

MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE, VALUE ADDITION AND RURAL FINANCE (MIVARF)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

Programme Number: P-TZ-AA0-019 **Country:** Tanzania
Department: OSAN **Division:** OSAN.1

Brief description of the programme and key environmental and social components

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) has proposed the construction of feeder roads, market centers and storage facilities to improve farmers' access to markets and increase share of value added of small- and medium-scale producers which will ultimately enhance food security and improve the socio-economic welfare of the farmers and small- and medium- scale producers through increase in household income. This will in turn contribute to the Government's efforts in reducing poverty and in accelerating economic growth on a sustainable basis in Tanzania. The Programme – Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Programme (MIVARF) is a follow-up to the Bank and IFAD financed Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme (AMSDP) which successfully achieved its development objectives in increasing the percentage of all-year passable rural roads and decrease in the number of households located more than 10kms from passable roads; increased volume of goods moved within and out of the focal areas and access of farmers' produce to markets; and increased price of farmers produce and districts' revenue collection.

The overall Programme comprises three major components namely: **(i) Marketing Infrastructure and Systems Development**, which will support 70 district markets/storage facilities and market-to-production area connecting feeder roads (1,550km) to be constructed as follows: Market Centres: Improved building and service infrastructure for 32 district markets (25 with cold-storage facilities), 2 ice-plants, 4 border markets; and 32 warehouse facilities (6 new and 26 rehabilitation) all with service infrastructure; Feeder Roads: Improved 1,550 km of district roads to all-weather condition complete with bridges, culverts, and side drains; together with community labour intensive upgrading of 100km of village access tracks; Capacity Building: for government staff (16 regions and 32 districts) and beneficiary communities to plan for, implement and manage marketing facilities including supply of office equipment and motorcycles to districts for construction supervision; Design: Technical Assistance for detailed design (of standard market buildings and service infrastructure and feeder roads); and construction supervision of markets, storage facilities and roads by district engineers. Rehabilitation and resourcing of 16 Post Harvest (PH) training centres; PH Training Centres assisted to undertake various studies, provide training to medium-scale producers and processors and link them up to service providers. Sensitization, training, capacity building and knowledge management, and feasibility for Agricultural Commodity Exchange on the warehouse receipt system (WRS) ; capacity building of producer and marketing groups for preparation of marketing and value addition intervention proposals; facilitating market linkages and support to market information systems; **(ii) Rural Finance**, and **(iii) Programme Coordination**. The Bank through the ADF financing mechanism will finance the Marketing Infrastructure Development and Value Addition aspects of Component 1 and part of Component 3; while IFAD and AGRA will support the producer empowerment and market linkages activities of Component 1, all of Component 2 and part of Component 3.

The programme activities will be implemented in 32 Districts (out of 129) in sixteen (16) regions (14 in Mainland and 2 in Zanzibar) based on their economic potential with respect to the production of key crops and livestock. In the mainland, the selected regions include: Morogoro, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mbeya, Iringa, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Manyara, Dodoma, Singida, and Coast. The selected regions in the mainland include the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). In Zanzibar, 2 regions will be selected within the Southern and Northern Zanzibari Tourism Corridors. Meanwhile the IFAD and AGRA financed Component 2 (and Producer Empowerment aspects of Component 1) will be implemented in all the 26 regions of the United Republic of Tanzania (21 on the Mainland and 5 in Zanzibar). The 32 districts have a combined population of about 6.1 million

(1.2 million households) which will benefit directly or indirectly from the programme. Females constitute 88% of agriculture labour and 23% of heads of households.

Individual beneficiary communities/sites for intervention will be chosen based on the level of trading activity, potential for private-public partnership, scope for expansion and environment issues at the site, temporary relocation arrangements/agreements and ranking by the District Councils. Most of the markets in the country operate in temporary makeshift structures with few basic infrastructure. The few with structures lack basic amenities and management is generally not well structured.

Major environmental and social impacts

Positive environmental and social impacts: The programme will significantly improve household income and social-economic well being of farmers through improved access to markets and other social services. The current state of rural roads is a disincentive to farmers because of high transport, operation and maintenance costs and the length of time it takes farmers to reach commercial centers. By improving the community access roads, it is expected that the farmers' travel time to markets and other social services such as hospitals and schools, will be reduced. Furthermore, it is expected that volume of trade will increase and stimulate different commercial activities in the beneficiary areas which will in turn lead to better prices of farm produce, as well as facilitate access to farm inputs and services which will ultimately lead to increased agricultural productivity and generate positive impact on food security. The programme will also create multiplier effects on the local economy through creation of employment opportunities as the programme will encourage the use of labor-intensive methods during implementation of the sub-projects especially for construction purposes and in the operation of food processing facilities. The markets will provide avenues for sale of local produce for farmers to earn more income. Better marketing and hygiene conditions from the construction of toilets and waste management facilities within the vicinity of the markets, will significantly improve the health conditions of the local community. During programme implementation, 30% of the workers will be women whose socio-economic well-being will be enhanced through job opportunities created by the programme and through improved access to markets.

Potential negative environmental and social impacts: The rehabilitation and construction of access roads could potentially have impacts on public health associated with air and noise pollution, occupational health and safety, STD/AIDS (rural road construction increase the risk of HIV transmission by linking low and high prevalence areas, such as villages where risk is lower and cities where the prevalence is higher through influx of labour during construction and truck drivers during the operational phase) and the disposal of solid, liquid and sanitary waste. During the construction phase of the programme, potential negative impacts will likely be associated with stripping of soil, loss of vegetation due to the creation of borrow pits, soil erosion on road cuts and fills and on stripped borrow areas, silting of roadside ditches and subsequent sedimentation downstream, soil and water pollution due to spillage of toxic and hazardous materials and water pollution due to spillage of toxic and hazardous materials, noise, dust and air pollution created by construction activities. None of these impacts is however expected to be large scale, significant and irreversible. Most impacts are localized in relation to the places where construction works are carried out. They are also limited in time by the length of the construction contracts. The civil works under the programme will follow the alignments of existing roads and rights-of-way, which will limit any involuntary resettlement of communities in the programme areas. The programme will also reduce the clearance of vegetation along the alignment. Should there be a need for minor realignment through communal or private lands triggering loss of lands and property during programme implementation – compensation and resettlement – based on field survey, will be provided in accordance with the AfDB's and Tanzania environmental requirements. Should there also be temporary loss of land for gravel pits, work camps and deviations, communities inhabiting these areas shall be compensated for loss of crop and building/structures removed for the purpose of road construction. Rehabilitation of the existing, and construction of new swamp crossings will likely have impacts on wetlands mainly in the form of sediment loading. Increased run-off, erosion of embankments with resulting wetland/river sedimentation, induced deforestation and loss of water catchments areas are potential impacts during the operational phase. With regard to public markets and associated agro-processing facilities, occupational health and safety issues, and poor solid waste disposal could likely induce

negative environmental impact. No potential long-term and cumulative impacts are anticipated if the mitigation measures are well implemented.

Enhancement and mitigation program

Given that the specific location of the sub-projects will be determined during implementation, environmental experts registered with NEMC will need to carry out detailed site-specific environmental assessments at project final design level including the associated environmental and social management plans and promote public consultation processes to ensure the sub-projects are accepted by the communities. The environmental experts will be recruited by the PIU. The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) will review and, if satisfied, provide a Certificate of Approval of EIA with conditions of approval. The mitigation measures identified for each sub-project will then be incorporated into the Engineering Drawings, Specifications and Bill of Materials of the Tender of Offer Documents and the Bidding Documents at the District level. Their implementation will be monitored by the District Engineers and Environment Officers (DEO). In addition, environmental remediation measures around the rural infrastructures (tree planting, grass, etc.) and environmental sensitization measures at the sub-counties level by the DEO will be provided.

The design of the markets will make provision for water supply and sanitation facilities (potable, wells, boreholes or rain water harvesting where appropriate), surface water drainage of the precincts, solid waste disposal through septic tanks, garbage collection and disposal system, fire-fighting equipment and training of the local market management committees. In the case of the feeder roads the standard design allows for adequate cross-falls and side drains, limitation of soil erosion by limiting site clearance, and re-instatement of borrow areas. These mitigation measures will also ensure better hygiene.

Should there be a need for compensation and resettlement during Programme implementation, the Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Uganda's requirements will be applicable.

Monitoring program and complementary initiatives

Monitoring of mitigation measures will be carried out jointly by the implementation unit and the NEMC. The design team will work with NEMC to anticipate and mitigate any potential negative impacts. In addition NEMC will be assisted to monitor compliance during construction of any sub-project. In general, the programme will not affect the environment irreversibly.

The programme monitoring and evaluation team will receive regular reports from the DEOs. Environmental indicators include: site-specific EIA study reports, roadside trees planted, restoration of borrow pits, involvement of women in the programme activities, HIV/AIDS sensitisation meetings, roadside drains installed, welfare of workers in terms of provision of food for the workers. The Bank Supervision Missions will also follow-up on the general implementation of the ESMPs. Given that the proposed sub-project will be identified during programme implementation, the programme's environmental monitoring program cannot provide specific parameters for the sub-project. The site-specific Environmental and Social Impact assessments will stipulate the monitoring parameters for each identified sub-project, the location and frequency, and the responsible institutions for monitoring and reporting. From an environmental management perspective, monitoring of the efficiency of the drainage structure, erosion control measures on embankments and riverbanks, the impact of the road on erosion, the water quality of water bodies crossed (including potential oil pollution), the progress in the rehabilitation of borrow sites and the potential rehabilitation of deviations are possible indicators that will need to be included in the site-specific EIAs and the respective ESMPs. With regard to social monitoring, the impact on public health with regard to incidence of malaria, respiratory diseases and STDs (HIV/AIDS), increased gender sensitivity through women participation in decision-making process at the district and sub-counties level, recruitment of local people and gender considerations in recruitment procedures (equal opportunities for women recruitment during construction and maintenance - it is expected that at least 30% of employees shall be women, promotion of affirmative action (recruitment of women

contractors), payment for compensation for acquisition of land (and resettlement), loss of perennial crops, deviations, borrow pits, etc., impact on road safety, occupational health and safety will be monitored.

For the case of waste management, the technical standards for the design and construction of the markets will include waste collection and disposal facilities which will be integrated into the contracts including the final disposal systems to avoid any harmful impacts on the surrounding population and environment.

Institutional arrangements and capacity building requirements

The institutional arrangements proposed for the successful mainstreaming of the environmental and social considerations will be as follows:

- i. Terms of Reference (ToRs) to undertake site-specific EIAs of the sub-projects identified will be carried out by the PIU technical staff in compliance with the Tanzania EIA Regulations. The ToRs will be validated by NEMC,
- ii. Recruitment of experts to prepare programme briefs for each sub-projects, screening or environmental impact review or an EIA Study, proposal for mitigation measures to be mainstreamed into sub-project design and identification of environmental monitoring parameters and institutional responsibilities will be carried out by the PIU,
- iii. NEMC will be responsible for review and comment on the EIA reports. Once approved, NEMC issues a Certificate of Approval of EIA, including potential conditions of approval for the proposed construction and operation of selected infrastructure,
- iv. The District Engineers and Environmental Officers are responsible in ensuring that the environmental mitigation measures (ref: conditions of approval) identified for each sub-project are well reflected into the Tender Documents,
- v. The contractor has the obligation to ensure that the mitigation measures are included in the Bidding document, including the Bill of Quantities, and that a specific budget is allocated for implementing the mitigation measures,
- vi. At the end of the construction phase for each infrastructure, the District Environmental Officers will release the Environmental Restoration License, once all mitigation measures are fully implemented by the contractor.

The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) shall be responsible for oversight, implementation of, and compliance with the Tanzania EIA Regulations and Guidelines. At the programme level, the District Environmental Officers will monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures on a daily basis. The PIU will also undertake routine monitoring.

Ultimately, the Contractors, in accordance with the Contract provision, will be accountable for the implementation of the mitigation measures. As such, the Contractors should also prepare their own ESMP for each sub-project. In the schedule of works, the Contractors must include all proposed mitigation measures, and the Supervising Engineers should also ensure that the schedules and monitoring plans are complied with. This will lend a sense of ownership to the Contractors. Diligence on the part of the Contractors and proper supervision during both the construction and defects liability period are crucial to the success of mitigating impacts. Once the road is in use, maintenance is a key factor in protecting the environment. It is expected that all professionals proposed will have to be registered environmental practitioner with NEMC.

Public consultations and disclosure requirements

During the preparation of the ESMP, public consultations were carried out in the beneficiary districts. Meetings were held with the District Environment Officers, Community Development Officers, and a cross-section of district technical

officers. Site visits were made on some of the potential sites to gain insight to the programme's impacts. Meetings were also held with NEMC, Ministry of Environment and the Prime Minister's Office.

According to the Tanzania EIA Regulations, consultations with communities will also be carried out during the preparation of site-specific environmental and social assessments in the targeted districts and sub-counties. The views and comments of the public will be incorporated, to the extent possible, in the design of the proposed infrastructure.

Estimated costs

The costs for incorporating environmental and social mitigation and monitoring measures are estimated at US\$ 335,000 over the five-year programme implementation period.

Implementation Schedule and Reporting

Measures outlined in the ESMP will be implemented following the programme's implementation schedule as all environmental and social activities have been incorporated into the programme design and implementation. Achievements or problems will be reported together with the quarterly/annual progress reports which should be timely addresses by the programme management team and the Bank.

Recourse in Case of Harm Caused by Non-Compliance with the Bank Policies

The Bank Group's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) impartially responds to complaints by people and communities who suffer harm or whose rights or interests have been or are likely to be adversely affected by a Bank-financed programme due to the Bank's non-compliance with its policies and procedures.

A complaint may relate to public or private sector programmes. The IRM handles the complaint through problem-solving (mediation) and/or compliance review. The problem-solving aims at restoring effective dialogue between the requestors, the Bank Group and other interested parties to reach an agreeable solution to the problems suffered by the complainants. The compliance review, which is conducted by Panels of independent experts investigate whether the alleged harm is a result of non-compliance with the Bank Group's policies and procedures.

The complaint must be submitted by at least two individuals, an organization, association, a community or other group of individuals in the country or countries where the Bank Group financed programme is located. Before submitting the complaint to the IRM, the requestors should try to resolve their problems with the programme sponsor or the responsible Bank staff for the programme. When submitting the complaint to the IRM, the requestors must describe the harm caused to them by the programme or how their rights or interests have been, or are likely to be adversely affected, and to the extent possible provide which of the Bank Group's policies or procedures have not been complied with. The complaint should be in writing and can be submitted by any means at the disposal of the complainants.