THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA URBAN AND RURAL ROADS AGENCY (TARURA)

AND

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROAD AGENCY (TANROADS)

ROADS TO INCLUSION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (RISE) PROGRAM (P164920)

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

January, 2020
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION
The Government of Tanzania, through Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) is preparing the World Bank financed “Roads to Inclusion and Socio Economic Opportunities (RISE) Program” whose objective is to “to improve road connectivity and access in support of livelihoods of rural population, both male and female, in selected rural areas, and build capacity in the sustainable management of rural roads” through upgrading and maintenance of rural roads.

Currently, Tanzania suffers from poor rural connectivity and hence compromised rural development opportunities. The Rural Access Index for Tanzania is 24.6% as compared to her East African sister countries of Kenya and Uganda at 56% and 53%, respectively. The positive impacts from the implementation of the RISE program cannot be overemphasized and range from the opening-up of an untapped economical potential of the rural areas which will be guided by the philosophy of the “People’s Centered Road Design” which ensures that Tanzania’s new generation of roads are designed bearing in mind the needs of the people.

The RISE Program consists of four components: Rural Road Development and Maintenance; Institutional Strengthening, Human Capital and Project Management and monitoring; Community Engagement, Inclusion and Protection, and Contingency Emergency Response (CERC).

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

As the location and design of the projects and sub-projects for the RISE Program are not known, even though the types of potential projects are fairly well defined, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared. This ESMF establishes a process, and defines roles and responsibilities for addressing environmental and social issues for projects and sub-projects from preparation, through review and approval, to implementation. This ESMF will provide guidance to the RISE Program implementers to identify and mitigate potential risks and negative environmental and social impacts during all stages of program implementation, i.e., planning, designing, implementation, operation as well decommissioning stages of the program, projects and sub-projects.

The legal and institutional framework governing the implementation of the ESMF

This ESMF presents definitive, conclusive and clear procedures consistent with the laws in Tanzania and those of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Frameworks (ESF), specifically the ten Environmental and Social Standards. The ESMF will be guided by both the National policies, legal and institutional framework and those of the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework.

Some of the Government of Tanzania’s policies which will guide the ESMF implementation during the RISE program implementation include: the National Environmental Policy (1997); The National Gender Policy (2002); The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) II (2015) and the National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2010. The National legal framework to guide the implementation of the ESMF are: The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004; The Roads Act of 2007; The Land Act of 1999; and The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003. Other relevant regulations and guidelines to guide the ESMF implementation include: Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 and its amendments of 2018; The Roads Management Regulations of 2009; Standard Specifications for Road Works of 2000; and the Tanzania Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2009).
The institutional framework in terms of administrative and institutional arrangements for the RISE Program implementation are fully enacted in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20 of 2004 and that the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and the Division of Environment (DoE) are key institutions responsible for environmental management issues in Tanzania. Other institutions endowed the same are: National Environmental Advisory Committee; Minister responsible for Environment; Director of Environment; National Environment Management Council; Sector Ministries; Regional Secretariat; and the Local Government Authorities (City, Municipal, District, Township, Ward, Village, sub-village “Mtaa and Kitongoji”). Nonetheless, the laws which established the implementing Agencies, TARURA and TANROADS, have given the two organizations provisions to deal with environmental and social issues specifically in the road sector and as such it will help in the implementation of the RISE program. The implementing agencies will create a Steering Committee which will agree on actions and decisions pertaining to the implementation of the RISE Program.

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework

The WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) objectives are to protect people and the environment from potential adverse impacts that could arise from Bank-financed projects and promotes sustainable development. This ESF provides broad coverage, including important advances on transparency, non-discrimination, social inclusion, public participation and accountability. The ESF also places more emphasis on building Borrower governments’ own capacity to deal with the environmental and social risks and impacts caused by implementation of development interventions.

The ESF consists of: the World Bank’s Vision for Sustainable Development; the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the requirements that apply to the Bank; the 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), which set out the requirements that apply to Borrowers; Bank Directive: Environmental and Social Directive for Investment Project Financing; and the Bank’s Directive on Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups; and the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs).

The World Bank ten ESSs include: ESS1- Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and impacts; ESS2-Labour and Working Conditions; ESS3-Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management; ESS4-Community Health and Safety; ESS5-Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ESS6-Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; ESS7-Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities; ESS8-Cultural Heritage; ESS9-Financial Intermediaries; and ESS10-Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure. Within the scope of this ESMF, the ESS9 is irrelevant.

In response to ESS 10, consultations with relevant stakeholders have been conducted during the preparation of the ESMF and other framework documents (e.g. SEP, VGPF, LMP, RPF, ESCP). The borrower organized a public consulting workshop on January 9, 2020 for the framework documents (see Annex X for the lists of stakeholders which were consulted). Feedbacks from the consulting workshop have been incorporated into the various framework documents, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROCEDURES

This ESMF highlights on potential environmental and social risks and impacts caused by road works which will be anticipated during the RISE program implementation. It explains on the Environmental and
Social process which involve the screening of projects and sub-projects, preparation of environmental and social instruments and the implementation strategy for the RISE Program.

The screening of the projects and sub-projects will involve: the exclusion principal of the projects/sub-projects which meet a given criteria; determination of E&S risks rating and defining of the required level of efforts.

Once a project/sub-project has gone past the screening process, the preparation of E&S instruments will be done and involve the preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), ESMP and as per National Laws, no civil works at the program site will commence prior to NEMC approval of the ESIA study report and hence the issuance of the certificate for the ESIA will be done.

Implementation strategy of this ESMF calls for a fully integration of E&S management issues as they are covered in the ESMP and included in the Bidding documents and the Contractor’s contracts to ensure a thoroughly implementation of the projects and sub-projects as stated in the ESMP. The ESMP require that the Contractor prepare and submits his ESMP (out of the one presented in the ESIA) and commit to it during the implementation of projects/sub-projects. This ESMF will ensure that a public consultation with all stakeholders of projects and sub-projects is carried and well documented to inform the ESIA and design of the projects/sub-projects. Nonetheless, this ESMF will ensure that a Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place to receive, evaluate and redress all grievances related to projects and or subprojects.

CONCLUSION
Conclusively, this ESMF establishes a process, and defines roles and responsibilities for addressing environmental and social issues for the RISE Program and strategically directs the program towards sustainable completion in terms of environmental and socio-economic aspects stipulated both by the Government of Tanzania in unison with those of the World Bank as a funding entity.
# Table of Contents

The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework .......................................................... 3  
Acronyms .................................................................................................................................. 7  
1. Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 9  
   1.1. Program Description ...................................................................................................... 9  
   1.2. Hierarchy of Public Road Network in Mainland Tanzania ........................................... 13  
   1.3. Typology of Road Works ............................................................................................... 13  
   1.4. Purpose of the ESMF .................................................................................................... 14  
   1.5. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities ...................................................................... 14  
2. Legal and Institutional Framework ...................................................................................... 19  
   2.1. National Policy, Legal and institutional Framework ..................................................... 19  
   2.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework .................................................... 21  
3. Environmental and Social Procedures ................................................................................. 23  
   3.1. Potential Impacts from Road Works ............................................................................. 23  
   3.2. Environmental & Social Process .................................................................................. 25  
   3.3. Screening Sub-Projects .................................................................................................. 26  
   The screening of sub-projects to be implemented within the RISE Program follow a dedicated  
   screening procedure as described below .............................................................................. 26  
   3.4. Preparing Environmental and Social Instruments ......................................................... 30  
   3.5. Implementation ............................................................................................................... 32  
   3.6. Meeting ESS Requirements .......................................................................................... 33  
   3.7. Technical Assistance ...................................................................................................... 35  
   3.8. Public Consultation ........................................................................................................ 36  
   3.9. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) ..................................................................... 36  
   3.10. Occupational Health and Safety ................................................................................ 39  
   3.11. Gender, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace .... 39  
   3.12. Capacity Building ........................................................................................................ 40  
   3.13. Compliance with National Environmental Regulations .............................................. 40  
Annex I. First Generation Sub-Projects .................................................................................... 41  
Annex II. Legal Framework ....................................................................................................... 43  
Annex III. World Bank ESF Risk Categories .......................................................................... 48
Annex IV. Outline of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan ................................................................................................................................. 51
Annex V. E&S Specification for Contractors ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 55
Annex VI. Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Supervision Engineer/Consultant. 70
Annex VII. GRM of the RISE Program ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 75
Annex VIII. Contingency Emergency Response Component ESMF ........................................................................................................................................................................ 77
Annex IX: Project Screening Form Template ......................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 93
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronyms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CER</td>
<td>Contingency Emergency Response</td>
</tr>
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<td>CESMP</td>
<td>Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<td>EAP</td>
<td>Emergency Action Plan</td>
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<td>ECPRW</td>
<td>Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works for contractors</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERM</td>
<td>Emergency Response Manual</td>
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<td>ESF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Framework</td>
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<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<td>Environmental and Social Standard</td>
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<td>E&amp;S</td>
<td>Environmental and Social</td>
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<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<td>GoT</td>
<td>The Government of Tanzania</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRM</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMP</td>
<td>Labour Management Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMC</td>
<td>National Environment Management Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHS</td>
<td>Occupational Health and Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Project Implementing Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>RISE</td>
<td>Roads for Inclusion and Social Economic Opportunities</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSESMP</td>
<td>Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>TARURA</td>
<td>Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANROADS</td>
<td>Tanzania Road Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGPF</td>
<td>Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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WB CD  
World Bank Country Director
1. Introduction

1.1. Program Description

The Roads for Inclusion and Social Economic Opportunities (RISE) Program to be financed by World Bank in Tanzania involves road infrastructure interventions to improve rural accessibility and connectivity, institutional strengthening, capacity building, and project management and monitoring. The immediate focus will be to contribute to the efficient and safe movement of goods and people in accessing and traversing to rural areas with untapped agricultural potentials. The program will also support Tanzania-wide geographical reach in spot improvements and routine maintenance activities of regional and district roads respectively. The program has four components:

Component 1: Rural Road Development and Maintenance

This component would comprise three mutually reinforcing subcomponents to physically improve rural road access. The component scope includes the development of rural roads (regional and rural district), spot improvements of rural district roads, and the development of community-based sustainable maintenance practices for rural district roads.

(a) **Subcomponent 1a: Development of Regional Roads.** The subcomponent will support upgrading or rehabilitation of regional roads (approximately 170 km) in Iringa Region rural districts (Mufindi, Iringa Rural, and Kilolo) to ensure all-season access. These roads will be improved to a bitumen paved standard, if found justified from economic, social, and environmental viewpoints. The improvement contracts may include performance-based maintenance following the road construction. This subcomponent will be implemented by TANROADS.

(b) **Subcomponent 1b: Development of Rural District Roads.** This subcomponent will support upgrading or rehabilitation of rural district roads (approximately 400 km) to ensure all season access. These roads will be improved to a paved/gravel standard, as justified from economic, social, and environmental viewpoints. The subcomponent will also support spot-improvements of rural district roads (up to 2,900 km). While the geographical coverage of the upgrading/rehabilitation interventions will be Iringa Region rural districts (Mufindi, Iringa Rural, and Kilolo), zones targeted for the spot improvement interventions will include the rural districts of Southern Highlands and Coastal and South zones. This subcomponent will be implemented by TARURA. **Subcomponent 1c: Rural Road Maintenance.** The subcomponent will support routine maintenance activities (23,250 km by Program completion) of rural district roads in the Southern Highlands, Coastal and South zones. Local communities will be involved in the routine road maintenance activities through different models for CBRM. This subcomponent will be implemented by TARURA.

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1 Due to resource constraints, road development activities will be concentrated in the Iringa Region rural districts and spot improvements and routine maintenance will be concentrated in the rural districts of the Southern Highlands, Coastal and South zones of the Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II rolled out by the GoT in 2018.

2 Zones according to ASDP II zoning, including Southern Highland Regions: Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Morogoro, Rukwa, Katavi and Songwe; Coastal Regions: Tanga, Pwani, and Lindi Regions; and South Regions: Mtwara and Ruvuma.
**Component 2: Institutional Strengthening, Human Capital and Project Management and Monitoring**

The component will support building capacity in the sustainable management of rural roads in Tanzania. The component will primarily focus on TARURA but will also include selected support to other institutions including TANROADS, the MoWTC, and PO-RALG. This component will endeavor to strengthen and capacitate TARURA to achieve its objectives and deliver its functions in a modernized and sustainable way; and to lay out a groundwork for a robust planning and policy framework for delivery of its mandate in the medium and long term.

The component will have five subcomponents:

(a) **Subcomponent 2a: Rural Road Sector Policy Framework.** This subcomponent will assist the GoT with development and updates of policies and strategies relevant to the sustainable management of the rural road subsector. This includes activities and studies associated with the development and implementation of a National Rural Roads Plan and Program and associated policies and strategies and a climate change resilience strategy and action plan for the Tanzania road sector. It will also provide support to selected institutional strengthening activities in PO-RALG and the MoWTC, and it will design of shared facilities and services strategy for TARURA and TANROADS.

(b) **Subcomponent 2b: Institutional and Administrative Strengthening.** This subcomponent will support TARURA’s institutional and administrative strengthening activities to accelerate TARURA becoming an efficient service delivery institution and assist in maximizing its value to the communities. This includes activities that will lead to the development of organization and human resource (HR) and business plans addressing all functional areas and the implementation of these plans, including a functional and institutional review (FIR).

(c) **Subcomponent 2c: Technical Strengthening.** The subcomponent will support the development and implementation of technical strengthening and capacity-building activities for modernized technical rural road asset management systems and processes (planning, design, development, operations, and maintenance) with strong attention to climate resilience.

(d) **Subcomponent 2d: Road Safety Development.** The subcomponent will support a multidimensional approach to strengthen Tanzania’s transport sector capacity for rural road safety management. This will be accomplished through road safety institutional strengthening, inputs to road safety policy framework enhancement, road safety data management system strengthening, and capacity-building activities for road safety.

(e) **Subcomponent 2e: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.** This subcomponent will support strengthening of TARURA’s institutional capacity for successful coordination and implementation of the program. This will include incremental administrative costs for the program delivery (including staff, audits, communications strategy and dissemination, trainings and knowledge exchanges, and other goods and materials necessary for project management); operational support (including consulting and advisory services) for project management; and all activities associated with program monitoring and evaluation and impact evaluation.
Component 3: Community Engagement, Inclusion and Protection

This cross-cutting component will leverage the impacts of other components by proactively engaging communities by increasing their participation and decision making, especially for women and implementing approaches that will ensure social inclusion and protection while contributing to mitigate and respond to potential social risks derived by the program such as gender-based violence (GBV), HIV/AIDS, and occupational health and safety (OHS). The component will be managed by TARURA but with involvement of TANROADS, the MoWTC, or PO-RALG, as applicable. The component has three subcomponents: (a) Subcomponent 3a: Community Engagement. This subcomponent supports activities linked to the design and implementation of proactive policies and activities to involve communities in the program design and monitoring, including targeting low-income women and other groups in a situation of vulnerability; (b) Subcomponent 3b. Community Inclusion. This subcomponent will support the design and implementation of a national model for CBRM for TARURA, with particular emphasis on the participation of low-income women and other groups in a situation of vulnerability; and (c) Subcomponent 3c. Community Protection. This subcomponent finances activities to tackle potentially sensitive community and social risks, specifically GBV risks, including SEA, sexual harassment in the workplace, and HIV/AIDS that can arise from the presence of the program in the intervened areas.

Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response (CERC)

This component will allow for reallocation of credit proceeds from Component 1 to provide immediate emergency recovery support following an eligible crisis or emergency. An Emergency Response Manual (ERM) was developed during preparation in coordination with TARURA, TANROADS, and the Prime Minister’s Office - Disaster Management Department, considering the fiduciary, safeguards, and monitoring and reporting, and other necessary coordination and implementation arrangement. Environmental and Social due diligence process for this component is described in Annex VIII.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework

As the location and design of the projects and sub-projects for the RISE Program are not known, even though the types of potential projects are fairly well defined, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared. This ESMF establishes a process, and defines roles and responsibilities for addressing environmental and social issues for projects and sub-projects from preparation, through review and approval, to implementation This ESMF will provide guidance to the RISE Program implementers to identify and mitigate potential risks and negative environmental and social impacts during all stages of program implementation, i.e planning, designing, implementation, operation as well decommissioning stages of the program, projects and sub-projects.

This ESMF pertains to all components mentioned above except the First generation sub-projects. Figure 1 depicts the location of Component 1. In addition, a standalone ESMF has been prepared for Component 4 which should be applied in case of an emergency (Annex IX).

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3 GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (that is, gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering and threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private (Inter-Agency Standing Committee 2015). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe. This Program document will refer to GBV; however, the Program will only mitigate and respond to the forms of GBV that it can specifically exacerbate, that is to say SEA and sexual harassment in the workplace—which has been identified as a risk during the community consultations for the first-generation roads.
This ESMF is complimented by the following instruments:

- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Labor Management Plan (LMP)
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
- Gender Action Plan

Figure 1. Rural Development and Maintenance under Component 1a and 1b
1.2. Hierarchy of Public Road Network in Mainland Tanzania

According to the Roads Act, 2007; Section 12 (1-3), the classification and definition of the public road network entails roads classified as below:

A National road network that includes:
(a) Trunk roads-(i) a trunk road is a national route that links two or more regional headquarters; or (ii) an international route that links regional headquarters and another major or important city or town or major port outside Tanzania.
(b) Regional roads - a regional road connects (i) a trunk road and district or regional headquarters; (ii) a regional headquarters and district headquarters.

A District road network that include:
(a) Collector roads - a collector road is (i) a road linking a district headquarters and a division centre; (ii) a road linking a division centre with any other division centre; (iii) a route linking a division centre with a ward centre; (iv) a road within an urban area carrying through traffic which predominantly originates from and destined out of the town and links with either regional or a trunk road;
(b) Feeder roads - a feeder road is (i) a road within urban area that links a collector road and other minor road within the vicinity and collects or distributes traffic between residential, industrial and principal business centres of the town; (ii) a village access road linking wards to other wards centres;
(c) Community roads - a community road is within the village or is a road which links a village to a village.

1.3. Typology of Road Works

The typical typology of different type of road works is as follows:
− New road construction\(^4\): Constructing new roads, by-passes, and realignment of existing roads. No new roads will be financed under RISE.
− Upgrading: changing the surface i.e. earth to gravel or paved, strengthening of pavements and complete resurfacing and recuperating civil works; improving curves, improving drainage and slopes.
− Rehabilitation: Bringing the surface to original standards. This will also include spot improvements under the RISE Program. Spot improvements are works undertaken to make a road or section of a road all-season accessible and safe. It may comprise of construction/improvement/rehabilitation of:
  • Short lengths of minor horizontal or vertical alignment lengths;
  • Short lengths of carriageway;
  • Drainage;
  • Culverts, minor bridges or part of major bridges;

\(^4\) No construction of new roads will be carried out under the RISE program.
• Earthworks;
• Roadside slope hazard mitigation.

− **Maintenance:** Repair of road surface, drainage and slopes. As stated in section 1.1 this ESMF will not apply to routine maintenance.

### 1.4. Purpose of the ESMF

As the location and design of the sub-projects are not known, even though the types of potential sub-projects are fairly well defined, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared. The ESMF establishes a process, and defines roles and responsibilities for addressing environmental and social issues for sub-projects from preparation, through review and approval, to implementation under sub-components 1a and 1b. The ESMF describes the process to screen potential sub-projects for environmental and social issues and how to manage the adverse environmental and social impacts that may result from any road works. The ESIA and RAP for Wenda-Mgama road will be submitted before Project appraisal. The ESIA and RAP for Mtili-Ifwagi-Mkuta and Iringa-Kilolo roads cleared before Board approval of the RISE Program. These three first generation roads\(^5\) were selected taking into account their socio-economic importance in the area. And their details are given in **Annex I**. The ESMF also describes the procedure to be followed for supporting activities that maybe financed through Technical Assistance (TA) under RISE as stipulated in component 2.

### 1.5. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of this ESMF requires involvement of several stakeholders each with different roles and responsibilities to ensure sound environmental and social management during upgrading and rehabilitation of roads as shown in Figure 2.

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\(^5\) Given the innovative people-centered design approach, it was agreed that three “first generation” projects would be advanced during project preparation.
**Implementing Agencies**

The program will have two implementing agencies—TARURA and TANROADS. TARURA will be the lead coordinating agency for the RISE Program. Overall in-charge of Environmental and Social management for the RISE program will be the E&S Unit at TARURA headquarters. TARURA has established a Projects Implementation Group with three environmental specialists (ES) and three social specialists (SS) at HQ, of which all will working for the RISE Program. TARURA will engage E&S consultant(s) for the RISE program during program implementation. At regional level, there are one ES and two SSs who will be working for the RISE program. There is no E&S staff at district level. TANROADs has established a national Projects Implementation Group with five ESs, three SSs and one consultant at HQ.

The E & S Unit based at Headquarters in Dodoma and Dar Es Salaam for TARURA and TANROADS, respectively, will be responsible for managing and monitoring of safeguard interventions at national level. The implementing agencies will also recruit 2 Social Specialist (one for TARURA and for TANROADS) with knowledge and experience in managing Gender Based Violence or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risks There will be two E & S staff who will be responsible for managing environment and social activities at the regional level. TARURA and TANROADs plan to use the World Bank loan to hire supervision consulting firm (with E&S specialist) to supervise the civil work construction. Civil Work contractors will be requested to conduct self-monitoring under the supervision of consulting firms. While most of the supervision consulting firms are local, international supervision firms will be invited to tender for the supervision works.
The E & S Unit based at Headquarters in Dodoma will be responsible for managing and monitoring of safeguard interventions at national level. There will be two E & S staff who will be responsible for managing environment and social activities at the regional level. The regional E & S officers will be responsible for managing and monitoring all E&S interventions in all councils in the region and will report to the Head Quarter team. The Council Managers will work in collaboration with the regional E & S officers who will then report to the Headquarters. E & S officers at the regional level are the ones who will be responsible for day to day environmental and social management activities occurring at the council levels where the program will be implemented.

TARURA will be the responsible implementing agency for sub-component 1b and TANROADS will be the responsible implementing agency for sub-component 1a. The E&S officers in the PIU comprised of TARURA and TANROADS will be responsible to:

- Ensure that the ESMF is implemented in compliance with National Legislations and the World Bank Group Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) requirements;
- Ensure that the necessary environmental authorizations and permits are obtained; Send ESIA and associated ESMPs to the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) for certification and to the World Bank for approval prior to commencement of any works on site;
- Apply the Exclusion List to the potential sub-projects;
- Determine the scope of environmental work i.e. identify the magnitude, sensitivity and risk category of the sub-projects;
- Hire consultants to develop ESIA and environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) where needed and site-specific ESMPs (SSESMP) based on alignment walk;
- Facilitate public consultations with PAPs and other project stakeholders in preparation of ESIA/ESMP and oversee functionality of the project Grievance Mechanisms;
- Ensure the relevant elements of the ESIA (including budget) are incorporated into final designs;
- Include the requirements and mitigation measures from site specific ESMPs in the bidding documents and contractor contracts;
- Provide site specific ESMPs to the design consultants to incorporate E&S measures identified;
- Ensure that contractors have an Environmental Health and Safety Officer (EHS), who are familiar with the compliance requirements, including WB EHS guidelines;
- Ensure supervision of the civil works either by hiring a supervision consultant or through designated environmental supervisors in the team of the supervision engineer;
- Review progress reports by the supervision engineer/consultant during civil works and conduct inspection of the sites;
- Send sub-project screening documents and site specific ESMPs to NEMC and the World Bank for approval;
- In case of any incident, notify the World Bank within 24 hours;
- Send progress reports every 3 months to the World Bank.

ESIA Consultants
- Work with the PIU to understand the requirements of the environmental and social assessment;
- Conduct initial site visits with the PIU to understand the sub-project setting and site-specific requirements;
• Prepare the ESIAs and ESMPs based on the procedures described in the ESMF including carrying out an alignment walk, alternatives analysis and baselines studies, identifying the E&S risks and impacts, developing mitigation measures and monitoring plans incorporating EHS requirements;
• Cost all the mitigation and management measures proposed in the ESMPs and SSEMPs;
• Propose a capacity building plan for the implementation of the sub-projects for all actors involved with cost estimates and schedule;
• Carry out public consultations;
• Conduct trainings as needed;
• Assist the PIU in preparing documentation to obtain certification from NEMC for the ESIAs and ESMPs.

**Design Consultants**

• Understand the sub-project setting and site-specific requirements with discussions with the PIU;
• Incorporate the issues identified in the ESIAs, ESMPS into the design of the roads (including necessary budget);
• Provide cost estimates for implementing the design requirements.

**Supervision Engineer/Consultant**

The PIU shall hire an independent firm which have a Supervision Engineer, Environmental Specialist, Social Specialist, Occupational Health and Safety Specialist to monitor and review on-site implementation of the E&S measures. The duties of the officer responsible for E&S supervision shall include the following:

• Assist the PIU to ensure that the necessary environmental, health and safety authorizations and permits have been obtained;
• Maintain open and direct lines of communication between the PIU and contractor(s) with regard to environmental matters;
• Review and approve the contractor’s site-specific construction ESMPs (CESMP), Health and Safety, Labor Management Plans and Traffic Management Plans together with the PIU;
• Conduct regular site inspections of all work areas to ensure compliance with CESMPs and E&S specifications for contractors/Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works (ECPRW);
• Take appropriate action if the specifications are not followed;
• Assist the contractor in finding environmentally responsible solutions to problems;
• Instruct the contractor(s) to take remedial actions within a specified timeframe, and carry out additional monitoring, if required, according to the contractual requirements and procedures in the event of non-compliances or complaints;
• Instruct the contractor(s) to stop activities which generate adverse impacts, and/or when the contractor(s) fails to implement the ESMP requirements / remedial actions;
• Provide training to the contractor on the EHS requirements to be followed;

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6 For minor civil works, supervision can be carried out by the regional safeguards officer responsible for day to day environmental and social safeguard activities.
• Monitor the contractor’s environmental awareness training program for all personnel working onsite;
• In case of any accidents or incidents, immediately notify the PIU and support the process of documenting and reporting the case to the WB;
• Prepare written reports for the PIU such as weekly report of non-compliance issues; summary monthly report covering key issues and findings from supervision activities; and consolidated summary report from contractor’s monthly report.

The Contractor
The contractor and his employees shall minimize the impacts that may result from the civil works and implement the mitigation measures to prevent harm and nuisances on local communities, and to minimize the negative impacts to the environment. The contractor shall appoint an Environmental, Health and Safety Officer to oversee the E&S aspects. The duties of the contractor include:
• Compliance with relevant environmental and social legislative requirements (project-specific, district- and national level), including allocating adequate budget for implementation of these requirements;
• Work within the scope of contractual requirements and other tender conditions;
• Prepare CESMPs based on the ESMPs in the bidding documents and contracts;
• Train workers about EHS (including relevant WBG EHS Guidelines) and the site-specific environmental and social measures to be followed;
• The EHS officer of the contractor will participate in the joint site inspections with the PIU and Environmental Supervision Engineer/consultant;
• Carry out any corrective actions instructed by the Supervision Engineer/consultant;
• Provide and update information to the Supervision Engineer/consultant regarding works activities including off-site activities/facilities such as borrow pits, quarries, disposal sites, which may contribute, or be continuing to the generation of adverse environmental impacts;
• In case of non-compliances/discrepancies, carry out investigation and submit proposals on mitigation measures, and implement remedial measures to reduce environmental impact;
• Stop civil works which generate adverse impacts upon receiving instructions from the Supervision Engineer/consultant and/or PIU;
• Propose and carry out corrective actions in order to minimize the environmental impacts;
• Send immediate reports to the Client (PIU) in case of any accidents or incidents involving project site, project workers or otherwise occurring within the project area of influence;
• Send weekly reports of non-compliance to the Supervision Engineer/consultant;
• Send monthly progress reports to the Supervision Engineer/consultant.

World Bank
The World Bank will:
• Review sub-project screening including risk level categorization;
• Review the ESIAs, ESMPs and site specific ESMPs;
• Review quarterly reports by the implementing agencies;
• Monitor compliance with the ESMF;
• Undertake implementation support Missions.

1.6. Consultations
Consultations with relevant stakeholders have been conducted during the preparation of the ESMF and other framework documents (e.g. SEP, VGPF, LMP, RPF, ESCP). The borrower organized a public consulting workshop on January 9, 2020 for the framework documents (see Annex X for the lists of stakeholders which were consulted). Feedbacks from the consulting workshop have been incorporated into the framework documents.

2. Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1. National Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
Tanzania has a number of policies and laws and has an administrative framework for the management of environmental and social issues enshrined in the National Constitution. Tanzania has various Acts, Regulations and guidelines on environmental and social issues relevant to road construction such as Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works (2009), Standard Specifications for Road Works (2000), The Roads Act (2007), the Roads Management Regulations (2009), the Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004) and the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003). Tanzania is also a signatory to and has ratified various environmental and social international conventions. Some of the policies and laws that are relevant to the environmental and social management of the RISE program are listed below with details in Annex II.

Policy Framework
Tanzania aims to achieve sustainable development through the rational use of its resources and also ensuring that it is incorporating adequate measures in development activities in order to protect the environment and communities. The policy document, which drives towards achieving this goal, is the National Environmental Policy (NEP), which was approved by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) in 1997. The NEP emphasizes the need to continue taking various measures in any development activities such as those conducted in financial sectors to ensure that the environment is protected and its ecological functioning is enhanced. Some of the relevant policies which were prepared in line with the environmental policy and support the implementation of the RISE operations are:
• The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) II (2015)
• The National Gender Policy (2002)
• The National Environmental Policy (1997)

Legal Framework
The RISE program is set within the context of a range of local and national environmental and social management policies. These provide an enabling environment so that the safeguards strategies that will be put in place by the program to offset the environmental and social impacts of the proposed sub-projects can be efficient. Key legal instruments are:
The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004
• The Roads Act of 2007
• The Land Act of 1999
• The Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2003

Relevant Regulations and Guidelines
Applicable regulations and guidelines for the RISE program are:
• Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 and its amendments of 2018;
• The Roads Management Regulations of 2009;
• Standard Specifications for Road Works of 2000; and
• Tanzania Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works (ECPRW, 2009).

Institutional Framework
The administrative and institutional arrangements for environmental management in Tanzania that are relevant to various projects including the RISE program are stipulated in the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20 of 2004. In the Act, NEMC and DoE are key institutions among seven spelt in the Act with regard to environmental issues. Part III, Section 13(1) of EMA (2004) states that the Minister responsible for the environment shall be overall in-charge of all matters relating to the environment and shall in that respect be responsible for ensuring adequate implementation of the environmental Act, regulations and other guidelines necessary for the promotion, protection and sustainable management of environment in Tanzania.

The legal institutions for environmental management in the country include:
• National Environmental Advisory Committee;
• Minister responsible for Environment;
• Director of Environment;
• National Environment Management Council;
• Sector Ministries;
• Regional Secretariat; and
• Local Government Authorities (City, Municipal, District, Township, Ward, Village, sub-village “Mtaa and Kitongoji”)

The laws which established TARURA and TANROADS also have given the two organizations provisions to deal with environmental and social issues specifically in the road sector.

A Steering Committee will be created to agree on actions and decisions pertaining implementation of the RISE Program. The Steering Committee will be in place by Project Effectiveness and will meet at least biannually. This Steering Committee will be comprised of TARURA, TANROADS, President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Works Transport and Communication and Ministry of Finance and Planning. TARURA and TANROADS will also present the development sub-projects to be implemented within sub-component 1a and sub-component 1b to the Iringa Regional
Roads Board, under the chairmanship of the Regional Commissioner, to ensure continuing political buy-in by Iringa regional stakeholders.

For Project coordination, TARURA will create a RISE Project Coordination Group (PCG). The PCG will have management oversight and reporting responsibilities for all components of the Program. PGC will integrate the financial and technical progress reports including E&S and Health and Safety aspects from each of the agencies being funded and carry out the overall monitoring and evaluation and impact evaluation for the Program. Both TARURA and TANROADS, as implementing agencies, will prepare annual work plans incorporating E&S and Health and Safety aspects and budgets to be submitted to the PCG for approval by the Project Steering Committee.

2.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) protects people and the environment from potential adverse impacts that could arise from Bank-financed projects and promotes sustainable development. This framework provides broad coverage, including important advances on transparency, non-discrimination, social inclusion, public participation and accountability. The ESF also places more emphasis on building Borrower governments’ own capacity to deal with environmental and social issues.

The ESF enables the World Bank and Borrowers to better manage environmental and social risks of projects and to improve development outcomes. It was launched on October 1, 2018 and replaces the Safeguards Policies.

The ESF offers broad and systematic coverage of environmental and social risks. It makes important advances in areas such as climate change; labor standards; transparency; non-discrimination; disability; public participation; and accountability—including expanded roles for grievance mechanisms. The ESF codifies best practice in development policies. It brings the World Bank’s environmental and social protections into closer harmony with those of other development institutions; and encourages Client countries to use, and improve, their own national environment and social policies, when these policies are materially consistent with the ESF and supported by adequate implementation capacity. The ESF provides an incentive for countries to develop and build their own environmental and social policies and capacity.

The ESF consists of:

- the World Bank’s Vision for Sustainable Development;
- the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the requirements that apply to the Bank;
- the 10 Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), which set out the requirements that apply to Borrowers;
- Bank Directive: Environmental and Social Directive for Investment Project Financing; and
- Bank Directive on Addressing Risks and Impacts on Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Individuals or Groups
The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs). These are technical reference documents, with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

The RISE Program will apply the ESF. Table 1 depicts the ESSs that are anticipated to be relevant to this Program at project preparation.

Table 1. Application of ESSs to the RISE Program (Project Preparation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental and Social Standards</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The Program will exert site specific impacts which will be managed through this ESMF. Site specific ESMPs and where applicable ESIAs will be prepared. The design of the specific subproject will be finalized based on the recommendations of the ESIAs. The program will finance technical assistance for roads program or plans and ToR for SESA will be drafted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A work force will be contracted for the upgrading and rehabilitation works. In order, to ensure fair treatment of workers it will be essential that terms and conditions of employment (hours, rest periods, annual leave, non-discrimination, equal opportunities and workers organizations) are aligned with the requirements of national law and ESS2. To protect workers appropriate Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) should be applied to avoid the risk of ill health, accidents and injuries. The LMP of RISE and specifications for contractors should be followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Road rehabilitation will generate dust, erosion, sediments, solid and liquid wastes that will need to be properly managed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 4: Community Health and Safety</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sub-proj ect s are not anticipated to have substantial risk to community health and safety. Significant influx of workers and followers into a sub-project area is not anticipated. Implementation of the sub-projects will have both direct and indirect benefits to the people’s health and safety. Localized impacts to sensitive receptors such as schools and village crossing will need to be managed. Guidance on GBV and the Project GRM should be followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>In principal, resettlement is likely during the implementation of RISE Program. Minor land acquisition may occur in localized improvements along some roads (mainly geometric improvements of curves) and in such cases the RPF and the RAP should be followed. Land acquisition may also occur if laboratories are to be constructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No sub-projects will be financed inside or near protected areas and sensitive habitats. Sub-projects will be screened for potential direct and indirect impacts on natural habitats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Environmental and Social Procedures**

3.1. **Potential Impacts from Road Works**
Under sub-components 1a and 1b it is proposed to upgrade, rehabilitate and improve regional and rural district roads. The sub-component 1c will finance maintenance of rural roads. The RISE Program will place a special emphasis in ensuring that district and regional roads are designed, built and operated with a people-centred approach in which road safety for vulnerable users is not considered as an afterthought but with road safety as an objective from the outset.

Most of the sub-projects’ impacts will be localized along the right of way of the road. Construction activities could cause some impacts and nuisance to surrounding areas. Offsite impacts will be mainly associated with borrow pits and quarries and crushing and batching plants, maintenance yards and construction camps. These impacts merit careful planning of construction activities and the application of strict environmental and social measures during design and construction phases.

Main issues along the right of way include (Figure 3):

- pedestrian safety and traffic congestion during construction due to the increase of heavy traffic (of the construction itself and from traffic detours) especially for school children during construction and operation;
- dust and particulate materials, causing nuisances to surrounding families and businesses, specially to sensitive receptors (children, elders);
- undesirable noise levels due to the machinery and equipment especially in areas with health centres, homes for the elderly and schools;
- degradation of local roads due to heavy equipment and traffic detours;
- the interruption of services (water, electricity, telephone, bus routes) during construction;
- the adequate disposal of garbage, metals, used oils, and excess materials generated during construction;

| ESS 7: Indigenous People/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities | Yes | It is likely that some sub-projects may be implemented in areas inhabited by vulnerable groups. The Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework must be followed. |
| ESS 8: Cultural Heritage | Yes | Tentatively as per RISE implementation map above, it is highly possible that elements of cultural heritage are found. Some sites with local heritage values (graves) may be identified. There is a potential for chance finds, which are included in the Specifications for the contracts. |
| ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries | No | This ESS is not relevant to the RISE Program. |
| ESS 10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure | Yes | Implementing agencies will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation. The SEP developed for RISE must be followed. |
• accessibility to dwellings and businesses during construction;
• the need to relocate informal vendors, informal parking (mainly motorcycles) either permanently or temporarily for the period of construction;
• The impacts on assets such as crops or structures
• the need to inform the communities about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes, provisional bus routes;
• effect on sites with local value such as trees, markets, temples, churches;
• the need to restore all affected areas including borrow pits, quarries, and all construction sites;
• Dust to agricultural fields during civil works.

Main issues pertaining to workers and the project host Communities including labour influx related issues;
• Risks of GBV among workers and between workers and the community,
• Risks of Sexual exploitation and abuse
• Risks of poor community-worker relationships

Main issues for the construction camps and material sites include:
• Selection of workers’ camps
• Solid and liquid waste generated from the construction camps
• Provision of accommodation and sanitation facilities
• Rehabilitation of the camps once RISE program comes to an end
• Location of material and quarry sites relating to sensitive receptors (human settlement, schools, water resources)
• Reinstating of the borrowing and quarry sites
• Emission of dust, noise, vibrations, pollution to downstream water resources
• Road safety risks surrounding access to borrow pits and quarry sites
• Illegal operations of existing borrow pits and quarry (licenses, permits)

Therefore, sub-projects in the RISE program can be managed through:
i. The preparation of site specific ESMPs for construction and operation to address localized issues along the right of way of the proposed sub-projects and its offsite facilities (e.g. borrow pits, quarries, disposal sites) and,
ii. The application of environmental and social specifications that the contractor should follow during construction.

Sub-projects inside protected areas will not be financed by RISE. However, sub-projects near sensitive areas (native forests,) could facilitate access to these areas and increase pressure on these habitats (deforestation, encroachment). The sub-projects if any, may be identified during project implementation and E&S screening and ESIA will be conducted. Therefore, the ESMF also includes the possibility for
carrying out ESIA for some sub-projects. The environmental and social measures to be implemented during construction will be part of bidding documents and contractors’ contracts.

Figure 3. Issues along the Right of Way

From Left to Right: market area, informal motorcycle parking, cattle crossing the road and shops along the road (Tanzania)

3.2. Environmental & Social Process

Figure 4 below details the process that should be followed throughout the project cycle from sub-project selection to implementation.

Figure 4. The Environmental and Social Process
3.3. Screening Sub-Projects

The screening of sub-projects to be implemented within the RISE Program follow a dedicated screening procedure as described below.

Step 1: Application of the Exclusion Criteria
This is the first step to be carried out by the PIU. Each proposed project should be screened based on the exclusion criteria given below. If the potential project meets any of the criteria given in the list, then it should be rejected.
The projects will not:
- take place in protected areas or buffer zones of protected areas,
- lead to conversion or degradation of forest areas, natural habitats such as wetlands, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems including dry tropical forests,
- involve land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land),
- take place in disaster prone areas.

**Step 2: Determining the Environmental and Social Risk Rating**
By cross referencing the scale of civil works to be carried out and the sensitivity of the site, the risk level of the sub-projects is determined. Based on the risk category of the sub-project the nature of the environmental and social effort required for managing the impacts during implementation can be identified. The process is described below and should be undertaken by the PIU.

i. **Identifying the Scale of the Works**
Based on the type of the road works to be carried out and the classification of the road (see sections 1.2 and 1.3 above), the scale of the road sub-project should be determined (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope of Road Works</th>
<th>National Roads</th>
<th>District roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td>Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Road(^7)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. **Assessing Site Sensitivity**
Sites sensitivity is assessed based on the location of the sub-project. Using available information such as maps showing key features such as national parks, protected areas, forests, rivers, etc.; topographic maps; cultural heritage maps; planning records; literature review and site visits, the PIU should determine the sensitivity of the proposed sub-project based on the criteria given in Table 3.

- Note that the RISE Program will not include construction of new roads.
### Sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Very Sensitive** | 1.1 High possibility of environment degradation taking place (deforestation, soil erosion, water resources depletion, hunting, etc.) due to the project  
1.2 Project is within 1 km from ecologically sensitive habitats or critical ecosystems (significant wetlands, mangroves, protected areas, national parks, natural forests, wildlife sanctuaries, rivers and lakes) and with possibility of induced impacts on sensitive ecosystems and ecologically sensitive habitats  
1.3 Mountainous topography (>35% of slope)  
1.4 Located in areas vulnerable to natural disasters (floods, landslides, droughts, earthquake, etc.)  
1.5 Presence of places of significant cultural and historical interest along the RoW or at the proposed material sites.  
1.6 Land acquisition and physical and/or economic displacement of more than 10 affected persons per sub-project |
| **Moderately Sensitive** | 2.1 Slight possibility of environmental degradation taking place (deforestation, soil erosion, water resources depletion, hunting, etc.) due to the sub-project  
2.2 Sub-project is 1-5 km from ecologically sensitive habitats or critical ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, protected areas, national parks, natural forests, wildlife sanctuaries, rivers and lakes)  
2.3 Wavy topography (15-35% of slope)  
2.4 Located in areas with moderate risk to natural disasters (floods, landslides, droughts, earthquake, etc.)  
2.5 Suspected presence of places of significant cultural and historical interest near the RoW or at the proposed material sites  
2.6 Possibility of induced impacts on sensitive ecosystems and ecologically sensitive habitats because they are located in the sub-project area of influence  
2.7 Land acquisition and physical and/or economic displacement of between one and 10 affected persons per sub-project |
| **Low Sensitivity** | 3.1 Low possibility of environmental degradation taking place (deforestation, soil erosion, water resources depletion, hunting, etc.) due to the sub-project  
3.2 Sub-project is greater than 5 km from ecologically sensitive habitats or critical ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, protected areas, national parks, natural forests, wildlife sanctuaries, rivers and lakes)  
3.3 Flat topography  
3.4 Located in zones at no risk to natural disasters (floods, landslides, droughts, earthquake, etc.)  
3.5 Absence of places with cultural and historical significance in the area of influence  
3.6 No induced impacts  
3.7 No Land acquisition and or physical and/or economic displacement. |

### iii. Identifying the Environmental and Social Risk Level

The environmental and social risk level or category is a function of the (i) scale of the sub-project, and (ii) the site sensitivity. Based on Table 4 below, the E&S risk category of the projects should be
determined by the PIU. The Risk classification is based on the definitions provided in the World Bank Environmental and Social Directive for Investment Project Financing given in Annex III.⁸

### Table 4. Environmental and Social Risk Level or Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Project Grade</th>
<th>Site Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H: High Risk; S: Substantial Risk; M: Moderate Risk; L: Low Risk

### Step 3: Definition of required level of effort

Once the risk level has been identified, the level of environmental and social effort for managing the E&S risk for each sub-project should be determined based on Table 5. All sub-projects with impacts on land as detailed in the RPF document should prepare a RAP.

### Table 5. Environmental and Social Efforts to be undertaken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Level of E&amp;S Effort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sub-projects to be rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Substantial| ESIA and ESMP will be prepared for the sub-project by independent consultants  
TANROADS to follow Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works for contractors (ECPRW, February 2009)  
TARURA to follow environmental and social specifications for contractors CESMP |
| Moderate   | Site specific ESMP (based on alignment walk and requirements for material sites and construction camps)  
TANROADS to follow Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works for contractors (ECPRW, February 2009)  
TARURA to follow environmental and social specifications for contractors CESMP |
| Low        | Environmental and social specifications for contractors will be prepared by TARURA and TANROADS |

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**High Risk**: Projects identified to be of High risk will be rejected.

**Substantial risk**: Projects should undertake an ESIA including assessment of induced impacts. For identified impacts, an ESMP should be developed. Sub-projects implemented by TANROADS should follow the Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works for contractors and sub-projects implemented by TARURA should follow the E&S specifications for contractors. The ESMP, ECPRW and E&S specifications for Contractors should be included in the bidding documents. The contractor should prepare CESMPs based on the ESMP requirements. The contractor should follow the ECPRW and E&S specifications for Contractors during construction.

**For Moderate risk Sub-projects**: site specific ESMPs should be developed. Impacts can be identified during the alignment walk and avoidance and mitigation measures should be provided in the site specific ESMPs. During construction by following good practices using the Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works for contractors (TANROADS) and E&S specifications for contractors (TARURA) with oversight by the supervision engineer/consultant the impacts can be managed. The contractor should prepare CESMPs based on the requirements in the site specific ESMP.

**For Low risk Sub-projects**, the impacts can be managed through the E&S specifications for contractors with oversight by the Supervision engineer/consultant.

### 3.4. Preparing Environmental and Social Instruments

#### Preparing ESIA and ESMP

An ESIA along with an ESMP shall be prepared based on the outlines given in the Annex IV. Preparation of ESIAs and ESMPs are the responsibility of the PIU and must be approved by the World Bank prior to implementation and finalization of the project design. ESIAs will address direct, indirect, induced and cumulative impacts. ESIA and ESMPs will have to be submitted to NEMC after WB approval for obtaining certification. Preparation of ESIA/ESMP includes stakeholder engagement and public consultation processes as detailed in the SEP to be documented in the reports and reflected in the project design. If the sub-project has impacts on protected area such as a national park, adequate consultations with the relevant Government body (such as TANAPA, TFS, Ministry of natural Resources and Tourism) shall be conducted. Feedback from the consultations shall be taken into account in the ESIA. Mitigation measures shall be included in the bidding documents and civil works contracts. No civil works can start at project sites prior to getting certification from NEMC.

**Developing ESMPs**

Through a detailed survey of the road alignment, environmental and social alignment sheets should be prepared for the roads. These alignment sheets are meant to:

- Identify physical, environmental, and social issues along the road,
- Identify by Km along the alignment each issue along with mitigation measures,
- The instrument where each measure will be included (design, resettlement plan, bidding documents, etc.),
- The agency responsible for implementation.

Alignment sheets should be presented in maps at appropriate scales (both profile and overhead), and schematic summary tables. Issues to be addressed during the alignment walk include:

- Slope stability, earth cuts
- Erosion
- Drainage, stream crossings, bridges
- Direct and indirect effects on houses and businesses (noise, dust, limitations on access)
- Potential hot spots for road safety (Junctions, crossing of communities, etc.)
- High gradients
- Community infrastructure (water supply, irrigation, generators, bus stops etc.)
- Community use of resources (for instance use of water for bathing, washing clothes)
- Scenic areas and community value (waterfalls, trees for shade)
- Areas of special safety concern (bridges, road segments with significant precipices)
- Sensitive receptors such as schools, clinics, health centers, hospitals, religious places
- Agriculture fields
- Privately owned structures such as fences,
- Animal crossing such as for cattle
- Roadside community economic activities (markets, informal vendors, informal parking areas)
- Quarries, borrow pits, and access roads to these sites
- Asphalt plants
- Workers’ camps

For each problem identified and evaluated, mitigation measures must be identified. These may include:

- Slope stabilization
- Erosion and sediment control and re-vegetation of RoW
- Land acquisition/Resettlement (if taking place then RPF will be followed)
- Construction of areas for the relocation of roadside activities
- Relocation and reconstruction of affected community infrastructure
- Extra wide shoulders, independent lanes in certain hot points (community crossings)
- Special signs and traffic calming measures
- Special design in critical junctions including animal crossings
- Temporary or permanent relocation of community economic activities (if taking place then RPF will be followed)
- Special measures for sensitive receptors such as schools and health centers
- Measures for scenic areas and community values
- Measures to minimize impacts to agriculture fields (if taking place then RPF will be followed)
- Recommendations for construction schedules
- Quarry site and borrow pits management plan which will include restoration of disturbed areas,
- Workers’ camp management plans
Based on the issues identified during the alignment walk, site specific ESMPs should be prepared covering issues that warrant special attention during construction such as traffic, protection of sensitive receptors, noise etc. or be included in the design (areas for relocating economic activities, measures for addressing school children safety). Conducting the alignment walk and preparing the site specific ESMPs is the responsibility of the PIU and needs to be approved by the World Bank prior to finalization of subproject design.

The PIU should provide the Design consultants with the ESIAs (for substantial risk projects) and ESMPs so that the E&S mitigation measures identified are included in the design and budgeted.

**E&S Specifications for Contractors and ECPRW**

The E&S specifications for contractors are meant to guide the contractor to follow good environmental and social practices during construction. For Substantial and Moderate risk sub-projects, TANROADS contractors should follow the Tanzania Environmental Code of Practices for Road Works (ECPRW), Ministry of Works, 2009) and World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS)9. TARURA Contractors should follow the Environmental and Social Specifications given in Annex V. For all Low risk sub-projects, contractors should follow these Environmental and Social Specifications.

### 3.5. Implementation

**Bidding Documents and Contracts**

The site specific ESMPs requirements for sub-projects along with the ECPRW and Environmental Specifications for Contractors will be incorporated into bidding documents for the works by the implementing agencies. Contractors must be aware of their obligations upfront and demonstrate their understanding of the requirements and costs and resources for implementing the E&S (including health and safety) requirements and conducting self-monitoring in their proposals. Contractors’ contracts will include all the E&S health and safety requirements, including requirements for the contractor to develop CESMPs during construction for issues such as noise, traffic, labor and grievances by workers and communities and carrying out self-monitoring during implementation.

Purchase of materials must be only from approved sites. Some projects might also generate construction waste that require appropriate environmental disposal. The identification of suitable sites for waste disposal, the environmental management necessary (compacting, re-soiling and re-vegetation, drainage control), and the associated transportation costs will be included in project design and cost estimates.

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Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans

Based on requirements of the ESMPs, contractors are required to develop CESMPs for issues all environmental and social issues relevant to the activities under the contract. The purpose of the construction environmental and social management plan is to outline how during construction the contractor will avoid, minimize or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area. CESMPs are 'live' documents that should be reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the project life cycle. The CESMP should be approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

Construction environmental and social management plans may be structured as follows:

- Introduction – General purpose, scope and structure of the document.
- Scope of work and sub-project description
- Environmental requirements and controls – Policy and planning, environmental impacts, risks and mitigation, procedures for monitoring the construction processes against environmental objectives, pollution control measures, environmental risk register, incidents/accidents register
- Consents and permissions
- Management plans – Specific management plans such as noise and vibration, traffic, labor, grievances etc.,
- Health and safety procedures and requirements
- Community consultations / site-specific GRM
- Training
- Incident reporting and investigation
- Emergency response measures/plans
- GBV Action Plans

Environmental Supervision during Construction

The Supervision engineer/consultant will oversee the construction activities and ensure compliance with the contractor environmental and social management plans, ECPRW and E&S specifications. ToR for the supervision engineer/consultant is given in Annex VI. Where non-compliances are observed, the Supervision engineer/consultant and work with the contractor to rectify the problem in coordination with the PIU. In case of significant non-compliance in particular where there is harm to individuals, communities and or the environment the work should be stopped and the information should be shared with the PIU immediately. Chance Find Procedures included in the E&S specifications will be followed if tangible cultural heritage is encountered during civil works Environmental and social supervision of works will also be carried out directly by TARURA in TARURA implemented projects.

3.6. Meeting ESS Requirements

In addition to ESIA, ESMP, CSEMP and ECPRW/Environmental and social specifications a number of instruments are needed to meet the requirements of the ESF. The Resettlement Policy Framework,
Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan should be referred to as needed. Table 7 lists the instruments required to comply with the ESF.

**Table 7. Instruments required to meet the ESSs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental and Social Standards</th>
<th>Instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts | • ESMF will be applied to all sub-projects under components 1a and 1b and technical assistance activities  
• ESIA with ESMP for Substantial Risk sub-projects  
• Site specific ESMP for Moderate risk projects  
• ECPRW /Environmental and Social Specifications for Contractors  
• CESMP |
| ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions                                  | • Labor Management Procedure for RISE Program from which contractors shall prepare their own labor management plans  
• Code of Conduct to be signed by all workers (permanent or temporary)  
• Incident /accident log  
• GRM for workers by contractors |
| ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management   | • Waste Management plan outlined in the ECPRW/Environmental and Social Specifications for Contractors, based on the screening and the ESIA/ESMP findings |
| ESS 4: Community Health and Safety                                   | • Site-specific ESMP  
• Community Health and Safety plan outlined in the ECPRW/Environmental and Social Specifications for Contractors and ESMP  
• Labor Management Procedure for RISE Program from which contractors shall prepare their own labor management plans  
• Gender Based Violence Action Plan for the RISE Program  
• GRM for RISE Program  
• GRM by the contractor |
| ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement | • Apply Resettlement Policy Framework for land acquisition. On realigned sections of the road and auxiliary works (camps, borrow pits, access roads or diversion roads and quarry sites) |
| ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources | • Indirect impacts addressed in ESIA for Substantial Risk sub-projects.  
• ECPRW /E&S Specifications for Contractor include |
3.7. Technical Assistance

During project preparation for activities financed through Technical Assistance, an understanding of the likely environmental, social health and safety issues associated with activities should be assessed in line with requirements of the ESF by the PIU. TAs may support capacity building, preparation of E&S studies and designs and development of programs. For each type of TA activity, the following should be carried out as detailed in Table 6.

- Screening: To determine potential E&S impacts or issues associated with the activity.
- Identifying instruments: Based on the E&S issues, instruments following the process described in the ESMF or requirements for additional ToRs to address the risk should be identified.

**Table 6. Applying the ESF to TA Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of TA</th>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>Instruments to be Prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>Usually this does not have potential adverse environmental and social implications or risks</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of road programs or plans</td>
<td>Analysis of potential E&amp;S issues and risk of the program/plan following the ESF requirements</td>
<td>ToR for additional studies if relevant such as Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment should be drafted (refer to ESS1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducting studies or technical design for civil works under components 1a and 1b.</td>
<td>Each of the proposed infrastructure investments for which the study or technical design is being carried out, must be screened for its potential E&amp;S impacts based on the steps described in section 3.3 of the ESMF</td>
<td>Based on the procedure described in sections 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 of the ESMF the instruments to be prepared should be identified during the screening stage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.8. Public Consultation
In addition to any specific requirement of the SEP to enhance adequate community relations the contractor shall:

1. Inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, blasting and demolition, as appropriate.
2. Limit construction activities at night. When necessary ensure that night work is carefully scheduled and the community is properly informed so they can take necessary measures.
3. At least five days in advance of any service interruption (including water, electricity, telephone, bus routes) the community must be advised through postings at the sub-project site, at bus stops and public spaces. Door to door communications will be undertaken in favour of affected homes/businesses.

3.9. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM)

A Grievance Redress Mechanism has been designed for the RISE program. For Vulnerable Groups during the preparation of Vulnerable Group Plans, the program will examine culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns.

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) involves a formal process for receiving, evaluating and redressing program-related grievances from affected communities and the public. RISE Program recognizes vulnerability of the different project’s participants to be involved or affected by the project (such as community members, workers and other beneficiaries).

The GRM Committees at Village, Ward, District as well as Regional levels, will be established and adequately capacitated. The GRM will also be extended to the PIU level and be expanded to handle all types of grievances arising from implementation of all projects and sub-projects under the RISE Program including work related grievances. At the Regional Coordinator’s Office level a Grievance Committee comprising of RISE Program/Project Coordinator, Environmental Officer, and Community Development Officer/Sociologist will be formed to address all grievances related to Project performance. To ensure effectiveness and efficiency of RISE Program’s GRM the procedures for handling grievance will be simple and administered by the Village Council and RISE implementing agency’s GRM focal points. The Village Council and RISE implementing agency’s GRM focal points shall maintain records where grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made, will be recorded. Targeted communities, workers and other beneficiaries will be notified about the grievance mechanism through sensitization programs and posters placed at implementing agency’s offices, local government authorities such as regional, and district, ward as well as village levels. As a measure of improving RISE Program performance and accountability, a formal channel for project-affected people (community members, members of vulnerable groups, project implementers, civil societies, and the media) to air their grievances will be established. These communication channels will include a toll free hotline number; email address, face to face communication, media or an uptake form that will be available at villages. People will be encouraged to bring their grievances, complaints and comments to the RISE Program implementing agencies.

For workers hired by contractors, the contractors will be required to produce their GRM procedure as a prerequisite for tender which at a minimum conform to these requirements. The GRM procedures have to be transparent. After they are engaged, contractor will be required to prove that each employee has
been inducted and signed that they have been inducted on the procedure. The details of the workers’ GRM is presented in the RISE Program Labour Management Procedures (LMP).

The proposed RISE Program GRM flow chart is presented in Figure 5 below:

Figure 5: The RISE Program GRM flow chart

Specific provisions of the GRM will be prepared for complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) that could be derived from the project to ensure the survivor’s confidentiality and rights. To properly address GBV risks, the GRM needs to be in place prior to contractors mobilizing. The GRM should not ask for, or record, information on more than three aspects related to the GBV incident: a) the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning, b) if, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project, and if, possible, the
age and sex of the survivors. Different entry points where survivor can place complaints confidentiality shall be identified and linked to the GRM as shown in Figure 6. The GRM Protocol should have a specific section on GBV related complaints. This shall be developed with the support of specialized organizations in the matter.

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**Figure 6: GRM Protocol for GBV survivors**

**Procedures for Grievance Management**

Each sub-project will establish a formalized procedure or process for dealing with both workers’ and communities’ grievances. Each should include as a minimum:

- Assigning a responsible person, team or function to organize the resolution of grievances
- Defined timeframes for acknowledgement of the receipt of complaints and subsequent resolution
- Practical arrangements for maintaining confidentiality, reviewing and resolving grievances, including resources and organizational arrangements information on the grievance
- Information on the grievance mechanism that is readily retrievable from a company web site, locations where project information in hard copy has been placed, and or from company representatives. Grievance mechanisms should be appropriate for the scope of the project so as to allow effective resolution of issues in a timely manner.

**Records Keeping**

A simple database is often useful to manage and monitor grievances. Good practice is to log all grievances, even recurrent ones or grievances that will eventually be dismissed as unreasonable. Regardless of the actual establishment of such a database, typically documentation on grievances keeps track of the following:

- Nature of complaint;
- The name and contact details of the complainant, if appropriate;
• The date that the complaint was logged;
• Location where the complaint is related to;
• The name of the technical staff charged with addressing the complaint, if appropriate;
• Any follow up actions taken;
• The proposed resolution of the complaint;
• How and when relevant Project decisions were communicated to the complainant;
• Whether longer-term management actions have been taken to avoid the recurrence of similar grievances in the future, if applicable.

3.10. Occupational Health and Safety
The TANROADS and TARURA with support from the supervision consultant will ensure regular training to permanent and temporary workers (including community workers) on occupational health and safety to workers and information relevant to health risk including malaria, yellow fever, hepatitis, etc is provided to workers. During the construction period the contractor shall provide, equip and maintain adequate personal protective equipment, first-aid stations and sign boards directing where these services are situated and transport in case of emergency. Appropriate protective gear including, but not limited to helmets, heavy duty gloves, safety vests and boots, should be provided to site workers and visitors. Details are provided in the environmental specifications for the contractors in Annex V.

3.11. Gender, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
The RISE Program will identify potential specific risks for women and children during the upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of the roads. Experience has shown, for instance, that the influx of workers can increase Gender Based Violence risks for communities where construction is carried out, such as increasing the rates of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The program will put into place all the different prevention and mitigation measures for the specific risks for women and children that the sub-project can entail and, will be linked to the Grievance Redress Mechanism, both at Project and District levels. GBV service provider mapping will be done at the RISE Program level and the sub-projects will borrow from the program mapping. The GRM will refer survivors to the services (either formal or informal) most capable to provide for care. Awareness raising will be provided to communities on different mechanisms of the project to respond to SEA and on the way to place complaints into the GRM. The bidding documents for contractors will require the development of a Code of Conduct (CoC), training for workers on the contents of the CoC and, depending of the level of risk, for a GBV Action Plan with a clear Response and Accountability Framework. Monitoring mechanisms will put into place to ensure that mitigation and response measures are in place and working accordingly.

The Program will contribute to close gender gaps in employment in the road sector by promoting women’s participation in the CBRM model and within TARURA. The Gender Policy will state TARURA’s recognition of gender inequality in the road sector. In this sense, the policy will define TARURA’s approach/framework on how to address gender issues in the sector. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will define the road map for gender activities that TARURA will put into place to increase women’s participation at the institutional level and within the CBRM; the GAP will count with clear targets and indicators. Development of the Gender Policy and the Gender Action Plan will be informed by an
institutional diagnostic on employment gender gaps in recruitment, retention and promotion; from an analysis on barriers and facilitators for women to participate in the CBRM model, and from the information derived from the people-centred approach.

3.12. Capacity Building
The contractor will train all workers about Environmental Health and Safety and the site-specific environmental and social measures to be followed. All workers should be trained prior to starting work on site and trainings should be conducted periodically as needed. Details are provided in the environmental and social specifications for the contractors in Annex V.

Since TARURA is a new institution and has no previous experience working with the World Bank, significant capacity building will be necessary. A training needs assessment will be prepared to identify required technical assistance to TARURA during project preparation and implementation in E&S aspects. In addition to the regular technical implementation support, the World Bank in collaboration with relevant national entities such as NEMC and OSHA will provide training on environmental, social, health and safety aspects to TARURA.

Specific training will include:
- Environmental and Social Management Framework
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Screening and scoping
- Preparation and Implementation of Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans
- Environmental and Social Management of Construction Works, including reporting requirements
- Environmental and Social supervision of road works

3.13. Compliance with National Environmental Regulations
In addition to meeting the requirements of the ESMF, the PIU will ensure all sub-projects fulfil the national environmental requirements and all necessary permits are obtained.
Annex I. First Generation Sub-Projects

Three RISE first generation roads were selected taking into account their socioeconomic importance in the area as enablers of development and poverty reduction. TANROADS and TARURA identified high-value sub-projects that have significant impact on agricultural and social outcomes and are consistent with the network approach proposed with RISE. For the selection of the first generation roads, the implementing agencies held discussions with relevant stakeholders such as the SAGCOT Centre and worked with their Iringa regional and district offices who are closer to the beneficiary communities. The RISE first generation sub-projects are the following:

**Iringa-Kilolo Regional Road Upgrade (33 km)**. The regional road connects the Iringa Regional capital with Kilolo District headquarters. The road will provide accessibility and connectivity to the Kilolo and Ndiwili communities to the trunk network (TAZAM highway). The sub-project transverses rich agricultural areas with cash crops and food crops predominately represented by Irish potatoes, fruits, vegetables, beans and maize. The district is also potential of forest products particularly soft wood timber. From the total proposed of 33km of the road, 7.3km are currently bitumen surfaced (1.6km are in poor condition and 5.7km in fair condition) and 25.7km section of the road is in gravel standard in fair to poor condition. Improvements will include paving to bitumen standard, sidewalks/walkways in all populated segments and a bikeway for the whole extension of the sub-project.

**Wenda-Mgama (19km) District Road**. The rural district road is located in the Iringa Rural District and connects the communities of the Mseke, Lyamungwe and Mgama wards with the trunk network (TAZAM highway) at Wenda and the Ihemi-Ihimbo regional road at Mgama. The sub-project transverses rich agricultural areas with cash crops and food crops predominately represented by maize, green peas, Irish potatoes, beans, tomatoes and sesame and it is used as community access to social services. The road is unpaved and mostly in fair or poor condition and it is not passable during rainy season. Improvements will include upgrading and rehabilitating to sealing or gravel standard and sidewalks/walkways in all populated segments.

**Mtili-Ifwagi-Mkuta (14km)**. The rural district road is located in the Mufindi District and connects the villages of Ifwagi and Mkuta with the Mafinga – Mgololo Trunk. The road and ends at the tea plantation at Mkuta village. The sub-project transverses rich agricultural areas with cash crops and food crops predominately represented by maize, beans and wheat, but also catering to formal timber production and a large scale tea plantation in Mkuta. The road is unpaved and mostly in fair or poor condition and it is not passable during rainy season. Improvements will include upgrading and rehabilitating to sealing or gravel standard and sidewalks/walkways in all populated segments.

TANROADS and TARURA have hired firms to prepare the Design, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and the Resettlement Action Plans for the three sub-projects. The Bank is providing technical assistance with the studies, especially given the innovative people-centered approach and TARURA’s limited experience in designing World-Bank financed projects.

The draft ESIAs mentioned above show that potential impacts and risks of the three road subprojects are expected to be site specific and largely during construction stage of the works. These may include: construction impacts such as safety of workers and communities, labour influx and associated Gender
Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, child labour, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, impact of sites cultural importance such as graves, neighboring communities and road users; traffic congestion around and towards construction sites; soil erosion, impacts on streams/water resources, dust and particulate materials; clearance of vegetation within the rights-of-way of existing roads, construction noise; the interruption of utilities (e.g. pipelines along roads); solid waste disposal, and degradation of land around borrow pits, quarries etc.. During operation, it is likely that improved road network may lead to indirect environmental and social impacts within the project area of influence. The improved roads will reduce transportation time and cost and facilitate access of the population to markets and/or social services. Negative impacts may include: increase traffic volume, speed and accidents, and increased natural resources exploitation (e.g. timber and charcoal production). These impacts/risks will be mitigated by the site-specific measures proposed in the subproject ESMPs.

While the Draft RAPs that are being prepared for the three (3) first generation projects have revealed potential land acquisition impacts which include loss of land along sections where minor re-alignments will be conducted; loss of crops; loss of business and residential structures; and impacts on services, utilities, and graves. In total, the three sub-projects will impact 209 households as follows: (i) Iringa – Kilolo road sub-project will affect 118 households; (ii) the proposed Mtili – Ifwagi road sub-project will affect 38 households; and (iii) the proposed Wenda – Mgama sub-project will affect 53 households.
Annex II. Legal Framework

Policies and guidelines relevant to the RISE Program are:

**The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) II (2015)**
The NSGRP-II paper recognizes that infrastructure especially reliable road connectivity is critical for the attainment of the NSGRP II which was launched in 2010 and Sustainable Development Goals which were laid down by the United Nations in 2015. These SDGs are such as Goal No.1 to end poverty, Goal No. 2 on zero hunger, Goal No. 3. to ensure Health life and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, Goal No. 5 on Gender equality and Goal No. 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure which fosters the importance to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The RISE Program will focus in the reduction of poverty for both men and women and address issues of gender discrimination and GBV. Once the roads are constructed various other activities such as transportation of agricultural products will be enhanced thereby increasing employment and revenues and eventually improving livelihoods. The NSGRP also recognizes the role of other sectors in poverty eradication and the need for mainstreaming environment as one of the crosscutting issues in the sector.

**National Gender Policy (2002)**
The key objective of this policy is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender sensitive plans and strategies are developed in all sectors and institutions. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it puts emphasis on gender equality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role-played by each member of society. The RISE Program shall adopt the policy through the provision of equal opportunities to both men and women in the provision of jobs and its related activities. The RISE Program will insist on abolishing any form of gender discrimination during its implementation by ensuring that it comes up with the strategy to make various opportunities that arise in the program are available to both men and women.

**The National Environmental Policy (1997)**
The National Environmental Policy (NEP) came into effect in 1997. NEP provides the framework for making fundamental changes that are needed to bring environmental consideration into the mainstream of decision-making in the country. Among the main objectives of the NEP is to improve the condition and productivity of various sectors including roads in order that all Tanzanians may live in safe, healthy, productive and aesthetically pleasing surroundings.

The NEP advocates the adoption of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as a tool for screening development projects, which are likely to cause adverse environmental impacts. It directs conduction of EIA and EA as a measure to curb environmental degradation for which all operating projects should comply. The National Environmental Policy, 1997 stresses that for a framework law to be effective, environmental standards and procedures have to be in place. For example, Chapter 4 of the policy (Instruments for Environmental; Policy), Section 61, states that “As part of the (National Environmental Policy) strategy in the implementation of the National Environmental Guidelines, specific criteria for EIA conduct will be formulated”.

The National Environmental Policy as a national framework for environmental management emphasized that the transport sector which includes roads shall focus on the following environmental objectives:
• Ensuring sustainability, security and the equitable use of resources for meeting the basic needs of the present and future generations without degrading the environment or risking health or safety.
• To prevent and control degradation of land, water, vegetation and air which constitute our life support system.
• To conserve and enhance our natural and man-made heritage, including the biological diversity of the unique ecosystem of Tanzania.
• To improve the condition and productivity of degraded areas including rural and urban settlement in order that all Tanzanians may live in safe, healthful, productive and aesthetically pleasing surroundings.
• To raise public awareness and understanding of the essential linkages between environment and development and to promote individual and community participation in the environmental action.
• To promote international co-operation on the environment and expand our participation and contribution to relevant bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and global organizations and programs, including implementation of treaties.

On addressing the issues of poverty alleviation, the policy recognizes its impact to the environment. The policy focuses on the satisfaction of basic needs of the citizens with due cognizance on protecting the environment. The RISE Program ensures that the above policy objectives are met. It also follows all the requirement of the environmental Act of 2004 which was made under environmental policy of 1997. The Environmental Policy is currently under review.

The National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2010
The policy which is employer-specific, gives a road map on the requirements for the occupational health and safety in work places and on how to promote the working capacity of the staff.

The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004
The Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act No. 20 of 2004) provides the legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and implementation of the nation’s environmental policy. Institutionally it provides for the continuation of the legally mandated National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and creates the National Environmental Advisory Committee. The Act outlines projects that require a full EIA or those that may be subjected to full EIA, after the screening by NEMC. Some of the sub-projects activities under the RISE Program will call for full EIAs, under this Act. The Act also defines institutional responsibilities for environmental management. In that regard, NEMC is charged with the enforcement, compliance, review, and monitoring of environmental impact assessment and the facilitation of public participation in environmental decision-making and supervision of all matters relating to the environment assigned to the Council. Amongst its functions NEMC has the roles to (1) carries out the screening of sub-projects for which environmental assessment or monitoring must be conducted, (2) review EIAs and recommends them (or not) for approval.

It is noted that under the Act, that NEMC may “delegate to any sector Ministry, environmental body, employee or agent of the Council, the exercise of any of the powers or the performance of any of the functions or duties of the Council under the Act” (EMA para 26). All relevant Ministries are to establish environmental management sections which liaise with NEMC on environmental matters. The Division of Environment (DoE) is responsible for policy and legal formulation and implementation, development and implementation of strategic environmental assessments. Within each ministry, it is the
Environmental Unit/Section’s responsibility to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into Ministry developmental planning and implementation in a way that protects the environment. The Environmental Management Units/Sections of sector ministries are charged with overseeing the preparation of EIAs required for investment in their sectors (EMA para 31 (k)). Each sector Ministry is required to appoint a Sector Environment Coordinator to coordinate and report on all activities and performance of functions relating to the environment and the Ministry. And, at the Regional level there is an expert to advise local authorities on matters relating to the Act. It is against this legal background that TARURA who will be the main implementing agency for the RISE has a section (though not explicitly seen) to deal with environment and social issues while executing its main organizational role of road construction. It is the responsibility of TARURA and TANROADS to comply with this requirement for sound management of safeguards issues in RISE program and TARURA and TANROADS in general.

The Roads Act of 2007
This Act has a total of ten parts which among other things describe about road management, roads classification and declaration, execution of road works, restriction of use of roads and financial provision on undertaking various road activities. Other issues described in the Road Act are offences, penalties and recovery as well as road safety and road of access. This Act also provides description on initiation of the road agency TANROADS to deal with road construction and management within the country. Although this Act was approved and came to being about ten years earlier than TARURA establishment it is however envisaged that some parts of the Act will be used by TARURA in executing RISE Program activities. The TARURA establishment order gives functions and responsibilities of TARURA which among other things will be to develop and maintain rural and urban roads network, which coincide with Part three of the Road Act on road classification and declaration. It is also important to acknowledge this Act because one of the implementing entities is TANROADS whose establishment and functions are stipulated in this Act. TARURA will therefore use this Act as the basis for the implementation of RISE Program in collaboration with TANROADS.

The Land Act of 1999
These laws declare all land in Tanzania to be “Public land” to be held by the state for public purposes. The Acts empower the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to revoke the “Right of Occupancy” of any landholder for the “public/national interest” should the need arise. The laws also declare the value attached to land.

The law as amended in 2004 recognizes the role of land in economic and urban development. The law provides for technical procedures for preparing land use plans, detailed schemes and urban development conditions in conformity with land use plan and schemes. The RISE Program has been designed according to the requirements of this law especially on the use of land for the construction of roads, which is the matter of national interest as stipulated in the law. The detailed review of land related Legislations and gaps with the ESF is in the RPF. For the RISE program land acquisition and resettlement will be conducted in-line with the ESF.

Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2003
The law requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers in order to safeguard their health and ensure safety at the workplace. The employers need to perform medical examinations to determine fitness before engaging employees. Employers must also ensure that the equipment used by employees is safe and shall also provide personal protective equipment (PPE) as appropriate. This shall be adhered to by all consultants and contractors who will be employed under RISE Program. Compliance to this Act will also be important alongside WB ESHS Guidelines which have always insisted
among other things prevention of accidents on sites of construction. During implementation of RISE Program all contractors will be required to strictly adhere to the Occupational Health and Safety Act to ensure that no accident or fatality occur and that all social concerns surrounding communities in construction areas, such as issues of HIV/AIDS, pregnancies, gender discrimination and GBV are well addressed.

**Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 and its amendments of 2018**

The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations No.349 of 2005 were made pursuant to Section 82 (1) and 230 (h) and (q) of the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 of 2004 and its amendment in 2018. The regulations provide the procedures and requirements for undertaking ESIAs for various types of development projects with significant environmental impacts. In addition, the Regulations provide a list of projects that qualify for Environmental Assessment procedures in Tanzania. Regulation 46(1) classifies projects into two types: (i) Type A Projects requiring a mandatory ESI; and (ii) Type B projects requiring a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA). The First Schedule lists typical examples of Type A and B projects. The Regulation was amended in 2018 and project categorization was changed to Type A, Special category, Type B1 and B2 based on the risky levels. Some of the RISE sub projects may fall under the category of projects that require mandatory Environmental Assessment as per the new categorization. For any classification (after screening) of the proposed sub project the decision will be based on amended regulations.

**The Roads Management Regulations of 2009**

This Regulation is made under the Roads Act No. 13 of 2007. This Regulation clarifies various issues described in the Roads Act by giving details on their implementation arrangements. Issues underlined in Roads Management Regulations are those related to management of roads such as general control of roads, control of use of roads, road management, road of access, prohibited activity, closure of road for urgent action, obstruction to other road users, obstructing road or drain or water course and stopping or clogging drain to mention few. The issue of road width and reserve is also described where each road category is given its width to be reserved as per the requirement of the Road Act of 2007. The RISE Program will use this regulation especially in determining the width of roads which has always caused confusion in road construction especially when it comes to compensation.

**Standard Specifications for Road Works of 2000**

This Standard Specifications for Road Works, of 2000 has been prepared as a component under the Institutional Cooperation between the Ministry of Works (MoW), Central Materials Laboratory (CML) and the Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA). The Government of Tanzania and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) have jointly financed the project, which formed part of a programme to establish technical standards, guidelines and specifications for road and highway engineering. The specification gives explanation of the cross sectional terminology used in construction. These cross sectional terminologies are illustrated in pictorial form to give reads engineers and other readers a clear understanding for easy use when implementing the document. The specifications adopt series on various aspects of construction which are Series 1000-General, Series 2000-Drainage, Series 3000-Earthworks and Pavement Layers of Gravel or Crushed Stone, Series 4000-Bituminous Layers and Seals, Series 5000-Ancillary Road works, Series 6000-Structures and Series 7000-Tolerances, Testing and Quality Control. In each series detailed information are given as the guideline on what should be done to ensure that construction works adhere to all standards. This should also be done to ensure quality assurance. TARURA will adopt this document during implementation of RISE Program.
Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works of 2009
This guideline was established by the Ministry of Infrastructure Development in collaboration with the Danish Agency for International Development. The purpose of this Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works is to define environmental criteria to be applied in Tanzania during the feasibility, design, construction and operation of road infrastructure. It is important to have criteria to safeguard the environment to be applied during road construction in order to minimize indirect and cumulative environmental impacts that are involved in the road sector development and management include: loss of biodiversity; resettlement; land degradation; induced development; deforestation; pollution of air, water and soil; roads safety and human health. The preparation of this Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works follows the enactment of the Road Sector (Environmental Protection) Regulations made under section 61(2) of the Roads Act (2007) and the enactment of the Environmental Management Act (2004) to enforce environmental management issues and EIA requirement in the country. The objectives of the Environmental Code is to establish specific environmental criteria for road works in Tanzania; provide technical assistance; ensure general understanding of environmental impacts and define environmental criteria to minimize such impacts; ensure that Road Engineers and Technicians can find solutions for any problems arising during road construction or maintenance activities and facilitate the preparation of environmental assessment for road development projects. The envisaged users of this Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works are: Project Planners, Designers, Managers, Road Engineers and Technicians from road implementing agencies, Environmental Assessment Consultants, Private Consulting Firms and Contractors, Academic and Research Institutions, Government Ministries and Institutions, Ministry of Works, PO-RALG, TANROADS and NEMC. Being in the road construction, and due to the fact that TARURA is a new entity and hence lacking important documents to guide its implementation of E&S issues, it is important for them to adopt this document and implement it during implementation of the RISE Program.

This act was established to make provisions for core labour rights, establish basic employment standards; provide a framework for collective bargaining and to provide for the prevention and settlement of disputes. It provides Terms and conditions including prohibition of child and forced labor, freedom of association, prohibition of discriminations, and employment standards. These terms and conditions apply to the long-term contractors/consultants. However, some of these terms and conditions apply to community workers i.e. prohibition of child labor, prohibition of forced labor, prohibition of discriminations and maximum hours of work. This act requirement conforms to guidance provided in WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).
Annex III. World Bank ESF Risk Categories

**High Risk**

A Project is classified as High Risk after considering, in an integrated manner, the risks and impacts of the Project, taking into account the following, as applicable.

a. The Project is likely to generate a wide range of significant adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment. This could be because of the complex nature of the Project, the scale (large to very large) or the sensitivity of the location(s) of the Project. This would take into account whether the potential risks and impacts associated with the Project have the majority or all of the following characteristics:
   i) long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g., loss of major natural habitat or conversion of wetland), and impossible to avoid entirely due to the nature of the Project;
   ii) high in magnitude and/or in spatial extent (the geographical area or size of the population likely to be affected is large to very large);
   iii) significant adverse cumulative impacts;
   iv) significant adverse trans boundary impacts; and
   v) a high probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.);

b. The area likely to be affected is of high value and sensitivity, for example sensitive and valuable ecosystems and habitats (legally protected and internationally recognized areas of high biodiversity value), lands or rights of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and other vulnerable minorities, intensive or complex involuntary resettlement or land acquisition, impacts on cultural heritage or densely populated urban areas.

c. Some of the significant adverse E&S risk and impacts of the Project cannot be mitigated or specific mitigation measures require complex and/or unproven mitigation, compensatory measures or technology, or sophisticated social analysis and implementation.

d. There are significant concerns that the adverse social impacts of the Project, and the associated mitigation measures, may give rise to significant social conflict or harm or significant risks to human security.

e. There is a history of unrest in the area of the Project or the sector, and there may be significant concerns regarding the activities of security forces.

f. The Project is being developed in a legal or regulatory environment where there is significant uncertainty or conflict as to jurisdiction of competing agencies, or where the legislation or regulations do not adequately address the risks and impacts of complex Projects, or changes to applicable legislation are being made, or enforcement is weak.

g. The past experience of the Borrower and the implementing agencies in developing complex Projects is limited; their track record regarding ES issues would present significant challenges or concerns given the nature of the Project’s potential risks and impacts.

h. There are significant concerns related to the capacity and commitment for, and track record of relevant Project parties, in relation to stakeholder engagement.

i. There are a number of factors outside the control of the Project that could have a significant impact on the ES performance and outcomes of the Project.
Substantial Risk

A Project is classified as Substantial Risk after considering, in an integrated manner, the risks and impacts of the Project, taking into account the following, as applicable.

a. the Project may not be as complex as High Risk Projects, its E&S scale and impact may be smaller (large to medium) and the location may not be in such a highly sensitive area, and some risks and impacts may be significant. This would take into account whether the potential risks and impacts have the majority or all of the following characteristics:
   i) they are mostly temporary, predictable and/or reversible, and the nature of the Project does not preclude the possibility of avoiding or reversing them (although substantial investment and time may be required);
   ii) there are concerns that the adverse social impacts of the Project, and the associated mitigation measures, may give rise to a limited degree of social conflict, harm or risks to human security;
   iii) they are medium in magnitude and/or in spatial extent (the geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected are medium to large);
   iv) the potential for cumulative and/or trans-boundary impacts may exist, but they are less severe and more readily avoided or mitigated than for High Risk Projects; and
   v) there is medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal, etc.), and there are known and reliable mechanisms available to prevent or minimize such incidents;

b. The effects of the Project on areas of high value or sensitivity are expected to be lower than High Risk Projects.

c. Mitigatory and/or compensatory measures may be designed more readily and be more reliable than those of High Risk Projects.

d. The Project is being developed in a legal or regulatory environment where there is uncertainty or conflict as to jurisdiction of competing agencies, or where the legislation or regulations do not adequately address the risks and impacts of complex Projects, or changes to applicable legislation are being made, or enforcement is weak.

e. The past experience of the Borrower and the implementing agencies in developing complex Projects is limited in some respects, and their track record regarding E&S issues suggests some concerns which can be readily addressed through implementation support.

f. There are some concerns over capacity and experience in managing stakeholder engagement but these could be readily addressed through implementation support.

Moderate Risk

A Project is classified as Moderate Risk after considering, in an integrated manner, the risks and impacts of the Project, taking into account the following, as applicable:

a. the potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are not likely to be significant. This is because the Project is not complex and/or large, does not involve activities that have a high potential for harming people or the environment, and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. As such, the potential risks and impacts and issues are likely to have the following characteristics:
   i) predictable and expected to be temporary and/or reversible;
   ii) low in magnitude;
iii) site-specific, without likelihood of impacts beyond the actual footprint of the Project; and

iv) low probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., do not involve use or disposal of toxic materials, routine safety precautions are expected to be sufficient to prevent accidents, etc.).

b. The Project’s risks and impacts can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner.

**Low Risk**

A project is classified as Low Risk if its potential adverse risks to and impacts on human populations and/or the environment are likely to be minimal or negligible. These Projects, with few or no adverse risks and impacts and issues, do not require further E&S assessment following the initial screening.
Annex IV. Outline of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan

The objectives of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment are to:
- Establish the baseline conditions of the study area through a combination of desk review, consultations and site visits taking account of any committed development projects which could change the baseline in the future;
- Identify environmental constraints and opportunities associated with the study area;
- Identify and assess any environmental risks and impacts (both positive and negative) which could result from the proposed project;
- Identify and incorporate into project design and operation, features and measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts and enhance beneficial impacts; and
- Assess the level of significance of all residual effects (direct and indirect, adverse and beneficial, short-term and long-term, permanent and temporary) taking into account of the proposed mitigation measures.

The ESIA should encompass the following:
1. Executive summary
2. Legal and Regulation Framework
   - Analyzes the legal and institutional framework for the project, within which the environmental and social assessment is carried out, including the issues set out in ESS1, paragraph 26.
   - Comparison between the Borrower’s existing environmental and social framework and the ESSs, identification of the gaps between them and measures to fill the gaps.
   - Compliance with World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
   - Where applicable, identification and assessment of the environmental and social requirements of any co-financiers.
3. Project Description
   Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, environmental, social, and temporal context, including any offsite investments that may be required as well as the project’s primary suppliers. Through consideration of the details of the project, indicates the need for any plan to meet the requirements of ESS1 through 10 includes a map of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project’s direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.
4. Baseline Data
   - Identify the baseline data that is relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. This should include estimation of the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions.
   - Based on current information assesses the scope of the area to be studied and describe relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
   - Takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project.
   - Site investigation results.
5. Alternatives analysis
   • Site selection criteria
   • For each of the alternatives, quantify the environmental and social impacts to the extent possible, and attaches economic values where feasible.
   • With and without Project scenario
   • Description of selected site
   • Feasibility of project in selected site i.e environmental, social and economic

6. E&S Risks and Impacts
   This should take into account all relevant environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. This will include the environmental and social risks and impacts specifically identified in ESS2–8, and any other environmental and social risks and impacts arising as a consequence of the specific nature and context of the project, including the risks and impacts identified in ESS1, paragraph 28. It should include the positive environmental and social outcomes as well.

7. Mitigation Measures
   Identifies mitigation measures to manage the environmental and social impacts and significant residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated and, to the extent possible, assesses the acceptability of those residual negative impacts. Identifies differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the advantaged or vulnerable. Assesses the feasibility of mitigating the environmental and social impacts; the capital and recurrent costs of proposed mitigation measures, and their suitability under local conditions; and the institutional, training, and monitoring requirements for the proposed mitigation measures. Covers Environmental and workers health and safety measures, Includes a monitoring plan identifying parameters to be monitored, frequency and responsible authority. Refer to mitigation measures offered in the WB General EHS Guidelines.

8. Key Measures and Actions for the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
   Identifies key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will be used in developing the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

9. Public consultation and information disclosure
   Stakeholder engagement plan
   Grievance Redress System

10. Institutional Arrangements and Reporting
    Annexes
    • List of the individuals or organizations that prepared or contributed to the environmental and social assessment.
    • References—setting out the written materials both published and unpublished, that have been used.
    • Record of meetings, consultations and surveys with stakeholders, including those with affected people and other interested parties.
Outline of Environmental and Social Management Plan

Based on the requirements laid out in the ESMF, the ESMP should describe the mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. The ESMP should also include the measures and actions needed to implement these measures.

The ESMP should encompass the following:

1. Objectives of the ESMP

2. Project Description
   This summarizes the project and provides maps of sufficient detail, showing the project site and the area that may be affected by the project’s direct and indirect impacts.

3. Mitigation Measures
   This should identify and summarize all anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts and describe with technical details each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate. It should also estimate any potential environmental and social impacts of these measures. WB EHS Guidelines provide a useful reference with specific mitigation measures to be included in the ESMPs.

4. Monitoring Plan
   This should identify the monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the ESIA and the mitigation measures described. This is meant to provide (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

5. Capacity Development and Trainings
   This should provide a specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).

6. Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
   For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP should include (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

7. Integration of ESMP with Project
   The individual mitigation and monitoring measures and actions and the institutional responsibilities relating to each, and the costs of so should be integrated into the project’s overall planning, design, budget, and implementation and maybe reflected in the ESCP.
8. Legal requirements and bidding/contract documents
The ESMP should be incorporated in all legal documents to enforce compliance by all contractors participating in the project. The ESMP should be summarized and incorporated in the bidding and contract documents.

Annexes
Labor Management Plan
Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Any other site specific plan required
Annex V. E&S Specification for Contractors

AIM OF THIS DOCUMENT
The purpose of this document is to present a comprehensive set of specifications to be followed by Contractors in the upgrading and rehabilitation of roads in the RISE Program in Tanzania.

GENERAL
In order to prevent harm and nuisances on local communities, and to minimize the impacts on the environment during the rehabilitation and upgrading of roads under the RISE Program, the Contractor and his employees shall adhere to the mitigation measures set down in:

- ESIA
- Site Specific ESMP
- The specifications, procedures, and best practices included in this Annex. These specifications complement any technical specifications included in the work quantities and the requirements of Tanzanian regulations
- Contractor’s ESMP: The Contractor is required to submit a construction ESMP (CESMP) as part of his proposed Construction Method Statements prepared as part of his Bid document and/or during construction phase. The Contractor’s CESMP shall provide details such as Contractor’s commitment to environmental protection; methodology of implementing the project ESMP; environmental mitigation measures and monitoring program during different stage of the construction period, and the contractor’s proposed resources for the implementation of the ESMP.

The Contractor and his employees shall adhere to the mitigation measures set down in these specifications to prevent harm and nuisances on local communities, and to minimize the impacts in construction and operation on the environment.

ROAD REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES
The following information is intended solely as broad guidance to be used in conjunction with local and national regulations and complemented by the Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plans prepared for the project. Before initiation of rehabilitation activities, the Contractor shall present the PIU and Supervision Engineer/Consultant a Rehabilitation Plan which explicitly states how he plans to abide by these specifications. After approval of such Plan by the PIU rehabilitation activities can proceed.

Workforce and Site Installation Management Plan

Workforce
There is the potential that local labor from the villages along the road could participate in the project implementation activities. Priority shall be set by the Contactor(s) and sub-Contractor(s) to hire the local labor for the works. The contractor will not engage in child labor or forced labor. Based on the Labor Management Plan of the RISE Program the Contractor should prepare a LMP for his workers. The Contractor shall take the following steps to maximize to use of the local labor:

10 The Contractor will have to follow the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines.
• Announcement for the position that local labor could participate in the works to every villages along the road;
• Provide equal employment opportunities for both youth, women, men and disabled;
• Provide work safety/environmental awareness training to those local labors upon their hiring.

**Code of Conduct**

A Code of Conduct shall be established to outline the importance of appropriate behavior, drug and alcohol abuse, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Each employee shall be informed of the Code of Conduct and bound by it while in the employment of the Contractors. The Code of Conduct shall be available to local communities at the project information centers or other place easily accessible to the communities.

The Code of Conduct shall address the following measures (but not limited to them):

• All of the workforce shall abide by the laws and regulations of Tanzania;
• Reporting of work situations that are believed not to be safe or healthy;
• Treating other people with respect, and not discriminating against specific groups such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers or children;
• Illegal substances, weapons and firearms shall be prohibited;
• Pornographic material and gambling shall be prohibited;
• Fighting (physical or verbal) shall be prohibited;
• Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities shall be prohibited;
• Disrespecting local customs and traditions shall be prohibited;
• Smoking shall only be allowed in designated areas;
• Maintenance of appropriate standards of dress and personal hygiene;
• Requirement of completion of relevant training courses that will be provided related to the environmental and social aspects of the Contract, including on health and safety matters, and Sexual Exploitation, and Sexual Abuse (SEA);
• Failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, or the rules, regulations, and procedures implemented at the construction camp will result in disciplinary actions.

**Prohibitions**

The following activities shall be prohibited on or near the project site.

• Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved rehabilitation area;
• Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection;
• Buying of wild animals for food;
• Feeding of wild animals;
• Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.;
• Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
• Building of fires;
• Use of firearms;
• Use of alcohol by workers in office hours;
• Washing cars or machinery in streams or creeks;
• Doing maintenance (change of oils and filters) of cars and equipment outside authorized areas;
• Disposing trash in unauthorized places;
• Driving in an unsafe manner in local roads;
• Having caged wild animals (especially birds) in camps;
• Working without safety equipment (including boots and helmets);
• Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities;
• The use of rivers and streams for washing clothes;
• Indiscriminate disposal of rubbish or rehabilitation wastes or rubble;
• Littering the site;
• Spillage of potential pollutants, such as petroleum products;
• Collection of firewood;
• Poaching of any description;
• Explosive and chemical fishing;
• Latrine outside the designated facilities;
• Burning of wastes and/or cleared vegetation;
• Engaging in any form of sexual harassment including unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with other Contractor’s or Employer’s Personnel;
• Engaging in sexual exploitation, rape or sexual abuse;
• Engaging in any form of sexual activity with individuals under the age of 18, except in case of pre-existing marriage.

Any rehabilitation workers, office staff, Contractor’s employees, the implementing agencies employees or any other person related to the project found violating these prohibitions will be subjected to disciplinary actions that can range from a simple reprimand to termination of his/her employment depending on the seriousness of the violation.

**Camp and Site Facilities**

If applicable, the following general measures shall be considered for camp and site facilities:

• The construction, layout and extent of the construction site and its components, i.e. all offices, accommodation facilities, testing facilities / laboratories, batching areas, storage & stockpiling areas, workshops, vehicle washing areas and all other areas/facilities required for completion of the project shall be planned, designed and managed in such a manner that environmental impacts are minimized;
• The Contractor shall establish worker’s camps, offices, workshops, testing facilities, stockpiling areas, staff accommodation etc. in a manner that does not adversely affect the environment.
• Site offices, camps, depots, asphalt plants, mixing stations, and workshops shall be located in appropriate areas as agreed by local village and approved by the Supervision engineer/Consultant and not within 500 meters of existing residential settlements and not within 1,000 meters for asphalt plants;
• Site offices, camps, depots and particularly storage areas for fuel, lubricants, bitumen and asphalt plants shall not be located within 500 meters of watercourses, and be operated so that no pollutants enter watercourses, either overland or through groundwater seepage, especially during periods of rain. This will require lubricants to be recycled and a ditch to be constructed around the area with an approved settling pond/oil trap at the outlet;
• Areas for the storage of fuel or lubricants and for a maintenance workshop shall be fenced and have a compacted/impervious floor to prevent the escape of accidental spillage of fuel and or lubricants from the site. Surface water drainage from fenced areas shall be discharged through purpose designed and constructed oil traps. Empty fuel or oil drums may not be stored on site.
• Fuel wood shall not be used as a means of heating during the processing or preparation of any materials forming part of the Works;
The Contractor shall restrict all his activities, materials, equipment and personnel to the area specified. Entry into restricted areas by any person, vehicle or equipment without the Supervision Engineer’s/Consultant’s permission can result in penalties;

- Potable water safe for human consumption shall be provided for at camps, site offices, and other working areas;
- Camp areas shall be located to allow effective natural drainage;
- A method shall be established for storing and disposing of all solid wastes generated by the labor camp. If applicable, kitchen wastes shall be disposed into soak pits;
- Solid wastes generated in the labor site shall be reused if recyclable or disposed of in land fill sites;
- If water is stored on site, drinking water and multi-purposed water storage facilities shall be clearly distinguished and demarcated.

- Sanitary arrangements, latrines and urinals shall be provided in every camp sites/work fronts.

**First Aid Facilities**

- Medical and first aid facilities shall be provided at each camp area. First aid box shall be provided at the construction campsite and under the charge of a responsible person who shall always be readily available during working hours of the work place. He/she shall be adequately trained in administering first aid-treatment. Formal arrangement shall be prescribed to make motor transport available to carry injured person or person suddenly taken ill to the nearest hospital.

**Sanitary Facilities**

- In every camp site separate and adequate lavatory facilities (toilets and washing areas) shall be provided for the use of male and female workers. Toilet facilities should also be provided with adequate supplies running water, soap, and toilet paper. Such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in clean and hygienic conditions:
  - Where female workers are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 females or part thereof.
  - Where males are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 males or part thereof.
  - Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.
  - Where workers of both sexes are employed, each latrine or urinal must be lockable from inside, and outside of each block there must be a notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers “For Men” or “For Women” as the case may be.
  - The latrines and urinals shall be adequately lighted and shall be maintained in a clean sanitary condition at all times and
  - Water shall be provided in or near the latrines and urinals by storage in drums
- Chemical toilets, etc. must be provided at all construction camp areas where there will be a concentration of labor. Toilet paper must be provided;
- A temporary septic tank system shall be installed for the disposal of domestic wastes and excreta without causing pollution of nearby watercourses. Wastewater should not be disposed into water bodies without treatment.

**Eating areas**

- If none is available, the Contractor shall provide adequate temporary shade within the rehabilitation areas to ensure that site personnel do not move off site to eat;
• The Contractor shall provide adequate refuse bins at all eating areas to the satisfaction of the Supervision engineer/Consultant;
• If deemed necessary by the Supervision engineer/Consultant, the Contractor shall demarcate designated eating areas.

Security
Some security measures shall be put into place to ensure the safe and secure running of the site facilities and its residents. Some of these security measures include:
• Adequate, day-time night-time lighting shall be provided;
• A perimeter security fence at least 2m in height constructed from appropriate materials;
• Provision and installation in all buildings of fire fighting equipment and portable fires extinguishers.

Rehabilitation Impact Management Plan

Erosion and Sedimentation
In order to minimize negative impacts in the project area, the following activities shall be carried out by the Contractor:

• The Contractor shall implement erosion and sedimentation control measures to the satisfaction of the PIU and Supervision engineer/Consultant;
• The Contractor shall protect all areas susceptible to erosion by installing necessary temporary and permanent drainage works as soon as possible and by taking any other measures necessary to prevent storm water from concentrating in streams and scouring slopes, banks, etc.
• Areas of the site not disturbed by rehabilitation activities shall be maintained in their existing conditions;
• Conserve topsoil with its leaf litter and organic matter, and reapply this material to local disturbed areas to promote the growth of local native vegetation;
• Apply local, native grass seed and mulch to barren erosive soil areas or closed construction surfaces;
• Apply erosion control measures before the rainy season begins preferably immediately following rehabilitation;
• Install sediment control structures where needed to slow or redirect runoff and trap sediment until vegetation is established. Sediment control structures include windrows of logging slash, rock berms, sediment catchment basins, straw bales, brush fences, and silt;
• In areas where rehabilitation activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place, re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible;
• Spray water as needed on dirt roads, cuts, fill material and stockpiled soil to reduce wind-induced erosion;
• Traffic and movement over stabilized areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilized areas shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the Supervision engineer/Consultant.

Earthworks, Cut and Fill Slopes
All earthworks shall be properly controlled, especially during the rainy season;

• The Contractor shall maintain stable cut and fill slopes at all times and cause the least possible disturbance to areas outside the prescribed limits of the works;
• In order to protect any cut or fill slopes from erosion, in accordance with the drawings, cut off drains and toe-drains shall be provided at the top and bottom of slopes and be planted with grass or other plant cover. Cut off drains should be provided above high cuts to minimize water runoff and slope erosion;

• Any excavated cut or unsuitable material shall be disposed of in designated disposal areas as agreed to by the Supervision engineer/Consultant;

• Disposal sites should not be located where they can cause future slides, interfere with agricultural land or any other properties, or cause soil from the dump to be washed into any watercourse. Drains may need to be dug within and around the tips, as directed by the Engineer

Stockpiles and Borrow Pits
In general terms, the Contractor shall:

• Identify and demarcate locations for stockpiles and borrow pits, ensuring that they are 15 meters away from critical areas such as steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, and areas that drain directly into sensitive water bodies. Location of borrow pits shall be approved by the Supervision engineer/Consultant.

• Limit extraction of material to approved and demarcated borrow pits.

• Stockpile topsoil when first opening the borrow pit. After all usable borrow has been removed, the previously stockpiled topsoil should be spread back over the borrow area and graded to a smooth, uniform surface, sloped to drain. On steep slopes, benches or terraces may have to be specified to help control erosion.

• Excess overburden should be stabilized and re-vegetated. Where appropriate, organic debris and overburden should be spread over the disturbed site to promote re-vegetation. Natural re-vegetation is preferred to the extent practicable.

• Existing drainage channels in areas affected by the operation should be kept free of overburden.

• The Contractor shall ensure that all borrow pits used are left in a trim and tidy condition with stable side slopes, re-establishment of vegetation, restoration of natural water courses, avoidance of flooding of the excavated areas wherever possible so no stagnant water bodies are created which could breed mosquitoes.

• When the borrow pits cannot be refilled or reasonably drained, the Contractor shall consult with the local community to determine their preference for reuse such as fish farming or other community purposes;

• No foreign material generated/ deposited during construction shall remain on site. Areas affected by stockpiling shall be reinstated to the satisfaction of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

Disposal of Debris
The Contractor shall carry out the following activities:

• Establish and enforce daily site clean-up procedures, including maintenance of adequate disposal facilities for debris;

• Debris generated due to the dismantling of existing structures shall be suitably reused, to the extent feasible, in the proposed rehabilitation program (e.g. as fill materials for embankments). The disposal of remaining debris shall be carried out only at sites identified and approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant. The contractor should ensure that these sites (a) are not located within designated forest areas; (b) do not impact natural drainage courses; and (c) do not impact endangered/rare flora. Under no circumstances shall the contractor dispose of any material in environmentally sensitive areas.
• In the event any debris or silt from the sites is deposited on adjacent land, the Contractor shall immediately remove such, debris or silt and restore the affected area to its original state to the satisfaction of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.
• Water courses shall be cleared of debris and drains and culverts checked for clear flow paths;
• Include provisions for incorporating the most appropriate stabilization techniques for each disposal site and determine that the selected spoil disposal sites do not cause unwanted surface drainage;
• Assess risk of any potential impact regarding leaching of spoil material on surface water;
• Once the job is completed, all rehabilitation-generated debris should be removed from the site.

**Demolition of Existing Infrastructures**
The following measures shall be implemented in order to protect workers and the public from falling debris and flying objects:
• Set aside a designated and restricted waste drop or discharge zones, and/or a chute for safe movement of wastes from upper to lower levels;
• Conduct sawing, cutting, grinding, sanding, chipping or chiselling with proper guards and anchoring as applicable;
• Maintain clear traffic ways to avoid driving of heavy equipment over loose scrap;
• Provide all workers with safety glasses with side shields, face shields, hard hats, and safety shoes.

**Dust Control**
• The Contractor shall ensure that the generation of dust is minimized and shall implement a dust control program to maintain a safe working environment, minimize nuisance for surrounding residential areas/dwellings and protect damage to natural vegetation, crops, etc;
• Construction vehicles shall comply with speed limits and haul distances shall be minimized;
• Material loads shall be suitably covered and secured during transportation;
• Exposed soil and material stockpiles shall be protected against wind erosion and the location of stockpiles shall take into consideration the prevailing wind directions and locations of sensitive receptors;
• The Contractor shall implement dust suppression measures (e.g. water spray vehicles, covering of material stockpiles, etc.) if and when required.

**Noise Control**
• The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with the relevant legislation with respect to noise;
• The Contractor shall try to keep noise generating activities to a minimum;
• The Contractor shall restrict all operations that result in undue noise disturbance to local communities and/or dwellings (e.g. blasting, crushing, etc.) to daylight hours on weekdays or as agreed with the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• The Contractor shall warn any local communities and/or residents that could be disturbed by noise generating activities such as blasting well in advance and shall keep such activities to a minimum;
• In sensitive areas (including residential neighbourhoods, hospitals, rest homes, schools, etc.) more strict measures may need to be implemented to prevent undesirable noise levels;
• To the extent possible, night time operations shall be kept to a minimum and banned near sensitive receptors;
• No blasting shall be allowed during night time unless prior approval is obtained from the government authority and the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• The Contractor shall maintain the construction equipment in its best operating conditions and lowest noise levels possible.

**Clearing and Re-Vegetation Management Plan**

**Vegetation Clearing**

• No vegetation clearing shall take place without written approval by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.
• Vegetation shall not be disturbed in those areas not submitted for non-objection;
• Before vegetation clearing takes place in any rehabilitation area, search and rescue and seed collection shall be undertaken for any protected or endangered species;
• Before clearing of vegetation, the Contractor shall ensure that all litter and non-organic material is removed from the area to be cleared;
• Vegetation clearing shall take place in a phase manner in order to retain vegetation cover for as long as possible;
• All indigenous plant material removed from cleared areas shall be stockpiled for mulching. All remaining vegetation shall be removed and disposed of at an approved landfill site.
• The Contractor shall remove topsoil from all areas where topsoil will be impacted on by rehabilitation activities, including temporary activities such as storage and stockpiling, etc;
• Stripped topsoil shall be stockpiled in areas agreed with the Supervision Engineer/Consultant for later use in re-vegetation and shall be adequately protected.
• The application of chemicals for vegetation clearing shall be minimized. To the extent possible, non-residual chemicals shall be selected and with negligible adverse effects on human health;
• Herbicides use in the project shall be shown to be effective against the target vegetation species, have minimum effect on the natural environment, and be demonstrated to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well for personnel applying them. The use of herbicides shall be approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

**Re-Vegetation and site restoration**

• Re-vegetation shall start at the earliest opportunity. Appropriate local native species of vegetation shall be selected for the compensatory planting and restoration of the natural landforms;
• Restoration of cleared areas such as borrow pits no longer in use, disposal areas, site facilities, stockpiles areas, working platforms and any areas temporarily occupied during construction of the project works shall be accomplished using landscaping adequate drainage and re-vegetation;
• Spoil heaps and excavated slopes shall be re-profiled to stable batters, and grassed to prevent erosion;
• Restoration and re-vegetation shall be carried out timely for the exposed slopes/soils and finished areas shall be reinstated in order to achieve the stability of slopes and maintain soil integrity;
• All affected areas shall be landscaped and any necessary remedial works shall be undertaken without delay, including grassing and reforestation;
• Soil contaminated with chemicals or hazardous substances shall be removed and transported and buried in waste disposal areas.


**Waste Management Plan**

Waste management on site shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed. The Contractor shall ensure that all site personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste.

**Solid waste**
- The Contractor shall submit a method statement detailing a solid waste control system (storage, provision of bins, site clean-up schedule, bin clean-out schedule, etc.) to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant for approval.
- The Contractor shall ensure that all facilities are maintained in a neat and tidy condition and the site shall be kept free of litter;
- Measures shall be taken to reduce the potential for litter and negligent behaviour with regard to the disposal of all refuse. At all places of work, the Contractor shall provide litter bins, containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal;
- Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant prior to collection and disposal through a licensed waste collector;
- Waste storage containers shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter;
- No burning, on-site burying or dumping of waste shall occur;
- All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the Supervision Engineer/Consultant with certificates of disposal;
- Random disposal of solid waste in scenery areas shall be strictly prohibited;
- During rehabilitation, inert construction materials / excavated soil shall be reused on site as much as possible and minimize the volume requiring disposal;
- The Contractor shall identify and demarcate disposal areas clearly indicating the specific materials that can be deposited in each;
- Recyclable materials such as wooden plates for trench works, steel, scaffolding material, site holding, packaging material, etc. shall be collected and separated on-site from other waste sources. Collected recyclable material shall be re-used for other projects or sold to waste collector for recycling.

**Domestic waste**
- The Contractor shall provide refuse bins, all with lids, for all buildings. Refuse shall be collected and removed from all facilities at least twice per week. Domestic waste shall be transported to the approved refuse disposal site in covered containers or trucks.

**Wastewater**
- The Contractor shall submit a method statement to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant detailing how wastewater would be collected from all wastewater generating areas, as well as storage and disposal methods. If the Contractor intends to carry out any on-site wastewater treatment, this should also be included;
- Water from kitchens, showers, laboratories, sinks etc. shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from the site;
- Runoff from fuel depots / workshops / machinery washing areas and concrete batching areas shall be collected into a conservancy tank and disposed off at a site approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• Domestic sewage from site office and toilets shall either be collected by a licensed waste collector or treated by on-site treatment facilities. Discharge of treated wastewater must comply with the discharge limit according to the legislation;
• Chemical toilets can be provided on site for construction workers. Domestic sewage collected from the site office and chemical toilets shall be cleaned up on regular basis. Only licensed waste collectors shall be employed for this disposal;
• At completion of rehabilitation works, soak pits and septic tanks shall be covered and effectively sealed off.

**Hazardous and Chemical waste**
• All hazardous and chemical waste (including bitumen, etc.) shall be disposed of at an approved hazardous landfill site and in accordance with local legislative requirements. The Contractor shall provide disposal certificates to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• The removal of asbestos-containing materials or other toxic substances shall be performed and disposed of by specially trained workers;
• Used oil and grease shall be removed from site and sold to an approved used oil recycling company;
• Under no circumstances shall the spoiling of tar or bituminous products be allowed on the site, over embankments, in borrow pits or any burying;
• Unused or rejected tar or bituminous products shall be returned to the supplier’s production plant;
• Used oil, lubricants, cleaning materials, etc. from the maintenance of vehicles and machinery shall be collected in holding tanks and sent back to the supplier or removed from site by a specialist oil recycling company for disposal at an approved hazardous waste site.
• Inform the Supervision Engineer/Consultant of any accidental spill or incident;
• Initiate a remedial action following any spill or incident;
• Provide a report explaining the reasons for the spill or incident, remedial action taken, consequences/damage from the spill, and proposed corrective actions.

**Materials Handling, Use and Storage Management Plan**

**General**
The Contractor shall submit a method statement detailing cement storage, concrete batching areas and methods, method of transport of cement and concrete, storage and disposal of used cement bags, etc. for each concrete batching operation. Environmental considerations shall be taken into account in the location of any material storage areas.

**Transportation**
• The Contractor shall ensure that all suppliers and their delivery drivers are aware of procedures and restrictions (e.g. restricted areas);
• Material shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations during transportation;
• Loads shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit;
• The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean-up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to property secure transported materials.

**Hazardous and Chemical Substances**
The Contractor shall provide a method statement detailing the hazardous substances/material that are to be used during construction, as well as the storage, handling, and disposal procedures for each
In general terms, the following activities shall be carried out:

- All hazardous material/substances (e.g. petrochemicals, oils, etc.) shall be stored on site only under controlled conditions;
- All hazardous material/substances shall be stored in a secured, appointed area that is fenced and has restricted entry. All storage shall take place using suitable containers to the approval of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
- Hazard signs indicating the nature of the stored materials shall be displayed on the storage facility or containment structure;
- Fuel shall be stored in a steel tank supplied and maintained by the fuel suppliers. The tank shall be located in a secure, demarcated area and should be contained by dykes than can hold 100% of the volume of the fuel stored.

**Surfacing Materials**

- Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation shall be prevented using a method approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
- When heating of bitumen products, the Contractor shall take appropriate fire control measures; Stone chip / gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept /raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
- Water quality from runoff from any fresh bitumen surfaces shall be monitored by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant and remedial actions taken where necessary.

**Cement and Concrete Batching**

- Concrete mixing directly on the ground shall not be allowed and shall take place on impermeable surfaces to the satisfaction of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
- All runoff from batching areas shall be strictly controlled, and cement-contaminated water shall be collected, stored and disposed of at a site approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
- Unused cement bags shall be stored out of the rain where runoff won’t affect it;
- Used (empty) cement bags shall be collected and stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Used cement bags shall not be used for any other purpose and shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system (see Waste Management Plan);
- All excess concrete shall be removed from site on completion of concrete works and disposed of. Washing of the excess into the ground is not allowed. All excess aggregate shall also be removed.

**Ecological Considerations**

**Protection of Natural Vegetation**

- The Contractor shall be responsible for informing all employees about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the rehabilitation site as a result of their activities;
- Clearing of natural vegetation shall be kept to a minimum;
- The removal, damage and disturbance of natural vegetation without the written approval of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant are prohibited;
- The use of herbicides shall be approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• Regularly check the work site boundaries to ensure that they are not exceeded and that no damage occurs to surrounding areas;
• Prohibit and prevent open fires during rehabilitation and provide temporary fire fighting equipment in the work areas, particularly close to forest areas;
• Some trees might be of value for the communities and may not be cut, disturbed, damaged, destroyed and their products may not be possessed, collected, removed, transported, exported, donated, purchased or sold except under license granted a delegated authority.

Protection of Fauna
• The Contractor shall ensure that no hunting, trapping, shooting, poisoning or otherwise disturbance of any fauna takes place;
• The feeding of any wild animals shall be prohibited;
• The use of pesticides shall be approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• No domestic pets or livestock shall be permitted on site.

Safety during Construction
Construction Site Safety
The Contractor’s responsibilities include the protection of every person and nearby property from construction accidents. The Contractor shall be responsible for complying with all national and local safety requirements and any other measures necessary to avoid accidents, including the following:

• Provide personal protective equipment and clothing (goggles, gloves, respirators, dust masks, hard hats, steel-toed boots, etc.,) for construction workers and enforce their use;
• During heavy rains or emergencies of any kind, suspend all work;
• Brace electrical and mechanical equipment to withstand seismic events during the construction;
• Present details regarding maximum permissible vehicular speed on each section of road;
• Establish safe sight distance in both construction areas and construction camp sites;
• Place signs around the rehabilitation areas to facilitate traffic movement, provide directions to various components of the works, and provide safety advice and warning. All signs shall be in English and Swahili language and be constructed according to Tanzanian specifications.

Measures on blasting (if applicable)
• The Contractor shall take necessary precautions to prevent damage to special features and the general environment;
• Environmental damage caused by blasting/drilling shall be repaired at the Contractor’s expense to the satisfaction of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• The Contractor shall notify any occupants / owners of surrounding land at least one week prior to blasting and shall address any concerns that they may have to the satisfaction of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• For the transportation, storage, process, package on site, connect, blasting and the disposal of the blasting, the procedure shall be in accordance with the relevant Tanzania Regulations.

Fire Control
• The Contractor shall submit a fire control and fire emergency method statement to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant for approval. The method statement shall detail the procedures to be followed in the event of fire;
• The contractor shall take all reasonable steps to avoid increasing the risk of fire through activities on site;
• The contractor shall ensure that basic fire-fighting equipment is available at all camp areas and facilities;
• The contractor shall appoint a fire officer who shall be responsible for ensuring immediate and appropriate action in the event of a fire;
• The contractor shall ensure that all site personnel are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire;
• Any work that requires the use of fire may only take place at a designated area approved by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant and must be supervised at all times. Fire-fighting equipment shall be available.

**Traffic Management**

• Estimate maximum concentration of traffic (number of vehicles/hour);
• Use selected routes to the project site, as agreed with the Supervision Engineer/Consultant, and appropriately sized vehicles suitable to the class of roads in the area, and restrict loads to prevent damage to local roads and bridges used for transportation purposes;
• Maintain adequate traffic control measures throughout the duration of the Contract and such measures shall be subject to prior approval of the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• Carefully and clearly mark pedestrian-safe access routes;
• If school children are in the vicinity, include traffic safety personnel to direct traffic during school hours;
• Maintain a supply for traffic signs (including paint, easel, sign material, etc.), road marking, and guard rails to maintain pedestrian safety during construction;

**Protection of Heritage and Cultural Property**

• If any archaeological or paleontological artefact or remains are uncovered during rehabilitation activities, work in the vicinity of the find shall cease immediately. The Contractor shall immediately notify the Supervision Engineer/Consultant who shall contact the Provincial Culture Department;
• The Contractor will be required to abide by the specifications as set out by the heritage specialist appointed to investigate the find;
• The Contractor may not, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority, destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb archaeological material.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The contractor shall develop a GRM for workers and community members to express concerns about the civil works. The GRM system should be easily accessible. For GBV cases, the GRM shall be designed in a way to keep strict confidentiality. All workers shall be trained about the GRM process and the contractor shall prove that each employee has been inducted with signatures to show that they have been inducted on the procedure. If the dispute is not resolved at the workplace, other resolutions mechanisms provided for in the labor legislations can be utilized.

All complaints received shall be recorded. The supervision engineer/consultant and PIU should be informed about the complaints when they are received. A mechanism shall be put in place to resolve the compliant swiftly. For complaints by community members if a resolution is not possible, the compliant shall be dealt with through the RISE Program GRM system.

**Community Relations**

To enhance community relations the Contractor shall:
• Inform the local communities about construction and work schedules, blasting schedules, interruption of services, traffic detour routes and provisional bus routes, and demolition, as appropriate.
• Limit construction activities at night. When necessary ensure that night work is carefully scheduled and the community is properly informed so they can take necessary measures.
• Inform local community as early as possible and repeat at least one day in advance of any service interruption (including water, electricity, telephone, and bus routes) the community must be advised through postings at the project site, at bus stops, and in affected homes/businesses.
• All community infrastructures such as roads, bridges, water supply systems, micro-power generators, boat landings, irrigation systems, etc. affected during construction must be restored to the satisfaction of the communities and approved by the Supervision Engineer.
• All local roads used or by-passed by the Contractor will need to be rehabilitated to their original conditions.
• Establish and maintain a unit to receive, process and reach resolution on community complaints arising from construction activities (Grievance Redress Mechanism). Records of such complaints and their resolution must be kept and be available for review by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant and PIU.

Health Services, HIV/AIDS Education
The Contractor shall provide basic first aid services to the workers as well as emergency facilities for work related accidents including medical equipment suitable for treatment likely to be required prior to transportation to hospital.

The Contractor shall be responsible for implementing a program for the detection screening of sexually transmitted diseases, especially with regard to HIV/AIDS, amongst laborers.

The Contractor shall appoint an accident prevention officer at the site, responsible for maintaining safety and protection against accidents. This person shall be qualified for this responsibility and shall have the authority to issue instructions and take protective measures to prevent accidents. Throughout the execution of the Works, the Contractor shall provide whatever is required by this person to exercise this responsibility and authority.

The Contractor shall send, to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant details of any accident as soon as practicable after its occurrence. The Contractor shall maintain records and make reports concerning health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property, as the Engineer may reasonably require.

The Contractor shall conduct an HIV-AIDS awareness program via an approved service provider, and shall undertake such other measures as are specified in this Contract to reduce the risk of the transfer of the HIV virus between and among the Contractor’s Personnel and the local community, to promote early diagnosis and to assist affected individuals.

The Contractor shall conduct information and education campaigns addressed to all the site staff and labor (including all the Contractor’s employees, all Sub-Contractors and Consultants' employees, and all truck drivers and crew making deliveries to site for construction activities) and to the immediate local communities, concerning the risks, dangers and impact, and appropriate avoidance behaviour with respect to of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)-or Sexually Transmitted Infections.

Environmental Emergency Procedures
The possibility exists for environmental emergencies of an unforeseen nature to occur during the course of the construction and operational phases of the project;

- By definition, the nature of such emergencies cannot be known. Therefore, the Contractor shall respond on a case-by-case basis to such emergencies and shall initiate event-specific measures in terms of notifications and reactions;
- The Contractor shall prepare a report on the incident detailing the accident, clean-up actions taken, any pollution problems and suggested measures to prevent similar accidents from happening again in future. The incident report shall then be submitted to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant and PIU for review and records.

Environmental Training and Awareness
The Contractor should ensure that all concerned staff are aware of the relevant environmental requirements as stipulated in local environmental legislation and the Contract specifications. The Contractor is responsible for providing appropriate training to all staff. This should be tailored to suit their level of responsibility for environmental matters. The Contractor should also ensure that all site staff members are aware of the emergency response procedures. All staff should receive environmental induction training and managerial staff should receive additional training. The training materials should be reviewed by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

Additional refresher training may be provided and this should be scheduled following periodic internal review of requirements for the Project activity. Records should be maintained for staff environmental training. Records should be kept on site where possible for each project activity for easy access during site audits or enquiries. Environmental training records (e.g. attendance records for environmental awareness training, topics covered) should be kept.

Remedial Actions
Remedial actions which cannot be effectively carried out during construction should be carried out on completion of the works (and before issuance of the acceptance of completion of works):

- All affected areas should be landscaped and any necessary remedial works should be undertaken without delay, including grassing and reforestation;
- Water courses should be cleared of debris and drains and culverts checked for clear flow paths; and
- All sites should be cleaned of debris and all excess materials properly disposed;
- Borrow pits should be restored prior to formal contract closure.
Annex VI. Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Supervision Engineer/Consultant

These terms of reference are for the Supervision Engineer/Consultant as part of the construction of any project (the Project). Environmental and Social Supervision should be a continuous process during the construction of the Project.

The Contractor has the responsibility to comply with the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) of the Project and contractual requirements while undertaking the works. This is overseen by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

In order to achieve the goal of minimizing the negative environmental impacts of the project, the ESMP has to be integrated in the design of the Project, and in the technical specifications and contract documents. It will need to be closely followed and supervised by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant.

1. Objective of the Assignment
The general services to be provided by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant are:

- Inspect, monitor and audit construction activities to ensure that Environmental and Social Specifications established in the Site Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Project and E&S Specifications for contractors are implemented effectively;
- Ensure that Contractors comply with the laws and regulations of a country and the contractual requirements;
- Ensure that the negative impacts are minimized;
- Provide environmental training to all actors involved in the construction activities.

2. Scope of Services
The Supervision Engineer/Consultant is expected to perform the following duties:

Initiation of the Supervision Works and Review of Project Documents

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall initiate the supervision works at least in advance before the start of the construction activities.

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant should use this time to become familiar with the Project designs, the technical specifications, contract documents, the plans to carry out the construction works, the ESMP, the SSESMPS, the Laws and Regulations of the country and any other document that is relevant to the Project.

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11The term ‘construction activities’ in this TOR pertains to all aspects related to the construction phase of the Project, including but not limited to, all construction sites, permanent and temporary camps, off-site activities (disposal sites, borrow pits), all associated facilities (crushing plants, asphalt plants, maintenance yards), access roads, traffic and disturbances (dust, noise) in local roads, and areas of impact away from the project site.
In general, the objectives of this phase are: (i) review the ESIA, ESMP, project designs and technical specifications and confirm that there have been no major omissions of mitigation measures; (ii) prepare guidelines for Contractors on implementing the ESMP; and, (iii) develop and execute training programs for all involved in construction activities. The main tasks in this phase are:

**Review of Project Documents:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall review the ESIA, ESMP, project designs, technical specifications and contractual requirements to determine that there have been no major omissions of mitigation measures. Following the review, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall prepare a brief report on the potential issues and challenges arising from the implementation of the ESIA/ESMP, condition of contracts and make recommendations to the PIU about how best to improve the implementation of the ESIA/ESMP. Once the changes are approved by the PIU the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall update the ESMP.

**Environmental Supervision Checklist:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall establish checklists which will be used during the construction of the project to monitor the Contractor’s performance. This shall cover major aspects of the project, required mitigation/control measures and their implementation schedule.

**Log-Book:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall keep a log-book of each and every circumstance or change of circumstances which may affect the E&S management and non-compliance with the recommendations made by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant to remediate the non-compliance. The log-book shall be kept readily available for inspection by all persons assisting in the supervision of the implementation of the recommendations made in the ESIA and ESMP.

**Site Inspections:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall carry out visits of site prior to commencement of construction activities and give its no objection. These sites shall include among others, quarries, stockpiles, borrow pits, disposal sites, location of workers’ camps, access roads, storage of explosives, hazardous materials, fuels, maintenance areas, etc. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant should take advantage of these visits to take pictures of the places visited.

**Blasting (If applicable)**
The Supervision Engineer/Consultant will approve the blasting sites and blasting schedule of the contractor. Supervision Engineer/Consultant will ensure the contractor takes all necessary precautions to prevent damage to special features and the general environment and that he notifies any occupants / owners of surrounding land and adequately addresses any concerns that they may have.

**Environmental and Social Training:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall design and execute a training program for all the Contractor’s workers, PIU, and all staff involved on the environmental and Social requirements of the Project, and how they will be supervised, monitored and audited, giving particular attention to:

- **ESMP:** The requirements of the ESMP and E&S specifications. Particular attention will be paid to the specific provisions in each contract’s technical specifications indicating how the ESMP is to be complied with.
- **Health and Safety:** The health and safety requirements of the project shall be clearly identified and communicated (included in environmental specifications for contractors).
• **Laws and regulations**: explanation of the relevant environmental requirements as stipulated in the environmental legislation, standards and regulations of Tanzania and the contract specifications.

• **Code of Conduct**: All construction workers (permanent or temporary) will have to sign and should be educated on the following issues but not limited to them: firearm possession, traffic regulations, illegal logging and collection of non-timber forestry products, non-disturbance of communities, hunting and fishing restrictions, waste management, protection of surface water, erosion control, all prohibited activities, the Code of Conduct requirements and disciplinary procedures, general information on the environment in which they will be working and living; and establishment of penalties for those who violate the rules.

The training programs shall be carried out before the start of the construction activities and every time new workers or Contractors are hired to inform them of the problems identified and to indicate how to improve environmental and Social performance and compliance.

At the conclusion of the training, all attendees shall sign a statement acknowledging their understanding of the environmental regulations, the ESMP, the health and safety obligations and the Code of Conduct. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall sign a similar statement confirming their understanding of the supervision responsibilities.

**Supervision of Construction Activities**

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall:

- Review, and inspect in an independent, objective and professional manner in all aspects of the implementation of the ESIA, ESMP and contractor management plans;
- Carry out random monitoring checks, and review records prepared by Contractors;
- Conduct regular site inspections;
- Review the status of implementation of environmental and social protection measures against the ESMP, and contract documents;
- Review the effectiveness of environmental and social mitigation measures and project environmental and social performance;
- As needed, review the environmental acceptability of the construction methodology (both temporary and permanent works), relevant design plans and submissions. Where necessary, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall seek and recommend the least environmental and social impact alternative in consultation with the designer, the Contractor(s), and the PIU;
- Verify the investigation results of any non-compliance of the environmental and social quality performance and the effectiveness of corrective measures;
- Provide regular feedback audit results to the PIU according to the procedures of non-compliance in the ESMP;
- Instruct the Contractor(s) to take remedial actions within a specified timeframe, and carry out additional monitoring, if required, according to the contractual requirements and procedures in the event of non-compliances or complaints;
- Instruct the Contractor(s) to take actions to reduce impacts and follow the required ESMP procedures in case of non-compliance / discrepancies identified;
- Instruct the Contractor(s) to stop activities which generate adverse impacts, and/or when the Contractor(s) fails to implement the ESMP requirements / remedial actions instructed by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant;
• The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall also regularly review the contractor’s records to ensure that they are up to date, factual and meet the ESMP reporting requirements (e.g. environmental and social complaint monitoring records).

**Review of Site Plans:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall review and finally clear all site plans which may affect the environment. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall review and approve the Contractor’s E&S management plans. Where these plans are found not to comply with the ESMP, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall work with the PIU and Contractors to find a solution.

**Health and Safety:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall review and clear Contractors’ Health and Safety Plans. These Plans shall include procedures such as management of explosions, safety during construction, the prevention of soil erosion during the rainfall season, etc. These plans shall be updated if necessary.

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall ensure compliance with requirements of the health and safety clauses in the contract documents. This shall include, but not be limited to: (i) construction activities; (ii) HIV/AIDS; (iii) compliance with National Labor Laws; and (iv) road traffic safety.

In case of any incidents or accidents, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant should immediately notify the PIU, which is required to notify the Bank of the occurrence of the incident within 24 hours.

**Site Inspections:** The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall closely monitor the construction activities through regular site inspections accomplished through daily site visits, walks and visual inspections to identify areas of potential environmental and social problems and concerns. As noted in footnote 1 of this ToR, the area of inspection should cover both the construction areas and the environment outside the site area that could be affected, directly or indirectly, by the contractor’s activities.

Inspections should be done independently from the Contractor’s staff. Where definitive monitoring is necessary to resolve contentious issues or to impose penalties, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant may contract third parties to carry out specific monitoring at the locations under review.

Where there is infringement of technical specifications, or condition of contracts, or non-compliance with the ESMP, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall immediately inform the Contractor. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall also report all infringements to the PIU as part of the monthly reporting.

Regular joint environmental and social site inspections (e.g. weekly) should be organized by the Supervision Engineer/Consultant with the Contractor’s staff. These should be used as an opportunity for the Supervision Engineer/Consultant to further train the Contractor’s staff.

**Complaints:** Complaints could be received by the Contractor’s Site Office from local residents with regard to environmental infractions such as noise, dust, traffic safety, etc. The Contractor’s Environmental Officer shall be responsible for processing, addressing or reaching solutions for complaints brought to them. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall be provided with a copy of these complaints and shall confirm that they are properly addressed by the Contractor in the same manner as incidents identified during site inspections.
**Unforeseen Impacts**: In the event that an incident arises which was not foreseen in the ESMP, the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall work closely with Contractors and the PIU to reach a satisfactory resolution to the incident. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall then update the ESMP, the implementation guidelines and train the Contractors’ staff accordingly.

**Site restoration and Landscaping**

Before completion of construction activities, the Contractor shall submit to the Supervision Engineer/Consultant, for its approval, a Site Decommissioning and Restoration Plan including cleaning, landscaping and re-vegetation of areas affected by the Project. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall closely monitor all activities related to the restoration, re-vegetation and landscaping of places such as borrow pits, quarries, disposal sites, worker’s camps, storage and maintenance areas, river banks, slopes, erosion-prone areas, etc., to ensure compliance with the ESMP and that the activities are performed according to appropriate and acceptable standards.

**Staffing**

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall retain at all times trained personnel with adequate knowledge on protection of environmental and social issues in construction projects and be able to supervise the Contractor’s performance. One staff member should have specific qualifications and be designated as Health and Safety Supervisor.

**Equipment**

The Supervision Engineer/Consultant will have their own monitoring equipment such as hand held and portable monitoring equipment, cameras, gas detection equipment, motor vehicles and all resources necessary to carry out supervision of the Project. The Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall also have office equipment such as computers, fax, scanners, etc.

**Reporting**

As a minimum the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall prepare the following written reports:

- Weekly report of non-compliance issues;
- Summary monthly report covering key issues and findings from reviewing and supervision activities;
- Consolidated summary report from contractor’s monthly report; and
- Collect and report on data as requested by the PIU.

At the end of the project the Supervision Engineer/Consultant shall prepare a final report summarizing the key findings from their work, the number of infringements, resolutions, etc. as well as advice and guidance for how such assignments should be conducted in the future.
Annex VII. GRM of the RISE Program

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) involves a formal process for receiving, evaluating and redressing program-related grievances from affected communities and the public. RISE Program recognizes vulnerability of the different program’s participants to be involved or affected by the program (such as community members, workers and other beneficiaries).

The GRM Committees at Village, Ward, District as well as Regional levels, will be established and adequately capacitated. The GRM will also be extended to the PIU level and be expanded to handle all types of grievances arising from implementation of all sub-projects under the RISE Program including work related grievances.

Targeted communities, workers and other beneficiaries will be notified about the grievance mechanism through sensitization programs and posters placed at implementing agency’s offices, local government authorities such as regional, district, ward as well as village levels. As a measure of improving RISE Program performance and accountability, a formal channel for project-affected people (community members, members of vulnerable groups, project implementers, civil societies, and the media) to air their grievances will be established. These communication channels will include a toll free hotline number; email address, face to face communication, media or an uptake form that will be available at villages. People will be encouraged to bring their grievances, complaints and comments to the RISE Program implementing agencies.

At the Regional Coordinator’s Office level a Grievance Committee comprising of RISE Program/Project Coordinator, Environmental Officer, and Community Development Officer/Sociologist will be formed to address all grievances related to program performance. To ensure effectiveness and efficiency of RISE Program’s GRM the procedures for handling grievance will be simple and administered by the Village Council and RISE implementing agency’s GRM focal points. The Village Council and RISE implementing agency’s GRM focal points shall maintain records where grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made, will be recorded.

Contractors who will be engaged for the RISE Program will be required to produce their GRM procedure as a prerequisite for tender which at a minimum conform to these requirements. The GRM procedures have to be transparent and confidential. After they are engaged, contractor will be required to prove that each employee has been inducted and signed that they have been inducted on the procedure.

If the dispute is not resolved at the workplace, other resolutions mechanisms provided for in the labor legislations can be utilized. The proposed RISE Program/Project GRM flow chart is presented below:
Dissatisfied PAPs declares the grievance(s) at Village Council Level and TARURA’s and TANROADS Focal Points

**Step 1:** Village Councils liaises with the TARURA and TANROADS to review the grievance(s) and provide response within 1 week from the submission

- If grievance is addressed: No further action required

**Step 2:** If the PAP is not satisfied with decision in Step one, the grievance(s) is referred to TARURA’s Council Office who shall respond in 2 weeks’ time from the submission at that respective level

- If grievance is addressed: No further action required

**Step 3:** If the PAP is not satisfied with decision in Step two, the grievance is referred to the TARURA’s Regional Coordinator’s Office and Grievance Committee who shall respond within 2 weeks’ time from the submission at that respective level

- If grievance is addressed: No further action required

**Step 4:** If the PAP is not satisfied with decision in Step three, the grievance is reported to the TARURA and or TANROADS RISE Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

- If grievance is addressed: No further action required

**Step 5:** If the PAP is not satisfied with decision in Step four, the grievance(s) is reported to PO-LARG

- If grievance is addressed: No further action required

**LEGAL REDRESS**
Annex VIII. Contingency Emergency Response Component ESMF

CONTINGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMPONENT (CERC)

ADDENDUM

Environmental and Social Management Framework

Tanzania Roads to Inclusion and Socioeconomic Opportunities (RISE) Program (P164920)

DRAFT

July 2019
1.0 Introduction
The CERC section in the program’s -Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) saves as safeguard instrument specifically addressing Component 4 of the Roads to Inclusion and Socioeconomic Opportunities (RISE) program which is the Contingent Emergence Response Component (CERC). This component focuses on Emergency Response with a specific Emergency Response Manual (ERM) guiding activation and implementation of the CERC. The CERC ESMF is an addendum to the existing ESMF for the RISE program and provides additional information on environmental and social safeguard requirements in case of activation of the CERC.

Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA) and/or Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) will be the implementing agencies of the CERC activities in collaboration with the Prime Minister’s Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD), through their respective committees.

1.1 Scope
The Government of Tanzania through RISE program sets out conditions for triggering CERC that are set out in the CERC – ERM.

1.2 Objective of the CERC ESMF
This CERC section outlines a screening process built around the positive (eligible) list for key environmental and social issues and risks. This is linked to identifying institutional arrangements for oversight of any required additional Environmental and Social (E&S) due diligence and monitoring (CERC implementing agencies can use the existing institutional structure that has been established under the RISE). All activities financed through the CERC are subject to the WB’s Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

This CERC ESMF in particular
- Provides positive and negative list of CERC related-activities
- Defines potential impacts
- Defines procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts of these activities
- Sets out measures/plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts
- Defines implementation arrangements of CERC E&S issues

2.0 Contingent Emergence Response Component (CERC)
The CERC is guided by the Emergency Response Manual (ERM) which provides the framework for CERC activation and approved activities that will be coordinated and implemented according to World Bank and national policies and procedures agreed. The CERC ERM addresses:

(i) mechanism for activating the CERC; (ii) main instruments under the CERC; (iii) coordination and implementation arrangements; (iv) procurement, financial management and disbursement aspects; (v) compliance with Environmental and Social Standards; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation.
The nature of activities to be financed under CERC are event and demand driven and should be consistent with CERC’s purpose of providing short-term bridge financing for immediate recovery needs according to eligible emergency.

An Eligible Crisis or Emergency is defined by the World Bank as an event that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact associated with natural or man-made crises or disasters. This may include: (i) cyclone; (ii) earthquake; (iii) storm; (iv) storm surge and strong waves; (v) tornado; (vi) tsunami; (vii) volcanic eruption; (viii) flood; (ix) landslides; (x) forest fires; (xi) drought; (xii) severe weather; (xiii) extreme temperature; (xiv) high winds; and (xv) any natural disaster. The CERC implementing Agencies will be TARURA and/or TANROADS in collaboration with the PM-DMD through their National, Regional or District Committees (according to the scope of area of emergency).

The GoT will send an official letter from the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) to the World Bank’s Tanzania Country Director requesting to activate the CERC along with the activation package that includes the following information:

a. Nature of emergency, its impacts, and confirmation of causal relationship between the event and the need to access the funding through CERC, as supported by the official Statement of Facts.


c. Indication of Program’s funding to be reallocated to the CERC from Subcomponents 1a and/or 1b, and the distribution of reallocation across components if needed.

d. An Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

e. Implementation modalities with respect to decentralized activities, if applicable.

TANROADS and/or TARURA will seek support from the Bank to select a list of activities for financing under the CERC based on (i) the positive and the negative list outlined in the CERC ERM, and (ii) priorities identified at the Rapid Needs Assessment of the emergency’s impact. The threshold for triggering the CERC is US$ 2 million. The maximum amount to be re-allocated is US$25 million per subcomponent (total of US$50 million).

The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) will include the list of activities, procurement methodology and E&S management procedures. The EAP will require consideration of safeguard implication for any proposed emergency supplies procurement of works activities. The WB, through the no-objection process, will closely examine the nature of the proposed activities, particularly those involving civil works, to ensure:

i. They are not prohibited under the negative list; and

ii. That the recipients are aware of the required ESS compliance documentation before initiating the process by which the proposed works will be prepared and implemented.

The GoT may request Bank technical assistance to undertake the activities (e.g., Rapid Needs Assessment and other related preparatory activities to support CERC activation and implementation activities). This request can be made directly to the Country Director in a written form via letter or electronic communication.
### 3.0 CERC Positive List

The positive list of works, services, non-consulting services and goods eligible for CERC component is shown in Table 1 below. The works that will be financed under CERC will be those which do not trigger new ESS under the RISE program.

**Table 1: Positive list of goods, services, non-consulting services, works, and other eligible expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CERC Relevance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Needs Assessments | a. Initial assessment of type and scale of impacts on access – initial safety assessment.  
   b. More detailed assessment of impact causes, likelihood of further problems (safety), design of temporary measures. | a. Vital step; could be pre-CERC.  
   b. Likely to be part of CERC package. |
   b. Temporary diversion around spot failure; landslide, small bridge or culvert failure. | Would fall under a Recovery definition. Might be considered as Spot – but not permanent. |
| 3    | Carriageway and associated drainage: Repair | a. Permanent construction of damaged road length on original alignment.  
   b. Construction of road but on slightly shifted alignment – due to bridge site change or landslide avoidance. | a. Possible CERC if a critical connectivity issue. Could be considered under spot improvement.  
   b. As above but potential issue with alignment shift and safeguards. |
| 4    | Bridge | a. Temporary bridge, immediate requirement for connectivity.  
   b. Permanent bridge | a. CERC option likely eg Bailey bridge. If dry season access only then possible diversion in stream bed (2b).  
   b. Could be outside CERC timescale unless small single span standard option available. |
| 5    | Earthworks | a. Large scale natural landslide. Stabilisation with temporary measures and assessment of long-term options  
   b. Cut-slope failure, temporary recovery or long term | a. Temporary stabilisation possible under CERC; major long-term works outside timescale. Assessment see 8.  
   b. As above but permanent works may be within CERC |
Table 1 cont. Positive list of goods, services, non-consulting services, works, and other eligible expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-perishable foods, bottled water and containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tents for advanced medical posts, temporary housing, and classroom/day-care substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment and supplies for temporary housing/living (gas stoves, utensils, tents, beds, sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, hammocks, mosquito nets, kit of personal and family hygiene, etc.) and school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gasoline and diesel (for air, land and sea transport) and engine lubricants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spare parts, equipment and supplies for engines, transport, construction vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lease of vehicles (Vans, trucks and SUVs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment, tools, materials and supplies for search and rescue (including light motor boats and engines for transport and rescue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tools and construction supplies (roofing, cement, iron, stone, blocks, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment and supplies for communications and broadcasting (radios, antennas, batteries, and cell phones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water pumps and tanks for water storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equipment, materials and supplies for disinfection of drinking water and repair/rehabilitate of black water collection systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Construction materials, equipment and industrial machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water, air, and land transport equipment, including spare parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Temporary toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Groundwater boreholes, cargos, equipment to allow access to affected site, storage units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Any other item agreed on between the World Bank and the Recipient (as documented in an Aide-
### Services and non-consulting services

- Consulting services related to emergency response including, but not limited to urgent studies and surveys necessary to determine the impact of the disaster and to serve as a baseline for the recovery and reconstruction process, and support to the implementation of emergency response activities
- Feasibility study and technical design;
- Works supervision
- Technical Assistance in developing ToRs, preparing Technical Specifications and drafting tendering documents (Bidding Documents, ITQ, RFP).
- Non-consultant services including, but not limited to: drilling, aerial photographs, satellite images, maps and other similar operations, information and awareness campaigns
- Non-consultant services to deliver any of the activities described in the “Goods” section of this table (e.g., debris removal, dump trucks, drones survey)

### Works

- Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to: water supply and sanitation systems, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event
- Re-establish of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage)
- Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings
- Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals
- Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity.

### Training

- Conduct necessary training related to emergency response including, but not limited to the Implementation of EAP
- Training on rapid needs assessment and other related assessments

### Emergency Operating Costs

- Incremental expenses should be borne by TARURA and/or TANROADS source of funds for a defined period related to early recovery efforts arising as a result of the impact of an eligible emergency.

## 4.0 Negative list

In no case shall the activities for financing under the CERC exceed the environmental and social standards presented in the RISE PAD and in the program’s ESMF and RPF prepared prior to project approval. CERC activities will not trigger any new ESS. The following uses of RISE resources by the CERC are prohibited:

i. Activities that would lead to conversion or degradation of critical forest areas, critical natural habitats, and clearing of forests or forest ecosystems

ii. Activities affecting protected areas (or buffer zones thereof)

iii. Land reclamation (i.e., drainage of wetlands or filling of water bodies to create land)

iv. Land clearance and levelling in areas that are not affected by debris resulting from the eligible crisis or emergency

v. River training (i.e., realignment, contraction or deepening of an existing river channel, or excavation of a new river channel)
vi. Activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households’ use of land and livelihoods. 

vii. Construction of new roads, realignment of roads, or expansion of roads, or rehabilitation of roads that are currently located on communal lands but will be registered as government assets after rehabilitation. 

viii. Use of goods and equipment on lands abandoned due to social tension/conflict, or the ownership of the land is disputed or cannot be ascertained. 

ix. Use of goods and equipment to demolish or remove assets, Unless the ownership of the assets can be ascertained, owners consulted, assets valued, and losses compensated for in line with the program’s RPF. 

x. Uses of goods and equipment involving forced labour, child labour, or other harmful or exploitative forms of labour. 

xi. Uses of goods and equipment for activities that would affect indigenous peoples, unless due consultation and broad support has been documented and confirmed prior to the commencement of the activities as well as preparation of necessary mitigation and plans compliant with ESS7. 

xii. Uses of goods and equipment for military or paramilitary purposes. 

xiii. Uses of goods and equipment in response to conflict, in any area with active military or armed group operations. 

xiv. Activities related to returning refugees and internally displaced populations. 

xv. Activities which, when being carried out, would affect, or involve the use of, water of rivers or of other bodies of water (or their tributaries) which flow through or are bordered by countries other than the Borrower/Recipient, in such a manner as to in any way adversely change the quality or quantity of water flowing to or bordering said countries. 

5.0 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts 

The proposed positive list of activities and works as identified in Table 1 are likely going to be of moderate scale that are not expected to trigger new ESS. The expected negative impacts will be managed based on the existing ESS instruments and will be supervised and monitored by TARURA and/or TANROADS Environmental and Social experts/officers. However, the contractor may have their own E&S experts but the implementing Agencies must have a supervisory and monitoring role. The activities will be implemented under emergency situation as paragraph 12 of the IPF Policy applies once the CERC is triggered, and will need prompt actions from E&S team to ensure E&S protection measures are included and implemented through Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP will be prepared in line with the ESMF requirements and will serve as a key ESS instrument for implementation. 

Activities that are included in the negative list will not be supported under RISE - CERC. In addition, the Roads Act No.13 of 2007 requires activities to be confined within the road reserve, where under such
condition these activities will not be included. The law does not allow any activity outside the road reserve. However, under emergency activities/condition, in case such activity can’t be eliminated and involves small-scale land acquisition then the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan can be prepared in compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The Implementing Agencies, contractors, other workers and laborers who will be supervising, working, managing and monitoring civil works or other works under emergency situation will be subjected to the RISE Code of Conduct, and must observe and prevent all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV), sexual assault and abuse, forced labor, child labor and other harmful or exploitation forms of labor in the workers’ camps or surrounding communities. Such exploitations are strongly prohibited.

Depending on the nature of emergency and type of activities under CERC, impacts will be assessed based on the activities identified. Mitigations will be prepared to minimize adverse impacts and management plan particularly ESMP will be prepared and Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines will be provided to guide ESS implementation during emergency situation.

Table 2 below provides details of activities or works for expected CERC activities and potential environmental and social impacts.

Table 2. Potential activities to be carried out under Component 4 (CERC) and impacts of the proposed activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works/Activities</th>
<th>Potential ES impact issues (risks)</th>
<th>Expected Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Activities on Carriageway and associated drainage  
- Temporary surfacing along lengths of flood eroded road.  
- Temporary diversion around spot failure; landslide, small bridge or culvert failure. | Increase dust, noise, wastes, surface water pollution, vibrations, public health and safety  
Same as above + rapid influx of people, vegetation clearance, increase of wastes, | Substantial |
| 2  | Repair of Carriageway and associated drainage  
- Permanent construction of damaged road length on original alignment.  
- Construction of road but on slightly shifted | Increase of waste, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents  
same as above + Vegetation clearance, | Moderate |
alignment – due to bridge site change or landslide avoidance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Activities on Bridges</th>
<th>Vegetation clearance, increase of waste, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Substantial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Construction of temporary bridge e.g. Bailey bridge, immediate requirement for connectivity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Construction of permanent bridge within CERC period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Earthworks</th>
<th>Vegetation clearance, increase of waste, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Temporary land/slope stabilization due to large scale natural landslide along the road</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Temporary recovery or long term construction due to Cut-slope failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Temporary recovery or long-term construction due to embankment failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Activities on River/stream bank</th>
<th>Same as above (4)</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of eroded carriageway or bridge foundations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Activities on Culverts/Causeways</th>
<th>Same as above (4)</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of collapsed, eroded culverts, causeway, vented causeway, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 7 | Other associated works |  |  |

| 7.1 | Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to,: water supply and sanitation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event; | Increase dust, noise, water pollution, solid/hazardous/Toxic wastes, waste oil/fuels, public health and safety; possible use of asbestos-contaminated as construction materials and land acquisition; and impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups. | Moderate |
7.2 Re-establish of the urban and rural solid waste management system, water supply and sanitation (including urban drainage); Same as (7.1) above Moderate

7.3 Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings; Same as (7.1) above Moderate

7.4 Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals; Same as (7.1) above Moderate

7.5 Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity Waste management and disposal Moderate

7.6 Disposal to medical wastes (at camp site, small clinic/hospitals), asbestos-based materials, other toxic/hazardous wastes Increase health risks, need management of medical waste, toxic materials, asbestos-contaminated debris Moderate

7.7 Temporary toilets Hygiene, waste management Moderate

6.0 Environmental and Social Management Framework Process

The implementation of the CERC will go together with ESS implementation. However, ESS tools will be prepared and implemented in accordance with ESMF requirements.

Screening

The ESMF provides screening form and defines how screening should be done for sub-projects. Similar process will be done for CERC sub-projects taking into account that, priority activities will be implemented within 18 months (CERC period)

ESIA/ESMP

Depending on sensitivity, issues, potential impacts and risks from screening results the implementing agencies (TARURA or TANROADS) shall ensure ESS instruments such as ESIA/ESMP and Abbreviated RAP (where necessary) are prepared for CERC activities/sub-project. The CERC ESMP should provide description of the works/activities, associated impacts, proposed mitigation measures, implementers or key players and associated costs. The preparation of ESMPs, ESIA and/or Abbreviated RAPs should be carried by experienced Expert/Consultant/Firm whereby must liaise with National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), an agency mandated to foresee all environmental and social assessment processes within the country, relevant Ministry(ies), local government authorities and potentially affected persons.

The contractors shall ensure Environment, Health and Safety (OHS) measures and guidelines, are incorporated and considered in all activities during implementation. In case that land acquisition will be required, an abbreviated RAP will be prepared. Engagement and Consultations plans with local authorities and local communities including the Project Affected People (PAP) shall be prepared and implemented. The World Bank E&S specialists shall oversee all safeguards issues in such emergency
activities. The budget for implementation of ESMP, Abbreviated RAP should be included and agreed as part of the plan.

**Review and Approval processes:**
The prepared ESMP/ESIA and Abbreviated RAPs shall be subjected to review and approval. These documents will be reviewed by both the implementing agencies (TARURA and/or TANROADS) and WB. The Regional E&S Advisor (RSA) will be responsible for clearance and approval upon satisfaction with the report when all comments provided by WB are incorporated.

**Implementation**
The ESMP after approval will be implemented in accordance with the agreed implementation arrangement. TARURA or TANROADS will be the main supervisor to the contractors implementing the sub-projects along with the ESMP appropriately. WB will also monitor through supervision missions whereas the implementing Agency will be reporting on ESS performance.
### 7.0 Measure to address impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>CERC related Works/Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Activities on Carriageway and associated drainage  
   - Temporary surfacing along lengths of flood eroded road.  
   - Temporary diversion around spot failure; landslide, small bridge or culvert failure. | Increase dust, noise, wastes, surface water pollution, vibrations, public health and safety  
   Same as above + rapid influx of people, vegetation clearance, increase of wastes, | Adopt measures to avoid or minimize dust, noise, wastes, and other impacts  
   Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
| 2  | Repair of Carriageway and associated drainage  
   - Permanent construction of damaged road length on original alignment.  
   - Construction of road but on slightly shifted alignment – due to bridge site change or landslide avoidance. | Increase of waste, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents  
   same as above + Vegetation clearance, | Adopt measures to avoid or minimize dust, noise, wastes, and other impacts  
   Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
| 3  | Activities on Bridges  
   - Construction of temporary bridge e.g. Bailey bridge, immediate requirement for connectivity.  
   - Construction of permanent bridge within CERC period | Vegetation clearance, increase of waste, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups | Adopt measures to avoid or minimize dust, noise, wastes, and other impacts  
   Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Earthworks</strong></th>
<th>Vegetation clearance, increase of waste, rapid influx of people in subproject area, increased risks of injuries and accidents, Increase of dust, noise, water pollution, public health and safety; impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups</th>
<th>Stabilization works to be supervised by qualified engineer to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts. Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4 | - Temporary land/slope stabilization due to large scale natural landslide along the road  
- Temporary recovery or long term construction due to Cut-slope failure  
- Temporary recovery or long-term construction due to embankment failure | | |
| 5 | **Activities on River/stream bank**  
Construction of eroded carriageway or bridge foundations | Same as above (4) | Stabilization works to be supervised by qualified engineer to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts. Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
| 6 | **Activities on Culverts/Causeways**  
Construction of collapsed, eroded culverts, causeway, vented causeway, etc. | Same as above (4) | Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
| 7 | **Other associated works** | | |
| 7.1 | Repair of damaged infrastructure including, but not limited to,: water supply and sanitation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, roads, bridges and transportation systems, energy and power supply, telecommunication, and other infrastructure damaged by the event; Increase dust, noise, water pollution, solid/hazardous/Toxic wastes, waste oil/fuels, public health and safety; possible use of asbestos-contaminated as construction materials and land acquisition; and impacts on ethnic and vulnerable groups. | Adopt measures to avoid or minimize dust, noise, wastes, and other impacts  
Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |
<p>| 7.2 | Re-establish of the urban and rural solid waste system, water supply and sanitation (including urban | Same as (7.1) above | Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Repair of damaged public buildings, including schools, hospitals and administrative buildings;</td>
<td>Same as (7.1) above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Repair, restoration, rehabilitation of schools, clinics, hospitals;</td>
<td>Same as (7.1) above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Removal and disposal of debris associated with any eligible activity</td>
<td>Waste management and disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Disposal to medical wastes (at camp site, small clinic/hospitals), asbestos-based materials, other toxic/hazardous wastes</td>
<td>Increase health risks, need management of medical waste, toxic materials, asbestos-contaminated debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Temporary toilets</td>
<td>Hygiene, waste management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare Environmental and Social Management plan (ESMP)
8.0 Institutional Arrangement for CERC Implementation

TARURA and/or TANROADS will be the implementing Agencies for CERC in collaboration with the PMO-DMD through their National, Regional or District Committees (depending on the scope of the area of emergency). However, the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) will be responsible in sending an official letter to the World Bank’s Tanzania Country Director requesting to activate the CERC along with the activation package. TARURA (as the RISE lead coordinating agency) will be the key player to recommend to the MoFP whether the CERC should be activated. It will also be responsible for undertaking necessary steps to prepare and complete a Rapid Needs Assessment in collaboration with the PMO-DMD through Disaster Management Committee. TARURA and/or TANROADS in coordination with PMO-DMD will prepare the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) including a list of emergency response activities based on the results of the Rapid Needs Assessment. It will further prepare all environmental and social standards document to be submitted all together as a package. The World Bank upon positive review of activation request has a role to formally grants no-objection, including in the same communication the notification of fulfilment of disbursement conditions. The Bank therefore will provide CERC advance(s) upon activation. It will process the reallocation of funds from Program components/disbursement categories to CERC as part of overall Program restructuring within 3 months of CERC activation. CERC disbursements will follow the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter’s (DFIL) instructions.

TARURA and/or TANROADS will be responsible to start the implementation of approved emergency activities agreed in the EAP. All Procurement, Financial Management, E&S management plan, and Monitoring and Evaluations aspects of EAP will follow the guidance of the ERM. A final evaluation report will be prepared by TARURA and TANROADS once all emergency activities are finished and submitted to the WB. GoT and the Bank will be responsible to ensure adequate closing within six months of end of EAP implementation date. This will include submission of audit reports and any other agreed technical, fiduciary and E&S reports.
Figure 1: Implementation Arrangements for CERC and E&S Management

**MoFP**
- Provides final agreement to activate the CERC
- Sends the letter and activation package to WB CD

**DMD**
- Will provide input to the CERC activation and implementation.

**TARURA (as the RISE lead coordinating agency)**
- Recommend to the MoFP whether the CERC should be activated
- Collect information from TARURA and/or TANROADS on post disaster needs
- Provide technical inputs on the EAP, procurement documents and specific ESS tools required
- Submit the CERC package to TARURA and TANROADS CEOs, Ministries at MoWTC, PO-RALG and to MoFP

**TARURA / TANROADS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**
- Contribute in preparation CERC package
- Participate in preparation the revised CERC ERM and EAP including all relevant procurement and ESS documents
- Participate in the implementation of EAP and ensures that M&E and management of E&S issues follow procedures outlined in the CERC ERM and EPA
The following form should be included in the Project’s Operational Manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sub-project name:</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Sub-project name:**

**Sub-project location (include map/sketch):** Village/Mtua, Ward, District/Municipality/Township, Region.

**Type of activity:** (e.g., new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)

**Estimated Cost (USD):**

**Proposed date of commencement of work:**

**Technical drawing/specifications reviewed:** (circle answer): Yes No

---

### 1. Site Selection:

When considering the location of a sub-project, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate, or manage potential effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Site Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural habitats</td>
<td>No natural habitats present of any kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality and water resource availability and use</td>
<td>Water flows exceed any existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil stability/erosion</td>
<td>Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Site Sensitivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural property</td>
<td>Low: No known or suspected cultural heritage sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium: Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High: Known heritage sites in project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary resettlement</td>
<td>Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined; well-defined water rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure; well-defined water rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous peoples</td>
<td>No indigenous population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dispersed and mixed indigenous populations; highly acculturated indigenous populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Checklist questions:

**Physical data:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site area in ha</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of or changes to existing alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any existing property to transfer to sub-project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any plans for new construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to project application for this information.*

**Preliminary Environmental Information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State the source of information available at this stage (i.e., proponent’s report, EIA, or other environmental study).</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has there been litigation or complaints of any environmental nature directed against the proponent or sub-project?</td>
<td>Refer to application and/or relevant environmental authority for this information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify type of activities and likely environmental impacts:</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the likely environmental impacts, opportunities, risks, and liabilities associated with the sub-project?</td>
<td>Refer to ESMF Chapter 3, Section 3.1 – Potential Impacts from Road Works and Annex IX (Chapter 5) of the CERC – Potential Environmental and Social Impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine environmental screening category:</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After compiling the above, determine which category the sub-project falls under based on the environmental categories A, B, and C.</td>
<td>Refer to ESMF Chapter 3, Section 3.3 – Screening Sub-projects and Annex IX (Chapter 6) of the CERC – Environmental and Social Management Framework Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of Potential Pollution:</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the sub-project have the potential to pollute the environment or contravene any environmental laws and regulations?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the sub-project require pesticide use?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If so, then the proposal must detail the methodology and equipment incorporated in the design to constrain pollution within the laws and regulations and address pesticide use, storage, and handling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the design adequately detail mitigating measures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment Report or environmental studies required:</td>
<td>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If screening identifies environmental issues that require an EIA or a study, does the proposal include the EIA or study?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicate the scope and time frame of any outstanding environmental study.

**Required Environmental Monitoring Plan:**

If the screening identifies environmental issues that require long-term or intermittent monitoring (e.g., effluent, gaseous discharges, water quality, soil quality, air quality, noise), does the proposal detail adequate monitoring requirements?

Refer to ESMF Chapter 3 – Environmental and Social Procedures and Annex IX (Chapter 6) of the CERC – Environmental and Social Management Framework Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public participation/information requirements:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the proposal require, under national or local laws, the public to be informed, consulted, or involved?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has consultation been completed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicate the time frame of any outstanding consultation process.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Refer to Chapter 2 – Relevant legislative and institutional framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and resettlement:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the likelihood of land purchase for the sub-project?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How will the proponent go about land purchase?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What level or type of compensation is planned?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who will monitor actual payments?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Resettlement Policy Framework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List outstanding actions to be cleared before sub-project appraisal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval/rejection</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If proposal is rejected for environmental reasons, should the sub-project be reconsidered?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What additional data would be required for re-consideration?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Recommendations:**

- Requires an EIA and/or RAP to be submitted on date: [ ]
- Requires EMP, to be submitted on date: [ ]

Does not require further environmental studies

**Reviewer:**

Name: 

________________________________________

Signature: 

________________________________________

Date: 

________________________________________
Annex X: List of Consulted Stakeholders for the RISE Program
# Worksho Attendance Register

**Date:** 09\(^{th}\) January 2020  
**Venue:** Dodoma Convention Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIGNATION</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>Email/PHONE NUMBER</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>John F. Ngowi</td>
<td>Ass. Director - RR</td>
<td>TATAWTC</td>
<td>0764 695307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deorah S. Mani</td>
<td>Ag. NURD</td>
<td>TARAURA</td>
<td>0787 547376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Justin M. Lyamu</td>
<td>MPP</td>
<td>TARAURA</td>
<td>0715 585234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eng. Evar Kambere</td>
<td>SIE</td>
<td>PORDA</td>
<td>0715 408703</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Emmanuel Ngovoni</td>
<td>HRM</td>
<td>TARAURA</td>
<td>0787-524660</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eng. Irene Wangura</td>
<td>RE - Linaga</td>
<td>TARAURA</td>
<td>0766242100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Prosper Makwani</td>
<td>Asst. MEE</td>
<td>MFA</td>
<td>0754290148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Patrick Chikwike</td>
<td>Director of Community Development</td>
<td>Motchaga</td>
<td>0757681010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Eng. Richard Njia</td>
<td>PS (TARURA)</td>
<td>TARAURA</td>
<td>0754 879211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ROADS TO INCLUSION AND SOCIOECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (RISE) PROGRAM

Stakeholders Workshop for Disclosure of the Environmental and Social Frameworks

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amy S. Hapi</td>
<td>RC - Iringa</td>
<td></td>
<td>0785-454648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eng. Abdul R. Dicaca</td>
<td>DIRECTOR - TARURA</td>
<td>LSSE</td>
<td>0789-433897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dkt. N.C Komba</td>
<td>DIRECTOR - TARURA</td>
<td>LSSE</td>
<td>0767-410885</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pastor Semyuk</td>
<td>PE - TARURA</td>
<td>TANDI</td>
<td>0718-581885</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Humphrey Kamate</td>
<td>RC - UNBC/RISE</td>
<td></td>
<td>0795-810140</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Kajala</td>
<td>SOCIOLOGIST - TARURA</td>
<td></td>
<td>0692-293945</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Robert Mwita</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Robert.Mwita@gmail.com">Robert.Mwita@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Julius Luhungo</td>
<td>Government Staff</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Julius.Luhungo@gmail.com">Julius.Luhungo@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sara Euporia C. Euseo</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sara.Euporia.C.Euseo@gmail.com">Sara.Euporia.C.Euseo@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nwankwuru Nonina</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nwankwuru.Nonina@gmail.com">Nwankwuru.Nonina@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hashani C. Muckiria</td>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Hashani.C.Muckiria@gmail.com">Hashani.C.Muckiria@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bwiti Kaperya</td>
<td>PRO - HQ</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bwiti.Kaperya@gmail.com">Bwiti.Kaperya@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Erick Mwanakulwe</td>
<td>PRO - TARURA HQ</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Erick.Mwanakulwe@gmail.com">Erick.Mwanakulwe@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Patric Libinda</td>
<td>Senior M&amp;E RER</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patric.Libinda@gmail.com">Patric.Libinda@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Innocent Nakombe</td>
<td>Environment of Energy</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Innocent.Nakombe@gmail.com">Innocent.Nakombe@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ally A. Ngweja</td>
<td>PA - RC IRINGA</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ally.A.Ngweja@gmail.com">Ally.A.Ngweja@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ally A. Khalid</td>
<td>ADC - RC IRINGA</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ally.A.Khalid@gmail.com">Ally.A.Khalid@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ALI HASSAN</td>
<td>ADC - RC - IR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HENRY KIKOTI</td>
<td>DREU - RC - IRNINU</td>
<td></td>
<td>0674500989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ALLY A. ISMAIL</td>
<td>TARURA - RISE PROGRAMME</td>
<td>TG5D</td>
<td>0713598896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DANIEL MALINGA</td>
<td>TARURA - RC (Riga)</td>
<td>TG5A</td>
<td>0767878563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EVELYN KAGOMA</td>
<td>MINISTRY OF ART</td>
<td>TG5H</td>
<td>074283283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JACKSON VENANCE</td>
<td>TARURA</td>
<td>TG5S D</td>
<td>0474428863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JESSE MANDA</td>
<td>TARURA Hq</td>
<td>TG5D C/2</td>
<td>0787850535</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ABUBACRE HASSAN</td>
<td>TARURA Hq</td>
<td>TG5D</td>
<td>0712713747</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>JUMA NKWIRI</td>
<td>TARURA Hq</td>
<td>TG5D</td>
<td>0717207326</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>HASHIM HITTA</td>
<td>TARURA Hq</td>
<td>TG5</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>OMARU H. MB WANI</td>
<td>TARURA Hq</td>
<td>TG5</td>
<td>0783531453</td>
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</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rehema Witcamp</td>
<td>Sociologist, Tarura</td>
<td>TGSF/2</td>
<td><a href="mailto:witcamp2004@yahoo.com">witcamp2004@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rose Siaar Simba</td>
<td>Sociology - Tarura</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td><a href="mailto:weyer.asiaar@gmail.com">weyer.asiaar@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engr. Fikirim Mwendo</td>
<td>Tarunai - DSM</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>nikimin.embinda@email392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CPA Julitta Cenas</td>
<td>IA - Tarura HQ</td>
<td>TGSF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julitta.genas@tarura.co.tz">julitta.genas@tarura.co.tz</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eng. Richard Mwia</td>
<td>Tarura HQ - PE/BBW</td>
<td>TGSF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:richardmwia2004@gmail.com">richardmwia2004@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td>Chilito Chilindo</td>
<td>Tarura HQ (19)</td>
<td>PSSG/2</td>
<td>chilito.chilindo@tan mg.co.tz</td>
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<td>Eng. Lartwa S. Mwambe</td>
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<td>TGSF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lartwa.mwambe@tarura.co.tz">lartwa.mwambe@tarura.co.tz</a></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Tabitha G. Etulu</td>
<td>Ministry of Education Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>TGSF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tabitha.etulu@moest.or.tz">tabitha.etulu@moest.or.tz</a></td>
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<td>Mboni Ally</td>
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## Workshop Attendance Register

**Date:** 09th January 2020  
**Venue:** Dodoma Convention Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIGNATION/ORGANIZATION &amp; WORKING STATION</th>
<th>SALARY SCALE</th>
<th>EMAIL/PHONE NUMBER</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Domina Mgoma</td>
<td>E.O. TARURA HQ</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:dominamgoma@tarura.tz">dominamgoma@tarura.tz</a> 0719 511 446</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Shukuru Ntatii</td>
<td>E.O. TARURA HQ</td>
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<td>Aneth Andrew</td>
<td>TARURA</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:andrechan@tarura.tz">andrechan@tarura.tz</a> 042 86 26 42</td>
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<td>George Mwanza</td>
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<td>Richard Sanga</td>
<td>CM-TARURA Mufindi</td>
<td>TGE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nyasa.sanga.2010@ymail.com">nyasa.sanga.2010@ymail.com</a> 0754 89 94 53</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Eng. Robert Mashingi</td>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:robert.luteza@osha.go.tz">robert.luteza@osha.go.tz</a> 0766 61 02 20</td>
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