit latrines are mostly used. The site is not used as a cultural/spiritual site. Child labour is not a problem as is not happening. Gender to be considered on employment at site. Electricity is from ZECO. Suggested gender, GBV and sexual abuse education to be provided before starting construction. There is "Kamati ya Kukinga Udhalilishaji wa kijinsia na Watoto" at the Shehia to capture GBV incidences at the Shehia level. The committee is active and can capture GBV and sex related incidences in the shehia. Contractor should collaborate with Shehia office as well as the committee (i.e. "Kamati ya Kukinga Udhalilishaji wa kijinsia na Watoto"). Suggested the design of the building to have offices for Advocates, Public Prosecutors, etc. Suggested a waiting area, car parking and restaurant at the court building. Child pregnancy was a problem particularly on celebration day of Idd Elfitri but now children are controlled and not left free on the day of celebration. Suggested road rumps to be placed at Chwaka road to reduce risk of accidents. Suggested iron sheets used for fencing the construction site to be given to local community after completion of construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will ensure full involvement of Shehia office. Proponent assured that design suggestions will be shared to the design team.
Makunduchi site in South Unguja District				
S/N	Institution	Name and Position	Comment/Concern Raised	Response

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
25	Nganani Shehia	Sheha and residents of Nganani Shehia: Hasan Fadhila Suleman – Sheha Said Mohamed Said Mwanakheri Juma Ali Zainab Ramadhan Miraji, and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project but asked how local community of Nganani Shehia will benefit from the project. • Emphasized research to be done by JoZ to find out if there are any pending compensation at the proposed site. • Suggested local community including women to be given priority on employment. • Suggested the design of the court building to consider women needs. • Suggested toilets at the building to have toilets for men and women. • Emphasized/advised District Council should not tax small traders and mamalishe at site. • Site has no land problems but suggested public transport to be available there as it is located about 2.5km from Makunduchi town. • Source of water is ZAWA. There is water ration (we get water after every 2 days). • Suggested Judiciary to have deep well or harvest rain water. • Emphasized proper solid waste management as experience shows some few hotels dump solid waste inappropriately. • Suggested the removed fence (of iron sheets and timber) at site after construction to be given to local residents. • Onsite sanitation is used in the area. • Solid waste is managed privately by Nganani residents. • Emphasized that contractor should control his/her construction workers to behave well, not to cause unwanted pregnancies and GBV incidences in the community. • They said that the community is aware of GBV education/issues but people are still doing. • Suggested training/education to construction crew about GBV education by “Kamati ya Kuinga Udhalilishaji wa Kijinsia na 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured that local community including women will be given priority on employment. • Design suggestions will be shared to the design team. • Assurance was given by Proponent on proper solid waste management. • Assured good cooperation with Shehia office and local community. • It was stated that construction is expected to start as early as possible after getting ESIA certificate. • Assured that GBV education will be provided to the local community.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<p>Watoto". The committee is active and is used to capture GBV and sex related incidences in level of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV cases are many in the area. The leading incidences/cases are rape, child pregnancy, ulawiti, etc. • Suggested education on GBV to be given to the community. • Suggested women and men to wear decent clothes at workplace. • The site is not used as cultural or ritual site by the community. • There is no problem of child labour in the area. • Suggested a Transformer at site because power might be low for the building. • Suggested employment to youth. • Contractor should report to Shehia office for cooperation and also assist to get labourers. • Explained that culture in Makunduchi area is much affected by prostitution. So, ensure no prostitution at project site. • Asked when will construction start? • Design of the building should allow access to all people including elders, disabled, etc. • The site is not used as cultural/spiritual site by residents. • Emphasized Contractor to pay wages on time. • Explained that sometimes there is theft at construction sites but paying wages on time to workers helps to stop it and not paying/delays accelerates the problem. 	
26	South District Council	Juma Mohamed – Acting Director Hamad Self Ali – Human Resource Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project but said the site is located outside the Makunduchi town center about 2-3km. • The site is good what is needed is public transport to reach there. • Emphasized gender to be considered on employment during construction as women are capable to do hard works. 	
		Biubwa Hasan Haji - Town Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasized the court building to be accessible to all including people with special needs. • Design to consider parking area. • Site is in good location and accessible by big road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured about ownership of land and will apply

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We issue building permit, so Judiciary should apply and comply. Emphasized Judiciary to own the land and have a title Deed. He remembered land use at site is for office and education institutions. Emphasized compliance to land use. Use of PPE at work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building permit before construction. They will comply with land use laws.
		Hasan Pandu Ali - Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project but emphasized proper waste management at site. Construction of building materials are available, for example, sand is available from North A and B. Aggregates are from Makunduchi from private people. Vifusi – from Mtule area (7km away from site). Dumpsite used is Kibele Sanitary landfill. Solid waste is collected twice every day at shops and business areas. Muma and Costa companies collect solid waste at households under private arrangements. Contractor should cooperate with Shehia office 	
		Khamis abdi juma - Relations officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested employment to be given priority to local community including nearby community. Ensure planting of trees and garden at the building area. 	
		Mwaka Ayub Juma - CDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized gender to be considered during employment at site particularly women. Local community to be given priority on employment during construction. GBV incidences that normally happen at construction sites include (i) at times of employment (ii) during payment (iii) child labour may rarely happen. GBV incidences/cases are normally dealt at District office. Suggested GBV and sexual harassment education to be provided to local community. Awareness of local culture to be raised on construction crew coming from other places/Tanzania mainland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent assured that local community including women and people with disabilities will be given priority on employment. GBV and sexual harassment education will be provided to local community.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised dealing promptly with GBV cases as it will help to deter occurrences. Advised priority on employment to be also given to people with disabilities as there some jobs they can do. The site is not used as cultural/spiritual site by residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of local culture will be raised on construction crew.
		Khatibu M. Khatibu – Statistician (Planning office) Maimun Kasim - Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project as the DMC will deter crimes in South Unguja District. It will help the Council in enforcing its bylaws. Cooperation with Judiciary is needed to raise awareness about the project as well as HIV/AIDS and GBV education. 	
27	South District office	Hidaya Makame Juma - Social Welfare Officer (SWO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thanked about the project and consultation to them. Contractor to ensure construction crew is given GBV and sexual harassment education. Child labour is prohibited so Contractor to ensure no child labour. Suggested a committee at site that will be receiving and dealing with complains. SWO to be among the members of the committee. It should be specific for the project site. Committee to be given education on GBV issues. Asked if Judiciary is owning the site and has title Deed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent said the site is owned by Judiciary and there is title Deed. Education on GBV and sexual harassment will be provided.
		Ussi Khamis Ussi – Persons with Disability officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project and explained that low involvement with District office on various projects. Emphasized District office to be involved during implementation. Suggested people with disabilities to be given employment to the works they can do. The building should be accessible to all people including those with special needs. For example, ramps that are easily seen. Toilets for vulnerable people like elders, people with disability. Suggested supporting people with special needs in court by having translators, language specialists for the deaf and the blind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponent said District office to be involved during implementation. Design will ensure access to the building to all kinds of people.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Wahid Juma Muhidin - Planning officer	<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. 	
		Asha A. Said – Human Resource 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 	
Nungwi Site in North A Unguja District				
S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Response
28	North A District office	Haji Ussi Haji - Environmental Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project as it will bring Judiciary services close to the community. • It will reduce cost and time in travelling to get service. • Emphasized that site acquiring process should ensure compensation is done before starting construction. • There will be increase in waste, so Contractor should ensure proper waste management. • Ensure control of dust during construction. • There is a challenge of individual people disposing solid waste in inappropriate areas such as at undeveloped land or sites. • Municipal Council is responsible and has authority to deal with waste management and revenue collection. It can fine, prosecute, etc. • Solid waste management involves individuals taking waste from households to collection points and the trucks take waste from collection points to Matemwe temporary dumpsite. • Matemwe temporary dumpsite is located about 15km from project site. • Municipal trucks take waste from collection points every day. Matemwe Company Ltd is also contracted to collect waste. • Emphasized Contractor to manage waste at site and cooperate with the existing waste management system at the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponent assured no compensation is pending at site as the area is owned by government. • Assured proper waste management at site during construction. • Health education will be provided to the community • Local community and District office will be involved during implementation.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building materials are available in Unguja. For example, sand-from Dole area, aggregates – from Dole area. • Source of water is ZAWA. Currently, water is a challenge but ZAWA has water projects, so water will be available in future. • Onsite sanitation is used for liquid waste management. • There are private trucks used to collect liquid waste from households. So, the truck is hired privately for the task. • Some hotels have their own wastewater treatment plants. They use treated wastewater for gardens. • There will be risk of increase of diseases due t increase of interaction. • Suggested Health education to the community be provided. • Emphasized involvement of local community and District office. • Ensure environmental management so that project area remains as it was. • Suggested planting of trees such as Nim tree, Mivinje, Mitondoo and ornamental trees. 	
		Salum ali - Relations officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project but said the site is a bit far not located at center of the district. • Suggested the project site to be at Gamba area as it is the center of the District. • Currently, there is no DMC building. It is currently being operated at Land Court building. • The project will help to increase speed of case processing. • Deter GBV and sexual harassment acts in the community. 	
		Makame Makame Haji – Social Welfare Officer and Acting CDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the project • There is lack of confidentiality at children’s court. • Suggested a chamber room for children’s court with good environment for children. • Ensure confidentiality at children’s court in order to make them speak at court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design suggestions will be shared to the design team. • Gender will be considered on employment at site.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the building should allow easy access to the building including to people with special needs like elders and people with disability. Toilets at the building should consider Gender (i.e. men & women). Suggested reduction of frequent transfers of Court Magistrates as it affects speed of cases at court. Suggested Judiciary to have a section for counselling. Counselling may help to resolve conflicts and reduce case openings. Women and men should be given opportunity to work at site. There might be a risk of GBV incidences on employment opportunities. Suggested GBV and sexual harassment education to be provided to the community including shehia where the project is located. Creation of employment opportunity like mamalishe, small traders. Contractors should employ local people and shouldn't avoid them by cunning the locals through paying little so that they leave the job. Explained that child labour is not a problem in the area. There are no child pregnancies problems in the area. Explained that GBV cases/incidences are low in the District as currently there are 5 cases per month as compared to previous years where there was an average of 15-30 cases per month. Explained that there are "Kamati za Kukinga Udhalilishaji wa Kijinsia na Watoto" at every shehia in the District. However, some of them are not active. The committee is active and is used to capture GBV and sex related incidences in level of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV and sexual harassment education will be provided to the community. Proponent assured that local community will be given priority on employment.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Mariam Iman Ali – Human Resource Officer Rehema H. Rashid - Secretary Siwazur A.S. - Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project as it will improve access to justice services. It will improve efficiency in court services. It will create employment opportunities. Will help to reduce cost of travelling to access services. Emphasized witnesses to be given fare (entitled allowances) according to the law. 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 at DMC to have good ventilation, toilet, light and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender will be considered on employment at site. Design suggestions on detention Cells will be shared to the design team.
29	North A Municipal Council	Hamis Mohamed- Municipal Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Hamis Mohamed expressed deep appreciation for the court construction project being allocated to North A Municipal Council. He noted that the project was placed in a commercial area rather than a more suitable location. He proposed that the court building be relocated to Kidoti, a non-commercial area. He emphasized that there are many available locations within the municipality aside from the current site. He highlighted that Nungwi is a key area for municipal investment and should be preserved for strategic development. He urged the judiciary to reconsider the location of the court project. He suggested that, if needed, the judiciary could work with the municipality to request a site relocation. 	
		Hassan Abdrahamani – Municipal Engineer Hamis Said Salim – Public Relations Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All interviewed officials expressed their gratitude for the district court construction project in the municipality. They advised the judiciary to verify that the allocated land has no ownership disputes, as open spaces are often claimed by residents who begin developing them with their own resources. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Adia Juma Ali – Municipal Environmental Officer Arafa Omary – Municipal Revenue Officer Bimkubwa G.A – Municipal Lawyer Husna Mohamed – Administration officer Zuhura H. omar – Municipal Lawyer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before construction begins, it is essential to engage with local residents to prevent future conflicts. • Women should be given priority for jobs they can perform, as they are often disadvantaged in economic development. • Workers from surrounding Shehias should be recruited through their respective Shehias. • Construction must prioritize quality, including the installation of elevators in the buildings. • The availability of construction materials should be ensured, and the municipality should be consulted for supplies. • Sand is available in Donge Mwanga. • Other construction materials within the municipality are sold at high prices. • Gravel is available in Matemwe. • Stones require permits from ZURA. • A visibility study on climate change and a soil investigation should be conducted before construction. • The water supply infrastructure should be extended from another area to support the project. • Once the design is completed, the municipality's engineers should be consulted for advice. • Proper waste management must be ensured, and the municipality should be involved in waste disposal plans. • Currently, some residents dispose of waste in the Nungwi area. The municipality will issue a notice prohibiting waste dumping. • The contractor should dig two wells during and after construction to improve water supply. • When digging wells, local residents should be consulted to identify sources of freshwater (non-saline water). • Drinking water will be purchased from water delivery trucks. • The road should be widened to 5.5 meters, and ZANROAD should be consulted for road expansion regulations. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust control measures should be implemented to prevent disturbances to local residents. A fence should be installed around the construction site. Nungwi is a diverse area with a mix of many ethnic groups. Gender-based violence is high in Nungwi, so women should not be excluded from participating in construction projects. Shehas should be involved in construction projects to ensure community engagement. Workers and contractors should be educated on equal opportunity principles. Construction permits must be obtained before starting the project. Food service providers should be identified through the municipality. 	
30	Kilindi Shehia	<p>Sheha and residents of Kilindi Shehia, Kiungani Shehia and Banda Kuu Shehia:</p> <p>Ali Khamis Musa – Sheha Makame Machu Ali – Sheha of Kiungani Haji Makame Makame Nawasi Khalifan Nachumu Haji Vuai, and others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the project and said the project site has no land problems. Emphasized local labour force (including youth) from Kilindi, Kiungani and Banda Kuu Shehia to be given priority on employment during construction and operation. Begged to be helped to bring water as there is a big shortage of water. If possible, they need a help of 6 deep wells. They said ZAWA has not yet laid down water distribution channels. They also said electricity from ZECO is low. Emphasized Shehia offices to be involved when Contractor is looking for labour force (including youth). Ensure there is equality between men and women on employment opportunities. There is Matemwe dumpsite which is used for disposing solid waste. The Municipal does not collect solid waste at the Shehia, the responsibility of managing waste is left to individual people. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid waste is managed individually where individual people do hire trucks to take liquid waste from households to dumpsite for disposal. • Explained that there is no child labour problem in their area. • The site is not used as cultural or spiritual site. • Explained that there is no risk of floods at site. • Design of the building should consider easy access to the building including to people with special needs like elders and people with disability. • Construction crew to be told and be aware of the culture of local community and behave well to avoid inconvenience to locals. • 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. • Suggested a meeting between the Shehia Committee and Contractor for involvement and more cooperation. • Suggested Translators to be in court for helping people with special needs like the deaf, blind, etc. • Suggested education on justice and laws be provided to the community. • Suggested construction to start soon. • Building materials are available, for example, sand & aggregates – from North A District. • Suggested a prayer room for men and women in the court building. • Suggested a restaurant in the building for quick food service. • Suggested provision of transport service to construction crew. • Emphasized equality on wage payment between casual workers. • Suggested wage for casual workers to be at least 40,000/= per day. 	

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
Kinduni and Mahonda Sites – North B Unguja District				
31	North B District office	Mariam M. Khamis - Social Welfare Office (SWO) Mmanga A. Machano - SWO	<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. • 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 lische. • 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. 	<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 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.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
		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 Proponent to ensure no land problems for the site. Ensure no pending compensation, if any. Location of the site is good for the project. 	
32	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.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
		Ussi K. Makame - Planning officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked if ownership documents are acquired for the site. • Project will improve speed. • 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"> • Judiciary has collected title Deed for the site. • 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. 	
33	Kinduni Shehia	Sheha and residents of Kinduni Shehia: Ali Kombo Zuberi – Sheha Ali Hamis ali Mohamed Omar Ali Simai Zuber Juma Mahamud Ibrahimu Juma, and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thanked the government for the project and being consulted. Emphasized to use local labour including youth of Kinduni Shehia. Youth are available in the Shehia. Shehia office to be involved by Contractor when looking for labour force. Concerned that trees will be cut, so emphasized no cutting of trees unless necessary. Ensure dust is controlled, not affecting neighbours. Suggested women to be given chance/place to do small businesses (like Mama lishe) close to the site. They are ready for that Women to be given opportunity to work at sight. Local business people to be given opportunity to supply building materials like sand, aggregates, cement, etc. Local suppliers to be given opportunity to transport the materials. Emphasized Contractor to consult ZAWA during construction in order to avoid cutting water pipes. Water source at Kinduni shehia is deep well which is owned by the District Council. As ZAWA network is not yet available. Emphasized wages for construction crew to be improved as they are paid very low. Suggested sub-sub-sub-Contracting to be reduced by Contractors. Explained that GBV acts do happen at construction sites in Unguja, for example, someone is employed because of good looking. Emphasized no gender discrimination at site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assured that priority on employment will be given to local community. Gender (i.e. women) will be considered on employment opportunities. Construction is expected to start early this year. Design suggestions will be shared to the design team.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested local community to be given employment opportunity even during operation. Suggested local community to be given priority on employment. There is "Kamati ya Kuinga Udhalilishaji wa Kijinsia na Watoto" at Kinduni shehia. It works in collaboration with Gender Desk at Mahonda Police station. Explained that there is no land problems at site and no complains. No child labour problem at Kinduni Shehia. The project site is not used as cultural/spiritual site. It was asked when will construction start? Suggested the building design to consider access to all people. They said no child pregnancy problem at the Shehia. Suggested means of changing waste into value. Shehia office to be involved and be aware of the project. There should be a meeting at Shehia before starting implementing the project. 	
34	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. 	<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.

S/N	Institution	Name and position	Comment/Concern Raised	Responses
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 Udhaliishaji 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction is expected to start early this year.

5.6 Stakeholders' Main 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. The proponent assured that priority on employment will be given to local residents during construction.

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. It was assured by the Proponent that all Occupational Health and Safety requirements will be complied at the work place.

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. Proper waste management was assured by the Proponent during construction and operation as well as decommission phases.

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 100 people, skilled workers about 15 people) from different areas during 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. Proponent will ensure awareness creation on STDs, HIV/AIDS, safety by providing health education to 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 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. Contractor and Proponent will ensure there is equality in wages and every worker must have a contract at the workplace.

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 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. Contractor will consider gender and people with special needs (e.g. persons with disability) on employment opportunities during construction.

5.6.7 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 39) of the project to ensure best output of the court buildings from the planning and design stage. All design suggestions will be considered before approval.

Table 39: 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. 	<p>Should be considered during design before approval</p>

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. 	

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	

Description of the Matter	Consideration in Design Stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 COSEP CO Ltd consultation include;



Photo 14: COSEP Consultation to Human Rights Center officials. Photo 15: COSEP Consultation to residents of Jendele Shehia



Photo 16: COSEP Consultation to women group at Mbuzini. Photo 17: COSEP Consultation to person with Disability



Photo 18: COSEP Consultation with Central District officials. Photo 19: COSEP Consultation to Central Town Council officials

CHAPTER SIX

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF 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 was undertaken was 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 construction of Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) and District Magistrate Court buildings in five Districts within Unguja (West "A", Central, South, North "A" and North "B"). 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 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 construction, e.g. noise caused by construction activities will disappear as soon as construction is finished. Increased health and safety risks due to occupational hazards may arise as problems during operation phase unless

measures are taken to ensure Occupational Safety and Health Act and other Regulations are respected and strictly adhered to.

6.2.3 Spatial Boundary

It is crucial to decide whether impacts are likely to occur at local, regional, national or international level. The Construction project of IJC and DMCs 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 sites (i.e. Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, Makunduchi and Tunguu) 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 Municipal/District/Town Council as indicated in Table 1 above in section 2.2.1) 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, 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 pollution
- 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 and Identification

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

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 40: Parameters for Determining Magnitude 40**.

Table 40: 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 impact sensitivity has been determined based on factors including proximity/numbers/vulnerability and presence of features on the site or the surrounding area. Criteria for determining sensitivity of receptors are outlined in **Table 41: Criteria for Determining Sensitivity 41**.

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 **Table 42: Assessment of Potential Impact Significance 42** which have been in **Table 43**.

Table 41: 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 42: Assessment of Potential 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

Table 43: Impacts magnitudes, sensitivity, reversibility and cumulativity

	MOBILIZATION PHASE	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Reversible/ Irreversible	Cumulative
	Positive Impacts				
i.	Employment Opportunities	M	M	R	C
i.	Provision of Market for Building Materials	M	M	R	
ii.	Improvement of Security in the Locality	M	M	R	
	Negative Impacts				
i.	Air Quality Deterioration	M	M	R	C
ii.	Noise Generation	M	M	R	C
iii.	Solid waste Generation	M	M	R	
iv.	Health and Safety Risks	M	M	R	
v.	Traffic Snarl up and Accidents	M (5)	M (5)	R	
vi.	Population Influx and Transmission of HIV/AIDS	M	M	I	C
vii.	Complaints and Grievances/ Social Conflict	M	M	R	
viii.	Temporary Disruption and Restriction of Access	M	M	R	
	CONSTRUCTION PHASE				
	Positive Impacts				
i.	Employment Opportunities	M	M	R	C
ii.	Increase of income to local people	M	M	R	C
iii.	Increase revenue to the government	M	M	R	C
	Negative Impacts				
i.	Noise Pollution	M	M	R	C
ii.	Air Pollution	M	M	R	C
iii.	Increase of Waste Generation	M	M	R	
iv.	Disruption of Physical Environment	M	M	R	
v.	Habitat Change	M	M	I	
vi.	Accidents and Injuries	M	M	I	
vii.	Increase of Diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS	M	M	I	C
viii.	Increase of Sexual Abuse and Gender-Based Violence	M	M	R	C
ix.	Soil Erosion	M (3)	M (3)	R	
x.	Loss of some Flora and Fauna	M	M	I	
xi.	Gender and Disability Inequity in Employment	M	M	R	
xii.	Community Health, Safety and Security Risks	M	M	R	C
xiii.	Child Labor and Abuse	M	M	R	
	OPERATION PHASE				
	Positive Impacts				
i.	Improved Workplace Environment	M	M	I	
ii.	Increased Efficient to Court Services	M	M	I	
iii.	Reduce Backlogs of Cases	M	M	I	

iv.	Modernization of Court Services	M	M	I	
v.	Deterrence to Sexual Abuse & Gender-Based Violence	M	M	R	
vi.	Employment Opportunities	M	M	R	
vii.	Growth of Local Economy	M	M	R	
viii.	Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area	M	M	R	
	Negative Impacts				
i.	Increase of Solid and Liquid Waste Management	M	M	R	C
ii.	Increase of Diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDs	M	M	I	C
iii.	Health and Safety Risks	M	M	R	C
iv.	Increased Energy Use and Demand	M	M	R	
v.	Improper water consumption	M	M	R	
vi.	Impact on public health	M	M	R	
	DECOMMISSION PHASE				
i.	Positive Impacts				
ii.	Site Restoration	M	M	R	
iii.	Habitat Change	M	M	R	
	Negative Impacts				
i.	Increase of Wastes Generation	M	M	R	
ii.	Dust Pollution	H	M	R	
iii.	Noise Pollution	H	M	R	
iv.	Loss of Employment	H	M	R	
v.	Accidents and Injuries	H	M	I	C

Note:

M – means the impact is medium/moderate and will occur in all 6 sites as explained in section 6.5 in specific impact
M (3) – means the impact is medium/moderate and will occur in 3 sites as explained in section 6.5 in specific impact
M (5) – means the impact is medium/moderate & will occur in 5 sites as explained in section 6.5 in specific impact
R – means the impact is reversible
I – means the impact is Irreversible
C – means the impact is cumulative
H – means the impact magnitude and/or sensitivity is high

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 project construction. This impact will occur at Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi

proposed construction project areas.

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. This impact is expected to occur in the proposed construction project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

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. The impact is anticipated across the proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

Negative Impacts

I) Air Quality Deterioration

During pre-construction, 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. The impact is expected to affect the proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

ii) Noise Generation

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

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. The impact is anticipated across the following proposed construction sites namely Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

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 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 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. This impact will occur at Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi proposed construction project areas.

v) Traffic Snarl up and Accidents

Activities related to pre-construction works will undoubtedly induce uncharacteristic levels of additional vehicular traffic at the site and roads leading to the site and public/residential areas respectively. This will occur particularly when construction vehicles delivering materials to the site cross into or from the main roads to the street roads going to the site. Main roads have high traffic in the morning and evening whereas intersection to and from the main road by other vehicles can be a major source of accidents and heavy traffics. 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. This impact is anticipated across the following proposed 5 construction sites namely Tunguu, Kinduni, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi particularly located on the roadside.

v) 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. This impact is expected to affect the proposed construction sites and its surround local communities in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi due to influx of people.

Vi) Complaints and Grievances/ Social Conflict

The influx of strangers at the facility during 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 significanc and is expected to affect the proposed project sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

Vii) Temporary Disruption and Restriction of Access

The proposed construction 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. This impact is expected to affect all areas within the proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

6.5.2 Significant Impacts during Construction Phase

Positive Impacts

I) Employment Opportunities

The proposed construction of IJC and District Magistrate Court buildings will open up opportunities for employment in different stages of the project. For instance, during construction period a number of people will be temporally employed to work at the site to take part in various construction activities

both as casual and skilled laborers. For that reason, employment opportunities will be created for various people. It is estimated about 40 people (i.e. 10 skilled and 30 unskilled) will be temporarily employed during construction of IJC and District Magistrate Court buildings. 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. This impact will occur at all sites and its surrounding areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi where proposed construction activities will take place.

ii) Increase of income to local people

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

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

Negative Impacts

i) Noise Pollution

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

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

According to file data, the Measured Ambient Air Quality at Site for PM_{2.5} (µg/m³), PM₁₀ (µg/m³), O₂ (%), CO (ppm), H₂S (ppm), CO₂ (ppm), SO₂ (mg/m³) and NO₂ (mg/m³) were all within the Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007, TBS Standards and WHO Standards as shown in Table 4-Table 9. During construction, phase air pollution may result from machines, equipment, vehicles and construction works affecting the air quality and nearby offsite residents and onsite workers. The extent of air pollution to the nearby residents is strongly dependent on proximity to construction activities i.e. distance from the source to receptor. Field visit noted that, the distance to the nearest residential or other facilities from the project plot is about 50 metres. Therefore, this ESIA strongly recommends application of mitigation measures for sound management of air quality in the project site. The impact is considered to be negative, short term and of moderate significance. This impact is expected to affect all proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

iii) Increase of Waste Generation

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 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 construction wastes will diminish once construction is finished. This impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

iv) Disruption of Physical Environment

The removal of vegetation like trees, site clearing, ground surface leveling to allow 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 construction. Consideration of this impact on a single site may seem to be minimal but since other 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. This impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

v) Habitat Change

The proposed sites where the proposed court building will be constructed contain various natural vegetation types that support the life of various flora and fauna species and its habitat. Land use change and construction of the 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 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. The area will change from modified natural to urban environment with court building structure on it. Therefore, this affects the diversity of species and prevents migration and the occupation of a wider range of habitats. This impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction sites in Kinduni, Nungwi, Makunduchi and Jendele.

vi) Accidents and Injuries

During 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 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. Similarly, this impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

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

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

viii) Increase of Sexual Abuse and Gender-Based Violence

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

ix) Soil Erosion

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. This impact is expected to occur in the following proposed construction sites namely Tunguu, Makunduchi and Kinduni.

x) Loss of some Flora and Fauna

The construction activities in the proposed 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 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. The impact is anticipated across all the proposed construction sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi.

xi) Gender and Disability Inequity in Employment

During the construction phase, potential risks of inequality may include unequal distribution of work, discrimination against women and persons with disabilities, and unequal pay. Despite efforts to promote gender equality through legislation and policies in Zanzibar, the construction sector remains male-dominated, with women significantly under-represented across many occupations. In such circumstances, women often face cultural and structural barriers such as discrimination, limited work experience opportunities, reduced bargaining power in wage negotiations, and wage disparities. Similarly, persons with disabilities may encounter additional challenges, including limited accessibility to infrastructure, exclusion from employment opportunities, lack of reasonable workplace accommodations, stigma, and limited access to training and assistive support services. These combined factors increase their vulnerability to unemployment, underemployment, and poverty, reinforcing broader patterns of social and economic inequality. This impact is expected to occur at Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi proposed construction project areas.

xii) Community Health, Safety and Security Risks

It is expected that about 50 people (i.e. 10 skilled and 40 unskilled) at each site (i.e. 300 people in total) will be used during construction. It is expected that there will be increase of people (i.e. workers and concentration of local residents) near construction sites. 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 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 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. Similarly, this impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi and its surrounding local communities.

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 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 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 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. This impact is expected to occur in all proposed construction project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi and its surrounding local communities.

6.5.3 Significant Impacts during Operation Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Improved Workplace Environment

The proposed constructed 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. This impact will

be realized in all proposed project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi during operation phase.

ii) Increased Efficient to Court Services

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

iii) Reduce Backlogs of Cases

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

iv) Modernization of Court Services

The operation of court services in a newly constructed IJC and District Magistrate Courts building with modern infrastructures and equipment will allow modernization of court services such as online court services (like summons, letters, etc.), e-filing system, running online court sessions and many others. This will enhance delivery of quick service, quality service and even at lower cost to the court administration as well as to users. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance. This impact will be felt by the local communities within the proposed construction project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi.

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 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. This impact will be realized by local communities within the project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi during operation phase.

vi) Employment Opportunities

A number of new employees will be required to run and operate court services in the new IJC and District Magistrate Courts building during operation phase. Therefore, employees for various positions for court services will be permanently employed to work in the constructed court building. For that reason, employment opportunities will be created for various people. About more than fifty people will be permanently employed during operation phase. The impact is considered to be positive, long-term and of major significance. This impact will be felt by the local communities within the proposed project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi during operation phase.

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 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. The impact is anticipated across the proposed sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi during operation phase.

viii) Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area

The proposed construction of IJC court building will increase aesthetic value of the area after 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. The impact is expected to occur in the proposed project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

Negative Impacts

i) Increase of Solid and Liquid Waste

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 the wastewater is not well managed has a potential of causing disease outbreaks and contamination of the environment. The impact is considered to be negative, long term and of moderate significance. The impact is anticipated across the proposed sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi

ii) 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. This impact is expected to occur in all the proposed project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

iii) 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. This impact is expected to occur in all the proposed project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

iv) Increased Energy Use and Demand

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

water, natural gas, diesel and others; increased use of electricity has adverse impacts on these natural resources base and their sustainability. This impact is considered to be negative, long-term and of moderate significance. This impact is expected to occur in all the proposed project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi during operation phase.

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. This impact is anticipated across all proposed project areas of Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi during operation phase.

vi) Impact on public health

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

6.5.4 Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Positive Impacts

i) Site Restoration

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

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 construction of the IJC 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. The impact is anticipated across all project sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

Negative Impacts

i) Increase of Wastes Generation

The demolition activities of the proposed IJC and District Magistrate Court buildings 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. The impact is anticipated across all project sites in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

ii) Dust Pollution

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

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. This impact will occur in all project sites at Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi and Makunduchi.

iv) Loss of Employment

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

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 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. The impact is anticipated across all the project areas in Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi.

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 construction/renovation of the proposed project. 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 project office buildings for IJC and DMC will be constructed in Unguja at the respective sites (i.e. Central District - Tunguu and Jendele sites, South District-Makunduchi site, North B District-Kinduni site, North A District-Nungwi site and West A District-Kijichi site). These sites have been approved by JoZ for the office buildings. The environmental assessment on the proposed sites indicated that the sites meet basic requirements from environmental and social perspectives. In addition, the sites are more advantageous as are free from flood risks and located in prime areas that are surveyed and conducive for office use. Looking for any other alternative sites will be disadvantageous as that will delay project implementation process, additional costs will be incurred and the location may not be in good location for Judiciary offices as compared to the already approved sites. The chosen sites are recommended as that would avoid additional cost in terms of time to be spent searching alternative sites and money.

6.6.3 Alternative Source of Energy

The use of alternative energy for the proposed 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 proposed office buildings at the sites 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 sites could be the use of generators to provide power for the proposed 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.

6.6.4 Water Supply Alternative

This proposed project is intending to use water from Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA). The proposed project is also looking for other options in case of water scarcity from ZAWA and this includes 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 as less cost will be incurred compared to other options and easy to construct and maintain.

6.6.5 Alternative Analysis for Technology Options

Proponent has evaluated various alternative designs and technology and various professionals involved (i.e. the Architect, Engineers and Surveyors and environmental consultants). After extensive discussions

and relevant considerations, the various options were assessed and the most optimal design and technology were agreed as per professional plans, materials and technology. It is currently proposed that all construction activities for the buildings and associated infrastructures should be labour intensive and as much as possible to minimize the use of machinery. However, this kind of construction technology will prolong construction phase and therefore delay operation phase which has both economic and environmental benefits to the Proponent. The proposed project will be constructed using locally and internationally accepted materials to achieve quality of infrastructure, public health, safety, security and environmental aesthetic requirements. Use of labour-intensive option instead of machinery technology will result into a significant number of local people to be involved during construction and therefore obtain income and also will minimize impacts such as those with pollution from spillover of machines as well as noise.

6.6.6 Green infrastructure

The Proponent has to consider technical design for green infrastructures instead of other buildings during this era of climate change. Green infrastructures were recommended by the study as it will help in climate change resilience.

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPACT ENHANCEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines measures and interventions to minimize potential impacts across all six project sites: Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi. Given the similarity in design, environmental settings, and social conditions among the sites, a consolidated set of mitigation measures has been adopted, with adjustments to be made where necessary based on site-specific conditions. These measures are aligned with best engineering practices and will be implemented throughout all project phases to ensure environmental and social sustainability. Some of the mitigation approaches are informed by the World Bank General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The Zanzibar Judiciary Modernization Project will be implemented under the coordination of the Judiciary of Zanzibar as the primary responsible institution. Implementation will involve collaboration with key government agencies, including the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority, district and municipal authorities, the Development Control Unit, and the Occupational Health and Safety department, as well as private sector actors such as consultants and contractors.

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) Gender based violence (GBV), equity, rape and sexual harassment

- Contractor and implementing agency to prepare and implement a GBV Action plan to include at minimum, in conformance with local laws and customs, equal opportunity for employment;

- Contractor to prepare and enforce a No Sexual Harassment Policy in accordance with national law where applicable
- All workers and Community and stakeholders will be educated on preventing and responding to sexual harassment and GBV ahead of any project related works.
- Workers shall be provided with identification cards and shall put on uniforms all the time while at the campus
- The community within the vicinity of the college where construction will take place will also be educated on gender-based violence and sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and defilement in the context of labour influx and the prevention and response measures.
- Strategies such as male involvement will be employed in preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment
- Partnerships will be established with relevant government agencies and NGOs to ensure survivors of GBV and sexual offences access survivor centered services such as medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc as and when necessary
- Impose zero tolerance on sexual harassment, all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination at all phases of the project
- A Grievance Mechanism should be developed, whereby affected people can raise issues and concerns associated with social services, sexual harassment and the unethical conduct of workers.

viii) Gender inequity in employment

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

ix) Impacts associated with Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections

The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Development of a Code of Conduct / rules for worker-Community interaction and on-site behavior.
- The Project should develop an STD Management Plan designed to minimize the spread of HIV infection and other STDs. The plan should be prepared with the assistance of a specialist in sexually transmitted diseases. A typical plan would include, among other things, the following measures:
 - An HIV/AIDS training course and on-going education on transmission of HIV/AIDS and STDs, to employees, through workshops, posters and informal information sessions;
 - Encouragement of employees to determine their HIV status;
 - Supply of condoms/ femidoms at the construction site(s) and Development of a comprehensive Construction Site Management Plan, including rules for on-site behavior, entrance and exit policies and prohibition of sex workers on site.
 - As part of STD Management Plan, information should be provided to workers on STD prevalence rates in Tanzania as well as the expectations of local communities if a women is made pregnant by a worker (e.g., marriage, financial implications etc.).
 - Workers should have access to confidential health care for the treatment of STDs through medical facilities/ health care at Project site.
 - The Project should partner with other NGOs and CBOs to support the provision of information, education and communication campaigns around safe sexual practices and transmission of STDs.
 - A Grievance Mechanism should be developed; whereby affected people can raise issues and concerns associated poor services.

ix) 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 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 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.

x) 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 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 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 involving local leadership of shehia 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 local 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 (grm) 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 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 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

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Ensure regular maintenance of the building to prevent deterioration;
- Regular service of ICT facilities;
- Ensure First Aid kit is checked and everything is in place;

- Ensure the building is clean and safety measures are in place;
- Ensure regular checking and maintenance fire protection system; and
- Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services.

ii) Increased Efficient to Court Services

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

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

iii) Reduce Backlogs of Cases

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

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

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

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

v) Deterrence to sexual abuse and gender-based violence

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

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

vi) Employment Opportunities

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

- Provide employment roles and responsibilities according to their positions and service required;
- Provide on-job training regularly for staff improvement;

- Consideration of gender balance in employment; and
- Abide to national employment policy and laws.

vii) Growth of Local Economy

The following enhancement measures are proposed:

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

viii) Increased Aesthetic Value of the Area

The following enhancement measures are proposed.

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

Negative Impacts

i) Increase of Waste Generation

The following mitigation measures are proposed.

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

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 proposed mitigation measures apply across all six project sites Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi. The five District Court Magistrate (DCM) buildings share similar structural designs and environmental and social conditions; therefore, they will adopt a common set of mitigation measures. The Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) at Tunguu will follow the same mitigation approach; however, due to its larger scale and complexity, higher implementation costs are anticipated. The cost estimates presented in Table 44 are indicative and will be refined based on site-specific conditions during implementation and incorporated into the overall project budget. Compliance with these measures will be overseen by the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority in accordance with the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act.

8.2 Implementation of the Management Plan

The contractor will be responsible for implementing mitigation measures during construction in line with the ESMP and engineering designs. A supervising consultant will monitor compliance across all sites. During the operational phase, facility management will take over responsibility for continued ESMP implementation.

8.3 Environmental and Social Cost

Estimated costs for mitigation measures are provided in Table 44 and are based on a standardized framework. However, actual costs may vary depending on site-specific conditions, particularly for the larger facility at Tunguu. The developer will cover all costs and adjust the budget as necessary during implementation.

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 44 shows Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed project.

Table 44: Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed Construction of Court Buildings

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 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 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
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. The Construction site should be fenced 	Proponent	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; Training on the effects of noise on hearing and the purpose of using personal hearing protection device; and Use of silent Generator. 	Proponent	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	During mobilization phase	500,000
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; 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
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	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; • 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; 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
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 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. 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000
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; • Provision of portable toilets for site workers; • Controlled access to the project site before, during and after construction; and • Provide adequate security at the working station during the project implementation. • The contractor will prepare a traffic management plan for the site and obtain approval from Supervision Consultant. In particular, transportation and equipment and material will be astutely planned to avoid traffic congestion and other associated problems; 	Proponent	During mobilization phase	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
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 developed by Contractor which outlines (a) the 	Proponent	During construction	160,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>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, 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 			

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>rather than the supply being monopolized by one larger sub-contractor.</p> <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. • 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 construction	20,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
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 construction	35,000,000
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	During 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	During 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 people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal 	Proponent	During construction	10,000,000
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 	Proponent	During construction	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain vegetation in other areas where construction work is not taking place 			
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 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; 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	During construction	2,000,000
Increase of diseases and ill health and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to workers on health and safety measures 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 	Proponent	During construction	2,000,000

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

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>the 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 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 	Proponent	During construction	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>and defilement in the context of labour influx and on the prevention and response measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 	Proponent	During construction	2,500,000
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 construction	2,500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
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 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. 	Proponent	During construction	3,000,000
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. 	Proponent	During construction	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
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	During 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 • 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	During operation	27,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	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	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
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

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
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 • 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	During operation	5,000,000
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	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 	Proponent	During operation	500,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
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 • Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided; • Cover all waste storage containers to be tipping proof, weather proof and scavenger roof; 	Proponent	During operation	8,000,000

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

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
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	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	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 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	During decommission	1,000,000
Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide notice for termination of employment contracts Provide terminal benefits to workers 	Proponent	During decommission	55,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide awareness on alternative employment • Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities 			
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	During decommission	1,000,000

Source: Consultant, 2025

CHAPTER NINE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

9.1 Introduction

Mitigation options and enhancement measures for the six project sites: Tunguu, Kinduni, Nungwi, Jendele, Kijichi, and Makunduchi require effective and continuous follow-up through monitoring. While this chapter presents a consolidated monitoring framework due to the overall similarity in design, impacts, and mitigation measures across the sites, it is acknowledged that a few site-specific risks (e.g., water availability and localized environmental conditions) differ slightly. These variations have already been addressed in detail within the baseline and impact assessment sections, with corresponding tailored mitigation measures.

Monitoring involves the systematic collection of data over time to assess environmental and social performance. In line with the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority is mandated to oversee compliance with environmental permits and ensure implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

The monitoring framework for this project includes baseline monitoring (to track changes from pre-project conditions), impact monitoring (to assess project-induced environmental and social changes), compliance monitoring (to ensure adherence to standards and regulations), and mitigation monitoring (to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented measures). Although presented in a unified manner, the monitoring activities will be applied at each site, with flexibility to address site-specific conditions where necessary.

Together, the mitigation and monitoring plans form the EMP for the project. Key monitoring areas include environmental quality (such as waste, water, and air), as well as socio-economic indicators like employment, income generation, and service demand. The detailed monitoring plan is provided in Table 45.

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. **Table 45: Environmental Monitoring Plan for the proposed construction of Court Buildings 45** 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 45: Environmental Monitoring Plan for the proposed construction of Court Buildings

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 recruitment policies and procedures. For example, (i) A Local Recruitment 	Proponent	Twice annually during construction	Number of people employed	Project area	-At least 30% local people employed -Gender issue considered -No child labor	135,505,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>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 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 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>applying for, or securing, employment on the proposed Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
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	Thrice annually during construction	Number of business people involved	Project area	-at least 50% of local suppliers	30,000,000
Increase revenue to the government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Thrice annually during construction	Revenue in terms of tax in Tanzania Shillings (TZS)	Project area	Maximum collection of revenue	50,000,000
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 	Proponent	Thrice annually during construction	Decibel (dB)	Project area	Minimum noise level (e.g. 45dB for residential areas)	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	to be less than 75 dBA. TBS and IFC/WHO guidelines require noise emission levels of less than 55dBA in working areas in daytime.						
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 • The project site should be fenced in all project phases 	Proponent	Four times annually during construction	Dust level (mg/m3)	Project area	Minimum dust level	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 people and animals from accessing the waste materials before transported for disposal 	Proponent	Four times annually during construction	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)
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 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 building area should be rehabilitated/replanted natural trees and grass after construction. 	Proponent	Twice annually during construction	Area affected in m ²	Project area	Minimum area affected	1,000,000
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	Five times annually during 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)
	<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; 	Proponent	Four times annually during 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"> • 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 						

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>workers to ensure there is an appropriate response in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 						
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 	Proponent	Four times annually during construction	Number of sexual abuse and GBV incidences	Project area	All GBV issues addressed	1,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<p>authorities/professionals like Shehia, police, Social Welfare Officers, etc.</p> <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 preventing and responding to GBV and sexual harassment 						

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 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. Address immediately small eroded patches before grows into big patches and eventually erosion gullies 	Proponent	Twice annually during 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)
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 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 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. 	Proponent	Four times annually during 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)
	<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 	Proponent	Four times annually during 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)
	<p>community members and workers to sign a labour code of conduct.</p> <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 	Proponent	Thrice annually during construction	Number of children affected	Project area	No any child affected	5,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	which can provide support to vulnerable children along the project area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor should develop Child rights protocols. 						
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 Regular maintenance of water supply and sanitation services 	Proponent	Thrice annually during operation	Efficient and sufficient maintenance	Project area	Good workplace environment	1,000,000
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 	Proponent	Thrice annually during operation	Number of cases completed	Project area	No backlogs	2,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to the court employees on running online court sessions and electronic record management 						
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
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	50,000,000
Growth of local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local businesses to promote local economy 	Proponent	Twice annually	Number of local	Project area	Growth of economy	15,000,000

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"> 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 		during operation	business people			
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	Twice annually during operation	Area covered by aesthetic features in m ²	Project area	Maximum area covered by aesthetic features	5,000,000
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 	Proponent	Five times annually during operation	Number of infected people	Project area	No 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"> Encourage regular health check-up for workers to allow early treatment of diseases 						
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	Thrice annually during operation	Number of health and safety risks	Project area	All health and safety risks to be considered	3,000,000
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 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 	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>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;</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 using air tight 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; 	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)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; <ul 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 standards as per the building code; and 						

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 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; 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; 	Proponent	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"> 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	1,000,000
Decommission Phase							
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 Contractor	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 Contractor	Thrice during decommission	Area covered in m ²	Project area	Maximum restoration	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 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	Twice during decommission	Dust level (mg/m3)	Project area	Minimum dust level	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 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)	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 	Proponent	Twice during decommission	Number of people lost employment	Project area	All terminated employees	50,000,000

Identified Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Institution	Monitoring Frequency	Parameter to be monitored	Monitoring area	Target Level	Annual Cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on entrepreneurship skills and associated opportunities 					get terminal benefits	
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	Twice during decommission	Number of accidents and injuries occurred	Project area	No injuries and accidents	1,000,000

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).

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 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.

9.3.4 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.

9.3.5 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 46 shows the decommissioning plan.

Table 46: Decommissioning Plan of the IJC and DMC Court Buildings in Unguja

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	6,000,000
Payment of compensation and terminal benefits to workers	Proponent	One month	420,000,000
Closure of the IJC and DMC court buildings operations	Proponent	Two weeks	10,000,000
Taking out (from all sites) all movable facilities and assets such as computers, furniture, office documents.	Proponent	Two weeks	40,000,000
Demolition of the building and associated structures	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Three weeks	60,000,000

Planned Activities	Responsible Institution	Duration	Relative Cost (TZS)
Collection and sorting out of wastes for reuse, recycle and for disposal	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	10,000,000
Removal of wastes such as rubbles and other wastes by transporting to the disposal site.	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	180,000,000
Leveling of land and refilling of soil in some parts	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	20,000,000
Compaction of refilled areas	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	25,000,000
Preparation of seedling nurseries of species of origin	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	One month	18,000,000
Planting and growing of tree nurseries of species of origin	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Three months	18,000,000
Planting of trees and grasses of indigenous species in the cleared area	Proponent in collaboration with contractor	Two weeks	6,000,000
Maintaining and monitoring of planted trees and grasses of species of origin	Proponent	Two years	12,000,000

Source: Consultant, 2025

10.2 Significant Impacts during Decommission Phase

Significant impacts during decommission phase have been discussed in chapter six section 6.4.4. Mitigation measures for negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts are as shown in section 7.1.4.

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

CHAPTER ELEVEN

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

11.1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) reveals that, the proposed construction of IJC at Tunguu and DMC buildings at Nungwi, Kijichi, Jendele, Kinduni and Makunduchi in Unguja 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 District Magistrate Court (DMC) services by constructing five (5) smart district court buildings in selected areas and one (1) Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) building. It will therefore improve access to Justice through construction of modern court buildings and begin to offer court services in a modern, integrated, efficient, transparent, and easily accessible manner. The ESIA has indicated that the proposed development 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 construction of one IJC and five DMC buildings because of its potential benefits and the need for judicial services in Unguja. Their views suggest that, the construction of one IJC and five DMC 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 IJC and DMCs 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 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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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference (TOR)

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



ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)

**GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR CONDUCTING
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)/ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) IN ZANZIBAR**

OCTOBER, 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)/Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an environmental management tool used worldwide for reducing negative environmental and social consequences of development activities. The tool is potentially applicable to any activity that is likely to have a significant environmental and social impacts, causing ecological damage, environmental pollution, and community conflict. The purpose of EIA/ESIA is to ensure that the proposed activity is socially, environmentally sound, and sustainable. The EIA/ESIA can be used to minimise or prevent adverse effects and at the same time help countries to capture the real potential of the resource and maximising the benefits of proposed developments.

The EIA/ESIA improves long-term viability of the activity. It helps to avoid mistakes that can be expensive and damaging in environmental, social, and economic terms. EIA/ESIA is used for early warning planning of a wide range of resource use, development, and conservation initiatives to make the most out of the options for achieving sustainability. The impacts of human activities on the biosphere are reaching critical thresholds with the consequent threat of ecological breakdown and social conflict. Thus, the use of EIA/ESIA to choose the best project alternatives or options can help in the achievement of sustainable development.

Section 46.-(1) (1) and (2) of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015 stated that: *An Environmental Audit shall be undertaken to the activity in consideration of the following criteria:*

- (a) An activity which is operating without Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate and is likely to have significant impacts on environment and society; or*
- (b) An activity which is operating with Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the operation phase;*

To create effectiveness of the Environmental Audit (EA), this General Terms of Reference (ToR) that has been developed to be used for any activity, which is subjected for EA in Zanzibar. This ToR will be used as a guide to a Selected EIA/EA Consultant to facilitate an efficient audit process to focus on the existing environmental and social concerns. Once completed, the EA Report shall be submitted to the ZEMA for review process that determines whether the impact

assessment reports have adequately assessed the environmental social and economic effects and are of sufficient relevance and quality for decision-making.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND TOR

The objective of this study is to conduct a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed project throughout the project life cycle. The EIA/ESIA will provide sufficient information to the decision makers with sufficient information, including a detailed description of the proposed project, the biophysical and socio-economic conditions of the study area (the baseline), the predicted environmental and social impacts, the project alternatives, the mitigation measures, and on the content of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP). This information will enable the decision makers to make a robust assessment of the environmental and social dimensions of the overall project. The ESIA will examine project alternatives, examines ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation to mitigate adverse impacts, and seek opportunities to enhance positive impacts of the project.

The ESIA is also conducted to:

- Establish baseline information on both the natural and built environment including socio-economic/cultural conditions of the proposed project area. The project area includes the temporary market site.
- Consult with various key stakeholders impacted by the proposed project (including persons with disabilities, the elderly, and members of other marginalized/vulnerable groups), but not limited to the ones identified during scoping, to capture and consider their views and concerns regarding the proposed development.
- Identify, predict, and evaluate foreseeable environmental and social impacts, both beneficial and adverse, of the proposed project.
- Develop mitigation measures that aim at eliminating or minimizing the potential negative impacts and promote positive ones.

- Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and monitoring plan for ease of reference during project implementation.

The purpose of this EIA/ESIA is to ensure that development proposal and activities are environmentally sound and sustainable. This EIA/ESIA can be used to minimize or prevent adverse effects and at the same time help to capture the real potential of the resource and maximizing the benefits of proposed developments. In the end, the ESIA report will inform ZEMA to grant permission for this kind of project to continue to go ahead, possibly with conditions attached to the permission to proceed or not.

Therefore, in this context, this ToR will be used as a guide to conduct a comprehensive Environmental Impact assessment (EIA)/Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) for any activity/project that requires an environmental impact assessment in Zanzibar. This ToR has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of Section 8(5) of the Environmental Assessment Regulations of 2019 of Zanzibar. The ToR shall be followed by Consultant for preparing the intended EIA/ESIA Report.

3. SCOPE OF THE WORK

The scope of this work is to carry out a comprehensive Environmental Audit (EA), prepare and submit the detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report and submitted to the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) in a format outlined in this ToR. With respect to this aspect, the scope of this work will cover the following aspects:

- i. Provide a brief description of the relevant parts of the project roads using maps of appropriate scale where necessary.
- ii. Assembling, evaluating, and presenting baseline data on the relevant physical, environmental, and social characteristics of the study area.
- iii. Making consultation with Government agencies, local communities and the private sector operating in the villages affected by the project road.
- iv. Reviewing of relevant policies, legislation, standards and regulations governing environment at international, regional and local levels with respect to the type and nature of the activity/project.

- v. Identification and evaluation of key and potential environment and social impacts and risks resulting from the project development.
- vi. Describing alternatives that were examined while developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives, which would achieve the same objectives
- vii. Developing an Environmental and Management Plan (EMSP) detailing actions and responsibilities for impacts mitigation and monitoring.
- viii. Description of public participation and stakeholder engagement activities carried out to date; and

4. TASK TO BE PERFORMED

Using baseline data and information, the following tasks shall be carried out by the consultant:

Tasks 1: Description of the proposed project

Provide details of the project description of the relevant parts, size, components, and activities of the project, site location using maps (at the appropriate scale) where necessary, schematic plans for the proposed construction and operational activities, estimated cost of the proposed development, proposed project milestones, construction methods and equipment, project infrastructure, scope of services and production, resources used, emissions and waste generated in all project phases.

Task 2: Description of the environment

Evaluate and present baseline data on the relevant environmental/socio/economic/cultural characteristics of the study area and compare the situation before the project construction and the present. The characteristics should be based on:

- 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: 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 MOHAMAD ZAHMED	FORESTRY - ZN2	STATE ATTORNEY (PP)	0776414370	[Signature]	14/01/25
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5.	Zainab Yahya Mhoms	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0782693368	[Signature]	-11-
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10.	SAFIA J. AMEIR	ZANROADS	DIRECTOR OF ROADS	077870268	[Signature]	15/01/2025
11.	ASOUK A. ALI	ZANROADS	LEGAL OFFICER	0774-751660	[Signature]	15/01/2025
12.	ABDUL-SHAQUR B. SHABAN	DOF	FOREST OFFICER	0657453577	[Signature]	16/01/2025
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	SHARIFA SAEH 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)

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3	MOND OMAR MAKAME	"	Sgt	0694153910	[Signature]	20/01/25
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8	MWAJOMA JUMA MIZE	"	SGT	0776181815	[Signature]	20/01/2025
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11	FESTON MWAMICAYA		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 chadzuru 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)

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

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HUMAN RIGHTS ZBR						
1	FADIL KH. YUSUF	CHRAGG	HRO	077823280	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2	KANU H. KHAMIS	P.O CHRAGG	P.O	0774845527	[Signature]	20/01/25
3	KHADWA KHAMIS	CHRAGG	MMM	077390781	[Signature]	20/1/25
4	MARIAM HASI JUMA	ii	P.O	0771673522	[Signature]	20/1/25
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6	ABDULS S. MAHMOUD	THUB	ICI	0772-280592	[Signature]	22/01/2025
7	MWISHAMBA JUM	CHRAGG	Communication	0776 803078	[Signature]	22/01/25
BARAZA LA TAIFA LA NATU WENYE ULEMA VU ZBR						
1	Ussy Kh. Debe	BTWU	ES	0776232000	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2	MBAYA ALI HASI	BTWU	GENDE.O.	077303493	[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)

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07	MAMANGA HASTI HASTI	AF/D/HR & ADMIN.	EM-KATI	0777-234428		17/01/25
08	HELENA JOHN BATHOLOMEO	BARAZA LA MJI KATI	A/USTAWI	0779-657269		17/01/25
09	MASHAKA THANEI SALUMU	CENTRAL TOWN COUNCIL	LEGAL OFFICER	0778888333		17/01/2025
10	SALHA UMESU MBARA	BARAZA LA MJI KATI	A/MABOKO	0716231410		17/01/2025
11	SALIM AH TAJUMU	BARAZA LA MJI KATI	A/MAGSIRA	0623065063		17/01/2025

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

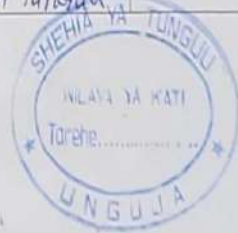
No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
	KHADJA MOHO SEIF	JOZ	E/OFFICER	071477469	[Signature]	13/01/2025
	CHUMBE ALI ABEID	JOZ	S/OFFICER	0771457000	[Signature]	13/01/2025
	Asma ALI HADI	JOZ	G/OFFICER	0712674408	[Signature]	13/01/2025
	LAWALIHIDHA JUSSEUF MOHAMMED	JOZ	G/OFFICER	0655055502	[Signature]	13/01/2025
	MAHAKAMA YA KADHI MKOA WA MJI NI				MAGEE MAGHARIBI	
	MWAJUMA SHEHAJUMA	APISA SITERIA		0774669597	[Signature]	21/1/2025
	ALI Juma Mchazoo	Kadhi usulaya	W/KAJA YA MJI NI	0777230217	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	GITHANIMA KHAFIUS AMOUR	Secretary	MKOA-KULGREKULE	0712-692643	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	OSMAN HASSAN OTHMAN	TARISH	M/MJINI MACHAZOO	0718-223313	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	HABII JUMA OTHMAN	KARAU	M/MJINI MAGHARIBI	0716005467	[Signature]	22/1/2025
	Makama Na MKOA		MWERA			
1	MUHE MOHO A MOHO	MAHAKAMA	HAKUMU	0773090451	[Signature]	22/1/2025
2	USO KHAFIUS MCHAZOO	MAHAKAMA	HAKUMU	0773592667	[Signature]	22/1/2025
3	SALIM S. TALIB	MAHAKAMA	HAKUMU	0777454920	[Signature]	22/1/2025
4	OMOR MKUWI HAZO	MAHAKAMA	HAKUMU	071892216	[Signature]	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	MAHAKAMA		0773517424	[Signature]	22/01/2025
02	TUSRA S. OMAR	MAHAKAMA		0772770396	[Signature]	22/01/2025
03	FATMA M. MAKAME	MAHAKAMA	M/WAFUNZI FLD	077354350	[Signature]	22/01/2025
04	SALHA M. KHAMIS		M/WAFUNZI FLD	0773624791	[Signature]	22/01/2025
			M/WAFUNZI FLD	0773624791	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	MDAU MTU MWENXE UEMAVU			077		
7.	ABDUL-TWALB HAJI	YSMBA		0777091000	[Signature]	22/01/2025
	OFISI YA MWENDESHA MASHAKA					
1	ALI JUMA MAKAME	DPP OFFICE		07993442	[Signature]	22/01/2025
2.	GHANIA M. ALI	DPP OFFICE	SENIOR STATE ATTORNEY	0765554443	[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	ASHA ALI JECHA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0774324623		18/11/2025
2	MWAKA MATOGO VUAI	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0773736669		18/11/2025
3	MWAMAJUMI KHATIB ALI	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0759392989		18/11/2025
4	MOSI RAMADHAN CHUM	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0774247704		18/11/2025
5	MWAIMA KHAMIS MUHIDI	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0687740099		18/11/2025
6	NASMA OTHUMAN SHABAN	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0776639956		18/11/2025
7	SHAJA SULUHU AME	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0778129457		18/11/2025
8	AMINA ABUBAKAR SALIM	SHEHIYA TUNGUU			A.A.S	18/11/25
9	AMINA SUKIMANU SULUHU	SHEHIYA TUNGUU				18/11/25
10	ZAMIR HASAN KHAMIS	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0773561811		18/11/2025
11	RAMADHAN KHAMIS HA DA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0778698666		18/11/2025
12	HABIBU ABDULLA ABDULLA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0655116082		18/11/2025
13	KHERI ALI SALUM	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0773597072		18/11/2025
14	REKHEMA MHOOGA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		06742633		
15	BADRU PANDU HASSAN	TUNGUU		0773896660	B.P.H.	11
	ALI MUSSA JUMA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0788316091		18/11/25
	IBRAHIM PITA SHAJA	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0693551606		18/11/2025
	Ahmed M. ALI	SHEHIYA TUNGUU		0779180595		18/11/2025



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	Idi RAMADHAN CHUM	SHEHIA JATUNGUU	SHEHA	0776787473	[Signature]	18/11/2025
2	MAHAMOUD ABDI MUMWENI					
3	Badry Pandithassa			077389660	[Signature]	
4	SULEIMAN ALI SULEIMAN	MWAZI MU	MWAZI M	0771899383		
5	KHAMIS MOITO AJALI			0777492330	[Signature]	
6	AMRIR HAJI YUAI	M/SHEHA TO	M/SHEHA	0858191306	[Signature]	18/11/2025
7	PAKACHA MASHAKA	MJUMBE		0777054410	[Signature]	
8	SURI HASSAN PANDU	MJUMBE			[Signature]	
9	RAJAB URSI SAIDI			0776725338	[Signature]	
10	ABDULLA HASAN MACHANI	M/SHEHA FUKUWI		077558858	[Signature]	
11	KHAM. D. Haji MUNZI	TUNU		771475641	[Signature]	
12	ISSA HASSAN	MJUMBE		76421401	[Signature]	
13	SULUHI ANNE MANZI	MJUMBE SHEHIA		077903330	[Signature]	18/11/2025
14	AISHA VICTO ARAHAI	MJUMBE			[Signature]	
15	MATEO MASANJA	MJUMBE		0686974018	[Signature]	18/11/2025
16	ALI Suleiman Nakame	MJUMBE		077908936	[Signature]	18/11/2025
17	HAWA muhamed OTHMAN	MJUMBE		0776632658	[Signature]	18/11/2025
18	MARIZAM OTHMAN HAMADI	MJUMBE		0774632916	[Signature]	18/11/2025



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	Patrick Abreham	SHEHIA TUNGUU		0773004597	[Signature]	18/11/2025
2	Mahmoud Abd. Mumweni	TUNBUU	muhammad	0773196701	[Signature]	18/11/25

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

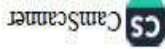
No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
1.	MUSSID HARUN IMBAM	JENDELE	MUSUMBE SHAMU	0774488582	[Signature]	17/1/2025
2.	Fadhik Nyi	JENDELE	MWANANCHI	077393705	[Signature]	17/1/2025
3.	DEVID maliki mihumwa	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0695825119	[Signature]	17/1/2025
4.	PATRICK BENADY	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	077475778	[Signature]	17/1/2025
5.	Muhammad Khalifa	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0774855086	[Signature]	17/1/2025
6.	Hamisosi mari nasoro	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0776644832	[Signature]	17/1/2025
7.	Maganga Juma maganga	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0789844976	[Signature]	17/1/2025
8.	Muhammad Amer	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0675440635	[Signature]	17/1/2025
9.	WADI	HANYEGWA	" "	0773599907	[Signature]	17-1/25
10.	Juma MASANGA LUBIGILI	JENDELE	" "	0712175166	[Signature]	17/1/2025
11.	ASHA MASUOD SALUM	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0773778220	[Signature]	17/1/2025
12.	Asha Eduad JAWI	JENDELE	MWANANCHI	0774406206	[Signature]	17/1/2025
13.	Zainabu Manda Kuno	HANYEGWA	MWANANCHI	0714084035	[Signature]	17/1/2025
14.	Chumwa Ahi ABELD	MAHKAMA	TUNGUU	0777457040	[Signature]	17/1/2025



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
1	HASSAN FADHILA SULAIMAN	NGANANI-SHEHA	SHEHA	0778948126	[Signature]	18/11/2025
2	Said Mohammed Said	NGANANI	SHEHA	077753195	[Signature]	18/11/2025
3	Mikanahegi Juma Ali	NGANANI	KATIB	0773923977	[Signature]	18/11/2025
4	Zaid Ramadhan Miraji	NGANANI	MJUMBE	0773170214	[Signature]	18/11/2025
5	Asha Hassani Vuli	NGANANI	MJUMBE	-	[Signature]	18/11/2025
6	Said Thabit Songoro	NGANANI	-	0623875357	[Signature]	18/11/2025
7	Khatib Abdulla Khatib	NGANANI	MJUMBE	077769479	[Signature]	18/11/2025
8	Sima Haji Makame	NGANANI	-	077765472	[Signature]	18/11/2025
9	Hamdi Hassan Tongo	NGANANI	-	0773261860	[Signature]	18/11/2025
10	Khalid Kassim Fatah	"	"	0773619312	[Signature]	"
11	Nyachum Mussa Haji	"	MJUMBE	0773208408	[Signature]	"
12	Hassan Iwalis Kombo	"	"	0712890158	[Signature]	"
13	Balozi Kessimani	NGANANI	MJUMBE	0777822014	[Signature]	18/11/2025
14	Farida Ali Haji	"	-	077651484	[Signature]	18/11/2025
15	Subira Tamali	"	MJUMBE	077445867	[Signature]	"
16	Kanina Hassan	"	"	0777145752	[Signature]	"
17	Sichana Makame	"	"	0693790010	[Signature]	"
18	Saumu Yahya Askari	"	"	0776722468	[Signature]	18/11/2025

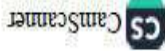




ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
19	BARUWA ABDU HAJI	NGANANI / SHEHA	MJUMBE	0773667009		15/1/2025
20	MFLURAHU ALI SUCAIMAN	NGANANI	MJUMBE	077-3887825		15/1/2025
21	THABTI SANGORO SHOMARI	NGANANI	MJUMBE	077-304639		15/1/2025
22	HASSANI ISSA SUCAIMAN	NGANANI		077-3165794		15/1/2025
23	Haji Hija Iddi	NGANANI		0777-703335		15/1/2025
24	KHATI MOHD KHATIB	NGANANI		0777-465548		15/1/2025





ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
1	JUMBE MOHAMMED CAHUS	H/W/KUSINI	KATIBI MICHUMISHI	0777 85570	[Signature]	21/01/2025
2	HAMID SEIF ALI	H/W/KUSINI	A/UTUMISHI	0777 875236	[Signature]	"
3	HASSAN PANDU ALI	H/W/KUSINI	A/UMAZINGIRA	0777 477756	[Signature]	"
4	BIUBUKIA HASSAN HAJI	H/W/KUSINI	U/MAZINGIRA	0778 822502	[Signature]	"
5	MWAKA AYOUS JUMA	H/W/KUSINI	Ms/HUDUMA JAMII	06 99327883	[Signature]	"
6	KHAMIS ABDI JUMA	H/W/KUSINI	A/UTUMISHI	0777 688890	[Signature]	"
7	MAMUNA KASSIM IBRAHIM	H/W/KUSINI	UJAWALA	0776 319274	[Signature]	"
8	KHATIB M. KHATIB	H/W/KUSINI	A/TAKWIMU	0657 034897	[Signature]	"
9	ASHA A. SAID	WILAYA YA KUSINI	A/UTUMISHI	0778 287920	[Signature]	21/01/25
10	WATIDA JUMA MUBIDIN	WILAYA YA KUSINI	K/AFISA MIPANGO	0777 906948	[Signature]	"
11	HIDAYA MAKAME JUMA	WILAYA TA KUSINI	A/USTAWI	0772 001477	[Signature]	21/01/2025
12	USSI KHAMIS USSI	WILAYA YA KUSINI	A/W.W. ULEMAJU	0777 626222	[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
	ALI KOMBO ZUBEIR	MCE, TAMBO	SAHEHA	KINDUNI	[Signature]	20/1/2025
	ALI KHAMIS ALI	IGTOP	MWANANCHI	0777148544	[Signature]	15
	MOHD. OMER	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0776583799	[Signature]	
	ALI SIMAI ZUBEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077478962	[Signature]	
	JUNA MAHAMUD	KINDUNI	K/WAZAZI	0788154021	[Signature]	20/1/2025
	Ibrahim Juma	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773895689	[Signature]	
	SUBIRH SHAABAN KARIFA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773876084	[Signature]	
	SITI ALI SILIMA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077823970	[Signature]	
	NACHUM KHAMIS ALI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077672907	[Signature]	
	MDEI MACHANO MUMINA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077670862	[Signature]	
	SAFIA YUSUF HAJI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778888919	[Signature]	
	MWASHAMBA MOHA MANGA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077812262	[Signature]	
	KININGA KHAMIS SIMAI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773778634	[Signature]	
	MARYAM HAJI KHEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778550028	[Signature]	
	BISURA SHEBANI KARIFA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	071520447	[Signature]	
	AISHA HAJI ZUBEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0779226679	[Signature]	
	NEMA AME ALI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077503306	[Signature]	
	KAZIFA MUHAMMED MUSTA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773885639	[Signature]	



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
1	SALIM HABIBU	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0772266581	[Signature]	20/1/2025
2	MUHAMMAD ABDULLA MUHAMMAD	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0620272049	[Signature]	20/1/2025
3	KHAMIS MUHAMMAD KHAMIS	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778327605	[Signature]	20/1/2025
4	PILI ZAMIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	074687483	[Signature]	20/1/2025
	MUHAMMAD WAHABI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778798061	[Signature]	20/1/2025



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
	NDAGULA HASSAN JUMA	MBUZINI	SHCHA	0777234148	<i>[Signature]</i>	15/11/2025
	DAUD STEPHANO DAUD	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	0777271132	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	RIFWAN V. MKANJA	MBUZINI	DIWANI BU	0773189961	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	ABDALLA - OTHABALLA	MBUZINI	K/SIFCHA	0772196265	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	KHAMIS O. ICHATIB	MBUZINI	MJUMBE/SIFCHA	0788-295654	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	MONICA G. LITEKA	MBUZINI	MJUMBE/SIFCHA	0788-360006	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	JAMAL RAJAB Omer	MBUZINI	MJUMBE	0777829255	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	HASSAN JAKUB JUMA	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI		<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	Omeri Dagahe Omer	MBUZINI	Mjumba	077656552	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	Juma ABDULLA KARIM	MBUZINI	MJUMBE	0777928672	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	FAHDI AZIZI ALI	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	0672849442	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	JAFARI IDDI	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	041893059	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	FAMA KASSIM ANAS	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	068246904	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	Asha Makenji	MBUZINI	Mwananchi	077786555	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	REHEMA H. MREE	MBUZINI	MJUMBE	077735314	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	MWASHAMBA YAKUB JUMA	MBUZINI	Mwananchi	0688416976	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	PRIFA YAKUB JUMA	MBUZINI	Mwananchi	0688416976	<i>[Signature]</i>	"
	ASAB MUSAUD KHAMIS	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	0777915147	<i>[Signature]</i>	"

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
	RIFWAN ANWAR ALI	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	0773124356	<i>[Signature]</i>	15/11/25
	SEMEDI ABASS JUMA	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	-		15/11/25
	Ali Makenji Omar	MBUZINI	Mwananchi	0773230664	<i>[Signature]</i>	15/11/25
	Bakari Mwandini	MBUZINI	Mwananchi	06868358	<i>[Signature]</i>	15/11/25
	Omar KHAMIS Omer	MBUZINI	MWANANACHI	0777953861	<i>[Signature]</i>	15/11/25

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	KHAIIB HARUN KHAIIB	SHEHA	KIKAAANGONI	0748020301	[Signature]	16/01/2025
2	MZEENGWALI ZUBEIR	M/SHEHA	KIKAAANGONI	075437394	[Signature]	16/01/25
3	KANTIMA HASSAN MUSA	M/SHEHA	KIKAAANGONI	0773836677	[Signature]	16/01/25
4	FAIDA AMIE FAZI	M/SHEHA	KIKAAANGONI	0771506553	[Signature]	16/01/25
5	NDASULO HASSAN Juma	SHEHA	MBUZINI	077723449	[Signature]	16/01/2025
6	ABDULLA OTHMAN ABDULLA	M/SHEHA	MBUZINI	0772196945	[Signature]	16/01/2025
7	MUSTAFA ABDU ABALLA	M/SHEHA	MBUZINI	0771961070	[Signature]	16/01/2025
8	KHAMIS OMAR KHAIIB	M/SHEHA	MBUZINI	078829507	[Signature]	16/01/2025
9	KHAMIS USSI Juma	SHEHA	KIJICHI	0777415545	[Signature]	16/01/2025
	SABRINA JUMA ALI	M/JUMBE WASHI	KIJICHI	0773598386	[Signature]	16/01/2025
11	Foum MACHANO Foum	M/Jumbe/Kijichi	KIJICHI	0777288766	[Signature]	16/01/2025
12	MDAI SHEHA MUSTA	M/Jumbe/Kijichi - KIJICHI	KIJICHI	0773410186	[Signature]	16/01/2025
13	MUSHA SHIHUMB	M/JUMBE	DOLE	0777712442	[Signature]	16/01/2025

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
17	MZE E NGWALI ZUBER	KIKANGONI	MJUMBE	0784273966		16/01/25
18	FAIDA ATIE FAKI	KIKANGONI	MJUMBE	077506558		16/01/25
19	KANIMA MUSSA HASSAN	KIKANGONI	MJUMBE	0773836677		16/01/25
20	KIBWENO Sam KIBWENO	MWANGI	SHIHA	0777420637		16/01/25
21	JUMA Suleimani KHAMIS	KIZIMBANI	SHEHA	0779010740		16/01/25
22	SUMMA KHAMIS ZAHID	MWANGI	SHEHA	0774443766		16/01/25
23	ABDALLA Ali OTHMAN	MWANGI	MJUMBE	077537802		16/01/25
24	HYMAO A Hyms	MWANGI	SHIHA	077303142		16/01/25
25	KHAMIS BAKAR JUMA	KAMA	SHIHA	0773675123		16/01/2025
26	OMAR JUMA MASSOUD	KIHINANI	SHEHA	0779476081		16/01/2025
27	HAWA SHABAN KAZWIKA	BUMBWISUDI	SHEHA	0774736164		16/01/2025
28	NDAGULA HASSAN JUMA	MWANGI	SHEHA	077723448		16/01/2025
28	WANU MAKAME HASSAN	SHARIFUMSA	SHEHA	077675221		16/01/2025
29	M/OH'S SHEHA KACIR	CHUINI	SHEHA	0778880238		16/01/25
30	SUBIRA AMR AMOUR	DOLE	SHEHA	077380878		16/01/2025
31	KIJAKAZI FERAZ KHAMIS	MICHIKICHINI	SHEHA	0773320377		16/01/2025
32	SUBIRA HAJI YAKHA	KIBWENO	SHEHA	0777494473		16/01/2025

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	HASSAN RAJAB BAKAR	PIWANYANYA	SHEHA	0777408208	[Signature]	16/01/2025
2	MLOWINI HAJI GONGO	ITAWALI	SHEHA	077452270	[Signature]	16/01/2025
3	SUWELLUM ALI JUMA	BUBUBU	SHEHA	0715436091	[Signature]	16/01/2025
4	KHAMIS USSI JUMA	KIJICHI	SHEHA	0777415549	[Signature]	16/01/2025
5	MUJI MAKAME USSI	MROWI KUDATU	SHEHA	077753369	[Signature]	16/01/2025
06	ALI HAJI NEMATI	M/MCHOME	SHEHA	077500358	[Signature]	16/01/2025
07	SHEHA ABDALLA SALUM	WELEZO	MJUMBE	0772811313	[Signature]	16/01/2025
08	RAFIADHAN KHAMIS ALI	MASINGWI	SHEHA	0772988603	[Signature]	16/01/2025
09	ISMAIL JUMA HASSAN	UHOLANI ZI	SHEHA	0773996411	[Signature]	16/01/2025
10	RAJAB ASAD MUIA	KIANGA	SHEHA	0789042902	[Signature]	16/01/2025
11	KEHEMA AME KHANIB	PTIOFAANI	SHEHA	0778883997	[Signature]	16/01/2025
12	LAHRA HASSAN MUIA	MTONI	SHEHA	0688387786	[Signature]	16/01/2025
13	YASHID JADI YASHID	M/CHEM/CHEM	M/CHEM/CHEM	0773058073	[Signature]	16/01/2025
14	AME MAKAME JUMA	CHEM/CHEM	SHEHA	0723698805	[Signature]	16/01/2025
15	SEMENI OTIAMA MUSA	DOLE	M/W ASHISHA	0773114120	[Signature]	16/01/2025
14	HAJI MAABAD HAJI	M/O PEPO	SHEHA	0789250907	[Signature]	16/01/2025
15	JUMA SHEHA KHAMIS K/GORA		SHEHA	0773571922	[Signature]	16/01/2025
16	IDA SHEHA MUSSA	KIJICHI	N. SHEHA	0773410136	[Signature]	16/01/2025

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	Mohd Sultan Mohd	SHEHA MKAJALENI SHEHA	SHEHA	0777844999	[Signature]	21/6/2026
2	UNYENQWA RAMADHAN	"	MJUMBE SHOH	0777 21 2960	[Signature]	"
3	Wahida H Simai	"	"	0774 67 6283	[Signature]	"
4	Zuwena Abubakar	"	"	0777-136936	[Signature]	"
5	Mwema Abdalla	"	"	0777 468162	[Signature]	"
6	Nagili Ukui Bamea	BALOZI	BALOZI	0616216433	[Signature]	"
7	Mwanaisha Mwiga	BALOZI	BALOZI	0775 028883	[Signature]	"
8	Asha Haji Suleiman	M/BALOZI	MWANANCHI	0772804700	[Signature]	"
9	Jumli Motha Makame	M/SHEHA	MJUMBE	0773064076	[Signature]	"
10	Salama Abeid H	MJUMBE	MWANANCHI	0774 006443	[Signature]	"
11	Mossi Saich Sel	MJUMBE	MKAJALENI	0772394265	[Signature]	"
12	Kessi Kattawa Mado	"	MAMONDA	0779045815	[Signature]	"
13	Azi Suleiman Kombo	M/KITI-MASANI	MKAJALENI	0773108901	[Signature]	"
14	Fadhil Muharam Taki	MKAJALENI	MJUMBE SHEHA	0777431009	[Signature]	"
15	Makame Saha Wadi	MKAJALENI	MWANANCHI	0773333700	[Signature]	"
16	Adam Nassor	MKAJALENI	MWANANCHI	0655213886	[Signature]	"
17	Khamis Pande Achani	MKAJALENI	MJUMBE	0658204570	[Signature]	"
18	Mohammed Y. Hassao	MKAJALENI	MJUMBE	0715 790542	[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 Ade Jecha	SHABA MKAJALENI	BALOZI	0776925126	[Signature]	21/6/2026
20	Mohd Saleem Saleh	KATIIBU WAZALI	"	0652185604	[Signature]	"
21	Lissi Vusi Kombo	SHEHA MKAJALENI	"	0773493907	[Signature]	"
22	Silima Makame Darwa	K/TIBU MASANI	"	0776105729	[Signature]	"
23	Kessi Hassan Simai	M/SHEHA MKAJALENI	"	0775291511	[Signature]	"
24	Yusuf Juma Khamis	BALOZI MKAJALENI	BALOZI	0777897391	[Signature]	"
25	Shaba Hija Shaba	MWANANCHI MKAJALENI	BALOZI	0777324770	[Signature]	"
26	Haji Khatib Shaban	SHEHA YA MKAJALENI	K/SIASA	076040891	[Signature]	"
27	Ate Khalan Abdalla	SHEHA YA MKAJALENI	"	0763245536	[Signature]	"
28	Hassan Haji Juma	SHEHA YA MKAJALENI	BALOZI	-	[Signature]	"
29	Mohd - Iussuf Az	"	BALOZI	0777755266	[Signature]	"
30	Omarji Jafar	"	BALOZI	-	[Signature]	"
31	Badru Lucas Farhan	KATIIBU TANZI MWAJALENI	"	077808088	[Signature]	"
32	Useni Azi	MWANANCHI	"	-	[Signature]	21/6/2026
33	Raya Issa Abbala	BALOZI MKAJALENI	"	06529306	[Signature]	"
34	Pili Hassan Issa	MJUMBE MKAJALENI	"	-	[Signature]	"



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION WORKS IN ZANZIBAR (UNGUJA AND PEMBA) UNDER ZANZIBAR JUDICIAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT (ZI-JUMP)

No.	Name	Institution/Organization	Title/Designation	Contact	Signature	Date
1.	SHAMSI ALI MAKAME	DC OFFICE VAKR B	PLANNING OFFICER	0773605765	[Signature]	20/01/2025
2.	MARIAM M. KHARAL	NORTH B	SOCIAL WELFARE	0773605765	[Signature]	20/01/2025
3.	MARIAM A. MACHANI	NORTH B	SOCIAL WEL. OFFICER	0773605765	[Signature]	20/01/2025
4.	SAIDA S. ISHA	NORTH B	PLANNING OFFICER	0779649450	[Signature]	20/01/2025
5.	AMINA S. AME	NORTH "B"	CROSSCUTTING ISSUES	077200013	[Signature]	20/01/2025
6.	FAT. HIWA O. MUSA	NORTH "B"	SOCIAL WEL. OFFICER	077915271	[Signature]	20/01/2025
7.	SUMAY, MAKAME MUSA	NORTH "B"	PMLD	0625994798	[Signature]	20/01/2025
8.	USSI K. MAKAME	NORTH "B"	CITY PLANNING OFFICER	062255797	[Signature]	20/01/2025
9.	MUSSA KH. MUSA	NORTH "B"	HUMAN RESOURCES	0772199810	[Signature]	"
10.	KHADIJA MUSA KUSA	NORTH "B"	ENVY/OFFICER	0778-30144	[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
	MAKAME MACHU ALI	SHEHIA YA KIUNG'ANI	SHEHIA	0776044302	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	HASI MAKAME MAKAME	MUWU	BANDAKU	0710578797	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	MAKAME KHAMISI MAKAME	MJUMBE WA SHEHIA	BANDAKU	0778527552	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	NAJIASI KHALIFA	SHEHIA YA KIUNG'ANI	KIUNG'ANI	0754549478	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	NIPOHUMU HADI YUAI	MJUMBE WASHAHA	KIUNG'ANI	0719961673	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	ALI AMER MAKAME	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0776042158	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	KHURAYMA FATI KHAMIS	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0775357555	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	NABWA MOHD MUSSA	MJUMBE WASHAHA	KIUNG'ANI	0710057521	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	HASI KHAMIS MUSSA	UVUCCI	BANDAKU	078606204	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	NADRA SAID KHAMIS	BALDI NO 10	KIUNG'ANI	0778690891	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	KHAMIS ALI MAKAME	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0778434294	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	MAKAME MAKADARAWA	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0777920876	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	AME ALI KOMB	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0776069458	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	NAHODA KHAMIS HAJI	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	0774031506	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	KAZUA AME BODI	BARAZA LA VIJANA	KIUNG'ANI	077491876	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	MOHD ALI JUMA	MJUMBE	KIUNG'ANI	0654193956	[Signature]	18/01/2025
	ALI KHAMIS MUSSA	MJUMBE-KILINDI	SHEHIA-KILINDI	0773634314	[Signature]	18/01/2025



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	KHAMUS MUSA	MANISPA KAS 'A'	DIRECTOR	0772-21028	[Signature]	20/01/2025
2	KHAMUS SAID SALEH	MANISPA KAS 'A'	A/UMUSANO	078664682	[Signature]	20/01/2025
3	BIMKURUBA SHARAF AMAR	MANISPA KAS 'A'	A/SHERIA	0772-494755	[Signature]	21/01/2025
4	ARAFI Omer Muhammed	MANISPA KAS 'A'	A/MAPAO	0774181216	[Signature]	21/01/2025
5	HASSANI A. HAMDI	MANISPA KAS 'A'	MHANDISI UJENZI	0774701845	[Signature]	21/01/2025
6	HUSNA KH MOHAMMED	MANISPA KAS 'A'	MS/UTAWALA	0770295290	[Signature]	21/01/2025
7	ZUHURA H OMER	MANISPA KAS 'A'	MS/AFISA SHERIA	0777305609	[Signature]	21/01/2025
8	HADITA Juma AZI	MANISPA KAS 'A'	MS/MAZINGIRA	0778715872	[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	MARAFI Mushi AZI	WILAYA KAS 'A'	A/ULUMISHI	077165171	[Signature]	21/01/25
2	SALUM Awi SAIDU	WILAYA KAS 'A'	A/HABIB	0777457350	[Signature]	21/01/25
3	MARAME HAJI HAJI	WILAYA KAS 'A'	A/USTAWI	0772389068	[Signature]	21/01/25
4	HAJI USI HAJI	WILAYA KAS 'A'	A/MAZINGIRA	0773228722	[Signature]	21/01/25
5	Bethema H RASHID	WILAYA KAS 'A'	IC/MATHUSI	0777468900	[Signature]	21/01/25
6	SIMAZUN AB SALEH	WILAYA KAS 'A'	K/MATHUSI	077872338	[Signature]	21/01/25

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	MOKB BZEIMAN MOKB	SHEHA MKATALENI SHEHA	SHEHA	0777346999	[Signature]	21/06/2025
2	UNYENGIWA RAMADHAN	"	MJUMBE SHEHA	0777 21 2400	[Signature]	"
3	WAHIDA H SIMAI	"	" "	0774 67 6283	[Signature]	"
4	ZUWENA ABUBAKAR	"	" "	0777-136936	[Signature]	"
5	WAZIMA ABDALLA	"	" "	0777 458162	[Signature]	"
6	NAGILI UJUI BAMEA	BALOZI	BALOZI	0616216433	[Signature]	"
7	MWANAISHA MWIGA	BALOZI	BALOZI	0775028383	[Signature]	"
8	ASHA HAJI SUCIMAN	M/BALOZI	MWANANCHI	0772804700	[Signature]	"
9	TUMU MOHA MAKAME	M/SHEHA	MJUMBE	0773069076	[Signature]	"
10	SALCIMA ABIDA H	MJUMBE	MWANANCHI	0774 000 443	[Signature]	"
11	MOSSI SACH SELI	MJUMBE	MKATALENI	0772344285	[Signature]	"
12	KESSI KATHWA KADIBO	"	MWANANCHI	0779045815	[Signature]	"
13	ALI SULEMAN KOMB	M/KITI-MASLAN	MKATALENI	0773103901	[Signature]	"
14	FADHIL MUHAMMAD TARI	MKATALENI	MJUMBE SHEHA	0777431009	[Signature]	"
15	MAKAME SUHA WADI	MKATALENI	MWANANCHI	0775333779	[Signature]	"
16	ADAM NASSOR	MKATALENI	MWANANCHI	0655213886	[Signature]	"
17	KHAMIS PAMBE ACHANI	MKATALENI	MJUMBE	0658204570	[Signature]	"
18	MOTAMAZI Y. HASSAN	MKATALENI	MJUMBE	0715 790 542	[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 Dede Jecha	Sheha Mkatani	BALUZI	0776925126	[Signature]	21/06/2024
20	Mohid Saleem Saleh	Katibu Waziri	"	065215500	[Signature]	"
21	Ussi Yusi Kombo	Sheha Mkatani	"	0773493907	[Signature]	"
22	Silima Makame Darima	K/TIBU MASTANI	"	077609578	[Signature]	"
23	USSI HASSAN SIMAI	MJUMBE MKATANI	"	0775291511	[Signature]	"
24	YUSUF JUMA KHAMIS	BALUZI MKATANI	BALUZI	0777897301	[Signature]	"
25	Sihaba Hija Sihaba	MWANAUCHI MKATANI	BALUZI	077732479	[Signature]	"
26	Haji Khatib Shaaban	Shehaya Mkatani	K/SIASA	076440891	[Signature]	do -
27	Ate Khalid Abdala	Sheha Mkatani	"	0763245536	[Signature]	"
28	HASSAN HAJI JUMA	Sheha Mkatani	BALUZI	-	[Signature]	"
29	Mohid - Yusuf Ali	" MAMONDA	BALUZI	07774926	[Signature]	"
30	OMARI JAFAR	" MAMONDA	RAHIBU	-	[Signature]	"
31	BADRU WAHAB FARHAN	Katibu Taw. Mamonda	"	077828088	[Signature]	"
32	USENI ALI	MWANAUCHI	"	-	[Signature]	21/06/2024
33	RAYA ISSA ABBALA	BALUZI MKATANI	"	065292306	[Signature]	"
34	PILI HASSAN ISHAK	MJUMBE MKATANI	"	-	[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
	ALI KUDMO ZUBEIR	M&B&O	SHUHA	KINDUNI		20/1/2025
	ALI KHAMIS ALI	IGIOP	Ati... ..	077149544		10
	MUHAMMAD OMER	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0776-583798		
	ALI SIMAI ZUBEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077478962		
	JUMA MAHAMUD	KINDUNI	K/SAZAZI	0788/5421		20/1/2025
	Ibrahim Juma	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778945689		
	SUBIRTA SHABANA KARITA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773 876584		
	SITI ALI SILIM	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778-239170		
	NACHUM KHAMIS ALI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077672907		
	MDSI MACHANO MUMBA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077670862		
	SABA YUSUF HAJI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	077888919		
	MWASHMBA MOHA MINGA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778122262		
	KININGA KHAMIS SIMAI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773773634		
	MARYAM HAJI KHEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0778550028		
	BISURA SIKHANI KARITA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	071520447		
	AISHA HAJI ZUBEIR	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0779226629		
	NOMA AIME ALI	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0775033706		
	KAZIFA MUHAMMED MUSSA	KINDUNI	MWANANCHI	0773825629		



Appendix 3: Land Ownership Documents




SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR

**HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA
ARDHI**

*(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)*

KUMB. NAM: Z.52/US/030330432

HATI NAMBA: CRO/Z.95/2023/0772169



www.kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SIMU: +255 24 2230156
NUKUSHI: +255 24 2237008
BARUA PEPE: kmtendaji@kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SLB 811
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.52/US/030330432 R.O. No. CRO/Z.95/2023

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

Tarehe 16 mwezi FEBUARI mwaka ELFU MBILI NA ISHIRINI NA TATU

UTHIBITISHO

Hii ni kuthibitisha kwamba **MTENDAJI MKUU WA MAHAKAMA**, anapewa uhalali wa kuwa na Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi aliyopatiwa kwa njia ya **UGAWAJI WA SERIKALI** kwenye ardhi atayotumia kwa shughuli za **MAHAKAMA KUU**, na inayofanuliwa kwenye jadweli hapo chini kama **MMILIKI PEKEE** kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi na Sheria ya Usajili wa Ardhi na kwa kuzingatia vipengele na kanuni za Sheria hizo au marekebisho yatakayofanywa baadae.

JADWELI

Sehemu ya ardhi yenye ukubwa wa mita za mraba **25212.81**, iliyopo eneo la **TUNGUU** Wilaya ya **KATI** Mkoa wa **KUSINI**, inayotambuliwa kama kiwanja namba **432** kwenye ramani ya eneo namba **030330432** na kuainishwa kwa rangi nyekundu kwenye ramani inayoonekana kwenye Hati hii; ambayo imetokana na ramani ya mipaka iliyothibitishwa na kusajiliwa yenye nambari **10/2810/0708** chini ya usimamizi wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi Zanzibar.

KUSAINIWA

Imetiwa saini, kuwekwa lakiri na kutolewa leo siku ya tarehe²¹.....
mwezi wa⁰³.....mwaka Eflu Mbili na²³.....

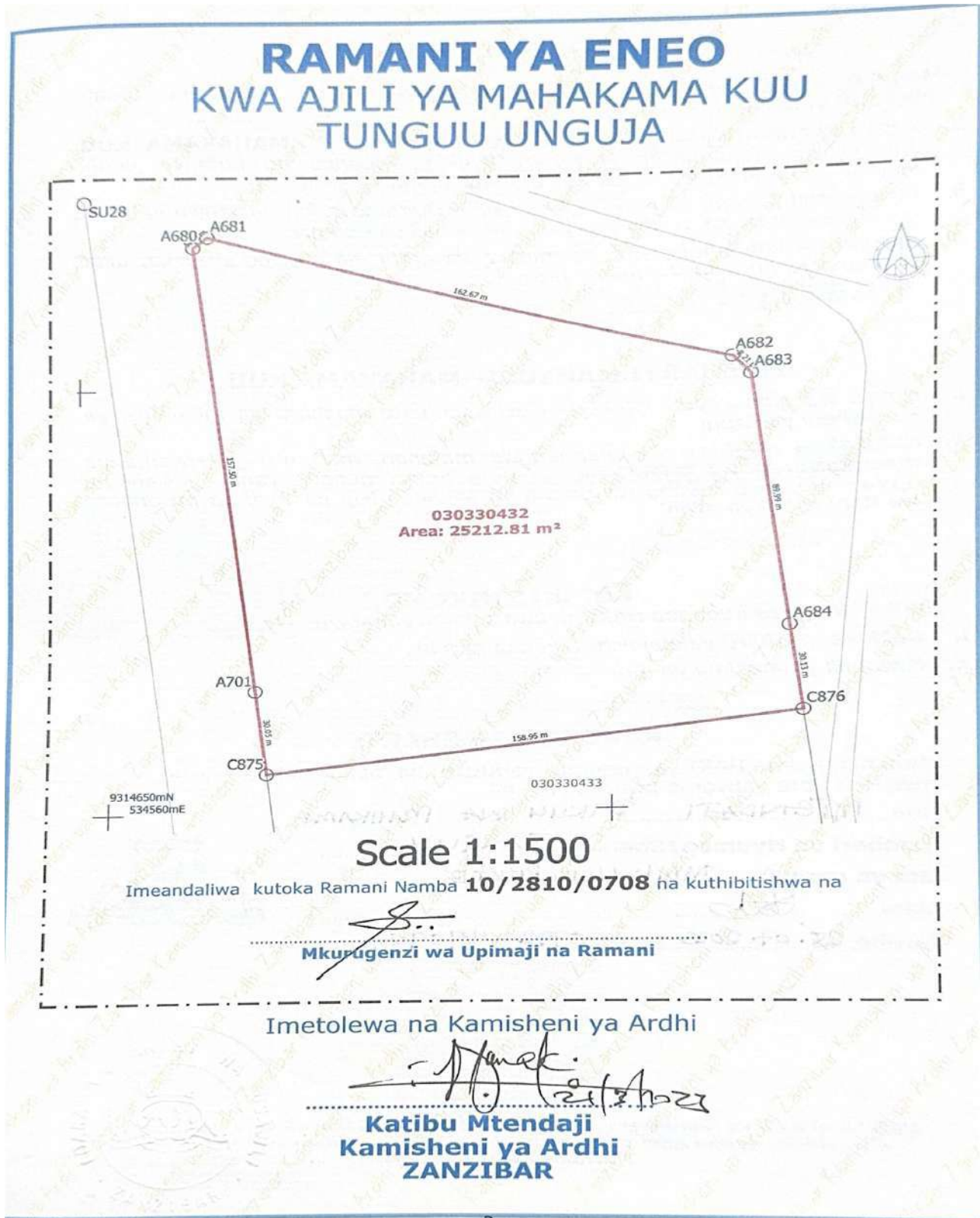


Waziri wa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makaazi
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.52/US/030330432

2

R.O. No. CRO/Z.95/2023



MASHARTI YA JUMLA

MWENYE HATI ya Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi unapaswa ufuate masharti yafuatayo; -

- Kuitumia ardhi hii kwa madhumuni yaliyokusudiwa ya **MAHAKAMA KUU**, huruhusiwi kubadilisha matumizi, kuikata vipande au kufanya jambo jengine lolote litakalokwenda kinyume na sheria za ardhi .
- Kuwasilisha ramani za awali Kamisheni ya Ardhi kwa kuthibitishwa kabla ya kuandaa ramani za mwisho za kuombea kibali cha ujenzi.
- Kulinda na kuhifadhi alama za mipaka ya ardhi, na endapo zitatoka, ulipie gharama ya kuzirejesha alama hizo.

MASHARTI MAHSUSI—MAHAKAMA KUU

- Ujenzi wa aina yoyote utakapoanzishwa ufuate masharti na miongozo ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi.
- Kutekeleza masharti ya upangaji wa majengo, matumizi ya kiwanja na mwinuko/urefu wa jengo/majengo na matumizi mengine yanayohusiana na ujenzi huo, kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mipango Miji na Vijiji na mwongozo wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi.

KUFIKIA KIKOMO

Serikali inaweza kuondoa HAKI hii kwa sababu zifuatazo: -

- Kukiuka masharti yalioainishwa katika hati hii.
- Kwa ajili ya maslahi ya umma.

KUKUBALI MASHARTI

Mimi niliyepewa HAKI ya matumizi ya ARDHI hii, nakubali kutekeleza masharti yote yaliyomo kwenye Hati hii.

Jina Mtendaji Mkuu wa Mahakama

Nambari ya Nyumba/Shehia Tunguu

Sifa ya umiliki Mmiliki Pekee

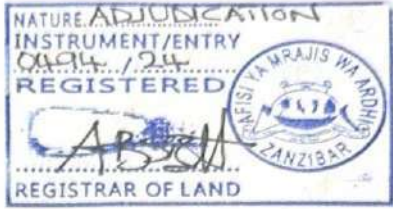

Saini [Signature]

Tarehe 25.07.2023 Simu 0772-490909



Hati hii ni mali ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi. Kwa yeyote atakayeikota anaombwa aiwasilishe katika Afisi za Kamisheni ya Ardhi Forodhani kwa Unguja na Machomane kwa Pemba.

Nungwi site




SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR

**HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA
ARDHI**

*(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)*

KUMB. NAM: Z.51/UT/010012101
HATI NAMBA: CRO/52570/2024/12644



www.kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SIMU: +255 24 2230156
NUKUSHI: +255 24 2237008
BARUA PEPE: kmtendaji@kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SLB 811
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. **Z.51/UT/010012101** R.O. No. **CRO/52570/2024**

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

Tarehe 27 mwezi NOVEMBA mwaka ELFU MBILI NA ISHIRINI NA NNE

UTHIBITISHO

Hii ni kuthibitisha kwamba **MTENDAJI MKUU WA MAHKAMA ZANZIBAR** anapewa uhalali wa kuwa na Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi aliyopatiwa kwa njia ya **UTAMBUZI** kwenye ardhi atayotumia kwa shughuli za **HUDUMA ZA KIOFISI**, na inayofafanuliwa kwenye jadweli hapo chini kama **MMILIKI PEKEE** kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi na Sheria ya Usajili wa Ardhi na kwa kuzingatia vipengele na kanuni za Sheria hizo au marekebisho yatakayofanywa baadae.

JADWELI

Sehemu ya ardhi yenye ukubwa wa mita za mraba **49,609.89**, iliyopo eneo la **NUNGWI** Wilaya ya **KASKAZINI A** Mkoa wa **KASKAZINI UNGUJA**, inayotambuliwa kama kiwanja namba **2101** kwenye ramani ya eneo namba **010012101** na kuainishwa kwa rangi nyekundu kwenye ramani inayoonekana kwenye Hati hii; ambayo imetokana na ramani ya mipaka iliyothibitishwa na kusajiliwa yenye nambari **10/3064/0503** chini ya usimamizi wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi Zanzibar.

KUSAINIWA

Imetiwa saini, kuwekwa lakiri na kutolewa leo siku ya tarehe 29
mwezi wa 11 mwaka Elfu Mbili na 24

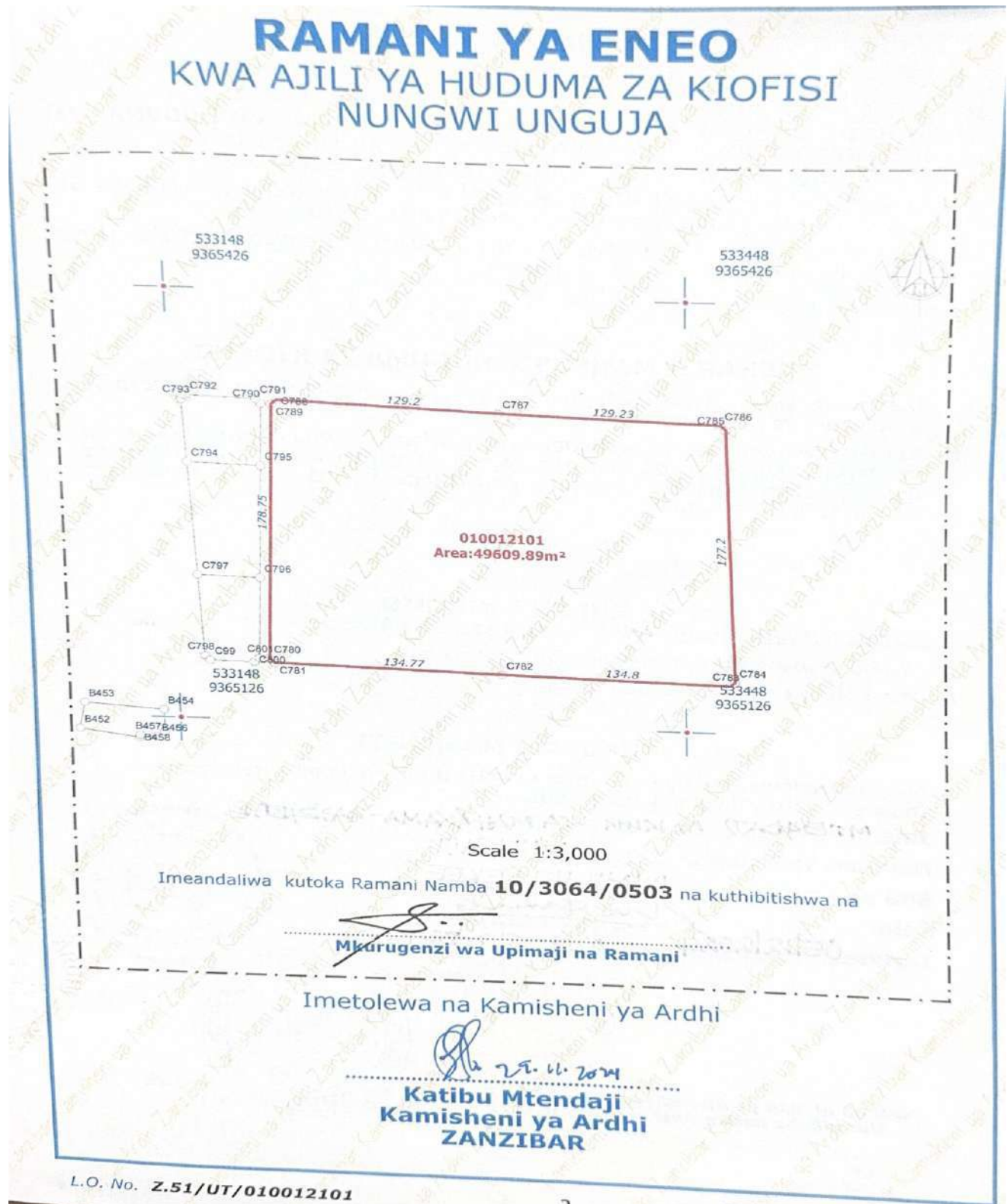


Waziri wa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makaazi
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.51/UT/010012101

2

R.O. No. CRO/52570/2024



MASHARTI YA JUMLA

MWENYE HATI ya Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi unapaswa ufuatae masharti yafuatayo; -

- Kuitumia ardhi hii kwa madhumuni yaliyokusudiwa ya **HUDUMA ZA KIOFISI**, huruhusiwi kubadilisha matumizi, kuikata vipande au kufanya jambo jingine lolote litakalokwenda kinyume na sheria za ardhi.
- Kuwasilisha ramani za awali Kamisheni ya Ardhi kwa kuthibitishwa kabla ya kuandaa ramani za mwisho za kuombea kibali cha ujenzi.
- Kulinda na kuhifadhi alama za mipaka ya ardhi, na endapo zitatoka, ulipie gharama ya kuzirejesha alama hizo.

MASHARTI MAHSUSI—HUDUMA ZA KIOFISI

- Ujenzi wa aina yoyote utakapoanzishwa ufuatae masharti na miongozo ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi.
- Kutekeleza masharti ya upangaji wa majengo, matumizi ya kiwanja na mwinuko/urefu wa jengo/majengo na matumizi mengine yanayohusiana na ujenzi huo, kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mipango Miji na Vijiji na mwongozo wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi.

KUFIKIA KIKOMO

Serikali inaweza kuondoa HAKI hii kwa sababu zifuatazo: -

- Kukiuka masharti yalioainishwa katika hati hii.
- Kwa ajili ya maslahi ya umma.

KUKUBALI MASHARTI

Mimi niliyepewa HAKI ya matumizi ya ARDHI hii, nakubali kutekeleza masharti yote yaliyomo kwenye Hati hii.

Jina MTENDAJI M. KIKI WA MAHAKAMA-ZANZIBAR

Nambari ya Nyumba/Shehia NUNGWI

Sifa ya umiliki MMILIKI PEKEE

Saini [Signature]

Tarehe 05/12/2024 Simu 024-2230182



Hati hii ni mali ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi. Kwa yeyote atakayeikoti, aipaombwa aiwasilishe katika Afisi za Kamisheni ya Ardhi Forodhani kwa Unguja na Machomane kwa Pemba.

Kinduni Ste



SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

KUMB. NAM: Z.51/US/020170603

HATI NAMBA: CRO/Z.310/2024/0772978



www.kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SIMU: +255 24 2230156
NUKUSHI: +255 24 2237008
BARUA PEPE: kmtendaji@kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SLB 811
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.51/US/020170603

R.O. No. CRO/Z.310/2024

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

Tarehe **18** mwezi **JUNI** mwaka **ELFU MBILI NA ISHIRINI NA NNE**

UTHIBITISHO

Hii ni kuthibitisha kwamba **MTENDAJI MKUU WA MAHKAMA**, anapewa uhalali wa kuwa na Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi aliyopatiwa kwa njia ya **UGAWAJI WA SERIKALI** kwenye ardhi atayotumia kwa shughuli za **HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA**, na inayofafanuliwa kwenye jadweli hapo chini kama **MMILIKI PEKEE** kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi na Sheria ya Usajili wa Ardhi na kwa kuzingatia vipengele na kanuni za Sheria hizo au marekebisho yatakatayofanywa baadae.

JADWELI

Sehemu ya ardhi yenye ukubwa wa mita za mraba **3750**, iliyopo eneo la **KINDUNI** Wilaya ya **KASKAZINI "B"** Mkoa wa **KASKAZINI**, inayotambuliwa kama kiwanja namba **603** kwenye ramani ya eneo namba **020170603** na kuainishwa kwa rangi nyekundu kwenye ramani inayoonekana kwenye Hati hii; ambayo imetokana na ramani ya mipaka iliyothibitishwa na kusajiliwa yenye nambari **10/2834/0307** chini ya usimamizi wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi Zanzibar.

KUSAINIWA

Imetiwa saini, kuwekwa lakiri na kutolewa leo siku ya tarehe 25 mwezi wa 06 mwaka Eflu Mbili na 2024.



Waziri wa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makaazi
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.51/US/020170603

2

R.O. No. CRO/Z.310/2024



MASHARTI YA JUMLA

MWENYE HATI ya Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi unapaswa ufuate masharti yafuatayo; -

- i. Kuitumia ardhi hii kwa madhumuni yaliyokusudiwa ya **HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA**, huruhusiwi kubadilisha matumizi, kuikata vipande au kufanya jambo jengine lolote litakalokwenda kinyume na sheria za ardhi .
- ii. Kuwasilisha ramani za awali Kamisheni ya Ardhi kwa kuthibitishwa kabla ya kuandaa ramani za mwisho za kuombea kibali cha ujenzi.
- iii. Kulinda na kuhifadhi alama za mipaka ya ardhi, na endapo zitatoka, ulipie gharama ya kuzirejesha alama hizo.

MASHARTI MAHSUSI—HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA

- i. Ujenzi wa aina yoyote utakapoanzishwa ufuate masharti na miongozo ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi.
- ii. Kutekeleza masharti ya upangaji wa majengo, matumizi ya kiwanja na mwinuko/urefu wa jengo/majengo na matumizi mengine yanayohusiana na ujenzi huo, kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mipango Miji na Vijiji na mwongozo wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi.

KUFIKIA KIKOMO

Serikali inaweza kuondoa HAKI hii kwa sababu zifuatazo: -

- i. Kukiuka masharti yalioainishwa katika hati hii.
- ii. Kwa ajili ya maslahi ya umma.

KUKUBALI MASHARTI

Mimi niliyepewa HAKI ya matumizi ya ARDHI hii, nakubali kutekeleza masharti yote yaliyomo kwenye Hati hii.

Jina MTEUNDUJI MKUU WA MAHAKAMA

TUNGUU.

Nambari ya Nyumba/Shehia

Sifa ya umilki AMILIKI PEKEE

Saini [Signature]

Tarehe 24/07/2024 Simu 0718-914385



Hati hii ni mali ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi. Kwa yeyote atakayeokota anaombwa aiwasilishe katika Afisi za Kamisheni ya Ardhi Forodhani kwa Unguja na Machomane kwa Pemba.

4

L.O. No. Z.51/US/020170603

R.O. No. CRO/Z.310/2024

Kijichi Site



SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

KUMB. NAM: Z.53/US/050060234

HATI NAMBA: CRO/Z.309/2024/0772977



www.kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SIMU: +255 24 2230156
NUKUSHI: +255 24 2237008
BARUA PEPE: kmtendaji@kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SLB 811
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.53/US/050060234

R.O. No. CRO/Z.309/2024

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

Tarehe **18** mwezi **JUNI** mwaka **ELFU MBILI NA ISHIRINI NA NNE**

UTHIBITISHO

Hii ni kuthibitisha kwamba **MTENDAJI MKUU WA MAHKAMA**, anapewa uhalali wa kuwa na Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi aliyopatiwa kwa njia ya **UGAWAJI WA SERIKALI** kwenye ardhi atayotumia kwa shughuli za **HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA**, na inayofafanuliwa kwenye jadweli hapo chini kama **MMILIKI PEKEE** kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi na Sheria ya Usajili wa Ardhi na kwa kuzingatia vipengele na kanuni za Sheria hizo au marekebisho yatakayofanywa baadae.

JADWELI

Sehemu ya ardhi yenye ukubwa wa mita za mraba **3562.11**, iliyopo eneo la **KIJICHI** Wilaya ya **MAGHARIBI "A"** Mkoa wa **MJINI MAGHARIBI**, inayotambuliwa kama kiwanja namba **234** kwenye ramani ya eneo namba **050060234** na kuainishwa kwa rangi nyekundu kwenye ramani inayoonekana kwenye Hati hii; ambayo imetokana na ramani ya mipaka iliyothibitishwa na kusajiliwa yenye nambari **10/1922/0909** chini ya usimamizi wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi Zanzibar.

KUSAINIWA

Imetiwa saini, kuwekwa lakiri na kutolewa leo siku ya tarehe **25**
mwezi wa **06** mwaka Elfu Mbili na **2024**

.....
**Waziri wa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makaazi
ZANZIBAR**

L.O. No. Z.53/US/050060234

2

R.O. No. CRO/Z.309/2024



MASHARTI YA JUMLA

MWENYE HATI ya Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi unapaswa ufuate masharti yafuatayo; -

- i. Kuitumia ardhi hii kwa madhumuni yaliyokusudiwa ya **HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA**, huruhusiwi kubadilisha matumizi, kuikata vipande au kufanya jambo jengine lolote litakalokwenda kinyume na sheria za ardhi .
- ii. Kuwasilisha ramani za awali Kamisheni ya Ardhi kwa kuthibitishwa kabla ya kuandaa ramani za mwisho za kuomba kibali cha ujenzi.
- iii. Kulinda na kuhifadhi alama za mipaka ya ardhi, na endapo zitatoka, ulipie gharama ya kuzirejesha alama hizo.

MASHARTI MAHSUSI—HUDUMA ZA MAHAKAMA

- i. Ujenzi wa aina yoyote utakapoanzishwa ufuate masharti na miongozo ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi.
- ii. Kutekeleza masharti ya upangaji wa majengo, matumizi ya kiwanja na mwinuko/urefu wa jengo/majengo na matumizi mengine yanayohusiana na ujenzi huo, kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mipango Miji na Vijiji na mwongozo wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi.

KUFIKIA KIKOMO

Serikali inaweza kuondoa HAKI hii kwa sababu zifuatazo: -

- i. Kukiuka masharti yalioainishwa katika hati hii.
- ii. Kwa ajili ya maslahi ya umma.

KUKUBALI MASHARTI

Mimi niliyepewa HAKI ya matumizi ya ARDHI hii, nakubali kutekeleza masharti yote yaliyomo kwenye Hati hii.

Jina MJENZI MKEU WA MAHAKAMA

Nambari ya Nyumba/Shehia TUNGUU

Sifa ya umiliki DAMILIKI PEICEE

Saini [Signature]

Tarehe 24/07/2024 Simu 0718-914385



Hati hii ni mali ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi. Kwa yeyote atakayelikota anaombwa aiwasilishe katika Afisi za Kamisheni ya Ardhi Forodhani kwa Unguja na Machomane kwa Pemba.

Makunduchi Site



SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi
namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

KUMB. NAM: Z.52/US/040120209

HATI NAMBA: CRO/Z.170/2023/0772248



www.kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SIMU: +255 24 2230156
NUKUSHI: +255 24 2237008
BARUA PEPE: kmtendaji@kamisheniardhi.go.tz

SLB 811
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.52/US/040120209

R.O. No. CRO/Z.170/2023

HATI YA HAKI YA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

(Chini ya vifungu vya 7 na 9 vya Sheria ya Umiliki Ardhi namba 12 ya mwaka 1992)

Tarehe 10 mwezi MACHI mwaka ELFU MBILI NA ISHIRINI NA TATU

UTHIBITISHO

Hii ni kuthibitisha kwamba **MTENDAJI MKUU WA MAHAKAMA**, anapewa uhalali wa kuwa na Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi aliyopatiwa kwa njia ya **UGAWAJI WA SERIKALI** kwenye ardhi atayotumia kwa shughuli za **HUDUMA ZA OFISI MAHAKAMA**, na inayofanuliwa kwenye jadweli hapo chini kama **MMILIKI PEKEE** kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Umiliki wa Ardhi na Sheria ya Usajili wa Ardhi na kwa kuzingatia vipengele na kanuni za Sheria hizo au marekebisho yatakayofanywa baadae.

JADWELI

Sehemu ya ardhi yenye ukubwa wa mita za mraba **4874.65**, iliyopo eneo la **MAKUNDUCHI** Wilaya ya **KUSINI** Mkoa wa **KUSINI**, inayotambuliwa kama kiwanja namba **209** kwenye ramani ya eneo namba **040120209** na kuainishwa kwa rangi nyekundu kwenye ramani inayoonekana kwenye Hati hii; ambayo imetokana na ramani ya mipaka iliyothibitishwa na kusajiliwa yenye nambari **10/6092/0401** chini ya usimamizi wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi Zanzibar.

KUSAINIWA

Imetiwa saini, kuwekwa lakiri na kutolewa leo siku ya tarehe⁰³.....
mwezi wa⁰³.....mwaka Eflu Mbili na²³.....



Waziri wa Ardhi na Maendeleo ya Makaazi
ZANZIBAR

L.O. No. Z.52/US/040120209

2

R.O. No. CRO/Z.170/2023



MASHARTI YA JUMLA

MWENYE HATI ya Haki ya Matumizi ya Ardhi unapaswa ufuate masharti yafuatayo; -

- i. Kuitumia ardhi hii kwa madhumuni yaliyokusudiwa ya **HUDUMA ZA OFISI MAHAKAMA**, huruhusiwi kubadilisha matumizi, kuikata vipande au kufanya jambo jingine lolote litakalokwenda kinyume na sheria za ardhi .
- ii. Kuwasilisha ramani za awali Kamisheni ya Ardhi kwa kuthibitishwa kabla ya kuandaa ramani za mwisho za kuombea kibali cha ujenzi.
- iii. Kulinda na kuhifadhi alama za mipaka ya ardhi, na endapo zitatoka, ulipie gharama ya kuzirejesha alama hizo.

MASHARTI MAHSUSI—HUDUMA ZA OFISI MAHAKAMA

- i. Ujenzi wa aina yoyote utakapoanzishwa ufuate masharti na miongozo ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi.
- ii. Kutekeleza masharti ya upangaji wa majengo, matumizi ya kiwanja na mwinuko/urefu wa jengo/majengo na matumizi mengine yanayohusiana na ujenzi huo, kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mipango Miji na Vijiji na mwongozo wa Kamisheni ya Ardhi.

KUFIKIA KIKOMO

Serikali inaweza kuondoa HAKI hii kwa sababu zifuatazo: -

- i. Kukiuka masharti yalioainishwa katika hati hii.
- ii. Kwa ajili ya maslahi ya umma.

KUKUBALI MASHARTI

Mimi niliyepewa HAKI ya matumizi ya ARDHI hii, nakubali kutekeleza masharti yote yaliyomo kwenye Hati hii.

Jina MTENDAJI MKEU WA MAHAKAMA
Nambari ya Nyumba/Shehia TUNGUU
Sifa ya umiliki MMILIKI PEKEE
Saini [Signature]
Tarehe 25.07.2023 Simu 0772-490909



Hati hii ni mali ya Kamisheni ya Ardhi. Kwa yeyote atakayeokota anaombwa aiwasilishe katika Afisi za Kamisheni ya Ardhi Forodhani kwa Unguja na Machomane kwa Pemba.

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 the Meetings

Tunguu Site – Tunguu Shehia

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	KUSINI UNGUJA				
Wilaya	KATI				
Kata	TUNGUU				
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	TUNGUU				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria	25	Me	21	Ke	13

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

- Tenzomba jamii ishirikis kuse kupitia Uunguzi wa Shehia.
- Ajira wapetiwe wenyaji walio kuwaje shuleni.
- Miradhi uwepo wa miradhi; lakini muundombinu ya majengo tama njia ziligonguka majengo hayo ili wenda kwa ng'uru, bakeli au pikipiki wasisumbuke hasa watu wa mabiteji maalumu na wazee.
- Mahakama izingatie usomi kwa kuweza kuchanganya baadhi ya mambo ambayo yanaweza kuacha usumbufu kwa watu wazima.
- Jinsia izingatiwe kikanifurua na haki iwe kaprombele.
- Kuwepo riteo waji kuchiana za kisheria ambayo vitawezza kusaidia jamii kuelewa mambo muhimu kama hayo.
- Panapojengwa majengo ya miradhi vijina wapewe ajira ndogo ndogo.
- Miradhi izingatie vipad mbale kupewa ajira hata kama ni ya kasomi kwa sababu wosomi wapo.
- Dawati la wawawake najisi iweke maha kama.

- Kuwe na pitanga nye na ndani.
- Kutolewa elima ya wanyanyaji kwa wanyanyaji wenyepi na watendaji wa mradi.
- Maji na umeme uwe ni mpango mzuri kwa kuweza kufika kwa jimii na isina mahangaiko.
- Kutobolewa vipa kinga kwa jimii iliogusua mradi kupuka athari.
- Kamati za jinsia haiko hai kwa shahia ya umma.
- Kuwe na mahakama ya watoto lakini pia kuwe na biduo cha hifadhi ya watoto.
- Kwanje ajira usuanchi wipewe kipro mbele
- Akina mama na wao kwanje ajira wipewe kipro mbele.



Makunduchi Site – Nganani Shehia

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:	KUSINI				
Wilaya:	KUSINI				
Kata:	NGANANI				
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia:	MAKUNDUCHI SHEHIA NGANANI				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria	Me	13	Ke	11	

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau


NDUGU: SAIDI MOHD SAIDI ALIULIZA: JE ENEO HILI LINA LOIATA KUJENGA LIPU HURU

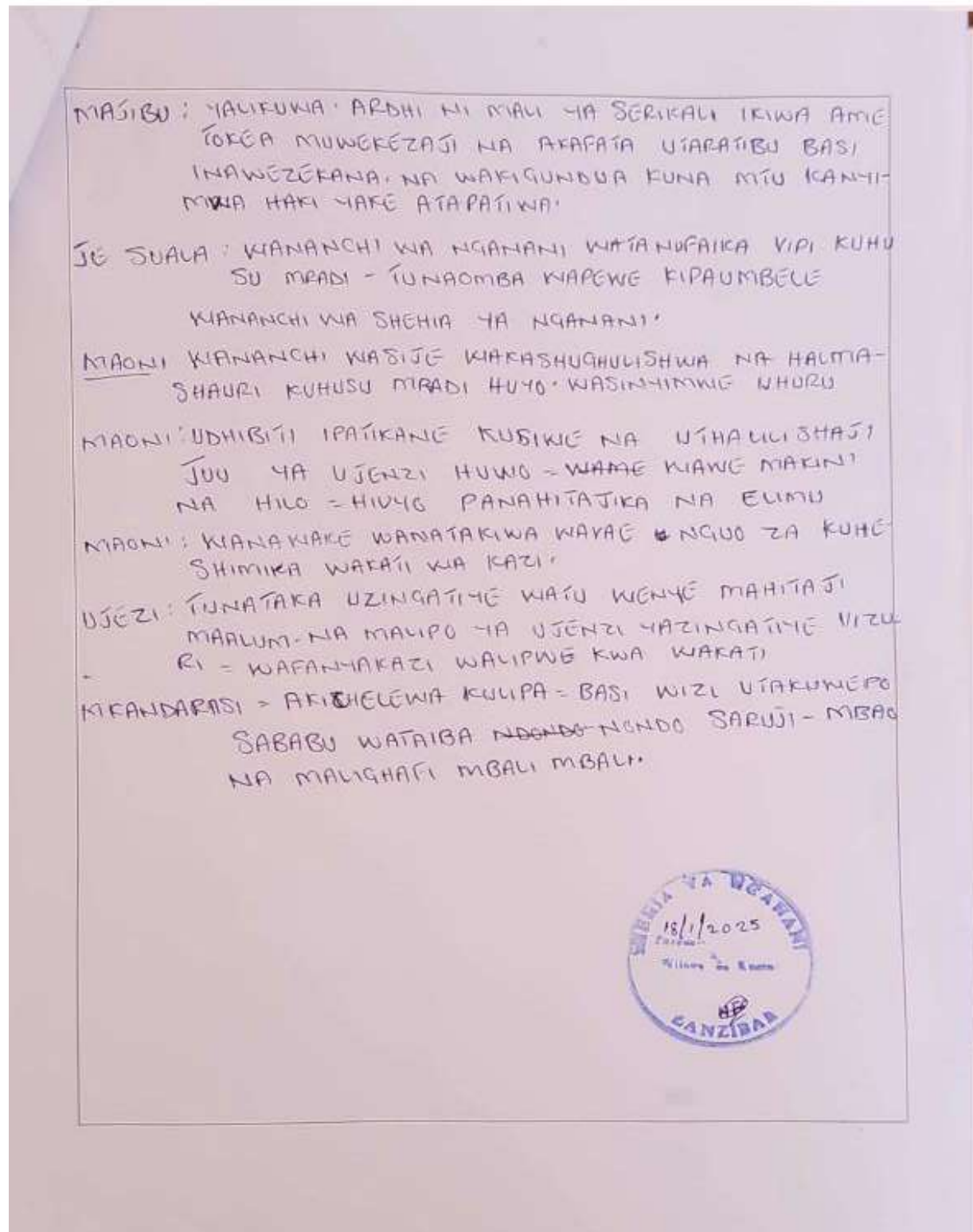
SHEHA: ALIJIBU ENEO KWA SASA ENEO HALINA MGOORO KWA SABABU ENEO WANANCHI KAMEMUZIA MUWAZAJI JINA ANAIWA MAHIR - NA SERIKALI IMECHUKUWA ENEO HILU SASA SHEHA HASUWI MAHIR KAFI KIA WAPI KUHUSU ENEO HILU HUKO SERIKALINI

MAONI YA NDUGU SAID: ANASEMA INGEKUWA VIZURI KAMA WANGEKUWEP KIALI AMBAO WAMCUZA ENEO HILU WAKIUPA MAELEZO SAIDI JE? ENEO LILIKUWA LA KWAO NA WAMEUPATA JE?

NDUGU SAID: ANASEMA UAFILI UFANYIKE VIZURI KUHUSU HILU ENEO

NDUGU: SIMAI HASSAN MAKAME: ANAULIZA KATIKA WANCHI ANAWAZA KUMILIKI ARDHI KWA MUDA GANI





Nungwi Site – Kilindi Shehia (including other site bordering Shehia-i.e. Kiungani Shehia and Banda Kuu Shehia)

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 "A"				
Kata					
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	NUNGWU KIUNGANI				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria		Me	14	Ke	7

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

1. Kupatikana kwa huduma ya maji kwa urahisi (kuongeza visima)
2. Kusogeza kwa huduma za vizazi na vifo (matukio ya kijani)
3. Vijana wapatiwe ajira kwa shehia ya Kiungani, Banda-akuu na Kilindi.
4. Kuwepo kwa huduma ya umeme iliyo madhubuti.
5. Ushirikishwaji wa mashulaa katika sehemu furika za Kilindi, Kiungani na Bandaakuu.
6. Kuwepo kwa fursa sawa kwa mwanamke na wanaume
7. Kujingwa kwa kituo (dampo) la kutupita taka

8. Kuta fitwa eneo yote ya Nungwi la kutupia taka.
9. Kutengenezwa kwa mitaro ya kupitia maji yatokanayo na mvua na maji taka ya majumbani
10. Mradi uwe endelevu.
11. Mradi uwe kwa watu wote
12. Kuzingatia mianchi minchi 3 miundombini zitalazwa rahisika kwa watu wote mfano, barabara, maji na vyoo.
13. Ushirikishaji wa kamati za uahaliishaji
14. Kuwepo kwa watu wa kutafiri (hasa watu ambao wanazungumza lugha moja zaidi ya moja (Wakalimani))
15. Ukranza yenzi kuchukuliwa watu wa shuleni ya Karibu (mafundi na vibarua)
16. Kutolewa kwa mafanizo kwa wananchi juu ya sheria mbali mbali (Mfano sheria za matukio ya kijamii na sheria za kazi).
17. Uborishaji ~~wa mahata~~ kutatua matukio ya uahaliishaji
18. Vipaa vinuuliwa kwa wanajamii zimuuliwa kwa wananchi wa Kilindi, Kiungani na Kandelani.
19. Nyumba za wakandaras zipatikane hapa hapa

20. Kuwepo kwa eneo la msikiti (sehemu za ubaazi)
21. Kuwepo kwa sehemu za huduma ya chakula
22. Kuwepo kwa huduma ya wafiri ya uhakika kwa wafanyakazi wa muda (vibanua)
23. Usawa katika malipo kwa wafanyakazi (vibanua)
24. Malipo yawo kuanzia elfu 40 na kuendelea.
25. ~~Ha~~ Hakuna mgogoro kwa eneo la ardhi.



Jendele Site – Jendele Shehia

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	KUSINI	KUSINI	UANGUJA		
Wilaya	KATI	KATI	UMGUSTA		
Kata	KATI	WADI	YA CHIKAKA		
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	JENDELE	JENDELE			
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria	13	Me 10		Ke 3	

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

1) UJENZI WA MAHAKAMA YA KILCHA SHEHIA YA JENDELE
 JUMA MACHANGA LUBIGILI AMABHI CHUWA JENDELE AMASEMA YETU YUPO TAYARI KWIA KUJA MRADI HUU KIA KUJENGA MRADI HUU WA MAHAKAMA KWIA MAONI YAKE AMBUPOKUA KWIA ROHOU LA MWISHO AMAMBA VIBARUWA WAPENWEPIDIA MBELE KWIA AJILI YA KATI


2) MAONI YA MIAJI MRADI UCHOMBU KISIMA TATEKA MUMWIEZI AMAWANZIKU KESOMBA TATEKA ZAKE AMA AKODI GARI HZAKU TAPA ZAKE APULUKU KIBULU

4) MAONI YA NDI KHALIFAH MESHAMUDI
AMARE MAHARA ITUNGUNOLE MAZINSIRA KAMA
IWEPO SICHUMU YA KIKIKA IWO RUGHUMU
ZA ULEMAVI

5) WADI MAKAME KADI MAONI YA JENGO LITARO
JENGIWA AMARELETA PAJENGO SICHUMU YA
KUPA JARO MARI NY KIMKAAHAWA AU
HOTELI

WAFAMUAKAZI, KAMA VILICHANDAN ENGO
LA KUSAFISHA ENGO KWA HIYO WADUWE
RAIYA WA KARIKU AU WANA KISHI

MAONI YA WAAHANCHI WAAHABUICUWA
KWA WIO WA USHIZI HUU WA
MAHAMA AKTEMI

 17/1/2026



Kinduni Site – Kinduni Shehia

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				
Wilaya	KASKAZINI B				
Kata	MAHONDA				
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	KINDUNI				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria		Me	13	ke 3	8

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

- 1) MAKUNDI WAIDKESHEHI JIBANI NA ENEO
- 2) MASHAHA WASHRIKISHI KUTUSU AJIRA
- 3) WAKATI MIHI WAWI NA UANGALIFU WAKATI WA KUKATIAMIHI
- 4 - VIWITO VIFAA MAACHUMI YA KUZITA JUMBI KWA WAMANCHI WALIPOKARIBU NA UJEZI
- 5 PATIENSWE MAHALI MAALUMU KWA AJILI YA KUFANYA BIASHA TENA WAWI WATI WA ENEO HILI.
- 6 MKANBARASU APOWE NENDA KWA WAKAZI WA ENEO HILI MFANO - KUSOMBA ZEGE, KOKOTO,

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			
Wilaya	KASKAZINI B			
Kata	MAHONDA			
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	KINDUNI			
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria	Me	13	ke 4	8

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

- 1) MAKUNDI WAIDKESHEMI JIBANI NA ENEO
- 2) MASHAHA WASHARIKISHI KUITUSU AJIRA
- 3) WAKATI MIHI WAWI NA UANGALIFU
WAKATI WA KUKAJIAMIHI
- 4- VIWETO VIFAA MAALUMI YA KUZITA JUMBI
KWA WAMANCHI WALIOPOKARIBU NA UJEZI
- 5 PAIENGEWA MAHALI MAALUMU KWA
AJILI YA KUFANYA BIASHA TENA WAWI
WATI WA ENEO HILO.
- 6 MKANBARASU ANOWE NENDA KWA
WAKAZI WA ENEO HILO
MFANO - KUSOMBA ZEGE, KOKOTO,

- 7 MKANDARASI AZINGATIE UTUZI MIUNDO MBINI (MASIAU MAPOMBA YA HATI)
- 8 MKANDARASI ACHIMBE KISIMA CHAMAI
- 9 MKANDARASI AANGALIE USAWA WA MALIPO KWA WAFANYAKIZI WA CHINI
- 10 MKANDARASI ASIENZE * TENDA KWA MKANDARASI MWENGGWE NA KUPELEKEA * KUSHUKA KWA MSHAITARA
- 11 KUZINGATIA AJIRA (WAPewe WAU WA ENDO LA HAPA)
- 12 LIWEPo ENDO LA RUKA WAU WA KUSUBIRI KESI
- 13 HUDUMA ZOTE ZA MAHAKAMA ZIWEPo PAMOJA
- 14 ENDO HALINA MGOGORO WAHUSIKA WOTE WAMELIPWA
- 15 JENBO LIKIJENGWA LIWE NA PAKI YAKE
- 16 VIBANA WAPewe ULIZI WA KULIMBA JENBO HILO
- 17 JENBO WIZINGATIE WAU WENYE MAZINGIRA MAGUMU
- 18

- 18) UJENZI UAZI HARAKA WAID WAPATE
AJIRA
- (19) Mashaha washirikishwe wakati wa mradi
kuanza



Kijichi Site – Mbuzini Shehia

TATHIMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA KATIKA MRADI WA UJENZI/UKARABATI WA MAJENGO YA MAHAKAMA KATIKA MAENEO MBALIMBALI ZANZIBAR

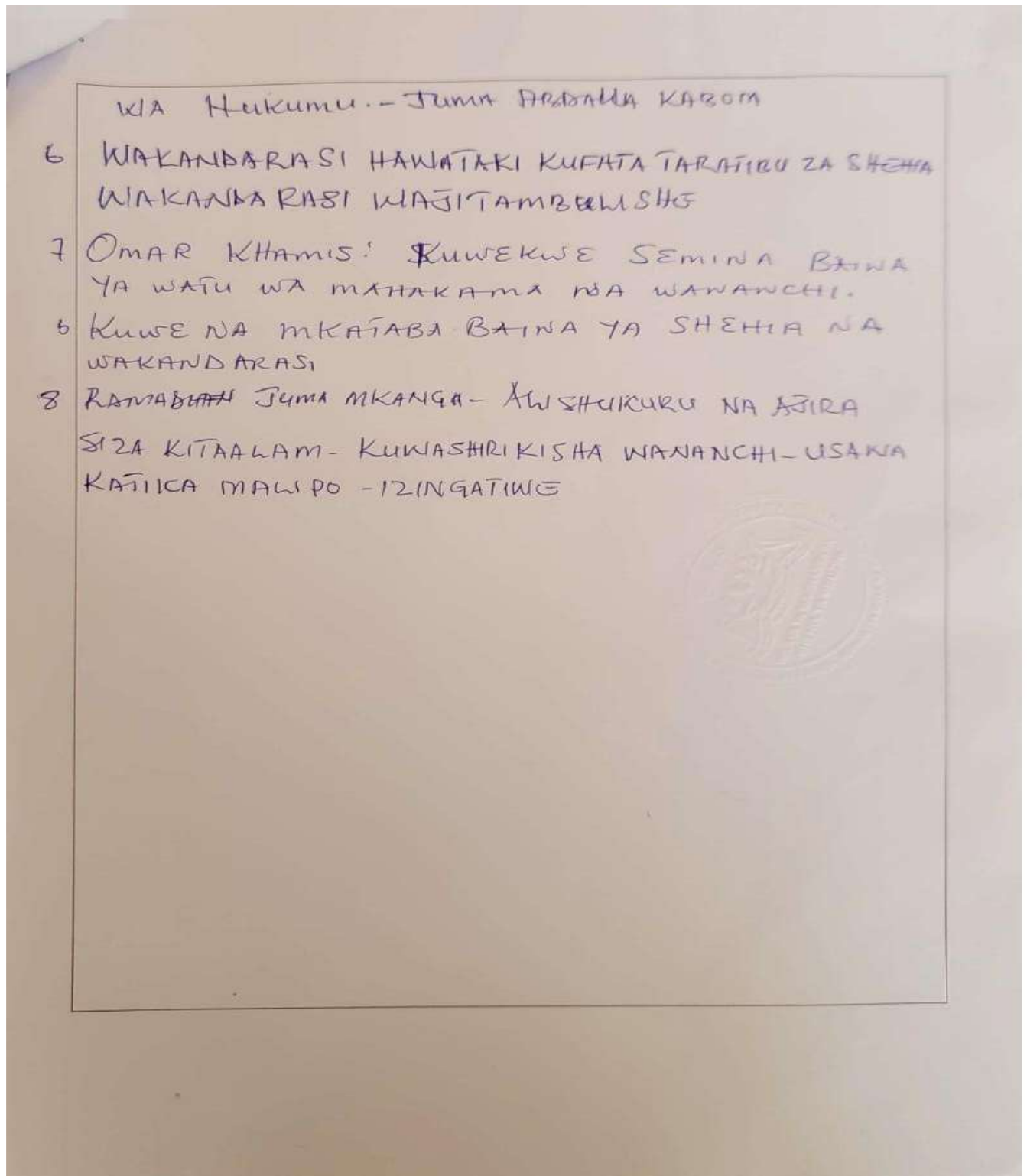
MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA WADAU WA MRADI

Mkoa	MJI MI MAGHARIBI				
Wilaya	MAGHARIBI A				
Kata	BUBUBU				
Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	MBUZINI				
Idadi ya Waliohudhuria		Me	15	Ke	7

AGENDA:

1. Utambulisho
2. Maoni ya Wadau

- 1 JAFAR IBDI SHABAN - UNAPO KUJA MRADI KWANINI WANNA KOSA AJIRA - (2) KWANINI MRABI UKIJA UNAKUWANNA KASI ALAFU UNASITA WAFU KUKOSA HUBUMA
- 3 DAUD STEPHAN DAUD - AJIRA ZA AINA NYINGI MTKALAMU NA ZILE ZA KUCHIMBAJI MSINGI ZITOKA KATIKA SHEHIA KAZI ZA ULINZI WATOKA KATIKA SHEHIA UPAGIRAJI PANDAKO USAFIRI ZITANGENEZWE BARABARA
- 4 ALI MLEKWA OMAR - MAONI (2) PIRABI KWANINI USIJI KITE KWA WANANCHI TUNA PABIKA NANINI (1) KWANINI HIMIRABI IEDIMISHO WANANCHI KUEKIMISHWE SHARIA ISEME HVI
- 5 DAUD STEPHANO: MAONI UDHARIKISHAJI KWA SASA IMETUNGIWA SHARIA NZURI. (2) HAKI ZITENDEKE KWA WAFU WAKWENDA MAHAKAMA WAKATI



Appendix 7: Architectural Drawings and Site Layout

i) IJC Building at Tunguu Site



Client : THE JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR (JOZ)

Designed by habconsult Ltd.Architects and Planners
P.O.Box 6389 Dar- Es- Salaam.Tel.+255222114411.

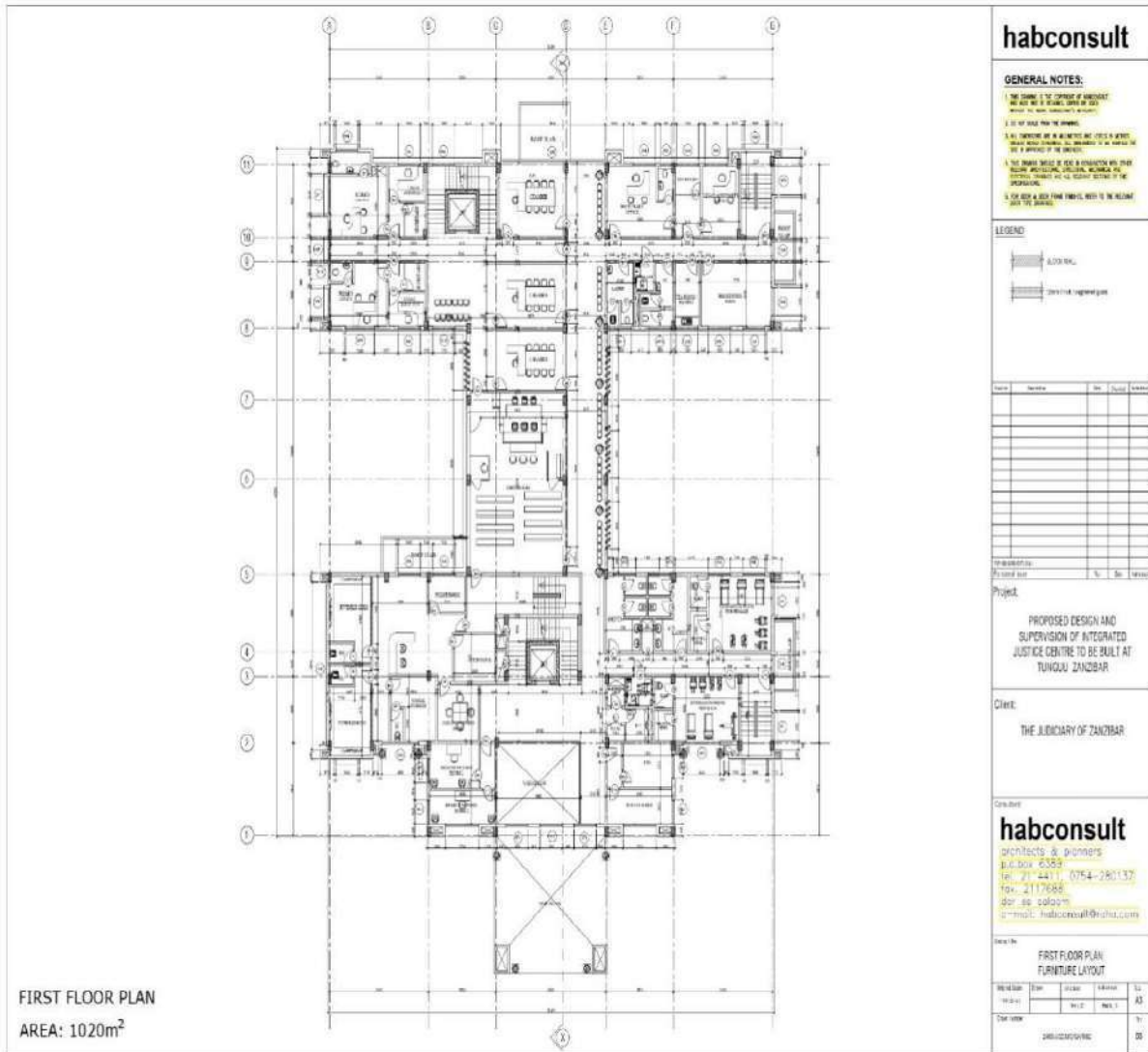
Date: AUGUST, 2025



Client . THE JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR (JOZ)

Designed by habconsult Ltd.Architects and Planners
P.O.Box 6389 Dar- Es- Salaam.Tel.+255222114411.

Date: AUGUST, 2025



ii) DMC Buildings at Jendele, Kinduni, Kijichi, Makunduchi and Nungwi Sites



Client . THE JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR (JOZ)

Designed by habconsult Ltd.Architects and Planners
P.O.Box 6389 Dar- Es- Salaam.Tel.+255222114411.

Date: JULY, 2025



Client . THE JUDICIARY OF ZANZIBAR (JOZ)

Designed by habconsult Ltd.Architects and Planners
P.O.Box 6389 Dar- Es- Salaam.Tel.+255222114411.

Date: JULY, 2025

Appendix 8: Letter from ZEMA



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR
THE ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)

26 Malawi Road
Maruhubi, P. O. BOX 2808
71111 Urban West, Zanzibar

Website: www.zema.go.tz
Email: info@zema.go.tz

Ref No.: BA.331/332/17/45

Date: 03/02/2025

MANAGING DIRECTOR
COSEP COMPANY LIMITED
TANZANIA

REF: REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) STUDY FOR RENOVATION OF MAHONDA CHILDER'S COURT IN UNGUJA.

Reference is made to your letter number **CSP/JOZ/EIA/2025/1** dated 24/01/2025 regarding the subject mentioned above.

I am pleased to inform you that the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) carried out the screening process to determine the level of Environmental Assessment required for the project. The screening was conducted based on the criteria outlined in section 40 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act no 3 of 2015 and the Second Schedule (screening criteria and screening list) of the Environmental Assessment Regulation, 2019.

Based on that, I would like to inform you that the level of Environmental Assessment required for the project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In this regard, ZEMA has no objection to your company carrying out the EIA/ESIA for the project, and you can follow the procedure for carrying out such an Environmental Assessment in Zanzibar, which is attached to this letter for your necessary action.

Thank you very much for your close and continued cooperation

Regards,


(SHEELA M. JUMA)
DIRECTOR GENERAL

ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ZANZIBAR.

CC

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ZANZIBAR

Kwa mawasiliano ya msaada au malalamiko: +255-773-734240 / Kwa mawasiliano ya Zanzalipo (Control Number): +255-773-734264



THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR
THE ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)

26 Malawi Road
Maruhubi, P. O. BOX 2808
71111 Urban West, Zanzibar

Website: www.zema.go.tz
Email: info@zema.go.tz

Ref No.: BA.331/332/171/44

Date: 03/02/2025

MANAGING DIRECTOR
COSEP COMPANY LIMITED
TANZANIA

REF: REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) STUDY FOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE COURT (DMC) AT WETE PEMBA.

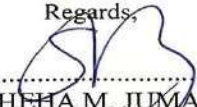
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Regards,


(SHEHA M. JUMA)

DIRECTOR GENERAL
ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ZANZIBAR.

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ZANZIBAR

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71111 Urban West, Zanzibar

Website: www.zema.go.tz
Email: info@zema.go.tz

Ref No.: BA.331/332/17/14.3
MANAGING DIRECTOR
COSEP COMPANY LIMITED
TANZANIA

Date: 03/02/2025

REF: REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) STUDY FOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE COURT (DMC) AT KINDUNI, NUNGWI, JENGELE, KIJICHI AND MAKUNDUCHI AND INTEGRATED JUSTICE CENTER (IJC) AT TUNGUU.

Reference is made to your letter number CSP/JOZ/EIA/2025/1 dated 24/01/2025 regarding the subject mentioned above.

I am pleased to inform you that the Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) carried out the screening process to determine the level of Environmental Assessment required for the project. The screening was conducted based on the criteria outlined in section 40 of the Zanzibar Environmental Management Act no 3 of 2015 and the Second Schedule (screening criteria and screening list) of the Environmental Assessment Regulation, 2019.

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Thank you very much for your close and continued cooperation

Regards,


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(SHEHA M. JUMA)

DIRECTOR GENERAL
ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ZANZIBAR.

CC

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ZANZIBAR

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ZANZIBAR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ZEMA)
PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)/ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) ZANZIBAR

Procedure for Conducting EIA/ESIA in Zanzibar

The procedure for conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in Zanzibar is as follows:

No	Activities	Responsible Person
1.	Fill in the EIA/ESIA registration form and submit it to the ZEMA Office. The registration form is available at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ZEMA and ZIPA (Unguja and Pemba) ▪ ZEMA website: www.zema.go.tz, and ▪ On the first Table of the Environmental Impact Assessment Code in 2019. 	Expert or firm/Proponent
2.	Carry out impact assessment – collection of baseline information, site visit at the project site, and consultation of relevant stakeholders to identify significant impacts, assess and evaluate their severity and magnitude, and propose mitigation measures to minimize potential negative impacts and enhance positive benefits. EIA/ESIA is conducted based on the Terms of Reference (ToR) approved and issued by ZEMA. The General Terms of Reference for conducting EIA/ESIA is available at www.zema.go.tz .	Selected expert or firm
3.	Prepare EIA/ESIA Report to an acceptable standard. The Format of the EIA/ESIA report is described in the Terms of Reference (ToR).	Selected expert or firm
4.	Submit the Draft EIA/ESIA Report to the Proponent for review, approval, and acceptance of the mitigation measures envisaged to avoid, reduce, prevent, and remedy significant adverse effects of development activities while enhancing the environmental and social benefits.	Selected expert or firm
5.	Submit inputs of the Draft EIA/ESIA Report to the selected expert or firm	Proponent
6.	Prepare the final EIA/ESIA Report by incorporating input from the Proponent.	Selected expert or firm

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7.	Submit 10 original colored hard and soft copies of the Final EIA/ESIA Report and Bank payment slip of TZS 2,500,000.0 to ZEMA.	Selected expert or firm/Proponent
8.	Contact ZEMA physically or through 0772 479 980/0777 483 604 to obtain the control number to deposit TZS 2,500,000.0 for the review process and issuing of the EIA Certificate.	Selected expert or firm/Proponent
9.	Circulate the EIA/ESIA Report to the Relevant Stakeholders for comments.	ZEMA
10.	Organize transport and conduct stakeholder site verification of the project site.	Selected expert or firm/Proponent
11.	Conduct stakeholder meeting to review the EIA/ESIA Report	ZEMA
12.	Making decisions and issuing EIA Certificate	ZEMA

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