

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA17052

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 02-May-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

|  |   |                                    |                              |
|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Country:</b>  | Tanzania  | <b>Project ID:</b>                 | P155392                      |
|  |   | <b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b> | P111155                      |
| <b>Project Name:</b>                                   | Zanzibar Urban Services Project Additional Financing (P155392)  |                                    |                              |
| <b>Parent Project Name:</b>                            | Zanzibar Urban Services Project (P111155)   |                                    |                              |
| <b>Region:</b>   | AFRICA  |                                    |                              |
| <b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>                       | 05-May-2016   | <b>Estimated Board Date:</b>       | 13-Jun-2016                  |
| <b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>                           | Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice   | <b>Lending Instrument:</b>         | Investment Project Financing |
| <b>Sector(s):</b>                                      | Flood protection (35%), Solid waste management (25%), General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (10%), Sub-national government administration (30%)             |                                    |                              |
| <b>Theme(s):</b>                                       | City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (60%), Urban Economic Development (10%), Cultural Heritage (10%), Municipal finance (15%), Tax policy and administration (5%) |                                    |                              |
| <b>Borrower(s):</b>                                    | MINISTRY OF FINANCE   |                                    |                              |
| <b>Implementing Agency:</b>                            | PO-FEDP   |                                    |                              |
| <b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>                      |   |                                    |                              |
|  | <b>Financing Source</b>   | <b>Amount</b>                      |                              |
|  | BORROWER/RECIPIENT  | 0.00                               |                              |
|  | International Development Association (IDA)   | 55.00                              |                              |
|  | Total Project Cost  | 55.00                              |                              |
| <b>Environmental Category:</b>                         | A - Full Assessment   |                                    |                              |
| <b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b> | The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate   |                                    |                              |

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| <b>Other Decision:</b>             |    |
| <b>Is this a Repeater project?</b> | No |

## B. Introduction and Context

### Country Context

The Project is located in Zanzibar, a semi-autonomous archipelago 32 kilometers east of the mainland Tanzania, comprising two main islands?Unguja (area: 1,666 square kilometers, 2012 population 896,721 persons) and Pemba (area: 988 square kilometers, 2012 population: 406,808 persons).

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ)?s Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA II) aim to eradicate extreme poverty in Zanzibar and transform Zanzibar to middle income status by 2020. The RGoZ recognizes the potential of livable and sustainable urban areas for economic development and poverty reduction, and stresses the importance of institutions for improved service delivery and urban management.

Zanzibar is highly urbanized compared to mainland and most areas in Africa. Almost 600,000 persons (66% of the population of the island) live in urban areas on Zanzibar?s main island Unguja. As a result, the focus of the government is on improving the livability of existing urban areas. Global experience shows well-managed urban areas help reduce poverty and increase prosperity - as cities can propel growth, attract investment, spur innovation and create productive jobs. However, Zanzibar, like many cities in the Tanzanian mainland, has not fully captured the benefits from urbanization (economies of scale and agglomeration) and urbanization has not been accompanied by a transformation towards sectors with higher value-added. The challenges of urbanization are compounded by problems with informality, fragmented institutions, lack of financing, and poor service coverage across infrastructure sectors.

Following the recent elections, there is a heightened risk of political instability in Zanzibar. Global experience shows that in areas with similar context (and coupled with high youth unemployment) there is potential for civic unrest. Youth unemployment is approaching 20 percent in Zanzibar, thus addressing this issue is critical to lesson youth disenfranchisement. This AF seeks to capitalize on the investments and supporting technical assistance (presented in Section C) to help develop youth skills and to improve employment opportunities, recognizing this is important for political stability and economic development.

### Sectoral and institutional Context

Agriculture had traditionally been the backbone of Zanzibar's economy but tourism is the fastest growing sector and has increasingly contributed to the island's economic output based on its rich historic, cultural and heritage resources, as declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Tourism contributes 80% of foreign exchange earnings and 27% of the gross domestic product (GDP). Tourism provides an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 jobs, with additional 60,000 to 100,000 persons benefiting from indirect employment such as food suppliers and traders. The Bank is increasingly engaging in the tourism sector with a focus on addressing the obstacles impeding sustainable tourism development and enhancing the livelihoods of communities. The recently completed Bank-financed airport runway extension has led to a significant increase in tourist

arrivals (from roughly 180,000 in 2013 to 310,000 in 2014) by allowing larger planes to land, and opening up access to new markets. The forthcoming National Tourism Development Plan (led by the Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice) will cover Zanzibar, and this AF will include resources for follow-up activities. The new Education and Skills for Productive Jobs Program includes skills training for the tourism and hospitality sector, which can support Zanzibar.

There is scope and need to widen the benefits of tourism for local communities in Zanzibar beyond Stone Town (a World Heritage site and main tourist attraction), but existing infrastructure is a constraint. Zanzibar faces significant urban development challenges due to inadequate infrastructure, deficient services and limited financial and institutional capacities. It is in an unsustainable position of being a world class tourist destination without having a sanitary landfill or sludge treatment facility. Only 46 percent of waste generated in the city is collected, thus flooding is more frequent with the blocked drains, trash is visible in tourist areas (Stone Town and beaches), and open dumps are ubiquitous through local (and typically low-income) communities. Tourists' exit surveys flag the island's poor sanitation and waste management as a serious detraction. Poor fiscal, skills, and institutional capacity of the local governments limit service delivery and affect Zanzibar's ability to maintain its tourism draw, promote investment, and achieve its economic and job creation potential.

The new strategic and spatial development plan for Zanzibar (ZanPlan) recommends expanding and improving urban services beyond the congested areas concentrated in Stone Town. The plan identifies the Ng'ambo area (a buffer zone of the Stone Town UNESCO heritage site, reference Annex 2) as an improvement district for conservation, services, and place making. It proposes to reposition Ng'ambo to improve local economic activities through upgrading, transit and pedestrian oriented design, and cultural heritage preservation - and create an 'added' tourist destination near Stone Town. This could provide wider economic benefits and job opportunities for youths directly in low-income communities.

The AF was prepared in response to the RGoZ's request to continue to support its urban agenda with infrastructure investments and institutional capacity in Zanzibar Municipal Council (ZMC) and Pemba Towns. Given the significant infrastructure demands and limited resources, the government sought to prioritize and align the AF investments that can (i) capitalize on the original project activities, (ii) expand service delivery and improve urban management, and (iii) contribute to economic development and livelihoods, with the tourism sector showing strong potential. The selected AF activities are economically resilient, while they contribute to improving the tourism sector, they are sound as standalone investments providing basic urban services.

## **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

Improve access to urban services in Zanzibar and conserve the physical cultural heritage at one public location within the Stone Town.

### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

Improve access to urban services and conserve physical cultural heritage in Zanzibar.

### **Key Results**

The AF will scale up the impacts and capital investments of the Project, as well as enhance and

sustain the institutional strengthening activities, and provide the enabling infrastructure to support local economic development and livelihoods. It will also enable the Project to fully achieve the original PDO. New indicators have been formulated to capture the additional activities under the AF such as landfill, urban upgrading and improving municipal finance. The target values for some other indicators have been updated.

#### **D. Project Description**

The AF will scale up the impacts and capital investments of the Project, as well as enhance and sustain the institutional strengthening activities, and provide the enabling infrastructure to support local economic development and livelihoods. It will also enable the Project to fully achieve the original PDO by providing a complete solid waste management solution.

The progress under the original Project has provided a strong foundation to expand the government's urban agenda (investments, institutions, and finance), and also capitalize on new opportunities supporting the growing tourism sector. The planned significant improvements and expansion of the trunk drainage network under the original Project now allows for urban upgrading and redevelopment of markets and public green spaces in areas not previously possible. The urban planning analytical work financed by the original Project shows a strong rationale for redevelopment of the Ng'ambo area, which is consistent with existing spatial development and master plans. And investments in Ng'ambo have potential for larger socioeconomic impacts beyond upgrading. It can also become an additional destination previously off the tourist map, providing new livelihood opportunities directly in a low-income community. The engagement and dialogue with the client in the sanitation sector indicates the critical need to find a durable solution for the solid waste management sector as part of the urban agenda, and to remove a key constraint to the tourism development.

The AF will also help improve municipal finance by modernization of own source revenue (OSR) collection systems and by advancing the nascent PPP agenda. Zanzibar will adopt the Local Government Revenue Collection and Information System (LGRCIS), the e-government solution that has been piloted on the mainland under the Tanzania Strategic Cities Project and which has helped cities significantly increase their OSR. The PPP initiatives will help the RGoZ explore different financial and operational options to address supply and demand gaps in urban infrastructure and improve service delivery through potential engagement of the private sector.

In Pemba Island, the AF will continue and scale up the small-scale investment works in 3 Town Councils, building on the lessons from the original Project on the community-drive approach, and design, construction, and supervision practices.

In addition, the AF will also finance the resettlement cost associated with the storm water drainage works financed under the original Project which has significantly increased after the preparation of the detailed design and resettlement action plan. Given the unexpected cost increase, limited budget, and non-availability for land-for-land swaps for the resettlement, the RGoZ requested for the use of AF credit to pay for compensation for the original project.

#### **Component Name**

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening and Infrastructure Development in the Zanzibar Municipal Council Area

**Comments (optional)**

Component 1 includes (i) investments in solid waste collection, transport, transfer, and development of a sanitary landfill and septic sludge treatment facilities; (ii) upgrading and redevelopment of the Ng'ambo area, including basic infrastructure, new public green spaces, and support for the cultural heritage preservation; (iii) support for municipal finance of ZMC by modernizing the own source revenue (OSR) collection systems; (iv) completion and scale-up of works under the original project, including storm water drainage and street lighting; (v) institutional strengthening support to the RGoZ and ZMC on solid waste sector strategy, asset management, and community engagement ; and (vi) resettlement cost associated with the storm water drainage works financed under the original project.

**Component Name**

Component 2: Support to the Town Councils on Pemba Island

**Comments (optional)**

Component 2 includes (i) scaling up of small investments in provision of basic infrastructure such as street lighting, pedestrian footpaths, and local markets; and (ii) institutional strengthening support to the three Town Councils in Pemba Island on urban planning, asset management, fiscal management, information system, and community engagement.

**Component Name**

Component 3: Project Management

**Comments (optional)**

This component will provide support to the PMT for the extended project management of the original Project and the AF, including regular project activity monitoring, safeguards monitoring and audit, results monitoring and evaluation, fiduciary management and auditing, communications, and office operating costs. It will also facilitate other implementing ministries and departments responsible for specific subprojects to implement and coordinate their respective activities. In addition, it will support identification and feasibility study for future urban operation pipeline in Zanzibar.

**E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The original ZUSP project activities are located within the Zanzibar Municipal Council (ZMC), composed of the historic Stone Town area (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) and the urban and peri-urban areas surrounding the historic core. Environmental degradation is a key feature in the areas surrounding Stone Town, with significant open dumping of solid waste, erosion in natural drainage areas, and lack of sanitation. The environmental issues have social impacts as well, including public health and safety risks including diseases from unsanitary conditions and flooding.

Cultural heritage: Some AF activities may take place within Stone Town but to a lesser extent of the original project. The original project includes ongoing street lighting and rehabilitation of approximately 340 meter of the Mzingani sea wall along this historic seafront (ongoing, and guided by an existing ESIA and ESMP which were approved by the Bank in 2010). The planned upgrading activities in the Ng'ambo area are located in the buffer zone of the UNESCO site thus requiring involvement of the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority (STCDA)

and close stakeholder consultation. The Ng'ambo area is a settlement just east of the historic Stone Town area and identified as the 'new city center' of Zanzibar Town. It is a densely populated urban area with wide commercial and residential boulevards surrounded by unplanned settlements. The upgrading works would target the main boulevards to improve the commercial and pedestrian environment, through streetscaping, improved drainage, pedestrian walkways and amenities, and open space and market improvements.

Urban upgrading: Other proposed urban upgrading works under the AF, including drainage, street lighting, and landscaping (both in the ZMC and Pemba Town Councils), would be implemented in existing public spaces, road corridors and other rights-of-way, and expected to result in environmental and social improvements given these areas lack sanitation and are prone to flooding. No significant environmental sensitivities have been noted from these types of urban upgrading, but moderate resettlement may be possible given encroachment especially on road rights-of-way, including petty traders and residences. All designs will include measures to reduce resettlement, incorporating lessons learned from the first phase in re-routing roadside drainage to avoid affecting households.

Landfill site: The ZUSP additional financing would also include one site located outside the ZMC, for the Kibele landfill in the adjacent Central District (South Region) approximately 20 kilometers from the city center. This would involve upgrading a dumpsite into a sanitary landfill in addition to a small treatment facility for septic sludge, which is currently disposed in a mangrove forest adjacent to a cultural heritage site (the Maruhubi ruins).

The Kibele site was previously authorized for use as a quarry used by the Department of Roads, and a portion of the closed site was handed over to the ZMC for use as a managed dumpsite for municipal waste in 2014. The site is located in a rural area in the buffer zone of the Jozani Forest, a protected forest area. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be carried out for the sanitation works, and will conduct an in-depth analysis of potential impacts on the protected area.

An initial screening noted that while the project site (which is scrubland and coral rag forest) is already degraded by the quarry operation, there could be impacts on groundwater by leachate given the underlying geology. One IUCN vulnerable species, the Black and Rufus Elephant Shrew is found in the forest reserve and could be impacted. Invasive species, notably the Indian House Crow, could be attracted to waste and affect other bird species in the forest. While development on the dumpsite and a 500-meter buffer around it is already prohibited, there has been some encroachment – an initial investigation has shown this to be several inhabited houses as well as unfinished structures. A full census and socioeconomic analysis will be done in the subproject Resettlement Action Plan.

## **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Helen Z. Shahriari (GSU07)

Jane A. N. Kibbassa (GEN01)

## **II. Implementation**

### **Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The proposed AF will be implemented using the same institutional arrangements, procurement,

financial management and disbursement arrangements as for the parent project, as they have been assessed to be satisfactory by the Bank's fiduciary team. Reflecting the work on own-source revenue and PPP, additional departments of RGoZ will become involved, supporting implementation and skills transfer. Commensurate with the scale-up and new sectors, additional technical resources will be brought to the PMT. Urban upgrading subproject will be implemented in close coordination with and oversight by the Department of Urban Rural Planning (DoURP), Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority (STCDA), and UNESCO.

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

| Safeguard Policies                     | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional)   |
|--|------------|--|
| Environmental Assessment<br>OP/BP 4.01 | Yes        | While proposed subprojects are intended to provide environmental improvements and social amenities, there are potential negative impacts during construction and operation of the proposed works. An Environmental and Social Management Framework has been prepared, which will guide the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of individual subprojects. Environmental and Social Management Plans will be required for subprojects.  |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04            | Yes        | While OP 4.04 was not triggered under the original project, it has been triggered under the AF due to the landfill site being located in the buffer zone of a protected forest area. Generic mitigation measures are included in the ESMF, and an in-depth analysis of potential impacts on the forest habitat will be done in the ESIA and appropriate mitigation measures designed in the ESMP and integrated into the operations plan for the site.   |
| Forests OP/BP 4.36                     | Yes        | While OP 4.36 was not triggered under the original project, it has been triggered under the AF due to the landfill site being located in the buffer zone of a protected forest area. Generic mitigation measures are included in the ESMF, and an in-depth analysis of potential impacts on the forest will be done in the ESIA and appropriate mitigation measures designed in the ESMP and integrated into the operations plan for the site. The Department of Forests has already been consulted, formally handed over the site to the ZMC, and will be involved in its management. The Department of Forests as agreed with the ZMC that once the Kibele site is exhausted it will be reclaimed back to forest area. |
| Pest Management OP 4.09                | Yes        | While OP 4.09 was not triggered under the original project, it has been triggered under the AF due to potential use of pesticides and/or rodenticides at waste management facilities. Generic mitigation   |

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|--|-----|--|
|  |     | measures are included in the ESMF, and if found necessary during the ESIA, mitigation measures will be designed and a Pest Management Plan may be prepared.  |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11         | Yes | OP 4.11 is triggered given works in the Stone Town UNESCO World Heritage Site. While the AF involves less works in the UNESCO area than the ongoing ZUSP activities, it would include urban upgrading in the Ng'ambo area, which is in the buffer zone of the UNESCO area. The AF will also include support for updating the Stone Town Cultural Heritage Master Plan.   |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10                  | No  |  |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12            | Yes | <p>AF activities are intended to be low-impact and avoid resettlement wherever possible. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared for the AF activities and disclosed in Tanzania on April 11, 2016 and Infoshop on April 13, 2016. The RPF will guide Resettlement Action Plans prepared for the AF subprojects.</p> <p>There will likely be some minor resettlement impacts at the Kibele landfill site. The RAP was not prepared by project appraisal because the subproject design has not been completed. The RAP consultants have been contracted and will carry out the RAP according to the RPF after a design option has been selected. An initial screening using aerial imagery suggests that between 20 and 30 structures are within a 500-meter buffer of the site, including unfinished buildings, sheds, and houses.</p> <p>Other subprojects, such as the urban upgrading in Ng'ambo area and additional drainage works, will largely take place within existing rights-of-way and could have resettlement impacts, especially temporary impacts on petty traders and mobile vendors in road right-of-way. These impacts will be assessed for all subprojects and mitigated according to the RPF.</p> |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37                      | No  |  |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No  |  |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60          | No  |  |



## IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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| <b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b> |
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Overall, the AF's infrastructure works are expected to improve environmental quality and social amenities in the ZMC, including improving solid waste and sludge management, pedestrian amenities, and cultural heritage protection.

OP 4.01 is triggered given potential negative impacts on the environment and communities. The ESMF has found that impacts are largely site-specific and able to be addressed through design, good engineering practices, and proper supervision.

The most substantial impacts would likely arise from proposed waste management activities. The environmental improvements from establishing a sanitary landfill are significant, as waste was previously being dumped in scattered locations in dense urban settlements, causing risks to public health and safety and leaving a legacy of urban open dumps. This situation has improved with the consolidation of waste at the Kibele dumpsite. Prior to this site, Zanzibar had no designated disposal area for solid waste, which has contributed to an island-wide waste crisis, which impacts not only health and environmental quality but also the island economy given tourist impressions of the island as dirty.

The Kibele site was intended to be operated as a managed disposal site in the interim period before the sanitary landfill is to be operational, but with a lack of equipment and funds for its operation it has reverted to an uncontrolled dump. The ZUSP AF aims to remedy this situation through upgrading the dumpsite to a sanitary landfill as well as constructing a small treatment facility for septic sludge to divert disposal from the current mangrove area.

Despite the improvements, there are potential long-term impacts of operating a sanitary landfill in Zanzibar. An ESIA will assess significance of these impacts and any irreversible impacts, but a preliminary screening has identified potential groundwater contamination, public health, and invasive species as risks. While groundwater does not flow toward the urban area, there is one well downstream from the site that could risk contamination if leachate is not contained and properly treated. Public health in the surrounding area could be impacted in the long-term by impacts such as air emissions, pests and increased traffic. The Kibele site location in the buffer zone of the Jozani Forest could also exacerbate the current island-wide invasion of the Indian House Crow, which could impact bird species in the protected area and its buffer zone.

The other ZUSP AF activities involve smaller-scale infrastructure works in the urban area, which would take place in existing road corridors and other built-up areas. The most substantial impact is on occupational and community health and safety during the construction phase, which has been a weakness under the ongoing project works.

The ZUSP AF involves some resettlement from the buffer zone of the Kibele site. This area is largely uninhabited but there are some uninhabited structures (e.g. building foundations), crops, and residential dwellings. The estimated Project Affected People is estimated at between 20 and 30 households. There might also be resettlement impacts in the Ng'ambo upgrading area, largely temporary impacts on vendors and petty traders in the road and pedestrian rights-of-way, and with

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| <p>additional drainage works that could cause resettlement along drainage channels.</p>   |
| <p><b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b></p>   |
| <p>As described earlier, the project activities are intended to have long-term positive impacts on environmental health and safety, as well as social benefits through a healthy environment and economic opportunities from urban upgrading and improved environmental management. Most negative environmental and social impacts are site-specific and would occur in the construction phase of civil works. Most resettlement would be temporary impacts on petty traders and street vendors, with some minimal permanent relocation from the Kibele landfill buffer zone where building is already prohibited and potentially through additional drainage works and the Ng'ambo upgrading. All subprojects designs will emphasize minimizing resettlement, using lessons learned from the current project.</p> <p>The potential negative indirect and long-term impacts are primarily the same as those described in the preceding section. In addition to these, the ESMF identified that if the landfill site and buffer zone and road corridors are not well controlled there is a risk of encroachment and unauthorized scavenging that can jeopardize the health and safety of informal residents and workers.</p>   |
| <p><b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b></p>  |
| <p>Until the use of the Kibele site as a managed dumpsite, there was currently no demarcated site for solid waste management in Zanzibar. The ZMC considered other options for the Kibele site. The business-as-usual scenario would be to continue open dumping in wetlands and other open spaces within the municipality, which was resulting in a severe waste crisis and significant risks to public health and safety. The ZMC also considered a site at Kisakasaka, which was the selected site for solid waste management after a feasibility study in 2005, but never pursued given the proximity to military land. A dumpsite at Jumbi, assumed to be used for waste management under the original ZUSP project, was no longer feasible due to the proximity to residences and community opposition.</p> <p>Once identified, the Kibele site underwent a similar site selection process as was undertaken in 2005, and was scored as the preferred option given the few settlements in the area, accessibility of roads, suitability as a waste management site given it is already under industrial use, and acceptability by stakeholders.</p> <p>The urban upgrading subproject in Ng'ambo area has a preliminary concept design underway, and alternatives to maximize environmental benefits and mitigate negative environmental and social impacts will be explored and considered during the detailed design phase. A priority will be to use green infrastructure features for storm water management and minimize resettlement.</p> |
| <p><b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b></p>   |
| <p>Because the detailed designs of subprojects could not be ready by AF appraisal, the ZUSP Project Management Team (PMT) has developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide the investments under the AF. For the environmental sanitation works, the PMT has undergone an extensive consultation process with stakeholders to assess the site suitability and seek inputs on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.</p>  |

For the urban upgrading works in Ng'ambo area, the lead agency (Department of Urban and Rural Planning - DoURP), has already adopted a Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) approach, and planning and implementation will adhere to OP 4.11. DoURP benefits from extensive capacity building from a Dutch NGO (African Architecture Matters) on cultural heritage and urban planning/architecture, and has maintained a long-term consultation process with relevant institutions (including UNESCO) and communities in the project area. The AF will maintain these consultation channels as the detailed designs are prepared, and will also support an update of the Stone Town Cultural Heritage Master Plan.

The ZUSP PMT is a small unit but includes two members with safeguards expertise, who have led preparation of the ESMF and RPF and have consistently monitored safeguards performance under the original project. There have been no major safeguard issues under the original project. The PMT recognizes there is a need to improve capacity for safeguards monitoring as well as communications outreach with communities in the project areas, which will be supported under the AF.

Additional capacity will be needed to manage solid waste management activities and sludge management, for the ZMC, PMT and Zanzibar Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) Forests Department, and Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA). Training and capacity building specific to waste management and environmental sanitation will be included in the additional financing.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

Individual PAPs have not yet been identified, and the consultation process will be undertaken upon the ESIA and RAP preparation for subprojects to identify PAPs.

Consultation with key stakeholders for the Kibele waste management site thus far have included ZEMA, the Forest Department, the Zanzibar Water Authority, Department of Roads, Central District, and local authorities. Together these institutions developed a Memorandum of Understanding for interim site management, including environmental and social management. Additional stakeholder consultations with affected communities are planned during the subproject ESIA and RAP preparation.

For the urban upgrading in Ng'ambo area, the DoURP has had a continuous process of stakeholder engagement for several years including the ZMC, Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority, shehia leaders (local community leaders), and local NGOs. The detailed design of the corridor upgrading has not yet been undertaken, but the design process will continue this consultation process and engage with the identified stakeholder groups. The detailed design phase will include an ESIA and RAP.

The AF ESMF and RPF have drawn from the mitigation measures under the existing project ESIA and RAP, which underwent extensive consultation during their preparation in 2010, as well as the RAP for the drainage works, which included consultation with PAPs in 2015 and 2016. Preparation of the ESMF and RPF has benefitted from consultation with the Zanzibar Environmental Management Agency, ZMC, and agencies involved with the Kibele site (see above). Stakeholder consultation of the ESMF in Zanzibar was undertaken on February 12, 2016.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

| <b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Date of receipt by the Bank   | 03-Feb-2016 |
|   |             |
| Date of submission to InfoShop  | 10-Feb-2016 |
| For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors  | 04-May-2016 |
| "In country" Disclosure   |             |
| Tanzania  | 09-Feb-2016 |
| <i>Comments:</i>  |             |
| <b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>  |             |
| Date of receipt by the Bank   | 03-Feb-2016 |
|   |             |
| Date of submission to InfoShop  | 13-Apr-2016 |
| "In country" Disclosure   |             |
| Tanzania  | 11-Apr-2016 |
| <i>Comments:</i>  |             |
| <b>Pest Management Plan</b>   |             |
| Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?  | NA          |
| Date of receipt by the Bank   | 03-Feb-2016 |
|   |             |
| Date of submission to InfoShop  | 10-Feb-2016 |
| "In country" Disclosure   |             |
|   |             |
| <i>Comments:</i>  |             |
| <b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b> |             |
| <b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>  |             |
|   |             |

### *C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level*

| <b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>   |   |
|---|---|
| Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?   | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report? | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?                        | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| <b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>  |   |
| Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?       | Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?                   | Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [ ]    |
| <b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>  |                          |
| Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?  | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Is a separate PMP required?   | Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]  |
| If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist? | Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]  |
| <b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>   |                          |
| Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?   | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?   | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| <b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>  |                          |
| Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?   | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?  | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Is physical displacement/relocation expected?<br><br>Provided estimated number of people to be affected   | Yes [ ] No [ ] TBD [ × ] |
| Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)<br><br>Provided estimated number of people to be affected  | Yes [ ] No [ ] TBD [ × ] |
| <b>OP/BP 4.36 - Forests</b>   |                          |
| Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?   | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?  | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?   | Yes [ ] No [ × ] NA [ ]  |
| <b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>   |                          |
| Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?  | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?                          | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |
| <b>All Safeguard Policies</b>   |                          |
| Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional  | Yes [ × ] No [ ] NA [ ]  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?   |   |
| Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?   | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?   | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents? | Yes [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

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Contact: Gyongshim An  
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### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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## VII. Approval

|                               |                                   |                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Task Team Leader(s):          | Name: Andre A. Bald, Gyongshim An |                   |
| <b>Approved By</b>            |                                   |                   |
| Safeguards Advisor:           | Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)    | Date: 04-May-2016 |
| Practice Manager/<br>Manager: | Name: Idrissa Dia (PMGR)          | Date: 04-May-2016 |
| Country Director:             | Name: Bella Bird (CD)             | Date: 05-May-2016 |