Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary
Concept Stage
(ESRS Concept Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 12/18/2019 | Report No: ESRSC00980
BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>P169561</td>
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Project Name: Zanzibar Energy Sector Transformation Project

Practice Area (Lead): Energy & Extractives

Financing Instrument: Investment Project Financing

Estimated Appraisal Date: 3/2/2020

Estimated Board Date: 4/30/2020

Borrower(s): Ministry of Finance and Planning of Zanzibar

Implementing Agency(ies): United Republic of Tanzania, Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project development objective is to expand access to electricity service and to create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the Zanzibar electricity sector.

Financing (in USD Million)

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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
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B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

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

The proposed project supports the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to (i) create an enabling environment for the private sector participation in the planned Solar PV development, (ii) meet its aspiration of expanding access to clean, reliable, secure, and good quality electricity supply - upgrade, strengthen, and extend the existing electricity network as well as increase access to electricity in urban and rural areas, and (iii) strengthen management systems, capacity building and technical assistance to improve corporate and operation efficiency measures of sector entities.
D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The proposed project will benefit Unguja Island which is part of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean. Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous region of Tanzania. Zanzibar relies solely on power supply from Tanzania-mainland through submarine cables of 100 MW and 25 MW capacity, for Unguja and Pemba, respectively. Although both submarine cables are relatively new and have improved reliability of supply, the risk of extended supply outages remains a reality due to faults that may occur on the submarine cables. As a partial mitigation against this risk, ZECO maintains 25MW of grid-connected high-speed back-up diesel generators. The backbone network in both islands comprises of 33kV and 11kV lines. The Unguja distribution network comprises 33kV and 11kV lines. The Unguja network comprises 621km of 33kV lines and 119km of 11kV lines, while Pemba has 293km of 33kV lines and 114km of 11kV lines. Stone Town, a historical city designated as UNESCO world heritage site, located in Unguja, has about 30km of underground 11kV cables. ZECO owns and operates about 73km of 132kV submarine transmission line from Ras Kilomoni (near Dar es Salaam, the entry point of the submarine cable), to Fumba (landing point for the submarine cable), to Mtoni (the main 132/33kV substation on Unguja). There are three main substations in Unguja: one 132/33kV at Mtoni and two 33/11kV substations. The existing network is old, inadequately maintained, poorly configured and consists of long radial lines resulting in significant and frequent reliability and supply quality issues. About 60 percent of ZECO’s transformers are overloaded and have LV feeders that are often longer than technically optimal.

There are three potential sites on Unguja that have been identified for the proposed project Component 1. The exact size and boundaries of the project sites have not yet been determined and will be finalized once the project design and scope are completed. The full design of the Solar PV plant and adjacent facilities will be informed by additional VRE integration and grid optimization studies undertaken in preparation of this project and facilitated by the Bank (i.e. ESMAP/PPIAF). The proposed site for solar plant in Makunduchi is government-owned and managed by Ministry of Lands, have coral soil and are not actively used for any economic activity. Under component 2 the construction of the 132kV north-south transmission infrastructure will include a 2km stretch of transmission line that may pass through the Jozani National Park, a conservation area, which is a habitat for endemic Monkeys known as Zanzibar Red Colobus. This could lead to disturbance to the monkeys and other varieties of fauna and marine species of importance within the National Park.

The Integrated Biodiversity Tool (IBAT) employed to screen areas of significance in and near the island indicates presence of vulnerable and endangered species such as birds and bats that can be affected by electricity lines as well as the presence of endangered corals and fish. Overall, the island has a very important mangrove areas and endemic species, hence a high biodiversity index. The coral rag soil does not appear to be appropriate for cash crop or fruit tree cultivation. The site is sporadically covered in vegetation and is informally used for grazing cattle by nearby households. Seasonal crop cultivation is sporadic and limited. The site locations are relatively remote, 2 to 4 km away from the nearest village.

A centralized BESS could be placed at main Mtoni substation, where the 100MW submarine cable reaches shores of Unguja island to provide better controllability and operation. All technical assistance and transaction advisory services supported under Component 1 will be consistent with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. The TOR for these will be in line with World Bank Standards. In addition, the transaction advisor will also provide support in the creation of environmental and social risk management documents.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity
Current capacity is low. An assessment of the key implementing agency Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) as Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was conducted during the scoping and preparation missions. A new department, Renewables and Energy Efficiency, has been established in ZECO in 2018 and has responsibility to oversee environmental risks and safety of operations. This department will be responsible for the oversight of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) during construction and operation. There are two newly appointed staff in this department, an Environmental Specialist and an Engineer. The two specialists do not have specialized education or training in EHS or safeguards. They do not have any prior experience with IFIs-funded projects and safeguard requirements. They have no familiarity with Bank environmental or social safeguard or standards. It is expected that support will also be provided by safeguards specialists from an existing PIU in the Ministry of Finance (working on other Bank-financed projects) with demonstrated experience working on World Bank projects.

ZECO has previously implemented projects financed by IFIs. These include JICA, MCC, NORAD and SIDA. Commonly, safeguard consultants are contracted to prepare safeguard documents. There has been little to no transfer of skills or knowledge related to environmental and social risk management from prior safeguard consultants to the ZECO staff.

ZECO has a well established 24 hour automated call center managed by the public relations department. The call center was financed by SIDA. There are two designated operators at the call center, who are responsible to classify incoming calls and assign them to relevant departments for follow-ups. In addition to the call center, there are suggestion boxes available to customers. The efficacy of the call center and the suggestion boxes and the extent to which they are set up to resolve or are effectively resolving any complaints will be explored during project preparation.

Oversight of projects' compliance with national environmental regulations is responsibility of Zanzibar Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). ZEMA reviews Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and issues EIA certification and ensures ahead of project implementation and monitors compliance. ZEMA’s capacity in assessing and monitoring social risks, including involuntary resettlement, is weak. Formally, there is only one sociologist/ social development specialist on staff, who is currently engaged in an external assignment. Lack of necessary equipment and transportation precludes the staff from regularly monitoring environmental and social risks and compliance of various projects implemented in Zanzibar.

During project preparation, an assessment of capacity needs (for preparation and implementation) will be required to identify capacity needs including training needs, staff, and financial resources. It is expected that capacity building and training will be required during the project life given the client's lack of familiarity with Bank ESF and OHS best practices. As relevant, these actions will be undertaken during project preparation and/or project implementation. Training or recruiting designated safeguard specialists under the project is recommended.

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

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)  
Environmental Risk Rating  
  Substantial
The environmental risk classification of the Project is Substantial under the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) risks and impacts that are site-specific, which will largely occur during the construction phase of the project and the low capacity of the implementing agency (ZECO) to oversee the Environmental risks of the project. Based on a visual survey carried out during the initial site visit and the 2016 Unguja ESIA, key environmental impacts are related primarily to construction phase including: (i) Under component 2 the construction of 132kV north-south transmission infrastructure, which is likely to involve clearing of trees along the 2km stretch of Jozani National Park which is the only National Park in Zanzibar and habitar to endemic Monkeys known as Zanzibar Red Colobus. This could lead to disturbance to the monkeys and other species of importance within the National Park during the installation of infrastructure.  

(ii) the aesthetic and visual quality of the surrounding landscape of the project area, including disturbance geohydrological resources, flora and fauna (iii) traffic management, (iv) disposal and management of waste/spoil, (v) occupational health and safety of workers, (vi) nuisances related to air and noise emissions, and (vii) community health and safety. Measures to mitigate these risks and impacts will be included in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and its associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be prepared by the Client and disclosed in-country and on the WB’s external web site. Impacts from operation of solar power plant are envisaged as positive on climate and reduction of gas emissions. The relevant environmental and social safeguard instruments will be incorporated into the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) to be prepared and agreed with the Client as a requirement of the legal agreement that will ensure project compliance with the Environment and Social Standards and the World Bank Group (WBG) Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

**Social Risk Rating**

The proposed project social risk rating is classified as substantial under the World Bank ESF, based on the type of project and the nature of its activities, as well as capacity of the implementing agency. A preliminary assessment of sites proposed for the construction of the solar plants under Component 1 indicated there will be no involuntary land acquisition or physical displacement. The identified sites are owned by the government and have no physical structures. They are located at a distance from nearest settlements. Economic displacement is expected due to use of land for cattle grazing and farming of seasonal crops. Physical and economic resettlement is likely under Component 2 (Electricity Grid Strengthening and Extension) due to the construction of the 132kV line, the expansion of 33kV lines, and the construction of new substations, transformers and feeders. The scale of involuntary resettlement will be determined during preparation when the design and scope of works are finalized and the exact project sites are known. Other risks relate to community and contractor labor conditions, labor influx and gender-based violence. There may be risks of exclusion of women and other vulnerable groups from benefits and project processes such as consultations and disproportionate impact on women when land is acquired. There are also potential risks related to cultural heritate from the proposed works in Stone Town. The capacity of implementing agency to monitor social risks is relatively low.

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

**B.1. General Assessment**

**ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

Key environmental risks and impacts are related to: (i) Under component 2 the construction of 132kV north-south transmission infrastructure which is likely to involve clearing of trees along the 2km stretch of Jozani National Park.
the only National Park in Zanzibar and habitat to endemic Monkeys known as Zanzibar Red Colobus. This could lead to disturbance to the monkeys and other species of importance within the National Park during installation, (ii) the aesthetic and visual quality of the surrounding landscape of the project area from the transmission lines and solar panels, (iii) traffic management during the construction phase, (iv) disposal and management of solid and liquid waste from construction equipment, campsite and machinery during the construction phase, (v) occupational health and safety of workers, (vi) nuisances related to air and noise emissions from construction activities, and (vii) community health and safety. During operation phase, impacts are primarily positive for solar power plant investment. However, impacts could arise from reflection of PV panels leading to glint and glare. This is as a result of the reflection of the sun and can pose a potential distraction for viewers, motorists and aircrafts. The combination of the height of transmission towers and distribution poles and the electricity carried by transmission and distribution lines can pose potentially fatal risk to birds and bats through collisions and electrocutions. Moreover, Workers may be exposed to occupational hazards when working at elevation during operation activities.

Mitigation and management of these risks and impacts will be managed under (i) ESS1 through the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated ESMP, (ii) ESS3 on Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and (iii) ESS4 on Community Health and Safety through the Health and Safety Plan and Traffic Management Plan. Construction contractors will be required, as a condition of their contracts, to implement/comply with the ESMP, include preparing construction management plans consistent with specific management plans provided in the ESMP.

As part of the impact analysis, a gender analysis will be undertaken to identify areas where women could be disproportionately disadvantaged and may thus be vulnerable. The results of this analysis will inform the final project design. The ToRs for TA activities will include related provisions and requirements for ESF.

Key social risks are related to the following: (i) Potential discontinuation of occasional use of land by individuals with no right or claim to the land (grazing of cattle and planting crops) under the sites to be used in Component 1; (ii) potential displacement (physical/economic, temporary/permanent) under Component 2; (iii) labor management of contractors; and (iv) labor influx and community impacts (including gender-based violence).

The scale of the discontinuation of occasional land use is expected to be small, nevertheless the nature of the land use and the characteristics of the users will need to be explored in more detail during preparation to assess economic impacts and identify relevant mitigation measures. This can only be done after the final site is identified. The scale of the potential displacement (point (ii) above) will be known once the design is finalized and the exact sites are known. If the exact sites are not known prior to appraisal a Resettlement Policy Framework and Environmental and Social Management Framework will be prepared (which would cover Components 1 and 2). If they are known prior to appraisal, the ESCP will include the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan as an implementation-stage action.

Mitigation or risks related to labor management will be addressed through the preparation of a Labor Management Procedure (LMP). On labor influx, an assessment of potential labor flows will be undertaken during project preparation and as necessary a Labor Influx Plan will be prepared. All project documents will pay attention to risks-related to GBV.

A draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as detailed below, will be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal.
Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:
The operation will not rely upon the Borrower’s E&S Framework. However, the project will also comply with Tanzania E&S, ESIA, Labour, Occupational Health and Safety, legal and regulatory requirements.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
This standard is relevant and applicable. While there were community consultations regarding the use of the selected sites (Component 1) in 2015 for an earlier project financed by the EU (and that is now closed), no recent consultations related to the project have been conducted. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed during project preparation. Consultations throughout the project cycles will be held with project affected people - if any – and interested parties in the project area. As part of the preparation of the SEP the team will assess whether ZECO's existing feedback mechanism is suitable to serve as a platform for a project-level GRM. Both the draft SEP and the GRM will be disclosed prior to appraisal.

B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts
A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions
Anticipated key labor risks and impacts are mainly associated with the planned construction and rehabilitation works, and during operation and maintenance phases under Component 1 and 2. Given the anticipated scope of civil works, there will be need to attract labor from outside of Zanzibar. Workers camps may be necessary. The need for labor will be determined once the final design and scope of the project are finalized. Labor Management Procedure/ Labor Influx Plan, a Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) plan in line with Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) may need to be prepared to ensure health and safety of workers, as well as the local communities, during the construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project. Drafts may be available prior to appraisal and will be included as chapters in the ESMF, along with requirements for further development during implementation. Occupational health and safety monitoring programs will form part of the HSE plan where records of occupational accidents and diseases and dangerous occurrences and accidents are maintained through the project lifecycle.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
Solar has positive impacts of energy saving and pollution reduction related to energy use since the solar energy reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Meanwhile, the disposal of solar products at the end of their life span, which are defined as e-wastes, can cause pollution posing serious environmental and health risks if not properly managed. The e-wastes will be collected and sent to approved/accredited dealers in Dar es Salaam for reuse in the factory as source of industrial raw materials. Alternatively, the e-wastes will be collected in separate bins and sent to an approved landfill in Unguja where they will be handed over for recycling or disposal in an environmentally sound and safe manner that includes the appropriate control of residues resulting from the handling and processing of the e-waste in...
accordance with ESS3. Solar PV panels during the operation and decommissioning phase of the project will also produce localized areas of soil contamination with heavy metals and other chemicals which will have an impact on the soil and ground water.

The Noise and vibration are expected to be generated during the site preparation and construction phases. Such noise may be generated from operation of construction equipment and machinery, and the transportation of equipment and materials. It is expected that during project implementation, air pollution will be emitted from trucks on-site during construction phase; diesel generators and fugitive dust will also be generated. The project will also generate dust in areas where earthworks, cutting and filling operations take place or in material handling and storage areas. The project will likely generate both solid and liquid waste emanating from earthworks and construction activities in the form of spoil and hydrocarbons as well as from sanitary facilities within the contractor campsite. The solid waste from the skip buckets will be collected by district/private trucks for disposal at a designated dump site in Unguja. Liquid wastes expected from sanitation facilities will be collected and directed to the septic tank combined to the soak away pit at the site. All waste generated by the construction/operation phase shall be disposed at approved sites, in accordance with national laws and regulations, which shall be complemented by ESS3 requirements. Possible emissions are expected during operational stage especially in case of accidents or losses of electricity due to dysfunctional broken electrical lines of cables.

Gravel for concrete and natural stones for construction can likely be sourced at the project area. Quality of the material appears to be good, and required quantities make it more efficient to establish a small quarry and to bring in a rock crusher, rather than transporting this material in from the next bigger town or quarry. Sand in sufficient quality and quantity will be brought to the site from Pemba Island. However, further investigations by the Contractor might need to be considered so as to find closer sources.

Water will be used to clean the panels during the dry season. The project should consider making arrangements for water supply that are independent from the public utility in order to avoid exerting additional pressure on such services and may look at additional alternative water sources. Pollution prevention and management aspects will be followed to reduce/contain additional impacts in line with the WB EHS Guidelines on power transmission and distribution and efficiency requirements of the ESS3. Further analysis on the application of this standard will be carried out during the site specific assessment of impacts and risks, and measures to mitigate will be recommended in the ESMPs.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Construction activities may pose potential safety concerns for the inhabitants within the vicinity of works especially when construction is carried out near a village/community. Measures should be put in place to ensure relevant codes of conduct are prepared and enforced. There should be a feedback mechanism/ protocols in place for relevant grievances. These will be designed under the SEP/GRM.

Transport of solar panels, transmission/distribution lines may cross existing roads including village and districts roads, state and national highways which could hinder movement of traffic. In some cases, temporary closure of roads may be required to facilitate transport activities. This disruption in movement would cause inconvenience to the local
communities, as access would be interrupted temporarily. Traffic management plans will be put in place to address these inconveniences. Changes in baseline environmental conditions may be experienced by the local communities in terms of increased nuisance levels from emission of dust, contamination of surface water or ground water from soil erosion and runoff, and noise from construction activities.

Contractors will be required to certify that all staff engaged on the project, including subcontractors, have completed training on safety/conduct prior to work commencement. Moreover, a Health, Safety and Security (HSS) plan may need to be prepared to ensure health, safety and security of the local communities, during the construction, operational and maintenance phases of the project.

Furthermore, electricity usage will be a new experience for many people in the project area. It is therefore expected to give rise to electrical fire hazards in residential houses and commercial centers, resulting in loss of lives, serious injuries, loss of properties, etc. The ESMP and other safeguard documents will fully describe the need for conducting meeting to all villagers to explain on safety and proper use of electricity as well as form a permanent team to provide training to the villagers (customers) on ways of safe use of electricity, as this will be part of the contract documents with the intended customers. For all construction, it will be stipulated in the ESMP that the contractor installs a security system around the project sites (fences, security guards) during the entire construction period.

The risks of project-related GBV in light of the labor influx will be assessed with relevant measures articulated in a GBV Action Plan. Where necessary, additional measures will be integrated into the LMP, the GRM, and the ESMF/ESMPs.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
This standard is relevant and applicable. Under Component 1, based on current site options, there will be no involuntary land acquisition or physical displacement. The identified sites are owned by the government and have no physical structures. They are located at a distance from nearest settlements. However, economic displacement is expected due to use of land for cattle grazing and farming of seasonal crops by land users that have no claims to the land. The nature of the land use and the characteristics of the users will need to be explored in more detail during preparation to assess economic impacts and identify relevant mitigation measures. This will be done after the final site is selected.

Under Component 2 (Electricity Grid Strengthening and Extension) activities including the construction of a 132kV line, rehabilitation of 33kV lines and construction of new substations, transformers and feeders are expected to result in involuntarily land acquisition. The scale of involuntary resettlement will be determined during preparation when the design and scope of works are finalized and the exact location of works are known. If the exact sites are not known prior to appraisal a Resettlement Policy Framework will be prepared. If they are known prior to appraisal, the ESCP will include the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan as an implementation-stage action.

A gender impact assessment will be conducted as part of the impact assessment to evaluate potential impact on women, who may be considered vulnerable to disproportionate disadvantage, particularly economic displacement, as many petty traders and subsistence farmers who may be impacted, tend to be women.
ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Based on the visual survey carried out at the initial site visit and the 2016 Unguja ESIA, the vegetation of the proposed solar project site is very disturbed due to overgrazing and shifting cultivation that lead to poor regeneration of plants in Unguja site. During the site visit, the villagers' cows were observed grazing in close vicinity of the project site. Under component 2 the construction of 132kV north-south transmission infrastructure might involve clearing of trees along the 2km stretch of Jozani National Park which is the only National Park in Zanzibar and host to endemic Monkeys known as Zanzibar Red Colobus.

This could lead to disturbance to the monkeys and other species of importance within the National Park, In line with a brief IBAT assessment, data indicates presence of vulnerable and endangered species including birds and bats that can be affected by electricity lines as well as the presence and endemic species. Works are not expected to be performed with submarine cables so no major impact on corals and maritime fauna and flora should occur under the project.

The transmission line and access route have not yet been confirmed and hence assessment of the routes will be part of the ESIA once the routes have been identified. Where significant risks and adverse impacts on biodiversity have been identified during the ESIA, the borrower will develop and implement a Biodiversity Management Plan.

Construction activities will include excavation, movement of machinery and increased movement of people, which might also likely cause minor disturbance to the flora and fauna habitats within the vicinity of the Solar panel footings and the project sites sub-stations because of the deposition of dust and noise generated from the construction activities. Gravel for concrete and natural stones for construction will likely be sourced at the project area as per the ESIA done in 2016. A small quarry will be established, and a rock crusher brought into the quarry site. However, further investigations by the contractor might need to be done to reveal closer sources. Further analysis on the application of ESS6 will be carried out during the site specific assessment of impacts and risks, and measures to mitigate will be recommended in the ESMPs.

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

There are no groups that fall under the definition of the ESS7 in Zanzibar.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Zanzibar is a UNESCO World Heritage site with numerous structures that have significant historical and cultural significance. During project preparation as the project design is further clarified, the extent to which the project will cause risks and impacts to the cultural heritage, especially for works in Stone Town, will need to be further detailed and relevant mitigation measures (including modification of the footprint of the project) will need to be explored as part of the ESMF during project preparation and specifically during the ESIA process when detail design and locations of investments are known. Chance find procedures will also be included in the ESMF and subsequent ESMPs.
ESS9 Financial Intermediaries
The standard is not relevant to the project as the project will not use financial intermediaries as an instrument for channeling funds to the beneficiaries.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways
No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas
No

III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

A. Is a common approach being considered?
No

Financing Partners
Currently not considered

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

Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:
ESMF, RPF, SEP to be prepared prior to Appraisal

Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):
Preparation of the following documents:
1. ESIA/ESMP
2. Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)
3. Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP)
4. RAP
5. Labor management procedures
6. Labor Influx Plan

C. Timing

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS 03-Feb-2020
## IV. CONTACT POINTS

**World Bank**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Contact</th>
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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Ministry of Finance and Planning of Zanzibar

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: United Republic of Tanzania

Implementing Agency: Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO)

## V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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## VI. APPROVAL

**Task Team Leader(s):** Kabir Malik, Mbuso Gwafila

**Practice Manager (ENR/Social):** Robin Mearns Recommended on 02-Dec-2019 at 23:30:37 EST

**Safeguards Advisor ESSA:** Nathalie S. Munzberg (SAESSA) Cleared on 18-Dec-2019 at 18:10:56 EST