THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

TANZANIA SCALING UP FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT (TASFAM) PROJECT

Project: IDA Credit No. 179969 -TZ.

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Rehabilitation of Mvuvi House, Temeke Veterinary, Dar es Salaam

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The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House office building has been prepared in the wake of growing concerns about the management of the negative impacts emanating from project and sub-project activities on the physical, biological, social, and economic, environment and their mitigation measures. The successful preparation of this ESMP is a result of commitment and hard work by many individuals and institutions.

First, I would like to thank Dr. Nichrous Mlalila, TASFAM Project Coordinator, who provided overall guidance and coordination to ensure the successful completion of this assignment.

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Moreover, I would like to extend my special thanks to stakeholders consulted during the preparation of this ESMP, especially the Temeke Municipal Director and his team of experts (Environment, Fisheries, Community Development, Land use, and Planning); Sandali Ward Executive Officers; Occupational, Safety, and Health Authority (OSHA); and neighbors for their views, comments and technical contribution.

Finally, let me express my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders who in one way or another contributed to the preparation of this ESMP.

Ms. Agness K. Meena
PERMANENT SECRETARY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS/HIV	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/Human Immune Deficiency Virus
AP	Affected Person
AQRB	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board
BOQ	Bills of Quantity
CESMP	Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
RSC	Rehabilitation Supervisor Consultant
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water Supply Agency
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Security
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
ESH&S	Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
GS	Galvanized Steel

GHG	Green House Gases
HD	High Definition
IDA	International Development Association
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labor Organization
LBN	Local Broad band Network
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
MEMO	Municipal Environmental Management Officer
MCDO	Municipal Community Development Officer
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NFQCL	National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NWCF	National Worker's Compensation Fund
OHS	Occupational, Health and Safety
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
PHA	Public Health Act
PCT	Project Coordination Team
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
PSO	Project Implementation Unit Safeguard Officer
PWDs	People with Disabilities

PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
SEA	Sexual Exploitation Abuse
SQM	Square Meter
STIs	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TAEC	Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission
TASFAM	Tanzania Scaling Up Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Project
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TDGS	The country's recent Demographic and Health Survey
TPC	TASFAM Project Coordinator
TRC	Tanzania Railway Cooperation
TVLA	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WB	World Bank
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries in collaboration with the World Bank is implementing the Tanzania Scaling Up Sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management (TASFAM) project. The project targets coastal and marine ecosystems and coastal communities that are fishers and coastal resource users. Other project beneficiaries are Ministries responsible for fisheries and aquaculture development, coastal Local Government Authorities (LGAs), agencies working on fisheries-related matters in marine and coastal areas, Private sector, and Non-Governmental Organizations working on fisheries-related matters. The main objective of the TASFAM project is to enhance the management of Tanzania's coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture for strengthened livelihoods.

Therefore, the TASFAM project came up with an intervention in rehabilitating the Mvuvi House Office building. The main activities will include the renovation of offices, water supply improvement, power supply, and stormwater drainages; improved fire protection; air conditioning and mechanical ventilation systems; and improved ICT & Alarm systems.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house Office building has been prepared to provide a base for prevention, controlling, and minimizing environmental and social impacts that may arise during the rehabilitation/improvement and operational activities of Mvuvi House Office building. The ESMP forms part of the Tender document to be advertised for Contractors to bid. The ESMP has been prepared by the TASFAM Project Coordination Team (PCT) of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to comply with the environmental and social safeguards requirement of both the World Bank and Tanzania as stated in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the TASFAM project.

The Mvuvi house Office building is in Plot. No.131 Nelson Mandala Road, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam region. Specifically, the project site is the existing Mvuvi House, with a plot area of about 12,840 Square meters (M2) under the ownership of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF). The Mvuvi house Office building forms boundaries with the Livestock Training Agency (LITA) Dar es Salaam Campus to the west; the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) to the North; the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) Laboratory to the south; and the Oil Com Petrol Station to the East. The building is a two-storey office that serves multiple functions for the Fisheries Division. It accommodates various offices and services, including a laboratory for quality control, a library, the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS), as well as several conference rooms. Currently, the building and its infrastructure have deteriorated significantly, necessitating rehabilitation to restore its functionality and ensure it meets the operational needs of the Fisheries Division.

The methodology employed to undertake this assignment included the review of relevant literatures, physical field observations and stakeholders consultations. Literature review involved the study of relevant documents about the project area and proposed design, and other documents that provided guidance and best practices for developing ESMPs. Moreover, physical field observation conducted to collect baseline data, which is crucial for establishing a comprehensive

understanding of the current social and environmental conditions surrounding the project area. The fieldwork started on April to May and involved reconnaissance of the proposed rehabilitation project making various observations, site visits, and interviews with stakeholders. The field visits were essential to fully realize the scope of the project, the biophysical environment specific to the location, and the socio-economic conditions in the project area.

Before the implementation of TASFAM project interventions, key stakeholders were consulted. The consultation process involved conducting face-to-face interviews with representatives of Mvuvi House who are likely to be affected by the project's rehabilitation and operation. In addition, consultation helped to identify concealed public services/utilities, sources of rehabilitation materials, etc. No specific vulnerable groups were identified. The stakeholder consultation process started on April to May, 2024 and involved the following: Temeke Municipal Director and his team of experts (Environment, Fisheries, Social, Land use, Community Development, and Planning); Occupational, Safety and Health Authority (OSHA); Local Government (Mtaa and Ward Level); and Neighbours. The Stakeholders consulted pointed out several issues and concerns. The fundamental issues of concern were related to the impacts of the rehabilitation on the environment and surrounding communities. During the consultation, records were taken, and each member interviewed was asked to write his/her name, tittle, Mobile number, and signature on a special Stakeholder Consultation Form. The stakeholder consultations indicated community support and cooperation because they believe the project will create employment/recruitment, and encourage business, social services, and networks in the surrounding community.

The Rehabilitation and operation of the Mvuvi House will involve several activities in four phases. Namely, Temporary Relocation of MLF Staff, the mobilization phase, rehabilitation phase, demobilization phase, and operation phase. Each phase may have positive or negative impacts to the environment and social economic to the communities.

The ESMP provides a comprehensive overview of the policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks guiding the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building. The ESMP has highlighted the national and international legal instruments that govern environmental and social management, emphasizing compliance with national policies such as the Environmental Policy (2021), Fisheries Policy (2015), Employment Policy (2008), Occupational Health and Safety Policy (2009), and others. These policies address critical issues including pollution prevention, sustainable resource use, gender equality, occupational safety, and public health. The project aligns with these policies by incorporating measures such as wastewater treatment improvements, equal employment opportunities, HIV/AIDS prevention, and occupational safety training.

Additionally, the ESMP outlines the relevance of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and its ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), which provide international best practices for managing environmental and social risks. The ESS emphasize areas such as stakeholder engagement, labor conditions, resource efficiency, cultural heritage protection, and grievance redress mechanisms. The review also compares Tanzanian laws with the ESS, identifying areas that

require harmonization—particularly in labor conditions, land acquisition, and stakeholder engagement.

Further, the ESMP a]has analysed the legal framework relevant to the project, including the key legislations like the Environmental Management Act, Fisheries Act, Land Act, Public Health Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act, and the Employment and Labor Relations Act. International conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions are also considered, ensuring alignment with global standards. The framework underscores the need for compliance at national, local, and international levels, while also setting out mechanisms for environmental governance, community engagement, and grievance redress to safeguard both human and ecological well-being during project implementation.

The ESMP has identified potential positive and negative impacts and external impacts that do not relate to TASFAM project intervention but if they are not minimized, they have potential impacts to TASFAM project intervention.

Positive impacts include: -

i) Employment opportunity;
ii) Potential increased business opportunities;
iii) Increased government revenue;
iv) Increased income generation;
v) Improved working environment;
vi) Increased food safety management capability; and
vii) Easily available analytical specimens.

The negative impact includes: -

i) Loss of natural habitats for organisms;
ii) Land degradation from vegetation clearance;
iii) Air pollution from earth-moving equipment;
iv) Dust emission from earthworks;
v) Emission of fumes from rehabilitation machinery and motor vehicles;
vi) Increased noise pollution due to rehabilitation machinery and plant;
vii) Hydrocarbon spill out due to storage and refuelling of drilling and motor vehicles;
viii) Increased risks of traffic accidents due to the movement of heavy trucks to and from the site;
ix) Risk of child labour, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA);
x) Spreading of HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID-19;
xi) Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak;
xii) Waste management problem during operation;
xiii) Air and Water pollution;
xiv) Diseases; and
xv) Accident.

To have an effective ESMP there must be an integration of efforts among various stakeholders. Therefore, this ESMP specifies the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders during implementation. However, all responsible agencies/stakeholders

must appreciate that they are united and should interact and work towards a common purpose.

The important stakeholders/agencies identified in this ESMP include the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) through the Project Coordination Team (PCT); the World Bank Group; the Project Manager; and the Contractor. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. In this regard, the MLF through its Project Coordination Team (PCT) also holds final responsibility for the environmental and social performance of the project. The MLF is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of mitigation measures and compliance monitoring. The project is financed by the World Bank Group (IDA). The World Bank shall be responsible for review and approval of ESMP; and subsequent Monthly Progress Reports and Monthly Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety (ESH&S) Compliance Reports submitted by the Project Coordination Team (PCT), Project Manager, and Contractor. The Project Manager shall be appointed by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and will play the role of the "Project Manager" as outlined in the General Conditions of the Contract; and shall be responsible for monitoring and supervision of the rehabilitation works including implementation of ESMP. The Contractor shall be responsible for the implementation of rehabilitation works and ensure compliance with environmental and social requirements, including implementation of outlined mitigation measures in the ESMP. The total cost of TZS. 24,800,000 /= is estimated to be required to implement the proposed measures in the ESMP. The proposed costs are only indicative, and the contractor shall work out the actual costs and include them in the overall cost of the project.

Environmental monitoring is essential in the project lifespan as they are conducted to establish if the project implementation has complied with the set of environmental management standards. It is performed in all stages of project implementation to verify impact prediction and to ensure that adverse impacts are minimized. Environmental monitoring will help to provide the basis for rational decision-making regarding impact control. The basic form of monitoring for the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building will involve physical measurement of selected parameters or the execution of surveys to establish the nature and extent of induced changes. The monitoring plan also includes the monitoring frequency, indicators, sampling area, method of measurement, target level/standard, and responsibility for each monitoring activity. The Project Manager under the PCT will be involved in the rehabilitation supervision of the Mvuvi house Office building and oversee the implementation of the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan through the Environmental and Social Officers. The Contractor will be responsible for the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures under the Environmental and Social Specialists. The contractor will be responsible for reporting to the Project Manager (Environmental and Social Officers) about environmental and social conditions with the help of an Environmental and Social Specialist. Reporting will be done quarterly.

The Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) guides the management of complaints and grievances under the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office Building supported by the TASFAM Project. The purpose is to provide a suitable, centralized mechanism (GRM) for the Mvuvi House Office Building that can also be applied to meet the

World Bank's E&S requirements. When operating, GRM will minimize the stakeholder's social risks to the implementation of the sub-project activities. The GRM outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities. It describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is planning to rehabilitate its office building (Mvuvi House) located at plot number 131, Nelson Mandela Road, Veterinary area, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam. The building was built in 2012 during the implementation of the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP) from 2005 to 2013. The two-story building is used as offices and services (laboratory for quality control, library, VMS for MCS, and several conference rooms) of the Fisheries Division. Currently, the building is not in good condition which requires rehabilitation.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) in collaboration with the World Bank is planning to implement the Tanzania Scaling-up Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management (TASFAM) Project through IDA Credit No.179969 TZ. This Project will finance the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building for the Fisheries Division to address the constraint of the long-standing need for improved infrastructure.

The proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house Office building is the kind of typical intervention that will contribute to the objectives of the TASFAM project. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, therefore, has engaged a team of experts from Project Coordination Team (PCT) to prepare this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to comply with the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank through the guidance of the TASFAM Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMP provides a basis for acceptable thresholds and mitigation measures during rehabilitation works and operation of the building for sustainable development.

1.2 The Objective of the Environmental and Social Management Plan

The objective of this ESMP is to ensure that implementation of the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house Office building is implemented with minimum environmental and social adverse impacts as well as health and safety. The ESMP focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of potential environmental and social negative impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the building. It also provides an outline of environmental and social requirements and guides for the contractor to follow and effectively manage environmental and social impacts during implementation and for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to follow up and effectively manage environmental and social impacts during the operation and maintenance of the office building. The ESMP has specified mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during rehabilitation and operation phases to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to an acceptable level.

1.3 The ESMP Requirements

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework instituted a requirement for the preparation of ESMP for sub-projects including the rehabilitation works of the Ministry's Office Building of Mvuvi House. TASFAM project will support rehabilitation

works of the Mvuvi House Office Building and these works are likely to generate some site-specific environmental and social impacts. Therefore, this ESMP has been developed with the guidance of the approved TASFAM Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of 2024 and the succeessfull bidder will be required to prepared the Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) including baseline data.

1.4 The Study Approach and Methodology

1.4.1 The Study Approach

The approach for the development of this ESMP was as follows: -

i. Identification of key issues for ESMP development using the proposed activities for rehabilitation of Mvuvi House as `identified in chapters two and three of this ESMP document.

ii. Collection and review of secondary data and information from existing literature, consultations with key stakeholders at Ward, Municipal, and community around the sub-project regarding: -

- The context under which the building of Mvuvi House Office building is designed.
- Physical field observation to assess what is the existing situation in the sub-project area to form the basis for ESMP preparation; and
- Identification of potential environmental and social impacts to the environment and community with associated mitigation measures.

iii. Consolidating key findings into an Environmental and Social Management Plan, implementation, and monitoring arrangements.

iv. Stakeholder consultation meeting with Temeke Municipal Council Officers responsible for Environment, Land Use Plan, Community Development, Fisheries, and Civil Engineering. Other stakeholders consulted were the Sandali Ward Development Council and the Community around the Sub-project area **(Appendix II).** During the consultations, presentations were made on the design of rehabilitation works of the building followed by panels of discussions. Issues/concerns raised by the stakeholders formed the basis for this ESMP document. The ESMP will be part of the tender document and will be monitored throughout the implementation period.

1.4.2 Methodology

1.4.2.1 Literature review

A review of relevant literature was undertaken to get the background information on the Mvuvi house Office building and continued throughout the preparation of this

ESMP. A review of Policies[1], Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental Management was also conducted. The information was obtained through desk-study-document review including the past ESMPs. This entails a detailed study of relevant literature about the project area and proposed design. A methodology for literature selection typically involved identifying and selecting relevant documents that provided guidance and best practices for developing ESMPs. This process included defining the scope of the review, conducting a comprehensive search using various databases and online resources, and critically evaluating the selected literature based on relevance, credibility, and applicability to the project's context. This allowed the study team to update and enhance their understanding and ascertain the optimal management of impacts.

The information on the climate, geology, topography, soils, was obtained from reviewed literature and source agencies. Maps were also examined to obtain some of the data such as topography of the general area. The reviewed documents are listed under the references section.

1.4.2.2 Physical field observation

The project team conducted a site visit to collect baseline data, which is crucial for establishing a comprehensive understanding of the current social and environmental conditions surrounding the project area. This initial data collection enabled the study team to assess whether further detailed information on social and environmental conditions, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), is necessary (refer to Appendix I for details). The appendix I contains the Environmental Screening Checklist for the Sub-project where by if all answers in the Check list are “No”, there is no need for further action and if there is at least one “Yes” in the Check list, then Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is required.

The fieldwork involved reconnaissance of the proposed rehabilitation project making various observations, site visits, and interviews with stakeholders as well as meeting relevant Temeke Municipal officials. The field visits were essential to fully realize the scope of the project, the biophysical environment specific to the location, and the socio-economic conditions in the project area. Information and data collected included land use, ecosystems and human habitat, demography, water supply, energy source, and other indicators related to environmental and socioeconomic trends of the project area. Other information was appraised through key informant interviews and experts’ observations.

The primary objective of this site visit was to observe and document the existing conditions to identify any physical, biological, and economic factors that might be impacted by the planned rehabilitation works. By evaluating these baseline conditions, the team aimed to pinpoint potential areas of concern that would require mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects during and after the project implementation.

[1] URT. (2021). National Environmental Policy. Dar es Salaam: The United Republic of Tanzania, Vice President’s Office.
URT (2015). National Fisheries Policy. Dar es Salaam: The United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

1.4.2.3 Key stakeholders' consultation

The team of experts conducted consultations with different stakeholders who in one way or another may be affected during the rehabilitation of the building. The consultations were undertaken from 02nd to 03rd May 2024 and they included Temeke Municipal Officers responsible for Environment, Fisheries, Planning, Land Use, and Community development. At the Ward level, the team convened the meeting with the Ward Executive Officer and Target groups (Neighbors) at Sandali Ward in Temeke Municipal (**Appendix II**). Views of contacted stakeholders have been included in this ESMP, especially during the development of the mitigation measures and responsibilities in the implementation of ESMP. The issues raised were discussed, solutions were proposed, responsibilities were assigned, and a time frame was set for the implementation of the proposed mitigation/enhancement measures. Stakeholder consultations were conducted in Swahili language which is understandable to all stakeholders. Vulnerable communities were considered during consultation processes and were well represented. The strategies used were focused group meetings which were conducted through surveys and site visits in their area of residency. The systematic method was deployed to identify vulnerable communities for further consultations.

1.5 The preparation of ESMP

The ESMP was prepared based on the design of rehabilitation works of the Mvuvi House Office building. It includes a set of identified impacts, mitigation, monitoring, and institutional arrangements to be undertaken during the implementation of the proposed interventions. The ESMP includes the following features: -

i. **Chapter 1,** is the Introduction.

ii. **Chapter 2,** contains a project description whereby the Environmental Baseline Conditions are provided in terms of physical, biological, and socio-economic aspects and relevant components of the project and their activities.

iii. **Chapter 3** outlines planned rehabilitation works.

iv. **Chapter 4** of the ESMP outlines some relevant national and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework;

v. **Chapter 5,** outlines Stakeholder Consultations and their views.

vi. **Chapter 6,** provides a Potential Environmental and Social Impacts analysis.

vii. **Chapter 7** present Impacts Mitigation Measures, for the potential negative impact of the project.

viii. **Chapter 8** presents the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents how the identified impacts during the mobilization, rehabilitation,

and operation phases of the project will be managed to avoid, minimize, or offset any adverse significant biophysical and socio-economic effects of the proposed development.

ix. **Chapter 9** outlines the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan, whereby the monitoring roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders are specified.

x. **Chapter 10,** provides the Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM); and

xi. **Chapter 11,** References.

The ESMP also provides a specific description of institutional arrangements and responsibility for the implementation of mitigation measures. In addition, this ESMP includes an estimate of the costs of the measures and activities recommended so that each responsible institution/person can budget for the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. The final and approved ESMP shall be included as part of the cleared project design package for tendering.

2.0 PROJECT BASELINE

2.1 Physical Environment

The term "Physical Environment" refers to the natural and built surroundings in which humans, animals, and plants live and interact. It includes both natural elements like air, water, land, climate, and ecosystems, and human-made features such as buildings, roads, and infrastructure.

2.1.1 Project location, Occupied Area, and Land Ownership

The project site is in Plot. No.131 Nelson Mandela Road, Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam region. Specifically, the project site is the existing Mvuvi House Office building, with a plot area of about 12,840 Square meters (M2) under a lease agreement of 99 years with the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

The project site, as shown below, forms boundaries with Livestock Training Agency (LITA) Dar es Salaam Campus to the west; Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) to the North; National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) Laboratory to the south; and Oil Com Petrol Station to the East.

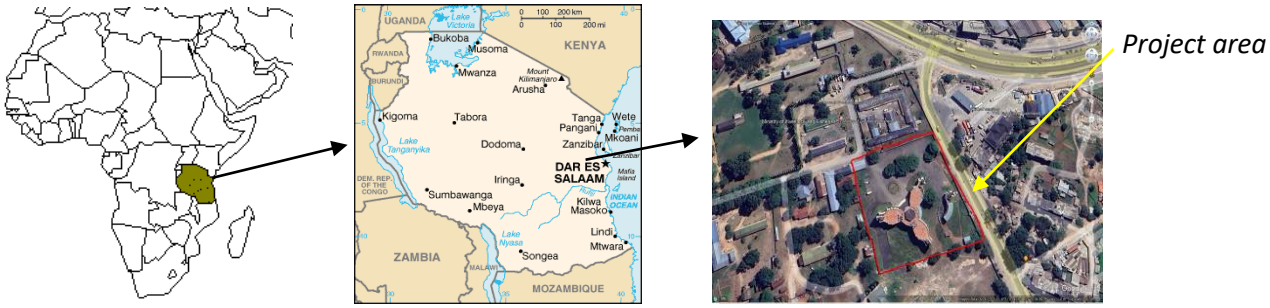

Figure 1: Show the project (Mvuvi House Office building) to be rehabilitated.

2.1.2 Land Use at the project site.

The Mvuvi House is a two-storey office building that serves multiple functions for the Fisheries Division. It accommodates various offices and services, including a laboratory for quality control, a library, the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS), as well as several conference rooms. Currently, the building and its infrastructure have deteriorated significantly, necessitating rehabilitation to restore its functionality and ensure it meets the operational needs of the Fisheries Division.

2.1.3 Topography

The site of the building undergoing rehabilitation is flat, with sand soil that provides moderate drainage. The topsoil in the project area consists of a thin layer of humus overlying the sand layer. The dominant soil type is greyish clay soil, which is highly compressible and exhibits high plasticity. This clay soil becomes impermeable when saturated, making water infiltration difficult, while it becomes extremely hard when dry. Due to its dense nature, this soil type is not easily penetrable with a pickaxe.

2.1.4 Climate

The project area experiences a modified type of equatorial climate. It is hot and humid throughout the year, with maximum temperature in December and minimum temperature occurring in July. It has wet and dry climatic conditions. There are three distinct seasons: a dry season extending between May/June and October and two rainy seasons. The first season (short rain season for two months) is between October/November and December and the second one (long rains for about four months) is between March and May/June.

2.1.4.1 Rainfalls and Temperatures

Annual rainfall is approximately 1,100 mm (ranging between 800 mm and 1,300 mm annually) with a bimodal rainfall distribution. The amount of rainfall received ranges from 800 – 1200 mm per annum. Temperature just like rainfall is also influenced by the ocean. It has a mean annual maximum temperature of 31°C and a mean annual minimum temperature of 21°C. Elevated temperature prevails throughout the year ranging from 25°C from June to August up to 35°C from January to March. Table no: 1. Below shows the Temperature and Rainfall at Temeke Municipal.

Table 1: Modified Climate Data for Temeke

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high °C (°F)	32 (90)	32 (90)	32 (90)	31 (88)	30 (86)	29 (84)	29 (84)	29 (84)	30 (86)	31 (88)	31 (88)	32 (90)
Average low °C (°F)	24 (75)	24 (75)	23 (73)	23 (73)	22 (72)	20 (68)	18 (64)	18 (64)	19 (66)	20 (68)	22 (72)	23 (73)
Precipitation mm (inches)	66 (2.6)	66 (2.6)	130(5.12)	290 (11.42)	188 (7.4)	33 (1.3)	31 (1.22)	25 (0.98)	41 (1.61)	74 (2.91)	91 (3.58)	1,066 (41.97)

2.1.4.2 Wind

Wind Speed

The average hourly wind speed in the project area based on Dar es Salaam weather data experiences significant seasonal variation over the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from April 22 to October 23, with average wind speeds of more than 10.8 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is July 13, with an average hourly wind speed of 13.8 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.0 months, from October 23 to April 22. The calmest day of the year is March 23, with an average hourly wind speed of 7.7 miles per hour.

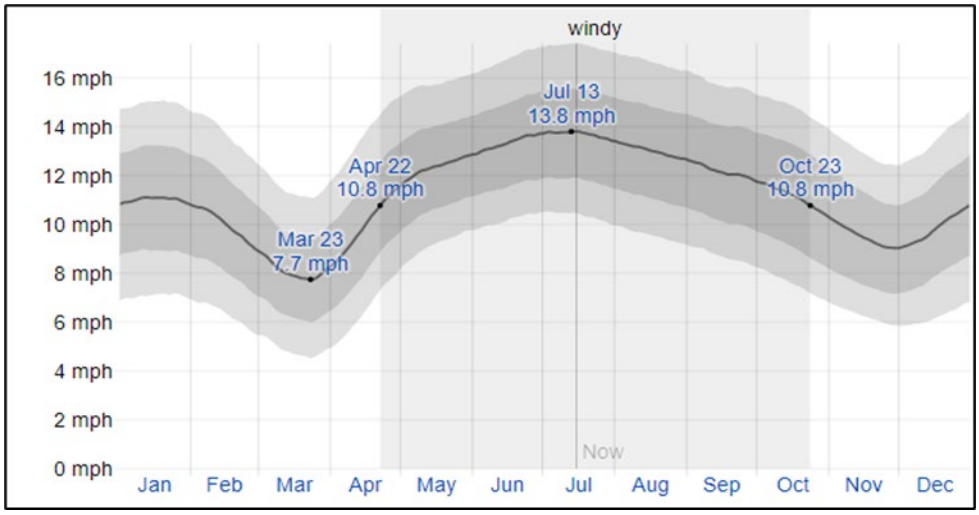

Figure 1: The Average Hourly Wind Speed in Dar Es Salaam City
Source : https://weatherspark.com/m/101120/7/Average-Weather-in-July-in-Dar-es-Salaam- Tanzania#Sections-Wind

Wind Direction

The predominant average hourly wind direction in Dar es Salaam varies throughout the year as shown in Figure 2. The wind is most often from the *east* for *1.4 months*, from *February 28* to *April 9,* and for *3.9 months*, from *August 20* to *December 16*, with a peak percentage of *95%* on *October 29*. The wind is most often from the *south* for *4.4 months*, from *April 9* to *August 20*, with a peak percentage of *92%* on *June 14*. The wind is most often from the *north* for *2.4 months*, from *December 16* to *February 28*, with a peak percentage of *69%* on *January 1*.

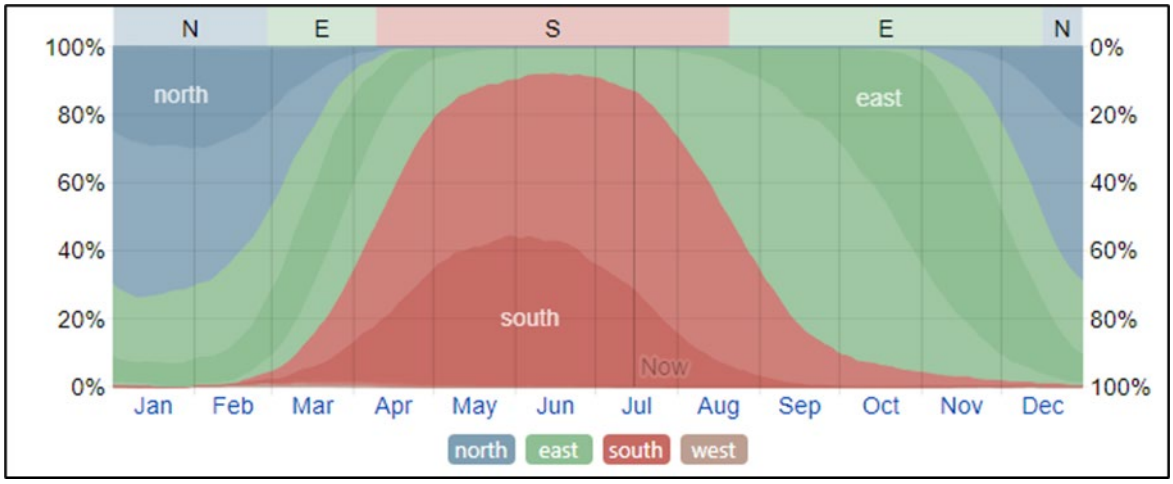

Figure 2: The Hourly Windy Direction in Dar es Salaam City
Source: https://weatherspark.com/m/101120/6/Average-Weather-in-June-in-Dar-es-Salaam-Tanzania#Sections-WindDirection

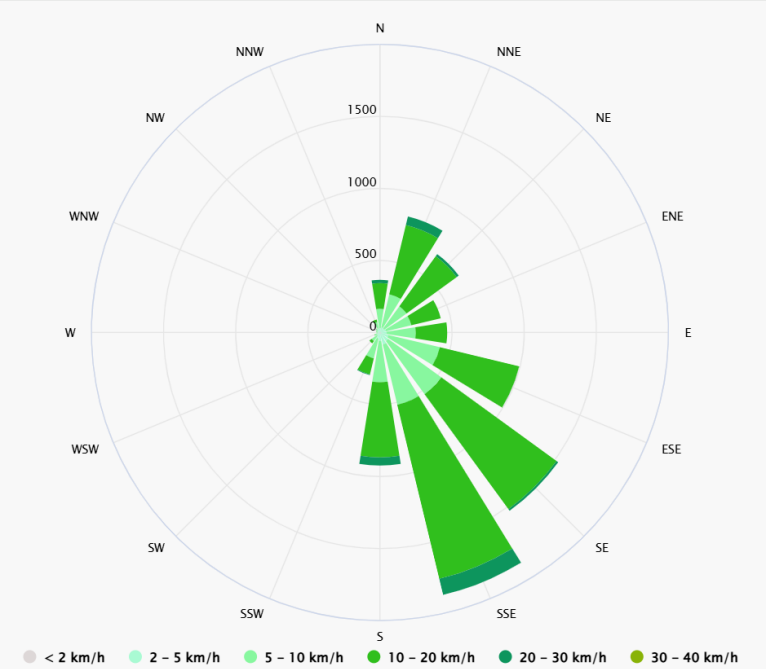

Figure 3: Wind Rose Dar es Salaam City

The wind rose for Dar es Salaam shows how many hours per year the wind blows from the indicated direction. Example SW: Wind is blowing from South-West (SW) to North-East (NE). Based on Dar es Salaam's location on the coast and the dominant wind patterns, areas downwind in the SSE (South-Southeast) and SE (Southeast) directions are primarily located across the harbor and south along the coast. The key pollution receptors in these directions are Residential Areas, Sensitive Land Uses such as Schools, health centers, and markets.

2.1.4.3 Humidity

The air humidity is related to the rainfall pattern and is highest during the long rains. Daily maximum humidity occurs at dawn, averaging 96% while the minimum humidity is experienced in the afternoon, averaging 67%. The climate is also influenced by the southwesterly monsoon winds from April to October and northwesterly monsoon winds between November and March.

2.1.4.4 Groundwater Quality

There are no major rivers or seasonal streams in the project area, also, there is no indication of flooding and no sensitive receptors observed in the area. The sample collected from water source (borehole), results show that the pH value is 7.5 which within the Tanzania National Standard of 6.5 – 8.5 (Good). The Nitrate-Nitrogen were observed to be 0.03 which is within the allowable standard of not more than 30mg/l. Other parameters such as Turbidity 0 NTU, color 0TCU, Total dissolved solid 238mg/l, Faucal Coliform 0 CFU/100ml, and Fluoride 0.01mg/l are within allowable Tanzania National Standards (**appendix VI**). The water quality is within acceptable limits according to the Geotechnical investigation and testing (BCDC 13 (1328)

DTZS/ISO 22282-3:2012) - Tanzania Bureau of Standards and WHO guidelines for drinking-water quality - 4th ed (ISBN 978 92 4 154815 1).

2.2 Biological Environment

The biological environment refers to all living components of the environment that interact with each other and with the physical surroundings. It includes organisms, ecosystems, and the complex relationships between plants, animals, microorganisms, and humans.

2.2.1 Terrestrial Flora and Fauna

The proposed area for rehabilitation is located within the built-up urban environment with few planted exotic trees stand and grasses. In addition, the site is not a habitat for any endangered species. The main fauna reported by locals includes scavenging birds like the Indian House Crow, reptiles/lizards, and rats. These vermin are common due to the presence of food remnants in the surrounding environment.

It has been surveyed for all endangered or protected species listed by the local environmental authority, but none were found to be presented on the proposed rehabilitation site.

2.3 Socio-economic Environment

The socio-economic environment refers to the combination of social and economic factors that influence and shape the behavior, opportunities, and quality of life for individuals, businesses, and communities. It includes a wide range of elements that determine how societies function and how economic resources are produced, distributed, and consumed. The social economic factors include;

- Income: The level of financial resources available to individuals and households.
- Employment: The availability and nature of job opportunities within the community.
- Housing: The quality and accessibility of residential accommodations.
- Education: The access to and quality of educational services and opportunities.

The Temeke Municipal executes its socio-economic function through the.

- The Municipal Council.
- Ward development; and
- Sub-ward (Mitaa) development committee.

The Rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house is expected to create a positive and negative social economic environment for the surrounding communities and the nation at large.

This chapter examines the rehabilitation work of Mvuvi house focusing on its implications for human and societal well-being., It also outlines the mitigation measures to address and reduce any adverse effects resulting from the project.

2.3.1 Temeke Demographic profile

As per the 2022 population census, the Temeke Municipal population was 1,346,674 people of which 655,137 (49 %) were men and 691,537 (51%) were women. The population for 2012 was 1,205,949 of which men were 587,857 and women 618,092. This represents an increase of 140,725 people, equivalent to a 10.44 percent rise. The proposed project may have positive and negative impacts on the population. The positive impact may include employment, increased income, and improved livelihoods; on the other hand, if the project is not properly managed, it may cause negative impacts such as pollution, noise, increased communicable diseases, and other social misconduct.

2.3.2 Land Use

The project's surrounding area is covered by residential and commercial land uses. The land to be built thereon shall be used for government office purposes only. Therefore, the proponent is compatible with land use planning by the implementation of the intended project. Major land use categories in Temeke Municipality include residential, commercial, mixed uses, agricultural, industrial, and recreational areas (DCC,2008).

2.3.3 Economic base

Temeke area is heavily engaged in small-scale farming, trading, and fishing. It is also considered a manufacturing center since it holds most factories in Dar es salaam. The Dar es salaam port serves other 6 neighboring countries as well as the Dar es salaam international fairgrounds. The municipality is also connected to different economic infrastructures like railway lines of Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA) and Tanzania Railway Cooperation (TRC), roads, and marine transport. These connections provide favorable conditions for investments.

2.3.4 Economic activities.

The majority of Temeke residents engage in small businesses, fisheries, livestock keeping, and agriculture. Agriculture activities include horticultural crops such as vegetables and roots like cassava and sweet potatoes. Vegetables are grown for family consumption and surplus is sold for income. Livestock kept includes dairy cattle, and poultry (broilers and layers and local chicken kept by most households). General retail businesses include general merchandise, retail shops, milling machines, hardware retail shops, pharmacies, hotels, and recreation and social halls. Inadequate and uncontrolled infrastructure provision has caused a low development pace.

The project area is fenced compound with several offices, laboratories, training college and recreational grounds (football, Basketball, and Netball). Outsite the fence there are a number of social economic activities including Petrol Station, Mosques, Super Market, Food venders, retail shops and Bodaboda.

2.3.5 Forestry

In Temeke District there is a mangrove forest extending from Mtoni Ward, Kurasini, Kijichi, and Mbagala, covering the area of 380 hectors. The forest is situated about 9 Kms from the project site. The significance of mangrove forests includes the following.

- Mangrove forests capture carbon dioxide in the atmosphere five times more than other forests.
- Mangrove trees are the breeding center of the aquatic animals at large.
- Through the presence of aerial roots, it captures or blocks any kind of waste from entering the ocean or sea.
- It is also a habitat of sea birds, white colobus, and sea snakes.
- Within the forests, there is a broad river known as Kizinga poured water into the ocean and it is also the habitat of crocodiles.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Components and Redesign

The Mvuvi House Office building has been redesigned and is expected to accommodate Offices for Minister and Deputy Minister offices, Permanent and Deputy Permanent Secretary Offices, TASFAM Project Coordination Team Offices, FRP Offices, Marine Park Offices, Quality Control & Assurance Offices, and National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory Offices. The Mvuvi House Office building has three floors with an estimated 40 Officers on every single floor at a time. For Detail see Figure No. 2 and 3 Views of Mvuvi House Office building before and after rehabilitation.

Figure 4: Views of Mvuvi House before rehabilitation

Figure 5: Views of Mvuvi House after rehabilitation

The following are the design criteria that have been followed during the redesign of the Mvuvi House Office building: -

i) Aesthetics; architecturally appealing; and easy to operate/maintain.
ii) Durability, environmentally friendly, and sustainable.
iii) Functional competitive and attractive/good business as well as users/customers.

iv) Engineering design of infrastructure services that are sensitive to natural topographical features.
v) Cost-effectiveness and emphasis on the value for money.
vi) Energy-efficient.
vii) Functional/operational-easy to run.
viii) Security and safety from within and the neighborhood surrounding.
ix) Consideration for movement/accessibility for people with disabilities; and
x) Fits well into the location and takes full advantage of the existing attributes and opportunities; and
xi) For further detailed designs and layout refer to the drawings attached to this ESMP report.

For further detailed designs and layouts refer to the drawings below: -

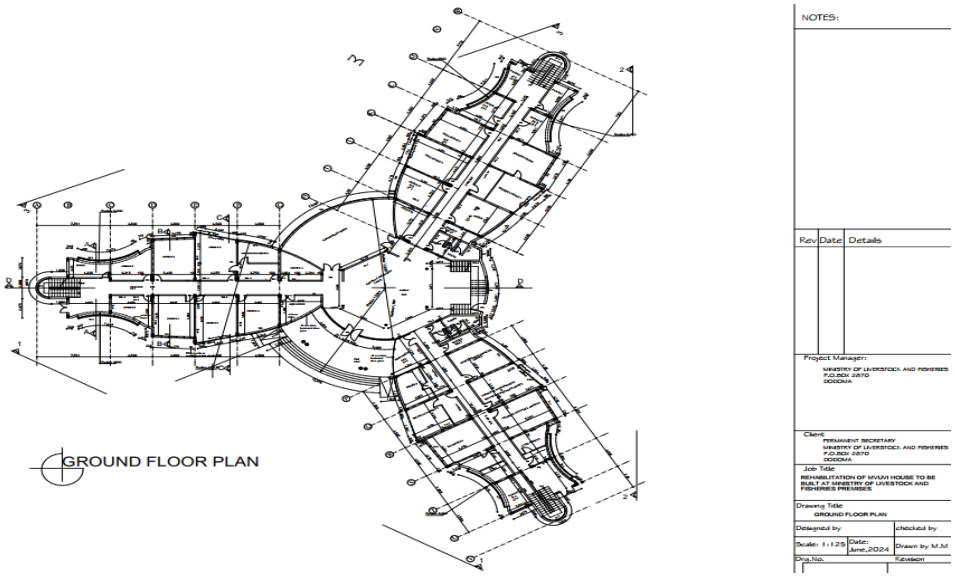

Figure 6 Lay out for Ground Floor, Mvuvi House

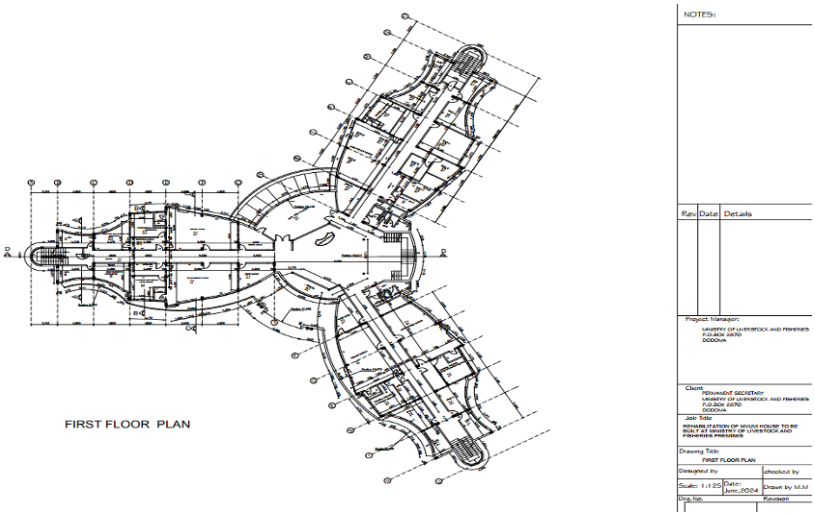

Figure 7: Lay out for First Floor, Mvuvi House

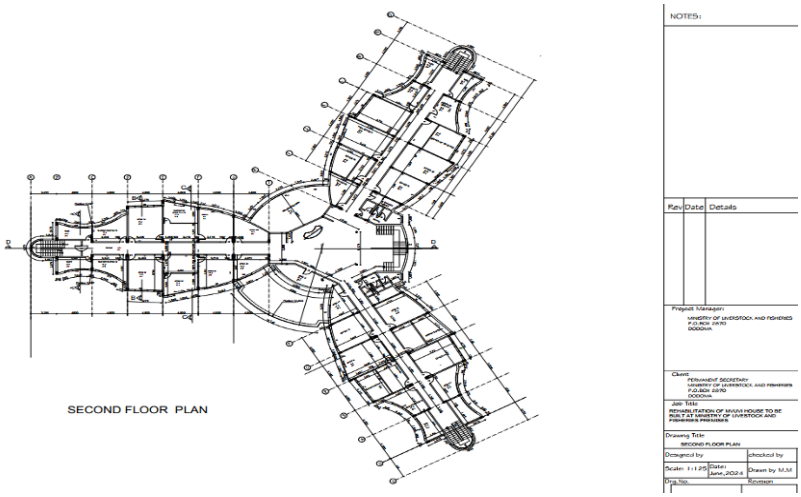

Figure 8: Lay out for Second Floor, Mvuvi House

3.1.1 Project activities

The Rehabilitation and operation of the Mvuvi House will involve several activities in four phases. Namely, Temporary Relocation of MLF Staff, the mobilization phase, rehabilitation phase, demobilization phase, and operation phase. The activities for each phase of the project are itemized below.

3.1.1.1 Temporary Relocation of MLF Staff

The rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house may cause a negative impact such as noise, dust, and changes in access by users of the building. These impacts may disrupt day to day activities of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. To avoid disruption a Temporary Relocation for users of the building is of paramount importance. Users of the building were engaged in Temporary Relocation Plan in order to get their views and comments. The users were informed about the impacts of the rehabilitation works and the planned mitigation measures.

After consultation with various stakeholders, including decision makers of the MLF, it was agreed that the users of Mvuvi house be relocated temporarily (6 Months) to the nearby Office buildings owned by the MLF. The identified buildings are DPM, Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB), and TVLA which have the capacity of holding 150 Staff. Currently, these buildings are not in use as most of the Staff have been transferred to Headquarters in Dodoma.

The buildings are furnished with all required amenities including electricity, water, and sanitary facilities that will comfortably support the number of persons concerned, including adequate working office space. Once the rehabilitation of Mvuvi house is completed the Ministry will decide the use of the buildings.

Consultation with building Users on planned changes

Building Users visiting the offices to be relocated

The users of Mvuvi house have been identified and seating arrangement to the new Offices have been completed as per Table 2: -

Table 2: Movement of Mvuvi house Users to Relocation Sites

S/No	User	Total No.	To Where
1.	TASFAM Project Coordination Team (PCT)	14	TDB_2
2.	Marine Park and Reserve Unit (MPRU)	20	DPM
3.	Fisheries Resource Protection (FRP)	11	TDB_1
4.	Quality Control (QC)	12	DPM
5.	Division of Aquaculture (DAQ)	7	TVLA
6.	National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory (NFQCL)	8	TVLA
7.	Human Resource Officer (HRO)	1	TVLA
8.	Division of Research Training and Extension (DRTE)	1	TVLA
	Total	**74**	

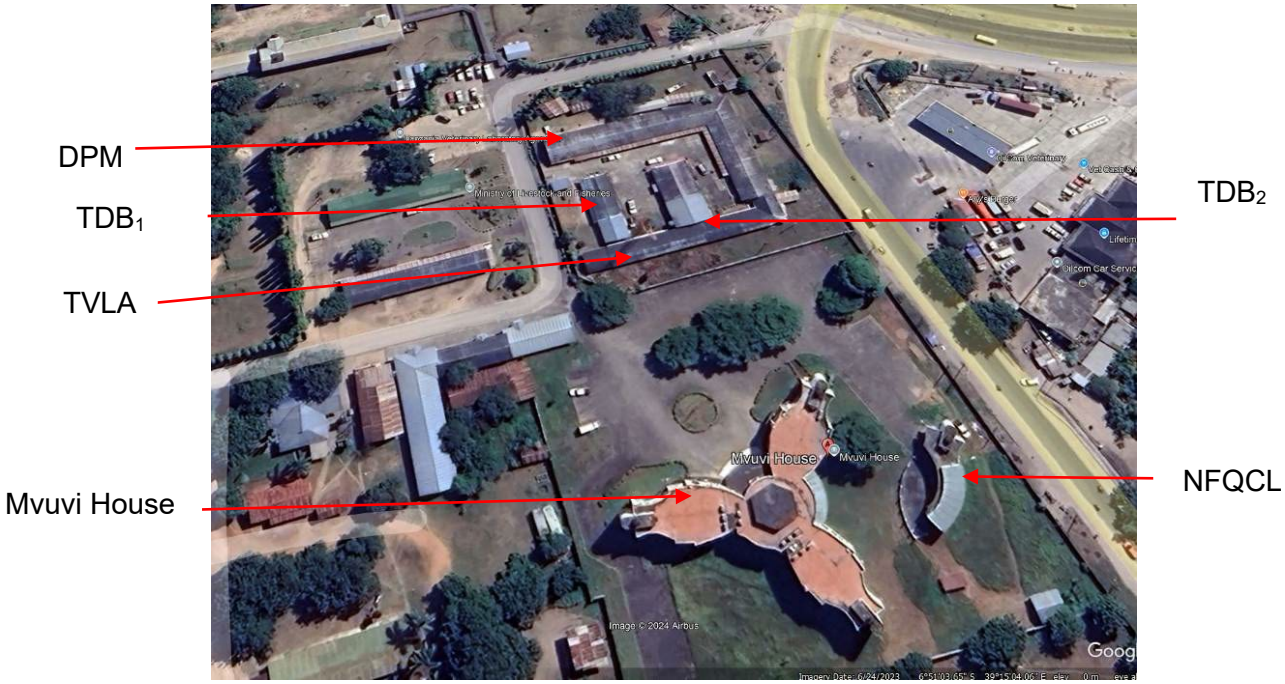

Figure 9: Mvuvi house and Relocation sites (TVLA, DPM, and TDB)

KEY:

DPM	-	Department of Production and Marketing
TDB_1	-	Tanzania Dairy $Board_1$
TDB_2	-	Tanzania Dairy $Board_2$
TVLA	-	Tanzania Verternary Laboratory Agency
NFQCL	-	National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory

3.1.1.2 Mobilization phase

The activities in the Mobilization, Rehabilitation, and Operation Phases are presented below in each stage of the project: -

a) Activities during the mobilization phase

i) Acquisition of permits and Certificates (Building permit, Environmental permit, Fire Registration, OSHA Registration, CRB registration, ERB Registration, and AQRB Registration.
ii) Site hoarding.
iii) Fencing wire and poles for fencing off the Office from the neighborhood.
iv) Identification of borrow pit sites (Fine & Coarse Aggregates and fill materials).
v) Site organization and construction of temporary structures.
vi) Mobilization of rehabilitation equipment and machines; and
vii) Recruitment of 15 Workers of which 7 skilled and 8 unskilled labor.

b) Materials required during the Mobilization Phase

i) Cement, sand, and aggregates for spillway and concrete works.
ii) Water for general construction works and dust abatement.
iii) Timber, galvanized iron sheets, paints, nails, etc. for roofing and fencing works.

iv) Plumbing works: Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) and Galvanized Steel (GS) pipes, and fittings.
v) Fuel for the operation of construction machines and equipment.
vi) Fencing wire and poles for fencing off the Office from the neighborhood; and
vii) Cement, galvanized iron sheets, nails, fence wire, and electrical and plumbing utilities will be obtained from Dare es Salaam City, while sand, aggregates, and timber will be obtained from authorized dealers.

c) Equipment Required During Mobilization Phase

i) Tipper Truck.
ii) Scaffold.
iii) Supervision Vehicle.
iv) Concrete Mixer; and
v) Sorted Hand tools.

d) Wastes Generated During Mobilization Phase

The mobilization phase of the project will generate solid, liquid, and Gaseous wastes as shown below: -

i) Cement bags, mortar, steel, reinforcements, nails, timber, and iron sheet wastes.
ii) Plastic bottles/ bags, food waste;
iii) Lubricant waste;
iv) Water slurry and wash- down;
v) Concrete slurry; and
vi) Generation of air pollutants.

e) Treatment and Disposal of Wastes Generated During Mobilization Phase

The treatment methods for the wastes generated during the mobilization phase shall be based on re-using, re-cycling, collected in the waste bins at the site ready to be disposed of at the authorized dumpsite: -

i) During site clearance and green cutting shall be disposed of in natural gullies, old borrow pits, or other areas approved by the Engineer;

ii) Concrete and cement wastes shall be disposed of in borrow pits or filling portholes on access roads or used during reinstatement of the Office as approved by the Engineer;

iii) Metal wastes such as GS pipes, nails, reinforcement bars, and used equipment parts shall be disposed of through recycling. They will be collected and stored until enough are obtained before being disposed of by the Contractor to steel rolling factories in Dar es Salaam through NEMC approved metal scrap disposal companies. The metal scraps disposing companies shall be approved by the Engineer.

iv) Degradable materials such as cement bags and paper boxes shall be collected in the waste bins at the site ready to be disposed of at the authorized dumpsite.

v) Non-degradable wastes such as plastic, PVC pipes, and plastic bottles shall be collected transported, and given freely to plastic factories in Dar-es-salaam where they will be recycled; and

vi) Temporary pit latrines shall be constructed at active mobilization sites for the disposal of sanitary wastes to the existing sewage system of the compound.

3.1.1.3 Rehabilitation phase

The rehabilitation phase will begin after the contractor mobilization of key staff, materials, and equipment to the site. There will be availed several specialized workers from the construction sector led by the project manager to execute various activities. The phase will involve the physical execution of the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building and other associated structures necessary for the operation of the building.

Therefore, the planned rehabilitation/improvement works for the Mvuvi House include renovation of offices, water supply improvement, power supply, and storm water drainages; improved fire protection; air conditioning and mechanical ventilation systems; and improved ICT & Alarm systems.

a) Activities during the rehabilitation phase

The phase will involve physical execution of the following activities: -

i) Demolition of proposed waling, Floor Tiles, Suspended ceiling, and scraping of existing paints.
ii) Construction of the proposed new walling.
iii) **Rehabilitation of Storm Water Drainages and Pavements:** The drainage pipe will have a capacity to accommodate all rainwater.
iv) **Water Supply Improvement:** Currently, the water supply system is not working as planned earlier due to faulty connections and facilities, hence creating disturbances in the toilets. The following improvements will be made: -
    - **Additional Storage of water:** Additional storage of water needs to be introduced to feed the toilet. 20% of the total demand in this area needs to be stored in a sufficiently equipped tank with a level detector for a continuous supply; and
    - **Drilling of Borehole:** A new borehole will be drilled preferably 8 inches (200 mm) to increase the source of water. The water system will be rehabilitated for continuous operation.
    - **Water Supply from DAWASA:** Water supply will be drawn from the Existing underground tank which gets supplied from DAWASA main pipeline and then transmitted to the elevated tank.
v) **Public Health Services:** The sanitary facilities have been planned in close consultation with the Architect to ensure adequacy and gender parity in provisions. Physically challenged (disabled) people have been considered in the designs by providing special toilets and water taps. Sanitary conveniences in terms of fittings and accessories have been chosen from robust and water-economizing ranges. Hygiene-enhancing no-touch

accessories like hand driers, automatic soap dispensers, and taps have been incorporated into the designs.

vi) **Fire Protection:** The improvements will be made to the fire protection at the Mvuvi house: Portable Fire Extinguishers. These are designed for fire classification and distribution to suit the different hazards presented by the different areas being protected.

vii) **Electricity Power Supply:** The electricity power supply will be improved for the Mvuvi house Office building to have a reliable power supply and safe and functional systems. The design has provided present technological requirements with fully functional switch gears on its main distribution system and flexibility for future expansion. The new system will have a modern circuit protection system offering acceptable utility standards required in the electrical installation and guaranteeing safety for all installed equipment and personnel. The system has also incorporated energy-saving light-fitting LEDs and standalone solar light fittings to light outdoor areas.

viii) **Improvement of ICT Systems:** The requirement is to design the ICT systems covering the entire site. The philosophy shall be to design ICT systems beginning from scratch, remove any existing system, and reinstall the new system except for the existing CCTV system. The improvement of ICT systems will include: -

- **CCTV Security System:** More efficient CCTV monitoring will be an IP Based CCTV system to replace the current system. This will involve the use of modern cameras with modern technology/analytics in specific areas to raise the level of CCTV security.

- **TV Distribution System:** TV distribution will be installed in the TPC Office, Minister Office, Deputy Minister Office, Permanent Secretary Office, Deputy Permanent Secretary Offices, and Director's offices. The design will include two new parabolic dishes and four 8 ports LBN to accommodate all TV faceplates. The contractor will supply new decoders HD, preferably from DSTV with a viewing license of at least one month. The contractor will also supply a new TV screen including the mounting brackets for all TV equipment.

b) Materials required during the rehabilitation phase.

The project development activities will employ several types of rehabilitation materials. The following are Materials required during the rehabilitation phase.

Table 3: Materials required during the construction phase.

Requirement	Type	Quantity	Source
Building materials	Aggregates	$20m^3$	To be sourced from authorized Lugoba Quarry, Pwani
	Sand	$80m^3$	To be sourced from authorized local dealers in Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions.
	Steel	2 tones	To be sourced from authorized local dealers in Dar es Salaam.

Requirement	Type	Quantity	Source
	Paints	4,500m^2	To be sourced from authorized local dealers in Dar es Salaam.
	Paving block	250m^2	To be sourced from authorized local dealers in Dar es Salaam.
	Cement	1000 tones	To be sourced from authorized local dealers.
	Floor Tiles	570m^2	To be sourced from authorized local dealers.
	Glass sheet	100m^2	To be sourced from authorized local dealers.
	Suspended Ceiling	320m^2	To be sourced from authorized local dealers.
	Water	150,000 Lts	To be sourced from DAWASA
	Electricity	2,440 Units	To be sourced from TANESCO
Workforce	Skilled	20	Contractor choice
	Unskilled	30	Local people from Temeke Municipal.
Equipment	Trucks	3	Contractors

c) Equipment Required During Rehabilitation Phase

The project development activities will employ several types of rehabilitation equipment and machinery. The table below presents a list of machinery, equipment, and vehicles that will be used during the rehabilitation phase.

Table 4: Equipment Required During Rehabilitation Phase

S/N	Equipment	Unit	Quantity	Source (Own/Hire)
1	Dumper trucks 15 tons capacity	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
2	Supervision vehicle	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
3	Concrete mixer 500 L capacity	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
4	Poker vibrator	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
5	Water pump and horse pipes	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
6	Light duty (hand) compactor	Nos	1	Own/Hire equipment
7	Person Protective gears	Pcs	100	Own/Hire equipment

S/N	Equipment	Unit	Quantity	Source (Own/Hire)
8	Assorted hand tools	Item	1	Own/Hire equipment

d) Wastes Generated During Rehabilitation Phase and their treatment

In the rehabilitation phase solid, liquid, and gaseous wastes are expected to be generated as presented below. The treatment methods for the waste generated during the rehabilitation phase will depend on whether they are degradable, non-degradable, hazardous, or non-hazardous. Depending on the nature of the waste, the waste will either be re-used, re-cycles, collected in the waste bins at the site ready to be disposed of at the authorized dumpsite.

Table 5: Types, Amount of wastes and their treatment during the Rehabilitation phase

WASTE	TYPES	AMOUNT	TREATMENT /DISPOSAL
Solid waste (Degradable)	Plastic bottles, timber, Cement bags, used tyres and food waste.	48kg/day (based on generation rate of 0.3kg/day for the 50 people	All these wastes will be collected and stored temporarily in dustbins that are well-sealed to minimize latter contamination of the surrounding area. These wastes will be collected by authorized Municipal waste collectors.
Solid waste (non-degradable)	Scrap metals, drums, Pieces of bricks, reinforcements, nails, iron sheet wastes, Tins used batteries, and Oil filters.	3 tons	• Metal wastes such as iron sheets, nails, metal cans, reinforcement bars, and used machine parts shall be disposed of through NEMC certified metal scrap collectors who will transport them to steel foundry factories for recycling. • Used lead-acid batteries shall be collected and transported to a NEMC certified used lead- acid batteries recycle collector. • Used oil filters (with metallic housing) will be hot drained, then disposed of through NEMC certified companies for recycling.
Liquid waste	Wastewater and Sanitary waste	500m^3/day	Sanitary wastewater at project site shall be disposed of using septic tanks, and soak-away pits. The sludge from the system will be emptied once is full and disposed to the authorized pond by an authorized liquid waste collector.
	Used oils, Concrete slurry, Mortar, and Paints waste	80m^3/day	• Used Oils has value even after it has been drained from equipment, as it will be recycled, and turned into fuel oil or used as a raw material for the refining and petrochemical industries. The oil can be reprocessed and used in furnaces for heat or in power plants. It can also be sent to a refinery that specializes in

WASTE	TYPES	AMOUNT	TREATMENT /DISPOSAL
			processing used oil and re-refined into lubricating. Since we do not have used oil collection centers in Tanzania, the contractor should enter into an agreement with its supplier of lubricants or any NEMC certified company to collect oil to be used in steel rolling furnaces in Dar es Salaam. • Excess concrete and mortar will be used as bottom materials during the reinstatement of pits and quarries; and • Inert materials from the rehabilitation Office will be used to fill quarries and pits. • Save leftover paint for touch-ups. Store properly. Or Unwanted, usable paint (in original, labeled containers with lids secured) can often be donated to: ✓ Community centers, schools, theaters, or churches. ✓ Habitat for Humanity ReStores. ✓ Neighbors or friends.
Electronic waste	Conduit pipes, and cables.	0.8 tons	Electronic wastes shall be collected through NEMC certified waste collectors for recycling by plastic recycling factories.

3.1.1.4 Demobilization phase

This will involve the demobilization of temporary structures for proper restoration of the site. Other activities include rehabilitation of the area surrounding the building to at least the original condition, clearance of all sorts of wastes including used oil, sewage, solid wastes (plastics, wood, metals, papers, etc.), and termination of temporary employment. A total of 10 workers will be employed of which 3 are skilled and 7 are un skilled.

3.1.1.5 Operation Phase

a) Activities during Operation Phase

This is the phase in which the Mvuvi house building will be in use whereby the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will start using it according to the intended uses. The actual operation of the building will be complemented by office operation of the fisheries sector, Fisheries Monitoring and Surveillance, and National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory (NFQCL) services. It is estimated that more than 74 people per day will be using the building during the operation phase. Out of 74 Workers 68 are skilled and 6 unskilled. The activities that will be done during this phase will include the following:

i. Office operation and administration.
ii. laboratory for fisheries quality control.
iii. VMS for fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS).
iv. Storage
v. Conference rooms; and
vi. Maintenance of cleanness of the surroundings.

b) Technology, procedures, and processes to be used during the operation of the project.

The Mvuvi House office building comprises the Offices for the Minister, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Directors, Fisheries Resource Protection (FRP) Officers, Marine Park and Reserve Unit (MPRU) Officers, Fisheries Education Training Agency (FETA) Officers, Division of Aquaculture (DAQ) Officers, Research Training and Extension (DRTE) Officers and the National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory (NFQCL) Officers. Apart from this, TASFAM Project Coordination Team Officers and guard offices are being accommodated along with administration to have a cordial functioning of the Fisheries Division.

The National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory (NFQCL) is committed to applying chemicals and solvents that are non-carcinogenic in all laboratory activities. The purpose of NFQCL is to facilitate the Competent Authority on fish and fishery products (i.e. Directorate of Fisheries) mechanism for implementation of food safety control measures. In order to fulfill the above-mentioned noble goal, the laboratory has to undertake testing and analysis; verification and claims; Risk assessment, as well as enforcement and regulations and, monitoring and surveillance. Such operations require availability of necessary laboratory equipment to offer quality services with consideration to current technological development. NFQCLAB is charged to undertake monitoring programs in order to implement quality and safety standards for fish and fishery products so as to safeguard the health of consumers to enable the fisheries development assume its mandate conferred by the Fisheries Act, No. 20 of 2003 and its Fisheries Regulations 2009 as the Competent Authority.

As per sited legislations, Fisheries Regulation 110(14) requires the laboratory to conduct monitor programs of natural toxins from water, sediments and fishery products. The said noble duty it allows the Competent Authority to discharge its responsibilities as stipulated by Fisheries Regulation 75(1), of certifying fishery product.

In order to implement the above-mentioned monitoring program, the laboratory employs American technic namely RBA (radioligand receptor binding assay) which uses standards particularly namely saxitoxin and brevotoxin which are radio labelled with Tritium. Tritium produces beta radiation which is an external radiation hazard. Tritium may enter in the body through ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption which may results into external exposure.

During operation, the laboratory uses disposable glassware, wipes, vials, syringes, plates and tips all forms radioactive wastes and basically cannot be disposed off haphazardly; but are contained in storage containers. Waste (chemical, biological, radioactive, physical) are separated into the correct categories immediately upon generation, at the point where it is created. Each waste category are clearly labeled,

and color-coded containers. Small containment units at every end of the work will be consolidated and contained in stripped plastic barrel. The NFQCLAB has already set aside 20 feet containers for the purpose. Their disposals are guided by the Atomic Energy Act, 2003 under the supervision Tanzania atomic Energy Commission (TAEC).

Fisheries Resorce Protection (FRP) is another functional use of the building. This is all about compliance with fishery management measures. Monitoring gathers information on the fishery that is used to assist in developing and accessing appropriate management measures, while surveillance uses this information to ensure that these controls are complied with. The objective of MCS is to contribute towards good fishery management by ensuring that appropriate controls are set, monitored, and complied with.

The building will have storage rooms for storing equipment and facilities. Conference rooms are available to accommodate meetings, seminars, and Workshops.

c) Waste generated during the Operational phase.

Waste generated during the operational phase includes domestic waste generated through ongoing operational activities. The associated wastes consist of waste generated through routine office operations. The solid waste generated during the operational phase is domestic solid and liquid waste generated by the operational workforce.

The Mvuvi house Office building is expected to generate enormous amounts of solid waste during its operation phase. The bulk of the solid waste generated during the operation of the project will consist of paper, plastic, glass, and organic wastes. Such wastes can be injurious to the environment through blockage of drainage systems, choking of water bodies, and negative impacts on animal health. Some of these waste materials, especially plastic/polythene and electronic waste are not biodegradable and may cause long-term injurious effects to the environment. Even the biodegradable ones such as organic wastes may be injurious to the environment because as they decompose, they produce methane gas, a powerful greenhouse gas known to contribute to global warming.

Table 6: Types, Amount, and treatment/disposal of wastes during the operation phase

WASTE	TYPES	AMOUNT	TREATMENT /DISPOSAL
Solid waste (Degradable)	Food remains, cardboard, and papers	48kg/day (based on generation rate of 0.3kg/day for the 160 people	All these wastes will be collected and stored temporarily in dustbins that are well-sealed to minimize latter contamination of the surrounding area. Wastes will be removed twice a week for final disposal
Solid waste (non-degradable)	Scrap metals, drums	0.5 tons	Sold to Small scale Recycles in town
	Tins, glasses,	0.5 tons	Collected in the waste collection point (20 waste bins of 2.5cum to be provided in some sensitive areas of the building, ready to be

WASTE	TYPES	AMOUNT	TREATMENT /DISPOSAL
	and plastics		disposed of at the dumpsite.
Liquid waste	Sewage	96m^3/day	The project will have stand-alone septic tanks for liquid waste treatment. The sludge from the system will be emptied once is full and disposed to the authorized pond by an authorized liquid waste collector
Electronic waste	ICT equipment (Computer, printer, scanner)	0.8 tons	Collected in the store and verified by Director of Government Asset Management for approval ready to be auctioned/disposed to a licensed dealer.

3.1.2 Infrastructure / Utilities

3.1.2.1 Water Supply

The major source of water supply is from Borehole (Owned by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries). However, due to faulty connections and frequent pump breakdown the water supply system is not working as planned earlier, hence affecting the sanitary facilities. To curb water shortage there is a need to drill a borehole near the rehabilitation site as a source of water for the building. The office buildings shall have ground water and elevated water tanks with a total capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 liters. Water use is estimated to be 3000 to 5000 liters per day (An estimate that 1 person may use about 20 ltrs per day and the Mvuvi house building will accommodate more than 160 persons. Therefore, 20ltrs x 160 persons = 3,200ltrs per day). The water will be pumped from the boreholes to the tanks by both main power and Solar pumps. The water also will be used for construction and human consumption. The impact of water depletion was also considered and that is why the project is planning to drill another borehole.

3.1.2.2 Energy

The electricity power supply will be improved for the building to have a reliable power supply and safe and functional systems. The design has provided present technological requirements with fully functional switch gears on its main distribution system and flexibility for future expansion. The new system will have a modern circuit protection system offering acceptable utility standards required in the electrical installation and guaranteeing safety for all installed equipment and personnel. The system has also incorporated energy-saving light-fitting LEDs and standalone solar light fittings to light outdoor areas.

The main source of the power supply is TANESCO, and the design has planned to install a 45 kVA solar energy to pick up the load in the event of the TANESCO mains failure. The new standby solar reservoir shall supply power to all critical loads.

Reliable electricity is required for power/energy generation in the building to run pumps and computers and for lighting/heating purposes. Alternative solar power will be installed in the building to give sufficient power for the operation of lighting, fire alarms, and water pumps during a power blackout. It is estimated that the quantity of electricity used per day is 80 kW.

The average daily incident of shortwave solar energy experiences *some* seasonal variation over the year as shown in Figure 6. The *brighter* period of the year lasts for *2.2 months*, from *September 7* to *November 12*, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above *7.0 kWh*. The *brightest* day of the year is *October 10*, with an average of *7.4 kWh*.

The *darker* period of the year lasts for *2.0 months*, from *March 5* to *May 6*, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below *5.7 kWh*. The *darkest* day of the year is *April 2*, with an average of *5.3 kWh*.

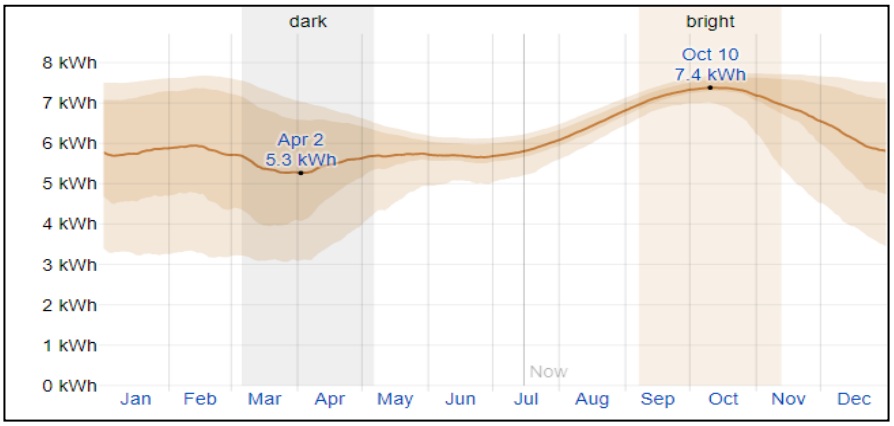

Figure 10: Average Daily Incident Shortwave Solar Energy

Source : https://weatherspark.com/m/101120/7/Average-Weather-in-July-in-Dar-es-Salaam-Tanzania#Sections-SolarEnergy

3.1.2.3 Management of wastes

a) Solid waste

Solid waste management will consist of dustbins stored in cubicles protected from rain and animals. The solid wastes from each floor will be assembled in the garbage collection point ready for disposal by a Temeke Municipal Council licensed waste disposal company. The waste will then be collected by a Temeke Municipal Council licensed private waste management company and be composited, palletized, or re-cycled depending on the waste management strategy to be adopted in line with the Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2019.

b) Liquid waste

The wastewater management will be done by use of septic tank and soak pits systems. This involves the rehabilitation of underground tanks for the treatment of sludge and is connected to a soak pit for the disposal of effluent. This technology is less expensive to construct though regular emptying in large discharge points is required. Septic tanks and soak pits demand little space compared to other treatment options. Discharge directly to the sewer system is not feasible because there is no sewerage system in the vicinity of the site, and it costs a lot to construct it.

3.1.2.4 Drainage system – Storm water

The drainage pattern of the Mvuvi house Office building is towards the Temeke Municipal Storm water Canal on the eastern side of the building area. There is a gentle slope that drains stormwater towards the canal. The rehabilitation will involve creating impervious surfaces (pavement and building roof) which will create stormwater during the rainy season that will be directed by outlet drainage channels to the Municipal canal. The design accommodates a stormwater management system.

3.1.3 Security, health, and safety

There will be the main entrance for easy security operations around the compound; a boundary wall, entry control, and quick response systems will be used within the project site. Security Companies or guards will be hired or employed. Firefighting mechanisms will be installed. The system will comprise the following components: a portable extinguisher and a hydrant system. Health action plans and safety guidelines will be followed. To avoid lethal accidents and emergencies the following will be done:

i) Provision of repetitive training to workers on Health and Safety issues within the rehabilitation compound.

ii) Provision and strictly enforce the use of Safety gears. The nature of work being performed will give a type of safety gears e.g., ear plugs for noisy situations, safety boots for uneasy floors, overall wear for heated situations, glass ware for flamed situations, helmets, etc.

iii) Attain proper site organization and good housekeeping. There must be an area allocated for specific functions e.g., walkways, storages, catering, offices, etc.

iv) Manage ergonomic practices. All work will be done in such a way that no human extra energy will be used to complete work.

v) Provision of portable water supply and proper sanitation system.

vi) Provision of First Aider, First Aid Kit, and Accidents Register Book.

vii) Training to security on voluntary principles and human rights.

viii) Prohibit the use of firearms for security guards.

3.1.3.1 Emergency Response Plan

Provide an Emergency Response plan which will include the provision of response equipment, labeling escape routes, fire assembly points, and emergency contacts. This will include the provision of response equipment, labeling escape routes, assembly points, and emergency contacts.

3.1.3.2 Incident Reporting

The developer shall set out a system for accident and incidents, police, and hospital reports.

3.1.4 Management and Supervision during the mobilization and rehabilitation phase

The project falls under the management of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and is supervised by a Ministry's Civil Engineer under TASFAM PCT who will be responsible for day-to-day civil works supervision. It is envisaged that the civil works will last for 6 months, and the project is expected to employ about 149 people (Skilled and unskilled labors). It has been planned that workers will be coming to the project site and going back home daily. The Contractor, Supervisor, and PCT will be responsible for environmental management in the mobilization and rehabilitation phases.

4.0 POLICY, LEGISLATION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Policies

Tanzania has a good policy, legal, and institutional framework for the management of environment and social issues enshrined in the National Constitution. The national policies, legislations, administrative structures, international treaties, and conventions relevant to the environment and society concerning the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building were collected and reviewed. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the project compliance with relevant National Policies and World Bank Environmental and Social Frameworks (ESF) and its associated Standards; and legal regimes that govern the management of the environment and social matters. Since the execution of this project touches various sectors, then it must comply with several sectoral policies and legislations. This chapter addresses the policies, and legal and regulatory conditions that are relevant to the Rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building.

Apart from the National Environmental Policy and World Bank ESF, several sectoral policies consider environmental and social assessment as one of the planning tools for facilitating and promoting sustainable development. The following are relevant policies that provide directives on how the projects should be implemented concerning environmental and socio-economic settings. The project developer will consult these policies while designing and implementing the proposed project activities.

The TASFAM project interventions will be implemented within the context of National and International legal and regulatory frameworks including development strategies. The following are the Policies and Acts that will be adhered to during the implementation of the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house Office building.

4.2 National Policies

This project considers the compliance of relevant National policies governing the ESMP boundaries and provides directives on how the project should be operated in Tanzania. Some of the policies relevant to this project include.

4.2.1 National Environmental Policy (2021)

The Policy serves as a national framework for planning and sustainable management of the environment and social in a coordinated, holistic, and adaptive approach taking into consideration the prevailing and emerging environmental challenges as well as national and international development issues. The National Environmental Policy (2021) outlines six general objectives, but the most relevant one to this project is to prevent and control the degradation of land, water, vegetation, and air which constitute our life support systems.

Relevance / Compliance

The project has the potential to create water and air pollution during the rehabilitation and operation phases. However, the project is in line with the policy objective because, among others, it involves the improvement of the wastewater treatment

systems, hence minimizing the number of pollutant loads being discharged into the environment.

4.2.2 National Fisheries Policy (2015)

The overall objective of the National Fisheries Policy (2015) is to develop a robust, competitive, and efficient fisheries sector that contributes to food security and nutrition, the growth of the national economy, and the improvement of the wellbeing of fisheries stakeholders while conserving the environment.

The policy outlines 15 specific objectives, but the most relevant objectives of this project include: -

- To promote investment in fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure, facilities for production, processing, and marketing.
- To promote utilization, processing, and marketing of fisheries products.
- To mainstream cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, and the environment in fisheries development.

Relevance / Compliance

The project is in line with the policy objectives as it intends to create a conducive working environment and promote the private sector, research activities, and education to the community within and outside the project area. The project will involve the recruitment of rehabilitation workers, hence likely to create new HIV transmission due to social interaction with community members. The project will mitigate the problem through the formulation and implementation of the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme.

4.2.3 National Employment Policy (2008)

The overall objective of the National Employment Policy (2008) is to stimulate national productivity, to attain full, gainful, and freely chosen productive employment, to reduce unemployment, and underemployment rates, and to enhance labor productivity.

The policy outlines several specific objectives, but the most relevant ones are:

- To promote equal access to employment opportunities and resource endowments for vulnerable groups of women, youth, and People with Disabilities (PWDs); and
- To address cross-cutting issues related to the environment, gender, and HIV/AIDS in employment.

Relevance / Compliance

The project has the potential to create employment for youth and women and to create adverse environmental impacts as well as the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The project will take precautions by providing equal employment opportunities to people

with a focus on vulnerable groups. The project will prevent environmental degradation through the formulation of mitigation measures and the spread of HIV/AIDS through the implementation of preventive and control measures.

4.2.4 Occupational Health and Safety Policy (2009)

The main objective of the Occupational Health and Safety Policy (2008) is to reduce the number of work-related accidents and diseases in Tanzania. The policy outlines eight specific objectives, but the most relevant ones are:

- To improve occupational health and safety skills and resources in the public and private sectors.
- To enhance education and training on occupational health and safety at all levels; and
- To mainstream cross-cutting and cross - sectoral issues at workplaces.

Relevance / Compliance

The project has the potential to create occupational health and safety risks during implementation. The project proponent will ensure the provision of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) to the rehabilitation workers and regular training on OHS issues to the rehabilitation workers.

4.2.5 Women and Gender Development Policy (2000)

The objective of the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) is to provide a directive to ensure the planning, strategies, and various activities in each sector and institution take into consideration gender equality. The policy outlines eleven specific objectives, but the most relevant ones to this project include:

- To ensure development plans take into consideration gender equality; and
- To identify the role of people to ensure their participation in development activities for the benefit of society.

Relevance / Compliance

The project has the potential to create employment for people during rehabilitation. The project will ensure the provision of equal employment opportunities between women and men; and will avoid any kind of discrimination at the workplace.

4.2.6 National Health Policy (2009)

The National Health Policy (2009) outlines several objectives, but the most relevant one is to reduce the burden of disease, maternal and infant mortality and increase life expectancy through the provision of adequate and equitable maternal and child health services, facilitate the promotion of environmental health and sanitation, promotion of adequate nutrition, control of communicable diseases and treatment of common conditions.

Relevance/Compliance

The project has the potential to create a spread of communicable diseases due to interaction between the rehabilitation workers and project area residents. However, the project is in line with the policy objective which seeks to facilitate the promotion of environmental health and sanitation because it involves the improvement of water supply and sanitary facilities within Mvuvi House.

4.2.7 National HIV / AIDS Policy (2001)

The overall goal of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001) is to provide a framework for leadership and coordination of the National multispectral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The policy outlines several specific objectives but the most relevant are:

- To create and sustain an increased awareness of HIV/AIDS through targeted advocacy, information, education, and communication for behavior change at all levels by all sectors.

- To prevent further transmission of HIV/AIDS through (a) making blood and blood products safe, (b) promoting safer sex practices through faithfulness to partners, abstinence, non-penetrative sex, and condom use according to the well-informed individual decision (c) early and effective treatment of STIs in health facilities, with special emphasis on high-risk behavior groups, and early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary counseling and testing.

Relevance/Compliance

The project will address aspects of HIV/AIDS in the workplace to enable employees to actively contribute to local, national, and international efforts to prevent and control HIV/AIDS. Considering this, the Code of Conduct will be developed as a guide to employers and employees in the workplace.

4.2.8 National Policy Guideline for the Health Sector Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) 2011

A National Policy Guideline has been developed to address the critical and unrecognized problem of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Tanzania. The country's recent Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS 2010) revealed an unacceptable high prevalence of GBV. Gender-based Violence is a gross violation of fundamental human rights and has severe, long-term negative impacts on the physical, sexual, and mental wellbeing of the survivors, family, and community. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) initiated the development of the GBV Policy Guidelines to inform the preparation of the National Management guidelines for Health Sector Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence. The MOHSW intends to collaborate with other stakeholders to provide comprehensive services to GBV.

Relevance / Compliance

The project will comply with Gender-Based Violence (GBV) policy guidelines to reflect and reinforce equities between men and women and compromise the health, dignity, security, and autonomy of survivors. GBV encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls, and several harmful traditional practices.

4.2.9 National Guideline for the COVID-19 Prevention (2021)

The National Guidelines for COVID-19 Prevention outline areas that require attention to prevent COVID-19 outbreaks among people. The guidelines will help citizens to continue with their daily economic activities while observing the preventive measures. It will also help citizens to receive training and awareness for COVID-19 prevention.

Relevance / Compliance

The project has the potential to install hand washing facilities, supply sanitizers, and respiratory masks, and provide training and awareness to workers. However, the project is in line with the guideline objective because, among others, it involves the health precautions procedures at the site, hence controlling/preventing COVID-19 outbreaks around the area.

4.2.10 National Land Policy, 1995

The National Land Policy advocates the protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. Among other things, the policy requires that project development should take into consideration the land capability and ensure proper management of the land to prevent erosion, contamination, and other forms of degradation. Important sections of the policy relevant to the project in question are 2.4 (on the use of land to promote social-economic development), section 2.8 (on the protection of land resources), and section 4 (on land tenure).

Relevance / Compliance

The project land has the potential to create national socio-economic development. The project will ensure the provision of education and services to any individual or institution.

4.2.11 National Water Policy, 2002

The objective of the policy for Water Resources Management is to develop a comprehensive framework for promoting the optimal, sustainable, and equitable development and use of water resources for the benefit of all Tanzanians, based on a clear set of guiding principles. There are ten allocated specific objectives of water resources management, for this case, the most relevant are:

- To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of water resources utilization; and
- To promote the management of water quality and conservation.

Relevance / Compliance

The project's prime resource is water which is going to be used during the rehabilitation and operation phases. Utilized water from rehabilitation and operation, if not managed may pollute the surrounding environment. The project design will provide respective managerial approaches to manage the surrounding environment.

4.2.12 National Energy Policy, 2003

The energy policy insists on the need to consider the environment in its totality. Issues such as energy production, procurement, distribution, and utilization systems should be done in an environmentally sound manner and with due regard to gender issues. This policy requires environmental and social assessment to be undertaken before the exploitation of new energy resources followed by environmental impacts at each stage of energy development project. In addition, the policy recognizes harmful activities involved in the rehabilitation of electricity facilities, their operation, and maintenance.

Relevance / Compliance

This policy is relevant to this project because the facility will need the supply of energy from any sources such as standby generators and Solar Panels, a situation that calls for environmental and social assessment undertaking.

4.2.13 National Trade Policy (2003)

The goal of Tanzania's National Trade Policy is to facilitate smooth integration into the Multilateral Trading System and reduce marginalization among her people. The policy intends to ensure that liberalization offers meaningful, identifiable, and measurable benefits to Tanzanian citizens. The main objective of this policy is to raise efficiency, widen linkages in domestic production, and build diversified competition in the export sector as a means of stimulating higher rates of growth and development.

Relevance / Compliance

The developer of the proposed project is a Government Institution and therefore the project is in line with this policy.

4.2.14 The National Investment Promotion Policy (1996)

The National Investment Promotion Policy encourages the protection of the environment in line with the country's socio-economic policies. Under this policy, investors/proponents are required to undertake activities in a manner that best contributes to consumer and environmental protection.

Relevance / Compliance

The investors are also encouraged to use local raw materials/components where possible. The Developer is expected to abide by the relevant provisions of the policy to ensure compliance with the development.

4.2.15 National Cultural Policy (1992)

The National Cultural Policy stipulates the role of Cultural Heritage Management. It is a Civic responsibility to protect and promote a cultural heritage under the supervision of the Government. Cultural Heritage being cited as a center for education resources and tourist attractions should be sensitized to members of Public, Private, and Public Organizations.

Relevance / Compliance

The project will involve the rehabilitation of a museum that may trigger compliance with the cultural policy. In this regard, the Developer must organize its operations through the guidance of the cultural policy.

4.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that are designed to support the mechanism for addressing environmental and social issues in the project design, implementation, and operation, and they provide a framework for consultation with communities and public disclosure. The application of these standards will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and sustainably increase prosperity for the benefit of the environment and communities.

The Environmental and Social Standards are aimed at: - (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assisting Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhancing non-discrimination, transparency, and participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

To better manage the environmental and social risks of the projects, the World Bank has determined the following Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) to guide this project: -

4.3.1 ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The ESS1 outlines responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts associated with each project phase.

4.3.2 ESS 2 - Labour and Working Conditions

The ESS2 describes the importance of creating employment and income for comprehensive financial development and poverty reduction. It promotes safety and health at work, fair treatment and non-discrimination of project workers and the prevention of forced and child labour.

4.3.3 ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The ESS3 refers to resource efficiency, pollution prevention and pollution management requirements, it promotes the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials and the avoidance or minimizing of the adverse impacts of pollution from project activities and pesticide use.

4.3.4 ESS4 – Community Health and Safety

The ESS4 addresses the health, safety, and security risks and impacts on project-affected communities, with particular attention to people who may be vulnerable.

4.3.5 ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The ESS5 addresses land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement to avoid forced eviction; mitigate and compensate for unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land; and compensation or assistance to improve or restore the standards of living or livelihoods for project affected parties (PAPs) impacted by the loss of assets including crops and trees.

4.3.6 ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The ESS6 requires the conservation and preservation of natural resources. It promotes the sustainable management of living natural resources and supports the livelihood of local communities and inclusive economic development by adopting practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

4.3.7 ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This ESS also applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities who, during the lifetime of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area, because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area.

4.3.8 ESS8 – Cultural Heritage

The ESS8 sets out general provisions on risks and impacts on cultural heritage from project activities. To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. ESS8 also addresses the procedure for chance finds.

4.3.9 ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries

ESS9 recognizes that strong domestic capital and financial markets and access to finance are important for economic development, growth and poverty reduction. The Bank is committed to supporting sustainable financial sector development and

enhancing the role of domestic capital and financial markets. This ESS applies to Financial Intermediaries (FIs) that receive financial support from the Bank. FIs include public and private financial services providers, including national and regional development banks, which channel financial resources to a range of economic activities across industry sectors.

4.3.10 ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The ESS10 emphasizes the importance of open and transparent participation between the client and stakeholders throughout the project life-cycle. It ensures that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format. ESS10 also ensures that project-affected parties (PAPs) have accessibility and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow the client to respond to and manage such grievances through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Table 7: The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) as part of the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) that have been triggered by the project and the action to be taken

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
ESS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant to this Project	To undertake the following: - • Environmental and Social assessment of the project impacts; • Environmental and Social mitigation measures; • Environmental and Social management;	• An environmental and social assessment has been carried out and presented in this ESMP. The project risk and impacts are considered to be moderate as the project activities have minimal negative impacts to the environment and Social.	Tanzanian Laws recognizes Social issues as part of environmental issues While the ESS the word Environment and Social are standalone separately.	There is a need to harmonize ESS and Tanzanian laws.

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
		• Environmental and Social Monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESS's. • Engagement of Stakeholders; • The Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs); and	• Environmental and Social Specialist will conduct regular monitoring of actions proposed in the ESMP and ESCP. MLF will prepare quarterly monitoring reports and to submit it to the World Bank.		
ESS 2 - Labour and Working Conditions.	Relevant to this Project	To implement Labour Management Procedures applicable to the Project.	• The MLF will implement Labour Management Procedures (LMP) applicable to this project. • This ESMP has included measures related to occupational health and safety of the construction workers.	Tanzanian Environmental laws are silence in Labour and Working conditions While ESS 2 recognizes the importance of Labor and Working conditions.	There is a need to harmonizes these laws and ESS.

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
			These measures have been prepared to incorporate the mitigation measures proposed in the World Bank Group's General EHSGs.		
ESS 3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant to this Project	Implementation of technical and financially feasible measures for improving the efficient consumption of energy, water and raw materials, and pollution prevention and management.	The waste and debris generated from the rehabilitation activities will be removed and managed according to the national regulations on waste management.	There is no identified gaps	
ESS 4 – Community Health and Safety	Relevant to this Project	Rehabilitate and operate structural elements of the project considering safety risks to communities, climate change and natural hazards with	This ESMP includes measures to avoid/minimize risks and impacts to communities, Climate change and natural hazards with particular attention to	There is no identified gaps	

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
		particular attention to people who may be vulnerable.	people who may be vulnerable.		
ESS 5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant to this Project	Development of the Process framework. • A process framework is prepared when Bank supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. • The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components,	MLF has developed Process Framework document to guide Marine Park and Reserve Unit (MPRU) during implementation of the project activities.	Tanzania's national law compensates only legal landowners and those without formal permission are ineligible, While World Bank's ESS5, mandates compensation for both legal owners and those without formal permission	Harmonisation of the laws

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
		determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this ESS, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities			
ESS 6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant to this Project	The need to consider the livelihood and access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources is also considered	The MLF will ESMP and EIA for all sub-projects and adopt the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) before commencement of relevant subproject activities and thereafter implement the BMP throughout Project implementation.	There is no identified gaps	
ESS 7 - Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan	Not relevant to this Project		No Indigenous Peoples within project area.	There is no identified gaps	

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities					
ESS 8 – Cultural Heritage	Relevant to this Project	Adopt and implement a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) as part of the ESMP in accordance with the guidelines of the ESMF prepared for the Project, and consistent with ESS8.	The MLF will consider Cultural Heritage during project implementation as part of preparation of the Environmental and Social Assessment instrument (as required by ESMF) and thereafter be implemented throughout project implementation.	There is no identified gaps	
ESS 9 - Financial Intermediaries	Not relevant to this Project		Not applicable to tis project.	There is no identified gaps	
ESS 10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant to this Project	• The project will implement the Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (SEP)	• This ESMP describes the different stakeholders of the Project. The MLF will engage its stakeholders	Tanzanian regulations has limited public consultation before resettlement or land	Harmonization of the laws

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
		during project life-cycle. It will ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format. • Ensures that project-affected parties (PAPs) have accessibility and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow the client to respond to and manage such grievances through the	through monthly site meetings. Rehabilitation activities will be shared with the stakeholders to obtain their feedback. This process will be continued during the implementation of the Project. • The MLF will have a Grievance Redress Mechanisms in place to receive concerns and grievances from the stakeholders.	acquisition, while ESS10 requires thorough stakeholder engagement, including affected persons and vulnerable groups.	

ESS	Relevance	Requirement to ESS	Actions taken (or to be taken) by MLF to comply with ESS requirements	Gaps between the ESS and Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.	The proposed solutions
		Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).			

4.4 Legislations

Several legislations are relevant to this project. In the following paragraphs are relevant legislations and regulations that provide directives on how the project should be implemented concerning concerned environmental and socio-economic settings. The project proponent (Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries) is expected to comply with these legislations and regulations while designing and implementing the proposed project.

4.4.1 Environmental Management Act (Cap. 191)

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides the legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment in the country. EMA outlines principles for management, impact and risk assessment, the prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, compliance, and enforcement. EMA also provides the basis for implementation of National Environmental policy and international instruments on the environment.

4.4.2 National Fisheries Act (2003)

Providing sustainable development, protection, conservation, research, aquaculture development, regulation and control of fish, fish products, aquatic flora and its products, and related matters are the reasons for the establishment of the Act. The Act promotes and develops research in fisheries.

4.4.3 The Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act (2016)

The Act provides powers and operations concerning the conduct and promotion of research in fisheries and aquaculture and provides for matters incidental thereto. It also provides a systematic study conducted to develop, verify, and disseminate appropriate technologies for the benefit of stakeholders in the fishery industry.

4.4.4 The National Land Act (1999) and its Amendment (2004)

The Land Act provides the legal framework for categories, namely Reserved and General land. The 1999 Land Act outlines among other things, the administration of land, the role of local government in land administration, land allocation, and

occupation. One of the important fundamental principles of the Land Act is “to ensure that the sustainable use according to the proposed land plan. Also, safeguarding of public health and safety of the environment particularly the land will be complied with by the project since the rehabilitation process will be on the Developer’s land provisions that deal with compensation do not apply.

4.4.5 Public Health Act, (2009)

The Act sets requirements for the management of gaseous waste from various sources including vehicles. The sub-project ESMP will ensure that habitable buildings are designed to have adequate openings or ventilation, means of smoke, run-off, and leachate escape as well as maintenance of equipment and devices.

By developing waste management infrastructure, the Local Government Authority also has fulfilled the Public Health Act (PHA) requirement which vests the duty of the Local Government Authority to set aside and manage areas in respect of solid (and liquid) wastes; collect, transport and dispose wastes from all sources; cleanse all receptacles; clean, maintain, and keep streets and public places, dumping/landfill sites and control scavengers at all waste sites. The sub-projects ESMP and specific Waste Management Plans will ensure that the infrastructure and facilities in the area operate as per these requirements.

4.4.6 Occupational Health and Safety Act, (2003)

The Act provides for the safety, health, and welfare of persons at workplaces and the public. The ESMP study has incorporated measures that ensure employment opportunities for all while protecting the rights of children and people with disabilities and control of STIs and HIV infections. The occupation health and safety Act requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers to safeguard their health. Employers need to perform medical examinations to determine fitness before engaging employees. Thus, as stated in the ESMP, the Supervisor shall ensure that equipment used by employees is safe and shall also provide proper working gear as appropriate. The contractors shall abide by the provisions of this Act.

4.4.7 Employment and Labor Relation Act of 2004

This Act describes the fundamental labor rights in the workplace. It makes provisions for core labor rights, basic employment standards, the framework for collective bargaining, prevention and settlement of disputes, and related matters. The Act prohibits employment of child labor (children below the age of 18 years) and forced labor. This Act prohibits any discrimination policies or practices and requires equal opportunities for employment including the rights of employees to form and/ or join a trade union.

The Act requires the establishment of a contract between employer and employee that specifically states the obligations of employer and employee. The contract term shall observe the labor requirements of hours of work, night work, public holidays, work leave, wage standards, and employment termination procedures. The Act provides access to the employer’s premises by the organization representing the employee and gives the employee the right to strike and lockout. However, the

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will operate within the requirements of this legislation and should comply with stipulated conditions in the Employment and Labor Relation Act, 2004 to fulfill the requirements of their employees.

4.4.8 Prevention and Control of HIV/ AIDs Act, 2008

This Act provides for the prevention, treatment, care, support, and control of HIV/ AIDs through the promotion of public health concerning HIV/AIDs; appropriate treatment, care, and support using available resources to people living with or at risk of HIV/ AIDs and to provide for related matters.

4.4.9 The Urban Planning Act, 2007

The Act provides for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas to preserve and improve amenities and to provide for the grand consent to develop land and the power of control over the use of land. The fundamental principles of urban planning include the protection of the environment of human settlements and ecosystems from pollution, degradation, and destruction to ensure sustainable development. Planning legislation, building regulation standards, and other controls are consistent with the capabilities, needs, and aspirations of various sections of the population as well as making serviced land available for shelter and human settlement development in general to all sections, including women, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities and disadvantaged.

4.4.10 The Worker's Compensation Act of 2008

The Act dictates compensation to employees for disablement or death caused by or resulting from injuries or death sustained or contracted in the course of employment. The most applicable parts of the Act are Part IV on Right to Compensation and Protection; Part V on Claims for Compensation; Part VII on Medical and Rehabilitation Benefits; Part VIII on Obligation for employers; and Part IX on Disputes Settlement. Section 71 of Part VIII requires employers to register with the Director General of the National Worker's Compensation Fund (NWCF) while section 77 requires employers or Trade Unions to inform employees of their rights.

4.4.11 The Water Resource Management Act, 2009

The Act provides the legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources. The Act prescribes principles for water resource management, provision for the prevention and control of water pollution, and participation of stakeholders and the public in the implementation of water policy. The main objective of this Act is to ensure that National Water Resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled in ways that consider several fundamentals. These include meeting the basic human needs of present and future generations, promoting equitable access to water, and the principle that water is essential for life and that safe drinking water is a basic human right. This ESMP urges the proponent to comply with the requirements of the Water Resources Management Act.

4.4.12 The Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007

The objective of these regulations is to enforce minimum water quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee.

- To enable the National Environmental Standards Committee to determine water usage for purposes of establishing environmental quality standards and values for each user.

- To ensure all discharges of pollutants considering the ability of the receiving waters to accommodate contaminants.

- The National Environmental Standards Committee of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards is responsible for establishing the minimum standards for the treatment of effluents before their final discharge into public sewer systems. To enforce minimum water quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee.

4.4.13 Environmental Management (Standards for Control of Noise and Vibration Pollution) Regulations, 2015

These Regulations prescribe the maximum permissible noise and vibration levels from a facility or activity to which a person can be exposed. To take controlling and mitigating measures for the reduction of noise and vibration.

4.4.14 Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007

These Regulations set baseline parameters on air quality and emissions based on acceptable limits and enforce minimum air quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee. To set baseline parameters on air quality and emissions based on acceptable limits and enforce minimum air quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee.

4.5 International Conventions

This project takes into consideration the following international conventions as part of ESMP compliance.

4.5.1 Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives: -

- The conservation of biological diversity.

- The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and

- The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Relevance / Compliance

The project involves the discharge of wastewater, hence affecting biological diversity due to increased pollution loads. However, the project involves the improvement of wastewater treatment systems, which will lead to the reduced discharge of pollutants into the environment, hence protecting the biodiversity of the terrestrial environment.

4.5.2 International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions (1919)

The International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions cover a wide area of social and labor issues including basic human rights, minimum wages, industrial relations, employment policy, social dialogue, social security, and other issues. ILO Conventions concerning gender-specific issues have a long history. As early as 1919, the year when the ILO was founded, the Organization adopted the first two Conventions on women (No.3 on maternity protection, and No.4 on night work for women). Convention No.3 was several times revised - for the latest time in the year 2000 (Convention No. 183).

4.6 Legal Framework

4.6.1 Environmental Matters at the National level

A clean and safe environment is the constitutional right of every Tanzanian citizen. The Environmental Management Act (Cap.191) gives divergent functions and responsibilities to institutions involved in the environmental assessment of any proposed development in the country. Upon assessment of the proposed development, the issuance of permits, licenses, and approval is granted when the criteria are met.

4.6.2 Environmental Matters at Local Government levels

The Regional Secretariat is responsible for the coordination of all advice on environmental management in their respective regions in liaison with the Director of the Environment. The city, Municipal, and District Councils designate an Environmental Management Officer who coordinates all functions and activities related to the protection of the environment in their areas of jurisdiction.

The existing Environmental Institution Framework can be used as a grievance process whereby local communities can turn to it if they have any questions or inquiries about civil works. The leaders at all levels should ensure that the rights of local communities concerning the development of this project, and the remedies available to them in the event of a breach of such rights, become integrated into existing grievance procedures.

5.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Consultation Process

Stakeholders' involvement refers to the active participation of all those who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the project in the planning processes, decisions, and management of the proposed project. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) under Environmental and Social Standard No.10 (ESS 10) emphasizes engaging stakeholders (Project-Affected Stakeholders and other interested parties) ensure they effectively consulted are relevant project information is disclosed to them on the timely manner. The stakeholder consultations related to this sub-project were undertaken within the framework of the TASFAM Project Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP), in compliance with World Bank ESF ESS10 and Tanzanian legal requirements. This will also be fully implemented to this proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building.

The effectiveness of stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of the projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

The consultation process involved conducting face-to-face interviews with representatives of the Mvuvi House Office building who are likely to be affected by the project's rehabilitation and operation. In addition, consultation helped to identify concealed public services/utilities, sources of rehabilitation materials, etc. No specific vulnerable groups were identified. The stakeholders consulted involved the following:

- Temeke Municipal Director and his team of experts (Environment, Fisheries, Social, Land use, Community Development and Planning).
- Occupational, Safety and Health Authority (OSHA).
- Local Government (Sandali Mtaa and Ward); and
- Neighbors.

The Stakeholders consulted pointed out several issues and concerns. The fundamental issues of concern were related to the impacts of the rehabilitation on the environment and surrounding communities. During the consultation, records were taken, and each member interviewed was asked to write his/her name, title, Mobile number, and signature on a special Stakeholder Consultation Form **(Appendix II)**. Their concerns and issues are provided in the table below: -

Table 8: Detailed Stakeholder's consultation and their views.

SN.	Stakeholders	Issue Raised by Stakeholders	Response to Stakeholders' Concern
1.	Ms. Gloria Magushani **Temeke Municipal Community Development Officer**	• Awareness raising and guidelines on reducing communicable diseases such as COVID–19, HIV/AIDs, and Cholera should be	Community workers will be among the committee members to create awareness

SN.	Stakeholders	Issue Raised by Stakeholders	Response to Stakeholders' Concern
		provided to the workers and community around the proposed project; • Local communities should be given priority in case of any available employment opportunities during project implementation; and • Mama/ Baba Lishe (Food Vendors) should have a designated business place during the rehabilitation.	in project areas during rehabilitation. The point has been taken and the Contractor will consider local communities in any employment opportunities.
2.	Ms. Doroth Barongo (**Fisheries Officer).**	• The community should be involved from the beginning of the project to avoid future grievances	Noted
3.	Ms. Veronica Malangwa **Temeke Municipal Land Officer**	• The setting of the building should be considered. • Acquisition of Building permit;	Before the start of the project, the Proponent/Contractor will make sure that all permits related to rehabilitation are acquired
4.	Ms. Kaguo Wasiwasi **Temeke Municipal Environmental Officer.**	• The wastewater system in the project area should be considered. • Building materials should be taken from authorized Sources. • Drilling water wells should be permitted from Ruvu Basin; and • Tree planting in the area should be considered	The point has been taken and will be worked out by the contractor
5.	Paulina Matumbo **(Sandali ward Executive Officer)**	• Sensitization awareness meeting with Neighbors. • Consider maintenance of the access road during the transportation of material Most of the Street roads allow vehicles under 10 Tons.	Noted
6.	Gladys Mfuru **(Neighbour)**	• Security should be strengthened within the project area; and • Awareness creation to the Community before the project	Noted

SN.	Stakeholders	Issue Raised by Stakeholders	Response to Stakeholders' Concern
		begins.	
7.	Eng. Altaf Abdallah **(OSHA)**	• Project Should be registered by OSHA. • Drawings should be submitted to OSHA for review and comments by experts. • The contract should be adhered to provisional PPE for workers depending on the nature of the work. • Welfare: changing room, toilets, water, First Aid Kit, and canteen should be considered in the project area. • The contractor should nominate one worker for First Aid, a safety Health representative to attend training from OSHA. • Risk Assessment Report at Baseline should be prepared by the Contractor. • The contractor should prepare a Health and Safety Policy. • Request for a checkup of physical fitness to workers. • Establish a committee for health and safety at the workplace; and • The Committee will convene 4 times per year.	Noted and taken into consideration each step to be followed through the rehabilitation of the project
8.	Ms. Pamela Mlay **(Sandali Mtaa Executive Officer)**	• Ensure Health and Safety at the workplace including Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs); and Solid waste should be managed and collected on time.	The Developer/Contractor should adhere to the OSHA Act No.5 of 2003. The Contractor will highly consider solid and Liquid waste.
9.	Mr. Ally Mwamba	• Building Materials such as Sand	The contractor will

SN.	Stakeholders	Issue Raised by Stakeholders	Response to Stakeholders' Concern
	(**Chairman Mtaa Sandali**)	and Gravel should be collected from authorized areas.	adhere to the collection of building materials from the authorized areas.
10.	Ms. Coelentina Mauzo (**Sandali Community Development Officer**)	• Awareness raising and guidelines on reducing communicable diseases such as COVID – 19, HIV/AIDs; • Local Community should be employed in the project. • Solid waste should be managed and consult the waste collector of your area to collect on time.; and • Women should be given priority in the project.	
11.	Users of the Building i) Dr. Nichrous Mlalila ii) Mr.Longinus Tegulirwa iii) Mr.Michael Sangiwa iv) Mr. Mathayo Werema v) Mr.Mfaume Balozi vi) Ms.Yovita Mallya vii) Ms.Jovice Mkuchu viii) Mr. Thadeus Shio ix) Ms.Flora Uiso x) Mr. Thadei Mwingira xi) Ms. Fransisca Sabuni xii) Mr. Kijoli Selemani xiii) Mr. Richard Mwakisisya xiv) Mr. Emmanuel Masunga xv) Ms. Mecktidis Mhauka	After consultation and site visit, Users of the building agreed to be relocated but they had the following observation: - • Strengthen Security of the offices to be relocated; • Provisional of room for storing QC and FRP equipment; • General sanitation of the offices to be relocated.	Noted and taken into consideration to resolve the raised concerns by the user of the building.

5.2 Results from the Stakeholders' consultation

The stakeholder consultations indicated community support and cooperation because they believe the project will create employment/recruitment, and encourage business, social services, and networks in the surrounding community. The stakeholders warmly welcomed the project and promised to cooperate with the Ministry, Consultants, and Contractor to make the project succeed. They are optimistic that the project will increase income during the rehabilitation phase and enhance the provision of social services and social networks. Many issues raised by

stakeholders such as consideration of women in available opportunities, security, sanitation, health and safety to workers and non-workers etc will be handled and complied during the rehabilitation phase of the building.

6.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS ANALYSIS

This chapter outlines the potential positive and negative impacts that will be associated with the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi house Office building. The impacts will be related to activities to be carried out during the mobilization, rehabilitation, and operation phases.

The impacts of the Mvuvi house Office building project during its life cycle stages (mobilization, rehabilitation, and operation) can be categorized into impacts on the biophysical environment; health and safety impacts; and socio-economic impacts. The rehabilitation of the proposed Mvuvi house Office building is likely to generate several environmental and social impacts. These can be either positive or negative.

6.1 Identification of Impacts

The assessment and evaluation of the identified impact was based on the Standard methodology for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The prediction of impacts was based on the knowledge of the project and causes-effects and their secondary and synergy/cumulative effects on the natural environment and local community. Various methods were used in the assessment and evaluation among those included: - field observations, consultation and reference to the relevant secondary information, and identification of significant environmental and social impacts and corresponding mitigation measures. Through Expert judgment, the identified impacts were evaluated and assigned their level of significance.

6.2 Methodologies for Identification of Impacts

Impact identification was done by superimposing the project elements onto the existing social and environmental nature using checklists. An environmental and social impact matrix for the Mvuvi house Office building was used to identify impacts of major concern. A key guiding assumption in this study is that the building will be redesigned, rehabilitated, operated, and maintained with due care for safety and environmental matters using current and practical engineering practices.

The environmental and social impacts were identified, and their potential size and nature were predicted. The prediction of impacts specified their causes and effects and secondary and tertiary consequences for the environment and the local community was assessed.

6.2.1 Matrix

The team of experts employed the matrix approach (screening matrix) to identify the environmental and social consequences. This method is based on identifying and validating Project actions by comparing them to social and natural environmental variables. This provided a list of anthropomorphic behaviors that have an influence on the environment, encompassing the populations involved in the project's health and safety. A cause-effect relationship matrix was used to complete the latter.

6.2.2 Focused Approach

The approach was used to identify and locate all possible impacts' receiving environments of the proposed project. Phone cameras were used to capture real-time pictures.

6.2.3 Experts Knowledge

Expert or knowledge-based systems were employed to assist decision-making, problem-solving, and diagnosis.

6.3 Impacts' Generating Actions

Key biological, physical, and social receptors were selected from the baseline data. The impacts of the rehabilitation activities on each of these "Valued Ecosystem Components" were evaluated using a significance ranking process. The environment's complexity and its systemic nature were broken down into several levels to obtain simple and concrete factors:

Table 9: Components and Factors of the Environment

Environment	Component		Factor
Abiotic	Climate		Microclimate
	Atmosphere		Air Quality
			Noise
	Land		Structure
			Quality
			Relief
	Surface water		Surface drainage (run-off patterns)
			Quality
	Groundwater		Aquifers recharge
			Quality
Biotic	Flora	Terrestrial	Habitat
			Distribution
			Species within any category
	Ecosystem		Biodiversity
Landscape	Landscape		Quality
Socioeconomic	Economic		Change of land use
			Jobs
			Local and Regional Development
	Services Demand		Water
			Energy
			Communication
			Waste management and disposal

6.4 Types of Impacts

6.4.1 Direct Impacts

These occur concurrently with the preceding action at the same time and place and are brought on by certain site actions or alternatives. During mobilization and rehabilitation/construction, one example would be clearing vegetation from the project site.

6.4.2 Direct short-term impacts

These are transient effects like dust and noise pollution brought on by rehabilitation/construction and site preparation activities.

6.4.3 Direct Long-term impacts

Redesigning road alignments and building new road infrastructure are examples of direct long-term effects that happen after rehabilitation work is completed.

6.5 Assessment of Impacts

The ESMP generated a range of issues and concerns regarding the proposed rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building at the veterinary area, Temeke in Dar es Salaam. The prediction of positive and adverse impacts is based on the technical design described in chapters 2 and 3 of this document.

The identified impacts have been grouped according to the phase of project development which includes mobilization, rehabilitation, and operational phases. These impacts are linked to the project's environmental and social that they are likely to influence, i.e. the physical, biological, and human environment. Hence, each impact is analyzed with the baseline conditions described in Chapter 2.

The assessment was conducted on a quantitative basis about the nature, extent, magnitude, duration, probability, and significance of the impacts. The following definitions systems are applied: -

Table 10: Significant Impacts quantification

Nature (/Status) **The project could have a positive, negative, or neutral impact on the environment.**
Extent • **Site** – impact within the project site. • **Local** – extend to the site and its immediate surroundings. • **Regional** – impact on the region but within the districts. • **National** – impact on an interregional scale. • **International** – impact outside of Tanzania.
Magnitude The degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources. • **Low** – natural and social functions and processes are not affected or minimally affected. • **Medium** – affected environment is notably altered; natural and social functions and processes continue although in a modified way. • **High** – natural or social functions or processes could be affected or altered to the extent that they could temporarily or permanently cease.
Duration • Short term – 0-5 years. • Medium-term – 5-11 years. • Long term – impact ceases after the operational life cycle of the activity either because of natural processes or by human intervention. • Permanent – mitigation either by natural process or by human intervention will not occur in such a way or such a period that the impact can be considered transient
Probability • Almost certain – the event is expected to occur in most circumstances. • Likely – the event will occur in most circumstances. • Moderate – the event should occur at some time.

• Unlikely – the event could occur at some time. • Rare/Remote – the event may occur only in exceptional circumstances.
Significance Provides an overall impression of an impact's importance, and the degree to which it can be mitigated. The range for significance ratings is as follows. **0** – Impact will not affect the environment. No mitigation is necessary. **1** – No impact after mitigation. **2** – Residual impact after mitigation. **3** – Impact cannot be mitigated.

Clarifying the difference between risks and impacts is crucial for any strategic plan. A clear distinction leads to better decision-making and more effective mitigation strategies. Risk is a potential future event or condition that, if it occurs, will affect objectives while an impact is the consequence or effect of a risk occurring or is the outcome or result of the risk occurrence. In short, an impact is what happens if the risk materializes. For example, if a key supplier goes out of business (Risk), then we will face production delays and increased costs (Impact). A single risk can lead to multiple impacts and separating risks from impacts is not just an academic exercise but it is fundamental to effective management.

6.5.1 Environmental impacts associated with the Mobilization phase

6.5.1.1 Positive Impacts

i) Employment Opportunity

The project will create employment opportunities for many specialists, and community persons (casual laborers) directly or indirectly related to the initiative. However, unskilled laborers will also acquire new skills on the job training which will enable further employment opportunities after project completion.

ii) Potential increased business opportunities

The inflow of job seekers to the project site will bring an increase in business opportunities. These businesses will play an important role in supplying the demands of the project needs such as food vendors, water supplies, building materials supplies, stationeries, etc. Therefore, contributing to the individual and companies' incomes.

iii) Increased government revenue

The government will raise its revenue by collecting taxes on building materials and service works.

iv) Increased income generation

Local suppliers and other business vendors will enhance their profits by selling construction supplies and other commodities.

6.5.1.2 Negative Impacts

i) Loss of natural habitats for organisms

Currently, the site has scarce trees and grasses that provide a home for various creatures. The implementation of this project will destroy some of this vegetation. The risk of biodiversity loss will occur during site clearing for facility development in the project area. Site preparation will include excavation activities that will involve the removal of topsoil and associated plants, resulting in the loss of natural habitats for various creatures.

ii) Land degradation from vegetation clearance

Currently, the planned site is covered with various forms of vegetation, which will be cleared during the mobilization phase to make way for the intended project. Vegetation clearance exposes the ground to erosion caused by run-off water after rainfall, which can lead to soil degradation if not managed appropriately.

iii) Air pollution from earth-moving equipment

The movement of heavy earth-moving equipment may produce smoke from exhaust pipes, affecting ambient air quality. Dust emissions will also occur as a result of truck movement on unpaved surfaces.

iv) Dust emission from earthworks

Moving trucks, digging machinery, and wind blowing across cleared plains can all produce dust. High dust levels can irritate the eyes and degrade the air quality. Controlling dust emissions is beneficial in reducing annoyance and situations. This is considered a short-term detrimental influence.

v) Emission of fumes from construction machinery and motor vehicles

The use of motorized equipment may result in the release of fumes. If not handled appropriately, the vapors on the project site can induce bronchitis in the workers. This is regarded as a temporary negative influence.

vi) Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant

Noise will be produced throughout the entire process of preparing the site to allow for the construction of new structures. In addition, the presence of a large number of people who will be hired as skilled/unskilled laborers, as well as the operation of equipment, will raise the noise level.

vii) Hydrocarbon spill out due to storage and refueling of drilling and motor vehicles

The site preparation will require the use of machinery that may spill gasoline, which could harm the environment. This is believed to have a long-term deleterious influence.

viii) Increased risks of traffic accidents due to the movement of heavy trucks to and from the site

Traffic congestion on roadways is likely a result of the large number of vehicles entering the project site. If not controlled appropriately, it might lead to traffic

accidents. Also, heavy trucks with building materials may impair the roads due to a lack of adherence to road signs.

ix) Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)

It is unavoidable that a large number of people will look for work. This could have an impact on child labor, gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. These should be under the applicable laws and regulations.

x) Spreading of HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID 19

Mobilization actions will contribute to the influx of people from diverse locations looking for work and other opportunities. The initiative may increase interaction between people of various sexes, which may lead to sexual interactions and, eventually, the transmission of HIV/AIDS, and other Sexually Transmitted Infections, and the possibility of COVID-19 dissemination.

6.5.2 Environmental impacts associated with the rehabilitation phase

6.5.2.1 Positive Impacts

i) Employment creation

The rehabilitation/construction of the Mvuvi House will create direct and indirect job opportunities. This impact is favorable, cumulative, and significant.

ii) Increasing Government Revenue

Tax collection during the procurement of construction materials, equipment, and machinery will provide money for the government. This impact is favorable, cumulative, and significant.

iii) Increased Income

The purchase of construction materials from local suppliers and food vendors will enhance the revenue of the communities surrounding the project site.

6.5.2.2 Negative Impacts

i) Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant

During the construction period, cars and earth-moving machines will produce noise and vibration. Noise is a common issue in many workplaces. Annoyance, tension, and communication disruptions are the most common workplace problems. This is viewed as a short-term detrimental influence.

ii) Impacts associated with the transportation of construction materials

Transportation of rehabilitation/construction materials by cars may cause degradation of roads and destruction of the structure of the soil caused by the movement of vehicles and machinery. Emission of particles and gases into the atmosphere (Greenhouse Gases - GHGs) with particulates Pollution of harmful gasses created by functioning transport; Noise pollution caused by motor transportation.

iii) Poor handling of wastes

Waste generated during the construction period, if not treated properly, can have a major detrimental influence on the environment. These could include contamination of the aquatic and terrestrial systems, human health risks, and the extinction of aquatic and terrestrial animals.

iv) Poor management of stormwater

Poor stormwater management has the potential to kill humans and animals as well as ruin buildings and roadways. Flooding might make it impossible for people to travel. Landslides and mudflows can occur as a result of poor drainage, endangering people and property. Storm water has the potential to erode soil structure.

v) Land pollution due to oil/fuel spillage

The machines on-site during rehabilitation/construction may include moving parts that require continuous oiling to prevent corrosion or wear and tear. Similarly, moving cars on building sites may necessitate oil/fuel/lubricant changes. There is a high risk that such oil/fuel will spill and contaminate the soil and water. The influence is deemed unfavorable, has a brief duration, and is of moderate significance.

vi) Emission of dust from rehabilitation/construction works

The rehabilitation/construction activities, such as foundation excavation, scraping existing paints, and vehicle movement, always produce a lot of dust. Dust, if not properly regulated, can induce bronchitis and respiratory disorders in rehabilitation workers and others who live/work near the project site. The impact is considered unfavorable, short-lived, and significant.

vii) Water pollution

Groundwater pollution may occur during the rehabilitation/construction of these buildings. This pollution will be caused mostly by the sanitation system used by construction workers, as well as oil leakage from standby generators and cars, which may reach groundwater and pollute it. The impact is thought to be negative, short-term, and somewhat significant.

viii) Safety and Health Risks

During the rehabilitation/construction phase, workers and the general public are in danger of disease, death, or injury. This is thought to have a short and long-term harmful impact.

ix) Increased liquid waste from domestic disposal.

Inappropriate or inefficient liquid waste disposal techniques can pose a health concern to workers and the general public. Sanitary waste needs to be appropriately managed. This is thought to have a deleterious influence both in the short and long run.

x) Increased solid wastes from construction activities

Solid waste (both degradable and non-degradable) will be generated from the acquired building materials. Proper waste management should be considered.

xi) Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

It is unavoidable that more people will seek employment. This may have an impact on child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The laws and regulations that govern this must be followed.

xii) Risk of food and water-borne diseases, COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other STDs

Job postings and other income-generating activities will draw a large number of people to the project location. The inflow of individuals may boost social interaction, hastening the spread of food- and water-borne infections, COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. The impact is deemed negative, long-lasting, and significant.

6.5.3 Environmental impacts associated with the operation phase

The activities associated with the operational phase include office administration services, kitchen/catering services, lab works, conference services, and general upkeep of the building. The operation of the Mvuvi House Building will imply various potential impacts. Therefore, the implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) would facilitate compliance with the environmental safeguard requirements.

6.5.3.1 Positive Impacts

i) Improved working environment

These facilities will provide the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries employees with a conducive working environment and efficient services to stakeholders. This impact is positive, cumulative short-term, and significant.

Thus, it is expected that confidence and quality of work performance will increase.

ii) Employment creation

The Rehabilitated Mvuvi house Office building will have a positive impact through the creation of both direct and indirect jobs. This impact is positive, cumulative short-term, and significant.

iii) Increasing Government Revenue

Government revenue will be obtained from the tax collected during the operational services delivered to the public. This impact is positive, cumulative long-term, and significant.

iv) Increased food safety management capability

The Mvuvi House Building is embedded with the Dar es Salaam Fish Quality Laboratory which is expected to be the strong center of excellence in marine seafood safety and consultancy in Eastern Africa.

v) Easily available analytical specimens

Currently, there are few specimens stored for analysis in the lab, the rehabilitation works expect to extend the operation of the lab through the provision of more working space for technicians and storage equipment.

6.5.3.2 Negative Impacts

i) Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak

The electrical fault is the main cause of fire incidences in many buildings in Tanzania. The proposed house compound is prone to fire hazards because of the different types of combustible materials used for Rehabilitation. The impact is considered to be negative, short-duration, and moderately significant.

ii) Waste management problem during operation

It is expected that there will be waste generation during the operational phase from various activities that will be taking place. If this waste is not properly managed, it may cause public health problems. The impact is considered to be negative, long-term duration, and moderately significant.

iii) Air and Water pollution

Activities related to the Mvuvi House Office building if not properly managed may cause air and water pollution. The impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration, and moderately significant.

iv) Diseases

Food and water-borne diseases resulting from improper management of wastewater.

v) Accident

Health and safety hazards

6.5.4 A summary of identified Environmental and social impacts

Table 11: Potential environmental and social impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building

Potential impacts	Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Environmental impact	Social impact
Mobilisation phase				
i) Employment Opportunity	√			√
ii) Potential increased business opportunities	√			√
iii) Increased government revenue	√			√
iv) Increased income generation	√			√
v) Loss of natural habitats for organisms		√	√	
vi) Land degradation from vegetation clearance		√	√	
vii) Air pollution from earth-moving equipment		√	√	
viii) Dust emission from earthworks		√	√	
ix) Emission of fumes from construction machinery and motor vehicles		√	√	√
x) Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant		√	√	√
xi) Hydrocarbon spill out due to storage and refueling of drilling and motor vehicles		√	√	
xii) Increased risks of traffic accidents due to the movement of heavy trucks to and from the site		√		√
xiii) Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)		√		√
xiv) Spreading of HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID 19		√		√
Rehabilitation/Construction Phase				
i) Employment creation	√			√
ii) Increasing Government Revenue	√			√
iii) Increased Income	√			√
iv) Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant		√	√	√
v) Impacts associated with the transportation of construction materials		√	√	√
vi) Poor handling of wastes		√	√	√
vii) Poor management of stormwater		√	√	√
viii) Land pollution due to oil/fuel spillage		√	√	√
ix) Emission of dust from rehabilitation/construction works		√	√	√
x) Water pollution		√	√	√
xi) Safety and Health Risks		√		√
xii) Increased liquid waste from domestic disposal.		√	√	√
xiii) Increased solid wastes from construction activities		√	√	√
xiv) Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		√		√
xv) Risk of food and water-borne diseases, COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other STDs		√		√
Operational Phase				
i) Improved working environment	√			√
ii) Employment creation	√			√
iii) Increasing Government Revenue	√			√
iv) Increased food safety management capability	√		√	√
v) Easily available analytical specimens	√			√

Potential impacts	Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Environmental impact	Social impact
vi) Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak		√		√
vii) Waste management problem during operation		√	√	√
viii) Air and Water pollution		√	√	√
ix) Diseases		√		√
x) Accident		√		√

6.6 Potential Environmental and Social Impact Evaluation

After the identification of impacts as a result of the proposed rehabilitation activities, their significance was determined, that is, whether they are acceptable or unacceptable and thus require mitigation. The significance of an impact was determined by considering the impact characteristics and the importance (or value) attached to them by the team of experts. Information provided by the team of experts was used to calculate an overall impact score.

Table 12: Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Evaluation Matrix

S/No	Project activities	Impacts	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Probability	Mag+Extent+ Duration+ Probability	Significance	Ranking
	Mobilisation phase								
1.	**Rehabilitation of Mvuvi House, Temeke Veterinary, Dar es Salaam**	Employment Opportunity	1	1	1	2	5	Remarkably high	5
		Potential increased business opportunities	1	1	1	1	4	High	4
		Increased government revenue	1	1	1	1	4	High	4
		Increased income generation	1	1	1	1	4	High	4
		Loss of natural habitats for organisms	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Land degradation from vegetation clearance	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Air pollution from earth-moving equipment	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Dust emission from earthworks	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	High	-4
		Emission of fumes from construction machinery and motor vehicles	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Hydrocarbon spill out due to storage and refuelling of drilling and motor vehicles	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
		Increased risks of traffic accidents due to the movement of heavy trucks to and from the site	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3

S/No	Project activities	Impacts	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Probability	Mag+Extent+ Duration+ Probability	Significance	Ranking
		Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Spreading of HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID 19	-1	-1	-1	0	-3	Medium	-3
	Rehabilitation/Construction phase								
		Employment creation	1	1	1	3	6	Very high	5
		Increasing Government Revenue	1	1	1	2	5	Very high	5
		Increased Income	1	1	1	2	5	Very high	5
		Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant	-1	-1	-1	1	-2	low	-2
		Impacts associated with the transportation of construction materials	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	very Low	-1
		Poor handling of wastes	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Poor management of stormwater	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	very low	-1
		Land pollution due to oil/fuel spillage	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Emission of dust from rehabilitation/construction works	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Water pollution	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Safety and Health Risks	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Increased liquid waste from domestic disposal.	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Increased solid wastes from construction activities	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
		Risk of child labor, Gender-Based	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1

S/No	Project activities	Impacts	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Probability	Mag+Extent+ Duration+ Probability	Significance	Ranking
		Violence, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse							
		Risk of food and water-borne diseases, COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other STDs	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	Very low	-1
	Operational Phase								
		Improved working environment	5	5	5	5	20	Very high	20
		Employment creation	2	3	5	3	13	Very high	13
		Increasing Government Revenue	4	4	5	5	18	Very high	18
		Increased food safety management capability	4	1	5	5	15	Very high	15
		Easily available analytical specimens	3	2	5	5	15	Very high	15
		Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak	-1	-1	-4	2	-4	High	-4
		Waste management problem during operation	-1	-1	-4	2	-4	High	-4
		Air and Water pollution	-1	-1	-4	2	-4	High	-4
		Diseases	-1	-1	-4	2	-4	High	-4
		Accident	-1	-1	-4	0	-6	Very High	-6

Key Notes

S/No	Environnemental Score (ES) Range Values	Classification of Impacts	Ranking
1.	72 to 108	Very High Positive Impact	5
2.	36 to 71	High Positive Impact	4
3.	19 to 35	Medium Positive Impact	3
4.	10 to 18	Low Positive Impact	2
5.	1 to 9	Very Low Positive Impact	1
6.	0	No Change	0
7.	-1 to 9	Very Low Negative	-1
8.	-10 to 18	Low Negative Impact	-2
9.	-19 to -35	Medium Negative Impact	-3
10.	-36 to -71	High Negative Impact	-4
11.	-72 to -108	Very High Negative Impact	-5

6.6.1 Assessment of Impacts

The identified potential environmental and social impacts have been assessed and evaluated by using the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Matrix provided in the table above. The overall results of the assessment are shown in the figure below which indicates that the project will have many positive impacts compared to negative impacts; with which 57% very high positive impact with very high significance, 14% positive impacts with medium significance, 11% Negative impacts with medium significance, 7% low negative impacts with low significance, and 3% negative impacts with very low significance.

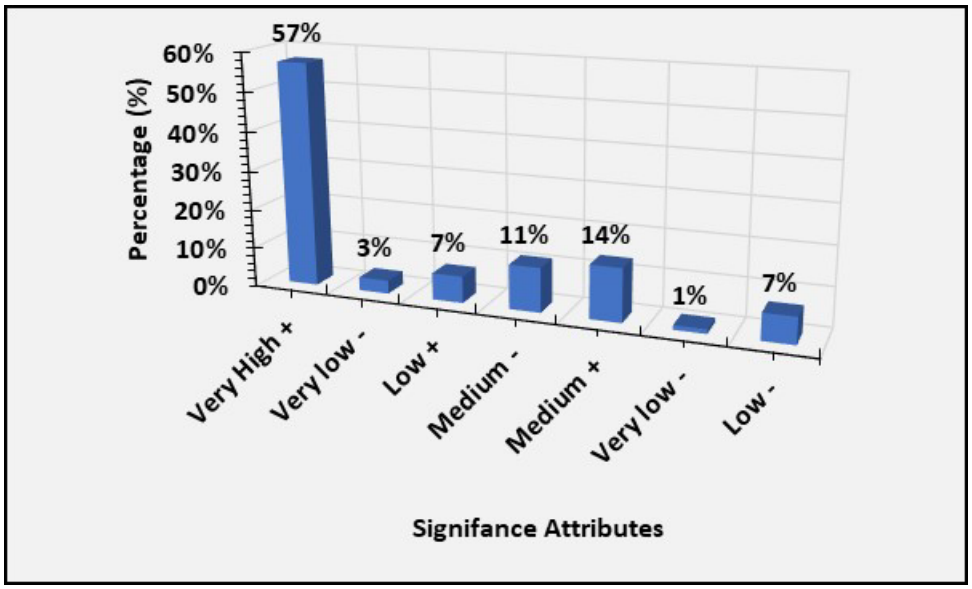

Figure 11: Evaluation of environmental and social impact assessment of the project

6.7 Consideration of alternatives

Consideration of project alternatives is crucial in ensuring that the developer and decision-makers have a wider base from which they can choose the most appropriate option. This ESMP discusses the alternatives in terms of the project designs, techniques and methods. The following alternatives are considered and examined in the ESMP process:

6.7.1 No project alternative

The “No Project” alternative is required to ensure the consideration of the original environment without any development. This is necessary for decision makers in considering all the possibilities. The selection of the “No Project” alternative would mean the discontinuation of the project designs and result in the site being retained in its existing form.

The “No Project” alternative is difficult to consider as a viable option due to the pre-existing investments which have been incurred by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. One of the most costly investments that have been incurred prior to the project approval is the existing building, the Design costs for rehabilitation, and the Environmental Assessment costs.

The “No Project” alternative is likely to have the greatest implications on the social-economic environment of the area and surrounding communities and the country at large. Due to the proposed quality of the development it is anticipated that it would provide a major opportunity to employment, benefits associated with the rehabilitation industry and potentially significant business opportunities for existing and new induced support businesses.

6.7.2 Design Alternative (Green building)

Green building considers not just the building but its environment. Before rehabilitation even begins, care is taken to choose a site that will contribute to wise use of resources and enhance human and environmental health. Key strategies include using space efficiently; preserving valuable natural features; orienting and designing the building to take advantage of natural dynamics such as insulation, air flow and microclimate variables; reducing the urban heat effect; light pollution reduction; and aesthetic appeal.

6.7.3 Energy Alternative

The use of other alternative energy sources apart from power from TANESCO and diesel generators was considered. The supply of electricity from national grids is not reliable as it mostly originates from hydroelectric power and Gas generators, which depend on rainfall frequency, intensity and pattern. On the other hand, diesel generators, which are mainly used during power interruptions, emit a lot of greenhouse gases especially when they are feasibility of using this alternative. The use of green energy power and ozone friendly energy source such as Solar energy to minimize climatic changes is highly recommended to be considered and the design team should take it into consideration.

6.7.4 Water supply

Water is becoming a scarce resource by the day in the area and generally in Dar es Salaam City. Therefore, the proposed building looked into methods of sustaining water supply.

Alternative one: Water supply (surface water) from the operating water utility company

Water supply from the operating water utility company, DAWASCO – the option considered to be appropriate and can guarantee reliable, clean and safe water supply to the Mvuvi House building. DAWASCO also serves the larger part of Dar es Salaam and the source is from Ruvu treatment plant which has the highest water supply production capacity. DAWASCO water supply has to be considered the major source of water supply to the building.

Alternative Two: Ground water extraction

Statistics from Dar es Salaam City and within the vicinity of the project area suggest that ground water is another alternative option for water supply and can supplement the water supply at the project site at such times of water shortage and scarcity. It has to be noted that before establishing the groundwater as sources of water supply, an investigation in terms of groundwater quantity and quality has to be thoroughly carried out and ascertained.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Overview

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) seeks to improve and protect environmental quality for both the project site and the neighborhood through the segregation of activities that are environmentally and socially incompatible. The ESMP integrates land use structure, social systems, regulatory law, environmental awareness, and ethics.

The ESMP for development projects such as the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building aimed at providing a logical framework within which identified negative environmental and social impacts can be mitigated and monitored. In addition, ESMP assigns responsibilities for action to various actors and provides a time frame within which mitigation measures and costs can be done. Several mitigation measures have already been incorporated into the project design. The ESMP outlined in the table below has addressed the identified potential negative impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed rehabilitation and operation of the Mvuvi House Office building.

7.2 Implementation of ESMP

The purpose of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to ensure that the project is being implemented with minimum adverse environmental and social impacts. The ESMP focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of potential negative impacts associated with project-related activities and the enhancement of positive impacts. The Contractor will be required to prepare his/her Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) during the mobilisation phase, which must be approved by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and the World Bank (WB) before the commencement of construction works. Therefore, the C-ESMP must be prepared by the Contractor based on this ESMP, also known as Project ESMP (P-ESMP), to ensure that the outlined mitigation measures in the P-ESMP are taken into consideration during the preparation of C-ESMP and implemented by the Contractor during the construction phase.

Therefore, the role of this ESMP is to outline environmental and social requirements for the project and provide guidance for the Contractor to follow and properly manage environmental and social impacts during the construction and operation phase. It specifies mitigation and institutional measures to be taken during the construction and operation phases to eliminate any adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.

The Contractor will be responsible for the implementation of mitigation measures during the mobilization, rehabilitation, and demobilization phases. During the operation phase, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of mitigation measures.

7.3 Cost Estimates for Mitigation Measures

The principal costs of implementing the Management Plan include the cost of implementing the proposed mitigation measures. These costs are indicated in the

table below. A total of TZS. 24,800,000 /= is estimated to be required to implement the proposed measures in the ESMP. The proposed costs are only indicative, and the contractor shall work out the actual costs and include them in the overall cost of the project. Table 8 below presents mitigation measures that can be applied by contractors during the implementation of the ESMP.

Table 13: Environmental Management Plan for the rehabilitation and operation of the Mvuvi House Office Building

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
MOBILIZATION PHASE					
1.	Employment Opportunity	Increased employment opportunity especially local communities.	The Contractor, MLF and its Engineer	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ
2.	Potential increased business opportunities	Increased business opportunity to local communities.	The Contractor, MLF and its Engineer	Mobilization Period	
3.	Increased government revenue	Improved government Tax collection	The Contractor, MLF and its Engineer	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ
4.	Increased income generation	Improved income generation to local suppliers	The Contractor, MLF and its Engineer	Mobilization Period	
5.	Loss of natural habitats for organisms	To mitigate the impacts, the contractor shall ensure that only those areas needed to be excavated/cleared are the ones excavated/cleared and backfilled after the project completion.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ
6.	Land degradation from vegetation clearance	To mitigate the impacts, the contractor shall ensure the following: i) The construction will be as per engineering design and procedure of which a minimum requirement of compaction density/strength is achieved during the construction; and ii) Maintain gravel fill and/or re-vegetate around the structures or as specified by the Project	Contractor and Project Manager	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		Manager.			
7.	Air pollution from earth-moving equipment	The contractor shall use several measures that will mitigate air pollution emitted from the various machines. This will include: - i) Avoid unnecessary movement and operation of vehicles and machines; ii) Equipment operators will be trained to comply with equipment's operational guidelines and standards; and iii) The equipment will be maintained in good running conditions to ensure that excessive smoke is not generated.	Contractor and Project Manager	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ
8.	Dust emission from earthworks	Dust emission during rehabilitation and earthworks will be minimized through strict enforcement of onsite speed controls as well as limiting unnecessary traffic within the project site. In addition, it is recommended that rehabilitation works that may emit dust and traffic routes on site be sprinkled with water regularly to reduce the amount of dust generated by the rehabilitation works and trucks.	Contractor and Project Manager.	Mobilization Period	As indicated in BOQ

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
9.	Emission of fumes from construction machinery and motor vehicles	The contractor shall use several measures that will mitigate air pollution emitted from the various machines. This will include: - i) Avoid unnecessary movement and operation of vehicles and machines; ii) Equipment operators will be trained to comply with equipment's operational guidelines and standards; and iii) The equipment will be maintained in good running conditions to ensure that excessive smoke is not generated.	Contractor and Project Manager	Mobilization Period	1,000,000.00
10.	Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant	Noise and vibration will be minimized in the project site and surrounding areas through sensitization of construction truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials. In addition, they will be instructed to avoid running vehicle engines or hooting especially when passing through sensitive areas such as churches, schools, and hospitals. In addition, construction machinery shall be kept in good condition to reduce noise generation. It is recommended that all generators and heavy-duty equipment	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization period	As per BoQ

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		be insulated or placed in enclosures to minimize ambient noise levels.			
11.	Hydrocarbon spill out due to storage and refueling of drilling and motor vehicles	To mitigate the impacts, the contractor shall ensure the following: i) Routine maintenance and checks of contractor's equipment and trucks; and ii) Training of site personnel in proper handling, storage, and clean-up of contaminating materials into the environment.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization period	1,000,000.00
12.	Increased risks of traffic accidents due to the movement of heavy trucks to and from the site	The proponent will put in place measures to address such concerns by ensuring that construction vehicles preferably deliver materials during off-peak hours when traffic volume is low. There will also be a provision for caution signs on the access road to alert users on construction activities in progress to prevent the occurrence of accidents. This will be achieved through proper planning of transportation of materials to ensure that vehicle fills are increased to reduce the number of trips done or the number of vehicles on the road. In addition, truck drivers will be sensitized to avoid unnecessary racing of vehicle engines at loading/offloading areas, and to switch off or keep vehicle engines at these points	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization period	1,000,000.00

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
13.	Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	Ensuring the Contractor complies with Child Labor Laws and their codes of conduct in place **(Appendix III)** that forbid and place penalties for Gender-Based Violence (BGV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Disseminating information that raises awareness of the prohibition of Child labor, GBV, and SEA in the workplace and communities and that promotes good and respectful relationships between workers and the communities around the project.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization period	1,000,000/=
14.	Spreading of HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID 19	It is advised to collaborate with local NGOs or other authorities responsible for HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and COVID-19 to conduct health, safety, and awareness counseling programs and workshops. The programs are to include sensitization activities, testing, counseling, and promotion of prevention measures (e.g. condom use, etc.).	Contractor, and Project Manager	Mobilization period	1,000,000.00
	REHABILITATION PHASE				
1.	Increased noise pollution due to construction machinery and plant	The contractor must employ the least noise equipment methods and approaches. Reduce the number of uses for the loudest vibrating	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	As indicated in BOQ

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		equipment and steer noisy plants away from sensitive sensors. The contractor must provide filters and other soundproofing methods. When the noise level exceeds 85 dB (A), ear muffs or plugs must be provided to all workers in the construction equipment area, including operators. Equipment must be well-maintained or fitted with noise-reducing devices such as mufflers. Provide a noise monitoring meter for noisy locations.			
2.	Impacts associated with the transportation of construction materials	Trucks transporting building materials must be covered to reduce the dispersion of dust and particulate particles. Warning signs will be utilized as needed, and the truck's speed will be limited under road signs, traffic rules, and the Ministry of Works (MoW) Environmental Code of Practice of 2009. The Contractor shall consider maintaining the access road while transporting building materials. Most municipal street routes accept trucks weighing less than ten tons.	Contractor and Project Manager	Construction period	500,000.00
3.	Poor handling of wastes	The contractor must create a waste management plan for work locations. The contractor shall ensure that best-	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	5,000.000.00

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		practice waste management techniques are used. To reduce environmental stress, non-decomposable wastes should be collected and transferred to an authorized dumping site. Sort garbage into categories based on type and quality. Decomposable waste can be buried in sanitary landfills, and recyclable materials can be sent to recycling stations, such as used spare parts and written-off or worn-out construction equipment, and spare parts can be sent to foundries, where metal scraps are melted to produce other materials such as reinforcing metal bars, hoes, machetes, etc.			
4.	Poor management of stormwater	To mitigate the consequences, the contractor must guarantee that: - • A stormwater management plan will be devised to reduce impervious area infiltration through recharge areas, detention/retention, and graduated outlet control structures. • Restrict construction vehicles on existing roads to prevent soil destabilization. • Rip any compacted areas to reduce run-off.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	As indicated in BOQ

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
5.	Land pollution due to oil/fuel spillage	To reduce environmental impact, the contractor must maintain equipment and vehicles regularly and train site personnel on correct handling, storage, and cleanup of contaminated items.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	1,000,000/=
6.	Emission of dust from rehabilitation/construction works	Dust-control strategies should be used, such as utilizing tarpaulins to cover trucks conveying dusty building materials, spraying water on dusty locations, and covering dusty construction items to avoid the wind.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	As indicated in BOQ
7.	Water pollution	This pollution will be caused mostly by the sanitation system used by construction workers, as well as oil leakage from standby generators and cars, which may pollute groundwater. To address this, the contractor should limit unnecessary movement and operation of trucks and machines, and equipment operators will be trained to follow operational rules and standards.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	1,000,000.00
8.	Safety and Health Risks	The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the project complies with all national and international safety standards, as well as other damage-avoidance measures. Before construction, the Contractor must provide personnel with safety training. Additional measures include: - • Ensure mandatory usage of	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	5,000,000/=

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		safety Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs). The nature of the work being performed will provide a type of safety PPEs e.g., ear plugs for noisy conditions, safety boots for uneasy floors, overall wear for heated situations, glassware for flamed scenarios, etc. • Maintain adequate site organization and housekeeping. There must be a space assigned for various functions, such as walkways, storage, catering, offices, etc. • Manage ergonomic procedures. All work will be completed in such a way that no human extra energy will be necessary to complete work; • Provide portable water supply and sanitation systems; • Provide a first aider, first aid kit, and an accident register book; and • Develop an emergency response strategy. This will entail providing response equipment, labeling escape routes, gathering points, and			

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		emergency contacts.			
9.	Increased liquid waste from domestic disposal.	Wastewater from the building site and Office must not be dumped directly into the surface waters. Domestic sewage must be discharged following proper treatment utilizing a septic tank system.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	As indicated in BOQ
10.	Increased solid wastes from construction activities	During construction, the Contractor shall take adequate precautions to remove solid waste from the construction site and transport it to the certified waste treatment equipment. Any possible means must be used to reduce construction material accumulation. Household rubbish generated during the Contractor's activities at the Office must be placed in the trash can (210 L steel or plastic buckets) or garbage truck. The Contractor must ensure that the rubbish container is emptied weekly or as needed. Garbage must be disposed of immediately in a garbage container or vehicle. Garbage shall not be thrown around the operation area or the Contractor's campground. The rehabilitation/construction solid waste must be temporarily held on the construction site before being transported to an approved dumping location. The building site expressly	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	800,000/=

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		prohibits the incineration or burning of any type of solid waste.			
11.	Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	The contractor should verify that standards of conduct exist that prevent and penalize child labor, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). All project workers shall sign and understand the Code of Conduct. This will include delivering training and information about the Worker Code of Conduct in Kiswahili. The contractor shall disseminate awareness information about the prohibition of GBV and SEA among workers and the general public, as well as information promoting excellent and respectful interactions between workers and community members in the project area.	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	1,500,000.00
12.	Risk of food and water-borne diseases, COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other STIs	The contractor will provide instruction on the dangers of food and water-borne diseases, as well as COVID-19, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases. Furthermore, the contractor will work with certified local NGOs and CBOs to develop and implement the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme. The program will include both construction workers	Contractor, and Project Manager	Rehabilitation period	1,500,000.00

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		and residents from the neighboring community.			
	OPERATIONAL PHASE				
1.	Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak	The following precautions will be taken to lessen the danger in the event of a fire outbreak: - • Staff at Mvuvi House buildings will be trained to use fire extinguishers and designated open spaces during emergencies; and • Procedures for safe evacuation of office people in emergencies, such as fires.	MLF	Operation period	3,500,000.00
2.	Waste management problem during operation	The following efforts will be implemented to mitigate this impact: • Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement of the liquid waste system are monitored and reported on; • Establishing a good and effective solid waste collection system, and removal timetable, identifying an approved disposal site, and a system of supervision and monitoring; • Contracting with a qualified and skilled waste management contractor to transport solid waste from the work area to the	MLF	Operation period	As per the MLF Budget

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		permitted disposal location. • All waste from the National Fisheries Quality Control Laboratory is stored in a separate container and disposed of under the supervision of the Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) as per the Atomic Energy Act, 2003.			
3.	Water and Air pollution	The number of measures that will be used to mitigate water and air pollution emitted from the various operational activities. These will include: - • Install effective wastewater treatment systems such as primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment processes to remove contamination to meet discharge standards; • To implement water reuse and recycling to minimize the amount of freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge; • Establish a comprehensive water quality monitoring program and report discharge data to regulatory authorizes to ensure compliance with water	MLF	Operation period	As per the MLF Budget

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		quality standards; and • Application of dust suppression techniques like water spray or vegetation cover to control particulate matter emissions from material handling, storage, and transportation activities.			
4.	Diseases	The contractor will work with qualified local NGOs/CBOs to develop and implement an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Programme. The initiative will involve both construction workers and the neighboring community. To prevent the spread of COVID-19, workers will be provided with breathing masks, sanitizer, hand washing facilities, and information about COVID-19 and social distancing.	MLF	Operation period	As per the MLF Budget
5.	Accident	The following measures will be applied to mitigate this impact: - • Inspect your workplace, equipment, and processes thoroughly to detect any potential dangers that could cause an accident. Take actions to eliminate or mitigate these threats. • Establish clear safety protocols and ensure all employees are properly trained on safe work	MLF	Operation period	As per the MLF Budget

S/No.	IMPACT IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION/PERSON	TIME OF MITIGATION	COST (TSHS)
		practices, use of equipment, and emergency procedures. Regularly review and update these protocols as needed. • Ensure employees have access to appropriate PPE such as hard hats, safety glasses, gloves, and protective clothing. Enforce the use of PPE. • Implement a preventative maintenance program to keep equipment, machinery, and facilities in good working condition. Address any issues or needed repairs promptly. • Stay informed of any changes to safety regulations and Office building best practices. Adjust your safety program accordingly.			
	TOTAL COST				**24,800,000.00**

7.4 Project Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

7.4.1 Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation

The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. In this regard, the MLF will appoint Project Engineer under the Project Coordination Team (PCT) who will be responsible for supervising the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Building. The MLF will procure a Contractor who will be responsible for rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House.

7.4.2 Institutional Arrangements for ESMP Implementation

To have an effective ESMP implementation there must be an integration of efforts among various stakeholders. Therefore, this ESMP specifies the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders during implementation. However, all responsible agencies/stakeholders must appreciate that they are united and should interact and work towards a common purpose. The role of each stakeholder is as follows: -

Table 14: Roles and Responsibilities in Environmental and Social Management of the Project

Staff	Responsibilities
Environmental and Social Specialist within PCT	• Assist the MLF in drafting the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety requirements in the bidding and contract documents in accordance with the ESMP and integrating the ESMP into the contract documents. • Assist the MLF in review and approval of the various documents prepared by the contractor such as C-ESMP, code of conduct, labour procedures, job hazard analysis and monitoring reports. • Supervise the contractor's work to ensure compliance with the environmental, social, health and safety requirements of the bidding documents and ESMP. Provide recommendations for implementation of corrective actions for any non-compliances and suggest improvements for contractor's performance. • Investigate and report all incidents related to environmental, social and health aspects. Carry out root cause analysis for all major incidents, and recommended actions to be taken to rectify the failure that led to these incidents. • Provide regular training programs to the contractor's labour on environmental, social, health and safety aspects associated with the construction activities. • Carry out regular consultations with the stakeholders following Stakeholder Engagement Plan. • Assist the MLF in implementing its Environmental Social Commitment Plan. • Prepare quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the ESMP for submission to the World Bank throughout the project lifecycle.

Contractor's Environmental and Social Specialist	• Preparation of Construction Environmental Action Plan with site-specific management plans on waste management, pollution prevention and control, labour influx, water supply and sanitation of the work areas, traffic management, occupational health and safety and emergency response. The Plan will be submitted to PCT for approval. • Monitor, report and coordinate with supervisor to ensure that the contractors Implement all mitigation measures to address potential environmental and social risks and impacts as described in the ESMP and Contractor's site-specific management plans. • Implement the environmental monitoring plan of the ESMP. • Carry out a job hazard assessment for each worksite to assess the potential hazards and implement mitigation measures to minimize risks. • Conduct weekly or ad-hoc toolbox training to the labourers on health and safety risks of the construction works. • Prepare monthly reports on ESMP implementation.
Site Engineer of MLF (PCT)	• Supervise the rehabilitation works, ensuring compliance with the OSHA requirements of the Contractor. • Support the Environmental and Social Specialist of the PCT in the collection of the field data. • Monitor the Contractor's Environmental and Social Specialist and ensure implementation of environmental and social safeguards for their workers.

7.4.3 Capacity Building and Training

Capacity building programs will be conducted to all the Project staff including engineers and relevant stakeholders during initial stages of the Project implementation to sensitize them on the management of environmental and social issues of the project, and to build the requisite capacities.

MLF (PCT) will conduct training programs. The Environmental and Social Specialists of the PCT and the Contractor will be responsible for carrying out routine training programs to the site staff and labourers. The table below provides details of the proposed environmental and social training program.

Table 15: Proposed Environmental and Social Training Program

S/N	Contents	Participants	Trainer	Schedule
1.	• World Bank ESF; • Implementation of ESMF; • ESIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA); • Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation;	Training to be provided to: - • PCT staff, • Contractors, • Consultants, • Labourers, • Project workers, • Communities, and • Vulnerable women groups.	Environmental and Social Specialists under the MLF (PCT).	The training should be conducted as part of Project preparation and on a biannual basis during

	• Waste Management; • Stakeholder mapping and engagement; • Operational Aspects of Grievance Management; • Specific aspects of environmental and social assessment and management; • Community health and safety; • GBV/SEA/SH risk management; and • Occupational health and safety.			project implementation.

7.5 Reporting on ESMP Compliance

The Project Manager under the MLF (PCT) will be involved in the supervision of the Mvuvi House Office rehabilitation and oversee the implementation of the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan through the Environmental and Social Safeguard Officers. The MLF and its Contractor will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the status of implementation of ESMP and will be submitted to World Bank for their review and feedback. Details of these reports and their content are given in table below: -

Table 16: ESMP Monitoring and Compliance Reports

S/No	Title of the Report	Contents of the Report	Frequency of Report Preparation	Report to be prepared by
1.	ESHS Monitoring Report	Compliance status of the Project with the environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures. The report will cover: • environmental incidents or accidents; • health and safety incidents; • health and safety supervision: • Usage of PPEs by workers; • Training conducted and workers participated; • Worker's grievances; and	Monthly	Contractor

		• Community grievances.		
2.	ESMP Monitoring Report	Compliance status of overall Project with ESMP requirements. Prepare and submit to the World Bank regular monitoring reports on the implementation of ESMP of the Project.	Quarterly	Contractor and MLF (PCT)
3.	Incident or Accident Reports	The major incident or accident investigation reports covering its details (root cause analysis, and actions taken) to address the future recurrence of this events.	Initial investigation report within 48 hours. Provide subsequent reports to the World Bank within a timeframe acceptable to the World Bank	Contractor and MLF (PCT)

7.6 Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Monitoring Plan

Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS)monitoring is essential in the project lifespan as they are conducted to establish if the project implementation has complied with the set of ESHS management standards. It is performed in all stages of project implementation to verify impact prediction and to ensure that adverse impacts are minimized.

7.6.1 Monitoring Methods

The basic form of monitoring for the rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Office building will involve physical measurement of selected parameters or the execution of surveys to establish the nature and extent of induced changes. The environmental monitoring plan outlined below indicates key issues that will be monitored during the rehabilitation and operation of the Mvuvi House Office building. The monitoring plan also includes the monitoring frequency, indicators, sampling area, method of measurement, target level/standard, and responsibility for each monitoring activity.

Table 17: Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Monitoring Plan

S/No	RISK/IMPACT	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Target level/ Standards	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation	Supervisor
1.	Increased noise pollution due to rehabilitation machinery and plant	Noise Level	Daily	Presence of noise	Sound level meter (decibels)	Below 85 dBA as per WHO audible noise standards	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
2.	Risk associated with the transportation of rehabilitation materials	Environmental degradation related to transportation of rehabilitation materials.	Daily	Deposition of rehabilitation minerals along transport routes	Physical observation	• Adhere to the road safety signs; • Trucks transporting materials should be covered.	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
3.	Poor handling of wastes	Generation waste	Daily	Type and Quantity of waste produced	Physical observation	Waste management plan in place	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
4.	Poor management of stormwater	Unmanaged surface water	Daily	Amount of unmanaged surface water	Visual observation	As per stormwater management	The Contractor,	MLF (Project Manager)

S/No	RISK/IMPACT	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Target level/ Standards	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation	Supervisor
						plan		
5.	Land pollution due to oil/fuel spillage	Spillage of hydrocarbons	Daily	Spillage of hydrocarbons	Visual observation	No spillage	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
6.	Emission of dust from rehabilitation works	Dust emissions	Daily	Presence of dust	Visual observation and detector equipment	0.01 µg/m^3	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
7.	Safety and Health Risks	Incidence of accident and safety issues	Daily	• Number of Safety incidents; • Number of cases/injuries; • Number of workers using (PPE)	Physical observation and Records of C-ESMP compliance report	• Provisional of PPE for workers; • Welfare: toilets, water, First Aid Kit, and canteen should be considered; • Checkup of physical fitness to workers. • Establish a committee	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)

S/No	RISK/IMPACT	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Target level/ Standards	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation	Supervisor
						for health and safety at the workplace; (As per OSHA requirements)		
8.	Increased liquid waste from domestic disposal.	Liquid waste	Daily	The volume of liquid waste produced	Physical observation	Control of Hazardous Waste	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
9.	Increased solid wastes from rehabilitation activities	Litter	Daily	Number of litters	Physical observation	Control of the Solid waste	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
10.	Risk of child labor, Gender-Based Violence, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	A worker under 18 years, and incidences of GBV and SEA	Daily	A worker under 18 years, and several incidences of GBV and SEA.	Physical observation	As per the Code of Conduct GBV Labor law	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
11.	Risk of food and	Awareness	Monthly	Sensitization	Visual	As per the	The Contractor	MLF (Project

S/No	RISK/IMPACT	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Target level/ Standards	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation	Supervisor
	water-borne diseases, HIV/AIDS and other STIs	Training in HIV/AIDS, voluntary testing, and Precaution measures on site		Training in HIV/AIDS, number of workers tested voluntarily, Precaution measures to combat	observation and EHS compliance report	Environment, health and safety plan, and code of conduct		Manager)
12.	Risk of complains from workers and the public (Grievance Mechanism)	Presence of complaints	Monthly	Number of complaints received	Records of grievances registered and resolved.	All grievances shall be addressed within 15 days of complaint.	The Contractor	MLF (Project Manager)
13.	Health and safety risks due to fire outbreak	Presence of Health and Safety equipment	Quarterly	The number of Health and Safety equipment installed.	Visual observation	As per Fire and Rescue Force requirement	MLF	MLF
14.	Waste management problem during operation	Waste Management Plan in place	Daily	Number of Wastes collected	Visual observation	Control of Waste management during operation	MLF	MLF

S/No	RISK/IMPACT	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Indicators	Method of Monitoring	Target level/ Standards	Responsible Agency	
							Implementation	Supervisor
15.	Water and Air pollution	Odour and Visual water pollution	Daily	Presence of Odour and pollutants	Smelling and Visual observation	Control of water and air pollution during operation	MLF	MLF
16.	Diseases	Illness	Daily	Incidence of illness reported	Sick sheet or leaves	As per OSHA requirement	MLF	MLF
17.	Accident	Injuries and death	Daily	Number of injuries and deaths reported	Visual observation and report	As per OSHA Standard	MLF	MLF

8.0 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

This Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM) guides the management of complaints and grievances under rehabilitation of the Mvuvi House Building supported by the TASFAM Project. The purpose is to provide a suitable, centralized mechanism (GRM) for the Mvuvi House Building that can also be applied to meet the World Bank's safeguard requirements. When operating, GRM will minimize the stakeholder's social risks to the implementation of the sub-project activities.

The GRM outlines a process for documenting and addressing project grievances (and complaints) that may be raised by affected persons or community members regarding specific project activities, environmental and social performance, the engagement process, and/or unanticipated social impacts resulting from project activities. It describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved. The GRM is subject to revision based on experience and feedback from stakeholders.

8.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism Definitions

The Grievances Redress Mechanism aims at formalizing the management of grievances from sub-project stakeholders to minimize the social risks to the implementation of the sub-project activities. The grievance process outlined hereunder provides an avenue for stakeholders to voice their concerns and gives transparency on how grievances will be managed internally, to reduce conflict and strengthen relationships between external stakeholders.

8.2 World Bank Requirements

The grievance process is based upon the premise that:

- Stakeholders are free to raise their concerns to relevant representatives at no cost or threat of any negative repercussions.
- Concerns arising from project implementation are adequately addressed in a timely and respectful manner; and
- Participation in the grievance process does not preclude the pursuit of legal remedies under the laws of the country.

8.2.1 Formation of Grievances Redress Committee

To address grievances, a Grievance Committee will be formed to deal with any grievances as they arise. This will include a representative of the Project Coordination Team (PCT), Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO), Rehabilitation Supervisor Consultant (RSC), as well as a representative of the Mvuvi House Building. The grievance

procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible by the Grievance Committee **(Appendix V)**.

The requirements for the GRM are as follows:

- The grievance process must not impose any cost to those raising the grievances (i.e., the complainants).
- Concerns arising from Project implementation must be adequately addressed promptly.
- Participation in the grievance process must not preclude the pursuit of legal remedies under the laws of Tanzania.

8.2.2 The Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to outline a process for dealing with or resolving project-level grievances raised by Affected Person (AP) regarding specific activities, and/or unanticipated environmental and/or social impacts resulting from Project implementation. The objectives of the GRM are: -

i) Provide affected people with avenues for lodging complaints or resolving any dispute that may arise during the project lifecycle.

ii) Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants.

iii) Avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings as far as possible.

iv) In the case of Indigenous people and vulnerable people, adopt culturally appropriate and accessible means by which they can lodge complaints about redress through their customary dispute settlement mechanisms.

The GRM applies to the rehabilitation workers, building users, customers/visitors, and other stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by the project. The grievance process outlined hereunder provides procedures for handling complaints/claims internally in a transparent manner, to avoid conflict and therefore maintain good relationships with various stakeholders.

The issues covered by the GRM, among others, include complaints related to employment, GBV/SEA, and SH. Specifically employment issues may include:

- Failure by the Contractor to serve the employment contract.
- Failure by the Contractor to pay minimum wage following the labor laws.
- Failure by the Contractor to remit monthly national social security contributions.
- Failure by the Contractor to provide medical treatment for a sick employee.

- Unlawful termination of a worker,
- General workers' welfare such as annual leave, sick, maternity, and family leave,
- Failure to provide Project workers with adequate periods of rest per week, as required by the labor laws.

In the case of Gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEA-SH) a proper reception channel. MLF will work to collaborate with different entities/systems in the country in addressing the raised claims. This will include Hospitals, Police Stations, psychologists, courts, and Social Workers. MLF will ensure GBV/SE/SH registering protocols are adhered to including (a) the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning, (b) if, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator is associated with the project, and if, possible, the age and sex of the survivors. Different entry points where survivors can place complaints confidentially shall be identified and linked to the GRM process.

The grievance mechanism procedure applies to all external stakeholders of our project activities. This procedure does not cover grievances raised by internal stakeholders, such as government employees, who are to refer to the Ministry's internal grievance standard.

8.2.3 Role and Responsibility of Grievances Redress Committee

The PCT will oversee the implementation of GRM during the execution of the Project, to ensure the protection of the rights of the Aggrieved Person (AP) and beneficiaries during Project implementation. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be Chaired by the PCT Safeguard Officer who shall be responsible for receiving and registering grievances. The Supervision Consultant's Social/Gender Specialist shall be the Secretary of the GRC and shall be responsible for assisting the Chairperson in documenting, registering, communicating, and reporting issues related to grievances management.

The GRC will prepare monthly reports showing how received grievances were managed in summary and submit them to the MLF and WB for record purposes. To ensure transparency, the Grievance Redress Procedure will be printed in A3 Size Paper and posted at all strategic locations within the rehabilitation site to be read by rehabilitation workers, community members, and customers.

The GRC shall disseminate detailed procedures to redress grievances and appeal processes among the rehabilitation workers, community members, and local community members through their local government offices (E.g., Ward Office and Mtaa Office).

8.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedures

The formal, detailed GRM to be developed will contain specific grievance procedures, including both informal and formal grievance mechanisms. In general, complaints and disputes should be resolved at the project level. Each grievance will be treated confidentially. There will be two channels for handling grievances:

- Labor Related Grievances-which will be channeled through the Contractor.
- Community-Related Grievances –which will be channeled through PCT.

The project will develop a written grievance procedure/manual in consultation with project-impacted parties and stakeholders. It will incorporate the following steps.

Step 1: Grievance receipt and registration

Complainants may submit a grievance verbally or in writing via the Project Grievance Form, to their respective Shehia/Village Council/ chairman or local authority. Where feasible, the chairman/local authority may resolve the grievance according to customary rules/procedures. Where the chairman/local authority is unable to find a satisfactory solution, he/she may refer the grievance to authorities within the Project Implementing Units.

The Implementation units will be responsible for receiving unresolved grievances as well as compiling newly registered grievances weekly. Compiled grievances will be monitored in a grievance database that is managed by designated MLF focal points.

Complainants may bypass local authorities and register their grievances directly through the channel established by the Project. Where grievances cannot be addressed by the Implementing unit, they will be escalated to the GRM Committee.

The receiving party will record the grievance in an official logbook as well as acknowledge the grievance upon receipt or within five days. Receiving parties will communicate to the complainant the remaining steps within the GRM and any relevant timelines.

Step 2: Screening and Prioritization

Grievances that have not been resolved at the local level will be classified and prioritized whereby the potential risks will be determined, and subsequent steps for investigation. This may require reviewing records of similar incidents or occurrences, any available evidence, supporting documents, or statements.

Step 3: Grievance Investigation

The resolution of a grievance may require additional information to clarify the situation and/or improve communication between the complainant and MLF. In addition, it may be necessary to introduce mitigation measures to prevent the problem from recurring in the future.

Where these cases occur, MLF social specialists will organize telephone or face-to-face meetings to investigate the complainant’s allegations as well as verify the validity and/or gravity of the grievance. If the grievance relates to a specific site or location, the social team will organize a site inspection.

The social specialists will gather supporting information to identify corrective or preventive measures to properly address the grievance including photographs and/or other documentary evidence.

Step 4: Resolution and Feedback to Complainant (s)

After investigations, the social specialists will draft a formal communication to the complainant detailing the investigation findings as well as any proposed response.

The social specialists will communicate the response, discuss any mutual commitments, and ask for the complainants' agreement. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions, the response should be reviewed and (if appropriate) amended considering further discussion/negotiation. MLF may provide mediation as an option where users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.

Grievance resolution should be provided to complainants within 15 days of receipt of the initial grievance. If more time is required, this will be communicated clearly in advance to the concerned party. Where the complainant is satisfied with the response provided to their grievance, the social specialists will close out the grievance in the grievance database.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions, the issue may be escalated to the GRM Committee for further review and additional corrective actions. The aggrieved party will also retain the right at any point throughout the GRM to appeal to judicial recourse. Any party resorting to a court of law will be exempt from all administrative and legal fees under the grievance redress procedures. Forms for receiving, responding to, and closing reported grievances are attached in **Appendix IV**.

Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

All correspondence and corrective actions will be tracked in the grievance database. Reports from the grievance database including resolution and feedback will be discussed by the GRM committee.

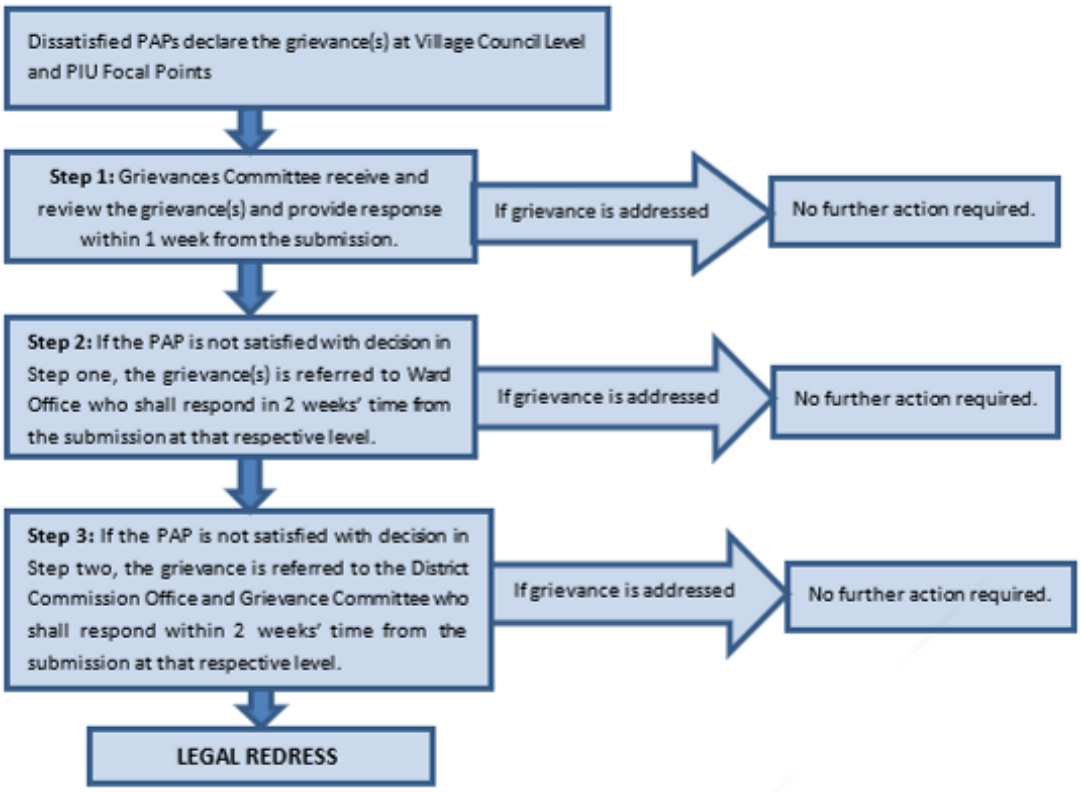

Figure 12: The TASFAM Project GRM flow chart.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Environmental Screening Checklist for Sub-project

TASFAM FORM A: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR SUB-PROJECTS

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of sub-project: *Rehabilitation of Mvuvi House Building, Veterinary, Dar es Salaam*
2. Sector: Fisheries
3. Name of the ~~Village~~/Mtaa/~~Shehia~~ *Veterinary*
4. Name of Ward: *Sandali*
5. Name of District: *Temeke*
6. Name of Executing Agent: *Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries*
7. Name of the Approving Authority: *Temeke Municipal Environmental Officer*

8. Individual Responsible for Completion of Form A

Name: *Daniel Nkondola*

Job title: *Safeguard Officer*

Telephone Number: *+255754400606*

Fax Number:

E-mail Address: *dannkondola@gmail.com*

Date: *25th April 2024*

Signature: _____

PART B: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Describe the sub-project location, siting, and surroundings (include a map, even a sketch map)

The project site is in Plot. No.131 Nelson Mandala Road, Temeke Municipality of Dar Es Salaam Region. Specifically, the project site is the existing Mvuvi House, with a plot area of about 12,840 Square meters (m^2) under the ownership of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

The project site, as shown below, forms boundaries with Livestock Training Agency (LITA) Dar es Salaam Campus to the west; Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) to the North; National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) Laboratory to the south; and Oil Com Petrol Station to the East.

The figure above: *Shows the project (Mvuvi House) to be rehabilitated.*

Describe the marine and coastal environment in/adjacent to the sub-project (*e.g.,* types of habitats – mangrove forest, coral reef, tidal mudflat, etc.; animal life and vegetation; topography).

The topography of the site is flat with existing buildings (Mvuvi house) and other nearby buildings.

Estimate and indicate where vegetation might be cleared, or structures placed in the water.

The total area of the land owned by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries is 12,840 Sqm. The main activities will be rehabilitation of the building and therefore no vegetation to be cleared.

1. Environmentally Sensitive Areas or Threatened Species

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species that could be adversely affected by the project (specify below)?				
1	Intact natural forests		√	
2	Riverine forests		√	
3	Surface watercourses or natural springs		√	
4	Wetlands (lakes, swamps, seasonally inundated areas)		√	
5	Coral reefs		√	

6	Seagrass beds		√	
7	Areas of high biodiversity		√	
8	Habitats of endangered/threatened species for which protection is required under Tanzania law.		√	

2. Contamination and Pollution Hazards

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Is there any possibility that the project will be at risk of contamination and pollution hazards from latrines, dump sites, industrial discharge, water discharge, etc.?		√	
2	Will, there be any use of pesticides in the project (if so, refer to Annex 9 for instructions on proper usage)		√	

3. Geology and Soils

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Is there any possibility of soil instability in the project area (*e.g.*, black cotton soil, landslide, subsidence)?		√	
2	Is there any possibility of the area having risks of a large-scale increase in soil salinity?		√	
3	Based on the inspection, is there any possibility of the area being prone to floods, poorly drained, low-lying, depression, or blocked run-off water?		√	

4. Lands

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there farmlands in the project area?		√	
2	Will the project result in more or improved farmlands?		√	
3	Will the project result in less or more damaged farmland?		√	
4	Will the project result in the loss of crops, fruit trees, or household infrastructures (*e.g.*, livestock sheds, toilets,		√	
5	Will the project interfere with or block land access or routes (*e.g.*, for people, and livestock)?		√	

5. Soil Erosion

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project help to prevent soil loss or erosion?		√	
2	Will the project directly cause or worsen soil loss or erosion?		√	
3	Could the project indirectly lead to practices that could cause soil loss or erosion?		√	
4	It is necessary to consult a soil scientist?		√	

6. Slope Erosion

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known

1	Does the project involve modification of slopes?		√	
2	Will the project affect the stability of slopes directly or		√	
3	Should the project cause people or property to be located where existing unstable slopes could be a hazard?		√	
4	It is necessary to consult a geotechnical engineer?		√	

7. Surface Water Quantity

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Do surface water resources exist in the project area?		√	
2	Will the project increase demand or cause a loss of available surface water?		√	
3	Is it necessary to consult a hydrologist?		√	

8. Surface Water Quality

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project lead to additional natural or man-made discharges into surface water courses or water bodies?		√	
2	Could the project cause deterioration of surface water quality?		√	
3	It is necessary to consult a water quality expert?		v	

9. Ground Water Quantity

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Do groundwater resources exist in the project area?	√		
2	Will the project increase demand or cause a loss of available groundwater?		√	
3	Is it necessary to consult a hydrologist?		√	

10. Ground Water Quality

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project cause any natural or man-made discharge into the ground aquifer?		√	
2	Could the project cause deterioration of groundwater quality?		√	
3	Is it necessary to consult a hydrologist?		√	

11. Marine Water Quality

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project lead to additional natural or man-made discharges into marine water bodies?		√	
2	Could the project cause deterioration of marine water quality?		√	
3	It is necessary to consult a marine water quality expert?		√	

12. Freshwater Ecosystems

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known

1	Are there any freshwater ecosystems in the project area such as rivers, streams, lakes, or ponds, which might be considered significant?		√	
2	Will the project affect the use or condition and use of such freshwater ecosystems?		√	

13. Wetland Ecosystems

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there any wetlands ecosystems in the project area such as marsh, swamp, flood plains, or estuary, which might be considered significant?		√	
2	Will the project affect the use or condition of such wetlands?		√	

14. Marine Ecosystems

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there any marine ecosystems in the project area such as coral reefs or seagrass beds, which might be considered		√	
2	Will the project affect the use or condition of such marine ecosystems?		√	

15. Terrestrial Ecosystems

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there any terrestrial ecosystems in the project area such as forest, savanna, grassland, or desert that might be considered significant?		√	
2	Will the project affect the use or condition of such terrestrial ecosystems?		√	

16. Endangered/Threatened/Rare/Endemic Species

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Is the existence of endangered, threatened, rare, or endemic species in the project area known?		√	
2	Will the project affect the habitat of any such species?		√	

17. Migratory Species

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Do migratory fish, birds or mammals use the project area?		√	
2	Will the project affect the habitat and numbers of such species?		√	

18. Beneficial Plants

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Do non-domesticated plants occur in the project area that is used or sold by local people?		√	

2	Will the project affect these species by reducing their habitat or number in any way?		√	

19. Beneficial Animals and Insects

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Do non-domesticated animals occur in the project area that is used or sold by local people?		√	
2	Will the project affect these species by reducing their habitat or number in any way?		√	

20. Disease Vectors

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there known disease problems in the project area transmitted through vector species?		√	
2	Will the projected increase in habitat for vector species?		√	
3	Is it necessary to consult a public health officer?		√	

21. Resource/Land Use

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are lands in the project area intensively developed?	√		
2	Will the project increase pressure on land resources?		√	
3	Will the project result in decreased holdings of small landowners?		√	
4	Will the project result in involuntary land take?		√	
5	Should a land-use planner be consulted?		√	

22. Energy Source

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project increase the local demand for conventional energy sources?		√	
2	Will the project create demand for other energy sources?		√	
3	Will the project decrease the local supply of conventional energy sources?		√	

23. Degradation of Resources during Rehabilitation

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project involve considerable use of natural resources (rehabilitation materials, water spillage, land, or energy that may lead to depletion or degradation at point source)?		√	

24. Distribution Systems

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project enhance inequities in the distribution of agricultural and/or manufactured products?		√	
2	Will the projected increase in demand for certain commodities be achieved?		√	
3	Will the project result in a decrease in production or supply of certain commodities within the project area?		√	
4	Will the project enhance inequities in the distribution of benefits?		√	

25. Employment and Income

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project increase the rate of employment?	√		
2	Will the project remove job opportunities from the area?		√	
3	Will the projected increase/decrease in income sources or means of	√		

26. At-Risk Population

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are the adverse impacts of the project unequally distributed in the target population?		√	

27. Land Acquisition and Livelihoods

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will land be acquired?		√	
2	Will people's assets or livelihoods be impacted?		√	
3	Will people lose access to natural resources?		√	

28. Existing Population

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there currently any people living in or near the project area?	√		
2	Will the project affect people in or near the project area?	√		
3	Will community participation in project design and implementation be necessary?	√		
4	It is necessary to consult a sociologist?	√		

29. Migrant Population

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Are there currently any mobile groups in the target population?		√	
2	Will the project result in the movement of people in or out of the area?	√		
3	Is it necessary to consult a sociologist?	√		

30. Cultural and Religious Values

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project adversely affect the religious and/or cultural attitudes of area residents?		√	
2	Are there special beliefs, superstitions, or taboos that will affect acceptance of the project?		√	

31. Tourism and Recreation

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Is there at present a significant degree of tourism in the area?		√	
2	Is there unexploited tourism or recreation potential in the area?		√	
3	Will the project adversely affect existing or potential tourists or recreation attractions?		√	

32. Maintenance and Repairs

S/No	Description	Yes	No	Not Known
1	Will the project require frequent maintenance and repair?		√	

PART C: CONCLUSION

Summary	Safeguard Requirements
☐ All the above answers are "No"	If the above answers are "No," there is no need for further action.
☐ There is at least one "Yes"	If there is at least one "Yes," then either a Simple Environmental Review (TASFAM Form C), Limited Environmental Review (TASFAM Form D), or Environmental Impact Assessment is to be completed.

Which course(s) of action do you recommend?

☐ No further action if the sub-project has no impact.

☐ Simple Environmental Review (ER) if the sub-project may create a few minors and readily mitigate impacts – to be conducted by the District Environmental Officer.

☐ Limited Environmental Review (ER) if the sub-project may create minor impacts that require a site visit or sub-project design modifications to minimize or eliminate impacts – to be conducted by the District Environmental Officer.

☐ Full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) if the sub-project may result in potentially significant direct or indirect adverse impacts – further consultation with NEMC (the mainland) or the Department of Environment (Zanzibar) is required.

☐ Any other recommendation (explain).

This form has been completed by:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Approved by:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

TASFAM FORM C
SIMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF SUB-PROJECTS

TYPE OF EXPECTED IMPACT	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURE
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT:		
Increased soil erosion?	There is no Soil erosion	Not applicable
Increased sediment load into receiving water?	There is no receiving water	Not applicable
Contamination of marine or freshwater (surface or sub-surface)?	No contamination	Not applicable
Excessive dust or noise during rehabilitation?	• Rehabilitation activities involve the production of a lot of dust. If not properly controlled, dust may cause bronchitis and respiratory diseases to the workers at the site and the people living/working near the project site. The impact is negative, short-term duration, and of high significance. • There will be noise and vibration from the vehicles and earth-moving machines during the rehabilitation phase. Noise is a common occupational hazard in many workplaces. Annoyance, stress, and interference with communication are the main concerns in the workplace. This is a short-term negative impact.	• Watering all active project areas; • Cover all trucks transporting soil, sand, and other loose materials; • Restrict vehicles' speed on loose surface roads to a maximum of 30km/h during dry or dusty weather conditions; • The community will be notified where necessary where likely to cause dust impact. • Fencing the proposed site to create sound barriers; • Ensure the use of drilled piles or sonic or vibratory pile drivers which cause low vibration levels; • Noise activities will be restricted to normal working hours (from 08hrs to 17hrs); and • Workers operating equipment that generates noise will be equipped with noise protection gears.
BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT:		
Removal or disturbance of natural vegetation?	There will be no removal or disturbance of natural vegetation.	Not applicable

Sub-project in the core area, buffer area, or protection area?	The sub-project is not located in the core area, buffer area, or protection area	Not applicable
Disturbance of animals or any locally important habitat?	In the sub-project area, there are no animals or any locally important habitat.	Not applicable
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT:		
Aesthetic degradation of a landscape?	There will be no aesthetic degradation of a landscape	Not applicable
Degradation or disturbance of a cultural site?	There will be no degradation or disturbance of a cultural site	Not applicable
Transport or use of a toxic substance that poses a risk to human health?	There will be no transport or use of a toxic substance that poses a risk to human health	Not applicable
Involuntary displacement of individuals or households?	There will be no involuntary displacement of individuals or households	Not applicable
Economic losses to individuals or households?	There will be no economic losses to individuals or households	Not applicable

Report prepared by:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date:_____

Report approved by:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Signature: _____

Date:_____

APPENDIX II: list of stakeholders consulted.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MVUVI HOUSE, VETERINARY TEMEKE, DAR ES SALAAM

List of Payment during ESMP consultation

INSTITUTION: TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DATE: 02/05/2024

S/No	NAME	DESGNATION	MOBILE NO	AMOUNT	SIGNATURE
01	GLORIA W. MAGUSHANI	MRATIBU UWEZESHAJI	0743718838	10,000/=	
02	VERONICA MALANGA	MUNRO	0756763745	10,000/=	
03	WASIWASI B KAGHO	Ag. MNREC	0620623706	10,000/=	
04.	RAHMA [illegible]	IEMO	0767-575745	10,000/=	

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE REHABILITATION OF MVUVI HOUSE, VETERINARY TEMEKE, DAR ES SALAAM

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

INSTITUTION: SANDALI WARD TEMEKE **DATE:** 03/05/2024.

S/No	NAME	DESGNATION	MOBILE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	PAULINA MTAMBO	WEO SANDALI	0692080169	[signature]
2.	PAMELLA XILAY	MEO VETERINARY	0714787718	[signature]
3.	COELESTINA C. MVUZO	CDO SANDALI	0753801667	[signature]
4.	XAVY MUTAMBA	MWENYEKITI VETERINARY	0657444371	[signature]
5.	GLADY MFURU	MKAZI	0786221314	[signature]

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR REHABILITATION OF MVUVI HOUSE, VETERINARY TEMEKE, DAR ES SALAAM

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATED

INSTITUTION: MLF (USER OF BUILDING) **DATE:** 17/04/2025

S/No	NAME	DESGNATION	MOBILE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	Nichrous Mlelile	Mratibu TASFAM	0762777747	[signature]
2.	LONGINUS TEGULIRWA	PFSO	0787226172	[signature]
3.	Michael SANGIWA	PSFO - TASFAM	0685301285	[signature]
4.	Mathayo Werema	OI IFRP/ ZONE	0676996844	[signature]
5	MFAUME BALOZI	PAFSO-FRP	0714920945	[signature]
6	YOVITA MALLYA	PFSO-DAQ	0713503058	[signature]
7	Jane Mmeli	Rad Oe	0755758989	[signature]
8	THADEUS SHIO	FSO	0719047698	[signature]
10	FLORA UISSO	Acct	0783 22713	[signature]
11	Thadei Mwinyi	S/O	0655-021986	[signature]
12	FRANSISCA - J. SABUNI	SPO	0699 8080 40	[signature]
13	KIJOLI SELEMAN	MCW - MPRU	0655 244489	[signature]
14	Richard Mwakasege	SPO TASFAM	0755097204	[signature]
15.	Emmanuel Masunga	OMS	0688686588	[signature]
16	YASINTA · R · MAGESA	PAFSO - DRIE	0715 088755	[signature]

APPENDIX III: Individual Code of Conduct Implementing ESHS and OHS Standards Preventing Gender-Based Violence

I, _____, acknowledge that adhering to Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) standards, following the project's Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) requirements, and preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV) is important.

The Company considers that failure to follow ESHS and OHS standards, or to partake in activities constituting GBV—be it on the worksite, the work site surroundings, at workers' Office, or the surrounding communities—constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. Prosecution by the Police of those who commit GBV may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the project I will:

1. Consent to Police background check.

2. Attend and actively partake in training courses related to ESHS, OHS, and GBV as requested by my employer.

3. Will always wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when at the worksite or engaged in project-related activities.

4. Take all practical steps to implement the contractor's environmental and social management plan (C-ESMP).

5. Implement the OHS Management Plan.

6. Adhere to a zero-alcohol policy during work activities, and refrain from the use of narcotics or other substances that can always impair faculties.

7. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinions, national, ethnic, or social origin, property, disability, birth, or another status.

8. Not use language or behavior towards women, children, or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning, or culturally inappropriate.

9. Not sexually exploit or abuse project beneficiaries and members of the surrounding communities.

10. Not engaging in sexual harassment of work personnel and staff —for instance, making unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature is prohibited. E.g., looking somebody up and down; kissing, howling, or smacking sounds; hanging around somebody; whistling and catcalls; in some instances, giving personal gifts.

11. Not engage in sexual favors —for instance, making promises of favorable treatment (e.g., promotion), threats of unfavorable treatment (e.g., loss of job) payments in kind or cash, dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading, or exploitative behavior.

12. Not use prostitution in any form at any time.

13. Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children under the age of 18—including grooming or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.

14. Unless there is full consent by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of a benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex (including prostitution). Such sexual activity is considered “non-consensual” within the scope of this Code.

15. Consider reporting through the GRM or to my manager any suspected or actual GBV by a fellow worker, whether employed by my company or not, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.

Concerning children under the age of 18:

16. Bring to the attention of my manager the presence of any children on the rehabilitation site or engaged in hazardous activities.

17. Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in proximity to children.

18. Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.

19. Do not use any computers, mobile phones, video, digital cameras, or any other medium to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography (see also “Use of children's images for work-related purposes” below).

20. Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.

21. Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor below the minimum age of 14 unless national law specifies a higher age, or which places them at significant risk of injury.

22. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labor laws about child labor and the World Bank's safeguard policies on child labor and minimum age.

23. Take appropriate caution when photographing or filming children (See Annex 2 for details).

Use of children's images for work-related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work-related purposes, I must:

24. Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.

25. Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this, I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.

26. Ensure photographs, films, videos, and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.

27. Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.

28. Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

Sanctions

I understand that if I breach this Individual Code of Conduct, my employer will take disciplinary action which could include:

1. Informal warning.

2. Formal warning.

3. Additional Training.

4. Loss of up to one week's salary.

5. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.

6. Termination of employment.

7. Report to the Police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that the environmental, social, health, and safety standards are met. I will adhere to the occupational health and safety management plan. I will avoid actions or behaviors that could be construed as GBV. Any such action will be a breach of this Individual Code of Conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Individual Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein, and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to ESHS, OHS, and GBV issues. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Individual Code of Conduct or failure to act mandated by this Individual Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX IV: A Sample of Grievances Registration Form

Name:		☐	Please do not use my name when talking about this concern in the public
Company: (If applicable)			
Date:		Time:	
Preferred Contact method:	☐ Telephone ☐ E-mail ☐ Mail Please provide contact details: _____		
Supporting documents attached?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Please provide details of your grievance			
What outcome are you seeking?			
Additional Information			
Claimant Signature: …… Date: …….. WEO Signature: …… Date: …….. ***For Office Use only***			
Stakeholder Reference:			
	Other		
	Comments:		

APPENDIX V: Terms of Reference for the Grievances Redress Committee (GRC)

SCOPE:

- The Grievance Redressed Committee shall consider only individual grievances of a specific nature raised individually by the concerned aggrieved person.
- The Grievance Redressed Committee shall not consider any grievance of general applicability or collective nature raised collectively by more than one aggrieved person.
- After receiving an application, the Committee will decide on the merit of the case regarding the scope of further discussion.

PROCEDURE, PERIODICITY AND ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS:

- The Grievance Committee will meet as and when required. However, if necessary, it may meet more frequently at the instance of the Chairman or at the request of the other members to discuss the various issues received.
- At least three members of the Grievance Committee shall be present at the meeting.
- If a member of the Grievance Committee relates to the grievance of the aggrieved individual, the concerned member of the Grievance Committee shall not participate in the deliberations regarding that individual's case.
- If the aggrieved person happens to be a member of the Grievance Committee, then he/she shall not participate in the deliberations as a member of the Committee when his/her representation is being considered.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE GRIEVANCES REDRESSED COMMITTEE:

- The Grievance Redressed Committee shall consider all grievances submitted by an individual stakeholder.
- To provide a proper opportunity for stakeholders to express their grievances freely and frankly without any fear of being victimized.
- To ensure that there is no reprisal of any kind against any applicant, witness, or any other participant in the grievance redressed process because of such participation in the grievance process.

- To protect the privacy and confidentiality of all parties during the inquiry, consistent with and subject to the policy guidelines.

- To obtain the facts through relevant sources fairly and objectively, to work out a resolution of the issues involved with the parties named in the grievance application.

- To ensure speedy disposal of every grievance application within a maximum period of one month of the receipt of the application.

- The Grievance Redressed Committee shall study the petition/ application and after looking into the relevant documents discuss it with those concerned and submit its recommendations and report to the Ministry as expeditiously as possible, but in any case, typically 2 days but a maximum of 14 days of the date of petition/application.

- In case of any difficulties, the Grievance Committee shall discuss this with the Ministry before a decision is taken.

- The Grievance Redressed Committee may mediate between the complainant and the defendant against whom the complaint has been made if required.

- The Ministry, as far as possible, shall be guided by the advice of the Grievance Redressed Committee unless the recommendations of the Committee violate the basic rules and norms of the Centre.

- The Ministry shall resolve any deadlock.

- The final settlement of any grievance shall be made within a reasonable period (normally not exceeding one month) after the recommendations are submitted to the Ministry by the Grievance Redressed Committee.

- To communicate this procedure to its external stakeholders to raise awareness and offer transparency of how stakeholders can voice their grievances including GBV/SEA complaints.

- Prepare a report containing a summary of all grievances and make this available to WB, TASFAM PCT, and MLF.

APPENDIX VI: Laboratory analysis for water source (Borehole) for domestic use at Mvuvi House

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WATER

WATER INSTITUTE

Our Ref: WDMI/S. 100/VOL B/15/164 Date: 05/11/2024

UFS: **MANAGER RCPU** 05/11/2024

Analysis requested by (Client): **MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCKS AND FISHERIES**

Ref:.....Date received at the Laboratory **31st October, 2024**

Water Sources: **BH** Place: **BUGURUNI** Purpose: **DOMESTIC USE** Lab. no.**2024/164**

Physical & Chemical parameters	**Concentration**	**Unit**	**Tanzania National Standard (TZS:2018)**	**Remarks**
Turbidity	0	NTU	5	Good
pH	7.5 @29.3°C		6.5 – 8.5	Good
Colour	0	TCU	15	Good
Electrical Conductivity	536	µS/cm	1500	Good
Total Dissolved Solid	238	mg/l	1000	Good
Odour	NIL	TON	n.m	
Taste	NIL		No Offensive	
Phenolphalein Alkalinity	0	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	n.m	
Total Alkalinity	140	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	n.m	
Carbonate Hardness	63	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	n.m	
Non Carbonate Hardness	0	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	n.m	
Total Hardness	63	mg/l as $CaCO_3$	300	Good
Calcium	12.8	mg/l	150	Good
Magnesium	7.5	mg/l	100	Good
Manganese	<0.01	mg/l	0.5	Good
Zinc	<0.01	mg/l	5	Good
Iron	<0.01	mg/l	0.3	Good
Chloride	65	mg/l	250	Good
Sulphate	104	mg/l	400	Good
Nitrate – N	0.03	mg/l	30	Good
Sodium	94.3	mg/l	200	Good
Potassium	2.4	mg/l	50	Good
Orthophosphate	0.04	mg/l	2.2	Good
Fluoride	0.01	mg/l	1.5	Good
MICROBIOLOGICAL ASPECTS				
BACTERIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	**Count/100Ml**	**Count/100 mL**		
Total Coliform	0	CFU/100ml	0	Good
Faecal Coliform	0	CFU/100ml	0	Good

N.M = Not mentioned,

Recommendation According to the analysis done, the water is suitable in all parameters tested. Hence, meets the set Tanzania National Standard for drinking use. Furthermore, regular monitoring is recommended.

Signature:.....Date: 05/11/2024

Initial: **George Ishabaiju**

Position: **FOR RECTOR**

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P.O. Box 35059
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