Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(ESRS Concept Stage)

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Tanzania	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	P180298	
Project Name	DAR ES SALAAM METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE II		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Urban, Resilience and Land	Investment Project Financing	9/15/2023	10/31/2023
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Presidents Office- Regional Administration and Local Government		

Proposed Development Objective

To improve urban services and institutional capacity and to strengthen climate resilient development in the Dar es Salaam Region

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	379.42

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

The DMDP II project aims to address the constraints to quality of life and economic competitiveness in Dar es Salaam caused by rapid unplanned urbanization, urban flooding, and weak urban governance. The project aims to achieve this goal by improving the urban environment, enhancing urban mobility and connectivity, reducing resident's exposure to climate risks and hazards, improving urban management, and increasing urban densities. It is proposed to include the following components:

Component 1 Climate-Smart Priority Infrastructure (US $ 256 million)

Component 1 will finance resilient transport infrastructure (sub-component 1.1), stormwater drainage infrastructure (sub-component 1.2), parks and open spaces (sub-component 1.3) and area based urban regeneration (sub-component 1.4).

Sub-Component 1.1 Resilient Transport Infrastructure
This sub-component will finance upgrading and construction of priority sections of the local and feeder road network incorporating pedestrian paths, cycle lanes and paths, solar street lighting, street trees, roadside drains, greening and erosion control infrastructure.

Sub-Component 1.2 Resilient and Green Drainage Systems
This sub-component will finance strategic drainage investments including: (i) construction of stand-alone drains using a combination of grey and green drainage infrastructure; (ii) water detention, retention and infiltration basins; and (iii) sustainable urban drainage system features (water detention, retention and infiltration basins, soakaways, sediment traps, tree planting, green roofs, swales, berms, filter drains, rip-rap and other erosion control structures).

Sub-Component 1.3 Parks and Open Space
This sub-component will finance the design and construction of parks and public open spaces, including: (i) landscaping and greening; (ii) recreational features; (ii) utilities and buildings; (iii) paths for cycling and walking; and (iv) sustainable urban drainage system features.

Sub-Component 1.4 Area based urban regeneration
The sub-component will address deficiencies in urban infrastructure in key economic nodes by providing works including: i) local roads, drainage, street lighting, wastewater management, public spaces, landscaping, and utilities services; ii) upgrading and construction of public markets; iii) green buildings for health clinics, childcare centers, schools and government services. A strategic approach to identify infrastructure needs to prioritize local economic development, improved safety, security and accessibility to public transit.

Component 2 Metropolitan Integrated Solid Waste Management Infrastructure and Services (US $ 50 million, including US $ 30 million from Netherlands, and US $ 20 million from IDA)
This component will finance: (i) construction of new landfills ; (ii) construction of transfer stations; (iii) construction of recycling, composting or other waste treatment systems; (iv) closure of the major dumpsite in Dar es Salaam (Pugu Dumpsites) considering feasible options for solar energy production or landfill gas capture and rehabilitate or close other informal dumpsites; (v) results based financing for solid waste collection, financing operations and maintenance, disposal and recycling systems; (vi) institutional strengthening and legal reform to support the development of an intermunicipal solid waste management organization for Dar es Salaam, and implementation of its business plan including tariff and billing collection system, operational protocols and staffing; (vii) support to informal waste sector integration and support for alternative livelihoods for male and female waste-pickers.

Component 3 Strengthening Urban Institutions (US $ 28.3 million)
This component will be implemented by PO-RALG and will focus on strengthening new and existing institutions and building capacity to achieve improvements in urban and emergency planning, services and infrastructure, enhancing the sustainability of investments made through Component 1 and 2 and mainstreaming climate friendly urban

planning, infrastructure and services. It will cover: (i) Strengthening of service delivery and sustainability for municipal and city-wide services targeted under components 1 and 2. It will review and reform human resources, organization, protocols and procedures, IT systems; revenue and billing, asset management and maintenance arrangements; (ii) Strategic Service and Infrastructure Planning and Standards would be undertaken, financing the updating of existing infrastructure and service plans (drainage, roads, green spaces, markets), improving mechanisms of infrastructure coordination and design of new investments that incorporate climate change and related innovations proposed under component 1 and 2. It will also finance the updating or establishment of infrastructure and design standards to incorporate these elements including updating by-laws, guidelines and other legal instruments; (iii) Strengthening Local Urban Planning through preparation of urban plans (land use plans and surveys, hazard informed planning); improving organization, by-laws and regulations, procedures and processes and IT tools for urban development controls. It would also finance strengthening of the city-wide master planning process; (iv) Emergency Response Planning would be strengthened through support of the operation of regional governments emergency response team and community level emergency plans.

Component 4: Project Management (US $ 15.7 million)
This component will finance the direct costs of management and operation of the project to ensure smooth delivery and compliance with World Bank policy and guidelines. It will provide support to the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), DLAs, and the Dar es Salaam City Council Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for continual project supervision, environmental and social monitoring, fiduciary management and auditing, office operating costs. Given the large number of stakeholders and criticality of stakeholder engagement in both planning and implementation of the project activities, this component will also finance public communications activities, stakeholder coordination, implementation completion report and preparation of additional investments.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

Dar es Salaam is located at 6°48' S, 39°17' E on the coast of East Africa. With a population of 5.3 million, Dar es Salaam is Tanzania's largest city of vital economic importance to the nation. The Dar es Salaam Region is one of 31 administrative regions in Tanzania, consisting of five Municipal Councils – Dar es Salaam city, Kinondoni, Temeke, Ubungo, and Kigamboni. Together the Councils are collectively known as the Dar es Salaam Local Authorities (DLAs). The city has a tropical wet and dry climate. Annual rainfall is approximately 1,100 mm, and in a normal year there are two rainy seasons: the "long-rains" in April and May, and the "short rains" in November and December.

Tanzania is highly vulnerable to climatic hazards and has limited readiness to adapt and respond to negative climate change impacts. Seventy percent of all natural disasters in Tanzania are linked to floods or droughts and climate change projections indicate a high likelihood of increased heavy rainfall, increased droughts and heat waves. Flooding is the most serious natural hazard, which severely impacts major cities and makes Tanzania the most flood-affected country in East Africa. Flooding is projected to become more frequent and more severe with the wetter conditions and sea level rise. Dar es Salaam is experiencing rapid urbanization, which is largely unplanned. This urbanization pattern has also led to degradation of Dar es Salaam's environmental assets and has put high pressure on urban ecosystems, particularly over the last two decades. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the effects of unplanned

urbanization and environmental degradation. Dar es Salaam is especially vulnerable to flooding, due to its lowland coastal orientation and the fact that the Msimbazi River flows through the city. The situation has worsened over the years, both due to climate change and the expansion of city pavement, which increases surface runoff. In 2019 alone, there were nine major floods in the city and a single flood event in April 2018 cost between 2 and 4% of Dar es Salaam's city GDP. Exposure is widespread: at least 39 percent of the city's population, or 2 million people, have been impacted either directly or indirectly by floods with poor and vulnerable households over-represented among those affected by floods. The city has experience prolonged dry spells, resulting in severe water shortages in 2021 and 2022 that led to water rationing throughout the city.

Dar es Salaam produced an estimated 4,600 tons of waste per day in 2018 and less than 40 percent of waste is collected and disposed in formal dumpsites, primarily the main open dumpsite at Pugu . In general, the solid waste system is characterized by high GHG emissions from unsanitary disposal of waste. Current services have large service gaps caused by organizational and financing challenges and transport challenges. Collection vehicles do not have access to informal communities and the long travel times to the dumpsite, causing informal dumping by communities and waste collectors. Uncollected waste presents a hazard, clogging up drains and waterways. To mitigate flood risk and improve the cleanliness of the city, solid waste management solutions are needed at the metropolitan scale.

Study for the lower Msimbazi Basin, which is located in Dar es Salaam shows that among the air pollutants in the Basin is the means of transport particularly public, private and goods transports. Other sources of air pollution include forest fires in Pugu and Kazimzubwi forests, open burning of waste and sand mining. Air quality data varies according to the area.

D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The overall project implementation and coordination function will be undertaken by PO-RALG. PO-RALG has an established Project Coordination Team (PCT) which has been used in urban projects in Tanzania in the past (ULGSP, TSCP, DMDP) and the current urban operations (TACTIC, MBDP). The PCT will have responsibilities for M&E, quality assurance, fiduciary support and environmental and social oversight. PO-RALG will also centrally manage contracts for project preparation, and technical assistance and institutional strengthening activities during implementation (Component 4).

Implementation of infrastructure and compact city demonstration area sub-projects under Component 1 and Component 3 will be undertaken by Five (5) Dar es Salaam Local Authorities(DLAs), with oversight and coordination by PO-RALG. The Kinondoni, Temeke and Dar es Salaam City Council (formerly Ilala Municipal Council) have in place functional Project Implementation Teams (PITs) with dedicated staff for implementing works that were established under DMDP, including procurement, contract management, environmental and social standards and M&E. Because the Ubungo and Kigamboni Municipal Councils were established midway through DMDP implementation, these DLAs do not yet have functional PITs. PITs will be established during project preparation and training provided on World Bank requirements and procedures. The main solid waste infrastructure(Component 2) will be implemented by the PIT in DCC which currently has mandate over the city-wide infrastructure. The investments under the mandate of the other DLAs (collection and cleaning services) will be implemented by the respective PITs.
The PCT with an overall responsibility for monitoring compliance has experience in environmental and social risk management at the national level. The PCT staff has participated in preparation of ESF documents for TACTIC (Substantial E&S risk rating) and Msimbazi Project(High E&S risk rating) which are at the initial stages of

implementation. Overall ESS perfomance for both projets is rated Moderately Satisfactory. Furthermore, at LGAs level, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke municipals that implemented DMDP have experience in managing social and environmental issues under their PITs under WB old policies while the Ubungo and Kigamboni have no experience in managing E & S issues as per the Bank guidelines. However, both PCT and LGAs have limited experience in addressing and managing ESS aspects under the ESF thus it will be critical to build capacity of PCT and LGAs in application of ESSs under ESF and enhance compliance with environmental and social risks management.

Given the increased demands on the PCT and DLAs, particularly Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC) who will have a lead role implementing the Msimbazi Basin Development Project in parallel with DMDP2, as well as new activities to be introduced in DMDP2 on solid waste management and compact city development, detailed capacity assessments will be carried out for each PIT and PCT during project preparation and results used to identify the necessary staffing and capacity building activities needed. The implementation arrangements and develop program of institutional strengthening activities to be financed under the project will be reflected in the ESMF and other applicable project E&S instruments.

Dedicated safeguards staff (e.g. environmental, OHS and social staff) and sufficient experienced consultants should be engaged to support project preparation and implementation. An assessment of the borrower's capacity will be carried out during preparation, to identify capacity gaps and constraints and ensure that there are sufficient resources to implement the project and manage they key environmental and social risks that have been identified.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) — High

Environmental Risk Rating — High

Environmental risk is rated high due in particular to (i) the construction of new landfills and the closure of existing dumpsites, which likely bring about complicated environmental issues (e.g. site selection, groundwater pollution, potential legacy issue); (ii) construction impacts associated with project activities (e.g. transport infrastructures) located in densely populated urban areas, which likely bring about high health and safety risks to local communities; and (iii) the potential present limited EHS capacity among all the responsible entities and the relatively wide range of subprojects among sub-components in 1 and between components 1 and 2.

Social Risk Rating — High

The project social risk rating is high at this stage because of the potential social impacts of the project and the associated mitigation measures may give rise to loss of land due to involuntary resettlement, temporary loss of access, temporary loss of informal business and loss of livelihood for the waste keepers who will be affected by the dumpsite closure. The project should minimize land acquisition and its accompanying measure of resettlement wherever possible especially during detailed engineering designs for roads, drains, and other community facilities that will be upgraded/constructed. The experience from implementation of DMDP indicated the challenges in compensation of the project affected people due to Municipals lack of fund thus resulting into delays in relocation of the project affected structures. The borrower has experience dealing with complex projects such as informal settlement upgrading under DMDP but the experience of implementing agencies may be limited in social risk

management under ESF that can be deliberately addressed through focused capacity building and implementation support. Other social risks include but limited to the risks related to labor and working conditions, community safety as a result of construction activities and work equipment in congested communities; risks the increased risk of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, and other communicable diseases such as Covid 19. Another anticipated risk is GBV/SEA at the workplace as well as communities where the construction workers will reside.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

DMDP was designed as a Series of Projects (SOP) in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan region, to help address the complex issues that require incremental and sustained interventions. The first project (DMDP Phase 1) which was approved in 2015 and completed in January 2023. Most of this DMDP II project activities (i.e. Component 1, 3, 4) are similar to those under DMDP Phase 1, and are expected to cause similar environmental and social impacts and risks. Similar to DMDP phase 1, DMDP phase II infrastructure works will improve key aspects of environmental quality in Dar es Salaam, including relieving traffic congestion which will result in improved air quality, as well as reducing flooding and improving sanitation and public safety. The project road works will contribute to lowering greenhouse gas emissions through reduced vehicle idling. DMDP phase II drainage works and upgrading will improve urban resilience to current and future climate variability through both traditional drainage infrastructure as well as piloting green infrastructure investments such as storm water detention ponds that can be preserved and utilized as green space during dry spells. Construction parks & Open space will increase public with access to greenspace & recreation, and increase carbon sequestration from trees. Build community infrastructure (e.g. market) will increase access to urban amenities and jobs/revenue for traders.

The most significant environmental and social risks identified during the construction phase are typical impacts of construction works in urban areas, namely nuisances due to dust, noise and vibration, interruption of public utilities that require relocation from work sites (e.g. electricity, water, telecommunications), road works on traffic and occupational and community health and safety to workers and local communities, soil erosion and sedimentation during rainy season due to vegetation removal, and construction waste. Drainage works in particular need to ensure that contaminated dredged sediments (if any) and existing solid waste in existing drains and canals will be safely collected, transported and disposed of. In addition, there are possible change in land use and impacts if new land use for green/park spaces is included. Works associated with health clinics, childcare centers, schools and government services may affect in particular sensitive populations.
Negative impacts during the operational phase are largely issues of public safety. For transport infrastructure component, this includes the likelihood of increased accidents resulting from higher speeds and more traffic on paved roads. Road designs will include good practices for pedestrian facilities and traffic calming, especially near schools. Waste from the project (e.g. road, drainage networks) during operation will need to be collected and disposed of. Impacts of increased drainage on receiving waters and land and the management of public/green spaces will be assessed in subprojects ESIAs/ESMPs. Regarding Solid Waste Management (Component 2), solid waste from the project selected area is expected to be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. The project will improve

urban environmental sanitation by providing solid waste collection and treatment service for local people. The construction and operation of new landfills will have leachate and landfill gas impact, traffic to and from the site, odor, visual impacts, and worker health and safety issues. Groundwater pollution from leachate will be minimized by the installation of an impermeable membrane liner, and a leachate collection and treatment facility. Landfill gas can be collected and flared in short term and will be utilized in long term when there is adequate gas generation. ESIA for landfill will be conduced to assess alternative sites, the impacts and risks and propose adequate mitigation measures and monitoring plan. The project will close and rehabilitate existing informal dump sites which will greatly improve conditions at the site in the surrounding areas, minimize the risk of direct contact of people with waste, seal the odor and avoid the contact of rainwater with the waste, and the generation of wastewater/ leachate. There are potential risks from legacy issues with the closure of existing dump sites. ESIAs, including baseline information for these sites needs to be conducted to assess the pollution caused by the existing dumpsites. Based upon existing information, proper mitigation measures, monitoring, budget will be assessed and proposed. Closure of dumpsites is expected to minimize future environmental impacts, and the closed sites should be revegetated to improve aesthetics of the sites.

Components 3 plans to strengthen urban institutions, including technical assistance activities such as the preparation of a multi-sectoral spatial plan, establishment of infrastructure and design standards, preparation of urban plans, and Emergency Response Planning. The proposed technical assistance activities may have potential direct or indirect environmental and social impacts when implemented. These impacts/risks will be addressed in accordance with the project ESMF, following relevant Bank's guidance notes for technical assistance.

The project will have social positive impact due to the improved living conditions caused by construction of new infrastructure such as roads, drainage, markets and community parks in unplanned settlements. The project social risks include involuntary resettlement, loss of land, loss of access, loss of small informal businesses during construction and loss of livelihood for the waste pickers in the dumpsite that will be closed to pave way for construction of landfills. Other social risks include but limited to the risks related to labor and working conditions, community safety as a result of construction activities and work equipment in congested communities; increased risk of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, and other communicable diseases such as Covid 19. Another anticipated risk is GBV/SEA at the workplace as well as communities where the construction workers will reside. Although PORALG and 3 LGAs has experience dealing with complex project in the urban setting especially on informal settlement upgrading under DMDP but the experience of all LGAs that will be implementing DMDPII may be limited in social risk management under ESF indicating capacity concerns that can be deliberately addressed through focused capacity building that will be itemized in the ESCP and project implementation support from WB. The project will prepare various mitigations tools as per the guidance of relevant ESSs prior to appraisal and during implementation of the project. The project will also prepare livelihood restoration plan for the waste-pickers that will be affected by the Pugu dumpsite closure under RAP.

The following ESF documents need to be prepared:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for DMDP phase 1 will be updated prior to appraisal to guide the development of site-specific ESA instruments and RAPs where subprojects details will be known during implementation.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including Grievance Redress Mechanism prior to appraisal.
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) prior to appraisal.

- Labor Management Procedures (LMP) during implementation.
- ESIAs (including comprehensive ESMPs), ESMPs and RAPs for subprojects (if any) which have been identified during project preparation and implementation in accordance with the World Bank ESF, and relevant WB EHSG Guidelines(e.g. general and sector specific guidelines). ESIAs (including comprehensive ESMPs) and RAPs with Livelihood Restoration will be prepared for the new landfills and the closure of existing dumpsite after these subproject details are known.

Areas where "Use of Borrower Framework" is being considered:

The operation will not rely upon the Borrower's E&S Framework. However, the project will also comply with Tanzania E&S, ESIA, Labor, Occupational Health and Safety, legal and regulatory requirements.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The project activities will be conducted in both planned and unplanned communities where the resided households will be the primary stakeholders. Other stakeholders will be the local level leaderships from Hamlets to Wards level followed by other units in the participating LGAs, the CSOs and CBOs within the project localities as well as other Institutions dealing with water, energy etc. that will be actively involved in the design and implementation of the program. The project activities will be implemented mostly in dense populated areas in Dar es Salaam thus require consultations throughout project preparation and implementation. Robust stakeholders consultations are required to ensure that the designed sub projects are the ones needed by the community members who are end users and are located at the relevant and required areas. Furthermore as the project will affect waste pickers who are considered as vulnerable groups, the project will undertake dedicated efforts to engage with those groups and/or with local association working with them (especially female waste pickers). Therefore, the application of ESS10 stakeholder engagement and disclosure of information is a vital part of the proposed project that will be closely monitored through SEP that will outline the characteristics and interests of the relevant stakeholder groups and timing and methods of engagement throughout the life of the project. GRM that exists at LGAs as well as project level GRM will be enhanced as well as re-establishment of community level GHCs will be undertaken.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The key labor risks are expected from constructions works that will be implemented under the project that will involve both direct workers employed by the government at central and local level and contracted works including contractors, and consultants both local and international. During project, the project(espeically component 2) may likely involve signifcant worker OHS risks. Health and Safety risks that will be exposed to workers will be assessed during project preparation and measures to mitigate the identified risks will be included in the project LMP, ESMF and then in subsequent subproject ESIAs, ESMPs etc. Potential risks may include accidents and injuries, safety and health hazards(e.g. dust, pathogens and vectors, noise, odors, traffic safety, chemical hazards).

The project workers will also be subjected to the requirement of ESS2 in relation to labor and working conditions including occupational health and safety and grievance mechanisms. Likewise, any technical consultants contracted by the project will also need to adhere to ESS2 standards. To ensure health and safety of workers during the

construction and operational phases of the project, a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) standard format in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) will be prepared as part of the ESMF and sub-project level ESMPs. The Borrower will identify the risk of child and forced labor as well as risks of safety amongst its primary suppliers through an upfront screening of the suppliers track record and practices. In addition, the project will need to develop and implement Labor Management Procedures (LMP) per ESS that will guide the management and monitoring of labor related risks.

To offset the risk of forced labour under ESSS2, where there is risk of significant forced labour related to Primary supply workers such as in industry related to solar panels the Borrower will require bidders to provide two declarations: a Forced Labor Performance Declaration (which covers past performance), and a Forced Labor Declaration (which covers future commitments to prevent, monitor and report on any forced labor, cascading the requirements to their own sub-contractors and suppliers). In addition, the Borrower will include enhanced language on forced labor in the procurement contracts.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Construction will involve management of construction waste and hazardous materials. Drainage works in particular will need to ensure that contaminated dredged sediments and existing solid waste in existing drains will require safe collection, transport and disposal. During operation, pollutants will be generated from Component 1(e.g. waste from drainge system, parks, and waste and wastewater from heath care faciliites, markets etc.) and Component 2 (e.g. leachate and landfill gas). The borrower will be requested to comply with its national regulations, applicable international standards and/or the Good International Industrial Practice (GIIP) to ensure environmentally sound and safe management and disposal of the dredged sediments and other solid waste (e.g. litter).

As mentioned in ESS1, the construction and operation of new landfills will have leachate and landfill gas impact, traffic to and from the site, odor, visual impacts, and worker health and safety issues. Groundwater pollution from leachate will be minimized by the installation of an impermeable membrane liner, and a leachate collection and treatment facility. Landfill gas can be collected and flared in short term and will be utilized in long term when there is adequate gas generation. ESIA for landfills will be conduced to assess alternative sites, the impacts and risks and propose adequate mitigation measures and monitoring plan. The project will close and rehabilitate existing informal dump sites which will greatly improve conditions at the site in the surrounding areas, minimize the risk of direct contact of people with waste, seal the odor and avoid the contact of rainwater with the waste, and the generation of wastewater/ leachate. There are potential risks from legacy issues with the closure of existing dump sites(e.g hazardous waste, medical waste, e-waste(e.g. malfunctiong and end of life solar panels), soil and groundwater contamination etc.). ESIAs for these sites need to be conducted to assess the pollution caused by the existing dumpsites. Based upon existing information, proper mitigation measures, monitoring, budget will be assessed and proposed. Closure of dumpsites is expected to minimize future environmental impacts, and the closed sites should be revegetated to improve aesthetics of the sites. Future land use will contain restrictions as needed to maintain environmental quality. After the closure of the dumpsites, regular monitoring will be conducted. Appropriate correctives measures will be taken if required based on the monitoring.

The project will reference to Good International Good Practice and the WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (i.e. General EHS Guidelines and sector specific guidelines for Waste Management Facilities)

Data for energy, water and raw material uses for construction activities are not yet known. But it is not expected that these activities are significant users of energy, water and raw material. In addition, the project will likely bring about general pollution issues (e.g. dust emission) associated with construction activities and may use hazardous materials/chemicals for the project. Site specific environmental and social assessments will identify and determine the significance of the likely impacts and risks and mitigation measures will be included in the ESMPs.

Component 1 and 2 support Paris Alignment by enabling Dar es Salaam to transition to a low-GHG emission pathway in the waste and transport sectors. The solid waste component will lead to GHG savings from municipal waste treatment, recycling and composition process. Road component has the potential to increase emissions- however this project will only construct critical feeder roads which complete the urban road network for the purpose of reducing journey times and cutting congestion. Further, constructed feeder roads will be designed to increase access to lower-carbon transport modes, including cycling, walking and public transit. The project will also provide solar lighting for streets and parks and will invest in tree planting to reduce cooling demands and support carbon sequestration in urban areas. GHG emission estimates for the project will be calculated during project design.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

As mentioned in ESS1, the project will close and rehabilitate existing informal dump sites. This will improve community health and safety by minimizing the risk of direct contact of people with waste, sealing the odor and avoiding the contact of rainwater with the waste, and the generation of wastewater/ leachate etc.

The closure/decommissioning of existing dumpsites likely involves hazard risks caused by leachate contamination, gaseous emissions, presence of hazardous waste, collapse due to instability etc.. To minimize risks to local community health and safety, dumpsite safety closure plan, as part of ESMP, will aim at developing (i) a properly closed dumpsite where all appropriate technical interventions have been taken to ensure safe storage of the waste and to prevent pollution of the surrounding environment; and (ii) a post-closure monitoring and correction mechanism that confirms the technical improvement measures are appropriate.

The project is expected to improve community health and safety by reducing the risk of exposure to urban seasonal flooding and associated diseases. Urban drainage and expansion of green space in Dar es Salaam are expected to mitigate flood risks, build resilience to droughts and heat waves. Construction and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure are expected to increase population with safe access to public transport and Non-motorized transport (NMT) transport.

Construction activities may pose potential safety concerns for the local communities within the vicinity of works especially as the construction is to be carried out in densely populated urban areas. However, these construction impacts would be timebound and site specific. Community health and safety risks and other project risks will be managed in accordance with ESMF (process to assess, mitigate etc.) and assessed as part of the ESIAs and/or Site specific ESMPs (including preparedness measures/requirements for emergency events (if any), road/traffic safety) and Health and Safety Management Plans will be prepared to ensure the health and safety of local communities, during the construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will involve construction of roads, drainage, parks and markets under component 1 that will involve land acquisition that will be mitigated through compensation and livelihood restoration. The scale of the impacts whether major or minor will be further assessed during project preparation and addressed in the relevant resettlement instruments that will be prepared prior to appraisal. The project will update the DMDP phase one Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that will spell out the overall principles and objectives of ESS5 and provide guidance on how to manage land acquisition during project implementation, including the preparation of site specific RAPs or potential restriction of access and the process to be followed in the case of voluntary land donation. Moreover component 2 activities associated with the landfill and dumpsites might also involve land acquisition. The project will close major dumpsite at Pugu area that will affect the large number of waste pickers, therefore the project will prepare livelihood restoration plan that will look at various options outside and within the new landfills as part of the RAP funded by the Project to mitigate the impact of the closure. Several sites have been identified preliminarily, however, the number and actual locations of the landfills are subject to the detailed design study being contracted that will assess the best locations from an environmental, social and technical perspective. Once the new landfills locations are confirmed the project will conduct RAP alongside ESIA prior to appraisal.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The project is not expected to significantly impact natural habitats. It supports the rehabilitation and upgrading of infrastructure in Dar es Salaam. The bulk of activities will take place in a highly urbanized setting where it is unlikely that natural and /or critical habitats are present. The area of interventions will essentially be in modified habitats. Subprojects will be screened (as part of ESMF) for potential direct and indirect impacts on natural habitats after subproject details are known, such as potential habitat changes/impacts due to land acquisition and construction of parks and open space; and potential impacts/risks related to fauna at existing dump sites and future waste landfills. Subproject ESIAs and ESMPs to be developed will identify necessary impacts/risks, the associated mitigation and monitoring measures, institutional arrangement and budget to manage these impacts and risks from the project.

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

The Standard is not relevant as project activities will be implemented in Urban areas of Dar Es Salaam City where there is no existence of IP/SSAHUTL as per ESS7.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

The project is being developed in a densely populated area. Construction activities may have impacts on cultural heritage, notably physical cultural resources, mainly through chance finds. The ESMF will outline the established procedures on chance finds in Tanzania. The subprojects ESIAs will assess possible impacts on tangible cultural heritage and include chance finds procedures. The requirements of adoption and implementation of chance find procedures will form part of the bidding documents and be part of contractual obligation of the contractor. Impacts to intangible cultural heritage associated with the project are not anticipated but will be determined during preparation.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

The standard is not relevant to the project as the project will not use financial intermediaries as an instrument for channeling funds to the beneficiaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways	No
OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas	No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered? No

Financing Partners

N/A

B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower's commitments)

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:

The following ESF documents need to be prepared prior to Bank appraisal:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and updating of DMDP 1 Resettlement Policy Framework (PRF) to guide the development of site-specific ESIA (including ESMPs) and RAPs where subprojects details will become known during implementation.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):

The following instruments and actions will need to be agreed and included in the ESCP, so the government of Tanzania will be responsible for:

(i) Requirements to designate enough environmental, safety and social staff for project supervision and collaboration between the implementation agencies.

(ii) Development and implementation of Site-Specific Plans including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments reports and accompanying ESMPs as required under the ESMF.

(iii) Development and implementation of Site-Specific Resettlement Action Plans as required under the RPF.

(iv) Development of the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) as per ESS2

(v) Development and implementation of Stakeholders Engagement Plan as per the ESS10 guidance

(vi) Improvement of the GRM and creation of GHCs

(vii) ESF and risk management capacity building plan for the client, including implementing agencies and key implementing entities such as construction contractors and those responsible for operation and maintenance of works/facilities financed by the Project.
(viii) Monitoring and reporting requirements on environmental and social risk management, grievances and accidents and incidences as required under the ESS and relevant national legislations

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 23-Aug-2023

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Presidents Office- Regional Administration and Local Government

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	John Morton, Yonas Eliesikia Mchomvu
Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Helene Monika Carlsson Rex Recommended on 29-Mar-2023 at 09:03:3 EDT
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Martin Henry Lenihan (SAESSA) Cleared on 04-Apr-2023 at 13:52:39 EDT