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Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 12-Mar-2024 | Report No: PIDA0270



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Region	Operation ID	Operation Name
Tanzania	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P500588	Zanzibar Judicial Modernization Project (Zi-JUMP)
Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date	Practice Area (Lead)
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	01-Apr-2024	30-Apr-2024	Governance
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency		
United Republic of Tanzania, represented by the Ministry of Finance	The Judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of selected citizen-centric judicial services, in Zanzibar

Components

- Component 1: Access to Justice Services
- Component 2: Court Efficiency
- Component 3: Citizen and Stakeholders Engagement

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

Maximizing Finance for Development

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?	No
Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?	No

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	30.00
Total Financing	30.00
of which IBRD/IDA	30.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	30.00
IDA Credit	30.00

Environmental And Social Risk Classification

Moderate

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous territory and jointly with Mainland Tanzania forms the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). Under the URT’s federal government system Zanzibar enjoys a great deal of autonomy as enshrined in the 1977 Constitution providing a presidential system and a two-tier government: the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), with authority over all non-union matters, and the Government of the URT, responsible for union matters, including defense and security, citizenship, and external trade and borrowing to name a few. The President of Zanzibar is the head of the RGoZ, while legislative and supervisory powers over public affairs are vested in the House of Representatives of Zanzibar and the Parliament of the URT, respectively. With exception of the Court of Appeal (CoA), which handles union matters, all judicial powers in Zanzibar are exercised by the judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ).

The RGoZ is strongly committed to the pursuit of sustainable economic and social development through economic transformation as envisioned in the Zanzibar Development Vision (ZDV) 2050. The envisioned economic transformation relies on the achievement of five key development goals: (i) fostering of growth, enhancing forward and backward linkages between and within the sector and ensuring positive spill-over effects of skills development and technology innovation; (ii) promotion of good governance; (iii) creation of decent jobs, (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability; and (v) active participation of the private sector in economic activities.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Since the 1964 revolution, the judiciary of Zanzibar (JoZ) has undergone several transition periods and large-scale institutional and legislative reforms. Despite progress, fundamental challenges remain that prevent the JoZ from contributing to the attainment of the ZDV 2050, an enabling environment for private sector growth, and responding to



socio-economic needs. The judiciary’s own needs assessment (2022)¹ and the World Bank’s preliminary review of readily available data, infrastructure and management tools confirm: (i) lengthy procedure and complexity of the legal process from filing to case ruling; (ii) deteriorating trust attributed to perceived corruption in court operations; (iii) ineffective court management; (iv) low levels of knowledge among citizens concerning their rights and how to access judicial services; (v) inadequate access to court information and court services due to long distances to access court buildings and lack of technological platforms .

The JoZ struggles to effectively address the increase in caseload in recent years while financial, human and technical resources have remained relatively flat. Initiatives to streamline and fast-track misdemeanor cases, and re-focus on more complex litigious cases are underway and resulted in declining case trends for 2023. However, the JoZ struggles to respond to demand across all court levels and efforts to address the workload seem insufficient and unsuccessful to fully address the courts’ case backlog. Gender inequality is another area of concern as only 36.6 percent of judicial staff are female. The JoZ faces challenges in hiring and retention of women and to institutionalize gender sensitivity among its workforce to better serve women and other vulnerable groups. Against this background citizens continue to express their dissatisfaction with judicial operations.²

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To enhance the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of selected citizen-centric judicial services, in Zanzibar

Key Results

The successful achievement of the PDO will be measured by the following outcome level indicators.

- a) Accessibility of court services – % reduction in average distance travelled by citizens to access district court services in districts with newly constructed courts
- b) Efficiency in delivering court services – court-wide (HC, RMC, DMC, PC) case disposal as a percentage of total cases
- c) Citizen satisfaction with court services delivery – % increase in court user satisfaction (citizens) over baseline survey (disaggregated by gender)
- d) Transparency in court services delivery – % of High Court decisions published over baseline

D. Project Description

To address the above listed challenges in access, efficiency and transparency and to strengthen the citizen-centric approach in court service delivery, the proposed lending operation will comprise three components:

- a) **Component #1: Strengthening access to justice** – This will entail expanding the geographic coverage of district court services and strengthening alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms to bring services closer to citizens and businesses, and development of the gender justice strategy.

¹ Judiciary of Zanzibar, Holistic Assessment of the Judiciary of Zanzibar. 2022.

² Judiciary of Zanzibar, Holistic Assessment of the Judiciary of Zanzibar. 2022.



- b) **Component #2: Enhancing court efficiency** – This will entail addressing court inefficiencies by increasing capacities through staff knowledge exchange and training programs, streamlining and simplifying court procedures, introducing a case management tool to monitor and manage cases, and capacity building to operationalize a staff performance management system.
- c) **Component #3: Strengthening Citizen and Stakeholder Engagement** – This will entail identifying and supporting initiatives to build capacity and enhance inter-institutional collaboration and court user experience, foster citizen awareness and engagement, and implement court user satisfaction surveys. Further, institutional capacity will be built to overview and implement the project and strengthen critical skills in collection, analysis and management of data.

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Environmental and Social Risks are rated as Moderate. Environmental and social risks are rated as Moderate. The risks associated with the construction or renovation of ‘smart’ courts in select locations, including equipment and facilities are generally low, temporary and easily managed with the application of environmental, health and safety (EHS) mitigation measures. Some of the project impacts are related to (i) traffic management during the construction phase, (ii) disposal and management of waste/spoil during the construction phase, (iii) occupational health and safety of workers, (iv) nuisances related to air and noise emissions from construction activities, (v) potential e-waste generation during the operation phase, and (vi) community health and safety. The social risks are assessed to be moderate. All constructions and renovations are expected to be done on either existing structure or government-owned plots; therefore, land acquisition is not anticipated. However, activities involve institutional capacity building and change management to address current gaps in access, efficiency and transparency delivering justice services. These activities are also designed to address gender imbalance, promote fairness, equality, legitimacy, reduce barriers in access to justice and elevate women’s voice in dispute resolution. Social risks include (i) possible resistance to change; (ii) exclusion of PWD, women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups, resulting from limited access to information and project benefits as well as bias and stigma towards these marginalized groups, (iii) occupational, health and safety risks related to construction/rehabilitation activities; and (iv) GBV/ SEA/ SH risks. Labor risks are expected to be moderate, and the project does not anticipate resettlement activities (see Annex 5 for more details on E&S management and Institutional capacity for Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM)).

Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Legal Services and Access to Justice: To ensure people with disability have an effective access to justice, there is a need to ensure there is: (i) conducive environment such as access to court buildings; (ii) access to information in user-friendly formats, for example educational materials on court proceedings; (iii) effective communication and participation in legal proceedings; (iv) access to information about the rights and responsibilities of



PWD within the justice system; and (v) awareness raising and training of relevant stakeholders to understand and accommodate the specific needs of PWD.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented over a five-year period. The JoZ already has a Steering Committee to provide strategic guidance and oversight to all JoZ’s operations and reform efforts, and will include the proposed operation. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Chief Justice (CJ) and includes the Chief Court Administrator, Registrar of the High Court, the Judge in charge of the Commercial Division of the High Court, the Chairman of the Judicial Service Commission, all Heads of Directorates, and the Chief Accountant. For the day-to-day operation of the proposed project a Judicial Reform Delivery Unit (JRDU) will be formed, which will be fully embedded and institutionalized within the JoZ’s organizational structure to further instill ownership and sustainability. The JRDU will be supported by consultants (specialized skills) as needed. The JRDU will comprise a dedicated project coordinator responsible for the day-to-day project management. The JRDU will also include a financial management (FM) specialist, a procurement specialist, an environmental risk management specialist, a social risks management safeguards specialist, and an M&E specialist to strengthen implementation oversight. Arrangements will be made between the JRDU and the Judicial Delivery Unit (JDU) in the CCJMP to enable peer learning and address the JoZ’s limited expertise and experience in working with the World Bank.

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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