

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	LVATSAN - Mwanza
Project Number:	2011-0618
Country:	Tanzania
Project Description:	<i>The Project comprises water and wastewater investments in the town of Mwanza (pop 620.000) with 3 satellites (total pop 80.000), as well as the towns of Bukoba (pop 120.000) and Musoma (pop 160.000). All towns are on the Tanzanian shore of Lake Victoria and the Project falls under the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative, a regional water and sanitation programme in the Lake Victoria basin. The investments include substantial upgrading of wastewater collection and treatment in Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma as well as a large programme of pro-poor peri-urban sanitation in Mwanza.</i>

EIA required: yes

The majority of the investments will need to be subjected to Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) at town level, with development of Resettlement Action Plans at intervention level tailored in accordance with the spatial footprint as ultimately determined.

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise: no

Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

The benefits of the Project to the general environment and public health at local and Lake Victoria regional levels are very significant, mainly owing to its sectoral emphasis with focus on extending essential water and sanitation services and its scaled-up design. The Project is not expected to have any significant adverse effect on the environment. The main issue to be addressed in the structure of the Project is the establishment of early and effective mechanisms to address any involuntary resettlement and economic displacement at key Project sites, accompanied by adequate remedies. Community involvement will be a key factor for success in the design and implementation of sanitation in informal urban areas, together with support from civil society.

A Resettlement Policy Framework, integrating the Lenders' and national policies for land acquisition and expropriation shall be prepared at an early stage, to be followed by locally-specific mini/abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) once the spatial footprint of involuntary resettlement emerges clearly within the design process at the level of individual interventions. Before disbursement against new sewer systems ESIs validated by public consultation are to be prepared, based on Master Planning to be carried out for the towns. Environmental and Social Management Plans will be established at the level of each implementing agency (the Ministry of Water and MWANZA utility) to accompany the implementation of the works. These overarching documents will cover a number of issue-specific action plans for different elements of the Project's environmental and social due diligence, such as Resettlement Action Plans, Stakeholder Engagement Plans and the guidelines for integration of social and environmental safeguards in procurement documentation. Overall, the Project carries significant environmental and social benefits with little residual negative impact after the relevant mitigatory measures at local level have been put into effect.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

An Environmental Impact Scoping exercise has been conducted as part of a Project Formulation Study for the preparation of the Project. The different Project components are at different levels of readiness for implementation and the main risks have been identified. The Project is not expected to have any significant adverse effect on the environment and there are no formally protected nature conservation areas in the immediate vicinity of the Project sites, but the region is generally rich in wildlife and there is a drive to protect some of the wetlands in some locations on the Lake Victoria shore.

The further preparation and implementation of new sewer systems will require preparation further detailing of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments at the level of the towns. The main environmental considerations in designing the proposed sewerage interventions will be catering for additional loads, particularly current and potential industrial sewage loads. During operation, the main issues will be disposal of liquid effluent, disposal of solid waste (for example sludge, and solids and silt accumulating in the sewers and screens), air emissions (e.g. methane gas) and odours. Sites for wastewater treatment plants and sludge facilities will need to be a sufficient distance from domestic dwellings. There will be some disruption to the populations of the towns resulting from the laying of new water and wastewater networks.

Local environmental authorities are relatively new in Tanzania (NEMC) but nevertheless have a broad mandate in terms of environmental and social assessment. In particular they play a supporting/verifying role in relation to formal ESIA with public consultation. The overall ESIA preparation and monitoring will therefore require support under the Project, in order to complement the Tanzanian statutory processes. Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) shall be developed alongside the respective ESIA undertakings: one to guide components under the supervision of the Ministry of Water, the other to guide components under the supervision of the Mwanza Water Supply and Sewage Authority (MWAUWASA).

Social Assessment

The intended human development benefits of the operation are significant, owing to the nature of the sector, with focus on extending coverage of essential water and sanitation, and the scaled-up design of the project. Nonetheless, the delivery of the Project's various activities will entail a number of social risks, the management of which will need to be carefully thought and planned in advance and monitored closely throughout the life of the operation.

Some minor involuntary resettlement and economic displacement linked mainly to household subsistence-oriented agriculture is foreseen to occur at a few key installations, due to the establishment of new wastewater systems in Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba. Presently, no residents have been observed to be occupying the key sites, however with rapid population growth there is a residual risk of new settlement. The E&S scoping of the Project Formulation Study suggest that the number of households affected will be only a few households in each location and globally below a figure of 200 households in connection with major centrally networked infrastructure.

In Mwanza, the informal settlements Pembe, Ogogo, Mbugari (South and North) and Nyamanoro (Kilhemwa and Ibungilo) are targeted for low-cost sanitation tailored to the difficult rocky and high ground characteristic of these areas. There are people potentially affected by involuntary resettlement on account of the limited possibilities for routing access and medium density. Space for communal facilities in the informal settlements will be at a premium, so designs will have to minimise nuisance. However, the number of people directly affected cannot be reliably estimated in advance as design and implementation will go hand-in-hand in a phased manner, starting with pilot areas. The sanitation planned for the informal settlements – of mixed levels of income and piped water access - will consist of approx. 150 subsystems with a mix of conventional sewerage, small diameter sludge collection systems as well as communal on- and off-site solutions, with a final number of beneficiaries in the order of 100.000 people. There will be close monitoring of the process from a social safeguards point of view, close involvement of communities and close cooperation between the municipality and the water company over design and tenure/regularisation issues. Given the built-in flexibility of design and phased implementation, a micro-level piloting approach will be adopted that will allow for a "lessons-learnt" dimension that should help minimise impact. There is significant scope to create further synergies between the mitigation of resettlement

risk with the promotion of the regularisation of informal settlements and the granting of security of tenure to households expected to be relocated.

The Project will require from the Promoter the development and endorsement of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) from the outset, thereby confirming predominance of the Lenders' social standards in resettlement mitigation action. The RPF shall clearly outline the principles, objectives, organisational and institutional arrangements as well as design and management guidelines expected to guide the Promoter and local authorities in resettlement undertakings, including timely provisioning of compensation resources. Subsequently, as the spatial footprint and resettlement impact of each intervention emerges more clearly at the local level, relevant and tailored mini/abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be developed for each locality. These will establish census and socio-economic baselines at each stage, highlighting along the way particularly vulnerable population groups within the pool of persons affected by the project components. All RAPs will be guided by the elements endorsed at the level of the RPF and will eventually form part of the ESMPs. Both RPF and RAPs will be required to conform to and satisfy the Lenders' Social Standards, requiring non-objection. No works will be undertaken in areas bearing an identified involuntary resettlement risk prior to the issuance of such non-objection.

The Lenders will require that the Water Supply and Sewage Authorities are proactive in giving early warning to squatters/residents affected through cut-off dates and proper recording of residents in order to minimise financial, social and construction risk on this account. In addition, the City and Water Supply and Sewage Authority need to demonstrate early awareness of the magnitude and agree on principles for cost-sharing for compensation claims around infrastructure sites as well as in informal settlements, making timely provisions for this purpose. The potential for linking the safeguards at project level with the national policy on regularisation and formalisation of informal settlements, municipal budgets and available land assets will be explored along the progress of the operation and the elaboration of the RPF and the RAPs at the local level.

Tanzania has extensive experience of developing sector-specific and IFI-compliant Resettlement Policy Frameworks for programmes funded by multilateral donors. Government administration is both familiar with the instrument of an RPF and the content and application of the relevant World Bank Operational Directive 4.12. All Tanzanian RPFs reviewed by the EIB to date bear no divergence from its own standards on involuntary resettlement, thereby granting the Lenders sufficient comfort that - at least at the national level - Tanzanian authorities are both aware and experienced in applying such safeguards. Assessment of relevant capacity at the local level remains to be undertaken and appropriately supported. Current experience with resettlement issues on AFD financed projects in Bukoba and Musoma for water supply infrastructure have been positive.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The Lender' Consultation and Public Participation safeguard will be activated across the ESIA processes scheduled but, more specifically also in the context of the Project's involvement with informal settlements. Stakeholder Engagement Plans with annual action plans for public consultation and disclosure activities will be prepared, including stakeholder identification and analysis. Community grievance mechanisms will also be established. The Public Consultation Processes as part of the ESIA processes will be an opportunity to support greater awareness creation, including issues of sustainability and tariff implications. At the level of sanitation for informal settlements and schools there will be the need for accompanying measures for hygiene awareness.

The stage-wise rolling out of wastewater systems and sanitation in the informal settlements may run into issues of poor design, theft and vandalism if there is no prior dialogue with the communities. In addition, any remedial course of action linked to involuntary resettlement and economic displacement will benefit from tailored intensive engagement and consultation with affected population. The establishment of a Multi-stakeholder Task Force is proposed in Mwanza, targeting the promotion of concerted action amongst the different actors involved, lead by the City administration of Mwanza and Mwanza Water Supply and Sewage Authority (MWAUWASA). None of the local stakeholders have significant experience or dedicated in-house resources to deal with community dialogue at a large scale. It is therefore intended that

this may be assisted by expert guidance expected to be provided to them through the engagement of UN-Habitat, other specialist advisors and civil society.

Other Environmental and Social Aspects

The local environmental authorities have only recently begun to take on an enforcement role. Industries discharging effluent into Lake Victoria and the local environment must be engaged to reverse this practise and be compelled to discharge to sewer with appropriate pre-treatment in accordance with national standards. Industries should be made aware of the importance of this and if necessary be assisted in finding solutions.

The Lenders' guidelines on labour standards will be observed, as informed by the ILO's Core labour standards. In light of the operation's character, health, safety and hygiene considerations of both the labour force and local societies shall also be probed and adhered to. Relevant plans will be included within ESMPs.

Several of the localities involved in the Project have a high percentage of low-income population lacking secure tenure or adequate housing. There will be significant engagement with vulnerable population groups whose resilience levels to any externalities adversely impacting their lives is reduced. Accounting for this, the Lenders' standards on the Rights and Interests of vulnerable populations will be activated, effectively informing and guiding subsequent mitigating and remedial actions across its various undertakings in the Project. A gender-aware approach will be mainstreamed throughout the operation, in line with the Tanzanian government's relevant National Strategy for Gender Development and the specific sector's obvious gendered character as well as relevant best practice available to be referenced.

In addition to the Lenders' Social standards, the UN-Habitat's Guidelines for Development-induced displacement will be observed where relevant and feasible. UN-Habitat will be involved to provide value added in terms of capacity building for design of informal settlement sanitation and community involvement in Mwanza.

Any security measures eventually adopted by local authorities or the Ministry of Water for the protection of the project assets will have to endeavour to observe the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, promoting the principle of proportionality and legitimate use of force, observing relevant applicable laws and good international practice when hiring, training, equipping and monitoring security personnel and their rules of conduct.