ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF RUSUMO BOARDER STRATEGIC MARKET CENTRE LOCATED AT KAHAZA HAMLET, RUSUMO VILLAGE, RUSUMO WARD, NGARA DISTRICT IN KAGERA REGION. (IN THE FRAMEWORK OF WORLD BANK/NELSAP).

ESIA REPORT-Final Version

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1: Background

This ESIA report describes the proposed construction of the Rusumo Border Strategic market at Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera Region. All the construction activities will be carried out in Ngara District under Local Area Development Program (LADP II) through World Bank Fund. NELSAP/LADP is a benefit sharing program designed to enhance regional economic and social development in the project areas in Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania

The LADP Phase II project includes construction of Rusumo Boarder Strategic Market building and ancillary facilities to support the operational activities during the lifespan of the project. The proposed project is located at Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera Region. The land use in the proposed project site has been approved by Village Authority as well as Ngara District Council for the intended purpose. The infrastructures that are to be constructed have been detailed in this report and social economic surveys of the area have been also explained. The project investment cost is USD 864,253.53.

Construction of the proposed with its ancillary structures may require 50 staffs both skilled and unskilled whereas 3 specialists will be included in proficient works. Designing plan shows that the building will have a capacity of accommodating approximately 200 vendors at once especially amid the operation stage.

Before undertaking the construction works it has been found necessary to carry out Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed Strategic Market building and ancillary facilities. Objective of ESIA study was to ensure that detrimental environmental and social impacts arising from the proposed construction, operations and decommissioning phases are identified and either eliminated or minimized to acceptable levels. The ESIA study also provided mitigation measures to the identified impacts, and established comprehensive management and monitoring plans. The ESIA study was commissioned to Gabriel Gibson (Team Leader and Registered Environmental Expert, Reg. No. EIA-0460) by Ngara District Council.

Principally, the ESIA study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Tanzania Environment Management Act Cap 191 (2004) and Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations No. 349 of 2005, as well as, (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations (G.N. No. 474) of 2018. Nevertheless; The World Bank Safeguard Policy applicable to this proposed project is *Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01) coupled with IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety, IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality and IFC/WBG Guidelines: Noise Management, IFC/WBG/WHO Effluent Discharge Guidelines*

The proposed establishment of strategic Market building and ancillary facilities project falls into Type B1Mandatory projects that require full Environmental Impact Assessment hence preparation of Scoping report, Terms of References for registration with NEMC and approval process, undertaking of full ESIA and preparing the ESMP. From the World Bank perspective, the proposed project is classified as Category B because the proposed site is currently in use hence it's potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are zero or less adverse. In that regards this document presents the ESIA report for the proposed construction of Rusumo Border Strategic market at Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera Region. Taken

from the Centre of the existing incomplete Market building, the GPS Coordinates of the project site are 256204E and 9734580N.
Measures have been proposed to strengthen implementation of the ESMP presented in this report for the overall construction activities, operations and decommissioning phases. The ESMP has taken into account all the design and other changes that might occur upon construction of various structures that are to be implemented. Therefore, this report has taken into account the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in which the overall social impacts of the project will be minimal, while opening up significant socio-economic opportunities for communities and the population of the area, as well as diverse benefits at the District, Regional and National levels.

ES-2: ESIA Methodology

The methodologies used are in accordance with the Tanzania Environmental Assessment requirements and procedures as stipulated in the Environmental Management Act, 2004, the Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, as well as other relevant Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines. The general approached adopted are as follows:

Study Team: The study team led by ESIA expert included Sociologist, Environmental Scientist, EIA expert, Biodiversity Expert, Safety and Health expert and AutoCAD Technician.
Documents Review and Study: All data and information pertinent to this study were collected through direct observation, consultations and secondary data sources. Information and data collected include trucks passing through these trunk roads, trucks parking situation, sanitation situation, land use, demography, and other indicators related to environmental and socio- economic trends of the project area.

Field Visit: The ESIA study team visited and did the physical assessment on the proposed site for construction/completion of single storey building, ancillary facilities and their core impact areas.

Stakeholder consultation: The stakeholder consultation which aimed among others at getting concerns and perceptions of the stakeholders regarding the projects, and also suggestions directly from the affected communities on their preferred mitigation measures; was carried through Meetings with community and official consultation.

Project Impact Assessment: The checklist method was used to identify the impacts and to recommend mitigation measures. Significant impacts were identified by using the matrix method. The impact assessment entailed collection of baseline data, review of Policies, Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental and Social Management, Identifying Environmental and Social Impacts, Predicting Environmental and Social Impacts, Determining the Significance of Impacts, and Identifying Mitigation and Management Options.

ES-3: Policy and Legal Guidance

The study has consulted a number of policies and laws relevant to the project for guidance in order to ensure sustainability of the project in the area. The chapter also captures the relevant MEAs, international safeguards and guidelines requirements for such kind of the project in the area. Thus, the project during its entire course of the implementation shall refer to these cited documents. Among others; The study has consulted a number of policies and laws relevant to the project for guidance in order to ensure sustainability of the project in the area. The chapter also captures the

relevant MEAs, international safeguards and guidelines requirements for such kind of the project in the area. Thus, the project during its entire course of the implementation shall refer to these cited documents. Among others; National Environmental Policy (1997), National Land Policy (1997), National Economic Empowerment Policy (2004), National Gender Policy (2000), Occupational Safety and Health Policy, 2012, National Water Policy, 2002, The National Employment Policy (1997), National Land Policy (1997), National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001), National Child Development Policy 2008, The Gender Policy, 2000, The National Transport Policy of 2003.

Legal framework describing the Acts and regulations which are related to the intended project are Environmental Management Act (No.20. of 2004), Land and Land Village Act (URT, 1999b) (No. 4 of 1999 amended by No. 2 of 2004), The Constitution of Tanzania (1977), Occupation health and safety Act (No.5,2003), HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) act (no.28,2008), Standards Act, 2009, Water Resources Management Act No. 11 (2009), Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), The Public Health Act 2009 , The Child Act 2009, The Contractors Registration Act, 1997, Environmental Management Act (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007,The Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007, The Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007, Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations, 2019, Environmental Management (Fees and charges) (Amended) Regulations, 2021, Environmental management (Standards for Control of Noise and Vibration) Regulations, 2015, Land Registration Act R.E 2002, The Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid and Welfare Facilities) Rules 2015, The Electricity (Electrical Installation Services) Rules, 2015, Land Acquisition Act R.E 2002, The Fire and Rescue Services Act, R: E 200, Standards Act, 2009 and Penal Code 1981 including Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 (SOSPA), Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 (No. 5 of 2019)
Nevertheless; The World Bank Safeguard Policy applicable to this proposed project is Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01) coupled with IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety, IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality and IFC/WBG Guidelines: Noise Management, IFC/WBG/WHO Effluent Discharge Guidelines

ES-4: Brief Description of the proposed Development

The proposed market is designed with single storey wing. The upstairs is only designed for Administrative operations (offices) and conference room whilst the ground floor comprised with six (6) subsections as follow;

- Two Godowns
- Meat and fish shops
- Agricultural goods & pesticides
- Households goods; retail and whole sale
- Clothes shops retail and wholesale
- Stationary

Other infrastructures which will be constructed are parking lots, loading and unloading lots, changing rooms, entrance ways and sanitary facilities. The proposed market's capacity is to accommodate 200 vendors at once.

The improved Market Centre is expected to significantly improving business aspects between Tanzania and Rwanda.

ES-5: Description of Project Environment

Generally; the project site is located alongside Benaco-Rusumo trunk road and it is characterised with flat terrain with sandy clay loam soil type. The proposed project site is located in rural-urban setting environment whereby exotic trees and grasses are dominated around the project area while the indigenous vegetation has long been cleared-off to pave way for human developments/activities. Currently; the proposed project site is occupied by local vendors running petty businesses in the developed local huts. The project site is surrounded by farming plots with few scattered residential houses. Nevertheless; the proposed project intends to improve the existing local market and its ancillary facilities.

Based on the state of the whole site there is no pristine environment that can promote thriving and existence of the species of conservation concern as per IUCN and CITES standards. Furthermore, there are no sensitive ecological receptors in the vicinity of the project area. Also, there were no cultural or archaeological objects that were noticed or observed during the study or reported earlier during the consultation stage with local community

ES-6: Major Adjacent Developments

The project site is demarcated by the access road (Rusumo-Benaco trunk road) at South-East about 30meters from the boundary. On Western and Northern sides, it is demarcated by farming plots mainly Sisal (*Agave sisalana*), Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), Maize, exotic trees (Eucalyptus) and perennial bushes.

ES-7: Brief Description of the Proposed Project Activities

The following activities will be implemented during different phases of the proposed construction of the health facility;

i. ***Mobilization or Pre-Construction Phase****:* This phase entails seeking of all legal permits required by the law, mobilization of labour force, equipment. The contractor will establish working office and special area at site whereby all material fabrication activities will be undertaken. Other activities during this pre-construction phase include installation of sign boards and site clearance only at the designated areas.

ii. ***Construction Phase:*** The major construction activities include fencing of construction site, extraction and transportation of materials (sand, hard stones, cements, paving blocks, concrete blocks, aggregates, Iron sheets, timber, plumbing fixtures, etc). Major construction works will involve site clearance and leveling by using heavy duty equipment's such as bulldozer, grader and compactor machineries, trenches and foundation excavation (using local/hand tools and modem equipment), erection of buildings and installation of electrical and plumbing systems and ancillary services. Testing for quality control of the supplied materials will be given high priority.

iii. ***Demobilization Phase*****:** Major activities during this phase comprise decommissioning of temporary facilities which will be done and has to be contained in the works contract i.e. proper restoration of the site (e.g. removing of excess construction materials, restoration of disturbed areas to the required grades and removing all temporary structures). These will also involve clearance of all sorts of wastes including sewage, solid wastes (plastics, wood, metal, papers, etc), disposal of all wastes to the dumpsite and

termination of temporary employments. Last activity is handover the completed project to the Proponent for commencement of operation phase.

iv. ***Operation phase:*** major activities during this phase including recruiting staffs/employees, running the market and regular maintenance/rehabilitation for the dilapidated facilities/infrastructures.

v. ***Decommissioning Phase:*** This is the final demise of the buildings and services use value. The decommissioning entails demolition of the structures and other appurtenances. However, decommissioning of the project is not anticipated to be done in the near future.

ES-7: Stakeholders and their Involvement in the EIA Process

The main aim of the stakeholder consultation was to inform the stakeholders about the proposed project and incorporate their views in the design of the mitigation measures and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The specific aims of the consultation process were to; reduce problems of institutional coordination; provide precise information about the project to the communities; obtained the main concerns and perceptions of the stakeholders regarding the project; and obtain opinions and suggestions directly from the affected communities on their preferred mitigation measures. The public stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted and intended to collect information regarding sources of livelihood, living standards, and views and perceptions of the communities regarding the proposed project. Stakeholders visited include Residents, Chair Person (Hamlet), Village Chairperson, Village Executive Officer (VEO) and Ward Executive officer (WEO). Other stakeholders included District Executive Director (DED), District Manager - Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), District environmental Management Officer, District Land and Natural Resources Officer (DLNSO), District Livestock Officer (DLO), District Fire Office and all other related Departments at district level.

The study applied different participatory methods, namely interviews, one-to-one discussion and focused group discussions. The consultation was first conducted with the Ngara District Council (Proponent) to get the details of the proposed activities. Stakeholders consulted were informed on the proposed project and asked to raise their concern to the consultant

ES-8: Result of Public Consultation

Generally, views from various stakeholders support the development of the proposed project in Rusumo ward in view that;

S/No	Major issue, concern and recommendation	Description
1	Compliance to National laws	Prior to project commencement, the Proponent must acquire all legal permits
2	Price ceiling and price floors	Having a permanent market will reduce running cost for vendors and stands as regulator for price ceiling and price floors in all goods in the market, eliminating middle men in agricultural products hence creating consistency income flows to farmers, easy sharing of market information among the producers and buyers in both Countries (Tanzania and Rwanda)
3	Economic gains/stability among villagers	The project is expected to boost Village/Ward economy in all project phases by employing local dwellers, improving small business to local vendors, improving security in the Village and

S/No	Major issue, concern and recommendation	Description
		attracting other investors to invest in the Village due to regular social interaction and increase in population.
2	Conservation of project site's environments and its surroundings	Proponent and beneficiaries are advised to collaborate with other stakeholders by initiating various environmental conservation programs within and around the project area in all project phases.
3	Creation of employment	Employment opportunities will be obtained in the construction and operation periods and the priority will be given to local people.
4	Improvement in Business opportunities	The project design is giving priority to local vendors by establishing special block with cubes and nearby spaces for running small businesses whilst on the other hand, local suppliers will be given priority during construction phase
5	Negative Impacts such as Management of hazardous wastes, air and noise pollution; health hazards to workers and nearby community, Water pollution	The structural designs will consider sanitation facilities to eliminate or reduce the anticipated detrimental impacts

Stakeholders' participation Matrix

Date	Venue	Stakeholders	Participants
09.11. 2021	Ngara District Council Conference Room	Ngara District Council Departmental Staffs	24
09.11. 2021	Ngara LADP Office	Ag. Environmental Officer & LADP Coordinator	4
09.11. 2021	Ngara District TANESCO Office,	Ag Ngara District TANESCO Manager, TARURA	7
07.11. 2021	Rusumo Ward/Village	Direct and indirect project beneficiaries, and Village leaders.	90
Total			**125**

ES 9 – ESIA Study Findings

Positive Impacts

- Improved supplying of goods and services at the established strategic market
- Increased employment opportunities creation resulting from the presence of project that will definitely need workforce throughout the project life.
- Increased economic benefits to the national economy in the form of taxes and levies.
- Contribution to improving of social services in the ward (Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives)
- Benefits to local producers and suppliers of construction materials

- Benefit to local vendors
- Improvement in social amenities,
- Improving living standards of smallholder farmers
- Easy accessibility of marketing information to farmers enable (internal and External market prices)
- Increased business relationship between Tanzania and other neighboring nations like Rwanda

Negative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The identified significant negative impacts and their proposed mitigation measures are outlined in the following tabulation:

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
A. MOBILIZATION PHASE	
A1. Vegetation clearance ▪ Site preparatory works for construction ▪ Preparatory works for construction materials stockpiling area	The problem could be minimized by confining the construction activities within the proposed project site and it is less impact since the project is undertaken within the developed area. ▪ The Contractor shall avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation beyond the proposed project construction area. ▪ All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with natural vegetation to stabilize the soil. ▪ The community shall be allowed to plant vegetation to the disturbed areas after completion of construction works
B. CONSTRUCTION PHASE	
B1. Vegetation clearance	▪ The destruction of exotic vegetation could not be avoided during the start of construction works. ▪ The problem could be minimized by confining the construction activities within the proposed project site. ▪ The Contractor shall avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation beyond the proposed project construction area ▪ All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with natural vegetation to stabilize the soil ▪ The Contractor shall always ensure that the excavated areas are reinstated whenever possible ▪ Only indigenous plant species should be used for re-vegetation
B2. Soil Erosion	▪ The contractor implements erosion control measures as an on-going exercise; ▪ During construction, the contractor protects all areas susceptible to erosion by installing necessary temporary and permanent drainage works as soon as possible and by taking any other

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	measures necessary to prevent storm water from concentrating in streams and scouring slopes, banks, etc.; ▪ Any tunnels or erosion channels developed during the construction or maintenance period shall be backfilled and compacted and the areas restored to a proper condition. ▪ Areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place are rehabilitated through re-vegetation; ▪ Ground clearance is minimized and if possible concentrated only to the specific building foundation areas, and only when it is necessary; ▪ Prompt reclamation of exposed soils is done; ▪ Construction during long rains period should is done with caution to avoid soil from being washed away; ▪ topsoil excavated from buildings foundations is stored for re use on other areas like rehabilitations of quarries
B3. Air Pollutions (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions)	▪ The Contractor shall apply water sprinkling on created dusty areas during undertaking of construction works to minimize dust emission ▪ The Contractor shall provide dust protection masks to construction workers ▪ The Contractor shall ensure that appropriate construction machines are used for construction works ▪ The Contractor shall avoid as much as possible stockpiling of dusty construction materials or loose soils. ▪ The Contractor shall avoid use of old construction equipment/machinery which emit black smoke. All construction machinery/equipment and vehicles must be inspected during contract award to ensure that they do not emit black smoke. ▪ The Contractor shall operate and maintain vehicles and equipment in good working condition. ▪ The Contractor shall cover all trucks hauling dusty construction materials with tarpaulins during transportation. ▪ Minimum Excavator bucket height will be maintained during loading and unloading activity of excavated materials
B4. Labour influx caused by Job seekers	▪ Establish transparent recruitment procedures to avoid site followers in form of job-seekers ▪ Establish a recruitment policy that gives priority to local residents

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	for less specialized services ▪ Recruitment procedures to be shared with the local authorities for further dissemination ▪ Opportunities for sub-suppliers and sub-contractors should be awarded to local firms which in turn employ local labour ▪ Signage such as "No employment at the moment " shall be installed to keep away job seekers
B5. Generation of solid wastes	▪ Waste management on site shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (a). This section gives mandate the local government authority to choose the best method of solid waste disposal for their areas of jurisdiction in consideration to climatic conditions, economic ability, interest of the community, environmental, hygienic and social benefits; and availability of tipping sites. ▪ All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved dumping site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward. ▪ Inert construction rubble and waste materials shall be disposed at an approved site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward. ▪ Ensure that site personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste. ▪ 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 behavior with regard to the disposal of all refuse. ▪ At all places of work provide litterbins, containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal. ▪ Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area prior to collection and disposal. Waste storage facility shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter. ▪ The Contractor shall provide metal refuse bins or equivalent plastic refuse bins, all with lids, for domestic waste. Refuse shall be collected and removed from all facilities at least twice per week
B6. Generation of liquid waste (Human Sanitary waste)	▪ Contractor may establish temporary toilets within the premise during the construction period. ▪ Improved Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection and regular emptying when is full. ▪ Emptying will be done by the licensed contractor and will be disposed in an approved sewage system as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (c). This section gives mandate to local government authority to issue guidelines on how liquid waste from domestic premises should be disposed off. The local government authorities shall ensure that sewage is

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	appropriately treated before it is finally discharged into water bodies or open land, and that it does not increase the risk of infections or ecological disturbance and environmental degradation
B7. Soil and Water Quality Contamination.	▪ All machinery must be keenly observed not to leak oils on the ground. ▪ Maintenance must be carried out in a designated area and where oils are completely restrained from reaching the ground. Such areas should be covered to avoid storm from carrying away oils into the soil or nearby surface run-off. Waste water/ wash water from these areas should be properly disposed. ▪ Maintain hygiene conditions at construction site i.e. Good industrial hygiene practices will be maintained ▪ Establishment of primary and secondary containments for oil storage before final disposal.
B8. Generation of hazardous waste	▪ Separate all hazardous wastes from domestic waste during collection and transportation ▪ All vehicle and equipment mechanical repair activities shall be conducted on proper designated space within the Construction site ▪ All generated hazardous during construction of structures shall be temporarily stored at designated area at the site and then to be removed from site by a registered hazardous waste dealer. ▪ Replaced oil and brake fluid to be properly handled in a designated area with primary and secondary containments prior to be disposed by an authorized dealer
B9. Noise nuisance and Vibration	▪ The Noise levels along the perimeters of the project area shall be monitored and recorded to insure that activities at the site are not exceeding standards. ▪ Workers will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear muffs/plugs during construction and especially workers working in noisy areas. ▪ Concrete mixing will be done away from residential area. ▪ Additionally, work will be carried out during the day. ▪ Vehicles and equipment will be maintained and serviced as required to ensure they do not generate excessive noise.

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
B10. Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers	▪ Appropriate working gear (such as nose muffins, helmets, ear mask and safety clothing) and good construction site management will be provided. ▪ The contractor will ensure that the construction site is hygienically kept with adequate provision of facilities including waste disposal receptacles, clean toilets, firefighting and clean and safe water supply. ▪ The Contractor shall enforce mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workforces ▪ A well-stocked First Aid kits (administered by qualified and trained first aider) shall be maintained at the construction site. ▪ The trained first aider shall also be responsible for primary treatment of ailments and other minor medical cases as well as providing some health education to the workforce. ▪ The Contractor shall install safety signal devices and warning signs for the entirely project site ▪ The Contractor shall be caused to conduct induction training in occupational health and safety rules for every employer of the construction workforce ▪ The Contractor shall be caused to conduct daily or weekly tool box meetings with specific occupational health and/or safety topic ▪ The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) ▪ The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) ▪ The Contractor shall strictly follow occupational health and safety procedures as required in Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003
B11.Creation of safety risks to local people	▪ The contractor shall regularly conduct community communication and engagement meetings with villagers so as to raise safety awareness to the people ▪ The Contractor shall ensure that excavated trenches are speedily backfilled and there shall be warning tapes placed around the construction site. ▪ The Contractor shall entirely barricade with visible nets or tapes excavated trenches which found in highly populated area.
B12.Disruption of traffic flow	▪ Only qualified drivers with appropriate driving license shall be

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	engaged ▪ Induction course shall be done to all drivers prior starting driving ▪ Drivers shall be sensitized on maintaining speed limits for main road and on access roads/internal driveways. ▪ Promoting safe drive with specified hours for long drive to avoid fatigue ▪ Provision of road and safety signs shall be done on site and surrounding areas that are to be followed by drivers and public in collaboration with local authority
B13. Possible Spread of HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases	▪ Workers will be Workers will be sensitized on the issue of HIV/AIDS and STDs and on the usage condoms etc. ▪ Establishment and implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs. ▪ HIV/AIDS testing will be conducted and counseling services will be done ▪ Providing protection gears where needed such as condoms ▪ Workers and the nearby community will be sanitized on the issues of COVID-19 and protection measures ▪ The contractor shall provide employment priority to local unskilled laborers to minimize number of new comers ▪ The Contractor shall develop and implement HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control programme ▪ The Contractor shall put in place the COVID-19 contingency plan developed by Ngara District Council
B14. Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment	▪ Regular training for workers on required lawful conducts in the project communities. ▪ Creation of partnership with local offices of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development, NGOs and community women groups to report workers' misconduct and complaints/reports on gender-based violence ▪ Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families or take advantage of entertainment opportunities away from rural host communities. ▪ Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases ▪ Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	▪ All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)
B15. Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	▪ Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above) ▪ Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities ▪ Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking ▪ The Consultant Engineer with Proponent shall strictly make sure the Contractor adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 (2004)
B16. Teenage Pregnancies	▪ Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers ▪ Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups ▪ Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception ▪ Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education
B17; Risk of Construction Materials vandalism	▪ Ngara District Council shall collaborate with prospective communities in creating community sense of ownership ▪ Security guards should be present all the time for safety of all properties within the construction site.
B18. Loss of Biodiversity	▪ Despite the impact being rated of negligible significance, the following shall be done to ensure the impact remains negligible throughout the project life span and also for continuous environmental improvement of the plant site; - ▪ the contractor is responsible for informing all employees about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the construction site as a result of their activities; ▪ clearing of natural vegetation is kept to a minimum; ▪ Unnecessary removal, damage and disturbance of vegetation are prohibited; ▪ re-vegetation of the proposed project site is undertaken; ▪ Indigenous trees are planted around project area to enhance natural habitat
B19. Change of Landscape of the Area	▪ In areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place, rehabilitation and re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
B20. Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials	▪ Depletion of resource cannot be avoided for developing this project. However, efficient extraction method will be used to minimize losses. All materials extraction sites shall be strictly supervised by Ngara district Council under environmental department in collaboration with other potential stakeholders
B21. Introduction to Alien/Invasive Species	▪ Green procurement shall be instituted to include stating in the specifications of materials to be brought at site for construction from suppliers that they are free from seeds and vegetative materials. ▪ The system of monitoring all incoming construction materials that are free from vegetative materials and seeds that might germinate or grow in the area shall be instituted. This will involve physical inspection of the materials while in the trucks and where found to contain seeds and/or vegetative materials shall be rejected as not to qualify from the provided specifications. ▪ It shall be ensured that there is no encroachment of soil from storage mounds onto vegetated areas adjacent to works areas.
C. DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	
C1. Loss of Temporary Employment	▪ Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered. ▪ Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce. ▪ Compensate and suitably recommend the workers to help in seeking opportunities elsewhere. ▪ Offer advice and counseling on issues such as financial matters.
C2. Vegetation Regeneration	▪ Supporting vegetation growth around the project site ▪ Provision of training to scheme attendants in nurturing of planted vegetation around the project site
C3. Restored clean site	▪ Collection and transportation of unwanted materials to the disposal site ▪ Allow community to take valuable building materials for example timber for reuse in construction of wastes
D. OPERATION PHASE	
D1. Air Pollution (Dust, odour and	▪ Clean dust away from all market areas regularly;

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
foul smell)	▪ Solid waste should be regularly removed from the market collection points ▪ Carry out proper maintenance of generator used on site ▪ Manholes should be covered using airtight covers in the sewerage lines to reduce any air pollution inform of foul smell; ▪ Frequently (where practically viable Hourly) clean the sanitary facilities by use of detergents; ▪ Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided. ▪ All rotting vegetables and meat must be removed from the market and disposed off appropriately ▪ Reduce fugitive dust from surfaces within the premise by paving and regular cleaning ▪ Establishment of specific paved parking lots for both servants and clients/visitors ▪ Maintenance of pavements at parking lots to avoid dust emissions ▪ Prohibit unnecessary stopping and start-up of cars/motorcycles
D2. Surface and Ground Water Pollution	▪ Cconstructed septic tank and soak away shall be designed in such a way waste treatment is achieved by highest possible proportion before final disposal into district or regional waste water disposal area. ▪ Avoid channelling contaminated water onto the public drainage systems. All sewage shall be directed to a septic tank at the site ▪ Channel unrecyclable water into the public sewer line. ▪ Dispose market waste appropriately ▪ Sewage system of the buildings will be regularly inspected and repaired as necessary to ensure that there is no leakage or blockage
D3. Generation of solid waste	▪ Solid waste segregation, collection, and storage prior to final disposal. ▪ Solid wastes which are biodegradable will be buried on appropriate area in the site or nearby. ▪ Non-biodegradable wastes will be collected, accumulated in a temporary storage facility and the District Council will provide the proper disposing method to a proponent ▪ The non-reusable and non-recyclable wastes shall be collected and

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	transported to the dumpsite for final disposal
D4. Generation of Liquid waste	▪ Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection; regular emptying ▪ Sediment traps may be used in order to avoid sediment-laden water from entering the storm water system/surrounding watercourses ▪ Water containing soaps and other detergents must not enter the established public sewer systems or being discharged to the public areas ▪ Regular monitoring of effluent quality will be instituted
D5. Soil Erosion	▪ All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with vegetation to stabilize the soil. ▪ Establishing comprehensive drainage systems within the premises ▪ Paving with concrete surface in all open spaces ▪ All domestic and sanitary liquid wastes will be properly directed to the septic tank located in the pro
D6. Creation of public health risks	▪ Proper management of solid and liquid waste generated from the project site ▪ Consideration of hygienic environment to local vendors surrounding the area ▪ Preparing health guidelines for all local vendors within and around the project site
D7. Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers/traders	▪ The proponent shall ensure that there are first aid boxes at the project site as well as trained first aid personnel ▪ Ensure that staffs are medically examined regularly ▪ Ensure periodic fire drills are conducted by qualified personnel from Fire and Rescue Force ▪ The proponent shall ensure appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) including gloves, overalls, safety goggles, respirators and helmets are provided to all employees and other people who are required to wear. ▪ Observe minimum working duration in hazardous areas ▪ Conduct regular maintenance of the Market infrastructures and other facilities within ▪ Implement environmental management and monitoring plans

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	▪ Provide proper safety signs within the premises. ▪ District Council shall follow occupational health and safety procedures as required in Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003.
D8. Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	▪ Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above) ▪ Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities ▪ Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking ▪ The Consultant Engineer with Proponent shall strictly make sure the Contractor adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 (2004)
D9. Teenage Pregnancies	▪ Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers ▪ Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups ▪ Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception ▪ Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education
D10. Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders, customers, employees and visitors	▪ Workers and the whole market audience will be sensitized on the issue of HIV/AIDs and STDs and on the usage of appropriate tools like condoms etc. ▪ Public health workers under DMO will be engaged in provision of HIV/AIDS Awareness and creating Prevention Program at the market place and the nearby areas ▪ The Proponent shall periodically support its employees for voluntary HIV counseling and testing as well as to the whole market audience. ▪ There shall be a system on place to monitor body temperature of all visitors and employees coming into the market place ▪ Installation of hand washing facilities in all strategic areas within the market ▪ Preparation of COVID-19 Contingency Plan as the primary guidelines for employees, vendors and customers
D11. Risks of Fire and Explosions	▪ Install fire hydrant systems which will trigger automatically during fire eruption/outbreak ▪ Provide fire hazard signs such as "No Smoking" signs, EXIT, Fire Extinguishers/Hydrants, Emergency Assembly as well as in case of any fire incidence and emergence contact numbers should be

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	provided. ▪ The compound should be kept clean and free from fire hazards and litter ▪ Install fire control appliances (portable fire extinguisher; both CO2, dry powder and water type, and sand buckets) and employees should be adequately instructed periodically in the use of the various fire appliances. ▪ Regular maintenance of electrical wires to prevent electrostatic ▪ Conduct regular drills/simulations to sensitize the traders at the market at least once every year. ▪ Regular repair and maintenance program for all equipment ▪ Traders and service providers shall be trained on fire emergency response by authorized officers from Fire and Rescue Force Office. The training program will be in every year to keep the workers up to dated. ▪ Install fire alarm and emergency shutdown switch
D12. Noise pollution and vibration	▪ Install gen-sets whose noise levels are within the noise generating equipment limits. ▪ Heavy equipment's such as standby diesel generator to be installed on concrete bund ▪ Prohibit entrance of heavy trucks which exceeds the standard limits ▪ Proper and regular monitoring of noise level ▪ Strictly prohibit to unnecessary startup and recklessly driving of trucks/cars within the premise ▪ Rehabilitation of dilapidated infrastructures must be done at day hours with light machineries which comply with National and International standards
D13. Disruption of traffic flow	▪ Provide clear entry, exit ways, indicate relevant traffic signs "give Way" ▪ Provide adequate parking within the parking lots ▪ Establishment of adequate driveways within the premises ▪ Placing safety signs in all strategic areas within the premise
D14. Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	▪ Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above) ▪ Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	▪ Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking ▪ The Proponent shall strictly make sure the respective facility adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 (2004)
D15. Teenage Pregnancies	▪ Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers ▪ Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups ▪ Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception ▪ Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education
D16. Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment	▪ Regular training for workers, vendors/businessmen on required lawful conducts in the project communities. ▪ Ngara DC Social and Community Development Department in collaboration with other stakeholders shall be responsible to conduct regular trainings to workers, vendors/traders on GBV and SEA, to receive and report workers' misconduct and complaints ▪ Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases ▪ Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements ▪ All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)
E. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE	
E1. Loss of Aesthetics due to Abandoned Project Facilities	▪ At decommissioning, the proponent will either convert it to another use or disassemble all infrastructures and structures in an environmentally sound manner to restore the environment into its original appearance. ▪ The contractor shall ensure that demolished waste is removed from the site and properly disposed of in designated location. ▪ The site will be rehabilitated to its original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval
E2. Solid waste generation from demolition activities	▪ Waste separation, reuse/recycling and disposal through appropriate techniques as per Ngara District Council ▪ All materials remain after project implementation shall be taken

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	back to warehouse for future use. ▪ Unusable materials remain shall be taken to the approved dumping site. ▪ The site will be rehabilitated relatively to its original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval.
E3. Air Pollution due to Dust Emission	▪ All fine waste will be loaded in consideration to the bucket height and enclosed during transportation from the demolished site to the designated dumping site so as to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the waste. ▪ Provision of appropriate and adequate PPE to the workers along with strict enforcement on the use of gears ▪ Water sprinkling through mobile tanker at regular intervals in all areas where demolition activities are progressing
E4. Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works	▪ Personal Activities that shall generate disturbing noise conditions will be restricted to normal working hours (day time only). ▪ Proponent shall also ensure all vehicles have properly functioning mufflers, ▪ Workers operating equipment that generates noise shall be equipped with the appropriate noise protection gea
E5. Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project	▪ Establish alternative market for traders and service providers ▪ Facilitate trainings, establishment and registration of Market SACCOS ▪ Ensuring that traders and service providers are well trained and ready to cope with changes brought about by the demolition of the market ▪ Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered. ▪ Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce. ▪ Offer advice and counseling on issues such as financial matters
E6. Creation of safety risk impacts to local people	▪ The Developer shall ensure that all non-degradable solid wastes are well collected and safely disposed off-site ▪ The Developer shall ensure that all materials which are re-usable

IDENTIFIED NEGATIVE IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
	or recyclable are treated accordingly in other places. ▪ All fine earth materials will be enclosed during transportation to the designated disposal site to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the materials. ▪ Protection and well-being of the nearby communities shall be ensured by minimizing their vulnerabilities to dust, noise generated by the machinery on-site. ▪ Measures to suppress dust shall be applied to include watering the area vulnerable for dust in the specific potential dust area within the project area
E7. Creation of occupational health and safety risks to workers	▪ Comprehensive Decommissioning Plan shall be established to guide prior to undertake any activities ▪ Proper maintenance of the machines, protecting or guarding the cutting edges ▪ Workers at the site should use appropriate protective gears such as boots, respiratory masks etc. ▪ The contractor shall insist on their workers to use the gears properly ▪ Fatal accidents shall be reported to OSHA within 24hrs of occurrence so as to prevent further recurrences by doing investigation ▪ All respective government authorities should be involved prior to decommissioning activities ▪ Approved working hours (i.e. eight hours per day) shall be observed in order to avoid unnecessary accidents caused by excessive fatigue
E8. Traffic Accidents	▪ The contractor shall only engage qualified drivers with appropriate driving license matching with the intended vehicle to be used. ▪ Induction course shall be done to all driver's prior starting the demolition works, and new coming drivers shall be subjected to induction course prior giving the vehicles. ▪ Further, drivers shall be sensitized among others to maintaining speed limits for main roads and on constructed access road(s). ▪ Provision of road and safety signs to the public as well as drivers shall be given to the sites that are to be adhered by project drivers

ES-10: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

A number of mitigation and enhancement measures have been proposed to address the identified potential negative and positive impacts. These have been used to develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. Programs for both internal and periodic external environmental monitoring have been proposed with an overall objective of ensuring that mitigation measures are implemented effectively. Environmental monitoring will be carried out to ensure that all construction and operation activities comply and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications. The activities and indicators that have been recommended for monitoring are presented in Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP). Also, the EMP has roles for each and every partner involved in different phases of the project (NELSAP PIU, Project Proponent, Contractors, supervising engineers etc.). The total amount to be allocated for an ESMP is Tshs. 69,000,000.00, with the development stage costs included in the works contract.

ES -11: Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)

The systems for implementation of ESMP has been developed in chapter 9 of this report which is to be implemented as complimentary to the Environmental and Social Management Plan to monitor the impacts of the proposed project and the mitigation measures and to provide a permanent record of such monitoring. Nonetheless, an Environmental Monitoring Plan has been developed to monitor the effectiveness of the environmental protection measures and socio-economic initiatives specified in the ESMP. It supports the ESMP by maintaining a record of environmental performance and enabling adjustments to be made to mitigate environmental and socio-economic impacts during the lifetime of the project. Cost estimates for EMP implementation have been included and it has been estimated to be TSH **41,950,000**

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	• Conduct environmental compliance monitoring and enforcement to ensure that project proponent is efficiently implement approved ESMP • Undertake screening of the project to determine level of ESIA study • Reviewing and approval of the project ESIA reports submitted by Ngara DC • Reviewing of the annual environmental and social audit reports submitted by Ngara DC;
Ngara District Council/Proponent	• Holds final responsibility for the environmental and social performance of the project • The Client will be represented by Consultant who will be in charge of the supervision works, and overseeing the contract from initiation stage to completion of construction activities at various proposed sites; • The Client has to procure a contractor who will be responsible for the implementation of the entire project activities; • Responsible for ensuring the site development is implemented according to the requirements as stipulated in ESMP; • Ensure that sufficient resources are available to the other role players to efficiently perform their tasks as indicated in ESMP;

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	• Overall management of all project activities; • Receive and supervise the implementation of the recommendations of the environmental report from the Consultant; • Cooperate with Consultant to periodically supervise contractors' activities; and • Carry out annual environmental and social audits of the project and submit the subsequent reports to NEMC for review and approval. • Ensure availability of key staffs for social, environmental, health and safety monitoring during project phases
NELSAP PIU	• To provide support to the District where required to facilitate the implementation of LADP activities. • Ensure timely availability and reliability of funding for agreed and approved LADP activities and related interventions. • Ensure timely processing of the direct payments to contractors and consultants on behalf of the district. • Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of LADP activities implemented by the district. • Liaise closely with Ngara DC in preparing a coordinated response on environmental and social management aspects of the project; • Carrying out safeguards due diligence; and • Preparation of quarterly environmental and social performance reports for the project.
World Bank	• Financing the entire project activities • Provision of technical support and guidance to Ngara DC, NELSAP PIU, Contractor and Supervising Engineer • Recommending on additional measures to strengthening the ESMP implementation performance
Consultant (Supervision Engineer)	• monitoring and supervision of the construction works including overseeing implementation of ESMP • administer all construction works, progress review and monitor the works undertaken by the Contractor and implementation of ESMP to ensure compliance with contract specification and contractual requirements • Cooperate with Ngara DC to periodically supervise contractors' activities. Scheduled meetings held between the contractor, Ngara DC representative and Consultant. • Include, among its staff, an environmental officer who will oversee the implementation of the ESMP and report to Ngara DC and NELSAP PIU.
Contractor	• Responsible for implementation of construction works and ensure compliance

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	with environmental requirements; • Contractor shall prepare/update a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP), and ensure that the measures related to environmental and social safeguards are fully carried out as stipulated; • Preparing/Updating the project's Environmental Health and Safety Management Plan; • Conduct general training on occupational health, safety and environment to the construction workforce • Reporting arising works that are detected by Environmental Officer to Consultant and Ngara DC representative for further actions. • Prepare and implement covid-19 contingency plan, prepare and implement emergence preparedness plan, prepare and implement traffic management plan,

ES-12: Project Alternatives

The choice of site has been dictated by a number of factors listed below:

a) Availability of alternative site. In this respect if the owner (Villagers) has several sites to choose from then assessment of site alternatives make sense. Since the project proponent considers decision made by direct project beneficiaries due to a number of factors then consideration of alternative sites was thought to be an academic exercise.

b) The proposed project is based on the improvement of an existing local market with local huts within the site.

c) The site has to be easily accessible, and nearby crucial social services to serve the intended community. This project is located in an area which is easily accessible, water services and nearby electrical poles then makes sense for the selection.

d) The proposed site is alongside Rusumo trunk road which increases the potentiality of the site. Nevertheless; the project site is between Rusomo border and Benaco Centre whilst is surrounded with several villages like Nyamikono, Rusumo, etc. This makes the entire population to access the market Centre easily and to boost other services such as transport, local vendors etc.

No-Project alternative is considered as not a plausible alternative.

ES-13: Conclusion and Recommendations

ES-13.1: Conclusion

This ESIA study report presents the analysis and results of the proposed construction of Rusumo Border Strategic market centre at Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera Region. The identified significant negative impacts associated with the proposed project are related to the proposed construction works, operation and decommissioning phases and observed to be of limited scope. Nevertheless, the identified negative impacts could be minimized or prevented through implementation of recommended mitigation measures. In this regards the project proponent will ensure that the recommended mitigation measures are fully implemented during construction and operation phases. It can therefore be concluded that the proposed project does not pose severe environmental threat to the community, endangered species and natural habitats; hence it is socially acceptable, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable

ES-13.2: Recommendations:

From this ESIA, it is evident that the proposed strategic market (Market Centre) is associated with both positive and negative impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. The following recommendations are made to enhance the viability of the project:

- The project shall be continued as planned as it is economically and socially viable
- Ngara District Council and Supervisor Engineer shall oversee activities of the Contractor in implementation the developed impact mitigation measures described in the EIA report and in C-EMP
- In order to enhance public health of people, Ngara District Council shall establish either landfill or solid waste collection dumping site
- Implementation of appropriate solid waste management practices will eliminate risk of environmental pollution by haphazard dumping
- The proposed mitigation and enhancement measures (the ESMP) should be implemented in order to minimize and/ or avoid the identified adverse environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The ESMP should be provided as part of the Contractor's contract.
- The EMP should also be implemented to track the effectiveness of mitigation and enhancement measures and hence further improvement of the mitigation plan. Monitoring will be used as a means of ensuring compliance with national or international standards.
- The Proponent with Ngara DC environmental Department must supervise implementation of environmental and social obligations.
- The proponent is advised to hire a qualified contractor to supervise implementation of the proposed construction phase of the Rusumo Strategic Border Market

SIGNED DECLARATION OF EXPERTS

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report has been prepared by team of competent and registered Environmental Experts who are dully certified and registered by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) of United Republic of Tanzania as an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental Auditing (EA) Assessors. We are hereby certifying that the particulars given to this report are correct and true to the best of our knowledge and abide with the Environmental Management Act, 2004 Cap 191 and Environment Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 - G.N. No. 349.

Registered Experts

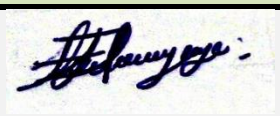
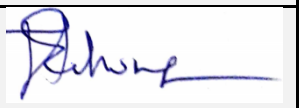
S/N	Name	Responsibility	Signature
1	Mr. Gabriel Gibson	Certified Environmental Assessor (Environmental Planning and Management-Team Leader)	
2	Marco S. Mhome	Certified Environmental Impact Assessment Expert (MSc in Environmental Impact Assessment and Management (Ass.Team Leader)	

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY i
SIGNED DECLARATION OF EXPERTS xxvi
TABLE OF CONTENTS xxvii
LIST OF FIGURES xxxiv
LIST OF TABLES xxxv
AKNOWLEDGEMENTS xxxvi
ACRONOMY AND ABBREVIATION xxxvii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background and Nature of the Project 1
1.2 Project Rationale 2
1.3 ESIA Process: 2
1.4 Objectives of ESIA 3
1.5 Approach and Methodology 4
1.5.1 Approach 4
1.5.2 Study Team 4
1.5.2.1 Documents Review and Study 4
1.5.2.2 Field Visit 4
1.5.2.3 Stakeholders Consultation 5
1.6 Project Impact Assessment 5
1.7 Report Organization 6
1.7.1 Review and Approval of the Report 7
CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION 8
2.1. Project Location 8
2.1.1 Accessibility 11
2.2 Project Site Description and Existing Structures 11
2.3 Land Ownership 12
2.4 Major Adjacent Developments 12
2.5 Other Amenities 13
2.5.1 Manpower 13
2.5.2 Power source 14
2.5.3 Water supply 14
2.5.4 Drainage Systems/Storm water 15
2.5.5 Firefighting system 15
2.6 Project Components 15
2.7 Project Development Phases and Activities 15
2.7.1 Design phase 15
2.7.2 Mobilization Phase 16

2.7.2.1 Materials to be used, source and quantities 16
2.7.3 Construction Phase 16
2.7.3.1 Activities during Construction Phase 16
2.7.4 Demobilization Phase 19
2.7.5 Operation Phase 20
2.7.6 Decommissioning Phase 22
2.7.6.1 Activities during Decommissioning Phase 22
2.8 Accident Prevention and Management Action Plan 22
2.9 Emergency Plans in Case of Accident and Fire 23
2.10 Project Budget and Life Span 23
2.11 Project/ESIA Boundaries 23
2.11.1 Spatial boundaries 23
2.11.2 Area of Influence 23
CHAPTER THREEPOLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK 24
3.1 Introduction 24
3.2 Policy and Legal Framework 24
3.2.1 Policy Framework 24
3.3 Applicable Legal Framework 27
3.4 Institutional Framework for the Management of Environment 34
3.4.1 Overall Management Responsibility 34
3.4.2 National Environmental Advisory Committee 35
3.4.3 Minister Responsible for Environment 35
3.4.4 Director of Environment 35
3.4.5 National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) 36
3.4.6 Sector Ministries 36
3.4.7 Local Government Authorities 36
3.5 International Guidelines 37
3.5.1 World Bank Safeguard Policies 37
3.5.1.1 Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) 37
3.6 Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines 37
3.7 IFC/WBG Guidelines 39
3.7.1 Effluent Discharge Guidelines 39
3.8 Noise Level Guidelines 40
3.9 WHO Ambient Air Guidelines 40
3.10 Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines 42
CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE DATA AND INFORMATION 45
4.1 Introduction 45
4.1.1 Administrative Units 45
4.2 Biophysical Features 45

4.2.1 Climate 45
4.2.1.3 Wind Patterns 46
4.2.2 Noise Level 46
4.2.3 Ambient Air Quality 46
4.7 Biological Characteristics 50
4.7.1 Flora 50
4.3.2 Fauna 51
4.3.3 National Park 51
4.8 Socio-Economic Environment 51
4.8.1 Population and Housing 51
4.8.2 HIV/AIDS Infections Status 52
4.9 Economic Activities 52
4.9.1 Agriculture 52
4.9.2 Livestock Keeping 53
4.10 Economic Infrastructure 53
4.11 Social Services Infrastructure 54
4.11.1 Health Facilities 54
4.11.2 Educational Services 54
4.11.3 Ethnic Groups 55
4.11.4 Sanitation Services 55
4.11.5 Water Supply 55
4.11.6 Financial Services 55
4.11.7 Income Poverty Rate, Poverty Gap and GINI Coefficient 56
4.11.8 Database For Monitoring 56
CHAPTER FIVE: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS 57
5.1 Stakeholders Consultations 57
5.2 Stakeholders Identification and Consultations 57
5.3 Methods Used In Stakeholders Consultation 57
5.3.1 Semi-Structured Interviews with Key Informants 57
5.3.2 Indoor Village Consultation Meetings 58
5.3.2 Public Village Consultation Meetings 58
5.3.3 Direct Observation 59
5.4 Consultation Process and Stakeholders Consulted 59
5.5 Stakeholders Concerns 59
CHAPTER SIX: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES 61
6.1 Introduction 61
6.2 Impacts Identification and Analysis 61
6.3 Potential Impacts during Mobilization and Construction Phase 61
6.3.1 Potential Positive Impacts 62

6.3.1.1 Employment Opportunities 62
6.3.1.2 Local and National Economic Gains 62
6.3.1.3 Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials 62
6.3.1.4 Informal Business Growth 62
6.3.2 Potential Negative Impacts 62
6.3.2.1 Vegetation clearing 62
6.3.2.2 Loss of Biodiversity 63
6.3.2.3 Soil Erosion 63
6.3.2.4 Air Pollutions (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions) 63
6.3.2.5 Population Influx (Labor Influx) 63
6.3.2.6 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment 63
6.3.2.7 Generation of Solid Wastes 64
6.3.2.8 Generation of Liquid Waste 64
6.3.2.9 Generation of hazardous waste 64
6.3.2.10 Noise and Vibration Pollution 64
6.3.2.11 Soil and Water Quality Contamination 64
6.3.2.12 Change of Landscape of the Area 65
6.3.2.13 Disruption of Traffic Flow 65
6.3.2.14 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards 65
6.3.2.15 Increased Spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs 66
6.3.2.16 Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials 66
6.3.2.19 Public Health Hazards due to Wastes 67
6.3.2.20 Introduction of alien/invasive species 67
6.4 Demobilization Phase 67
6.4.1 Positive Impacts 67
6.4.1.1 Restored Clean Site 67
6.4.1.2 Vegetation Regeneration 67
6.4.2 Negative Impacts 68
6.4.2.1 Loss of income generating opportunities by local people 68
6.4.2.2 Loss of Temporary Employment 68
6.5 Potential Impact during Operational Phase 68
6.5.1 Potential Positive Impacts 68
6.5.1.1 Informal Business Growth 68
6.5.1.2 Employment Opportunities 68
6.5.1.3 Socialization 68
6.5.1.4 Increased Government Revenue 69
6.5.1.5 Provision of water supply and sanitation 69
6.5.1.6 Population growth 69
6.5.2 Potential Negative Impacts during Operational Phase 69
6.5.2.1 Visual impact 69

6.5.2.2 Soil erosion 69
6.5.2.3 Noise Pollution's 69
6.5.2.4 Surface and Ground Water Pollution 70
6.5.2.5 Air pollution (Dust; Source emissions; odour/foul smells) 70
6.5.2.6 Increased STDs and HIV/AIDS Cases 70
6.5.2.7 Occupational Health and Safety 70
6.5.2.8 Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders and visitors 71
6.5.2.9 Establishment of invasive plant species 71
6.5.2.10 Risks due to fire hazards 71
6.5.2.11 Generation of Liquid waste 71
6.5.2.15 Solid Waste Generation 72
6.6 Potential Impacts during Decommissioning Phase 72
6.6.1 Air Pollution due to Dust Emission 72
6.6.2 Air Pollution due to Exhaust Emission 73
6.6.3 Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works 73
6.6.4 Water Pollution from Salvaging and Stockpiling 73
6.6.5 Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel and lubricants) 73
6.6.6 Increased Sediments Load due to Erosion and Spoils 73
6.6.7 Traffic Accidents 73
6.6.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards 74
6.6.9 Loss of Aesthetics due to Abandoned Project Facilities 74
6.6.10 Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project 74
6.7 Consideration of Alternatives 74
6.7.1 Relocation Option 74
6.7.2 Zero or No Project Alternative 75
6.7.3 Analysis of Alternative Construction Materials and Technology 75
CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPACTS MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES 76
7.1 Introduction 76
7.2 Mitigation Measures during Mobilization & Construction Phase 76
7.2.1 Potential Positive Impacts 76
7.2.1.1 Employment Opportunities 76
7.2.1.2 Local and National Economic Gains 76
7.2.1.3 Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials 77
7.2.1.4 Informal Business Growth 77
7.2.2 Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts 77
7.2.2.1 Vegetation clearing 77
7.2.2.2 Loss of Biodiversity 77
7.2.3 Population influx 77
7.2.4 Noise and Vibration Pollution 78
7.2.5 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment 78

7.2.6 Soil Erosion 78
7.2.7 Air Pollution's (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions) 79
7.2.8 Soil and Water Quality Contamination 79
7.2.9 Generation of Solid Wastes 79
7.2.10 Generation of Liquid Waste (Human Sanitary Waste) 80
7.2.11 Generation of hazardous waste 80
7.2.12 Change of Landscape of the Area 80
7.2.13 Disruption of Traffic Flow 80
7.2.14 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to workers 81
7.2.15 Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials 81
7.2.18 Public Health Hazards due to Wastes 82
7.2.19 Introduction to Alien/Invasive Species 82
7.2.20 Risk of Construction Materials vandalism 82
7.2.21 Possible Spread of HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases 82
7.3 Demobilization Phase 83
7.3.1 Positive Impacts 83
7.3.1.1 Restored Clean Site 83
7.3.1.2 Vegetation Regeneration 83
7.3.2 Negative Impacts 83
7.3.2.1 Loss of Temporary Employment 83
7.4 Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase 83
7.4.1 Enhancement of Positive Impacts 83
7.4.1.1 Increased Revenue 83
7.4.1.2 Employment opportunities 83
7.4.1.3 Growth of Informal Businesses 83
7.4.1.4 Provision of water supply and sanitation 83
7.4.1.5 Socialization 84
7.4.2 Mitigation of Negative Impacts 84
7.4.2.1 Air Pollution (Dust, odour and foul smell) 84
7.4.2.2 Solid Waste Generation 84
7.4.2.3 Surface and Ground Water Pollution 84
7.4.2.4 Establishment of invasive plant species 84
7.4.2.5 Generation of Liquid waste 85
7.4.2.6 Risks due to fire hazards 85
7.4.2.7 Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders, customers, employees and visitors 85
7.4.2.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers/traders 86
7.4.2.9 Noise pollution and vibration 86
7.4.2.13 Creation of public health risks 87
7.4.2.14 Disruption of traffic flow 87

7.4.2.15 Soil erosion 87
7.5 Mitigation Measures during Decommissioning Phase 87
7.5.1 Air Pollution due to Dust Emission 87
7.5.2 Air Pollution due to Exhaust Emission 87
7.5.3 Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works 88
7.5.4 Water Pollution from Salvaging and Stockpiling 88
7.5.5 Impacts due to vegetation degradation 88
7.5.6 Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel, lubricants, transformer oil) 88
7.5.7 Traffic Accidents 89
7.5.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards 89
7.5.9 Creation of safety risk impacts to local people 89
7.5.10 Loss of aesthetics due to abandoned structures 89
7.5.11 Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project 90
7.6 Solid Waste Generated from Demolishing Activities 90
7.7 Impacts Assessment and Evaluation 90
CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 93
8.1 Introduction 93
8.2 Implementation of the Management Plan 93
8.3 Environmental and Social Cost 94
CHAPTER NINE: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN 124
9.1 Environmental Monitoring Plan 124
CHAPTER TEN: PRELIMINARY DECOMMISSIONING PLAN 134
10.1 Introduction 134
10.2 Content of the Preliminary 134
10.3 Project Removal Methodology and Schedule 134
CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 136
11.1 Summary and Conclusion 136
11.2 Recommendations; 136
REFERENCES 138
APPENDCES 140
Appendix I: Consulted Stakeholders & Minutes of Village Meeting 140
Appendix II: Consulted Stakeholders & Minutes of Ngara DC Meeting 148
Appendix III: Land Ownership 152
Appendix IV: GBV Code of Conduct 154
Appendix V: COVID -19 Contingency Plan 161
Appendix VI: Site Layout Plan 185
Appendix VII: Architectural Drawings 187
Appendix VIII: *Grievance Redress Mechanisms* 194
Appendix VIII: Grievance Redress Mechanisms *195*

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: KML Map shows the Proposed Project Site –Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village 2
Figure 2: KML Map shows the project site-Kahaza Hamlet 10
Figure 3: Access Road to Project site 11
Figure 4: Existing structures within the project site-Rusumo Market 12
Figure 5: Adjacent features at the project site-Rusumo Strategic Market 13
Figure 6: Electrical line along the project access road 14
Figure 7: Major Landforms of Kagera Region, Including Ngara District 48
Figure 8: Major Soils in Kagera Region, Including Ngara District 49
Figure 9: Land use pattern for Ngara district 2015 50
Figure 10: Flora within the proposed site-Rusumo Market Centre 51
Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Orphans by Sex, Ngara District Council, 2012 Census. 52
Figure 12: Consultation meeting with village council members. 58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Distance to the Closest Land Uses 13
Table 2: Project Component and Design 15
Table 3: Types and sources of project requirements during the construction phase 18
Table 4: Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the construction phase 19
Table 5: Types and sources of project requirements during the demobilization phase 20
Table 6: Types and sources of project requirements during the operational phase 21
Table 7: Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the operation phase 21
Table 8: Relevant Policy 24
Table 9: Indicative Values for Treated Effluent Discharges 27
Table 10: Indicative Values for Treated Effluent Discharges 39
Table 11: Noise Level Guidelines 40
Table 12: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines 41
Table 13: Occupational hazards and types of PPEs the Working Site 44
Table 14: Village with LADP Project 45
Table 15: Land Area and Administrative Units of the proposed project Village 45
Table 17: Average Noise Level 46
Table 17: Average Ambient Air Quality 47
Table 18: Average ambient air quality standards 47
Table 19: Population Distribution in the LADP Project Area 52
Table 20: Agricultural Land Uses in Ngara District 53
Table 21: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Ward, Ngara DC; 2015 55
Table 22: Consulted Stakeholders 59
Table 24: Summaries of Issues / Concerns arise from Stakeholders 59
Table 24: Summary of Impact Assessment 91
Table 25: ESMP's Institutional Responsibilities 94
Table 26: Environmental and Social Management Plan 97
Table 27: EMP Institutional Responsibilities 125
Table 28: Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) 128
Table 29: Statutory Permits, Certificates and Licences for the Project 137

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ACRONOMY AND ABBREVIATION

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
dBA	Decibel
DED	District Executive Director
DIZ	Direct Impact Zone
EA	Environmental Audit
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
EIAAR	Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
ES	Executive Summary
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GN	Government Notice
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSMP	Health and Safety Management Plan
IUCN	Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPH	Kilometer per Hour
LADP	Local Area Development Program
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NPH	National Population and Housing Census
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NSGRP	The National Strategy for Growth and reduction of Poverty
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
PLHAS	People Living with HIV/AIDS
RRHP	Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply Authority
STD/STI	Sexual transmitted Diseases/Sexual Transmitted Infections
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
ToR	Terms of Reference
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WBG	World Bank Group
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Nature of the Project

The proposed Local Area Development Program (LADP) is a benefit sharing program designed to enhance regional economic and social development in the project areas in Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. This has been resulted from the Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project (RRHP) as one of the priority regional projects in the Nile countries and aims at development of low-cost power generation and regional electricity trade as a means to improving productivity and to promoting economic growth in the region. The LADP project area is located in Ngara District in Tanzania, Kirehe and Ngoma Districts in Rwanda and in communes of Giteranyi (Muyinga Province) and Busoni (Kirundo Province) in Burundi.

The proposed RRHP consists of the construction of: (i) a run-of-river hydropower facility with envisaged installed capacity of 80 MW to be equally shared between the three countries. The power station and associated hydraulic infrastructure is currently under construction and is situated at the Rusumo Falls, where the Kagera River forms the boundary between Tanzania and Rwanda, and (ii) transmission facilities connecting the power plant to the national grids of Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. The RRHP project is financed by World Bank (WB) together with African Development Bank (AfDB) with the estimated cost of US$340 million for the Power plant and US$ 120 million for the Transmission lines.

In Tanzania, Ngara District is one of the seven districts of Kagera Region in the very west of mainland Tanzania. The district is bordering the Republics of Rwanda and Burundi and the distance from Ngara to Dar es Salaam is 1,600 km and 350 km to the regional headquarters (Bukoba). The district remains remote and development actors are not many. Ngara District covers an area of approximately 3,744Km2; it is divided into four divisions, 22 Wards and 75 villages. About 90% of the Ngara households depend on agriculture and livestock production for their livelihoods. The LADP is seen by the district authorities and the population as an opportunity to address key community development challenges. The district has identified several/various most critical areas for the Local Area Development Program (LADP phase II) including construction of Rusumo strategic boarder Market and its ancillary facilities at Rusumo Village.

Therefore; This ESIA report focuses on LADP Phase II which intends to improve social-Economic services particularly on the construction and operation of Rusumo Strategic boarder Market infrastructures located at Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera region. Furthermore, this will significantly contribute to socio-economic Development.

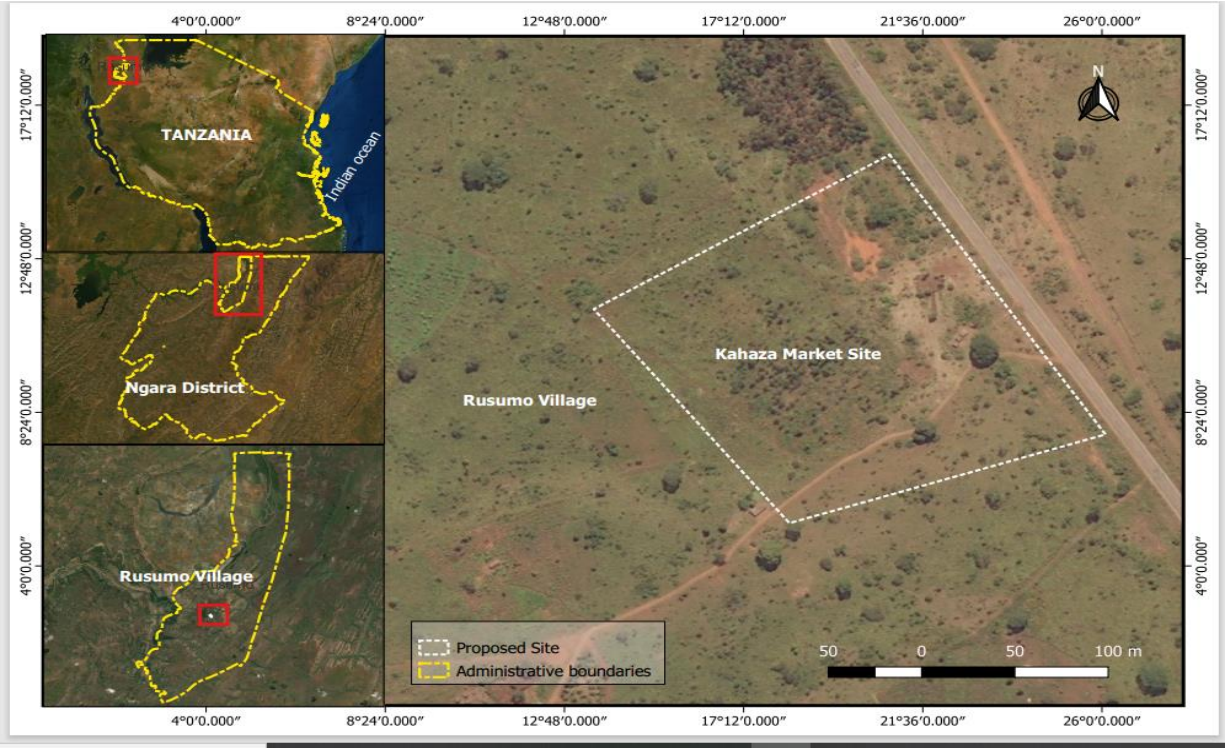

Figure 1: KML Map shows the Proposed Project Site –Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village

Source: GIS Expert/2021

1.2 Project Rationale

Ngara district is bordered by the Republic of Rwanda in the northwest and along the boarder there is commercial interaction between citizens from the two countries (formal and informal interactions). As long as there is no prepared infrastructure for them to conduct their businesses, most of them do their businesses illegally a situation which affects the socio-economic situation of the country. The Rusumo community therefore requests for construction of a Rusumo boarder strategic market with a purpose of providing conducive business environment for the benefit of the people in this area. The proposed market is designed with single storey wing. The upstairs is only designed for Administrative operations and conference room whilst the ground floor comprised with six (6) subsections as follow;

- Two Godowns
- Meat and fish shops
- Agricultural goods & pesticides
- Households goods; retail and whole sale
- Clothes shops retail and wholesale
- Stationary

Other infrastructures which will be constructed are parking lots, loading and unloading lots, changing rooms, entrance ways and sanitary facilities. The carrying capacity is approximately 200 vendors at once.

The improved Market Centre is expected to significantly improving business aspects between Tanzania and Rwanda.

1.3 ESIA Process:

The First Schedule of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Audit Regulations, 2005, made under Regulation 5 (1) as amended in GN. No. 474, Regulation 13(a) of 2018 categorizes this project as Type B1 (Borderline projects) - Project requiring a mandatory EIA; that is, the project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts and that in-depth study is required to determine the

scale, extent and significance of the impacts and to identify appropriate mitigation measures. According to the "List of Projects Requiring EIA (Mandatory List)" in the First Schedule, Item 13, titled Building and Civil Engineering Industries, particularly no. *(a) Is the most relevant to this undertaking: (a) major urban projects (multi-storey building, motor terminals, markets etc.)*

Furthermore; World Bank (WB) requires Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be conducted to assess whether is likely to cause significant potential harm (if any) to the surrounding environment before any actual activity is started in the proposed Construction of Rusumo Strategic Border Market. The proposed project is categorized as Category B in the Environmental and Social Screening Procedures (ESSP) used by World Bank to categorize initiative based on environmental opportunity/risk and determines depth of environmental analysis needed. The World Bank Safeguard Policy applicable to this proposed project is *Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01) coupled with IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety, IFC/WBG/WHO Guidelines: Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality and IFC/WBG Guidelines: Noise Management, IFC/WBG/WHO Effluent Discharge Guidelines*

In order to meet the requirements of WB and NELSAP/LADP, the ESIA process has also been carried out in compliance with the applicable WB Policy on Environmental Sustainability. This report fulfills both requirements of the WB, environmental legislation's of the United Republic of Tanzania and other international environmental requirements.

1.4 Objectives of ESIA

The purpose of this ESIA study was to systematically assess the potential environmental impacts of LADP activities at targeted strategic market through a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), in compliance with relevant laws and policies of the Government of Tanzania. In addition, this ESIA process was carried out in order to provide a monitoring guideline for the project management to act upon during construction activities.

Other objectives of the assessment were as follows:

The main objectives of this ESIA study were to;

i. Establish a detailed documentation prevailing baseline conditions before project construction commences;
ii. Identify the anticipated environmental impacts of the project and the scale of the impacts;
iii. Propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the project;
iv. Procurement the consultation process undertaken to inform potential project stakeholders as well as the attitude of the stakeholders towards the project;
v. Consider stakeholders' views and suggestions on project's design;
vi. Consider different alternatives to the project to meet the intended objectives and discuss alternative methods for developing the project to ensure that the project is justified from a broader environmental and social perspective, and
vii. Develop an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

1.5 Approach and Methodology

1.5.1 Approach

This ESIA Report has been prepared in line with NEMC and WB Environmental and Social Assessment Guidelines, Tanzania's Environmental Management Act (2004), EIA and Audit Regulations (2005), its subsequent regulations of 2018(G.N. No. 474 of 2018.
The approach applied by environmental experts was to divide project area into Direct Impact Zone (DIZ) and the Area of Influence (AI). The Direct Impact Zone is the area that will be immediately and directly affected by the actions undertaken during the construction of Rusumo Strategic Border Market, operations phase and post-operation phase of the project. This area includes the site itself and marginal zones up to 60 meters on all sides from the project's boundaries.
The DIZ was determined on the basis of the following factors:

- The distance of travel of noise, dust, vibrations and exhaust fumes from operating machineries, trucks from the site boundary; and
- Marginal zones and developments from the site within 60m as it is within this distance that impacts are likely to be felt.

The AI is the area beyond the DIZ where most of the environmental impacts will be induced or influenced by the project activities. It is not subject to direct contact with the site, but is directly or indirectly affected by the presence of the proposed project site. Areas for borrow pits, waste dump, wastewater receptors are also considered as Areas of Influence.

1.5.2 Study Team

The ESIA study team included an EIA expert, Sociologist, Environmental Scientist, Biodiversity Expert, Safety and Health expert and AutoCAD Technician. The team was led by the environmentalist who is also an EIA expert. The names of the members of the study team and their responsibilities are provided in the page xxv.

1.5.2.1 Documents Review and Study

Information and data were collected by direct observation, through consultations and secondary data sources. Information and data collected include water supply situation, sanitation situation, land use, demography, and other indicators related to environmental and socio- economic trends of the project area.

The consultant reviewed various relevant documents to be familiar with relevant issues pertaining to the study. The review of documents included: The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005, The Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, Ngara District Socio-Economic Profile 2015; Ngara District Strategic Plan 2011/2012–2015/2016; National Bureau of Statistics, Population Distribution by age and sex, 2012; and National Bureau of Statistics, Key Findings 2011/2012 Household Budget Survey. Other documents included Status of Livelihood Restoration Program, Geographical info, and maps of project areas, Summary report for LADP activities (June –2018-August,2020), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project - Dam & Power Plant Component Report July, 2013, and Feasibility Report for Local Area Development Projects in Ngara District, October 2019.

1.5.2.2 Field Visit

The main objective of the field visit was to gather information relevant for the study. Field studies involved walking on the project site for assessing the existing situation of the proposed site and the nearby surroundings. The ESIA study team visited and did the physical assessment on the proposed site and their core impact areas.

The fieldwork was carried out from 06th November, 2021 – 11th November, 2021

Activities carried out during field studies included:

- Interviews and consultation with stakeholders,
- Indoor village consultation meetings,
- Appraisal of environmental conditions of the project site and areas that might be impacted by the project – hydrology, flora, fauna, and
- Appraisal of land use and assessment of other relevant socio-economic parameters.

During the field visits, consultation with relevant stakeholders was also conducted. Particular attention was paid to the impact on the livelihood of the people living within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project

1.5.2.3 Stakeholders Consultation

The main aim of the stakeholder consultation was to inform the stakeholders about the proposed project and incorporate their views in the design of the mitigation measures and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The specific aims of the consultation process were to; reduce problems of institutional coordination; provide precise information about the project to the communities; obtained the main concerns and perceptions of the stakeholders regarding the projects; and obtain opinions and suggestions directly from the affected communities on their preferred mitigation measures.

- **Meetings with Community:** The public stakeholder village consultation meetings were conducted and intended to collect information regarding sources of livelihood, living standards, and views and perceptions of the communities regarding the proposed projects. Stakeholders visited include Residents at Rusumo Ward, Hamlet and Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officer (VEO) and Ward Executive Officer (WEO). The minutes for community meetings undertaken during Ward's consultative meeting are attached in **APPENDIX I**.

- **Official Consultation:** The ESIA team met government officials who include District Executive Officer (DED), District Environmental Management Officer (DEMO), District Community and Development Officer (DCDO), District Planning Officer (DPLO), District Medical Officer (DMO), District Health Officer (DHO), District Primary Education Officer (DPEO), District Secondary Education Officer (DSEO), District Water Engineer (DWE), District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer (DAICO), District Trade Officer (DTO), District Land and National Resources Officer (DLNRO) and District Livestock Officer (DLO), LADP coordinator Ngara DC, and NELSAP representative. Other stakeholders from various agencies who work within Ngara included District Manager – TANESCO and District Manager – TARURA. The names and signatures of the consulted stakeholders are as attached in **APPENDIX I**. The visited stakeholders had opportunities to express their views/concerns regarding the project.

1.6 Project Impact Assessment

Impact assessment was done by superimposing project elements onto the existing social and environmental conditions in the project area. The checklist method was used to identify the impacts and to recommend mitigation measures. Significant impacts were identified by using the matrix method. A key guiding assumption in this study is that the project will be designed, constructed, operated and maintained with due care for safety and environmental matters using current and practical engineering practice and/or Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excess Cost (BATNEEC). The implementation schedule of the mitigation measures is summarized in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

During environmental assessment the environmental impacts have been evaluated for various alternatives. The impact assessment entailed the following:

(a) Collection of Baseline Data

The collection of baseline data was conducted in parallel subsequent to defining the scope of the ESIA. These data allows the study team to determine whether more detailed information on environmental and social conditions in the project area and surroundings are needed and where such information can be obtained.

Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data were collected by direct measurement, observations and using semi-structured interviews with respective and targeted parties. Secondary data were obtained from various relevant sources of information such as District profile and many other official and non-official documents.

(b) Review of Policies, Legal and Institutional Framework for Environmental and Social Management

This allowed the study team to update and enhance their understanding of national policies, legislation and institutional arrangements for environmental and social management in Tanzania and relevant international procedures to ascertain the optimal management of impacts.

(c) Identifying Environmental and Social Impacts

This was undertaken by compiling a contender list of key impacts such as loss of flora and fauna, settlement patterns, social and cultural systems, water resources and land tenure systems.

(d) Predicting Environmental and Social Impacts

The environmental and social impacts were identified and their potential size and nature were predicted. The prediction of impacts specified the impact's causes and effects and its consequences for the environment and the social aspects.

(e) Determining the Significance of Impacts

The key activity was to evaluate the significance of impacts, engineering judgments were made about which impacts found in the study area were considered important and therefore need to be mitigated. Criteria like *likelihood*, *reversibility* and *severity* of the impact were used. Also the *scale of the impact* in terms of *spatial* and *temporal* was also taken into account.

(f) Identifying Mitigation and Management Options

The options for dealing with identified and predicted impacts were considered. This enabled the study team to analyse proposed mitigation measures. A wide range of measures have been proposed to prevent, reduce, remedy or compensate for each of the adverse impacts evaluated as being significant. Analysis of the implications of adopting different alternatives was done to assist in clear decision-making.

1.7 Report Organization

Chapter One - Introduction: Provides the introduction on the background information of the proposed project, its development objectives and scope, project rationale and the methodology used to conduct ESIA.

Chapter Two - Project Description: Describes the general project description, in which there is a description of the location and relevant components of the project and their activities.

Chapter Three – Legislative Framework and International Guidelines: Illustrates policies including World Bank safeguard policies, and legal framework, which are relevant to Tanzania environment and legislation applicable to the project.

Chapter Four – Description of Baseline Situation: Gives the baseline information relevant to the project. It also gives information on Environmental characteristics, which details the physical and socio-economic environment and general environmental condition of the project area.

Chapter Five - Stakeholders Participation, Issues and Concerns: Express the consultation exercise at the project area detailing the list of stakeholders consulted and issues raised.

Chapter Six - Identification of Impacts and Analysis of Alternative: Describes the positive and negative environmental impacts of the project that are likely to be generated from different phases of the project (pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning phases), and their level of significance. Describes the project alternatives in terms of sites location, technological choices.

Chapter Seven - Mitigation and Enhancement Measures: Gives the enhancement and mitigation measures for the positive and negative impacts of the project. The chapter also summarizes the grievance procedure and mechanism to be followed.

Chapter Eight - Environmental and Social Management Plan: Presents the proposed environmental and social management plan designed to evaluate the implementation and performance of the mitigation measures. The chapter also explains the environmental, health and safety practices and procedures including the management plan especially during construction phase

Chapter Nine – Environmental Monitoring Plan: Contains the proposed institutions to carry out the monitoring activities, the monitoring indicators, time frame and the proposed budget for monitoring.

Chapter Ten – Decommissioning Plan: The chapter gives activities to be performed after completion of proposed construction works so as to restore site at least to original condition

Chapter Eleven – Conclusion and Recommendations: Gives the conclusion and recommendations of the study, presenting the environmental and social acceptability of the project, taking into account the impacts, measures and recommendations identified during the assessment process.

-References: Presents a list of the references used during the preparation of the ESIA Study.

1.7.1 Review and Approval of the Report

ESIA report will be submitted to the Proponent who also will share it with the WB/NELSAP, the donor with keen interest in environmental and social acceptability and sustainability of all the development projects it funds, for joint review and comments. The comments will be incorporated and finalized the ESIA report which will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders in Tanzania for public access

CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Location

Ngara District is one of the seven districts of Kagera Region of Tanzania. The district is considered to be in the highlands of Tanzania. The total area for Ngara district is 3,744 Km2. The district lies on the West of mainland Tanzania between latitudes 2º45″ South and longitudes 300 64″ East. It is bordered to the North by Karagwe District, to the East by Biharamulo District, to the South by the Kigoma Region, to the Northeast by Muleba District and to the West by the countries of Rwanda and Burundi.

The site for the proposed project is located at Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village, Rusumo Ward, Ngara District in Kagera Region. (As shown in Figure 2 below).

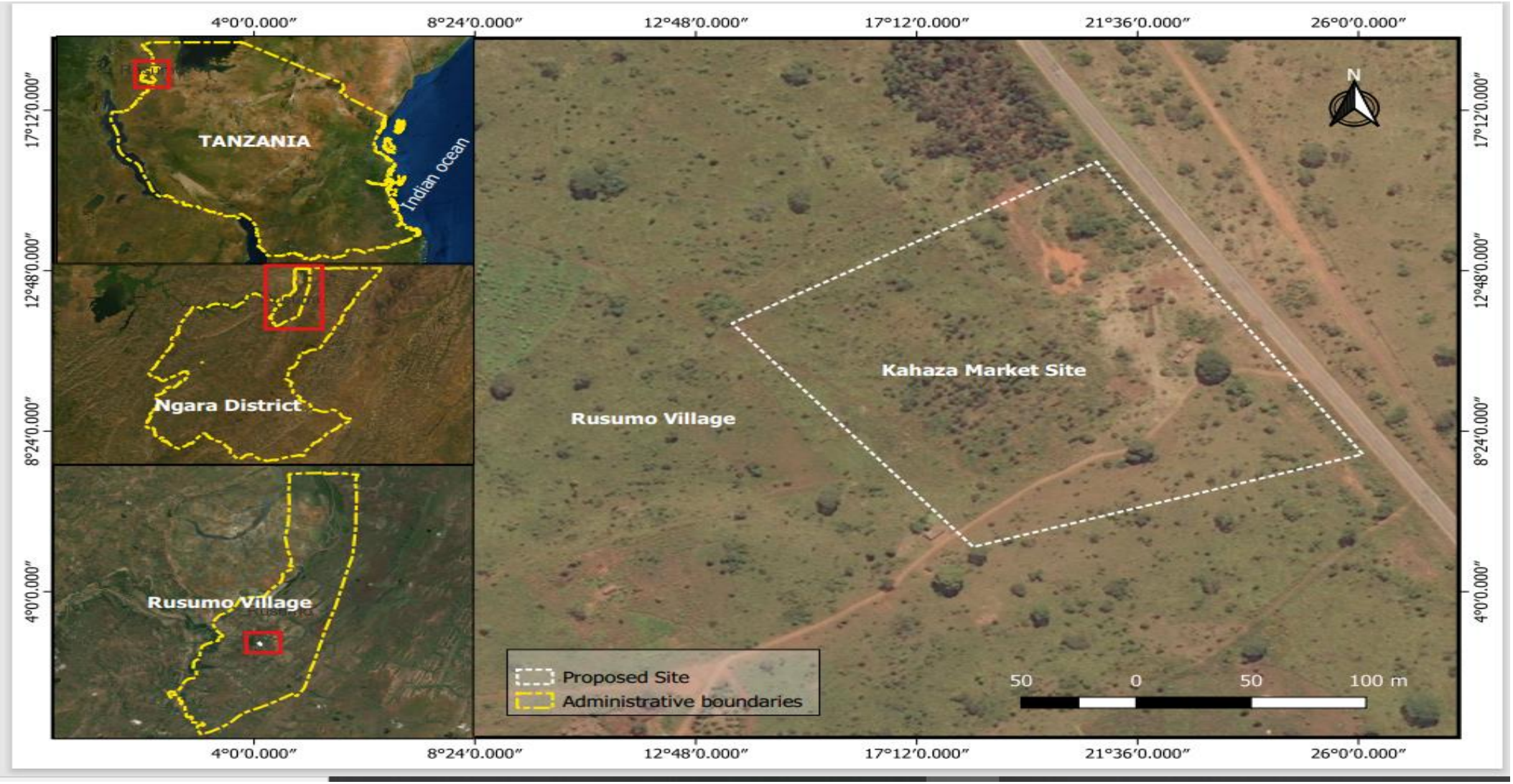

Figure 2: KML Map shows the project site-Kahaza Hamlet

(Source; GIS Expert-November/2021)

2.1.1 Accessibility

The project site is accessible through tarmac road along Benako-Rusumo boarder trunk road. It is about 4Km from Rusumo Boarder SE. It is approximately 30.3 kilometer NW from Ngara town center.

Figure 3: Access Road to Project site

Source: Site Visit, November/2021

2.2 Project Site Description and Existing Structures

Generally; the project site is located alongside Benaco-Rusumo trunk road and it is characterised with flat terrain with sandy clay loam soil type. Within the project site there are few existing temporary structures. One structure roofed with iron sheets is used temporarily for storage of empty bags collected from Rusumo Hydro-Power project, one hut roofed with iron sheets is used as a temporary toilet (With two cubes for Me & Fe) for local vendors who are trading in the market whilst the other huts are used by local vendors to trade their products and one tent which was previously planned by the District Council to store the confiscated cargoes at the Weigh Scale Point (currently is not in use). The existing structures will be removed prior to construction phase. The proposed structures are designed to meet architectural standards and specifications to accommodate the intended purpose. The proposed project will include the following facilities/areas.

Based on the state of the whole site there is no pristine environment that can promote thriving and existence of the species of conservation concern as per IUCN and CITES standards. Furthermore, there are no sensitive ecological receptors in the vicinity of the project area. Also, there were no cultural or archaeological objects that were noticed or observed during the study or reported earlier during the consultation stage with local community

Figure 4: Existing structures within the project site-Rusumo Market

Source: site visit, November/2021

2.3 Land Ownership

The proposed project site is legally owned by Ngara District Council/Rusumo Village Government under Land and Land Village Act (URT, 1999) (No. 4 of 1999 amended by No. 2 of 2004). Preliminary consultations with District Executive Office, Ward and Village Government Authorities and nearby residents during the fieldwork revealed that all parts have agreed to provide it for project implementation. *(See the attached Title deed Appendix II)*

2.4 Major Adjacent Developments

The project site is demarcated by the access road (Rusumo-Benaco trunk road) at South-East about 30 meters from the boundary. On Western and Northern sides it is demarcated by farming plots mainly Sisal (*Agave sisalana*), Cassava *(Manihot esculenta*), exotic trees (*Eucalyptus)* and perennial bushes.

Table 1: Distance to the Closest Land Uses

S/N	Side	Existing Feature	Estimated Distance from Project site (M)
1.	South- East	Rusumo-Benaco trunk road	30
2.	Western	farming plots mainly Sisal (Agave sisalana), Cassava (Manihot esculenta), exotic trees (Eucalyptus) and perennial bushes	Immediate from Project site's boundary
3.	Northern	farming plots mainly Sisal (Agave sisalana), Cassava (Manihot esculenta), exotic trees (Eucalyptus) and perennial bushes	Immediate from Project site's boundary

Source: Consultant's Field visit, November/2021

Figure 5: Adjacent features at the project site-Rusumo Strategic Market

Source: Site Visit, November/2021

2.5 Other Amenities

2.5.1 Manpower

Construction of the proposed project with its ancillary structures may require 50 personnel both skilled and unskilled while 3 technical personnel will be involved in professional works. Engineering design indicates that the building will have a capacity of accommodating approximately 200 vendors at once particularly during the operation phase.

During the construction phase, the Contractor will not establish employees' accommodation camp hence only onsite office will be established to provide various services to employees, service providers, security as well as to local community. Local laborers will be living in their households since the project site is nearby residential houses meanwhile there will be 4WD to collect few Staffs who will be living at Rusumo Centre

2.5.2 Power source

There is a network of Electricity from TANESCO at the project area (Rusumo Village) thus, making it easy to be connected with the project site. The proponent is expecting to install either Solar power system or diesel powered generator which will be used during power outage.

However; the Proponent expects to install a backup diesel powered generator with a capacity of 200kVA. The genset to be installed will be designed to comply with the EC directive for machinery safety and Noise Emissions, fully enclosed in an acoustic canopy. The Genset will have the following specifications: Prime Power for 50Hz will be 200Kva, Voltage range for 50Hz is 380-415 Volts AC; will have a length of 3.98m, width of 1.2m, height of 2.47m; weight (without fuel) will be 4644kg, fuel consumption will be 4.5 /hr for 100% prime power, emissions of 100% load for NOx (Oxide of Nitrogen) will be 6.4g/kWh, PM(Particulate matter) 0.2 (g/kwh) while CO (Carbon Monoxide) will be 3.5g/kWh; Noise will be 78dBA at 1m away from Genset and 70dBA at 7M away from genset.

Figure 6: Electrical line along the project access road

Source: Site Visit, November/2021

2.5.3 Water supply

Currently; there is no direct water access within the proposed project site. Clean Water is obtained from Mshikamano Village which is about 3Kilometers SE of the project site while water for other consumptions are being fetched from Ruvuvu River which is about 2Kilometers from the project site. Water pipe is connected from Mshikamano water source to Rusumo Village. During the construction phase, contractor will fetch water from Ruvuvu River by using water bowser and storing into the ground water tanks for both sanitary and construction activities. It is estimated 7000-9000Litters of water to be used per day for both construction and sanitary activities.

However; NELSAP Phase I is financing water project which will supply water around the Rusumo Ward and the nearby Villages. The project is anticipating to carter water in the project site during the operation phase. All potential points within the premises will be connected with water for sanitary and domestic usage.

During operational phase the proponent will set two elevated water tanks with the capacity of 5000litters each which will preserving water and supply within the market area. The proponent has a plan of constructing a ground and concrete water storage tank which will be used for rain water harvest during the rainy season and preserving for market demand. This will insure maximum availability of water within the premises.

2.5.4 Drainage Systems/Storm water

Drainage system for surface run off will be constructed to drain storm water to a special designated area since within the proposed area there is public drainage system.

2.5.5 Firefighting system

Currently, Ngara District does not have efficient Fire and Rescue Services/Force. The service is available from Bukoba Municipal Council-Head Quarters of Kagera Region, some 183km from Ngara District

At the project site, provision for fire-fighting will include fire extinguishers for fire extinguishing which will be placed at each designated area. District Fire Master will supervise the exercise. Also to adapt an emergency response plan for the entire project during operational phase like availability of emergency switch, fire alarm, provision of fire hazard sign such as "No Smoking "so as to ensure fire-fighting. Engineering design must consider evacuation plan including emergency exit doors in all building floors

2.6 Project Components

The proposed Rusumo Strategic Border Market Centre is designed with single storey wing.The project will have the following major components and facilities;

Table 2: Project Component and Design.

SN	BUILDING TYPE	REQUIREMENTS	Number (s)
1	Commercial Single Storey building	**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**	
		Agricultural goods & pesticides	1
		Meat and fish shops	1
		Spices and other packed goods retail Kiosks	8
		Stationary, clothes, cosmetics, households goods & other products selling kiosks	8
		Other shops	5
		Godowns	2
		Retail Petty Traders	15
		FIRST FLOOR PLAN	
		Staffs' office	
		Staffs' Toilet for Male and Female	
		Changing Rooms (Ke & Me)	1
		Gathering/Conference hall/room	1
		Lockers for documents storage	
		Other office operations	
2	Other Structures/Facilities	Parking Lot	1
		Sanitary facilities (Septic tanks, Toilets, etc)	5
		Loading and unloading areas	1

Source: Architectural Drawing, 2021

2.7 Project Development Phases and Activities

2.7.1 Design phase

The single storey Market building with ancillary facilities has architecturally designed to meet national standards to accommodate the intended purpose as well as a number of people. Other facilities like parking lots, emergency assembly point, ornamental gardens and security issues to be given priority during project construction phase. However; the design has incorporated social issues including disabled people to access the market service. Among others; the following are few design criteria that have been adhered to during the design of the structures;

- Aesthetic values added.

- The doors and windows to open outward
- Easy access to the building by disabled peoples
- A good building should be efficient as well as aesthetically pleasing. Material, structure, and beauty must be integrated in such a way that the resulting building is safe, efficient and lovely.
- Consideration of architectural drawings which minimize the consumption of nonrenewable construction materials
- Enough ventilation and other safety issues

2.7.2 Mobilization Phase

This initial phase of project implementation will commence when all necessary permits and preparatory processes (including works tender) have been successfully completed. This phase involves creation of awareness to the local communities that are near to the proposed project area, the exercise which has been accomplished. This will entail the following:- Site clearance, storage structures, temporarily sanitary facilities, Identification of areas for collecting the materials such as stone, aggregates, sand, reinforcement bars, cement, Mobilization of labour and equipment's to the construction site, construction equipment's, materials and vehicles to be used for transport during construction.

2.7.2.1 Materials to be used, source and quantities

The bulk materials likely to be stored on site include: sand, stones, cement, aluminum sheets, steel tress and timber, bricks, cement concrete blocks, aggregates, oils and other lubricants for machinery running, water, steel reinforcement bars and plastics. Sand and stones will be supplied by an authorized agent from Ngara or project area. Cement will be sourced within Ngara district. No construction materials and machinery/equipment are expected to be imported from outside the country. To avoid material accumulation with potential for impeding site activities, inducing safety hazards and creating a nuisance in the neighborhood, the main contractor intends to have materials delivered to the site in small quantities. Quantities and qualities of materials are well explained in the BoQ.

Consideration will be given to the working area and material storage requirements to ensure there is no conflict with the movement of the workers. Construction equipment's include: bulldozers, excavators, concrete mixer, vibrator, water bowser, trucks for carrying site materials, etc.

2.7.3 Construction Phase

The construction phase will involve the erection of the following structures; General single storey building (Market building) with sections and subsections, general sanitary facilities, parking lots, loading and unloading area, emergency assembly point as well as ancillary facilities as indicated in Table 2 above.

2.7.3.1 Activities during Construction Phase

Construction phase will involve various activities as described below;

Clearing of vegetation: this involves uprooting of plants/trees and grasses in a confined areas as preparatory works prior to construction activities.

Excavation: Excavation of top soil will be carried out using excavator machine, loader and grader machineries. Most of this soil will be utilized in general landscaping of the compound particularly on leveling stage.

Leveling: This will be done for the purpose of shaping the surface for architectural activities. The leveling will consider gentle/slight slopes which will support the draining of surface water ie. Storm water, wastewater, etc. .

Building the Foundation: The foundation will be built using stones, concrete, cement and steel bars. The foundation is for sanitary facilities, solid and liquid waste management systems and ancillary facilities. The process will generate some noise, smoke and dust especially from the operating machinery and cement

respectively. However, workers will be sensitized on the use of personal protective equipment and management of air pollution from construction machinery.

Erection of Walls for storey structures: Walls will be built of concrete bricks, aggregates and columns. This will apply to all structures including the main market building. Ample time will be given for layers of aggregates and concrete in the columns to cure. This will ensure the structure is strong and compact.

Concrete and bricks Pavements: concrete, asphalt or concrete bricks are expected to be used during the construction of parking lots and in open spaces.

Doors and Windows: All external door openings for the proposed single storey building shall be fixed with steel doors. Grills will be used to reinforce them. Window openings shall be closed with steel aluminium casement and with ordinary 4mm thick glass

Electrical works: Electrical works involve installation of the Power Distribution Box, control panel, and all power supplying cables and equipment. All electrical works are done by qualified electricians so as to avoid faulty connections which may later cause fire outbreaks and short circuiting of the site equipment.

Plumbing System: The internal water supply will be one of cold water system. Since the supply is under pressure, the whole water supply system will be designed to be leak proof and provide with valves to control the flow of water. To ensure reliable water supply, the proposed storey building will be connected to a water storage tanks with the capacity of 10,000litters in total.

Painting: all the erected building will be painted different colors as proposed by the proponent for the interior and exterior overall look. This assists the long-lasting of the structure/building by keeping the elements from entering through the wood.

Finishing

- **Landscaping:** The areas of the site that will remain bare shall be landscaped with flowers and grass. The top soil will also be treated with organic manure to encourage faster and improved plant growth.

- **Building a perimeter fence:** A perimeter fence will be constructed for security purposes. This wall will be enhanced with flowers along the perimeter.
- **Emergency appliances:** Safety devices like fire horse/extinguishers and sand buckets will be put in central place. Fire alarm and emergency shutdown switch will be installed in strategic points within the building for prompt response. The proponent with the help of Firefighting specialist and contractor will map out and mark a fire assembly point. The proponent under District Fire Department is in charge of emergencies and will have contacts with other agencies for fast response. Areas will be, arced accordingly e.g. power rooms and slippery floors.
-

Duration

The duration of this phase will be six (6) months

Types, Amounts and Sources of Project Requirements

The materials for construction will be derived from authorized areas whereby only licensed person will be allowed to collect materials. The authorized areas in Ngara include Kamatenderi area for stones, Kabiranzwili and Rulenge for sand. The Contractor is not responsible to extract construction materials rather than purchasing only to licensed suppliers. Types and sources of project requirements during the construction phase are shown in Table 3 whilst the quantities of materials will be indicated in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ).

Table 3: Types and sources of project requirements during the construction phase

Requirements	Type	Source
Raw Materials	Aggregates	• Rusumo(Subcontract to local suppliers)
	Sand	• Rusumo(Subcontract to local suppliers)
	Water	• RUWASA and other nearby streams/sources
	Cement	• Rusumo, Ngara DC
	Reinforcement bars	• Rusumo, Ngara DC
	Iron Sheets	• Rusumo, Ngara DC
	Brick blocks	• Rusumo, Ngara DC
	Timber	• Rusumo, Ngara DC or within Kagera Region
Energy	Electricity	• TANESCO/Generator
	Fuel	• Rusumo fuel stations
Manpower	Skilled	• Contractor
	Unskilled	• Local People
Equipments	Excavator	• Contractor
	Wheel loader	• Contractor
	Wheel burrows	• Contractor
	Water Bowsers	• Contractor
	Bull dozer	• Contractor
	Grader Machine	• Contractor
	Roller Compactor	• Contractor
	Concrete vibrator	• Contractor
	Concrete mixer	• Contractor
	Tippers	• Contractor

Transportation

Materials (fine and course aggregates) from quarries will be transported by trucks to the construction site. Water will be moved by water browsers. Other materials like cement, timber, aluminum sheets, steel tress, and reinforcement bars will be transported by Lorries to the construction site from authorized local vendors/suppliers.

Storage

Some of the materials from borrow sites will be used directly after delivery and as such no piling up is expected. Other materials like aggregates and sand will be stored at the specific designated area with all safety hazards pre-cautions prior to be used. Cement and reinforcement bars will be stored in special storage rooms. Timber will directly be used and consequently there will be no stockpiling of timber at the project site area.

Types, Amounts and treatment/disposal of Wastes

Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the construction phase are shown in Table 4:

Table 4: Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the construction phase

Waste	Types	Amount	Treatment/ Disposal
Solid Waste (Degradable)	Vegetation (exotic Trees, Grasses) and remnants of timber.	About $2m^3$ of biomass (Clearance for erection of project facilities)	Source of energy for cooking at Rusumo and nearby areas.
	Food remains, cardboards and papers	4kg/day (based on generation rate of 12.5g/day/ person for 50 people)	Sorted properly and Temporarily stored in a designated collection cage/point before collected by Authorized dealer
Solid Waste (Non-Degradable)	Cut Soil	$7m^3$	Soil will be utilized in general landscaping of the compound particularly on leveling stage
	Scrap metals, drums, used tiles	Minimum	Sold to Recyclers
	Tins, glasses and plastics	Minimum	Taken to the dumpsite at Ngara/Rusumo by Authorized Dealer
Liquid waste	Sewage	$0.8m^3$/day (Based on 50 people, 20litters/capita/day water consumption and 80% becomes wastewater)	Septic tank –Soak away system
	Oils and greases	Minimum (trucks and equipments maintenance will be done at proper garages or designated area	Sold to Authorized recyclers

2.7.4 Demobilization Phase

After completion of all construction activities, contractor has to demobilize and leave the site clean and neat for operation phase. Contractor's demobilization phase will involve clearing of all site activities in terms of tying up of all site facilities and demobilization of all construction equipment. Disposal off any remaining unwanted material and wastes will also be carried out during this demobilization phase.

After the demobilization, the contractor will hand over the works to the project Proponent for the operation and maintenance phase.

Duration

Demobilization stage will last for a period of 1 (1) month

Table 5: Types and sources of project requirements during the demobilization phase

Requirements	Type	Source
Energy	Electricity	Tanesco/Generator
	Fuel	Rusumo vending stations
Manpower	Skilled	Contractor
	Unskilled	Local People
	Wheel barrows	Contractor
	Motor grader	Contractor
	Plate compactor	Contractor
	Tippers	Contractor

Types and treatment/disposal of Wastes

The demobilization of the temporary structures will result mainly into solid wastes such as timber, iron sheets and rubble's from demolitions. Timber and iron sheets will be sold to people in the nearby communities for reuse while the rubble's will be used in reinstating nearby roads or being disposed in a dump site.

2.7.5 Operation Phase

The actual usage of the Rusumo Strategic Market building and its ancillary facilities is expected to commence immediately after the construction works. The completed project will be directly managed by Ngara district council with Kahaza Hamlet, Rusumo Village Government. The design period is 20 years, after which regular rehabilitation will be needed. The established Market Committee in collaboration with respective Government Authorities will carry out routine maintenance.

The activities under this phase include;-

- Recruitment's of staffs
- Designation of responsibilities
- Office arrangements
- Establishing a proper platform and criteria to recruit business men and local vendors who are eligible to run their business in the market place.
- Creating marketing strategies
- Provision of marketing services (Exchange of goods and services)
- Establishing monitoring tool for proper and smooth running of the businesses
- Regular repair and Maintenance of the buildings and other facilities
- Regular monitoring of solid wastes and temporally storage facilities
- Provision of information education and communication awareness of COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS and water borne diseases and other diseases through peer education per village level.
- Conduct inspections of the constructed structures to make sure they are in compliance with safety and Environmental standards.

Duration

The duration of this phase will be thirty (30) years

Types and sources of project requirements during the operational phase are shown in Table 6:

Table 6: Types and sources of project requirements during the operational phase

Requirements	Type	Source
Material	Water	RUWASA and other nearby streams/sources
	Maintenance equipment's	Contracted contractor
Manpower	Skilled	Rusumo or Ngara District Council
	Unskilled	Local People
HSE Monitoring	Periodic Occupational Measurements such as Light intensity, vibration, Air quality, effluent quality and periodic geotechnical survey to determine storey stiffness and strength	Contracted expert

Transportation

Types and quantities of materials for rehabilitation/maintenance will be determined by nature of the problem at the site. Fine and course aggregates will consistently be sourced from the designated quarry sites and will be transported by trucks to the site. Water will be moved by water browser or supplied by RUWASA depending on the volume required for rehabilitation or maintenance's. Other materials like cement, timber and reinforcement bars will be supplied by nearby local vendors.

Storage

In this operation phase, few materials will be required for rehabilitation works. Some of the materials will be used directly after delivery while the remained will be stored to the existing storage room. Bulk materials like aggregates, sand, etc will be stored at the designated area within the premise with precautions to HSE.

Types, Amounts and treatment/disposal of Wastes

Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the construction phase are shown in Table 7

Table 7: Types, amounts and treatment/disposal of wastes during the operation phase

Waste	Types/Source	Amount	Treatment/ Disposal
Solid Waste (Degradable)	Vegetation especially Grasses cleared from Ornamental gardens and reserved areas	About $2m^3$ / month	Collected and disposed by the contracted dealer
	Food leftovers	20kgs/day	Collected and disposed by the contracted dealer
	Scrap papers,	3kg	Collected and disposed by the contracted dealer
	Luggage straps	7kgs/Day	Collected and disposed by the contracted dealer
Solid Waste	Replaced dilapidated	Minimum	Sold to Recyclers

(Non-Degradable)	metals, pvc, electrical conduit pipes, cartridges, etc		
	Empty water bottles, paints containers	Minimum	Taken to the dumpsite at Ngara by the contracted dealer/ Sold to Recyclers
	Wastewater from cleaning of the parking lot, This waste carries silt, sediment oil and grease.	No. of trucks parked	--Paving parking lots with concrete surface –-Set up of Oil Kits for temporary storage of leaked oils. -Collected Oils Sold to recyclers
	Liquid waste from sanitary facilities and Domestic wastewater	$1m^3$/Day	Septic tank and soak away pits
Gaseous Waste	Gaseous emission mainly hydrocarbon (HCO); carbon dioxide (CO_2)	Diesel powered generator	- Air Pollution's shall be monitored continuously especially hydrocarbons -Other Air Pollution s parameters shall be monitored annually.

Source: consultant November/2021

2.7.6 Decommissioning Phase

This is the final demise of the buildings and Rusumo strategic market use value. The decommissioning entails demolition of the structures and other appurtenances. However, decommissioning of the project is not anticipated to be done in the near future.

2.7.6.1 Activities during Decommissioning Phase

- **Demolition Works:** Upon decommissioning, the project components including buildings pavements, drainage systems, and perimeter fence and a lot of solid waste will be produced. Some of the waste will be reused for other construction works or if not reusable, disposed of appropriately by licensed waste disposal company.

- **Dismantling of Equipment and Fixtures**: All equipment's including electrical installations, finishing fixtures partitions, among others will be dismantled and removed from the site decommissioning of the project. Priority will be given to reuse of these equipment in other projects. This will be achieved through resale of the equipment to other building owners or contractors.

- **Site Restoration:** Once all the waste resulting from demolition and dismantling works is removed from the site, the site will be restored through refilling of the topsoil and re-vegetation using indigenous plant species. This will be done after acquiring demolition permit from relevant authority and experts.

2.8 Accident Prevention and Management Action Plan

Strict safety measures will be put in place in order to prevent accidents during the entire project life cycle. The general safety measures appropriate for construction will be observed during site ground preparation, building and assembly of equipment and systems. All workers on site wear protective gears to include reflective vests, helmets, safety boots and leather gloves among other PPEs.

All measures will be undertaken to ensure that workers and the general public are safe. The entire site will be fenced off and there will be security guard round the area. The contractor will be required to follow strict environmental and safety guidelines

2.9 Emergency Plans in Case of Accident and Fire

In case of fire hazards; a fire plan will be developed for the site to include safety of workers and all stakeholders including the safety of the general public. The project design has incorporated measures to reduce congestion within the site by providing enough space for each project component. Appropriate traffic flow procedure (inlet and outlet gates) will be enough to accommodate the cars/motorcycles and human movements.

Appropriate fire extinguishers will be readily available in all strategic areas whilst there will be designated fire equipment's storage room. Adequate number of safety and fire-fighting equipment's will be provided at the vulnerable locations as per the guidelines. The proposed project will incorporate the provision of dry chemical powder type extinguishers; carbon dioxide type extinguishers; and fire blankets.

Workplaces shall be provided with appropriate fire escape routes. A secure emergence assembly point will be designated.

2.10 Project Budget and Life Span

The proposed Rusumo Strategic Border Market is not estimated to last for the near future hence its lifespan is not well determined. The project investment cost is USD 864,253.53

2.11 Project/ESIA Boundaries

Identification of boundaries under which the project falls is an essential component of an ESIA study. These include; spatial and temporal boundaries as well as the area of influence

2.11.1 Spatial boundaries

The main area for the proposed project (strategic market) and its associated facilities covers all the area where the project structure and facilities will be located. The primary spatial boundaries include 8.11 Acres for strategic market and its ancillary facilities.

2.11.2 Area of Influence

The environmental and socio-economic influence of the project is anticipated to extend beyond the project site. Bio-physical parameters and socio-economic aspects have been used to determine the following region of influence:

- In-elasticity Demand of strategic border market by the local dwellers of both countries (Tanzania and Rwanda) in comparison to lack of market for their agricultural and the related products.
- Growing revenue stream between the two bordered countries (Tanzania & Rwanda)
- Local communities employed either permanently or temporarily during construction and operation of the proposed strategic market/Market Centre.
- Easy transport routes to the site and other areas
- Improvement of the social services in the project area as part of the Corporate Social responsibility initiatives and from the use of reliable market
- Expansion of the business opportunities in the project areas ranging from providing services to supply of materials and equipment

CHAPTER THREEPOLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

Environmental Regulations in Tanzania are vested in two main Institutions namely; The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and Division of Environment (DoE) under the office of the vice president. The NEMC to its capacity is undertaking enforcement, compliance, and review and monitoring of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Auditing (EA).The DoE provides policy and technical backup and executes the overall mandate of the Ministry as required.
Thus, in Tanzania project development and implementation normally requires consideration of Environmental concerns as outlined in the National Environmental Policy.

The Environmental compliance and guidelines are entailed in the EIA and Audit regulations of 2005, as well as (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations of 2018. The Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines prescribe the process, procedures and practices for conducting an EIA and preparing the EIA reports.

3.2 Policy and Legal Framework

A number of policies, instruments, and laws support environment and social management and the environmental and social impact assessment processes in Tanzania. The Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20 of 2004, The National Environmental Policy (1997) and the National Environmental Action plan (1994) are the key instruments that cover environmental and social management in all the sectors of development.

Apart from the National Environmental Policy, there are a number of sectoral policies that consider Environmental Impact Assessment as one of the planning tools for facilitating and promoting sustainable development. These policies envisage that by integrating environmental and social considerations in the decision making process it is possible to avoid or minimize impacts associated with project implementation and that may have negative effects to the Environment. They also provide directives on the management of the project in order to ensure minimum impacts on the concerned natural resources and welfare of the society.
In addition, there are a number of legal and regulatory frameworks that the construction project must comply with. The Environmental Management Act, (No.20) 2004 is the principal legislation governing all environmental management issues in the country.
Within each sector, there are sectoral legislations that deal with specific issues pertaining to the environment

3.2.1 Policy Framework

Table 8: Relevant Policy

Policy	Purposes
National Environmental Policy (1997)	The National Environment Policy provides a framework for environmental protection in Tanzania. The policy requires that project development be done in a way that does not compromise the environmental integrity. It stipulates that the chosen technologies should be environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable. Relevant provisions of this policy to the Stone quarry and aggregates project operations are: • Sections 28 and 29, which state that in all projects, environmentally sound technologies (i.e. those that generate no or low waste or protect environment)

Policy	Purposes
	should be used). • Section 48 (c), which advocates for technologies that use water efficiently and provides wastewater treatment. • Section 56 (f), which states that workers' health should be adequately protected from environmental health hazards. Since the project expects to use minimum water in all phases particularly in domestic and sanitation usage hence the generated wastewater will be handled properly with the comprehensive designed structures
National Land Policy (1997)	The National Land Policy advocates for the protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. Among other things, the policy requires that project development take due consideration of land capability, ensures proper management of the land to prevent erosion, contamination and other forms of degradation. Important sections of the policy relevant to the proponent are 2.4 (on use of land to promote social economic development) and section 2.8 (on protection of land resources). The proposed project is going to use available land resources such as stones and sand for construction of Rusumo Strategic Boarder Market and ancillary facilities which will in-turn promote socio-economic development of rural communities
National Community Development Policy (1996)	Policy recognizes the need to improve community livelihoods through involvement of communities towards attaining government aim of self-reliance. The policy emphasizes among other issues on poverty eradication (through households training and group production activities), provision of basic needs of the community (food, nutrition, education, health, sanitation, water, etc). Implementation of the proposed project is part of government effort in eradication of poverty by ensuring income generation to the government and local villagers.
National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001)	This policy provides a framework for leadership and coordination of the National multi-sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One of the major objectives of the policy is to strengthen the role of all sectors, public, private, NGOs, faith groups, CBOs and other specific groups to ensure that all stakeholders are actively involved in HIV/AIDS work and to provide a framework for coordination and collaboration. The policy recognizes that HIV infection shall not be grounds for discrimination in relation to education, employment, health and any other social services. Pre-employment HIV screening shall not be required. For persons already employed, HIV/AIDS screening will be done voluntarily and no employee shall be forced to check his/her health regarding to HIV/AIDS. HIV infection alone does not limit fitness to work or provide grounds for termination. HIV/AIDS patients shall be entitled to the social welfare benefits like other patients among the employees. HIV/AIDS information and education targeting the behaviour and attitudes of employees and employers alike shall be part of HIV/AIDS intervention in the workplace. The project proponent shall adhere to the policy by not entertaining any form of discrimination to People Living with HIV
National Economic Empowerment Policy (2004)	The Policy is intended to address economic empowerment needs of the individual citizens of Tanzania and local companies. The Policy takes on board all economic actors including farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, employees, traders as well as other groups of individuals in various economic activities. The Policy puts in place the general guidelines for the formulation of strategies to be used by respective sectors depending on the prevailing circumstances. In this respect, each sector is enjoined to come up with concrete implementation strategies. As this policy touches even the agricultural and production sector which this project has a bearing, the proponent shall adhere to it

Policy	Purposes
National Gender Policy (2000)	The policy provides guidelines to ensure gender sensitive plans, programmes and strategies are available in all sectors and institutions. It is emphasizing on gender equality, and establishing strategies on poverty eradication through ensuring that both women and men get access to existing resources for their development. It values the role played by women in bringing about development in the society. The project proponent will ensure that women and men are given equal employment opportunities during project implementation, whenever possible.
Occupational Safety and Health Policy, 2012	The main objective of the Policy is to promote the right of workers to a safe and healthy working environment, in order to contribute to the improvement of workers well-being and national productivity. The policy provides general direction for the occupational health and safety of stakeholders to adopt a management system that is effective in reducing the incidence of work related injury and disease.
National Water Policy, 2002	The main objective of this policy is to develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and management of the Nation's water resources and putting in place an effective legal and institutional framework for its implementation (URT, 2002). The policy aims at ensuring that beneficiaries participate fully in all stages of water resource developments. It also recognizes the fundamental but intricate linkages between water and socio-economic development, including environmental requirements. The Policy illustrates on the importance of water for domestic use, agriculture, livestock keeping, mining, energy, fisheries, environment, human health, wildlife and tourism, forestry, navigation and trans-boundary requirements. This project is determined to enhance water resources conservation, effective management of water system and pollution control by establishing Drainage systems.
The National Employment Policy (1997)	The major aim of this policy is to promote employment mainly of Tanzania Nationals. Relevant sections of this policy are (i) 10, which lays down strategies for promoting employment and section 10.1 is particularly focusing on industry and trade sectors (ii) 10.6 which deals with employment of special groups i.e. women, youth, persons with disabilities and (iii) 10.8 which deals with the tendencies of private sectors to employ expatriates even where there are equally competent nationals. The proponent shall promote this policy by employing many Tanzania especially the indigenous surrounding the project area with equal gender based opportunities.
National Child Development Policy 2008	The policy describes on the Right for Protection concerns the prevention of wicked and evil actions which are done to children. Such protection and security is needed in all stages of growth of children, before and after being born. So, a child needs security and protection against heavy duties and occupations, which are incongruent with the age or to be neglected; illegitimate / criminal abortions; to be oppressed; not to be taken into consideration. However; the Proponent will consider this by not engaging children under 18Years in any activities during project phases.

3.3 Applicable Legal Framework

The National Laws, which are relevant for environmental management in relation to this project include:

Table 9: Indicative Values for Treated Effluent Discharges

S/N	Act	Purposes
i	Environmental Management Act (No.20. of 2004)	The Environmental Management Act, Cap 191 seeks to provide legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment in the implementation of the National Environmental Policy. The Environmental Management Act provides for continued existence of the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). Under this Act, NEMC is mandated to undertake enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental impact assessment and has a role of facilitating public participation in environmental decision making, exercise general supervision and coordinating over all matters relating to the environment. The Act also requires the Council to determine whether the proposed project should be subjected to an EIA, approves consultants to undertake the EIA study, invites public comments and also has the statutory authority to review EIS and recommend to the Minister for approval and issuance of EIA certificate. This new Act imposes an obligation on Proponents to conduct an ESIA prior to the commencement of the project to determine whether the project may/or is likely to have, or will have a significant impact on the environment. Article 82 makes EIA mandatory to all projects that fall under the EIA mandatory list (Schedule 2). Proponent has complied with relevant provisions of the Act in carrying out this EIA. Other caps where proponent should be aware on them are: Environment Management Act Cap 72 which emphasize on land users and occupiers shall be responsible for the protection, improvement and nourishment of the land and for using it in an environmentally sustainable manner as may be prescribed by the minister. Section 201 among others; as a corporate body, the Act requires the Proponent to comply with other licensing bodies including National Environmental Council (NEMC) and to acquire the clearance certificate.
ii	Land and Land Village Act (URT, 1999b) (No. 4 of 1999 amended by No. 2 of 2004)	The Acts relate to land-use planning processes and land-use management and guidance to land ownership in Tanzania. However, the laws declare the value attached to any piece of land and as such any land rights transfer is subject to compensation. Under the Government Standing Order on expropriation for public utility, the holder of a Right of Occupancy is guaranteed a free enjoyment of the land and is entitled to compensation if dispossessed by the Government for public use.
iii	The Constitution of Tanzania (1977)	The mother law recognizes the basic rights for its people as outlined in Part III section 14 and 24 (Act No. 15 of 1984). Section 14 states that every person has the right to life – that every person has the right to live and to the protection of his / her life by the society in accordance with the law Section 24 stipulates that every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with the law. However, there are certain limitations

S/N	Act	Purposes
		upon enforcement and preservation of basic rights, freedom and duties as stipulated in the Act No. 15 of 1984 Section 6 and Act No. 34 of 1994. The national constitution must be observed by the project proponent, especially in matters concerning human rights as stipulated in the constitution.
vi	Occupation health and safety act (no.5,2003)	The Act requires assurance of safety to workers during project construction, operation and demolition. Safety should be ensured against any mechanical machinery (cranes, chains, vehicles, etc), chemicals (fumes from generators, etc), liquid and hazardous materials (electrical installations and apparatus, toxic materials, wastewater, etc) and fire. It is indicated that, for the assurance of workers safety, safety provisions will include fire extinguishers, first aid facilities, water supply and sanitary facilities, etc. The Contractor shall therefore address all these issues stipulated in this Act. The project proponent will cause her contractor to safeguard health and safety of construction workers through presence of safety drills, warning signs, provision of Person Protective Equipment (PPE), installation of well-equipped first aid kit, and conduct of regular health check-ups.
v	HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) act (no.28,2008)	The Act generally requires that adequate information on the acquisition, transmission, prevention and post-infection of HIV/AIDS to be provided to the public including workers at workplaces. It also made provisions for appropriate treatment, care and support using available resources to people living with or at risk of HIV and AIDS. Section 4(1) requires every person, institution and organization living, registered or operating in Tanzania, to promote public awareness on causes, modes of transmission, consequences, prevention and control of HIV and AIDS. The project proponent will cause her contractor to prepare and implement program for prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission.
vi	Standards Act, 2009	The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the designated national authority for developing all kinds of national standards, including environmental standards. The TBS Act establishes the National Environment Standards Committee (NESC), which is responsible for developing environmental standards. The National Environment Management Act 2004 recognises the existence of the NESC. Part X enumerates the types of environmental standards to be established, they include water quality, discharge of effluent into water, air quality, control of noise and vibration pollution, sub-sonic vibrations, soil quality, control of noxious smells, light pollution, and electromagnetic waves and microwaves. Relevant national environmental standards include: i. TZS 932:2006: ACOUSTICS - General Tolerance Limits for Noise This standard specifies limits of environmental noise. It also describes the methodology and standard equipment used for measuring noise. ii. TZS 837: 2004Air Quality standards

S/N	Act	Purposes
		The proponent will endeavour to adhere to this standard by planning to buy modern machines/equipment's with little noise level.
vii	Water Resources Management Act No. 11 (2009)	This Act provides for institutional and legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources; outlines principles for water resources management; for prevention and control of water pollution; and provides for participation of stakeholders and general public in implementation of the National Water Policy. Its main objective is to ensure that the nation's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in ways that among others meets the basic human needs of present and future generations, prevents and controls pollution of water resources and protects biological diversity especially the aquatic ecosystems. The proposed project is planned to abstract water from RUWASA and other nearby water sources, thus Ngara District Council adheres to provisions of the Act by carrying out ESIA of the proposed Project and its facilities.
viii	Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004)	The Act provides for core labour rights and establishes basic employment standards, provides framework for collective bargaining, and provides for prevention and settlement of disputes. The Act provides fundamental rights and protection e.g. prohibition of Child Labour, forced labour and discrimination in the workplace. It also sets employment standards. Act also characterizes a contract for an employee as follows; (i) A contract for an unspecified period of time; (ii) A contract for a specified period of time for professionals and managerial cadre, (iii) A contract for a specific task. The Act also states that an employer shall supply an employee, when the employee commences employment, with the following particulars in writing: (a) Name, age, permanent address and sex of the employee; (b) Place of recruitment; (c) Job description; (d) Date of commencement; (e) Form and duration of the contract; (f) Place of work; (g) hours of work; (h) Remuneration, the method of its calculation, and details of any benefits or payments in kind, and (i) Any other given matter. Therefore, project proponent should make sure that all the requirement of this Act are adhered and promotes equal opportunity in employment and strives to eliminate discrimination in any employment.
ix	The Public Health Act 2009	The Act provide for the promotion, prevention and maintenance of the public health with a view to ensuring the provision of comprehensive, functional and sustainable public health services to the general public and to provide for other related matters.
x	The Child Act 2009	The Act provides for reform and consolidation of laws relating to children and stipulates the right of the children in protecting and maintaining welfare of the child. The law among other issues protects the child against abuse which means contravention of the rights of the child causes physical, moral or emotional harm including beatings, insults, discrimination, neglects, sexual abuse and exploitative labour. The Act also protects the child from hazardous work, the works that places a child at risk to suffer physical or mental injury. The Act also prohibit exploitative labour

S/N	Act	Purposes
		which means a person should not employ or engage a child in any kind of exploitative labour, night works, forced labour and sexual exploitation.
xi	The Contractors Registration Act, 1997	The Act establishes the Contractors Registration Board (CRB). CRB has a mandate to register contractors, regulate the conduct of the contractors and for related matters. Among other things CRB is required to take legal action against unregistered contractors who undertake construction; installation, erection or alteration works; ensure that all construction sites are hoarded; and labour laws, occupational health and safety regulations in the construction industry are adhered to. On executing its construction activities Proponent therefore shall appoint a registered contractor and make sure that the provisions of the Act are adhered to. Among other things the registered contractor shall be able to adhere the Workers' Compensations Act of 2008.
xii	Environmental Management Act (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	These regulations have been made under sections 140, 145 and 230 (2) (s) of the Environmental Management Act, 2004. They are aimed at setting minimum standard of air quality as well as prohibit emission of hazardous substances, chemicals and materials or gas. They also provide for emission limits, highest permissible quantity (emission), and special tolerance limits of emissions from special factories such as cement factories and exhaust emissions of motor vehicles and emissions from mining operations. In its operations, the proponent shall abide by these regulations including adhering to permissible weight concentration (Emission limits) from the atmosphere to a receptor as set out in the first schedule of the regulations.
xiii	The Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	These regulations have been made under Section 143, 144 and 230 (2) (s) of the Environmental Management Act, 2004. They are aimed at, among other things, prescribe minimum standard of soil quality to maintain, restore and enhance the inherent productivity of soil in the long term. Section 21(1) stipulates that no person is allowed to discharge effluent from industrial, commercial or any other trade into soil without a consent duly granted by the National Environment Management Council or any other person designated by the council for that purpose. The proponent shall make every effort to adhere to these regulations in its operations.
xiv	The Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	These regulations have been made under Section 143, 144 and 230 (2) (s) of the Environmental Management Act, 2004. They are aimed at, among other things, setting permissible limits for municipal and industrial effluents, special permissible limits for chrome tanning industries, special tolerance limits for vegetable industry, special tolerance limits for fertilizer industry, taste, colour and smell of potable water and Chemical and physical limits for quality of Drinking Water Supplies. Of relevance to the proposed Stone quarry and aggregates project is the first schedule particularly Table A and B which stipulate permissible

S/N	Act	Purposes
		limits for industrial effluents. The proponent shall adhere to the regulations by ensuring that contaminated water from the parking lot within the premises and diesel generator is properly managed so as to avoid environmental degradation.
xv	Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations, 2019	These regulations have been made under section 110(4) and (5), 128, 133 (4), 135 and 130 of the Environmental Management Act, 2004. These regulations apply to all categories of hazardous waste and to generate, storage, disposal and their movement into and out of mainland Tanzania. These regulations require that any person dealing with hazardous waste in Tanzania be guided by following principles of environment and sustainable development: • The precautionary principle • Polluter pays principle, and • The producer extended responsibility Rusumo Strategic Border Market building and associated operations is not associated with production of hazardous wastes. However, if it happens hazardous wastes are in the project site the proponent shall take stoke of this regulations in handling them
xvi	Environmental Management (Fees and charges) (Amended) Regulations, 2021	The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) is a body corporate established by Environmental Management Act Cap 191 to undertake enforcement, compliance, and review and monitoring of environmental impact assessments, environmental research, raising awareness and collecting and disseminating environmental information. Sections 99 (1) (b) and 101 (1) of the EMA and Regulations 46 (4) and 57 (1) of the EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005 mandate the Council to monitor operations of any industry, project or undertaking with a view to determining its immediate and long term effects on the environment. In order to enforce this requirement, the Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) (Amended) Regulations, 2021 stipulates, "Annual charges for environmental compliance monitoring and audit", payable to the Council by all Proponents whose projects have been issued with environmental certificates. Proponent will comply with provision of this regulation by paying annual fees.
xvii	Environmental management (Standards for Control of Noise and Vibration) Regulations, 2015	The objectives of the regulations are to set standards for the Control of Noise and Vibrations Pollution from various sources. The regulation is applicable among other areas to the construction sites, plants, machinery, motor vehicles, and aircraft, including sonic booms, industrial and commercial activities. The regulation strictly forbids the making or causing of any loud and unnecessary noise that annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, health or safety of others and that of the environment. Proponent observes these regulations by carrying construction activities only at day hours.

S/N	Act	Purposes
xviii	Land Registration Act R.E 2002	The Act to provide registration of title deeds for and parcels, Senior Assistant Registrar and every Assistant Registrar in the office of the Registrar-General to be Assistant Registrars under section 4 of this Act.* The Minister shall appoint a Registrar of Titles to perform the duties and exercise the powers imposed and conferred by this Act and may appoint a Deputy Registrar and any number of Assistant Registrars, who shall be subject to the directions of the Registrar of Title. The proponent has adhered to this law whereby the Title deed/Land Ownership document has been registered by registrar
xix	The Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid and Welfare Facilities) Rules 2015	Section 4.-(1) states that, "The employer shall provide for each workplace such equipment, supplies, facilities, first aid attendants and services as adequate and appropriate for": a) Promptly rendering first aid to workers and any other persons within the workplace premises if they suffer an injury at work; and b) Transporting injured workers to medical treatment. While section (2) states that "For the purpose of complying with subsection (1), the employer shall conduct an assessment of the circumstances of the workplace, including Occupational Safety and Health (First Aid and Welfare Facilities) Rules, 2015" a) The number of workers who may require first aid at any time; b) the nature and extent of the risks and hazards in the workplace, including whether or not the workplace as a whole creates a low risk of injury; c) the types of injuries likely to occur; d) any barriers to first aid being provided to an injured person; e) number of first aid boxes and trained first aiders at a proportion that ten to fifty employees shall have one first aid box and two trained first aiders; f) first aid box or cupboard as prescribed in the First schedule shall be distinctively marked "FIRST AID" having only appliance or stocks of first aid equipment; g) The time that may be required to obtain transportation and to transport an injured person to medical treatment. The proponent shall comply with these rules by observing all instructions given under various sections of the rule.
xx	The Electricity (Electrical Installation Services) Rules, 2015	Pursuant to section 8(1) (h) of the Electricity Act, Cap.131 EWURA has prepared the Electricity (Electrical Installation Services) Rules, 2015 which were gazetted on 11th September, 2015 through Government Notice Number 404 of 2015. The Rules provide for, among other things, the procedure for issuance of electrical installation license and Certificate to successful applicants. The Electrical installation license will be renewed every

S/N	Act	Purposes
		two years. The proponent shall observe these rules during and after project electricity installation.
xxi	Land Acquisition Act R.E 2002	Land shall be deemed to be required for a public purpose where it is– • Government scheme, for the development of agricultural land or for exclusive Government use, for general public use, for any for the provision of sites for industrial, agricultural or commercial development, social services or housing; • For or in connection with sanitary improvement of any kind, including reclamation's • For or in connection with the laying out of any new city, municipality, Town or minor settlement or the extension or improvement of any existing city, municipality, Town or minor settlement; • For or in connection with the development of any airfield, port or harbor; • For or in connection with mining for minerals or oil; • For use by any person or group of persons who, in the opinion of the President, should be granted such land for agricultural development. The proponent's land for this project is falling in the first bullet of the above options since it is a right plot for the proposed development
xxii	The Fire and Rescue Services Act, R: E 2007	According to the Act, among others, the functions of the force are to: (a) Extinguish fire (b) grade cities, Districts, Towns and villages into various fire and rescues services levels (c) conduct fire inspection and investigations for purposes of obtaining information relating to the causes of fire and loss inflicted by fire (d) Conduct studies on investigation of arson and accidental fire (e) Conduct training for fire department personnel, other officers and voluntary fire fighters (f) Prepare fire statistics and fire service information (g) Conduct fire tests on protection facilities, equipment and materials. In section 3(1) (g) it covers premises of facility used as a place for storage flammable liquids, gas or chemicals, The Act also obliges the owners and managers of the structures to set aside places with free means of escape, and install fire alarm and detection systems, or such other escape and rescue modalities in the event of fire. The proposed facility is highly fire risk undertaking. To comply with the Act, the proponent shall put measures such as installation of fire extinguishers and emergency preparedness and response strategy have been provided for the safety of the facility.
xxiii	The Engineers Registration Act, 1997	This Act establishes an Engineering Registration Board (ERB) which regulates the conduct of engineers, to provide for their registration and for related matters. The Act provides restriction that no person other than a registered engineer shall engage in professional engineering work or services which includes professional service consultation, planning, designing or responsible supervision of construction or operation in connection with any public or privately owned public utilities, buildings, machines, equipment, processes works or projects

S/N	Act	Purposes
		where public interest and welfare, or the safeguarding of life, public health or property is concerned or involved, and that requires application of engineering principles and data. Furthermore, the Act stipulates that no person shall employ or continue to employ its professional engineer any person who is not a registered engineer. Proponent therefore shall observe the provisions of the Act during executing its activities
xxiv	Penal Code 1981	The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act 1998 (SOSPA) amended the sexual offences division of the Penal Code. The Penal Code with its laws specifying that for the crime of rape, evidence of resistance such as physical injuries to the body is not necessary to prove that sexual intercourse took place without consent. It also specified that men who abuse a position of authority or trust to commit rape will be subject to the maximum penalty. The Penal Code strictly prohibits all forms of sexual offences in Tanzania. The Proponent in collaboration with Consultant Engineer and Contractor will adhere to this Penal Code during all project phases.
xxv	Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 (No. 5 of 2019)	The objective of this Act is to promote and ensure the right of every person in Tanzania to have access to efficient, effective and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for all purposes by taking into account the fundamental principles of, amongst others- (a) creation of an enabling environment and appropriate incentives for the delivery of reliable, sustainable and affordable water supply and sanitation services; (b) delegation of management functions of water supply and sanitation services to the lowest appropriate levels; (c) transferring ownership of water supply schemes in rural areas to the respective communities and enabling all the beneficiaries and stakeholders to participate effectively in the management of community water supply schemes; (d) promotion of public sector and private sector partnership in provision of water supply and sanitation services; and (e) protection of water resources, public health and interests of customers. Moreover; the developer and the respective facility will be responsible to abide with this Act in all project phases.

3.4 Institutional Framework for the Management of Environment

3.4.1 Overall Management Responsibility

The institutional arrangement for environmental management in Tanzania is well spelt out in the EMA (2004). There are seven (7) institutions mentioned by the act, of which the Minister Responsible for the Environment is the overall in-charge for administration of all matters relating to the environment as provided for in Section 13(1) of the Act.

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 (NEMC);

- Sector Ministries;
- Regional Secretariat;
- Local Government Authorities (City, Municipal, District, Township, Ward, Village, sub-village "Mtaa and Kitongoji")

3.4.2 National Environmental Advisory Committee

The National Advisory Environmental Committee is comprised of members with experience in various fields of environmental management in the public and private sector and in civil society. The committee advises the Minister on any matter related to environmental management. Other functions include:

- Examine any matter that may be referred to it by the Minister or any sector Ministry relating to the protection and management of the environment;
- Review and advise the Minister on any environmental plans, environmental impact assessment of major projects and activities for which an environmental impact review is necessary;
- Review the achievement by the NEMC of objectives, goals and targets set by the Council and advise the Minister accordingly;
- Review and advise the Minister on any environmental standards, guidelines and regulations;
- Receive and deliberate on the reports from Sector Ministries regarding the protection and management of the environment;
- Perform other environmental advisory services to the Minister as may be necessary.

3.4.3 Minister Responsible for Environment

The Minister is responsible for matters relating to environment, including giving policy guidelines necessary for the promotion, protection and sustainable management of the environment in Tanzania. The Minister approves an EIA and may also delegate the power of approval for an EIA to the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment (VPO-DoE), Local Government Authorities or Sector Ministries. The Minister also:

- Prescribes (in the regulations) the qualifications of persons who may conduct an EIA;
- Reviews NEMC reports on the approval of an EIA;
- Issues an EIA certificate for projects subject to an EIA;
- Suspends an EIA certificate in case of non-compliance.

3.4.4 Director of Environment

The Director of Environment heads the Office of the Director of Environment and is appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The functions of the Director of Environment include:

- Coordination of various environmental management activities undertaken by other agencies;
- Promotion of the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plans, programs, strategies, projects;
- Undertaking strategic environmental risk assessments with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources on a sustainable basis for the improvement of quality of human life in Tanzania;
- Advise the Government on legislative and other measures for the management of the environment or the implementation of the relevant international environmental agreements in the field of environment;

- Monitoring and assessing activities undertaken by relevant Sector Ministries and agencies;
- Preparation and issuing of reports on the state of the environment in Tanzania through relevant agencies;
- Coordination of issues relating to articulation and implementation of environmental management aspects of other sector policies and the National Environment Policy

3.4.5 National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)

The NEMC's purpose and objective is to undertake enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of EIA's and to facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making. As far as EIA is concerned, NEMC is the processor and for that matter the engine for the environmental assessment of development projects. The Environmental Management Act (2004) confers powers on NEMC to;

- Registers experts and firms authorized to conduct EIA;
- Registers projects subject to EIA;
- Determines the scope of the EIA;
- Set-ups cross-sectoral TAC to advise on EIA reviews;
- Requests additional information to complete the EIA review;
- Assesses and comments on EIA, in collaboration with other stakeholders,
- Convenes public hearings to obtain comments on the proposed project;
- Recommends to the Minister to approve, reject, or approve with conditions specific EIS;
- Monitors the effects of activities on the environment;
- Controls the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP);
- Makes recommendations on whether to revoke EIA Certificates in case of non-compliance;
- Promotes public environmental awareness; and
- Conducts Environmental Audits

3.4.6 Sector Ministries

The existing institutional and legal framework the Sector Ministries are required to establish Sector Environmental Sections headed by the Sector Environmental Coordinator. The Ministry of Water (MoW) has already established an Sector Environment Office, with the responsibilities among others to ensure environmental compliance by the Sector Ministry; liaise with the DoE and the NEMC on matters involving the environment and all matters with respect to which cooperation or shared responsibility is desirable or required; refer to the NEMC any matter related to the environment; and to oversee the preparation of and implementation of all EIA's required for investments in the water sector

3.4.7 Local Government Authorities

Under the Local Government Act of 1982 (Urban and District Authorities), Local Government Authorities include the City Councils, Municipal Councils, District Councils, Town Councils, Township, Kitongoji, Ward, Mtaa and Village. All administrative levels have Environmental Management Committee of each jurisdiction. The Environmental Management Act (2004), provides for City, Municipal, District and Town

Councils to be headed by Environmental Inspectors who are responsible for all environmental matters in the respective jurisdiction

3.5 International Guidelines

3.5.1 World Bank Safeguard Policies

World Bank has various safeguard policies which governs and ensures that Bank operations do no harm people and the environment. The Bank undertakes screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of Environmental Assessment (EA) to be undertaken and whether or not the project may trigger other safeguard policies. The policies require the borrower (country or private sector) to ensure compliance of environmental and social safeguards to projects that the Bank provides credit. The safeguard policies provide mechanisms for incorporation of environmental and social issues during project implementation. Thus, the proposed project activities may trigger following Bank policy: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), as illustrated in the following sub section.

3.5.1.1 Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)

The World Bank Environmental Assessment Policy (OP. 4.01) requires Environmental Assessment (EA) of projects/programs proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making The OP 4.01 requires EA process to takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property) and trans-boundary and global environmental aspects.

This policy helps to ensure that the environmental and social safety and sustainability of investment projects is adhered. It also intends to ensure that Bank financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable and decision making is improved through appropriate analysis of actions and their likely environmental impacts. The policy also promotes environmentally sustainable development by supporting the protection, conservation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions. The proposed construction activities involved assessment of the negative and positive impacts and recommendation made to activate measures that will minimize negative impacts or compensate for adverse impacts. Therefore, the borrower must ensure that appropriate safeguard measures to mitigate potential risks and impacts are addressed prior to commencement of works and during implementation of the construction activities as stated in the ESMP.

The proposed project is under EIA study as required by OP 4.01. The EIA study aimed at identifying environmental and social impacts and thereafter development of mitigation measures to eliminate or reduce the adverse project impacts to acceptable level.

3.6 Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The EHS guidelines are applied in World Bank projects in order to ensure best practice in environmental management during implementation. The implementation of this construction / rehabilitation will require applying the EHS guidelines in all aspects of environment, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, and construction and decommissioning as referred to *www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines.* The EHS Guidelines are technical reference with general and industrial-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice as defined in IFC's performance standards. The EHS Guidelines and International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards have been used as reference in the environmental assessment and implementation of mitigation measures. The following four (4) sections of the EHS guidelines (Source: www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines) shall be used during implementation of this project which includes:

a) **Environmental -** Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality: The proposed construction activities will apply this guideline in activities that generate emissions to air at any stage of the project life-cycle. Emissions of air pollutants can occur during construction activities of a project. This guideline provides an approach and specific guidance to the management of significant sources of emissions and impacts that may arise due to these emissions.

Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality: This guideline applies to projects that have either direct or indirect discharge of process wastewater, wastewater from utility operations or storm water to the environment. Process wastewater may include contaminated wastewater from utility operations, storm water, and sanitary sewage. It provides information on common techniques for wastewater management, water conservation, and reuse. There are particular activities which involve wastewater which shall apply these sections of guidelines to incorporate necessary actions to avoid, minimize, and control adverse impacts to human health, safety, or the environment.

Hazardous Materials Management: This guideline applies to projects that use, store or handle any quantity of hazardous materials which represent a risk to human health, property, or the environment due to their physical or chemical characteristics. The Contractor shall therefore apply this guideline in case of any use of hazardous material during construction phase.

Noise: The contractor shall follow this guideline to control noise from construction vehicles and machineries which bring chaos to workers and public. The noise level guidelines and noise reduction options are illustrated in the guideline.

b) **Occupational Health and Safety -** This section explains various elements that are applicable to the construction / rehabilitation activities which are general facility design and operation which includes fire precautions, portable water supply safe access and first aid; communication and training, physical hazards, chemical hazards, biological hazards, use of PPE and monitoring. The contractor as well as health and safety officer shall ensure the implementation of this guideline in the proposed project.

c) **Community Health and Safety -** The guideline contains different sections related to the proposed project which are structural safety of project infrastructure, traffic safety, disease prevention and emergency preparedness and response. The project shall apply these guidelines to protect the surrounding community from the core project area risks and impacts.

Structural safety of project infrastructure: This section describes hazards posed to the public while accessing project facilities and their management actions. The hazards include physical trauma associated with failure of building structures; burns and smoke inhalation from fires; injuries suffered as a consequence of falls or contact with heavy equipment; respiratory distress from dust, fumes, or noxious odors; and exposure to hazardous materials.

Traffic safety: This applies mostly during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Safety measures to protect workers and road users have been described in the section.

Disease prevention: This section describes the communicable and vector-borne diseases which are threat to public health and health of workers, recommended interventions at project level and the control strategy.

Emergency preparedness and response: This section describes the emergency preparedness and response plan that covers basic elements such as communication systems, emergency response procedures, emergency resources, and training.

Construction and Decommissioning - The guideline provides information on prevention and control of community health and safety impacts that may occur during implementation, at the end of the project life-cycle, or due to expansion or modification of existing project facilities, in different areas of environment (Noise and vibration, soil erosion, sediment mobilization and transport, air quality, solid waste, wastewater discharges), Occupational health and safety (work in heights, slips and falls, moving machinery and other site hazards) and Community health and safety (general site hazards, disease prevention and traffic safety). These guidelines are highly recommended

3.7 IFC/WBG Guidelines

3.7.1 Effluent Discharge Guidelines

This guideline applies to projects that have either direct or indirect discharge of process wastewater, and wastewater from utility operations to the environment. Process wastewater may include contaminated wastewater from utility operations and sanitary sewage. It provides information on common techniques for wastewater management, water conservation, and reuse. This report has incorporated the necessary measures to avoid, minimize and control adverse impacts to human health, safety and environment.

General Liquid Effluent Quality

Discharge to Surface Water

Discharges of process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, wastewater from utility operations to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria or, in the absence of local criteria, other sources of ambient water quality.

Project-specific performance levels for wastewater effluents should take into account the following considerations:

- Process wastewater treatment standards consistent with applicable Industry Sector EHS Guidelines. Projects for which there are no industry-specific guidelines should reference the effluent quality guidelines of an industry sector with suitably analogous processes and effluents;
- Compliance with national or local standards for sanitary wastewater discharges or, in their absence, the indicative guideline values applicable to sanitary wastewater discharges is shown in Table 7

Sanitary Wastewater

Sanitary wastewater from project sites may include effluents from domestic sewage, food service, and other facilities serving site employees. Recommended sanitary wastewater management strategies include:

- Segregation of wastewater streams to ensure compatibility with selected treatment option (e.g. septic system which can only accept domestic sewage);
- Segregation and pretreatment of oil and grease containing effluents;
- If sewage is to be discharged to surface water, treatment to meet national or local standards for sanitary wastewater discharges or, in their absence, the indicative guideline values applicable to sanitary wastewater discharges is shown in 8 below;
- If sewage is to be discharged to a septic system, treatment to meet applicable national or local standards for sanitary wastewater discharges is required.
- Sludge from sanitary wastewater treatment systems should be disposed in compliance with local regulatory requirements, in the absence of which disposal has to be consistent with protection of public health and safety, and conservation and long term sustainability of water and land resources.

Table 10: Indicative Values for Treated Effluent Discharges

Pollutants	Units	Guideline Value
PH	pH	6 – 9
BOD	mg/l	30
COD	mg/l	125
Total Nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total Phosphorus	mg/l	2
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

Total coliform bacteria	MPN[b]/100ml	400[a]
Notes: [a]Not applicable to centralized, municipal, wastewater treatment systems which are included in EHS guidelines for water and sanitation [b]MPN – Most probable number		

Source: www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines

3.8 Noise Level Guidelines

Noise prevention and mitigation measures should be applied where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operations exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. The preferred method for controlling noise from stationary sources is to implement noise control measures at source. Methods for prevention and control of sources of noise emissions depend on the source and proximity of receptors. Noise reduction options that should be considered include selecting equipment with lower sound power levels; installing vibration isolation for mechanical equipment; limiting the hours of operation for specific pieces of equipment or operations, especially mobile sources operating through community areas; re-locating noise sources to less sensitive areas to take advantage of distance and shielding; and reducing project traffic routing through community areas wherever possible.

Regular monitoring is required to provide information necessary to determine impacts from noise and vibration associated with the Project.

The objectives of the noise and vibration monitoring program are to ensure that:

- The objectives of the Noise and Vibration Management Plan are being met;
- Ambient noise does not exceed applicable noise criteria at sensitive receptors;
- Vibration levels do not exceed the applicable criteria and does not cause damage to structures;
- To gather data such that any potential noise and vibration impacts are identified and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place.

Noise impacts should not exceed the levels presented in Table 11 or result in a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dB at the nearest receptor location off-site

Table 11: Noise Level Guidelines

	One Hour L_{Aeq} (dBA)	
Receptor	**Daytime 07:00 – 22:00**	**Nighttime 22:00 – 07:00**
Residential; institutional; educational	55	45
Industrial; commercial	80	60

Source: www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines

3.9 WHO Ambient Air Guidelines

This guideline provides an approach to the management of significant sources of emissions, including specific guidance for assessment and monitoring of impacts. It is also intended to provide additional information on approaches to emissions management in projects located in areas of poor air quality, where it may be necessary to establish project-specific emissions standards.

Emissions of air pollutants can occur from a wide variety of activities during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of a project. These activities can be categorized based on the spatial characteristic of the source including point sources, fugitive sources, and mobile sources and, further, by process, such as combustion, materials storage, or other industry sector-specific processes

Where possible, facilities and projects should avoid, minimize, and control adverse impacts to human health, safety, and the environment from emissions to air. Where this is not possible, the generation and release of emissions of any type should be managed through a combination of:

- Energy use efficiency
- Process modification
- Selection of fuels or other materials, the processing of which may result in less polluting emissions.

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that:

- Emissions do not result in pollutant concentrations that reach or exceed relevant ambient quality guidelines and standards9 by applying national legislated standards, or in their absence, the current WHO Air Quality Guidelines10 (see Table 12), or other internationally recognized sources;

- Emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards. As a general rule, this Guideline suggests 25 percent of the applicable air quality standards to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed

Table 12: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

	Averaging Period	Guideline Value in mg/m³
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	24 hour 10 minute	125 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 20 (guideline) 500 (guideline)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	1-year 1-hour	40 (guideline) 200 (guideline)
Particulate Matter PM_{10}	1-year	70 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 50 (Interim target-3) 20 (guideline)
	24-hour	150 (Interim target-1) 100 (Interim target-2) 75 (Interim target-3) 50 (guideline)
Particulate Matter $PM_{2.5}$	1-year	35 (Interim target-1) 25 (Interim target-2) 15 (Interim target-3) 10 (guideline)
	24-hour	75 (Interim target-1) 50 (Interim target-2) 37.5 (Interim target-3) 25 (guideline)
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	160 (Interim target- 1) 100 (guideline)

Source: WHO Air Quality Guidelines

3.10 Occupational Health and Safety Guidelines

Reasonable precautions must be implemented during project life cycle so as to protect the health and safety of workers. Contractors must have the capability to manage the occupational health and safety issues of the employees. Preventive and protective measures should be introduced according to the following order of priority:

- Eliminating the hazard by removing the activity from the work process. Examples include substitution with less hazardous chemicals, etc;
- Controlling the hazard at its source through use of engineering controls. Examples include local exhaust ventilation, isolation rooms, machine guarding, etc
- Minimizing the hazard through design of safe work systems and administrative or institutional control measures. Examples include job rotation, training safe work procedures, lock-out and tag-out, workplace monitoring, limiting exposure or work duration, etc.
- Providing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in conjunction with training, use, and maintenance of the PPE.

The following should be considered during design and operation:

(i) At Workplace

- Permanent and recurrent places of work should be designed and equipped to protect OHS.
- Surfaces, structures and installations should be easy to clean and maintain, and not allow for accumulation of hazardous compounds.
- Fire resistant, noise-absorbing materials should, to the extent feasible, be used for cladding on ceilings and walls.
- Heavy oscillating, rotating or alternating equipment should be located in dedicated buildings or structurally isolated sections.
- Passages to emergency exits should be unobstructed at all times. Exits should be clearly marked to be visible in total darkness. The number and capacity of emergency exits should be sufficient for safe and orderly evacuation of the greatest number of people present at any time, and there should be a minimum two exits from any work area.

(ii) Fire Precautions

- Equipping facilities with fire detectors, alarm systems, and fire-fighting equipment. The equipment should be maintained in good working order and be readily accessible. It should be adequate for the dimensions and use of the premises, equipment installed, physical and chemical properties of substances present, and the maximum number of people present.
- Provision of manual firefighting equipment that is easily accessible and simple to use
- Fire and emergency alarm systems that are both audible and visible

(iii) Potable Water Supply

- Adequate supplies of potable drinking water should be provided with a sanitary means of collecting the water for the purposes of drinking
- Water supplied to areas of food preparation or for the purpose of personal hygiene (washing or bathing) should meet drinking water quality standards.

(iv) First Aid

- The employer should ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Appropriately equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work
- Eye-wash stations and/or emergency showers should be provided close to all workstations where immediate flushing with water is the recommended first-aid response
- First aid stations and rooms should be equipped with gloves, gowns, and masks for protection against direct contact with blood and other body fluids

- Remote sites should have written emergency procedures in place for dealing with cases of trauma or serious illness up to the point at which patient care can be transferred to an appropriate medical facility.

(v) OHS Training

- Provisions should be made to provide OHS orientation training to all new employees to ensure they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at / on the site and of personal protection and preventing injury to fellow employees.
- Training should consist of basic hazard awareness, site specific hazards, safe work practices, and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, and natural disaster, as appropriate. Any site-specific hazard or color coding in use should be thoroughly reviewed as part of orientation training.

(vi) Noise

No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. In addition, no unprotected ear should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB(C).

- The use of hearing protection should be enforced actively when the equivalent sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A), the peak sound levels reach 140 dB(C), or the average maximum sound level reaches 110dB(A). Hearing protective devices provided should be capable of reducing sound levels at the ear to at least 85 dB(A).

- Although hearing protection is preferred for any period of noise exposure in excess of 85 dB(A), an equivalent level of protection can be obtained, but less easily managed, by limiting the duration of noise exposure. For every 3 dB(A) increase in sound levels, the 'allowed' exposure period or duration should be reduced by 50 percent.

- Prior to the issuance of hearing protective devices as the final control mechanism, use of acoustic insulating materials, isolation of the noise source, and other engineering controls should be investigated and implemented, where feasible
- Periodic medical hearing checks should be performed on workers exposed to high noise levels

(vi) Vibration

Exposure to hand-arm vibration from equipment such as hand and power tools, or whole-body vibrations from surfaces on which the worker stands or sits, should be controlled through choice of equipment, installation of vibration dampening pads or devices, and limiting the duration of exposure.

(vii) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provides additional protection to workers exposed to workplace hazards in conjunction with other facility controls and safety systems. PPE provides the worker with an extra level of personal protection. Table 13 presents general examples of occupational hazards and types of PPE available for different purposes. Recommended measures for use of PPE in the workplace include:

- Active use of PPE if alternative technologies, work plans or procedures cannot eliminate, or sufficiently reduce, a hazard or exposure
- Identification and provision of appropriate PPE that offers adequate protection to the worker, co-workers, and occasional visitors, without incurring unnecessary inconvenience to the individual
- Proper maintenance of PPE, including cleaning when dirty and replacement when damaged or worn out. Proper use of PPE should be part of the recurrent training programs for employees

Table 13: Occupational hazards and types of PPEs the Working Site

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety Glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords	Plastic helmets with top and side impact protection
Hearing protection	Noise	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs)
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids	Safety shoes and boots for protection against moving and falling objects, liquids and chemicals
Hand protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials, leather, steel, insulating materials, etc
Respiratory protection	Dust, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, vapors	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification (chemicals, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines) On-site rescue equipment
Body/Leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons, etc. of appropriate materials

Source: www.ifc.org/ehsguidelines

(viii) Monitoring

The occupational health and safety monitoring program should include:

- Safety inspection, testing and calibration: This should include regular inspection and testing of all safety features and hazard control measures focusing on engineering and personal protective features, work procedures, places of work, installations, equipment, and tools used. The inspection should verify that issued PPE continues to provide adequate protection and is being worn as required. All instruments installed or used for monitoring and recording of working environment parameters should be regularly tested and calibrated, and the respective records maintained.
- Surveillance of the working environment: Employers should document compliance using an appropriate combination of portable and stationary sampling and monitoring instruments. Monitoring and analyses should be conducted according to internationally recognized methods and standards. Monitoring methodology, locations, frequencies, and parameters should be established individually for each project following a review of the hazards. Generally, monitoring should be performed during commissioning of facilities or equipment and at the end of the defect and liability period, and otherwise repeated according to the monitoring plan.
- Training: Training activities for employees and visitors should be adequately monitored and documented (curriculum, duration, and participants). Emergency exercises, including fire drills, should be documented adequately. Service providers and contractors should be contractually required to submit to the employer adequate training documentation before start of their assignment.

CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE DATA AND INFORMATION

4.1 Introduction

The baseline data and information on biophysical and social –economic settings at the site, where the proposed project is located, provide important benchmark necessary for future project environment performance monitoring. Appraisal was made at the core project areas, including the existing premises of the project site at Rusumo Village and its immediate environs as well as broad description of the areas of influence i.e Ngara District Council and Kagera region.

To get the big concept of the existing situation on the project sites, this chapter provides a comprehensive description of areas that may be impacted by the project activities or vice versa. A more general description that attempt to capture the different setting is presented. There are two methodologies used to get baseline information such as existing source of information include databases, report and local community also field works which include monitoring and survey.

4.1.1 Administrative Units

Administratively, Ngara district council is divided into 4 divisions and 22 wards, 75 villages (see Table 14 which indicates project village) and 391 hamlets distributed unevenly. Among the divisions, Nyamiaga division covers largest part of land of the district approximately to 33.40 percent followed by Rulenge division with 27.56 percent of the total land and Kanazi division covers 24.81 percent. Finally, Murusagamba division follows which has smallest land covering 14.23 percent. The Nyamiaga Division where the project site is found has the total land approximately 1250.51 Square Kilomiters. It has seven (7) wards, 21 Villages and 127 hamlets. Moreover, the project site is located at Rusumo Village which has five (5) hamlets and 780 Households.

Table 14: Village with LADP Project

Division	Ward	Village	No. Of Sub Villages
Nyamiaga	Rusumo	Rusumo	5

Table 15: Land Area and Administrative Units of the proposed project Village

Division	Land Area (Sq. km)	No. of ward	No. of Villages	No. of Hamlets	Percent of Land Area
Nyamiaga	1250.51	7	21	127	33.40

4.2 Biophysical Features

4.2.1 Climate

4.2.1.1 Rainfall

Ngara district receives adequate annual rainfall. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal, which occurs between September/October and March/May. Rainfall averages between 800 mm in Bushubi (in Rulenge and Murusagamba Divisions) and 1,400 mm annually in Bugufi (Nyamiaga and Kanazi Divisions) areas. The annual rainfall within the project site is typically of Nyamiaga Division which ranges between 1,400mm for September and October.

Kahaza Hamlet which falls in Nyamiaga Division has four climatic seasons, two dry seasons from June to September and January to February with two rainy seasons from September to October and from March to May. During dry seasons there are sometimes strong winds/hazy air and temperatures vary between 180C

and 300C depending on the time of day or night. During the rainy seasons, sudden and heavy downpours may occur daily, lasting from a few minutes to several hours. The rain is sometimes associated with strong winds, floods, mud, fog and temperatures may range between 120C and 280C

4.2.1.2 Temperature

Temperatures range between 14ºC - 28ºC. The region consists of series of hilly running North-South and parallel to the lakeshore. September and October are the hottest months with temperature going as high as 28°C while July is the coldest month with minimum temperature of 14ºC.

4.2.1.3 Wind Patterns

During the period mean wind speed across the Ngara District setback from east to west side which ranged between about 2.0 and 7 km/hr. The South-East of the project site experienced windy conditions that reached maximum wind speed of about 10 km/hr since Nyamiaga division is within high land areas. Much of the Ngara District area experienced slight winds of less than 7 km/hr with the cores of minimum speeds and the northeastern highlands depicted low to medium NDVI due to dry conditions that has persisted over the areas (Ngara District Profile, 2015).

4.2.2 Noise Level

The sound level was taken from two different points at the sounding project area indicates mean of 41 dB and 40 dB while the minimum and maximum shows 41dB and 40dB respectively. Daytime and nighttime approved average noise levels are 60 dB and 80dB respectively. The measurement was taken 07th November, 2021, during the day time.

During construction of the project, noise levels within the area and the areas along the project site accessing road will increase as a result of trucks and cars movements. Construction machinery noises will be limited within the project site. Operation of the project will insignificantly generate noise levels since it is expected to use electrical power and normal access of tracks with other motor cycles.

In general, the day time equivalent noise level in the monitoring site were well within the permissible limit specified for industrial and residential area.

Table 16: Average Noise Level

	NOISE LIMITS dBA (Leg)	
FACILITY	**DAY**	**NIGHT**
Any building used as market, convalescence home, home for the aged, sanatorium, and learning institutions, conference rooms, public library, and environmental and recreational site.	45	35
Residential building	50	35
Mixed residential (with some commercial and entertainment)	55	45
Residential and Industry/small scale production and commerce	60	50
Industrial area	70	60

Source: Tanzania Bureau of Standards, 2009

4.2.3 Ambient Air Quality

The prime objective of the baseline air quality study was to establish the existing ambient air quality of the area. The scenario of the existing ambient air quality (AAQ) in the study area has been assessed through three sampling sites that were selected during the study period. The AAQ monitoring locations were selected based on the climatologically norms of the pre-dominant wind direction and wind speed of this particular site. The predominant wind direction during the period of monitoring was from EWN-E-ENW-

EW sector. The sampling sites were located at the upwind and downwind of the project site. The following criteria were also taken into consideration in selection of locations:

- Topography and terrain of the study area
- Residential and sensitive area within the studied area

Based on the above, the AAQ locations were identified. The sampling sites selected were monitored for Particulate Matter less than 10microns (PM_{10}), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X), and Carbon Monoxide (CO). Maximum, Minimum and average were computed from the raw data collected at all individual sampling sites to represent the AAQ status of the study area.

The following activities are present in 0.5 km radius of the project site and are responsible for the background air quality (sources of air emissions).

- Vehicular movement and human activities
- Residential activities

Results of the ambient air analysis are presented in Table 17. The values of PM_{10}, NO_X, CO_2 and Co_2 monitored at all locations are well within the limits of AAQ standards.

Table 17: Average Ambient Air Quality

Location	Average Concentration of Pollutants						
	O2 [%]	[°C]	PM_{10} (mg/Nm^3)	NO [mg/m3]	NO_2 (mg/Nm^3)	CO (mg/Nm^3)	CO_2 [%]
Point 1	19.0	23	0	0	0	0	0
Point 2	15.3	21	0.014	0.02	0.001	0.04	0
Point 3	16.9	20	0.022	0.03	0.002	0	0

Point 1: Project Boundary; Point 2: Centre of the Site; Point 3: access road area

Source: Consultant, November/2021

CO, NO_2 and CO_2 values were zero. The highest particulate concentrations were measured at point 3 with the value of 0.022 mg/Nm³. Based on the findings of the ambient air quality survey, it can be concluded that the ambient air quality is quite good in the area. The values of these parameters were well below the permissible limits specified for air quality (See table 18 below).

Table 18: Average ambient air quality standards

Pollutant	Guideline	Limit Level
SO_2	Annual mean of 40 – 60 µg/Nm^3 (0.05-0.08 mg/kg) Or 24 – hour average 100 µg/Nm^3 (0.129 mg/kg)	Daily average of hourly values shall not exceed 0.1 mg/kg 0.5 mg/Nm^3 for 10 minutes
CO_2	Aims at preventing carboxyhaemoglobin levels exceeding 2.5-3% in non-smoking people.	1. A maximum permitted exposure of 100mg/Nm^3 for periods not exceeding 15 minutes. 2. Time-weighed exposures at the following levels: ○ 100 mg/$Nm^3$for 15 minutes ○ 60 mg/Nm^3 for 30 minutes; ○ 30 mg/Nm^3 for 60 minutes or Daily average of hourly values shall not exceed 10mg/kg and average of hourly values in eight consecutive hours shall not exceed 20 mg/kg.
PM_{10}	PM_{10} 60 to 90 µg/Nm^3 (0.05 – 0.116 mg/kg)	Daily average of hourly values shall not exceed 0.10 µg/Nm^3 and hourly values shall not exceed 0.20 µg/Nm^3
NO_2	Annual mean of 0.1 µg/Nm^3	150 µg/Nm^3 for 24-hours average value 120µg/Nm^3 for 8 hours
Lead	Annual mean of 0.5 – 1.0 µg/Nm^3	1.5µg/Nm^3 for 24 – hours average value

Ozone	Annual mean of 10 – 100 µg/Nm^3	120 µg /Nm^3 for 8 – hours average value

Source: Tanzania Bureau of Standards, 2009

4.3 Topography

Generally; the proposed site lies along Rusumo-Benaco trunk road characterized with relatively flat terrain with a relative elevation of 1,540m AMSL. Physical observation on Rusumo topographical features give an indication that the site is feasible option for the proposed construction of Strategic Border Market since its landscape is socially and economically friendly.

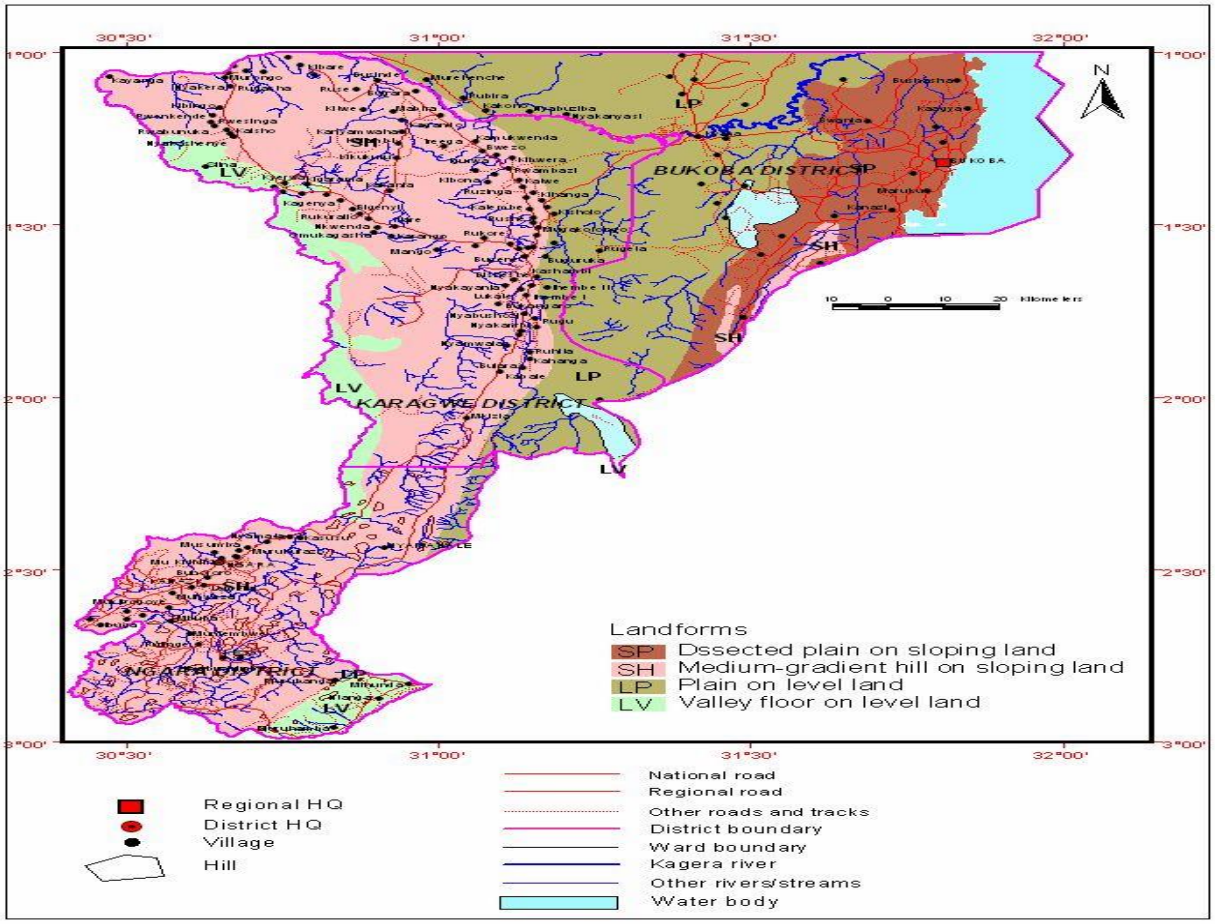

Figure 7: Major Landforms of Kagera Region, Including Ngara District

Source: GIS Database for the Lower Kagera Basin, Tanzania (http://www.fao.org/tempref/agl/agll/kageradocs/03methodologies_results/tz_mbogoni_gis.pdf)

4.4 Soils and Geology

In Ngara district the soils range from shallow (less than 50 cm) to very deep (more than 120cm). Most of them have either dark red to red or brown to yellowish red clay sub soil, and deeply weathered, medium to strongly acid and have a low natural reserve of nutrients. Their capacity of retaining nutrients is also low. In most areas deep soils which are good or productive are found in the low lands where most of the crops are grown (Ngara District Profile, 2015). Rusumo Village like other parts of Nyamiaga Division is within high land and soil depth approximately 50cm-70cm deep.

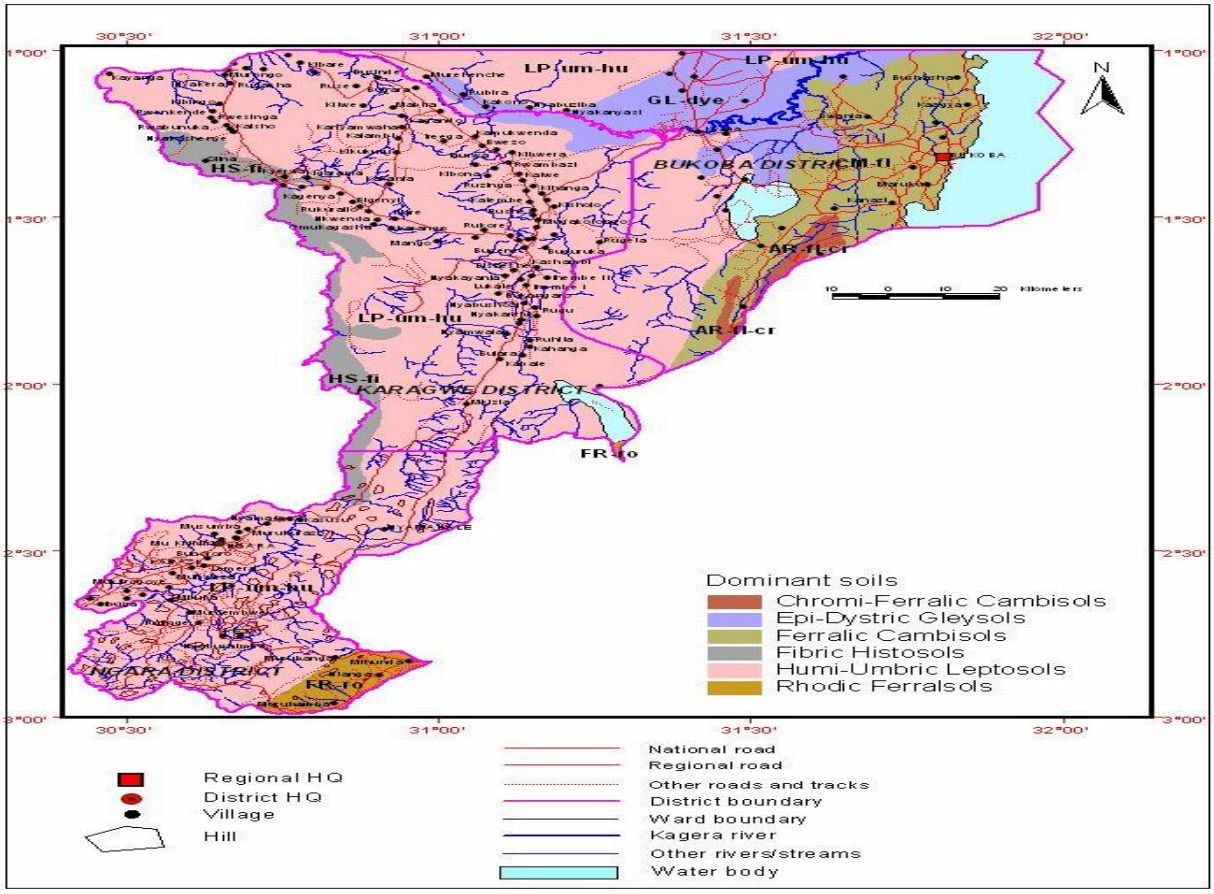

Figure 8: Major Soils in Kagera Region, Including Ngara District

***Source**: GIS Database for the Lower Kagera Basin, Tanzania (http://www.fao.org/tempref/agl/agll/kageradocs/03methodologies_results/tz_mbogoni_gis.pdf)*

4.5 Hydrology

Surface water characteristics: There is no permanent or temporary surface water course crossing the project area. The closest water source is called Ruvuvu River that crosses approximately 2km from the project site and Mshikamano Spring water which is about 3km from the project site.

Ground water characteristics: The water table in the project area is of medium and water is found at a depth ranging from 15.00m to 20.00m below the ground surface within the drilled depth. (Source: District profile; 2015)

4.6 Land Uses

The land of Ngara district is loamy, clay, stretched with some hills, divided into arable land which is suitable for crop production while normal forests are used for grazing. Some areas are of high lands with rocks, stones and gravels which is not fertile for crops production. The largest land area of the Ngara district is used for grazing followed by settlement, arable land and National Park which were formally known as Burigi and Kimisi game reserves currently are known as Chato-Burigi National Park as illustrated in figure 9.

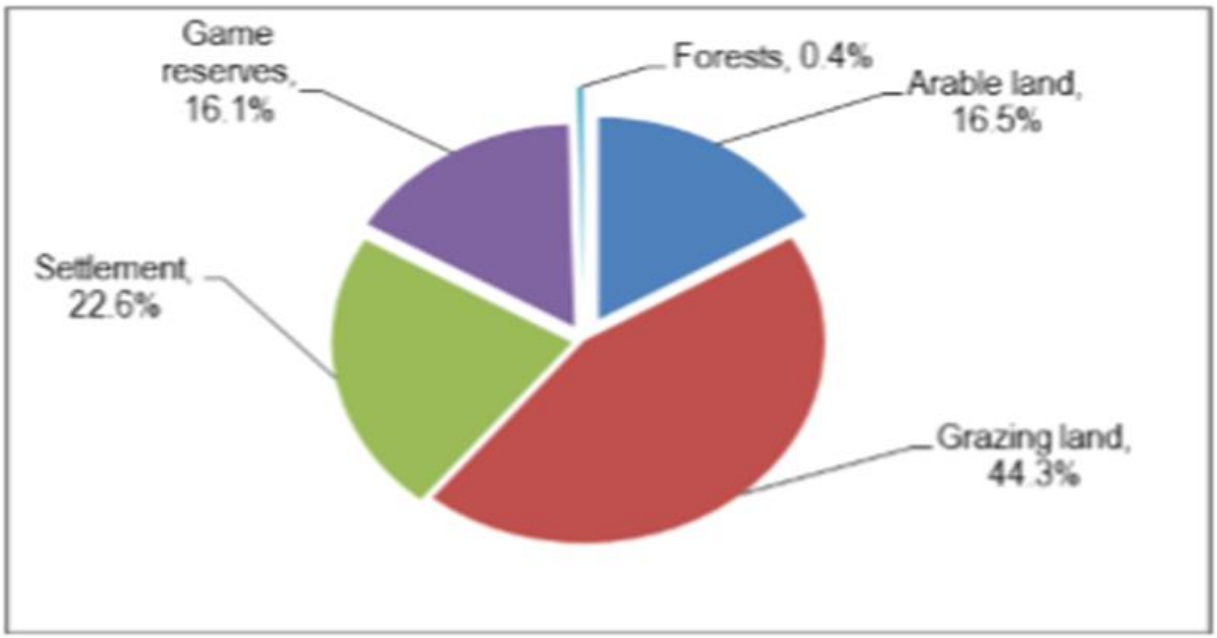

Figure 9: Land use pattern for Ngara district 2015

Source: Ngara District Council Socio-Economic Profile, 2015

4.7 Biological Characteristics

4.7.1 Flora

The vegetation survey was conducted by involving local community in naming the tree species by their vernacular names. The identified tree species were then recorded and the list of tree species was compiled. Further investigation was conducted whereby the recorded list was used to identify the scientific names of the trees by comparing it against the National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania (NAFORMA 2010). The recording of species involved the DAFOR system whereby D=dominant, A=abundant, F=frequent, O=occasional and R=rare.

Generally; within the proposed project site there are neither exotic nor natural trees meanwhile some parts of the surrounding environments are dominated by exotic trees and grassland types adaptive to low land and sub montane habitat. This suggests that there will be less damage of the vegetation type during construction phase because all activities will be undertaken within the premise which has already developed with other local infrastructures and where by vegetation has been long cleared to pave way for anthropogenic activities. Dominant tree species adjacently to the project site are Eucalyptus ssp, Azanza garckeana, and short grasses

On top of that, the species of trees identified adjacently to the project site during the survey were also crosschecked against the IUCN list of species of special scientific and conservation interests and further revealed that there are no endemic or endangered species which need special attention during project commencement. The contractor is advised to confine all its activities only in the specified area for facility location to avoid vegetation distortion to the adjacent land parcels.

Figure 10: Flora within the proposed site-Rusumo Market Centre

Source: Site Visit, November/2021

4.3.2 Fauna

The proposed project sites were surveyed using methodologies identified in Duthie 2000 coupled with the consultation of the local community. The number of observed fallen and decayed woodland suggests good habitat for invertebrates such as ants. The consultation with the local community revealed that the area is neither a habitat nor a corridor for wild animals. However; large part of the project site has been long cleared to pave way for marketing activities as well as a pathway within the site. Small part of the project site is occupied by vegetation covers mainly grasses hence the clearance will to some extent affect the pattern of the food web for organism which exist within the surroundings. The presence of local vendors in the site, agricultural activities nearby the site and presence a passing road within the project site may have probably contributed to the limited number of particular species of organism's multiplication and distribution due to noise generated in this areas and fear of human. Therefore, through observation and interviews it was confirmed that no specific animals sign which suggest the availability of big animals in the area. It is also envisaged that no any fauna will be disturbing the construction activities as the site is not nearby the wildlife areas. However; the construction activities will be limited within the proposed site.

4.3.3 National Park

Ngara District comprised with one National Park which was formally comprised by two game reserves (Burigi and Kimisi Game Reserves). The game reserves starts from Chato and part of it across into Ngara district. The National Park is famous for unique chimpanzees and plants, rare birds, and varieties of fish species. The established National Park comprised with spectacular flora and fauna species. Also the District has no forest reserves and tree planted forests. (Source; Ngara District Profile, 2015). In conclusion, the construction site is located at considerable distance from the Burigi National park, and hence the value of the project's impact zone in terms of legal protection status is low (National Guideline for Management for Protected Areas in Tanzania-2009).

4.8 Socio-Economic Environment

4.8.1 Population and Housing

The population of Ngara District has experienced significant growth in the last decade. Population has decreased by 4.29 percent in 2012 from 334,409 people in 2002 to 320,056 people reported in the 2012 Population Census, resulting in a significant decrease of 14,353 people during the inter-censal period. The 2012 population census put the council's population at 320,056 out of which, females account for 52.36

percent (167,613) of the population whilst the population for Rusumo Ward is about 27,425. The population composition of the Village in the proposed LADP project (Rusumo Village) is presented in Table 19. However; in this proposed Village, the sex ratio is less than 90.

Table 19: Population Distribution in the LADP Project Area

			Population				Sex Ration
				Total Number			
Division	Ward	Name of Village	Households	Males	Females	Total	
Nyamiaga	Rusumo	Rusumo	780	1,520	1,786	3,306	99

Source: Village Council Records November/2021

Generally, Ngara District is one of the areas that might require great attention because had been receiving refugees from Burundi since 1993 and Rwanda in 1994 during the Great Lakes Refugee Crisis. A number of refugee camps were established to accommodate refugees and to date some of the camps have been closed. Despite of the recorded population data from existing district profile, consultant updated population data from respective Village.

4.8.2 HIV/AIDS Infections Status

The impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic have also replicated to the high rates of orphans experienced in the 2012 population census. Ngara District Council is among the councils in Kagera region with average rates of orphans of 8.1 percent. Orphan males were more than orphan females. There is a need for the council management to conduct a survey in order to know the current status of orphan hood and factors contributing to have higher rates of orphans and come up with solutions (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Orphans by Sex, Ngara District Council, 2012 Census.

4.9 Economic Activities

This section provides baseline information on economic activities in the project area as per requirements of EIA and EA regulations. These activities may not have direct impact to the proposed project, but may in one way or another influence activities, employments and income to the communities around the project area, district and regional and large

4.9.1 Agriculture

According to the Ngara District profile (2017); like other district councils in Kagera region, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Ngara DC. Agriculture productivity is however dominated by the use of outdated and traditional hand hoe which is labor intensive. Main crops are maize, beans, banana, cassava and coffee. Production of non-cereal staples such as cassava and groundnuts is also at significant level.

Annual crops such as coffee, banana and cassava provide most of the cash income. Moreover, with optimum harvests of both food and cash crops increasing efficiency of marketing outlets remains the single most important challenge towards making agriculture sector able reducing poverty at the district level. Major crops produced in Rusumo Ward and Rusumo Village is beans, sorghum, pears, cassava, banana and coffee.

Table 20: Agricultural Land Uses in Ngara District

Agricultural land uses	Size (Ha)	Proportion
Total District's land Size	374,400	
District's arable land	303,483	81%
Arable land which is currently in use	64,940	21%
land size suitable for Irrigation	5,000	2%
Non - arable land	70,917	19%

Source; Ngara DC Website: www.ngaradc.go.tz

4.9.2 Livestock Keeping

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity after agriculture in Ngara DC. Most of the livestock keeping are cattle, sheep, goats and chicken. The Hangaza and Tutsi tribes are dominating in livestock keeping. Most of them develop scattered settlements in the district searching for green pastures. Also they practice shifting grazing around the district and nearby areas. As other parts of Ngara district, Rusumo ward involves in livestock keeping such as cows poultry, goats, Sheep, Pigs and Rabbits.

4.9.3 Other Economic Activities

Kagera Region Investment Guide (2019) mentions other economic activities in Ngara district to include local trade and businesses, tourism, mining (Kabanga Nickel Project) and cross border trade

4.10 Economic Infrastructure

Roads

The results reveals that among the total road network of 966 km in Ngara District Council in 2015, greater parts of the road network were gravel roads, 499.9 km (51.7 percent) followed by earth roads, 370.0 km (38.3 percent). Generally, in 2015 Ngara District Council had tarmac roads in nine wards only, among these roads the greater parts are under Trunk roads and small parts are under District roads. In Rusumo ward there is a tarmac road approximately 10kilometers that connects Rusumo Boarder and Benako Town whilst other parts of the ward are dominated by earth roads and very few with murram roads. E.g. the project access road is connecting Rusumo boarder and Benako Town.

Railway

Rusumo Ward including Ngara District is not serviced with railway transport. According to the Feasibility Study Report prepared by East African Community in 2010 there is plan for construction a railway line from Isaka to Kigali (in Rwanda) via Rusumo village. It is envisage that constructions of Isaka - Rusumo - Kigali railway line will easy transportation of passengers and goods at Rusumo village and in Ngara District at large

Electricity

TANESCO is the sole supplier of electrical power at Rusumo village. Electricity supply in the village is not yet stable and faces a number of problems such as intermittent power supply, low voltage and rationing. In one way or another, these problems affect production of goods and services in the village. In order to eliminate problems related to power supply there is on-going Rusumo Hydro Power Generation Project

under NELSAP which will produce about 80 MW to be equally shared between Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi

Telecommunication

There has been a recent improvement in telecommunications within Rusumo village. Six mobile phone service providers namely Airtel, tiGO, Zantel Vodacom, Halotel and TTCL are in operational at Rusumo village. With the exception of a few areas, almost all parts of the village can be reached by the mobile telecommunication networks. Radio and Television (TV) broadcasts already reached Rusumo village. TBC Taifa and Radio Kwizera are examples of radio broadcasts that can be received at Rusumo village
Nevertheless, like other parts in Tanzania the access of some television network at Rusumo illage is subject to payment of monthly pre-paid service charges imposed at different rates depending on televised company and user requirement..

4.11 Social Services Infrastructure

4.11.1 Health Facilities

Ngara district, like other rural councils in the region, experiences shortages of health facilities, practitioners such as Medical officer, assistant medical officers (AMOs), nursing officers, pharmaceutical technologist, laboratory technologist, nutritionist, assistant laboratory technologist, pharmaceutical technologist assistant, clinical officers (COs), dental surgeon, dentist, nurses, physiotherapist, environmental health officers, assistant environmental health officers, health assistant, medical attendant, radiologist and radiographic assistants. These shortages cause unnecessary loss of people's lives due to incomplete treatment of preventable diseases. Top ten diseases in Ngara district are ARI, Malaria, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, intestinal worms, other diagnosis, skin disease, eye condition, emergency surgical condition and ear condition.

Ngara district is still improving the health sector by constructing and renovating health facilities, especially dispensaries and health centers. Ngara district had remained with only 60 health facilities in the last five years covering with 6 health centers and 54 dispensaries. It is obvious that, the available facilities cannot serve the ever increasing population of the district. The council authority should continue motivating the community to participate in current initiative of construction more health facilities in order to meet health strategies as stipulated in the Policy. Implementation of the LADP projects in the health sector, which include dispensary and health centers is expected to improve the situation in the district. There are three health centers at the

Implementation of the LADP projects in the health sector which include health Centers and Dispensaries is expected to improve the situation in the district. In Rusumo Village there is no any health facility hence LADP Phase I is establishing a Health Centre which is expected to serve more than 20,000people around the Rusumo Ward and the nearby Villages. Currently; inhabitants in Rusumo Village are obtain medical service at neighboring Villages of Kyenda, Nyamiaga and Mshikamano which is about 10-28Km.

4.11.2 Educational Services

Enrolment of primary school pupils dropped from 66,704 in 2013 to 61,164 in 2015 which was eight (8) percent decrease. The main reason attributed to the decrease of enrolment was the parents' lack of funds to finance school expenses including fees. In 2018 the enrolment increased by 38% compared to that of 2015. The increase was said to be due to the introduction of the new Government policy of free education for primary and secondary education. Rusumo ward having both primary school and secondary school owned by government. The proposed LADP projects phase two on construction of building facilities for two primary schools and five secondary schools are likely to improve the delivery of education services in the Ward and the district at large. Currently; Rusumo Village has only one Primary school whilst depending on Rusumo B secondary school which is about 12km from the Village.

4.11.3 Ethnic Groups

Ngara district council is among the eight district councils in Kagera region; experiencing slow population growth by natural birth and moderate population growth by migration. As a result, more ethnic groups are found in the council. However, among all people, the council has three main ethnic groups namely Hangaza, Shubi and Haya. Hangaza being the main ethnic group occupy most wards of the council, while Shubi occupy most of the Rulenge division and Haya are found mostly in Bugufi ie. Kanazi and Nyamiaga Divisions especially in the high altitudes

4.11.4 Sanitation Services

With the exception of town centres such as Ngara Town, more than 90% of the households in the rural areas of the district use traditional pit latrines. There is an ongoing campaign in the district to ensure that each household owns and uses a latrine. The fact that only about 0.02% of the households is without toilets indicates success of the campaign.

4.11.5 Water Supply

The National Water Policy requires every person to get water within short distance from an improved source of water, such as piped water, protected boreholes, dug wells and springs. The region, therefore mainly uses different types of water sources including Rusumo water supply, shallow wells, bore holes, charcoal dams and surface water such as springs, lake, river and rain water harvesting. Rusumo Village where the project site is found obtains water from Mshikamano Village through a Pipeline. However; NELSAP Phase I project is constructing a pipeline for water supply within the Ward and the nearby areas. Other sources within the Village are Ruvuvu River, Kagera River, shallow wells and rain water harvest.

Table 21: Number and Type of Rural Water Sources by Ward, Ngara DC; 2015

Water Source	Working	Percent Working	Not Working	Percent Not Working	Total	Percent Source
Charcoal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	176	84.2	33	15.8	209	29.2
Shallow wells	236	112.9	50	17.5	286	39.9
Rain Water Harvesting	78	37.3	6	7.1	84	11.7
Bore Holes	24	11.5	4	14.3	28	3.9
Piped Scheme	38	18.2	7	15.6	45	6.3
	Permanent	Percent	Season	Percent		
River water	64	100	0	0	64	8.9
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**616**	**86.0**	**100**	**14.0**	**716**	**100**

Source: Compiled data from district executive director's office, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, 2017

4.11.6 Financial Services

Only two financial institutions are operating in Ngara DC which is NMB and CRDB Bank. There is local financial institute which is also operating in the district. This is an indication the council is in need of more financial institutions as there is an increase of number of formal and informal small scale businesses. Also the District council has some credit facilities targeted to women and youth. These credit facilities are provided to individuals as well as group for economic activities. Moreover; nowadays the raise of money transaction done through different mobile networks such as tigo pesa, Hallo Pesa, Mpesa and Airtel money has accelerated the growth of the financial services in the Ngara Town and Ngara District.

4.11.7 Income Poverty Rate, Poverty Gap and GINI Coefficient

The Poverty Gap is an estimate of how far the poor are below the poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. The GINI coefficient is a measure of equality of the income distribution. A measure of 100 corresponds with complete inequality; a measure of 1 corresponds with complete equality. District poverty and GINI estimates show a negative correlation, indicating that low poverty rates are associated with a high inequality in income distribution.

According to the 2015 REPOA report (Where are the poor poverty map), Ngara District Council was among the low income councils on Tanzania Mainland in regard to the least number of people living below the basic needs poverty line. The Report indicates 41.7 percent of Ngara DC residents live below the basic needs poverty line.

The situation is different as regards to the GINI Coefficient Rate. All councils had better inequality and variation in the distribution of wealth in Kagera region

4.11.8 Database For Monitoring

To facilitate easy follow up and monitoring of socio-economic activities and development processes in general at the village level functional departments of Ngara District Council should be encouraged to track and keep in their databases data of their particular performance indicators at village level.

Each functional department should be required to update data using the variables contained in the Socio-Economic Profile of the District so as to enable one to make updated interpretation of the variables contained therein.

CHAPTER FIVE: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Stakeholders Consultations

The Environmental Management Act 2004 provides directives and guidelines on public participation during the EIA process. Regulation 17 under Part IV of the EIAAR 2005 stresses that "the Proponent or Developer shall in consultation with the Council, seek the views of any person who is or is likely to be affected by the project". Section 89 of the EMA No. 20 of 2004 provides directives on public participation issues and its importance in ESIA. The EIA and Audit Regulations of 2005, provides further details and procedures for public participation in environmental assessments. Nevertheless; World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure) recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. Generally; Stakeholders involvement ensures all interested and affected parties are involved in the project.

5.2 Stakeholders Identification and Consultations

Section 89 of the EMA No. 20 of 2004 provides directives on public participation issues and its importance in ESIA. The EIA and Audit Regulations of 2005, provides further details and procedures for public participation in environmental assessments. In this ESIA the concept stakeholder was given a broad definition to encompass all key stakeholders required to be involved in the proposed project. The names and contacts of the people consulted are appended in this report (prior permission was granted to allow their details to be used in this report). To accomplish the need of getting the public's opinion on the proposed project, discussions with communities residing or running businesses around the proposed facilities were conducted. Efforts were made to involve more women as they much highly affected by the particular project. All the respondents were in support for the project to be implemented and that construction of the Market Centre is for their benefits. Their views and concerns have been included in the recommendations and suggestions part of this report.

Consultations with stakeholders were carried out by consultant with the assistance from counterpart staff from Ngara DC. Consultations took place in project communities. Interviews were conducted with village government officials, staff from the proposed strategic market, district officials, indigenous men and women and lastly followed by village meetings in project village.

5.3 Methods Used In Stakeholders Consultation

Various methods were used during consultative meetings subject to the nature of the information that was required. However, the following methods were pertinently used.

5.3.1 Semi-Structured Interviews with Key Informants

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants at the, village, district and regional levels. At the district level semi-structured interviews were conducted with District Executive Officer and functional departmental staffs namely District Planning Officer (DPLO), District Land and Natural Resources Officer (DLNSO), District Manager - RUWASA, District Environmental Management Officer (DEMO), District Livestock Officer and Fire Department. At regional level the semi-structured interviews were conducted with Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA).

At the village level semi-structured interviews were conducted with Village Chairperson, Village Executive Officer (VEO) Ward Executive officer (WEO) and other nearby communities. These interviews enabled the consultant to have in-depth information on the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of the

people in the proposed project areas. The knowledge gained from the interviews helped the consultant to make evaluation of the socio-economic and cultural impacts.

5.3.2 Indoor Village Consultation Meetings

In the village, with the proposed project, the consultant made an indoor consultation meeting with the village council members and village influential persons. Subjects of discussion included the village social, economic, political, and cultural aspects including life styles of the community people and main ethnic groups of the village.

Figure 12: Consultation meeting with village council members.

Source: Site Visit November/2021

5.3.2 Public Village Consultation Meetings

Before conducting meeting, letters were sent to the selected villages in Ngara district with the proposed project. These letters were sent prior to the commencement of the study. The main aim of the stakeholder village consultation meetings was to inform the stakeholders about the proposed project and incorporate their views in the design of the mitigation measures. The specific aims of the consultation process were to; reduce problems of institutional coordination; provide precise information about the project to the communities; obtained the main concerns and perceptions of the stakeholders regarding the projects; and obtain opinions and suggestions directly from the affected communities on their preferred mitigation measures. The public stakeholder village consultation meetings were also intended to collect information regarding sources of livelihood, living standards, and views and perceptions of the communities regarding the proposed projects.

5.3.3 Direct Observation

During site visit to the proposed project site, indoor village consultation meetings and stakeholder public village consultation meetings the consultant made direct observation to phenomena and surroundings of the communities. In the process triangulation to counter-check information obtained through other described methods was possible.

5.4 Consultation Process and Stakeholders Consulted

The overall goal of the consultation process was to disseminate Project information and to incorporate the views of stakeholders in the design of the Environmental mitigation measures, management plan and Monitoring Plan. The specific aims of the consultation process are to improve project design and hence minimize conflicts and delays in implementation; Increase long term Project sustainability and ownership; and to gather the information needed to complete the assessment. Stakeholders consulted include those at village and district level. List of Stakeholders consulted and minutes during village meetings is as shown in Appendix I

Table 22: Consulted Stakeholders

Date	Venue	Stakeholders	Participants
09.11. 2021	Ngara District Council Conference Room	Ngara District Council Departmental Staffs	24
09.11. 2021	Ngara LADP Office	Ag. Environmental Officer & LADP Coordinator	4
09.11. 2021	Ngara District TANESCO Office,	Ag Ngara District TANESCO Manager, TARURA	7
07.11. 2021	Rusumo Ward/Village	Direct and indirect project beneficiaries, and Village leaders.	90
Total			**125**

5.5 Stakeholders Concerns

In respect of the intended project activities, the stakeholders that were consulted raised concerns on a number of issues that need attention. The summaries of issues/concerns raised by stakeholders are as presented in Table 23

Table 23: Summaries of Issues / Concerns arise from Stakeholders

S/N	Stakeholder	Issue/concern
1	District Executive Director (DED)	-In view of the issue of conflict over water user rights and abstraction of water from sources that belongs to other beneficiaries; The project should consider other institutions / villages that will require the same service to avoid any destruction on constructed infrastructures. -In order to avoid delays of the implementation of the proposed project, there should a memorandum of understanding between World Bank, NELSAP and Ngara DC.
2	District Environmental Management Officer	-The issue was how environment can be protected to avoid environmental degradation. The district has managed to have bylaws

	(DEMO)	which govern. The bylaws have been adopted from Environmental and Management act No.20 of 2004. - As a department for environment has managed to prepare monitoring strategies which will govern contractor from extracting construction materials. All materials must be sources from the designated areas. . - Ward Executive Officers have been given bylaws which govern them on how communities are required to take care of their environment as per set guidelines. The issue still in question due to irresponsible leaders. - Management of solid waste is still a problem though the project design considered it. -Environmental Education should be properly provided to local residents and staffs for management and sustainability.
3	District Community and Development Officer (DCDO)	-Community development had to be involved from the initial stage of the project development. - Each department should know that community development is a crosscutting issue that should be shared to the department too; DCDO has to be involved at early stages of the project to have better community participation.
4	District Land and Natural Resource Officer (DLNRO)	-the department is well informed about this proposed project. Currently we are processing land acquisition and building permit before commencing further stages. -The proposed area has no any conflict since it is willingly provided by Village Leaders through Village General Assembly. - The law on land ownership should be fully disseminated and land coverage should be well allocated to have a certificate and legal right on land provided.
5	District Planning Officer (DPLO)	-Education on proper land use plan should be given to all communities and to instruct them not to offer lands illegally to investors without prior permission.
6	Fire and Rescue Force Office-Dar es Salaam.	○ Collaboration is needed for all stakeholders of have firefighting network and brigade with the same training's to workers ○ Communication on security issues should be on regular basis ○ Site operation and safety procedure should be observed ○ Mitigation to eliminate / manage risks should be in place
7	Rusumo Village/Ward Officials	○ The Rusumo Water Project (NELSAP Phase I) should consider supply of water at the project site ○ The Land is well designated for the Market services ○ The Village Authority is happy with the proposed project and they are ready to be cooperative in all project phases ○ Employment should be given to the local people surrounding the project site ○ Local suppliers to be given priority during construction stage ○ The contractor should extract construction materials in an environmentally friendly ways. ○ They should participate in programs of developments of the Village ○ They should consider the safety of their workers

CHAPTER SIX: ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

This chapter describes an assessment and analysis of the physical, biological and human environment impacts identified in this class ESIA. Since the proposed construction activities are in groupings that fall under similar geographical area, impacts were assessed in terms of their magnitude (size) and significance (importance) and actions necessary to mitigate them. Impacts' monitoring requirements are summarized in a section of this report. The proposed project is expected to have some impacts on certain aspects of the physical, biological and human environment of the proposed project area. These impacts may occur during construction or operation or during decommissioning phases. These impacts may be beneficial (positive) or negative.

6.2 Impacts Identification and Analysis

Impact identification is a process designed to ensure that all potential significant impacts are identified and taken into account in project design and implementation. A number of 'tools' are available to assist in impact identification. The simplest, and most frequently used, are checklists of impacts, although matrices, network diagrams and map overlays are also commonly used. In this study, a checklist and matrix methods were used. The checklists, developed from previous experiences, provide lists of potential impacts associated with specific activities. They provide a quick method of identifying the impacts and in such help also practitioners to avoid overlooking some of potential of the impacts associated with a particular activity. The matrix provides a rather systematic way of evaluating the identified impacts.

The Impact Identification Checklist was used for identification of impacts associated with the proposed project at different phases. The identification of impacts was based on the interaction between project activities during pre-construction or mobilization, construction, decommissioning or demobilization of the project and the characteristics of the project environment that could be affected. The main receptors of impacts associated with the anticipated project include human livelihood, public health and safety, physical environment (hydrology, surface water quality, soils, geology, vibration, air quality and noise) and biophysical environment (vegetation characteristic and fauna). In general, the construction is for public interest, it has significant positive socio-economic impacts to the national, regional and local levels. Therefore; the project is accelerated to have potential impacts whilst on the other hand the proposed project contributes negative impacts to the general environments.

6.3 Potential Impacts during Mobilization and Construction Phase

Construction phase shall begin with the site preparations for construction works to take place. Construction Impacts have the potential to create nuisance for residents in the neighborhood, however these shall be managed within acceptable limits. In addition the construction impacts are also temporary in nature.

6.3.1 Potential Positive Impacts

6.3.1.1 Employment Opportunities

Both direct and indirect forms of employment shall arise from the project initiation. Direct employment will be mainly through skilled and unskilled labourers whose workforce shall be needed to build the strategic market and accompanying buildings. Employment opportunities will be a benefit both in economic and social sense. In the economic sense it means abundant unskilled labour will be used in economic production. Several workers including casual laborers, masons, carpenters, joiners, electricians and plumbers are expected to work on the site for a period that the construction will start to the end. Apart from casual labour, semi-skilled and unskilled labour and formal employees are also expected to obtain gainful employment during the period of construction.

6.3.1.2 Local and National Economic Gains

Both the local and national economy shall gain much from the project in those materials for building shall be sourced locally within the country and that all the materials are charged VAT hence increasing revenue collection in the country. Also the gains shall be through P.A.Y.E. from employees, taxes and duties collected from the market place

6.3.1.3 Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials

The project will require supply of large quantities of building materials most of which will be sourced locally within the vicinity of Rusumo/ and Ngara District, other nearby areas and Kagera Region at large. This will provide a ready market for building material suppliers such as quarrying companies, hardware shops and individuals with such materials.

6.3.1.4 Informal Business Growth

During construction period the informal sector will benefit from the operations. This will involve people selling their products to be used on site. Such a move shall promote entrepreneurs in the local areas. Food vendors will also emerge as most of the workers who will be working on the proposed project site will be buying food from the informal business owners who shall be operating in the vicinity

6.3.2 Potential Negative Impacts

6.3.2.1 Vegetation clearing

The proposed site is developed with incomplete structures and largely being affected by human activities whilst small part is occupied with short grasses and few exotic trees. Construction work will involve vegetation clearing to prepare the ground for materials stockpiling, storage facility, access ways, civil works and installations. However, as most of the land is developed and consist of few exotic trees species, the overall loss of vegetation from land clearing will be limited. This will also affect avifauna that uses those tree species/grasses for the nesting and roosting sites. This will be highly observed in the proposed site where cattle egrets and marabou storks are using those trees for such purposes. *The Impact is considered of long term with low significant*

6.3.2.2 Loss of Biodiversity

During the site visit it was noted that, within the project site there is an existing incomplete market building. Vegetation clearance had already taken place during the previous development hence affected both flora and fauna of the place. In this respect the current flora condition at site is perennial grasses and exotic trees. Based on the site condition there is no pristine vegetation condition that would also support fauna in the area. *The impact is considered negative, permanent term and of negligible significance.*

6.3.2.3 Soil Erosion

The removed vegetation will cause the land to be bare in the areas where there will be no constructed structures and hence prone to agent of soil erosion such as wind and moving water and hence accelerated soil erosion. However, the proponent plans that all the areas that have been cleared or excavated and not covered by structures (buildings) to be covered by hard-cored and landscaped to reduce the risk of long-term erosion of the area. The impact is negative, short term and of low significance.

6.3.2.4 Air Pollutions (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions)

The proposed construction activities will involve trench and foundation excavations, transportation construction materials, as well as, handling of cement bags. This is likely to generate dust in and around construction site. Exhaust emissions from the trucks, machinery and construction equipment are likely to generate mixture of toxic gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOX), Oxides of sulphur (SOX), Hydrocarbons (HC) and Suspended Particulate Matter and possibly Lead (Pb). Dust and exhaust emission may create nuisance and in extreme cases may lead into adverse health impacts. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, long term and of high significance*

6.3.2.5 Population Influx (Labor Influx)

In many cases, labor influx is compounded by an influx of other people (followers) who follow the incoming workforce with the aim of selling them goods and services, or in pursuit of job or business opportunities. The influx of workers and followers can lead to adverse social and environmental impacts on local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. Such adverse impacts may include increased demand and competition for local social and health services, as well as for goods and services, which can lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers, increased volume of traffic and higher risk of accidents, increased demands on the ecosystem and natural resources, social conflicts within and between communities, increased risk of spread of communicable diseases, and increased rates of illicit behavior and crime. These impacts need to be well mitigated.
The impact is considered to be negative of short-term duration with high significance.

6.3.2.6 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) may occur due to rapid increase in population within the project site. This may lead to occurrences of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur either in public or in private (IASC 2015). Mostly; Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV in many projects across the globe. The mitigation plan against these impacts requires to be well addressed prior to commencement of this phase.

The impact is considered to be negative of short-term duration with high significance

6.3.2.7 Generation of Solid Wastes

It is obvious that the proposed project construction activities will be associated with production of solid wastes. These waste streams are likely to be generated from fabrication and domestic activities of the workers at the construction site. The type of solid wastes likely to be generated during construction activities include vegetation residues, garbage, pieces of wood, excess soil materials, cement paper bags, pieces of bricks, plastic materials (bottles and bag), broken pipes, pieces of metals, iron sheets, and paint containers. All these if not well handled can cause environmental pollution and health risk to workers and nearby community. This impact is considered to be direct, negative, short term and of high significance

6.3.2.8 Generation of Liquid Waste

Contractor's workforce to be involved for construction of buildings, sanitary and ancillary facilities will generate liquid waste consists of grey water, urine and faecal matters. If not properly managed, the anticipated liquid waste from construction workers can significantly impair aesthetic value of the proposed site and cause threat to public health. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, short term and of high significance.*

6.3.2.9 Generation of hazardous waste

Repair and maintenance activities of construction machinery and equipment will produce significant quantity of hazardous wastes including used oil filters, scrap metals, waste oils, greases and used batteries. However, construction of structures such as buildings will result into generation of hazardous wastes including sharp objects (e.g. broken nails) and waste containers used for material packaging. Improper handling of the generated hazardous wastes can lead into soil contamination, underground water pollution and public health threat

6.3.2.10 Noise and Vibration Pollution

Noise is considered as an interference to and imposition upon comfort, health and the quality of life. Construction activities are expected to produce point source noise, which is defined as noise that remains in one place for extended period of time. For example, noise which will be generated from trucks, jackhammers, or excavators working in one location. Noise from a point source spreads spherically over distance, and travels in all directions equally from the source. Noise nuisance may also occur due to operation of construction machinery / equipment and movement of trucks transporting construction materials to the site. The significant noise is expected from operation of noise creating equipment like grader machinery, bulldozer, excavators and concrete mixture and welding. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, short term and of medium significance*

6.3.2.11 Soil and Water Quality Contamination

The machinery and vehicles operating on site will require fossil fuels i.e. gasoline and engine oil for their operation. This if not handled properly during refueling and servicing might leak and result into soil and water sources contamination of hydrocarbons. Likewise, landscaping and some civil/earth work on the project site will generate spoils. Unmanaged spoils might be accumulated on land which eventually might end up to the lower gradient areas where water course and water resources are found (like boreholes,

wells etc) and hence polluting the resource. Spoils might increase turbidity level in the water course, or might cause pooling which could be conducive site for some vectors like mosquito. *The impact is considered negative, short -term and of moderate significance.*

6.3.2.12 Change of Landscape of the Area

Part of the project site has characterized by exotic trees and ornamental flowers hence construction activities in such an environment will definitely change the natural appearance of the place. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, long-term and of low significance*

6.3.2.13 Disruption of Traffic Flow

According to the project location and accessibility, Rusumo-Benaco trunk road will mainly be used for the entire construction period. The movement of construction vehicles/trucks to and from the construction site may result into disruption of traffic flow, hence risk of accidents along the access road. During construction, there will be frequent turning of trucks from and to the construction site. This could result into disruption of movement of traffic along the access road and if no measures are taken it could result into accidents. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, short term and of low significance*

6.3.2.14 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards

During construction of the proposed project, it is expected that construction workers are likely to have accidental injuries and hazards as a result of handling hazardous waste. Because of the intensive engineering and construction activities including erection and fastening of roofing materials, metal grinding and cutting, concrete work, steel erection and welding among others, construction workers will be exposed to risks of accidents and injuries. At times, such injuries may be from accidental falls from high elevations, injuries from hand tools and construction equipment cuts from sharp edges of metal sheets and collapse of building sections among others. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will accordingly be provided. Furthermore, during construction phase, workers are also likely to be exposed to diseases from building materials. It is therefore recommended that before the construction commences, there is need for the materials to be well inspected according to the occupational health and safety standards.

With clear instructions, safety measures, awareness training and protective equipment in place there are no features of the Project that would result in a higher potential for accidents, malfunctions, and unplanned events resulting in harm to workers, the public, or the environment to occur.

With the anticipated considerable number of workers and visitors, the social interaction among them may not be avoided and will be of high significance. Considering the nature with which HIV/AIDS is contracted and spread, this makes a significant contribution to the pandemic. The beneficiaries of some of the activities within the facilities especially youth and women are the most venerable group to that social interaction due to their social economic background. With the mitigation measures in place, the residual impact is none to insignificant.

Other public health hazards could occur due to high congestion of people into a small area where disease like TB, eye disease, upper respiratory tract infections and spread of COVID 19 etc. may occur.

Also at the work place environment there are several issues on occupational health and safety has to be comply with which include the following;

- **Ergonomics hazards** (long standing hours, long working hours, working in confined space and lightning hazards.)
- **Biological hazards:** Physical risk factors to which workers are exposed on construction site include noise from vehicles, extreme air temperatures (hot and cold) during the seasons with extreme temperatures characteristic of a project area risk factor include contact with the bacteria, viruses, fungi which the construction workers come into contact due to diversity of people.

The impact is considered to be negative of short-term duration with high significance

6.3.2.15 Increased Spread of HIV/AIDS and STDs

The main health risk associated with the project relates to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Considering the socio-economic as well as geographical characteristics of the project area, there exist a number factors (including poverty) that either may influence high infection rate, or deter efforts to combat the epidemic. For example, the problem of low or irregular incomes among young women aged 15 – 45 years is the HIV/AIDS risk factor, which can influence high infection rate in the project area. It is expected that the project will increase interaction between people in the cause of livelihood sustenance or social relaxation. *The impact is considered negative, short term and of moderate significance.*

6.3.2.16 Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials

Most of the building materials such as hard core, ballast, cement, rough stone and sand required for construction of the proposed project will be obtained from quarries, hardware shops and sand harvesters who extract such materials from natural resource banks such as rivers and land. Since substantial quantities of these materials will be required for construction of the development, the availability and sustainability of such resources at the extraction sites will be negatively affected as they are not renewable in the short term. In addition, the sites from which the materials will be extracted may be significantly affected in several ways including landscape changes, displacement of animals and vegetation, poor visual quality and opening of depressions on the surface leading to several human and animal health impacts. *The impact is indirect (offsite), negative, short term and of high significance.*

6.3.2.17 Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking

Child labour, forced labor and human trafficking are the results of many factors, including poverty, social norms condoning them, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration and emergencies. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination. The project Proponent, Contractor, Consultant engineer and other stakeholders need critical attention to abide with employment Act

6.3.2.18 Teenage Pregnancies

Teenage pregnancies are a global problem as well as Tanzania in particular but occur most often in poorer and marginalized communities. Early pregnancies remain the major contributors to maternal and child mortality whilst complications relating to pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-18. Adolescent pregnancy can also have negative social and economic effects on girls, their families and communities such as drop out of schools, limiting opportunities for future employment, perpetuating poverty cycle, etc. Nevertheless; the proposed project will cause high socio

interactions both during construction and mostly during operation phase. During operational phase, businessmen, drivers, and local vendors will be highly interacted the state that may cause sexual interaction and sexual infidelity at Rusumo Village and nearby areas.

6.3.2.19 Public Health Hazards due to Wastes

Workers working on site during development phase definitely will generate some wastes in solid and liquid form including human wastes. This might result into sanitary related diseases such as cholera, dysentery and alike. Depending on the number of construction workers and the season when work will be done the impact might become significance. Likewise, mismanaged solid wastes such as plastic bottles, food remains, used packaging material (e.g. cement bags) and alike might end up into drainage system and interfere the usual flow of storm water. This might also create untidy condition in the area while also creating favourable condition for germs. *The impact is considered negative, short term and of moderate significance*

6.3.2.20 Introduction of alien/invasive species

Construction materials are required to be sourced outside of the project area; likewise some food is sourced far from the project area. During bringing of the materials in the park there is possibility of bringing substrates and vectors with some species which might become invasive in the project area. With inadequate precautions, this hypothesis might become a reality. However, the possibility of occurrence is minimal as all brought up construction materials are kept within project premise that is fenced to not allow escape of any brought up material outside of the compound. The impact is considered to be negative, long term and of low to moderate significance

6.4 Demobilization Phase

6.4.1 Positive Impacts

6.4.1.1 Restored Clean Site

It is anticipated that soon after completion of construction works for the proposed Rusumo strategic Border Market and associated facilities, the Contractor will be caused to remove all unwanted and left over materials from the site. Similarly, all loose soil found within excavated areas either within or along the project site will be backfilled and properly compacted to allow uninterrupted use of land by the general public. *This impact is direct, positive, long term and of medium significance.*

6.4.1.2 Vegetation Regeneration

Proper back-filling of the excavated areas within and along the project site will allow vegetation growth and thus contribute to improve scenic beauty of the surrounding hence it will support regeneration of planted vegetation which had been uprooted during project construction stage. *This impact is direct, positive, long term and of medium significance*

6.4.2 Negative Impacts

6.4.2.1 Loss of income generating opportunities by local people

The local people who will be benefiting from the project during construction phase through selling of their commodities and services to the construction workers will lose the created potential market during previous phase. This situation will result into loss of household income to Rusumo Village and Ward levels. *This impact is direct, negative, long term and of high significance*

6.4.2.2 Loss of Temporary Employment

Laborers who will be employed during the construction phase will lose job after decommissioning of this project phase. Some labours may change job and be employed to work on industries that will emerge and some may leave the place for other jobs in other areas. In most cases most laborers employed during construction phase are semi-skilled laborers that move to seek for similar jobs in other areas. *This impact is rated as moderately significant with wide spread impact occurring over short period of time.*

6.5 Potential Impact during Operational Phase

The operation of the proposed Strategic Market Centre and associated facilities will potentially be related to changes in the biophysical and socio-economic environment within and around Rusumo Village and associated facilities.

6.5.1 Potential Positive Impacts

6.5.1.1 Informal Business Growth

During construction period the informal sector will benefit from the operations. This will involve different local entrepreneurs such as local food vending *(Mama Lishe)* operators who will be selling their products and services to be used on site. Such a move for instance, shall promote Mama Lishe entrepreneurs in the local areas as most of the workers working on the proposed project site will be buying food from them.

6.5.1.2 Employment Opportunities

On the other hand, the proposed project will have potential positive impact to the local community through provision of employments. Employment will be in form of traders, service providers (such as loaders, transporters, Mobile Money vendors, food vendors etc.), skilled labourers as well as unskilled labourers. Therefore, apart from employment benefits occurring to local people other national and international experts are likely to be employed by the project especially at senior positions.

6.5.1.3 Socialization

Socialization and interactions realized among traders within the market encourages sharing and dissemination of important and helpful information among people of the same social groups and interests. Nevertheless; the linked benefits from border trade are substantial by strengthening commercial ties, cultural understanding and deepening community relationships; cross-border trade nurtures amicable relations between neighboring countries

6.5.1.4 Increased Government Revenue

As noted in previous chapters the project will enhance full trading of goods and services in Rusumo village which in turn will increase the revenue collection to the government at both local level (District Authority) and National level. The market and its operations will be subjected to statutory fees and charges with eventual increase in revenue. The project will also create economic activities in the area and areas of influence through its supply chain and this will result into increment to overall government revenues.

6.5.1.5 Provision of water supply and sanitation

Construction of the infrastructures for Rusumo strategic market goes perpendicularly with the establishment consistent water supply systems to cater within the premises during the operation phase. Water sources will mainly be supplied by RUWASA as well as the established rain water harvest mechanism. It is also envisaged that water supply and sanitation will be improved within the SM as well as the nearby residents in the project village.

6.5.1.6 Population growth

The proposed Strategic Market will gradually increase population in Rusumo Village and nearby areas. Among others , one of the significant impacts include economic benefits such as expansion of tax bases and increased consumer spending at local businesses, as well as benefits derived from innovations by cultures seeking to keep up with growing populations. *The magnitude of the impact on population is the medium positive during the operation phase*

6.5.2 Potential Negative Impacts during Operational Phase

The proposed development will cause significant disturbances within the area which shall be kept at controllable levels.

6.5.2.1 Visual impact

During the operation phase, it is assumed that the spoil land from the excavations will change the terrain at the spoil disposal sites even though re-vegetation is planned. The visual intrusion is unlikely to be considered as a significant disturbance by local people and road users. *The magnitude of the impact on topography and landscape is relative low negative.*

6.5.2.2 Soil erosion

Soil erosion is expected to be less severe during the operation phase due to a paucity of earthwork activities and re-vegetation of exposed soils. However, erosion and gully formation may occur during heavy rains, in area with no proper drainage channels with inclined land like in the proposed site. *The magnitude of the impact on geology and soils is relative low negative.*

6.5.2.3 Noise Pollution's

During operation, sound emissions are expected to be generated similarly to other commercial activities. The principal sources of noise at the project site will be traffic movement, acoustic energy or sound produced by communicating people in the market as well as diesel generator running only during power outage. It is, therefore, concluded that the existing noise level, beyond the premises, will remain practically unaffected and would be within commercial noise level standards. Mitigation measures will be

required to reduce the impact for those who are potential for a prolonged exposure above allowable limits and for protection of other vendors/traders working around the project area. *The impact is then considered to be negative of long-term duration with low significance*.

6.5.2.4 Surface and Ground Water Pollution

Improper disposal of solid and liquid wastes can contribute to water-quality problems especially in areas prone to flooding or where there is a shallow water table. Depending on disposal method (burial, incineration, composting or rendering), large volumes of wastes can generate excessive amounts of leach-ate and other pollutants, increasing the potential for environmental contamination.

Similarly, effluents generated from various sources including runoff from washing; waste storage and management facilities as well as market operation activities have the potential to contaminate surface and ground with nutrients like ammonia, sediment, pesticides, pathogens, and feed additives and antibiotics and excreta. *Therefore, the impact is negative and with high significance.*

6.5.2.5 Air pollution (Dust; Source emissions; odour/foul smells)

Air pollution during the operation phase is expected to be very limited. The main source of air pollution will be as the result of burning of wastes in designated area. It is also noticed that; if the access road/driveway is not well paved then all facilities which are nearby the road will somehow continuing affected by dust as the result of traffic congestion's.

Nevertheless; Air pollution/nuisance may occur due to operation activities at the market. These include rotting/decaying of solid waste stored for a long time; rotted food stuffs especially vegetables and meats, use of sanitary facilities without proper cleaning, and source emissions from the generator as well as occurrence of uncovered manholes at the premise. *The impact is then considered to be negative of long-term duration with low significance*

6.5.2.6 Increased STDs and HIV/AIDS Cases

During operation, project is expecting to employ a significant number of people (directly and indirectly). Social interactions among people trading at the market among themselves and with locals cannot be avoided. Considering the nature with which HIV/AIDS is contracted and spread, this number is significant to make a serious contribution to the pandemic.

Also, presence of monetary strength will act as catalyst and thus enhance such social interactions between the project workers and people of the nearby centres. The extent of this impact is localized with a medium intensity. It is likely that the impact may occur. The impact can be highly improved/eliminated with mitigation. Therefore, the impact is negative and of high significance.

6.5.2.7 Occupational Health and Safety

During operation employees may be exposed to health and safety hazards. Traders, clients, laborers and other people around the market facilities may become exposed to a series of physical hazards related to equipment and vehicle movements, trip and fall hazards, and lifting heavy weights luggage. Moreover, people around the market may be exposed to odour, dust and a range of pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, mites and viruses transmitted from animals and birds (chickens) at the market. *This impact is direct, negative, long term and of medium significance*

6.5.2.8 Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders and visitors

With the anticipated considerable increase in number of traders and visitors to the market, the social interaction among them may not be avoided and will be of high significance. Considering the nature with which communicable diseases are transmitted, this makes a significant contribution to the public health hazards.

Diseases such as Tuberculosis, COVID-19, eye disease, upper respiratory tract infections and many others may occur. *This impact is direct, negative, long term and of medium significance*

6.5.2.9 Establishment of invasive plant species

One of the effects of disturbance of vegetation and soils (during construction) is the subsequent upsurge of invasive plants (during operation). These have a high potential to suppress the native flora and change the structure and composition of the vegetation as they spread. Exotic and invasive plants may also be introduced to the project area for ornamental reasons. It is difficult to get rid of these species once they have become established, and further introductions of exotic species may cause the spread of more invasive plant species. It is also advisable for respective market to take into consideration of natural when introducing new trees species in their areas. Equally important, the project is anticipated to improve the surroundings vegetation of Market centre through landscaping and afforestation activities of which in turn could reduce the foreseen soil erosion in the respective facilities. *The magnitude of the impact on vegetation is low negative during both the construction phase and the operation phase.*

6.5.2.10 Risks due to fire hazards

Buildings particularly markets are very prone to fire hazards since it is a trading hub dealing with different goods and products like LPG Gas Cylinders, Chemicals, spray painting, welding, combustible dusts, flammable liquids as well as static electricity/Arc flash from the installed electrical wiring. Fire can cause the following effects:

- Loss of lives
- Serious Injuries
- Loss of properties etc.

This impact is direct, negative, short term and of high significance

6.5.2.11 Generation of Liquid waste

The most significant source of liquid effluents includes storm water runoff as well as sanitary effluents. *Therefore, the impact is then considered to be negative of long-term duration with low significance*

6.5.2.12 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment

Market place is always congested with people of different attributes, norms and tribes the situation that may stem for psychological violence, physical violence and sexual harassment. Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence from such social interaction. Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and even death. *This impact is considered to be direct, negative, long term and of high significance*

6.5.2.13 Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking

Child labour, forced labor and human trafficking are the results of many factors, including poverty, social norms condoning them, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration and emergencies. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination. The project Developer and the respective facility need critical attention to abide with employment Act No. 6 (2004) to promote child human rights.

6.5.2.14 Teenage Pregnancies

Teenage pregnancies are a global problem as well as Tanzania in particular but occur most often in poorer and marginalized communities. Early pregnancies remain the major contributors to maternal and child mortality whilst complications relating to pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-18. Adolescent pregnancy can also have negative social and economic effects on girls, their families and communities such as drop out of schools, limiting opportunities for future employment, perpetuating poverty cycle, etc. Nevertheless; the proposed project will cause high socio interactions both during construction and mostly during operation phase. During operational phase, businessmen, drivers, and local vendors will be highly interacted the state that may cause sexual interaction and sexual infidelity at Rusumo Village and nearby areas.

6.5.2.15 Solid Waste Generation

Market-care services inevitably generate solid wastes that may be not hazardous to market or have harmful environmental effects. Potential solid wastes such as food remains, plastic bottles, papers, vegetation, crop straps and other decayed goods in market will be generated regularly.

6.6 Potential Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning of the proposed project will become necessary when the project completes its life cycle or when there is change of use. In a situation where the buildings complete their life-cycle, decommissioning process will typically involve demolition of the buildings, clearing of the site and reclaiming or restoring the affected land close to a natural condition. In a situation where there is a change of use, decommissioning process may entail building alterations and relocation of the offices. Upon transfer of the strategic market to an alternative site and demolition of some buildings, the affected land will need to be reclaimed or restored close to a natural condition through landscaping and planting of vegetation. In this case the following impacts are inevitable;

6.6.1 Air Pollution due to Dust Emission

As noted above the demolition process will entail breaking of walling and reinforced slabs using sledge hammers and/or jack hammers, which utilize compressed air and lowering of materials from high to low levels. The exercise will inevitably generate dust into the atmosphere. Furthermore, the land leveling and grading while reinstating the area close to its nature condition will also generate dust to the atmosphere as well as transportation of debris and other unwanted materials from the site. Dust generated will impair local atmospheric condition. The impact receptors are likely to include site workers and nearby community as well as people/community centers along the route where the spoil will be disposed. The likelihood for public health concerns for onsite activities is minimal due to distance to the nearby settlement. The impact is considered negative, short term and of low to moderate significance. *The impact is considered negative, short term and of low to moderate significance*

6.6.2 Air Pollution due to Exhaust Emission

The trucks and earth moving equipment will be used for demolition works that will emit exhaust fumes which are unwanted atmospheric pollutants. Atmospheric pollutants from engines of vehicles/machinery include SO2, NOx, CO2 and particulate matters. Main impact is impairment of local air quality, the extent of which will depend on quantities emitted, duration and prevailing atmospheric conditions. However, for demolition works to be involved the equipment to be involved will be fewer compared during construction. Thus, the exhausts emissions from the machineries/vehicles will neither have significance impacts to the local air quality nor to the global pollution. *The impact of air pollution due to exhaust emission is considered negative, cumulative, short term and of low significance.*

6.6.3 Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works

The demolition process will entail removal of roofing materials using crowbars and hammers, breaking of walling and reinforced slabs using sledge hammers and/or jack hammers, which utilize compressed air and lowering of materials from high to low levels. The exercise will inevitably result into generation of noise the aspect of which might create hazard condition to the receptors (both nearby communities and workers within the project site. *This is considered to be negative, short-term and of negligible significance.*

6.6.4 Water Pollution from Salvaging and Stockpiling

The debris resulting from the demolition will be required to be transported for disposal at an approved site or used as base material for new construction work. Haphazard disposal of demolished wastes may cause contamination/impaired quality of receiving body – especially land, and water resources. Further the material may be carried out by rain water and thus increasing turbidity and sediments loads on the receiving water body. *This impact is considered to be negative, short term and moderate significance*.

6.6.5 Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel and lubricants)

If servicing and maintenance of large vehicles and machines will take place at the demolition site there will be fuel and lubricants to be involved. This will create the opportunity for accidental spills of hydrocarbons and contaminants could be washed into the environment. Furthermore, the hydrocarbons that might remain at site if not handled properly might leak or spill on site and thus contaminating the site and eventually could be washed by rain water to the nearby water bodies. The impact is considered to be negative irreversible, short-term duration and of moderate significance.

6.6.6 Increased Sediments Load due to Erosion and Spoils

Decommissioning will entail removing of some structures with resultants generation of spoil materials as well as leaving the land bare. If the bare land is not covered by vegetation the agents of erosion might act on it and lead to soil erosion. Likewise, the generated spoil stockpile from demolition work if not attended the loose material might be washed by rain water into nearby receiving water bodies. These events will generally increase sediments into the receiving water body. Unnatural condition of excessive increase of sediments in the receiving water body will affect the hydrological pattern of the same and hence affecting the usual ecological functioning within the aquatic environment. The impact is considered to be negative, short-term duration and of moderate significance.

6.6.7 Traffic Accidents

The demolition activities as indicated in previous sections will involve transportation of demolition materials from the site to the disposal sites away from the source. Traffic accidents involving both the

workers and the general public can be expected to occur if precautions are not taken. Drivers might cause accident to children in the residential areas along the route. The impact is indirect (offsite), negative, short term and of high significance.

6.6.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards

The demolition works and reinstating the site close to its natural condition will definitely results into various occupational health and safety hazards which if precautions are not taken might result into long-term health effects, injuries, fatal and loss of life as well as damage to properties. Some of the hazards are obvious which require some management; issues like excessive noise levels from the machinery, excessive dust emission from earth works. Injuries to construction workers may result from moving equipment. According to the OHS Act of 2003 causes of accidents in construction sites includes but not limited to poor site layout; poor erection and improper use of scaffolds; falling objects from high level such as poles; improper method of lifting; sharp edges; improper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); inadequate provisions of PPE; falling through uncovered openings especially at upper floor levels and carelessness of workers. The impacts are considered negative, short term and of high significance.

6.6.9 Loss of Aesthetics due to Abandoned Project Facilities

In closure of the project, the proponent may decide to demolish the facilities including all other temporary structures. Loss of aesthetics may result from the demolished waste remaining on site for a long time to the extent of becoming an eyesore. *The impact is then considered to be negative of short-term duration with high significance.*

6.6.10 Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project

If for whatever reason the project is closed down, the people employed by the project will lose their jobs. This will have significant impact to these people and their families. Other groups of people who are dependent on the project, such as suppliers of various services will lose the market.

The impact is then considered to be negative of short-term duration with high significance

6.7 Consideration of Alternatives

The discussion and analysis of alternatives in Environmental Impact Assessments should consider other practicable strategies that will promote the elimination of negative environmental impacts identified. This section is a requirement of the Environment Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, GN No.349/2005, and is critical in consideration of the ideal development with minimal environmental disturbance. The following alternatives have been identified and have been discussed with the proponent as means of reducing environmental effects. The alternatives are discussed in further detail below:

6.7.1 Relocation Option

Relocation of the selected market site to a different site is not an option available for the implementation of the proposed market. This is because the selected site is considered to be the most suitable compared to the current market site as it is near other facilities that support the market activities. The proposed project site is current site is considered as being a better and bigger site for this project

6.7.2 Zero or No Project Alternative

The No Project option in respect to the proposed project implies discontinuation of the project proposal hence the status quo is maintained. The result is the site being retained in its existing form. This option is the most suitable alternative from an extreme environmental perspective as it ensures non-interference with the existing conditions. This option will however have the greatest implications on the socio-economic environment of the area and surrounding communities. This will mean the market will not be developed, and the land will remain underutilized for the specific purpose it is supposed to serve. The No Project Option is the least preferred from the socio-economic and partly environmental perspective due to the following factors:

- The economic status of the direct and indirect users of the market will remain unchanged,
- The proposed improved market site will stay underutilized
- No employment opportunities will be created for local citizens who will work in the project area and after the development of the market,
- Increased rural poverty and crime in Ngara district, Kagera Region and Tanzania in general.
- Development of infrastructural facilities (roads and associated infrastructure) will not be undertaken.

From the analysis above, it becomes apparent that the No Project alternative is not attractive to the local communities in Rusumo village, Ngara District and Kagera region at large.

6.7.3 Analysis of Alternative Construction Materials and Technology

The proposed project will be constructed using modern, locally and internationally accepted materials to achieve public health, safety, security and environmental aesthetic requirements. The market construction works will be made using locally sourced materials that meet the Tanzania Bureau of Standards requirements. Equipment that saves energy and water will be given first priority without compromising on cost or availability factors.

Heavy use of timber during construction is discouraged because of destruction of forests. The exotic timber species would be preferred to indigenous species in the construction where need will arise. However with modern building methods and technologies that will be used will require very little timber.

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPACTS MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents mitigation measures and/or compensatory actions and enhancement measures for the identified impacts. Many of the potential impacts identified in the preceding chapter can be eliminated or reduced/enhanced through the implementation of appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures either at the planning stage or when applied to specific project tasks and activities.

The proponent will ensure that any significant impacts identified is managed (mitigated/enhanced) within its capability in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. A contractor on behalf of the proponent will:

- plan and design the project with environmental consideration to reduce the impacts to the natural and social environment;
- raise awareness of stakeholders/traders and communities surrounding the project site regarding environmental protection, social interaction with communities, security, safety and health issues (e.g. infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, COVID-19, STIs, accidents and theft);
- ensure daily environmental and safety management best practices to minimize and prevent accidents, spill of hazardous material, soil erosion and improve waste management;
- put in place a mechanism for waste collection and safe disposal of all kinds of wastes generated from the working site;
- make a provision of monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures during construction and operation phases; and
- Continually improve the mitigation measures following monitoring and evaluation exercise.

7.2 Mitigation Measures during Mobilization & Construction Phase

7.2.1 Potential Positive Impacts

7.2.1.1 Employment Opportunities

- The Proponent and contractor shall be encouraged to employ local, unemployed yet willing to work hard, manpower to the extent viable subject to a maximum of 50% unskilled labour. This will ensure that local people are more benefited out of the project.
- Employment should be on equal opportunities for both gender
- Proponent shall provide on job and safety training
- Proponent shall not cause children under the age eighteen (18) to be employed or be engaged in any project activities.

7.2.1.2 Local and National Economic Gains

- Ngara district council will make sure all purchased materials are paid VAT and other taxes as potential contributions to Government revenues.
- Provision of EFD receipts in all procurement processes

7.2.1.3 *Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials*

- Ngara District Council should provide permits to local entrepreneurs to supply construction materials such as sands, aggregates, timber, etc.
- All materials should be extracted in designated areas to avoid haphazard quarrying hence environmental degradation

7.2.1.4 Informal Business Growth

- The proponent shall design special areas for local vendors like food and other potential stuffs to the construction workforce
- Comprehensive guidelines should be developed to make sure vending activities are conducted in a friendly environment

7.2.2 Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

7.2.2.1 Vegetation clearing

- The destruction of exotic vegetation could not be avoided during the start of construction works.
- The problem could be minimized by confining the construction activities within the proposed project site.
- The Contractor shall avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation beyond the proposed project construction area
- All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with natural vegetation to stabilize the soil
- The Contractor shall always ensure that the excavated areas are reinstated whenever possible
- Only indigenous plant species should be used for re-vegetation

7.2.2.2 Loss of Biodiversity

Despite the impact being rated of negligible significance, the following shall be done to ensure the impact remains negligible throughout the project life span and also for continuous environmental improvement of the plant site; -

- the contractor is responsible for informing all employees about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the construction site as a result of their activities;
- clearing of natural vegetation is kept to a minimum;
- Unnecessary removal, damage and disturbance of vegetation are prohibited;
- re-vegetation of the proposed project site is undertaken;
- indigenous trees are planted around project area to enhance natural habitat

7.2.3 Population influx

- Establish transparent recruitment procedures to avoid site followers in form of job-seekers
- Establish a recruitment policy that gives priority to local residents for less specialized services
- Recruitment procedures to be shared with the local authorities for further dissemination
- Opportunities for sub-suppliers and sub-contractors should be awarded to local firms which in turn employ local labour
- Signage such as "No employment at the moment " shall be installed to keep away job seekers

7.2.4 Noise and Vibration Pollution

- Noise levels along the perimeters of the project area shall be monitored and recorded to insure that activities at the site are not exceeding standards.
- Workers will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear muffs/plugs during construction and especially workers working in noisy areas.
- Concrete mixing will be done away from residential area.
- Additionally work will be carried out during the day.
- Vehicles and equipment will be maintained and serviced as required to ensure they do not generate excessive noise.

7.2.5 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment

- Regular training for workers on required lawful conducts in the project communities.
- Creation of partnership with local offices of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development, NGOs and community women groups to report workers' misconduct and complaints/reports on gender-based violence
- Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families or take advantage of entertainment opportunities away from rural host communities.
- Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases
- Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements
- All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)
- Establishment of GBV action plan, SEA redress mechanism, Sexual Harassment redress Mechanism

7.2.6 Soil Erosion

Potential negative impacts on land and soils shall be mitigated by ensuring that:

- The contractor implements erosion control measures as an on-going exercise;
- During construction, the contractor protects 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.;
- Any tunnels or erosion channels developed during the construction or maintenance period shall be backfilled and compacted and the areas restored to a proper condition.
- Areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place are rehabilitated through re-vegetation;
- Ground clearance is minimized and if possible concentrated only to the specific building foundation areas, and only when it is necessary;
- Prompt reclamation of exposed soils is done;
- Construction during long rains period should is done with caution to avoid soil from being washed away;
- topsoil excavated from buildings foundations is stored for re use on other areas like rehabilitations of quarries

7.2.7 Air Pollution's (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions)

The following shall be implemented;

- The Contractor shall apply water sprinkling on created dusty areas during undertaking of construction works to minimize dust emission
- The Contractor shall provide dust protection masks to construction workers
- The Contractor shall ensure that appropriate construction machines are used for construction works
- The Contractor shall avoid as much as possible stockpiling of dusty construction materials or loose soils.
- The Contractor shall avoid use of old construction equipment/machinery which emit black smoke. All construction machinery/equipment and vehicles must be inspected during contract award to ensure that they do not emit black smoke.
- The Contractor shall operate and maintain vehicles and equipment in good working condition.
- The Contractor shall cover all trucks hauling dusty construction materials with tarpaulins during transportation.
- Minimum Excavator bucket height will be maintained during loading and unloading activity of excavated materials

7.2.8 Soil and Water Quality Contamination

To mitigate this impact the following shall be done; -

- All machinery must be keenly observed not to leak oils on the ground.
- Maintenance must be carried out in a designated area and where oils are completely restrained from reaching the ground. Such areas should be covered to avoid storm from carrying away oils into the soil or nearby surface run-off. Waste water/ wash water from these areas should be properly disposed.
- Maintain hygiene conditions at construction site i.e. Good industrial hygiene practices will be maintained
- Establishment of primary and secondary containment's for oil storage before final disposal.

7.2.9 Generation of Solid Wastes

- Waste management on site shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (a). This section gives mandate the local government authority to choose the best method of solid waste disposal for their areas of jurisdiction in consideration to climatic conditions, economic ability, interest of the community, environmental, hygienic and social benefits; and availability of tipping sites.
- All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved dumping site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward.
- Inert construction rubble and waste materials shall be disposed at an approved site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward.
- Ensure that site personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste.
- 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 behavior with regard to the disposal of all refuse.

- At all places of work provide litterbins, containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal.
- Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area prior to collection and disposal. Waste storage facility shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter.
- The Contractor shall provide metal refuse bins or equivalent plastic refuse bins, all with lids, for domestic waste. Refuse shall be collected and removed from all facilities at least twice per week

7.2.10 Generation of Liquid Waste (Human Sanitary Waste)

- Contractor may establish temporary toilets within the premise during the construction period.
- Improved Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection and regular emptying when is full.
- Emptying will be done by the licensed contractor and will be disposed in an approved sewage system as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (c). This section gives mandate to local government authority to issue guidelines on how liquid waste from domestic premises should be disposed off. The local government authorities shall ensure that sewage is appropriately treated before it is finally discharged into water bodies or open land, and that it does not increase the risk of infections or ecological disturbance and environmental degradation

7.2.11 Generation of hazardous waste

- Separate all hazardous wastes from domestic waste during collection and transportation
- All vehicle and equipment mechanical repair activities shall be conducted on proper designated space within the project site or at a nearby garage
- All generated hazardous during construction of structures shall be temporarily stored at designated area at the site and then to be removed from site by a registered hazardous waste dealer. The process shall be complied with The Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2021, Part V (15). This section describes that the Minister may issue permits for in-country management of hazardous waste for the activities such as collection of hazardous waste, storage of hazardous waste, transportation of hazardous waste, owning or operating a plant, facility or site for recycling or recovery or re-use or treatment or disposal of hazardous waste, etc.
- Replaced oil and brake fluid to be properly handled in a designated area with primary and secondary containments prior to be disposed by an authorized dealer
- All storage containers will be properly sealed and monitored to avoid any possible Oil spillage and the use of oil kits

7.2.12 Change of Landscape of the Area

- In areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place, rehabilitation and re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible

7.2.13 Disruption of Traffic Flow

- Only qualified drivers with appropriate driving license shall be engaged
- Induction course shall be done to all drivers prior starting driving
- Drivers shall be sensitized on maintaining speed limits for main road and on access roads/internal driveways.
- Promoting safe drive with specified hours for long drive to avoid fatigue
- Provision of road and safety signs shall be done on site and surrounding areas that are to be followed by drivers and public in collaboration with local authority

7.2.14 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to workers

- Appropriate working gear (such as nose muffins, helmets, ear mask and safety clothing) and good construction site management will be provided.
- The contractor will ensure that the construction site is hygienically kept with adequate provision of facilities including waste disposal receptacles, clean toilets, firefighting and clean and safe water supply.
- The Contractor shall enforce mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workforces
- A well-stocked First Aid kits (administered by qualified and trained first aider) shall be maintained at the construction site.
- The trained first aider shall also be responsible for primary treatment of ailments and other minor medical cases as well as providing some health education to the workforce.
- The Contractor shall install safety signal devices and warning signs for the entirely project site
- The Contractor shall be caused to conduct induction training in occupational health and safety rules for every employer of the construction workforce
- The Contractor shall be caused to conduct daily or weekly tool box meetings with specific occupational health and/or safety topic
- The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP)
- The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP)
- The Contractor shall strictly follow occupational health and safety procedures as required in Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003

7.2.15 Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials

- Depletion of resource cannot be avoided for developing this project. However, efficient extraction method will be used to minimize losses. All materials extraction sites shall be strictly supervised by Ngara district Council under environmental department in collaboration with other potential stakeholders

7.2.16 Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking

- Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)
- Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities
- Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking
- The Consultant Engineer with Proponent shall strictly make sure the Contractor adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 (2004))

7.2.17 Teenage Pregnancies

- Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers
- Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups
- Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception
- Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education

7.2.18 Public Health Hazards due to Wastes

- The contractor shall regularly conduct community communication and engagement meetings with villagers so as to raise safety awareness to the people
- The Contractor shall ensure that excavated trenches are speedily backfilled and there shall be warning tapes placed around the construction site
- The Contractor shall entirely barricade with visible nets or tapes excavated trenches which found in highly populated area

7.2.19 Introduction to Alien/Invasive Species

The following shall be done; -

- Green procurement shall be instituted to include stating in the specifications of materials to be brought at site for construction from suppliers that they are free from seeds and vegetative materials.
- The system of monitoring all incoming construction materials that are free from vegetative materials and seeds that might germinate or grow in the area shall be instituted. This will involve physical inspection of the materials while in the trucks and where found to contain seeds and/or vegetative materials shall be rejected as not to qualify from the provided specifications.
- It shall be ensured that there is no encroachment of soil from storage mounds onto vegetated areas adjacent to works areas.

7.2.20 Risk of Construction Materials vandalism

- Ngara District Council shall collaborate with prospective communities in creating community sense of ownership
- Security guards should be present all the time for safety of all properties within the construction site.

7.2.21 Possible Spread of HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases

- Workers will be Workers will be sensitized on the issue of HIV/AIDS and STDs and on the usage condoms etc.
- Establishment and implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs.
- HIV/AIDS testing will be conducted and counseling services will be done
- Providing protection gears where needed such as condoms
- Workers and the nearby community will be sanitized on the issues of COVID-19 and protection measures
- The contractor shall provide employment priority to local unskilled laborers to minimize number of new comers
- The Contractor shall develop and implement HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control programme
- The Contractor shall put in place the COVID-19 contingency plan developed by Ngara District Council

7.3 Demobilization Phase

7.3.1 Positive Impacts

7.3.1.1 Restored Clean Site

- Collection and transportation of unwanted materials to the disposal site
- Allow community to take valuable building materials for example timber for reuse in construction of wastes

7.3.1.2 Vegetation Regeneration

- Supporting vegetation growth around the project site
- Provision of training to scheme attendants in nurturing of planted vegetation around the project site

7.3.2 Negative Impacts

7.3.2.1 Loss of Temporary Employment

- Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered.
- Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce.
- Compensate and suitably recommend the workers to help in seeking opportunities elsewhere.
- Offer advice and counseling on issues such as financial matters.

7.4 Mitigation Measures during Operation Phase

7.4.1 Enhancement of Positive Impacts

7.4.1.1 Increased Revenue

- Project activities shall pay Taxes including Property tax, municipal Levy, VAT, loyalty etc. on time
- Improved management for tax/levy collections

7.4.1.2 Employment opportunities

- Recruitment of skilled and non-skilled labours will be done with priorities to people from the area surrounding the project area.
- Proponent shall not cause children under the age eighteen (18) to be employed or be engaged in any proposed project activities.

7.4.1.3 Growth of Informal Businesses

- Create enhancing environment for informal sector
- The Proponent shall make arrangements with local service providers such as Mama Lishe operators and guest house owners to render their services to traders, clients and visitors on terms that are conducive to both parties i.e. contractor/employees and service providers;

7.4.1.4 Provision of water supply and sanitation

- Installing comprehensive water supply system in all strategic areas within the premise
- Establishing water domestic point out side of the premise to serve local residents nearby the project site with fair contribution for maintenance and rehabilitation of decapitated water supply system.

7.4.1.5 Socialization

- Creating friendly environment for interaction between the two bordered countries
- Neglecting commercial/trading ties between the two bordered Countries

7.4.2 Mitigation of Negative Impacts

7.4.2.1 Air Pollution (Dust, odour and foul smell)

- Clean dust away all market areas regularly;
- Solid waste should be regularly removed from the market collection points
- Carry out proper maintenance of generators used on site
- Manholes should be covered using airtight covers in the sewerage lines to reduce any air pollution inform of foul smell;
- Frequently (where practically viable Hourly) clean the sanitary facilities by use of detergents;
- Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided.
- All rotting vegetables and meat must be removed from the market and disposed off appropriately
- Reduce fugitive dust from surfaces within the premise by paving and regular cleaning
- Establishment of specific paved parking lots for both servants and clients/visitors
- Maintenance of pavements at parking lots to avoid dust emissions
- Prohibit unnecessary stopping and start-up of cars/motorcycles

7.4.2.2 Solid Waste Generation

- Solid waste segregation, collection, and storage prior to final disposal.
- Solid wastes which are biodegradable will be buried on appropriate area in the site or nearby.
- Non-biodegradable wastes will be collected, accumulated in a temporary storage facility and the District Council will provide the proper disposing method to a proponent
- The non-reusable and non-recyclable wastes shall be collected and transported to the dumpsite for final disposal

7.4.2.3 Surface and Ground Water Pollution

- Constructed septic tank and soak away shall be designed in such a way waste treatment is achieved by highest possible proportion before final disposal into district or regional waste water disposal area.
- Avoid channelling contaminated water onto the public drainage systems. All sewage shall be directed to a septic tank at the site
- Channel unrecyclable water into the public sewer line.
- Dispose market waste appropriately
- Sewage system of the buildings will be regularly inspected and repaired as necessary to ensure that there is no leakage or blockage

7.4.2.4 Establishment of invasive plant species

- Removal of invasive plant species during routine maintenance. The removal should discourage the use of pesticides.
- Restore disturbed areas immediately after the construction and maintenance works
- Avoid importation of exotic trees and soil from other places (e.g. for restoration or as ornamentals

7.4.2.5 Generation of Liquid waste

- Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection; regular emptying
- Sediment traps may be used in order to avoid sediment-laden water from entering the storm water system/surrounding watercourses
- Water containing soaps and other detergents must not enter the established public sewer systems or being discharged to the public areas
- Regular monitoring of effluent quality will be instituted

7.4.2.6 Risks due to fire hazards

- Install fire hydrant systems which will trigger automatically during fire eruption/outbreak
- Install fire hydrant systems which will trigger automatically during fire eruption/outbreak
- Provide fire hazard signs such as "No Smoking" signs, EXIT, Fire Extinguishers/Hydrants, Emergency Assembly as well as in case of any fire incidence and emergence contact numbers should be provided.
- The compound should be kept clean and free from fire hazards and litter
- Install fire control appliances (portable fire extinguisher; both CO2, dry powder and water type, and sand buckets) and employees should be adequately instructed periodically in the use of the various fire appliances.
- Regular maintenance of electrical wires to prevent electrostatic
- Conduct regular drills/simulations to sensitize the traders at the market at least once every year.
- Regular repair and maintenance program for all equipment
- Traders and service providers shall be trained on fire emergency response by authorized officers from Fire and Rescue Force Office. The training program will be in every year to keep the workers up to dated.
- Install fire alarm and emergency shutdown switch

7.4.2.7 Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders, customers, employees and visitors

The following are suggested to be undertaken to minimize cases of HIV/AIDs, STDs and other infectious diseases such as COVID – 19.

- Workers and the whole market audience will be sensitized on the issue of HIV/AIDs and STDs and on the usage of appropriate tools like condoms etc.
- Public health workers under DMO will be engaged in provision of HIV/AIDS Awareness and creating Prevention Program at the market place and the nearby areas
- The Proponent shall periodically support its employees for voluntary HIV counseling and testing as well as to the whole market audience.
- There shall be a system on place to monitor body temperature of all visitors and employees coming into the market place
- Installation of hand washing facilities in all strategic areas within the market
- Preparation of COVID-19 Contingency Plan as the primary guidelines for employees, vendors and customers

7.4.2.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers/traders

- The proponent shall ensure that there are first aid boxes at the project site as well as trained first aid personnel
- Ensure that staffs are medically examined regularly
- Ensure periodic fire drills are conducted by qualified personnel from Fire and Rescue Force
- The proponent shall ensure appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) including gloves, overalls, safety goggles, respirators and helmets are provided to all employees and other people who are required to wear.
- Observe minimum working duration in hazardous areas
- Conduct regular maintenance of the Market infrastructures and other facilities within
- Implement environmental management and monitoring plans
- Provide proper safety signs within the premises.
- District Council shall follow occupational health and safety procedures as required in Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003.

7.4.2.9 Noise pollution and vibration

- Install gen-sets whose noise levels are within the noise generating equipment limits.
- Heavy equaipments such as standby diesel generator to be installed on concrete bund
- Prohibit entrance of heavy trucks which exceeds the standard limits
- Proper and regular monitoring of noise level
- Strictly prohibit to unnecessary startup and recklessly driving of trucks/cars within the premise
- Rehabilitation of dilapidated infrastructures must be done at day hours with light machineries which comply with National and International standards

7.4.2.10 Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment

- Regular training for workers, vendors/businessmen on required lawful conducts in the project communities.
- Ngara DC Social and Community Development Department in collaboration with other stakeholders shall be responsible to conduct regular trainings to workers, vendors/traders on GBV and SEA, to receive and report workers' misconduct and complaints
- Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases
- Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements
- All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)

7.4.2.11 Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking

- Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)
- Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities
- Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking
- The Proponent shall strictly make sure the respective facility adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 (2004)
- Establishment of Child Protection strategy

7.4.2.12 Teenage Pregnancies

- Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers
- Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups
- Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception
- Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education

7.4.2.13 Creation of public health risks

- Proper management of solid and liquid waste generated from the project site
- Consideration of hygienic environment to local vendors surrounding the area
- Preparing health guidelines for all local vendors within and around the project site

7.4.2.14 Disruption of traffic flow

- Provide clear entry , exit ways, indicate relevant traffic signs "give Way"
- Provide adequate parking within the parking lots
- Establishment of adequate driveways within the premises
- Placing safety signs in all strategic areas within the premise

7.4.2.15 Soil erosion

- All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with vegetation to stabilize the soil.
- Establishing comprehensive drainage systems within the premises
- Paving with concrete surface in all open spaces
- All domestic and sanitary liquid wastes will be properly directed to the septic tank located in the project site.

7.5 Mitigation Measures during Decommissioning Phase

7.5.1 Air Pollution due to Dust Emission

The following measures shall be applied; -

- All fine waste will be loaded in consideration to the bucket height and enclosed during transportation from the demolished site to the designated dumping site so as to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the waste.
- Provision of appropriate and adequate PPE to the workers along with strict enforcement on the use of gears
- Water sprinkling through mobile tanker at regular intervals in all areas where demolition activities are progressing

7.5.2 Air Pollution due to Exhaust Emission

The following measures shall be applied; -

- Equipment maintenance shall be undertaken in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and at the specified maintenance interval to reduce exhaust emission;

- Equipment operators will be trained in and will follow equipment operational guidelines and standards.

7.5.3 Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works

The following shall be done; -

- Activities that shall generate disturbing noise conditions will be restricted to normal working hours (day time only).
- Proponent shall also ensure all vehicles have properly functioning mufflers,
- Workers operating equipment that generates noise shall be equipped with the appropriate noise protection gears.

7.5.4 Water Pollution from Salvaging and Stockpiling

To mitigate the impact, the following shall be done; -

- All excavated unwanted materials will be stockpiled away from drainage features.
- Prior instructions to contractor on handling of hazardous waste such as oils, lubricants and gasoline during decommissioning process will be provided.
- A site waste management plan shall be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of the works. This will include designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule, and a system for supervision and monitoring.
- All refueling for vehicles will be done on dedicated area that has been provided with concrete structure to retain any leaks
- All services will also be done away from the demolition site
- Emergency response measures will be put on site in case of accidental oil spill that will include having absorbent materials and sand kits.

7.5.5 Impacts due to vegetation degradation

- Ensure that demolition activities are safer and more environmentally friendly
- Demolition activities should be confined in a specific site to avoid significant destruction of surrounding vegetation
- Driveways and loading areas for demolished materials should be established with precautions to avoid destruction of vegetation
- Vegetation restoration should be given priority in the Project Decommissioning Plan

7.5.6 Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel, lubricants, transformer oil)

The following shall be done; -

- Re-fuelling of big machines shall be done on concrete paved area with small channel towards oil scooping chamber
- Vehicles shall be refueled at dedicated dispersing area
- All services for vehicles & machinery shall be done at workshop area with proper system of oil/spill management
- Emergency response measures will be put on site in case of accidental oil spill that will include having absorbent materials and sand kits

- Hydrocarbons to include oil, grease and Fuel is stored at designated area that will have concrete surface with the containment bund

7.5.7 Traffic Accidents

- The contractor shall only engage qualified drivers with appropriate driving license matching with the intended vehicle to be used.
- Induction course shall be done to all drivers prior starting the demolition works, and new coming drivers shall be subjected to induction course prior giving the vehicles.
- Further, drivers shall be sensitized among others to maintaining speed limits for main roads and on constructed access road(s).
- Provision of road and safety signs to the public as well as drivers shall be given to the sites that are to be adhered by project drivers

7.5.8 Occupational Health and Safety Hazards

Accidents will be minimized through;

- Comprehensive Decommissioning Plan shall be established to guide prior to undertake any activities
- Proper maintenance of the machines, protecting or guarding the cutting edges
- Workers at the site should use appropriate protective gears such as boots, respiratory masks etc.
- The contractor shall insist on their workers to use the gears properly
- Fatal accidents shall be reported to OSHA within 24hrs of occurrence so as to prevent further recurrences by doing investigation
- All respective government authorities should be involved prior to decommissioning activities
- Approved working hours (i.e. eight hours per day) shall be observed in order to avoid unnecessary accidents caused by excessive fatigue

7.5.9 Creation of safety risk impacts to local people

- The Developer shall ensure that all non-degradable solid wastes are well collected and safely disposed off-site
- The Developer shall ensure that all materials which are re-usable or recyclable are treated accordingly in other places.
- All fine earth materials will be enclosed during transportation to the designated disposal site to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the materials.
- Protection and well-being of the nearby communities shall be ensured by minimizing their vulnerabilities to dust, noise generated by the machinery on-site.
- Measures to suppress dust shall be applied to include watering the area vulnerable for dust in the specific potential dust area within the project area

7.5.10 Loss of aesthetics due to abandoned structures

- At decommissioning, the proponent will either convert it to another use or disassemble all infrastructures and structures in an environmentally sound manner to restore the environment into its original appearance.

- The contractor shall ensure that demolished waste is removed from the site and properly disposed of in designated location.
- The site will be rehabilitated to its original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval.

7.5.11 Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project

- Establish alternative market for traders and service providers
- Facilitate trainings, establishment and registration of Market SACCOS
- Ensuring that traders and service providers are well trained and ready to cope with changes brought about by the demolition of the market
- Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered.
- Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce.
- Offer advice and counseling on issues such as financial matters.

7.6 Solid Waste Generated from Demolishing Activities

- Waste separation, reuse/recycling and disposal through appropriate techniques as per Ngara District Council
- All materials remains after project implementation shall be taken back to warehouse for future use.
- Unusable materials remains shall be taken to the approved dumping site.
- The site will be rehabilitated relatively to its original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval.

7.7 Impacts Assessment and Evaluation

The identified impacts above have been subjected to assessment by using matrix method, whereby two types of matrices were used. These include the Impact Categorization Matrix (ICM) and Impact Evaluation Matrix (IEM). The ICM has been used to categorize impacts according to environmental components (biophysical and socio-economic) that are likely to be affected, and IEM was used for determination of the significance of impacts. The significance of impacts was based on the following factors:

- Type of impact – whether positive or negative
- Its effects – whether direct, indirect or cumulative
- Intensity – whether low, medium or high
- Magnitude – whether site specific, local or regional
- Duration – whether short-term, long-term or permanent
- Reversibility- reversible or irreversible
- Significance- whether negligible, low, moderate or high

As demonstrated in Table 24 the proposed Rusumo Strategic Market construction project is expected to have both negative and positive impacts of minor, moderate and major significance during mobilization, construction and operation phases. The results of the assessment indicate that most of the

impacts are negative; indirect; have moderate intensity; site specific; short term; reversible and with low to medium significance.

Table 24: Summary of Impact Assessment

Impacts	Category	Mobilization Phase	Construction Phase	Demobilization Phase	Operation Phase	Decommissioning phase
Employment Opportunities	S	+2	+2	0	+2	0
Local and National Economic Gains	S	+2	+3	0	+3	0
Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials	S	0	+3	0	+2	0
Increased Human Capital	S	0	+2	0	+2	0
Population Influx (Labor Influx)	S	0	-2	0	-2	0
Vegetation clearing	B	0	-1	0	0	0
Air pollution	B	0	-3	0	0	0
Loss of Biodiversity	B	0	-1	0	-1	-1
Soil Erosion	B	0	-1	0	0	-2
Change of Landscape of the Area	B	0	-1	0	0	-2
Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials	B	0	-3	0	0	0
Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment	S	0	-2	0	-2	0
Teenage Pregnancies	S	0	-2	0	-2	0
Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	S	0	-2	0	-2	0
Loss of Biodiversity	B	0	-1	0	0	0
Solid waste generation	B	0	-2	-1	-2	-2
Liquid waste generation	B	0	-2	0	-2	0
Generation of hazardous waste	B		-2	0	-1	-2
Noise and Vibration Pollution	B	0	-2	0	-2	-2
Change of Landscape of the Area	B	0	-1	0	0	0
Soil and Water Quality Contamination	B	0	-2	0	-2	0
Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials	B	0	-2	0	0	0

Impacts	Category	Mobilization Phase	Construction Phase	Demobilization Phase	Operation Phase	Decommissioning phase
Environmental pollution from Leaks and Spills	B	0	-2	0	-2	0
Risks of Fire and Explosions	S	0	-1	0	-3	0
Occupational Health and Safety Hazards	S	0	-2	0	-2	-2
Creation of Safety Risk to local people	S	0	-2	0	-2	-2
Disruption of traffic flow	S	0	-2	0	-3	0
Increased in Incidence of HIV/AIDS and STIs	S	0	-3	0	-3	0
Loss of temporary employment	S	0	0	-1	0	-3
Loss of income generation opportunities	S	0	0	-1	0	-1
Restored Clean Site	B	0	0	+2	0	+2
Vegetation Regeneration	B	0	0	+3	+3	+3
Risk of infrastructure vandalism	S	0	0	0	-3	0

KEY:

S	Socio-economic impact	B	Bio-geophysical Impact
0	Negligible	+2	Moderate positive impacts
-1	Minor negative impacts	+3	Major positive impacts
-2	Moderate negative impacts	-3	Major negative impacts

Source: *Consultant's Analysis (November/2021)*

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Introduction

The EIA guidelines define an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as a report or document prepared by the proponent after the conduction of ESIA study to present the case for the assessment of their proposal as part of the environmental and social impact assessment process. The ESMP as presented in this chapter contains recommendations and cost estimates for mitigation measures designed to address the negative impacts of the proposed project. The ESMP provides a general outlay of the environmental and social aspects, potential impacts, mitigation measures, performance indicators, monitoring means and frequency, responsibility for monitoring and associated cost estimates.

The responsibility for the incorporation of mitigation measures for the project implementation lies with the Supervising Engineer, who must ensure that the contractor implements all specified mitigation measures. In order for the contractor to carry out environmental management activities during construction, the contractor should draw up an environmental management plan of his/her own to show how s/he will address the mitigation measures during the construction period. The Supervising Engineer is responsible for assessing the contractor's environmental management plan.

The ESMP has been developed with project knowledge and information available to date. As project commencement and scheduling plans are developed and changed, components of the ESMP might require amendments. This is therefore a working document, which can be updated whenever new information is received or site conditions change.

The objectives of the ESMP are to:

(i) to bring the project into compliance with applicable national environmental and social legal requirements social policies and procedures; and
(ii) to outline the mitigation/enhancing, monitoring, consultative and institutional measures required to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse environmental and social impacts, or to enhance the project beneficial impacts

The objectives, activities, mitigation measures and allocation of costs and responsibilities pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of significant negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts associated with the project equipment installation and operational phases are outlined in the proposed ESMP in the following section. It outlines corresponding management strategies proposed in chapter 8 that will be employed to mitigate potential negative environmental impacts and assign responsibility for the implementation of mitigation measures

8.2 Implementation of the Management Plan

The environmental and social mitigation measures of the proposed project shall be handed over to the contractor during construction period. The Contractor shall take stock of the contents of the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Project. The contractor shall implement the ESMP

during the construction period under close supervision of Proponent. During the Operation Phase, Proponent shall implement the ESMP

8.3 Environmental and Social Cost

The total cost for implementation of ESMP is estimated at Tshs. 69,000,000.00 in which those of construction phase are included in the works contract of this project. The environmental and social cost estimates was developed based on the measured items in the contractual bill of quantities and experience of the Consultant on projects of similar nature

Table 25: ESMP's Institutional Responsibilities

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	• Conduct environmental compliance monitoring and enforcement to ensure that project proponent is efficiently implement approved ESMP • Undertake screening of the project to determine level of ESIA study • Reviewing and approval of the project ESIA reports submitted by Ngara DC • Reviewing of the annual environmental and social audit reports submitted by Ngara DC;
Ngara District Council/Proponent	• Holds final responsibility for the environmental and social performance of the project • The Client will be represented by Consultant who will be in charge of the supervision works, and overseeing the contract from initiation stage to completion of construction activities at various proposed sites; • The Client has to procure a contractor who will be responsible for the implementation of the entire project activities; • Responsible for ensuring the site development is implemented according to the requirements as stipulated in ESMP; • Ensure that sufficient resources are available to the other role players to efficiently perform their tasks as indicated in ESMP; • Overall management of all project activities; • Receive and supervise the implementation of the recommendations of the environmental report from the Consultant; • Cooperate with Consultant to periodically supervise contractors' activities; and • Carry out annual environmental and social audits of the project and submit the subsequent reports to NEMC for review and approval. • Ensure availability of key staffs for social, environmental, health and safety

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	monitoring during project phases
NELSAP PIU	• To provide support to the District where required to facilitate the implementation of LADP activities. • Ensure timely availability and reliability of funding for agreed and approved LADP activities and related interventions. • Ensure timely processing of the direct payments to contractors and consultants on behalf of the district. • Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of LADP activities implemented by the district. • Liaise closely with Ngara DC in preparing a coordinated response on environmental and social management aspects of the project; • Carrying out safeguards due diligence; and • Preparation of quarterly environmental and social performance reports for the project.
World Bank	• Financing the entire project activities • Provision of technical support and guidance to Ngara DC, NELSAP PIU, Contractor and Supervising Engineer • Recommending on additional measures to strengthening the ESMP/EMP implementation performance
Consultant (Supervision Engineer)	• monitoring and supervision of the construction works including overseeing implementation of ESMP • administer all construction works, progress review and monitor the works undertaken by the Contractor and implementation of ESMP to ensure compliance with contract specification and contractual requirements • Cooperate with Ngara DC to periodically supervise contractors' activities. Scheduled meetings held between the contractor, Ngara DC representative and Consultant. • Include, among its staff, an environmental officer who will oversee the implementation of the ESMP and report to Ngara DC and NELSAP PIU.
Contractor	• responsible for implementation of construction works and ensure compliance with environmental requirements; • Contractor shall prepare/update a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP), and ensure that the measures related to environmental and social safeguards are fully carried out

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	as stipulated; • Preparing/Updating the project's Environmental Health and Safety Management Plan; • Conduct general training on occupational health, safety and environment to the construction workforce • Reporting arising works that are detected by Environmental Officer to Consultant and Ngara DC representative for further actions. • Prepare and implement covid-19 contingency plan, prepare and implement emergence preparedness plan, prepare and implement traffic management plan,

Table 26: Environmental and Social Management Plan

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
Mobilization and Construction Phase					
Employment Opportunities	• The Proponent shall be encouraged to employ local, unemployed yet willing to work hard, manpower to the extent viable subject to a maximum of 50% unskilled labour. This will ensure that local people are more benefited out of the project • Employment should be on equal opportunities for both gender • Proponent shall provide on job training • Local communities shall be encouraged to produce quality goods and services in the shops surrounding the project site • Proponent shall not cause children under the age eighteen (18) to be employed or be engaged in any proposed project area.	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent (respective Market)	First month	1,500,000	100% of unskilled labours to be recruited from project village
Local and National Economic Gains	• Ngara district council will make sure all purchased materials are paid VAT and other taxes as potential contributions to Government revenues. • Provision of EFD receipts in all procurement processes	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent (respective Market)	Construction period	N/A	Created maximum numbers of opportunities
Provision of Market for Supply of Building Materials	• Ngara District Council should provide permits to local entrepreneurs to supply construction materials such as sands, aggregates, timber, etc. • All materials should be extracted in designated areas to avoid haphazard quarrying hence environmental degradation	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent (respective Market)	Construction period	N/A	More than 70% of construction materials to be sourced at Ngara DC
Informal Business Growth	• The proponent shall design special areas for local vendors like food and other potential	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor	Construction period	N/A	Improved living standard of local

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	stuffs to the construction workforce • Comprehensive guidelines should be developed to make sure vending activities are conducted in a friendly environment	engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent (respective Market)			vendors
Vegetation clearing	• The destruction of exotic vegetation could not be avoided during the start of construction works. • The problem could be minimized by confining the construction activities within the proposed project site. • The Contractor shall avoid unnecessary clearing of vegetation beyond the proposed project construction area • All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with natural vegetation to stabilize the soil • The Contractor shall always ensure that the excavated areas are reinstated whenever possible • Only indigenous plant species should be used for re-vegetation	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent (respective Market management)	During Construction phase	1,000,000	No widespread destruction of vegetation around the project areas
Population Influx	• Establish transparent recruitment procedures to avoid site followers in form of job-seekers • Establish a recruitment policy that gives priority to local residents for less specialized services • Recruitment procedures to be shared with the local authorities for further dissemination • Opportunities for sub-suppliers and sub-contractors should be awarded to local firms which in turn employ local labour • Signage such as "No employment at the	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During the entire period of construction phase	500,000	Zero impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	moment " shall be installed to keep away job seekers				
Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment	• Regular training for workers on required lawful conducts in the project communities. • Creation of partnership with local offices of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development, NGOs and community women groups to report workers' misconduct and complaints/reports on gender-based violence • Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families or take advantage of entertainment opportunities away from rural host communities. • Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases • Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements • All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During the entire period of construction phase	1,800,000	Zero case
Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	• Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above) • Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities • Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking • The Consultant Engineer with Proponent shall strictly make sure the Contractor adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 of 2004	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During the entire period of construction phase	0	No Child Employments
Teenage Pregnancies	• Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual				

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	abstinence with teenagers • Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups • Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception • Providing counseling and medical and psychological health and education				
Noise and Vibration Pollution	• Noise levels along the perimeters of the project area shall be monitored and recorded to insure that activities at the site are not exceeding standards. • Workers will be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear muffs/plugs during construction and especially workers working in noisy areas. • Concrete mixing will be done away from residential area. • Additionally work will be carried out during the day. • Vehicles and equipment will be maintained and serviced as required to ensure they do not generate excessive noise.	-Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor	During construction phase	3,500,000	-Not exceeding TZS Limit 75dB -Construction workers wearing noise protection gears: (ISO 45001)
Loss of Biodiversity	Despite the impact being rated of negligible significance, the following shall be done to ensure the impact remains negligible throughout the project life span and also for continuous environmental improvement of the plant site; - • The contractor is responsible for informing all employees about the need to prevent any harmful effects on natural vegetation on or around the construction site as a result of their	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	1,200,000	100% of disturbed areas are re-stored to its origin state

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	activities; • Clearing of natural vegetation is kept to a minimum; • Unnecessary removal, damage and disturbance of vegetation are prohibited; • Re-vegetation of the proposed project site is undertaken; • Indigenous trees are planted around project area to enhance natural habitat				
Soil Erosion	• The contractor implements erosion control measures as an on-going exercise; • During construction, the contractor protects 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.; • Any tunnels or erosion channels developed during the construction or maintenance period shall be backfilled and compacted and the areas restored to a proper condition. • Areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place are rehabilitated through re-vegetation; • Ground clearance is minimized and if possible concentrated only to the specific building foundation areas, and only when it is necessary; • Prompt reclamation of exposed soils is done; • Construction during long rains period should is	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	900,000	Attaining an even/level surface

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	done with caution to avoid soil from being washed away; • topsoil excavated from buildings foundations is stored for re use on other areas like rehabilitations of quarries				
Land Degradation from Extraction and Use of Building Materials	• Contractor shall not be responsible to extract construction materials from the sources. Contractor will purchase only from licensed suppliers.	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	1,700,000	No direct extraction of materials from the source
Air Pollution's (Fugitive Dust and Exhaust Emissions)	• The Contractor shall apply water sprinkling on created dusty areas during undertaking of construction works to minimize dust emission • The Contractor shall provide dust protection masks to construction workers • The Contractor shall ensure that appropriate construction machines are used for construction works • The Contractor shall avoid as much as possible stockpiling of dusty construction materials or loose soils. • The Contractor shall avoid use of old construction equipment/machinery which emit black smoke. All construction machinery/equipment and vehicles must be inspected during contract award to ensure that they do not emit black smoke. • The Contractor shall operate and maintain vehicles and equipment in good working condition. • The Contractor shall cover all trucks hauling	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	1,500,000	Within the standard limits: TZS 845:2012 & ISO 10007:2003

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	dusty construction materials with tarpaulins during transportation. • Minimum Excavator bucket height will be maintained during loading and unloading activity of excavated materials				
Generation of Solid Wastes	• Waste management on site shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (a). This section gives mandate the local government authority to choose the best method of solid waste disposal for their areas of jurisdiction in consideration to climatic conditions, economic ability, interest of the community, environmental, hygienic and social benefits; and availability of tipping sites. • All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved dumping site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward. • Inert construction rubble and waste materials shall be disposed at an approved site located at Nyachonga Hamlet, Ngara Mjini Ward. • Ensure that site personnel are instructed in the proper disposal of all waste. • 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 behavior with regard to the disposal of all refuse. • At all places of work provide litterbins,	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	700,000	Adequate volume of solid waste is reused or recycled/ TZS 1117:2009

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	containers and refuse collection facilities for later disposal. • Solid waste may be temporarily stored on site in a designated area prior to collection and disposal. Waste storage facility shall be covered, tip-proof, weatherproof and scavenger proof. The waste storage area shall be fenced off to prevent wind-blown litter. • The Contractor shall provide metal refuse bins or equivalent plastic refuse bins, all with lids, for domestic waste. Refuse shall be collected and removed from all facilities at least twice per week				
Soil and Water Quality Contamination	• All machinery must be keenly observed not to leak oils on the ground. • Maintenance must be carried out in a designated area and where oils are completely restrained from reaching the ground. Such areas should be covered to avoid storm from carrying away oils into the soil or nearby surface run-off. Waste water/ wash water from these areas should be properly disposed. • Maintain hygiene conditions at construction site i.e. Good industrial hygiene practices will be maintained • Establishment of primary and secondary containments for oil storage before final disposal	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	1,500,000	Mg/l/pH WHO and TZS standards, No contamination
Disruption of Traffic Flow	• Only qualified drivers with appropriate driving license shall be engaged • Induction course shall be done to all drivers	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer	During construction phase	800,000	Smooth continue flow of normal traffic

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	prior starting driving • Drivers shall be sensitized on maintaining speed limits for main road and on access roads/internal driveways. • Promoting safe drive with specified hours for long drive to avoid fatigue • Provision of road and safety signs shall be done on site and surrounding areas that are to be followed by drivers and public in collaboration with local authority	-Site Contractor -Proponent			
Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers	• Appropriate working gear (such as nose muffins, helmets, ear mask and safety clothing) and good construction site management will be provided. • The contractor will ensure that the construction site is hygienically kept with adequate provision of facilities including waste disposal receptacles, clean toilets, fire fighting and clean and safe water supply. • The Contractor shall enforce mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workforces • A well-stocked First Aid kits (administered by qualified and trained first aider) shall be maintained at the construction site. • The trained first aider shall also be responsible for primary treatment of ailments and other minor medical cases as well as providing some health education to the workforce. • The Contractor shall install safety signal devices and warning signs for the entirely project site	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	600,000	No significant cases related to health and safety risks ISO 45001

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	• The Contractor shall be caused to conduct induction training in occupational health and safety rules for every employer of the construction workforce • The Contractor shall be caused to conduct daily or weekly tool box meetings with specific occupational health and/or safety topic • The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) • The Contractor shall be caused to prepare and implement Health and Safety Management Plan (HSMP) • The Contractor shall strictly follow occupational health and safety procedures as required in Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003				
Public Health Hazards due to Wastes	• The contractor shall regularly conduct community communication and engagement meetings with villagers so as to raise safety awareness to the people • The Contractor shall ensure that excavated trenches are speedily backfilled and there shall be warning tapes placed around the construction site • The Contractor shall entirely barricade with visible nets or tapes excavated trenches which found in highly populated area	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	800,000	No significant cases related to health and safety risks
Generation of hazardous waste	• Separate all hazardous wastes from domestic waste during collection and transportation • All vehicle and equipment mechanical repair	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer	During construction phase	1,200,000	100% of generated waste are recycled/re-

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	activities shall be conducted on proper designated space within the project site or at a nearby garage • All generated hazardous during construction of structures shall be temporarily stored at designated area at the site and then to be removed from site by a registered hazardous waste dealer. The process shall be complied with The Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2021, Part V (15). This section describes that the Minister may issue permits for in-country management of hazardous waste for the activities such as collection of hazardous waste, storage of hazardous waste, transportation of hazardous waste, owning or operating a plant, facility or site for recycling or recovery or re-use or treatment or disposal of hazardous waste, etc. • Replaced oil and brake fluid to be properly handled in a designated area with primary and secondary containments prior to be disposed by an authorized dealer • All storage containers will be properly sealed and monitored to avoid any possible Oil spillage and the use of oil kits	-Site Contractor -Proponent			used
Generation of Liquid Waste(Human Sanitary Waste)	• Contractor will establish temporary toilets within the premise during the construction period. • Improved Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection and regular emptying when is full.	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	1,000,000	Zero adverse impact -Number of operating toilet facilities/ TZS

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	• Emptying will be done by the licensed contractor and will be disposed in an approved sewage system as prescribed in The Environmental Management Act, 2004, Part IX (c). This section gives mandate to local government authority to issue guidelines on how liquid waste from domestic premises should be disposed off. The local government authorities shall ensure that sewage is appropriately treated before it is finally discharged into water bodies or open land, and that it does not increase the risk of infections or ecological disturbance and environmental degradation				1117:2009
Introduction to Alien/Invasive Species	• Green procurement shall be instituted to include stating in the specifications of materials to be brought at site for construction from suppliers that they are free from seeds and vegetative materials. • The system of monitoring all incoming construction materials that are free from vegetative materials and seeds that might germinate or grow in the area shall be instituted. This will involve physical inspection of the materials while in the trucks and where found to contain seeds and/or vegetative materials shall be rejected as not to qualify from the provided specifications. • It shall be ensured that there is no encroachment of soil from storage mounds onto vegetated areas adjacent to works areas.	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During construction phase	500,000	No invasive species
Possible Spread of	• Workers will be Workers will be sensitized on	-NELSAP	During construction	1,000,000	No new cases

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and Other Infectious Diseases	the issue of HIV/AIDS and STDs and on the usage condoms etc. • Establishment and implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs. • HIV/AIDS testing will be conducted and counseling services will be done • Providing protection gears where needed such as condoms • Workers and the nearby community will be sanitized on the issues of COVID-19 and protection measures • The contractor shall provide employment priority to local unskilled laborers to minimize number of new comers • The Contractor shall develop and implement HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control programme • The Contractor shall put in place the COVID-19 contingency plan developed by Ngara District Council	-District Medical Officer (DMO)	phase		of HIV / AIDS and STI's infections
Change of Landscape of the Area	• In areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place, rehabilitation and re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	Prior to handover the project	1.500,000	Land Retained to its origin state
Risk of Construction Materials vandalism	• Ngara District Council shall collaborate with prospective communities in creating community sense of ownership • Security guards should be present all the time for safety of all properties within the construction site.	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	Prior to handover the project	1.000,000	Zero impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
Demobilization Phase					
Restored Clean Site	• Collection and transportation of unwanted materials to the disposal site • Allow community to take valuable building materials for example timber for reuse in construction of wastes	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1 Month	2,100,000	Maximum site restoration to its origin state
Vegetation Regeneration	• Supporting vegetation growth around the project site • Provision of training to scheme attendants in nurturing of planted vegetation around the project site	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1Month	3,500,000	Maximum site restoration to its origin state
Loss of Temporary Employment	• Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered. • Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce. • Compensate and suitably recommend the workers to help in seeking opportunities elsewhere. • Offer advice and counselling on issues such as financial matters	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1Month	N/A	Zero complain
Operation Phase					
Employment Opportunities	• The Proponent shall be encouraged to employ local, unemployed yet willing to work hard, manpower to the extent viable subject to a maximum of 50% unskilled labour. This will ensure that local people are more benefited out of the project. • Employment should be on equal opportunities for both gender • Proponent shall not cause children under the	Proponent	Initial stage of Operation phase	1,300,000	Maximum range

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	age eighteen (18) to be employed or be engaged in any project activities.				
Increased Revenue	• Project activities shall pay Taxes including Property tax, municipal Levy, VAT, loyalty etc. on time • Improved management for tax/levy collections	Proponent/respective market	Operation Phase	Subjective to the sales	Improved tax collection by 100% to vendors
Growth of Informal Businesses	• Create enhancing environment for informal sector • The Proponent shall make arrangements with local service providers such as *Mama Lishe* operators and guest house owners to render their services to traders, clients and visitors on terms that are conducive to both parties i.e. contractor/employees and service providers;	Proponent/respective market	Entre project lifespan	Subjective to the sales	Maximum improvement of informal business
Provision of water supply and sanitation	• Installing comprehensive water supply system in all strategic areas within the premise • Establishing water domestic point out side of the premise to serve local residents nearby the project site with fair contribution for maintenance and rehabilitation of decapitated water supply system.	Proponent/respective market	Entre project lifespan	Subjective to the sales	Maximum improvement
Socialization	• Creating friendly environment for interaction between the two bordered countries • Neglecting commercial/trading ties between the two bordered Countries	Proponent/respective market	Entre project lifespan	Subjective market strength (Demand & Supply)	Zero sanctions in business
Air Pollution (Dust, odour and foul smell)	• Clean dust away all market areas regularly; • Solid waste should be regularly removed from the market collection points				

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	• Carry out proper maintenance of generators used on site • Manholes should be covered using airtight covers in the sewerage lines to reduce any air pollution inform of foul smell; • Frequently (where practically viable Hourly) clean the sanitary facilities by use of detergents; • Unnecessary combustion of materials within the compound should be avoided • All rotting vegetables and meat must be removed from the market and disposed off appropriately • Reduce fugitive dust from surfaces within the premise by paving and regular cleaning • Establishment of specific paved parking lots for both servants and clients/visitors • Maintenance of pavements at parking lots to avoid dust emissions • Prohibit unnecessary stopping and start-up of cars/motorcycles	Proponent/respective market	During operation phase	3,200,000	Within the standard limits: TZS 845:2012 & ISO 10007:2003
Solid Waste Generation	• Solid waste segregation, collection, and storage prior to final disposal. • All of the solid wastes which are biodegradable will be buried on appropriate area in the site or nearby. • Non-biodegradable wastes will be collected, accumulated in a temporary storage facility and the District Council will provide the proper disposing method to a proponent	Proponent/respective market	During operation phase	500,000	Zero impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
Occupational Health and Safety Hazards to Workers/traders	• Regular Improvement of IPC in the constructed Market centre • The proponent shall ensure that there are first aid boxes at the project site as well as trained first aid personnel • Ensure that staffs are medically examined regularly • Ensure periodic fire drills are conducted by qualified personnel from Fire and Rescue Force • The proponent shall ensure appropriate personal protective equipment (PPEs) including gloves, overalls, safety goggles, respirators and helmets are provided to all employees and other people who are required to wear. • Observe minimum working duration in hazardous areas • Conduct regular maintenance of the Market infrastructures and other facilities within • Implement environmental management and monitoring plans	Proponent/respective market	During operation phase	1,900,000	Zero significant cases related to health and safety risks
Soil erosion	• All cleared and compacted areas should be scarified and planted with vegetation to stabilize the soil. • Establishing comprehensive drainage systems within the premises • Paving with concrete surface in all open spaces • All domestic and sanitary liquid wastes will be properly directed to the septic tank located in the project site. •	Proponent/respective market	Entire project lifespan	Un measurable	Zero impact
Surface and Ground Water	• Constructed septic tank and soak away shall be	Proponent/respective	During operation	3,000,000	Zero Pollution

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
Pollution	designed in such a way waste treatment is achieved by highest possible proportion before final disposal into district or regional waste water disposal area. • Avoid channelling contaminated water onto the public drainage systems. All sewage shall be directed to a septic tank at the site • Channel unrecyclable water into the public sewer line. • Dispose market waste appropriately • Sewage system of the buildings will be regularly inspected and repaired as necessary to ensure that there is no leakage or blockage	market	phase		
Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders, customers, employees and visitors	• Workers and the whole market audience will be sensitized on the issue of HIV/AIDs and STDs and on the usage of appropriate tools like condoms etc. • Public health workers under DMO will be engaged in provision of HIV/AIDS Awareness and creating Prevention Program at the market place and the nearby areas • The Proponent shall periodically support its employees for voluntary HIV counseling and testing as well as to the whole market audience. • There shall be a system on place to monitor body temperature of all visitors and employees coming into the market place • Installation of hand washing facilities in all strategic areas within the market • Preparation of COVID-19 Contingency Plan as the primary guidelines for employees, vendors	Proponent/respective market	During operation phase	1,300,000	Zero Impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	and customers				
Noise pollution and vibration	• Install gen-sets whose noise levels are within the noise generating equipment limits. • Heavy equaipments such as standby diesel generator to be installed on concrete bund • Prohibit entrance of heavy trucks which exceeds the standard limits • Proper and regular monitoring of noise level • Strictly prohibit to unnecessary startup and recklessly driving of trucks/cars within the premise • Rehabilitation of dilapidated infrastructures must be done at day hours with light machineries which comply with National and International standards	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	900,000	Noise should be below 75dB during daytime and below 65dB during night time
Generation of Liquid waste	• Pit latrines and/or septic tanks/soak-away pits at the site for liquid waste collection; regular emptying • Sediment traps may be used in order to avoid sediment-laden water from entering the storm water system/surrounding watercourses • Water containing soaps and other detergents must not enter the established public sewer systems or being discharged to the public areas • Regular monitoring of effluent quality will be instituted	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	1,000,000	-Zero adverse impact -Number of operating toilet facilities/ TZS 1117:2009
Establishment of Invasive Plants	• Removal of invasive plant species during routine maintenance. The removal should discourage the use of pesticides. • Restore disturbed areas immediately after the construction and maintenance works	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	500,000	Zero Impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	• Avoid importation of exotic trees and soil from other places (e.g. for restoration or as ornamentals				
Risks due to fire hazards	• Install fire hydrant systems which will trigger automatically during fire eruption/outbreak • Provide fire hazard signs such as "No Smoking" signs, EXIT, Fire Extinguishers/Hydrants, Emergency Assembly as well as in case of any fire incidence and emergence contact numbers should be provided. • The compound should be kept clean and free from fire hazards and litter • Install fire control appliances (portable fire extinguisher; both CO2, dry powder and water type, and sand buckets) and employees should be adequately instructed periodically in the use of the various fire appliances. • Regular maintenance of electrical wires to prevent electrostatic • Conduct regular drills/simulations to sensitize the traders at the market at least once every year. • Regular repair and maintenance program for all equipment • Traders and service providers shall be trained on fire emergency response by authorized officers from Fire and Rescue Force Office. The training program will be in every year to keep the workers up to dated • Install fire alarm and emergency shutdown switch	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	2,800,000	Zero impacts

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking	• Employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above) • Spread awareness among parents and surrounding communities • Strict laws in place to prevent child, forced labors and human trafficking • The Consultant Engineer with Proponent shall strictly make sure the Contractor adheres to Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 of 2004	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During operation phase	3,000,000	Zero Impact
Teenage Pregnancies	• Strictly enforcing labors to avoid sexual abstinence with teenagers • Developing a community based approach which utilizes school sex education integrated with parent, church, and community groups • Increasing teenage knowledge of contraception • Providing counselling and medical and psychological health and education	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	During operation phase	1,000,000	Zero case reported
Increased Risk of GBV, SEA and Harassment	• Regular training for workers on required lawful conducts in the project communities. • Creation of partnership with local offices of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Youth Development, NGOs and community women groups to report workers' misconduct and complaints/reports on gender-based violence • Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families or take advantage of entertainment opportunities away from rural host communities. • Gender based equal opportunities in all project phases	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	1,000,000	Zero Case recorded

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	• Create opportunities for employment of women in both management and casual placements • All gender based employment must consider labor act (18+ Years and above)				
Disruption of traffic flow	• Provide clear entry , exit ways, indicate relevant traffic signs "give Way" • Provide adequate parking within the parking lots • Establishment of adequate driveways within the premises • Placing safety signs in all strategic areas within the premise	Proponent/Respective Market	During operation phase	1,000,000	Smooth flow of traffic
Decommissioning Phase					
Air pollution due to dust emission	• All fine waste will be loaded in consideration to the bucket height and enclosed during transportation from the demolished site to the designated dumping site so as to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the waste. • Provision of appropriate and adequate PPE to the workers along with strict enforcement on the use of gears • Water sprinkling through mobile tanker at regular intervals in all areas where demolition activities are progressing	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	1,000,000	Within the standard limits: TZS 845:2012 & ISO 10007:2003
Air pollution due to exhaust emission	• Equipment maintenance shall be undertaken in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and at the specified maintenance interval to	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government	Decommissioning Phase	1,200,000	Within the standard limits: TZS 845:2012 &

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	reduce exhaust emission; • Equipment operators will be trained in and will follow equipment operational guidelines and standards.	Authorities			ISO 10007:2003
Noise Pollution from Demolishing Works	• Activities that will generate disturbing noise conditions will be restricted to normal working hours (day time only). • Proponent will also ensure all vehicles have properly functioning mufflers, • Workers operating equipment that generates noise will be equipped with the appropriate noise protection gears.	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	700,000	-Not exceeding TZS Limit 75dB -Construction workers wearing noise protection gears: (ISO 45001)
Water Pollution from salvaging and stockpiling	• All excavated unwanted materials will be stockpiled away from drainage features. • Prior instructions to contractor on handling of hazardous waste such as oils, lubricants and gasoline during decommissioning process will be provided. • A site waste management plan shall be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of the works. This will include designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule, and a system for supervision and monitoring. • All refueling for vehicles will be done on dedicated area that has been provided with concrete structure to retain any leaks • All services will also be done away from the	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	1,000,000	Zero impact

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	demolition site • Emergency response measures will be put on site in case of accidental oil spill that will include having absorbent materials and sand kits.				
Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons (oil, fuel, lubricants, transformer oil)	• Re-fuelling of big machines shall be done on concrete paved area with small channel towards oil scooping chamber • Vehicles shall be refueled at dedicated dispersing area • All services for vehicles & machinery shall be done at workshop area with proper system of oil/spill management • Emergency response measures will be put on site in case of accidental oil spill that will include having absorbent materials and sand kits • Hydrocarbons to include oil, grease and Fuel is stored at designated area that will have concrete surface with the containment bund	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	1,500,000	Zero impact
Traffic Accidents	• The contractor shall only engage qualified drivers with appropriate driving license matching with the intended vehicle to be used. • Induction course shall be done to all drivers prior starting the demolition works, and new coming drivers shall be subjected to induction course prior giving the vehicles. • Further, drivers shall be sensitized among others to maintaining speed limits for main	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	1,600,000	Zero accidents

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	roads and on constructed access road(s). • Provision of road and safety signs to the public as well as drivers shall be given to the sites that are to be adhered by project drivers				
Creation of occupational health and safety risks to workers	• Comprehensive Decommissioning Plan shall be established to guide prior to undertake any activities • Proper maintenance of the machines, protecting or guarding the cutting edges • Workers at the site should use appropriate protective gears such as boots, respiratory masks etc. • The contractor shall insist on their workers to use the gears properly • Fatal accidents shall be reported to OSHA within 24hrs of occurrence so as to prevent further recurrences by doing investigation • All respective government authorities should be involved prior to decommissioning activities • Approved working hours (i.e. eight hours per day) shall be observed in order to avoid unnecessary accidents caused by excessive fatigue	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommissioning Phase	1,300,000	No significant cases related to health and safety risks ISO 45001
Loss of Employment due to Closure of the Project	• Establish alternative market for traders and service providers • Facilitate trainings, establishment and registration of SACCOS • Ensuring that traders and service providers are well trained and ready to cope with changes	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommission Phase	3,000,000	Zero complain

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	brought about by the demolition of the market • Adapt a project – completion policy: identifying key issues to be considered. • Assist with re-employment and job seeking of the involved workforce. • Offer advice and counselling on issues such as financial matters.				
Loss of Aesthetic Value due to Abandoned Structures	• At decommissioning, the proponent will either convert it to another use or disassemble all infrastructures and structures in an environmentally sound manner to restore the environment into its original appearance. • The contractor shall ensure that demolished waste is removed from the site and properly disposed of in designated location. • The site will be rehabilitated to its original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval.	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommission Phase	3,000,000	100% of the distrusted areas are restored
Solid Waste Generated from Demolishing Activities	• Waste separation, reuse/recycling and disposal through appropriate techniques as per Ngara District Council • All materials remains after project implementation shall be taken back to warehouse for future use. • Unusable materials remains shall be taken to the approved dumping site. • The site will be rehabilitated relatively to its	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommission Phase	3,000,000	Adequate volume of solid waste is reused or recycled/ TZS 1117;2009

Identified Impact	Mitigation & Enhancement Measure	Responsible Institution	Time Frame	Relative Budget (TZS)	Target Level
	original state, whereby will be handled over to project proponent who is the owner of the plot. Before handling over, the proponent will conduct internal environmental audit and the report will be submitted to NEMC for approval.				
Creation of safety risk impacts to local people	• The Developer shall ensure that all non-degradable solid wastes are well collected and safely disposed off-site • The Developer shall ensure that all materials which are re-usable or recyclable are treated accordingly in other places. • All fine earth materials will be enclosed during transportation to the designated disposal site to prevent dust generation along the route. Trucks used for that purpose will be fitted with tailgates that close properly and with tarpaulins to cover the materials. • Protection and well-being of the nearby communities shall be ensured by minimizing their vulnerabilities to dust, noise generated by the machinery on-site. • Measures to suppress dust shall be applied to include watering the area vulnerable for dust in the specific potential dust area within the project area	Contractor/Proponent and respective Government Authorities	Decommission Phase	3,000,000	No significant cases related to health and safety risks
TOTAL					**69,000,000**

CHAPTER NINE: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

9.1 Environmental Monitoring Plan

This section discusses the need for programmes covering both internal and periodic external monitoring. The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented and that they are effective. The activities and indicators that have been recommended for monitoring are presented in the EMP in the next section. Environmental monitoring will be carried out to ensure that all construction and operation activities comply and adhere to environmental provisions and standard specifications, so that all mitigation measures are implemented. Such monitoring can act as an early warning system to management, providing a feedback mechanism to enable damaging practices to be altered.

Simple monitoring systems should be set up during construction by the Supervising Engineer (SE) and Contractor and by the Proponent during operation, so that potentially environmentally problematic areas can be detected well in advance and the appropriate remedial action taken. This could simply be a checklist of items that need to be inspected as a matter of routine, or periodically, depending on the nature of the aspect.

There are four types of monitoring that are also relevant to this EIA.

- **Baseline monitoring**: the measurement of environmental parameters during a pre-project period and operation period to determine the nature and ranges of natural variations and where possible establish the process of change.
- **Impact/effect monitoring:** involves the measurement of parameters (performance indicators) during establishment, operation and decommissioning phase in order to detect and quantify environmental and social change, which may have occurred as a result of the project. This monitoring provides experience for future projects and lessons that can be used to improve methods and techniques.
- **Compliance monitoring:** takes the form of periodic sampling and continuous measurement of levels of compliance with standards and thresholds – e.g. for waste discharge, air pollution.
- **Mitigation monitoring**: aims to determine the suitability and effectiveness of mitigation programs designed to diminish or compensate for adverse effects of the project.

Table 27: EMP Institutional Responsibilities

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	• Conduct environmental compliance monitoring and enforcement to ensure that project proponent is efficiently implement approved ESMP • Undertake screening of the project to determine level of ESIA study • Reviewing and approval of the project ESIA reports submitted by Ngara DC • Reviewing of the annual environmental and social audit reports submitted by Ngara DC;
Ngara District Council/Proponent	• Holds final responsibility for the environmental and social performance of the project • The Client will be represented by Consultant who will be in charge of the supervision works, and overseeing the contract from initiation stage to completion of construction activities at various proposed sites; • The Client has to procure a contractor who will be responsible for the implementation of the entire project activities; • Responsible for ensuring the site development is implemented according to the requirements as stipulated in ESMP; • Ensure that sufficient resources are available to the other role players to efficiently perform their tasks as indicated in ESMP; • Overall management of all project activities; • Receive and supervise the implementation of the recommendations of the environmental report from the Consultant; • Cooperate with Consultant to periodically supervise contractors' activities; and • Carry out annual environmental and social audits of the project and submit the subsequent reports to NEMC for review and approval. • Ensure availability of key staffs for social, environmental, health and safety monitoring during project phases
NELSAP PIU	• To provide support to the District where required to facilitate the implementation of LADP activities. • Ensure timely availability and reliability of funding for agreed and approved LADP activities and related interventions. • Ensure timely processing of the direct payments to contractors and consultants on behalf of the district. • Monitoring and evaluation of the progress of LADP activities implemented by the

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	district. • Liaise closely with Ngara DC in preparing a coordinated response on environmental and social management aspects of the project; • Carrying out safeguards due diligence; and • Preparation of quarterly environmental and social performance reports for the project.
World Bank	• Financing the entire project activities • Provision of technical support and guidance to Ngara DC, NELSAP PIU, Contractor and Supervising Engineer • Recommending on additional measures to strengthening the ESMP implementation performance
Consultant (Supervision Engineer)	• monitoring and supervision of the construction works including overseeing implementation of ESMP • administer all construction works, progress review and monitor the works undertaken by the Contractor and implementation of ESMP to ensure compliance with contract specification and contractual requirements • Cooperate with Ngara DC to periodically supervise contractors' activities. Scheduled meetings held between the contractor, Ngara DC representative and Consultant. • Include, among its staff, an environmental officer who will oversee the implementation of the ESMP and report to Ngara DC and NELSAP PIU.
Contractor	• responsible for implementation of construction works and ensure compliance with environmental requirements; • Contractor shall prepare/update a Contractor's ESMP (C-ESMP), and ensure that the measures related to environmental and social safeguards are fully carried out as stipulated; • Preparing/Updating the project's Environmental Health and Safety Management Plan; • Conduct general training on occupational health, safety and environment to the construction workforce • Reporting arising works that are detected by Environmental Officer to Consultant and Ngara DC representative for further actions. • Prepare and implement covid-19 contingency plan, prepare and implement

Unit / Personnel	Responsibilities
	emergence preparedness plan, prepare and implement traffic management plan,

Table 28: Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
Pre-construction & Construction Phase								
Loss of biodiversity	Cleared area	Monthly	Project site	m^2	Inspection/metering the affected area	100% of disturbed areas are re-stored to its origin state	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	500,000
Soil erosion	Eroded area	Monthly	Project site	m^2	Inspection/metering the affected area	Attaining an even/level surface	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	500,000
Vegetation Clearance	Presence of natural/exotic vegetation.	Before and after construction phase	Project site	M^3	Volume collected /Physical observation	No widespread destruction of vegetation around the project areas	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
Air pollution due to dust emission from transportation activities and earth works	Particulate matter (TSP, PM10, PM2.5)	Monthly	Established monitoring stations	mg/m^3	Dust Track Aerosol Particulate Monitor	TSP < 0.23, PM10 < 0.05 & PM2.5 < 0.025	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
Air pollution from exhaust emission during transportation and machinery operating on site	SO_2 CO_2 NOx CH_4	Monthly	Established monitoring stations	$mg/Nm^3/yr$ $mg/Nm^3/yr$ $mg/Nm^3/yr$ $mg/Nm^3/yr$	Portable detector tubes	SO_2< 0.5 CO_2 < 500, NOx < 0.2, CH_4<20	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	4,000,000
Noise Levels	Noise level	Monthly	Project Site	dBA	Noise Detectors/Sound	75dBA daytime	-NELSAP	300,000

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
					Meters		-Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	
Water pollution due to domestic activities	BOD, Total Coliform (TC)	Monthly	Nearby water bodies	Mg/l, Counts	Laboratory Analysis	BOD<30, TC<100 counts	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	900,000
Public health hazards due to poor management of Solid waste	Solid Waste/Litter	Weekly Inspection	Project area & the vicinity	None	Site inspection & observations	Zero impact	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
Traffic Accidents	Number of Accidents reported Number of trainings conducted Number of qualified drivers	Daily	Project Site	Number of accidents reported	Inspection/ Observation/ Document Review	Zero accident	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	2,000,000
Occupational Health and safety hazards associated with construction work	PPEs, Warning Signs, Trainings, Medical examinations, Safety Procedures	Weekly Inspection	Project site	Number of cases	Recordings/ Inspections Observation and Interviews	< 0.05 (>0.05 = PPE)	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	3,000,000
Introduction of Invasive Species	Growth of any foreign specie	Monthly	Project site and the vicinity	Number of foreign species observed	Physical Observation	Zero foreign species	NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	2,000,000

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
Population Influx	Number of new job seekers	Monthly during construction phase	Project site and project Area	Number	-Records -Physical observation	Zero adverse impacts	NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
Employment and Gender Based Violence (GBV)	-No of cases reported -No. of workers trained on GBV and SEA	Daily	Project site	No. of cases	Reports/ Documents Review/Observations	Zero cases	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
Water pollution due to accidental spill of oil, fuel, lubricants on site	- Influent originating from storm water runoff (pH, colour, EC, TDS, COD, BOD, DO, Pb, Zn, Cu, TSS)	Monthly	Project Site/Nearby Water bodies	mg/l, m2	Laboratory/Visual	<10 / Zero oil spilled area/ TZS standard- no contamination	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,000,000
HIV/AIDS Infections	Number of infected persons Illness of construction workers	Monthly	Project site	Number of cases	Affected People	Zero Infections	-NELSAP -Consultant Supervisor engineer -Site Contractor -Proponent	1,500,000
Employment Opportunities	Number of local employments	Weekly	Project Site	Number of local employments	Employed people		Contractor/Mtaa leader	1,500,00
Waste Management	Solid Waste Liquid Waste	Weekly Weekly		Kg of waste Litres of waste	Weight Volume	Zero adverse impact and adequate volume of solid waste is reused or	Contractor	500,00

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
						recycled/ TZS 1117:2009		
Operation Stage								
Air Pollution	SO_2	Annually	Project site	$mg/Nm^3/yr$	Portable Gas Analyser	SO_2< 0.5	Proponent/ Respective Market	2,000,000
	CO_2			$mg/Nm^3/yr$		CO_2 < 500,		
	NOx			$mg/Nm^3/yr$		NOx < 0.2,		
	CH_4			$mg/Nm^3/yr$		CH_4<20		
Air Pollution (odour and foul smell)	Odour/ Foul smell	Monthly	Project site	Concentration	specific emission odour rate (SEOR)/ dynamic dilution olfactometric analysis	Zero impact	Proponent/ Respective Market	1,000,000
Noise pollution	Noise levels	Annually	Project Site	dBA	Noise Detectors/Sound Meters	Daytime <75dBA Night time <65dBA	Proponent/ Respective Market	500,000
Waste Management	Solid Waste	Weekly	Project Site	Kg of waste	Weight	As minimum as possible	Proponent/ Respective Market	500,000
	Liquid Waste	Weekly		M^3	Volume			
Loss of biodiversity	Cleared area	Annually	Project site	m^2	Inspection/metering the affected area	Zero Impact	Proponent/ Respective Market	500,000
Occupational Health and Safety Hazards	PPEs, Safety signs, safety procedures, safety training done, periodic medical checks, safety inspection	Monthly	Project Site	N/A	Number of PPEs distributed Documents review, visual, interview	No significant cases related to health and safety risks ISO 45001	Proponent/ Respective Market	1,000,000
Health Hazards due to social interaction among traders and visitors	HIV/AIDs/ COVID – 19, other infectious diseases	Monthly	Increment rate at Rusumo Village	Numbers reported	Voluntary Test	No new cases	Proponent/ DMO Office Respective Market	1,000,000
Surface and	- Influent originating	Bi-Annual	Project Site	Mg/litre	Sampling analysis and	<70mg/litre	-Proponent/Respective	500,000

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
Ground Water Pollution	from storm water runoff (pH, colour, EC, TDS, COD, BOD, DO, Pb, Zn, Cu, TSS)				spectrometer		market	
Potential for fire hazards	Measures in place e.g. fire alarms, fire detectors, fire-fighting equipment, equipment inspection, fire training, emergency alarm,	Monthly	Project Site	N/A	Inspection/observation, document review	Zero hazard	-Proponent/Respective market	500,000
	Accidents/Incidents	Monthly	Project Area	Number of cases reported & recorded	Accidents/Incidents Recorded	No exposure	-Proponent/Respective market	1,500,000
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Percentage of local workers in terms gender	Monthly	Project site	No. of cases	Reports/ Documents Review/Observations	Zero case	-Proponent/Respective market	1,000,000
Decommissioning Phase								
Air pollution due to dust emission from demolition works	PM10	Monthly	Project area	Mg/m^3	Dust-track Aerosol Particulate Monitor	PM10 < 0.05	Contractor/ Proponent	500,000
Noise Pollution	Noise Levels	Monthly	Project Area	dB	Noise Meter	Daytime <70dB Night time <55dB	Contractor/ Proponent	2,000,000
Air pollution from exhaust emission during	SO_2, NOx, CO_2, CO,	Monthly	Established monitoring stations	Mg/m^3	Portable Gas Analyser	SO2< 0.5, NOx < 0.2, CO2 < 500, CO <30,	Contractor/ Proponent	1,000,000

Environmental Aspect	Parameters	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Units	Measurement Method	Target level/Standard	Responsible Institution	Annual Estimates Cost (TZS)
transportation and machinery operating on site								
Water Pollution from Salvaging and Stockpiling	Physical and Chemical parameters	Quarterly	Nearby Water bodies	Mg/l	Laboratory Analysis	No contamination	Contractor/ Proponent	1,500,000
Water Pollution from Hydrocarbons	Hydrocarbons/ Oil & Grease / area affected	Quarterly	Project area, nearby water body	Mg/l, m^2	Laboratory analysis	<10 / Zero oil spilled area	Contractor/ Proponent	1,000,000
Occupational Health and Safety Hazards	PPEs, Safety signs, safety procedures, safety training done, periodic medical checks, safety inspection	Monthly	Project Site	N/A	Number of PPEs distributed Documents review, visual, interview	No significant cases related to health and safety risks ISO 45001	Contractor/ Proponent	1,000,000
Traffic Accidents	Awareness of safe drive, safety signs, road humps, awareness to community & pupils along the routes.	Quarterly	Project site	N/A	Inspection/observation, document review	Zero case	Contractor/ Proponent	750,000
	Accidents/Incidents	Monthly	Project area	Number	Review of accident & incident records	Zero accident	Contractor/ Proponent	500,000
TOTAL								**41,950,000**

CHAPTER TEN: PRELIMINARY DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

10.1 Introduction

Decommissioning forms the end part of the project life cycle. The preliminary plan serves to establish decommissioning as an important consideration from the inception of the project, during design and throughout the operation of the Rusumo strategic market. The proposed project is not expected to end at near future due to its nature and in-elasticity. However; if decommissioning becomes inevitable due to any causative factors then the following must be abided by the proponent; -

a) The primary purpose of the preliminary plan is to ensure that the SM designers are cognizant of decommissioning during the initial design of the SM and it's all installed structures. Thus, where design choices that would enhance decommissioning are available for types of materials and system components, and location of components, these choices shall be made.
b) Another purpose of the preliminary plan is to identity the ultimate decommissioning options and final SM status. These options would be evaluated and narrowed to the decommissioning method of choice as the end of strategic market life is approached.

The final purpose of the preliminary plan is to demonstrate to regulatory agencies that important aspects of decommissioning are considered as early as possible during the initial design of the SM. The plan serves as the starting point to demonstrate that areas such as decommissioning methods, costs, schedules, and operating impact on decommissioning will be reviewed and refined throughout the operating life of the Market

10.2 Content of the Preliminary

The preliminary plan provides a general description of decommissioning methods considered feasible for the market. The description is intended to demonstrate that the methods considered are practical and that they protect the health and safety of the public and decommissioning personnel.

Design personnel shall study the proposed decommissioning methods and take steps to ensure that the design incorporates features that will facilitate decommissioning.

Considerations include:

a) An estimate of manpower, materials, and costs anticipated to support decommissioning.

b) A description of the anticipated final disposition and status of the Market equipment and site.

c) A discussion demonstrating that adequate financing will be programmed for decommissioning.

d) Identification of records that should be maintained during construction and operation which might facilitate decommissioning, including a set of "as built" drawings.

10.3 Project Removal Methodology and Schedule

The owner shall fund and implement all aspects of Project decommissioning, including but not limited to, all engineering, environmental assessment, permitting, construction, and mitigation activities associated with the removal of the plant, in accordance with this Plan and mitigation of Project

removal impacts on site. The owner shall monitor environmental impacts during and after Project removal to respond to defined events during the monitoring phase.

The owner shall remove the strategic market and structures safely and in a manner that:

- Minimizes environmental impacts e.g. dust pollution, disposal of unused chemicals or any hazardous material, providing protective gear to decommissioning personnel etc;
- Satisfies owner's obligations under the EMA Cap 191;
- Restores the site to a condition suitable for multiple use; and
- Pays all dues (workers, government, suppliers etc.).

Project removal will begin six months after closure and continue for twelve months. Within the six months from closure the owner will conduct inventories of all components that need to be removed and or disposed of. This inventory will include building structures, machinery, equipment etc. to be demolished/dismantled, debtors and creditors to be settled. Also mode of disposal will have to be finalized. This information will assist in the preparation of the final decommissioning plan, for approval by NEMC.

After the approval of the decommissioning plan the metal parts will be removed first within the first three months (this is important to ensure that they are not vandalized). The second three months of the decommissioning will be used to remove concrete structures and foundations if necessary. Debris will be used as road fills. All disturbed areas will be landscaped and re-vegetated using indigenous trees.

Project decommissioning has five phases: (1) pre-removal monitoring; (2) permitting; (3) interim protective measures; (4) Project removal and associated protective actions; and (5) post-removal activities, including monitoring of environment and socio economic activities.

The first three phases will occur prior to removal of the Project (i.e. within the first six months). The fourth phase - project removal and associated protective actions - will take place twelve months after closing operations. The fifth phase will begin after total removal and due to nature of the project (medium scale, with relatively moderate impacts) removal and continue for at least one year.

The description that follows outlines the activities that will occur in each phase:

a. **Pre-removal monitoring:** Pre-removal monitoring includes environmental and socio economic status of the Rusumo strategic market infrastructures and the surrounding. This monitoring is essential to identify if there is any environmental or social liability which need to be settled before the permit for closure is given. This period will also be used to inventories all assets and facilities that need to be disposed of and to prepare a final decommissioning plan for approval by NEMC.
b. **Permitting:** the owner shall obtain all permits required to undertake removal of the Project. This basically will include NEMC, NSSF and other Authorities.
c. **Interim Protective Actions:** This will take care of any interim protective measure that needs to be implemented to protect human Market and environment, if any.
d. **Project Removal:** As noted above, the removal of the project will be completed within twelve months.
e. **Post-Removal Activities:** Post-Project removal monitoring will continue for one year.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Summary and Conclusion

The findings of this ESIA support the conclusion given in the ES report (Hanai, 2011) that, the proposed construction of Rusumo Strategic Border Market in the proposed site is socially acceptable, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable. The success of the proposed development will impact positively in regard to provision of quality Market care which is accessible and accommodative to all citizens of Rusumo Village and beyond.

The project has no serious or major negative environmental and social impacts that cannot be mitigated in short and long term. However, although the identified impacts and issues are not serious, a series of mitigation and enhancement measures have been proposed to address negative and positive impacts of the proposed project and condensed into ESMPs and EMP. Effective implementation of the two tools will optimize the intended benefits and minimize or offset the identified negative impacts of the project.

11.2 Recommendations;

From this ESIA, it is evident that the proposed project is associated with both positive and negative impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. The following recommendations are made to enhance the viability of the project:

- Adhere to the formulated Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMP) to mitigate the predicted negative environmental and social impacts during construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. The ESMP should be provided as part of the Contractor's contract.
- Waste, including excavated soil and debris should be properly disposed of by backfilling and landscaping. During decommissioning of existing buildings, the contractor should adopt the method of selective demolition as far as practicable. This will enable the demolition and removal of wastes of the same category one at a time thus facilitate recycling of wastes for beneficial reuse, and minimizing the burden on dumpsites.
- The EMP should also be implemented to track the effectiveness of mitigation and enhancement measures and hence further improvement of the mitigation plan. Monitoring will be used as a means of ensuring compliance with national or international standards.
- The strategic market should establish and/or operationalize a unit within the proposed management structure to coordinate implementation of environmental and social obligations.
- The project is advised to hire a qualified contractor to supervise implementation of the proposed construction phase of strategic border market (Market Centre).

Table 29: Statutory Permits, Certificates and Licences for the Project

	Permit, Certificate and License	Relevant Act/Regulation	Responsible authority	Owner/who to apply for	Status
1.	EIA Certificate	EMA No. 20, of 2004	VPO-DoE through NEMC	Ngara DC	This document is part of the application
2.	Certificate of registration of workplace issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)	Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2003, S. 15-17	OSHA –Lake zone office in Mwanza or HQ	Ngara DC	To be applied for
3.	Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) registration for Non-Government Employees	The Workers Compensation Act No. 20 of 2008.	Workers Compensation Fund	Ngara DC	To be applied for
4.	Fire Safety Certificate	Fire and Rescue Act, No. 14 of 2007	Fire and Rescue Force - Ministry of Home Affairs	Ngara DC	To be applied for
5.	Title Deed /Land Ownership & Land Use	Land and Land Village Act (URT, 1999b) (No. 4 of 1999 amended by No. 2 of 2004)	NGARA District Council	Ngara DC	Obtained – Annex III
6.	Construction permit	The Contractors Registration Act No. 17 of 1997	Contractors Registration Board (CRB)	Ngara DC	To be applied for

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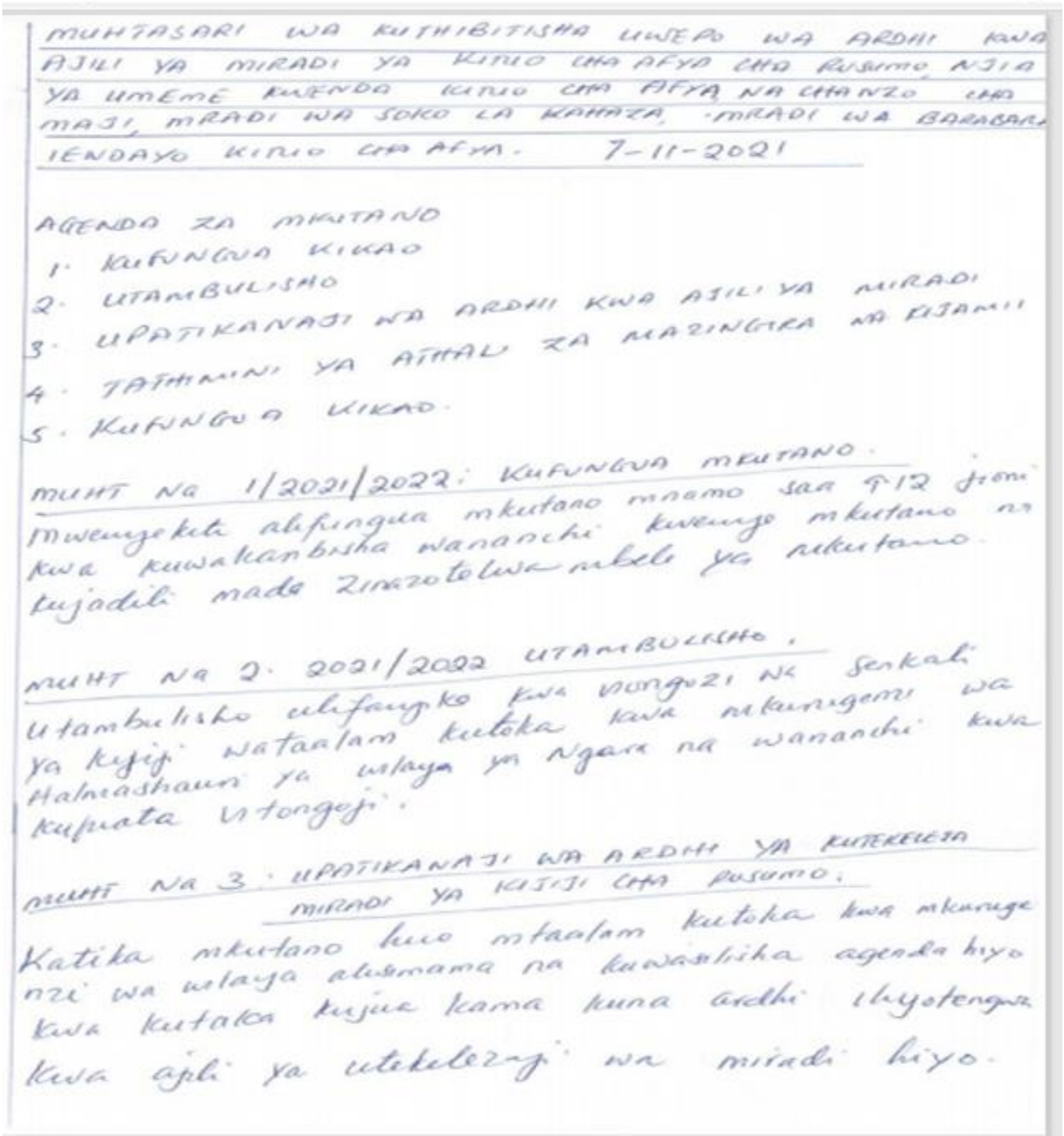
www.ngaradc.go.tz

APPENDCES

Appendix I: Consulted Stakeholders & Minutes of Village Meeting



MUHTASARI WA KUTHIBITISHA UMEPO WA ARDHI KWA AJILI YA MIRADI YA KITUO CHA AFYA CHA KUSIMAMIA AJIA YA UMEME KUENDA KITUO CHA AFYA NA CHANZO CHA MAJI, MRADI WA SOKO LA KAHAZA, MRADI WA BARABARA IENDAYO KITUO CHA AFYA. 7-11-2021

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. UPATIKANAJI WA ARDHI KWA AJILI YA MIRADI
4. TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII
5. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

MUHT NA 1/2021/2022: KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.
Mwenyekiti alifungua mkutano mnamo saa 9:12 jioni kwa kuwakaribisha wananchi kuhusu mkutano na kujadili mada zinazotolewa mbele ya mkutano.

MUHT NA 2. 2021/2022 UTAMBULISHO.
Utambulisho ulifanyika kwa wenyeji wa Serikali ya kijiji wataalam kutoka kwa mkurugenzi wa Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Ngara na wananchi kwa kupiata utongoji.

MUHT NA 3: UPATIKANAJI WA ARDHI YA KUTEKELEZA MIRADI YA KIJIJI CHA PUSUMO.
Katika mkutano huo mtaalam kutoka kwa mkurugenzi wa wilaya alisimama na kuwashika agenda hiyo kwa kutaka kujua kama kuna ardhi ihyotengwa kwa ajili ya utekelezaji wa miradi hiyo.

Baadae wananchi walieleza kuwa eneo litolewe kwa ajili ya miradi; na hapatakuwa po na migogoro au marumbano ya ardhi; na ardhi hiyo itumike kwa ajili ya miradi tajwa kwa ajili ya maendeleo ya Wananchi wote. Na wameshukuru na wananchi kushukuru kwa Benki ya Dunia kuwafadhili miradi maana maisha yao yanaboreka.

AWAMU NA 4: TATHMINI YA ADHARI ZA MAZINGIRA

Mtaalam alisimama na kueleza kuwa Yapo madhara yanatokana na uwepo wa miradi wakati wa bado huyo ameomba wananchi wajadili madhara hayo na Faida za miradi hiyo, Baada ya maelezo wananchi wamesema kuwa Ajira zitapatikana maji yatapatikana na mazingira yataharibika Kutokana na Uchimbaji wa barabara na mashimo ya nguzo za umeme, lakini hasara zitakabiliwa na faida ni nyingi. Ukilinganisha hasara za miradi hiyo.

Baadae wananchi walielezea kuwa eneo litolewe kwa ajili ya miradi; na hapatakuwapo na migogoro au marumbano ya ardhi; na ardhi hiyo itumike kwa ajili ya miradi tajwa kwa ajili ya maendeleo ya Wananchi wote. Na wameshukuru na wananchi kushukuru kwa Benki ya Dunia kuwafadhili miradi maana maisha yao yanaboreka.

[illegible] NA 4: TATHMINI YA ADHARI ZA MAZINGIRA

Mtaalam alisimamia na kuelezea kuwa Yapo madhara yanatokana na uwepo wa miradi wakati na bado hivyo ameomba wananchi wajadili madhara hayo na Faida za miradi hiyo, Baada ya maelezo wananchi wamesema kuwa Ajira zitapatikana maji yatapatikana na mazingira yataharibika kutokana na Uchimbaji wa barabara na mashimo ya ujenzi za umeme, lakini hasara zitakabiliwa na faida ni nyingi Ukilinganisho hasara za miradi hiyo.

wakati amesimama wananchi walimwomba ataje
ni miradi gani inayotarajiwa kutekelezwa, Alieleza
kuwa miradi kwa Rusumo ni mradi wa kituo
cha afya, kupeleka umeme wa tanesco kwenye
kituo cha afya na kwenye chanzo cha maji
na Barabara inayoenda kwenye kituo cha afya,
uwekaji wa fensi kituo cha afya na ujenzi wa soko la kahawa
alieleza kuwa katika kutekeleza miradi hiyo
maeneo ya kuweka miradi hiyo yatakuwa
ardhi, na alielezea kuwa faida zinazopatikana
kutokana na miradi hiyo ni pamoja
na ① wananchi kupata huduma za
afya wakati wote na hivyo itapunguza
kwa kuwa umeme unakuwepo na
huduma zinazoendana na kuwepo kwa
umeme.
② Maji yatapatikana kutokana na
umeme na Barabara itarahisisha
kusafirisha wagonjwa na wananchi
kwa ujumla.

Baada ya maelezo hayo wananchi waliuliza
za kama: Je wakati wa kutekeleza miradi
wananchi wanaozunguka Rusumo watapata
ujira au shughuli hiyo itafanywa na kampuni
. Wananchi walielezwa kuwa ajira za muda
zitazingatiwa, kwa wazawa ila kinachotakiwa
wawe waaminifu maana inapotokea wana-
nchi kupewa kazi na kuanza kudokoa
na [illegible] inasababisha maeneo mengi

MUHT NA 5: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mkutano Mkuu wa Kijiji Umefungwa na Mwenyekiti mnamo saa 11.27 kwa kuwashukuru kwa michango yao na kuwatakia safari njema wanapo makwa[illegible]

Naomba kuwasilisha.

PASCHAL F. [illegible]

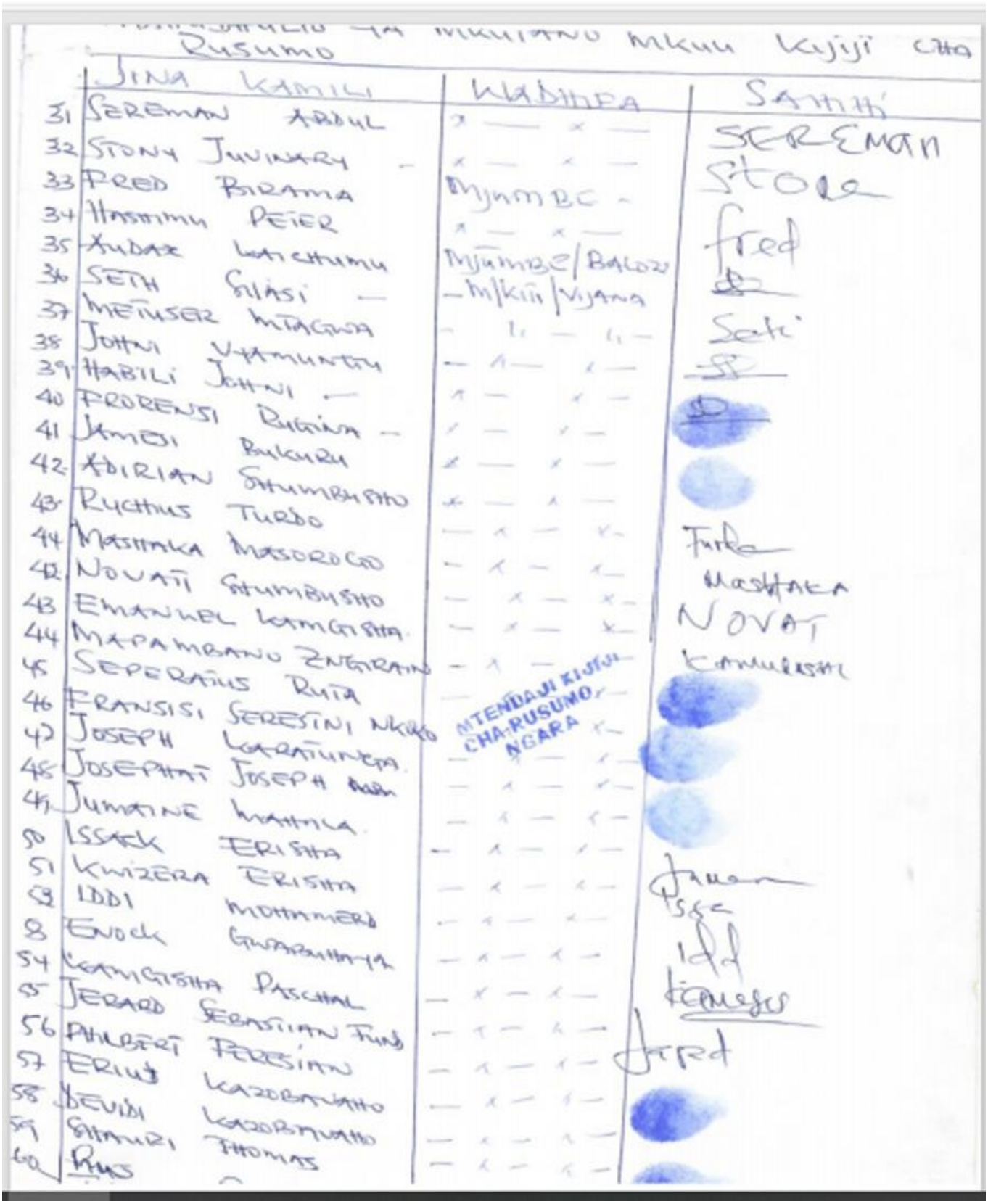
MWENYEKITI SERIKALI YA KIJIJI RUSUMO

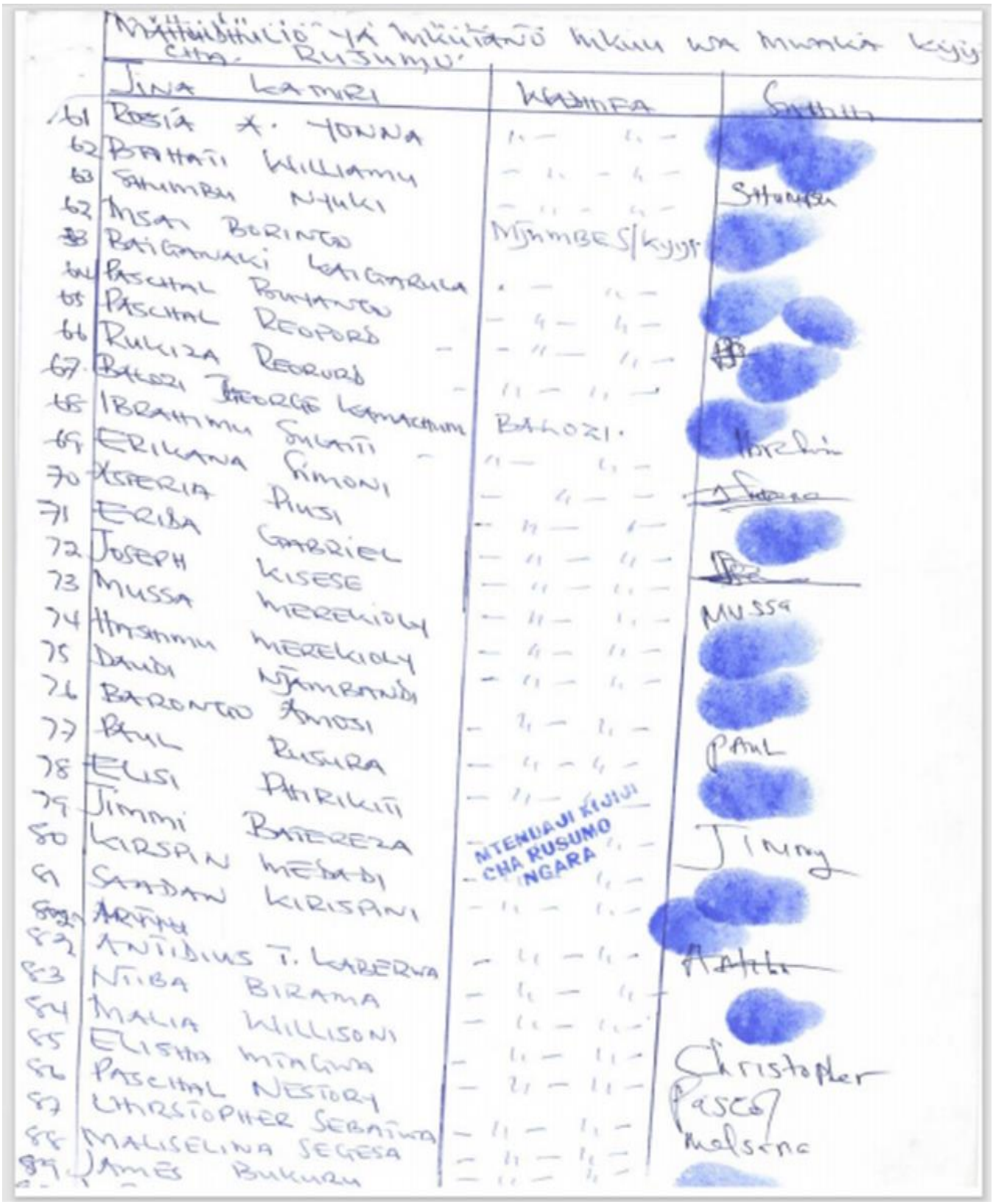
ELIAS F. [illegible]

MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA RUSUMO NGARA

MAHUDHURIO YA MKUTANO MKUU WA ABHARA KIJIJI CHA RUSUMO

	JINA KAMILI	WADHIFA	SAHIHI
1	DEUS DAMIANI	M/kiti Rusumo Border	D. Damiani
2	ARUBUGASI MABARAY	Balozi -	
3	JUMA SEBATWA	Mjumbe	[illegible]
4	FABIAN RUDOVICK	-"- -"- "-	
5	JAMILA SALUMU		Juma
6	VESTINA DEUSI	Mjumbe S/kijiji	Jamila
7	MATUNGWA PAUL	— " — " —	
8	FROLA PAPIUS	— " — " —	
9	GERVAISE BUTOTO	— " — " —	
10	STAFFORD MISAGO	Balozi / Mjumbe	
11	ATHANAS BERNARDO	— " — " —	
12	FURAHA ANTHONY	— " — " —	
13	KORONERY GISHEGESHE	— " — " —	
14	NURU MGUTHA	— " — MTENDAJI KIJIJI CHA RUSUMO NGARA	Coro
15	MEDY SHABANI	— " — " —	ME
16	RAZARO PIUS	— " — " —	
17	ABUBAKHARY ISMAIL	— " — " —	
18	KAKURU KABARONGO	— " — " —	Lazar
19	ISSAYA KEREMENI	Balozi – Mjumbe	Kakuru
20	DIDAS DAMIANI	— " — " —	Isaya
21	JOEL JOVINI	— " — " —	Didas
22	GEORGE AREXANDER	Balozi – Mjumbe	
23	DORIS ARBUGASI	— " — " —	
24	THADEO ADIRIANI	— " — " —	[illegible]
25	RENA MEDADI	— " — " —	
26	NATANA JOHNI	— " — " —	
27	JESKA MADARAKA	— " — " —	
28	MADARAKA ZINGIRAIN	— " — " —	[illegible]
29	MATHA KEFA	— " — " —	[illegible]
29	ESTER FRENCK	— " — " —	
30	YUSUPH RASTONY	— " — " —	[illegible]


RUSUMO
JINA KAMILI
SAHIHI
MTENDAJI KIJIJI
CHA RUSUMO
NGARA



	JINA LA MWISHO	JINA LA KWANZA	SAHIHI
61	ROSIA	K. YONNA	
62	BAHATI	WILLIAMU	
63	SHUMBA	NYUKI	
64	MSAN	BORINGO	
65	RAIGANAKI	LENGARIKA	
66	PASCHAL	POURANGO	
67	PASCHAL	REOPORD	
68	RUKIZA	REORURD	
69	BAKOZI	GEORGE LEMACHIUM	BAKOZI.
70	IBRAHIMU	SULATI	
71	ERIKANA	SIMONI	
72	KSERIA	PIUSI	
73	ERIBA	GABRIEL	
74	JOSEPH	KISESE	
75	MUSSA	MEREKIOLY	MUSSA
76	HASSANU	MEREKIOLY	
77	DAUDI	NJAMBANDI	
78	BARONGO	AMOSI	
79	PAUL	RUSURA	PAUL
80	ELISI	PATRIKITI	
81	JIMMI	BAREREZA	Jimmy
82	KIRSPIN	MEMBI	
83	SAIDAN	KIRISANI	
84	ARUSHA		
85	ANTIDIUS T.	LABERVA	
86	NTIBA	BIRAMA	
87	MALIA	WILLISONI	
88	ELISHA	MINGWA	
89	PASCHAL	NESTORY	Christopher
90	CHRISTOPHER	SEBATWA	Pascal
91	MALISELINA	SEGESA	Malisena
92	JAMES	BUKURU	

NTENDAJI KIJIJI
CHA RUSUMO
NGARA

Appendix II: Consulted Stakeholders & Minutes of Ngara DC Meeting

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA KAMATI YA WATAALAM CMT KUJADILI TATHIMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII KWA MIRADI PENDEKEZWA AWAMU YA II CHINI YA LADP

WAJUMBE WALIOHUDHURIA

1. BW. SOLOMON. O. KIMILIKE	-	MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
2. EGIDY TEULAS	-	MKUU WA IDARA YA UTAWALA/UTUMISHI
3. YONA CHARUGAMBA	-	MKUU WA IDARA YA FEDHA NA BIASHARA
4. CONSTANTINE F. MSEMWA	-	MKUU WA IDARA YA MIPANGO, TAKWIMUNAUFUATILIAJI.
5. NGERANGERA TRESPHORY	-	MKAGUZIWA NDANI (W)
6. PETRONILA L. KAGIMBO	-	KAIMU AFISA EIMU MSINGI (W)
7. DIDMUS BAMUHIGA	-	KAIMU MRATIBU WA LADP
8. ADELINA MAPUNDA	-	KAIMU AFISA BIASHARA
9. EMMANUEL M. VICTOR	-	KAIMU AFISA TEHAMA
10. ENOCK G. NTAKISIGAYE		AFISA ELIMU SEKONDARI (W)
11. ENOCK MPONZI	-	AFISA ARDHI (W)
12. ATHANASIO ANDREW	-	KAIMU AFISA MAZINGIRA (W)
13. JOSEPH J. MRIANGA	-	KAIMU AFISA MALIASILI (W)
14. EMMANUEL KULWA	-	MKUU WA IDARA YA MAENDELEO YA JAMII,
15. SIMON MTUKA	-	KAIMU MKUU WA IDARA YA UJENZI (W)
16. REMIGIUS E. KAWISHE	-	KAIMU MKUU WA IDARA YA KILIMO, MIFUGO/ USHIRIKA
17. JOSEPHATSANGATATI	-	MKUU WA IDARA YA MIFUGO NA UVUVI
18. SAKINA Y. CHAMITI	-	MRATIBU WA TASAF
19. GABRIEL GIBSON	-	LADP CONSULTAT
20. DR. DAVID S. MAPUNDA	-	KAIMU MGANGA MKUU (W)
21. PERPETUA O. RUTWAZA	-	KAIMU AFISA UGAVI (W)

SEKRETARIET

1. BI. VIVIAN MARUHE	-	MWANDISHIWAVIKAOVYA HALMASHAURI
2. BI. PERAGIA J. NABUDINDI	-	MWANDISHIWAVIKAO
3. JONAS P. NSEKAMBABAYE	-	MHUDUMU

AGENDA NA. 1/1/11/2021/2022: KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti aliwasalimia wajumbe na kuwakaribisha katika kikao, pia alieleza kwamba lengo la kufanyika kwa kikao ni kujadili au kutoa maoni juu ya tathimini ya athari za mazingira na

1

kijamii kwa miradi pendekezwa awamu II chini ya LADP. Aidha alieleza kwamba katika kikao kinachofanyika yupo Mtaalam Mshauri wa Mazingira ambaye amekuja kwa ajili ya kufanya kazi ya kuandika maandiko kwa niaba ya Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Ngara hivyo ataeleza dhumuni la kikao ambapo wajumbe watatakiwa kuchangia kwa kina. Kikao kilifunguliwa rasmi saa 4.00 asubuhi

AGENDA NA. 2/1/11/2021/2022KURIDHIA AGENDA

Wajumbe walipitia agenda na kuridhia zianze kujadiliwa

AGENDA NA. 3/1/11/2021/2022: TATHIMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII KWA MIRADI PENDEKEZWA AWAMU YA II CHINI YA LADP

Iliwasilishwa kwamba Mtaalam Mshauri wa Mazingira alipewa kazi ya kuandaa andiko la athari za kimazingira na kijamii kwa miradi itakayotekelezwa na mradi wa LADP II kwa niaba ya H/W ya Ngara, hivyo aliwaomba wajumbe kutoa maoni yao kwa uhuru na uwazi kwa kila mradi uliowasilishwa katika Nyanja zifuatazo;

a) Faida za kimazingira na kijamii kwa kila mradi uliopendekezwa
b) Hasara za kijamii na kimazingira zinazoweza tokea wakati na baada ya kukamilika kwa mradi
c) Njia mbalimbali za kukabiliana na athari mbaya za kimazingira na kijamii kwa kila mradi

Pia Mtaalam Mshauri wa Mazingira alitaja orodha ya miradi inayopendekezwa kutekelezwa kwa kipindi cha cha awamu ya pili chini ya LADP kwa ufadhili wa benki ya dunia ambayo ni:

1. Construction of Ngara District Head Quarter Administration Block
2. Completion of Nzaza–Kabanga strategic market
3. Construction of Strategic Benaco trucks parking bay
4. Construction and equip Rulenge Health centre Complete and put in use Rusumo and Lukole Health centres built during LADP I by constructin fence around both health centers, procure medical Equipment and furniture for both High voltage Electric Lines to connect both Rehabilitation gravel access road to Rusumo HC and procure Ambulance for Rusumo HC
5. Procure furniture to equip Bukiriro Secondary School
6. Construction of infrastructure at Ngara High school and equip them (Admin Block, Dining Hall, Dormitory and High voltage line to connect the school
7. Construct High voltage Electrict Line to connect Rusumo Water Project power source to run water pump after construction
8. Construction and equip Muhweza Dispensary
9. Construct Strategic Market at Kahaza in Rusumo village

Mtaalam Mshauri wa Mazingira alieleza kwamba ameshafika katika Vijiji na maeneo ambako miradi inatarajiwa kutekelezwa kwa ajili ya kuongea na wananchi katika maeneo husika pamoja na kukusanya taarifa mbalimbali na kusema kote alikopita wanajamii wamejitokeza katika mikutano na kutoa ushirikiano.

Wajumbe walipokea taarifa na kujadili/ kutoa maoni kama ifuatavyo;

Mjumbe aliuliza swali "Je kuna umuhimu gani kwa wao kutoa maoni wakati wananchi wa maeneo husika wameshatoa maoni kwa miradi yao waliyopendekeza?

Ufafanuzi ulitolewa kuwa katika kufanya tathimini ya athari za mazingira na kijamii kwa miradi inahusisha/kushirikisha wadau wa ngazi mbalimbali ili kuhakikisha miradi/mradi unakuwa na manufaa chanya kwa jamii na mazingira na hivyo kupunguza au kuzuia kabisa athari mbaya za mradi kwa jamii na mazingira, pia aliongezea kwa kusema kuwa wajumbe wa CMT ni moja ya wadau muhim sana katika miradi hii.

Mjumbe mwingine alisema kuwa endapo miradi pendekezwa itapatiwa fedha kwa ajili ya utekelezaji itakuwa na faida kubwa kwa wakazi wa maeneo husika na wilaya kwa ujumla kwa kuwa vijana wetu wenye ujuzi na wasio na ujuzi watapata ajira kipindi cha ujenzi wa miradi, hivyo alisisitiza wakandarasi watakapatiwa kazi wahakikishe wanajaza fomu ya makubaliano kuwa ahakikishe wazawa wanapewa kipaumbele katika utoaji wa ajira wakati wa ujenzi.

Kuna mjumbe alitoa ushauri kuwa miradi kama ya masoko na paking ya malori itasaidia kuongeza mapato kwa H/W na hivyo kuiongezea uwezo H/W kutoa huduma za kijamii kwa wanainchi vijijini kama vile kujenga zahanati, kupeleka miundombinu ya maji safi kwa wananchi katika halmashauri ya Ngara.

Mjumbe alisema kuwa katika utekelezaji wa miradi/mradi wa aina yoyote ule kuna wakati huwa inajitokeza changamoto ya vibarua kutolipwa stahiki zao na hivyo kupelekea vibarua kudhulumiwa na kuleta manung'uniko katika jamii, je kuna mikakati gani ya kuhakikisha jambo kama hili halijitokezi au likijitokeza ni hatua zipi zitakazo chukuliwa katika kupatiwa ufumbuzi?

Ufafanuzi ulitolewa kuwa ili kukabiliana na changamoto ya aina hii, mkandarasi sharti lazima awe na mikataba kwa wafanyakazi wake wote bila kujalisha ni mfanyazi mwenye ujuzi au asie na ujuzi, pia ufatiliaji na ukaguzi wa kila wiki unapaswa kufanywa na Halmashauri ili kuhakikisha kuwa wafanyakazi watapewa mkataba pindi tu anapoajirwa na mkandarasi.

Pia ilielezwa kuwa ni muhimu kuwa na mfumo wa namna ya jamii kwa ujumla kutoa malalamiko yao juu ya kero zinazoweka kujitokeza kutokana na utekelezaji wa mradi/miradi, mfumo huo wa wananchi kutoa malalamiko ni lazima uwe rahisi na Rafiki wa walalamikaji.

Mjumbe mmoja alitoa shukrani zake kwa miradi iliyotekelezwa kwa awamu ya kwanza na kusema imekuwa na faida kubwa wa wananchi na kusema mfano ni ujenzi wa miundombinu katika shule ya msingi makugwa ambapo awali walimu walikuwa hawana nyumba ya kuishi, wanafunzi walikuwa wanapeana zamu kutumia darasa kwa sababu ya upungufu wa vyumba vya madarasa, hivyo anaomba na miradi ya awamu ya pili ipatiwe fedha kwa ajili ya utekelezaji ili kupunguza changamoto katika jamii.

Wajumbe walisisitiza kuwa swala la utunzaji wa mazingira lipewe kipaumbele kwa miradi yote itakayopatiwa fedha na kutekelezwa hususani katika swala la upandaji miti ya vivuli na matunda ipandwe mapema ili mkarandi awe anaimwagilia mpaka kufika kumaliza ujenzi iwe imekwisha chipua.

pia kuna mjumbe alisema kuwa katika ujenzi wa jengo ofisi za halmashauri kutahusisha ubomoaji wa baadhi ya majengo yaliyochakaa na hivyo kupelekea uwepo wa vumbi, na je

hatuoni kama vumbi hilo litatuadhili sisi wafanyazi na hata kupelekea kuugua kikohozi na mafua?

Ufafanuzi ulitolewa kuwa katika andiko kutakuwa na mpango wa uthibiti wa athari ambapo mkandarasi atawajibika kuzuia vumbi hilo kwa kumwagilia maji na kuweka uzio ili kutenga eneo la kazi na maeneo mengine, wajumbe walichangia pia kwa kusema wanafanyakazi kwa kipindi hicho ni vyema pia kupewa vifaa vya kujikinga vumbi, pia ilishauriwa kuwa ubomojai wa majengo chakavu uwe unafanywa nyakati za jioni ambapo watumishi wa halmashauri wanakuwa wameshatoka mao fisini.

Kuna mjumbe alishauri kuwa miradi ya ujenzi wa masoko mkakati yakishakamilika, kipindi yanafanya kazi kutakuwa na uzalishaji wa taka wa kila siku, hivyo basi nivyema katika usanifu wa miradi hiyo ni muhimu kuwepo na miundombinu ya ukusanyaji taka kwa muda kabla ya kuondolewa na kulepekwa dampo na pia lazima halmashauri ionyeshe mpango namna itakavyokuwa inaondoa taka kutoka kwenye vizimba vya soko na kuzipeleka dampo ili kuepuka mrundikano wa taka kipindi soko linafanyakazi na hivyo kutokuwa kero kwa wafanyabiashara na wakazi wa maeneo ya karibu na soko.

AGENDA NA. 4/1/11/2021/2022: KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti aliwashukuru wajumbe kwa michango na maoni yaliyotolewa juu ya tahimini ya athari ya kimazingira na kijamii kwa miradi itakayotekelezwa katika mradi wa LADP II. Baada ya kutamka hayo kikao kilifungwa saa 9.10 alasiri.

UMETHIBITISHWA NA;

.....

Katibu

Tarehe....10/11.... 2021.

.....

Mwenyekiti

MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
NGARA

Appendix III: Land Ownership

HATI NA.. 2NGOR/3337
IMESAJILIWA
25.6.2020
MUDA 4:05 Asubuh
AFISA ARDHI WA WILAYA

Namba ya Hati: 2NGOR/3337

Fomu ya Ardhi ya Vijiji Na. 21

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

SHERIA YA ARDHI YA VIJIJI
(Na. 5 ya 1999)

HATI YA HAKIMILIKI YA KIMILA

(CHINI YA FUNGU LA 25)

Leo tarehe 25 Mwezi 06 Mwaka 2020 Halmashauri ya kijiji cha **Rusumo** imetoa kwa **Halmashauri Ya Wilaya Ngara, S.L.P 30 Ngara** (humu ndani ikirejewa kama "mmiliki") wa hati ya hakimiliki ya kimila itaitwa ("hakimiliki") juu ya Ardhi iliyofafanuliwa katika jedwali (humu ndani itaitwa "Ardhi") kwa kipindi kisicho na ukomo kuanzia tarehe **1** Mwezi **Aprili 2020,** kwa maudhui na tafsiri halisi ya sheria ya Ardhi ya vijiji na kwa kuzingatia vipengele vyake na kanuni zozote zinazotungwa chini ya sheria hiyo au sheria mbadala au marekebisho yake. Hati hii inatolewa kwa masharti yafuatayo:-

i) Ardhi itatumika kwa ajili ya **"Ujenzi Wa Soko Na Miundombinu Yake".**
ii) Majengo yote yatajengwa kwa kuzingatia viwango vya kitaalam vinavyokubalika kisheria.
iii) Mmiliki atawajibika kuhifadhi mazingira.
iv) Mmiliki atahakikisha kwamba mipaka ya Ardhi inalindwa na kutunzwa na idumu kuwa bayana kwa kipindi chote cha hakimiliki.
v) Endapo alama za mipaka zilizowekwa zitavurugwa, zitavunjwa au kung'olewa mmiliki atawajibika kugharamia kazi ya kurudishia alama hizo kwa usahihi.
vi) Mmiliki atawajibika kuzungushia uzio/fensi eneo lote la soko

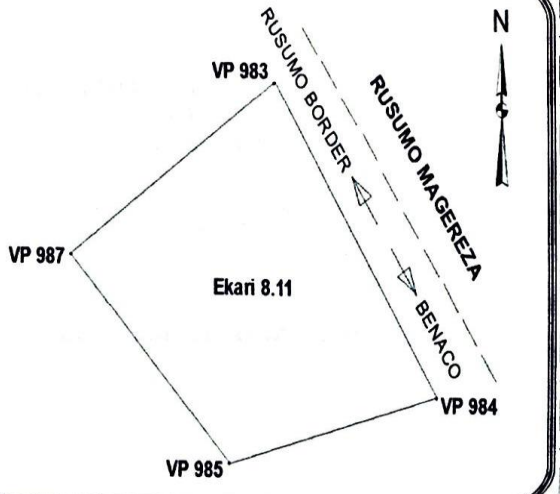
JEDWALI

(Maelezo kamili ya eneo na mipaka yake) Ardhi hii yenye eneo lenye ukubwa wa ekari **8.11** iko katika Kitongoji cha **Kahaza**

UKA NA. 2NGR/RSM/KHZ/022

POINTI	MASH	KAS
VP 983	256204	9734580
VP 984	256327	9734396
VP 985	256169	9734356
VP 987	256047	9734477

Kama zinavyooneshwa katika mchoro/ramani hapa Kulia.



MUHURI WA
HALMASHAURI
YA KIJIJI

Saini.....

Jina Kamili. PASCHAL R LEOPORA

Wadhifa: **Mwenyekiti Wa Kijiji**

Anuani: **S.L.P 30, Rusumo - Ngara**

HALMASHAURI YA KIJIJI CHA REG NO. ZM/KIJ.527 RUSUMO-NGARA

Saini.....

Jina Kamili. ELIAH .K. WYCLIF-

Wadhifa: **Afisa Mtendaji Wa Kijiji**

Anuani: **S.L.P 30, Rusumo - Ngara**

1. Majina ya Viongozi wakuu wa Halmashauri.

(I) Erick Emily Nkilamachumu.....
(Mwenyekiti Wa Halmashauri - Ngara)

(II) Aidan John Bahama.....
(Mkurugenzi Mtendaji(W) - Ngara)

LAKIRI

2. Imegongwa Lakiri ya Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya **NGARA** na Kusainiwa leo Tarehe. 25 Mwezi. 6 Mwaka 2020

Jina: E. K. MPONZI

Saini:.....

Wadhifa: **Afisa Ardhi Mteule**

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA NGARA

Appendix IV: GBV Code of Conduct

Contractor's Gender-based Violence and Child Protection Code of Conduct

The Contractor shall create and maintain an environment which prevents gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse/exploitation (CAE) issues, and where the unacceptability of GBV and actions against children are clearly communicated to all those engaged on the project. The following core principles and minimum standards of behavior will apply to all employees of the Contractors without exception:

1. GBV or CAE constitutes acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties and/or termination of employment. All forms of GBV and CAE including grooming are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or CAE will be pursued.

2. Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

3. Do not use language or behaviour towards women, children and men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.

4. Sexual activity with children under 18—including through digital media—is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defence.

5. Sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour is prohibited.

6. Sexual interactions between contractor's and consultant's employees at any level and member of the communities surrounding the work place that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act are prohibited. This includes relationships involving the withholding/promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex – such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.

7. All staff, volunteers, consultants and sub-contractors are highly encouraged to report suspected or actual GBV and/or CAE by a fellow worker, whether in the same contracting firm or not. Reports must be made in accordance with Standard Reporting Procedures.

8. All employees are required to attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.

9. All employees must attend a mandatory training course once a month for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the institutional GBV and CAE Code of Conduct.

10. All employees will be required to sign an individual Code of Conduct confirming their agreement to support GBV and CAE activities.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

For the Company
Signed by _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Individual Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Code of Conduct

I, _____, acknowledge that preventing gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse/exploitation (CAE) are important. GBV or CAE activities constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or termination of employment. All forms of GBV or CAE are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or CAE will be pursued as appropriate.

I agree that while working on the Project I will:

- Consent to police background check.
- Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- Not participate in sexual activity with children—including grooming or through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defence.
- Not engage in sexual favour or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
- Not have sexual interactions with members of the communities surrounding the work place and worker's camps that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
- Attend and actively partake in training courses related to HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE as requested by my employer.
- Report through the GRM or to my manager suspected or actual GBV and/or CAE by a fellow worker, whether in my company or not, or any breaches of this code of conduct.
- Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
- Not invite unaccompanied children into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- Not sleep close to unsupervised children unless absolutely necessary, in which case I must obtain my supervisor's permission, and ensure that another adult is present if possible.
- Use any computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any medium.
- Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labour which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
- Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour.

Use of children's images for work related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

- Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavour to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.

Individual Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Code of Conduct

I, _____, acknowledge that preventing gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse/exploitation (CAE) are important. GBV or CAE activities constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or termination of employment. All forms of GBV or CAE are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or CAE will be pursued as appropriate.

I agree that while working on the Project I will:

- Consent to police background check.
- Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- Not use language or behaviour towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.
- Not participate in sexual activity with children—including grooming or through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child and consent from the child is not a defence.
- Not engage in sexual favour or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour.
- Not have sexual interactions with members of the communities surrounding the work place and worker's camps that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties involved in the sexual act. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
- Attend and actively partake in training courses related to HIV/AIDS, GBV and CAE as requested by my employer.
- Report through the GRM or to my manager suspected or actual GBV and/or CAE by a fellow worker, whether in my company or not, or any breaches of this code of conduct.
- Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
- Not invite unaccompanied children into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- Not sleep close to unsupervised children unless absolutely necessary, in which case I must obtain my supervisor's permission, and ensure that another adult is present if possible.
- Use any computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any medium.
- Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labour which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.
- Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labour laws in relation to child labour.

Use of children's images for work related purposes

When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

- Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavour to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.

- Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
- Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive.
- Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
- Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

I understand that it is my responsibility to use common sense and avoid actions or behaviours that could be construed as GBV or CAE or breach this code of conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signed by _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Manager's Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Code of Conduct

Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to create and maintain an environment that prevents GBV and CAE. They need to support and promote the implementation of the Contractor's Codes of Conduct. To that end, they must adhere to the Manager's Codes of Conduct and also sign the Individual Codes of Conduct. This commits them to support and develop systems that facilitate the implementation of this action plan and maintain a GBV free and child-safe work environment. These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

Mobilization

1. Establish a GBV and CAE Compliance Team (GCCT) from the contractor's and consultant's staff to write an Action Plan that will implement the GBV and CAE Codes of Conduct.
2. The Action Plan shall, as a minimum, include:
    i. Standard Reporting Procedure to report GBV and CAE issues through the project Grievance Response Mechanism (GRM);
    ii. Accountability Measures to protect confidentiality of all involved; and,
    iii. Response Protocol applicable to GBV survivors/survivors and perpetrators.
3. Update the Action Plan to reflect feedback and ensure the Action Plan is carried out in its entirety.
4. Provide appropriate resources and training opportunities for capacity building so members of the GCCT feel confident in performing their duties. Participation in the GCCT will be recognized in employee's scope of work and performance evaluations.
5. Ensure that contractor, consultant and client staff are familiar with the GRM and that they can use it to anonymously report concerns over GBV and CAE.
6. Hold quarterly update meetings with the GCCT to discuss ways to strengthen resources and GBV and CAE support for employees and community members.
7. In compliance with applicable laws and to the best of your abilities, prevent perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse from being hired, re-hired or deployed.
8. Ensure that when engaging in partnership, sub-grant or sub-recipient agreements, these agreements a) incorporate this Code of Conduct as an attachment; b) include the appropriate language requiring such contracting entities and individuals, and their employees and volunteers to comply with this Code of Conduct; and c) expressly state that the failure of those entities or individuals, as appropriate, to take preventive measures against GBV and CAE, to investigate allegations thereof, or to take corrective actions when GBV and/or CAE has occurred, shall constitute grounds for sanctions and penalties.

Training

1. All managers are required to attend an induction manager training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure that they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in upholding the GBV and CAE Codes of Conduct. This training will be separate from the induction training course required of all employees and will provide managers with the necessary understanding and technical support needed to begin to develop the Action Plan for addressing GBV and CAE issues.
2. Provide time during work hours to ensure that direct reports attend the mandatory Project's facilitated induction GBV and CAE training required of all employees prior to commencing work on site.
3. Ensure that direct reports attend the monthly mandatory refresher training course required of all employees to combat increased risk of GBV and CAE during civil works.

4. Managers are required to attend and assist with the Project's facilitated monthly training courses for all employees. Managers will be required to introduce the trainings and announce the self-evaluations.
5. Collect satisfaction surveys to evaluate training experiences and provide advice on improving the effectiveness of training.

Prevention

1. All managers and employees shall receive a clear written statement of the company's requirements with regards to preventing GBV and CAE in addition to the training.
2. Managers must verbally and in writing explain the company and individual codes of conduct to all direct reports.
3. All managers and employees must sign the individual 'Code of Conduct for GBV and CAE', including acknowledgment that they have read and agree with the code of conduct.
4. To ensure maximum effectiveness of the Codes of Conduct, managers are required to prominently display the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct in clear view in public areas of the work space. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas, health clinics.
5. All posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct should be translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas (ex. Kiwahili, English).
6. Managers will explain the GRM process to all employees and encourage them to report suspected or actual GBV and/or CAE.
7. Mangers should also promote internal sensitization initiatives (e.g. workshops, campaigns, on-site demonstrations etc.) throughout the entire duration of their appointment in collaboration with the GCCT and in accordance to the Action Plan.
8. Managers must provide support and resources to the GCCT to create and disseminate the internal sensitization initiatives through the Awareness-raising strategy under the Action Plan.

Response

1. Managers will be required to provide input, final decisions and sign off on the Standard Reporting Procedures and Response Protocol developed by the GCCT as part of the Action Plan.
2. Once signed off, managers will uphold the Accountability Measures set forth in the Action Plan to maintain the confidentiality of all employees who report or (allegedly) perpetrate incidences of GBV and CAE (unless a breach of confidentiality is required to protect persons or property from serious harm or where required by law).
3. If a manager develops concerns or suspicions regarding any form of GBV or CAE by one of his/her direct reports, or by an employee working for another contractor on the same work site, s/he is highly encouraged to report the case using the identified reporting mechanism.
4. Once a sanction has been determined, the relevant manager(s) is/are expected to be personally responsible for ensuring that the measure is effectively enforced, within a maximum timeframe of 14 days from the date on which the decision was made.
5. Managers failing to comply with such provision can be in turn subject to disciplinary measures, to be determined and enacted by the company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Managing Director or equivalent highest-ranking manager. Those measures may include:
    i. Informal warning
    ii. Formal warning
    iii. Additional Training
    iv. Loss of up to one week's salary.

v. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
vi. Termination of employment.

6. Ultimately, failure to effectively respond to GBV and CAE cases on the work site by the contractor's managers or CEO may provide grounds for legal actions by authorities.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and CAE. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

For the Employer

Signed by _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Appendix V: COVID -19 Contingency Plan

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE - REGIONAL

ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Phone: 028 2226016
Fax: 028 2226152
Email:ded.ngara@kagera.go.tz

Health Department
P.O. Box. 30.
NGARA
KAGERA.

NGARA PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES CONTINGENCY PLAN
MARCH, 2020/2021

Aidan J. Bahama
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NGARA

Executive Summary

Corona viruses are large family of viruses. There are several known human coronaviruses that usually only cause mild respiratory disease, such as the common cold. However, at least twice previously, coronaviruses have emerged to infect people and cause severe disease. The severe respiratory syndrome (SARS) of unknown etiology among people was first reported on 31st December 2019 in Wuhan City (population of 19 million), capital of Hubei Province (population of 58 million), southeast of China; of which 7 were reported as severe cases. This COVID19 is the different from SARS-Corona Virus of 2003 and MERS- Corona Virus of 2013. 94 countries were reported of COVID19 the entire world like China, Japan, South Korea e.tc. The incubation period is about 1 – 14 days. The sign and symptoms are fever, cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, malaise, headache, and muscle pain or malaise. There is no current evidence from RCTs to recommend any specific anti-COVID19 treatment for patients with suspected or confirmed, but can treat the sign and symptoms. The transmission can be occur either by directly contact of respiratory secretions and droplets. Standard precautions include hand hygiene; use of PPE to avoid direct contact with patients' blood, body fluids, secretions (including respiratory secretions) and Use a medical mask if working within 1-2 meter of the patient.

Acknowledgments

The Ngara District Council wishes to express its gratitude to all experts who participated in developing this Contingency Plan for Public Health Emergency of COVID19. Special gratitude goes the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) for Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response for the strategic guidance in the development of this Plan and provided Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Clinical Management of Novel Corona Virus (nCoV) Pneumonia. Specifically, valuable contributions from Districts Executive Director are also appreciated.

I would also like to acknowledge the team of technical experts from different Health Departments specifically from Curative Services team, Preventive Services team, Health Quality Assurance, Emergency Preparedness and Response and Disease Control, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Health Promotion, who worked tirelessly and contributed to the successful completion of this plan.

Finally but not the least, I would like to extend sincere appreciation to the World Health Organization through Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) with Regional, for facilitating assessment on District operational readiness for COVID19response.

Abbreviations

DMO	District Medical Officer
COVID19	Corona Virus 2019
HIDTU	Highly Infectious Disease Treatment Unit
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
WHO	World Health Organization
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHR	International Health Regulations
IMS	Incident Management System
IPC	Infection Prevention Control
LGA	Local Government Authorities
MOHCDGEC	Ministry of Health Community Development Gender Elderly and Children
NGO	Non-Government Organization
POE	Point of entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RMO	Regional Medical Officer
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TOT	Training of Trainers
WHO	World Health Organization
DHO	District Health Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DC	District Commissioner

Key Concepts

The following glossary is from the Tanzania Disaster Management Act (2015) and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction terminology on disaster risk reduction (2009 version).

Disaster

An occurrence or series of occurrences, whether natural or man-made, man-made calamity that causes or poses a significant disruption or threat to the functioning of a community, causing widespread human, natural, economic or environmental losses which exceed the capacity of that community to cope with the disaster using its own resources.

Disaster response

Any measure taken immediately prior to or following a disaster impact that is directed towards saving life, protecting property and the environment or dealing with the immediate damage and other effects caused by the disaster.

Emergency management

It is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

Hazard

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and service, social and economic disruption or environmental damage.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

Response

Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Introduction

Ngara district is among of eight district of Kagera region, 4 Division, 22 Wards and 75 Villages with 34 streets of Mainer Township.

Ngara District is exposed to a number of natural and man-made hazards that impact livelihoods, destroy infrastructure, disrupt the provision of essential services and claim lives. Primary risks are linked to hazards such as road accidents and health epidemics.

For many years now, Ngara is threatened by a number of public health risks which causes a number of deaths, morbidity to affected people and economic disruption. These include; Malaria, road accidents, Ebola, Corona Virus.

The ultimate objective of this Public Health Risk Emergency Response Plan is to consolidate capacity to support response by ensuring that all those charged with tackling the disease (i) know their role; (ii) are competent to carry out the tasks assigned to them; (iii) have access to available resources and facilities; and (iv) work together as a partnership. Therefore, the Plan aims to bring order to the response operations. Additionally, it is concerned with providing a framework for management, coordination and control within which a team of responders can go about their work at times of a major emergency

Background Information

1.1. Geophysical features

Ngara (334,939 people in 2012) is located in northwestern Tanzania near the borders of Rwanda and Burundi. Its elevation is approximately 6,000 feet (1,800 m) and is considered to be in the highlands of Tanzania.

Ngara has four seasons: two dry seasons from June to September and January to February with two rainy seasons from October to December and from March to May. During dry seasons there are sometimes strong winds/hazy air and temperatures vary between 18 and 30 °C (64 and 86 °F), depending on the time of day or night. During the rainy seasons, sudden and heavy downpours may occur daily, lasting from a few minutes to several hours. The rain is sometimes associated with strong winds, floods, mud, fog and temperatures may range between 12 and 26 °C (54 and 79 °F).

Socio-economic issues

The primary occupation is subsistence farming and livestock rearing. Local crops include bananas, passion fruit, papaya, groundnuts, beans, coffee, maize, cassava and a variety of vegetables.

Language

The local language in Ngara is Kishubi and Kihangaza, which are very similar to Rundi and Kinyarwanda, the languages of Rwanda and Burundi. Although Tanzania's national and official languages are Swahili and English, usage in Ngara District is, however, rather limited to official functions, offices, institutions of higher learning and a few other places. Generally, English is understood on a limited scale in the market, and Swahili much more so.

District Public Health Risk management

The overall coordination of the epidemic control activities shall be undertaken within the existing framework of the Emergency Preparedness and Response for outbreak management. The Task force is responsible for designing/adapting strategies, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all epidemic control activities. The Task force within the district will be getting technical guidance from the National Task Force in terms of policy and strategic orientations, guidelines, etc.
The District Task force will be chaired by the District Medical Officer (DMO) will chair the Task Force at the district level.

The Task Force performs its activities through Technical Committees. Technical Committees are composed of experts in that arm of intervention. The committees are therefore responsible for the technical aspects of the control measures such as developing and designing strategies, planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision of activities.

The key pillars of technical committees include:

1. Coordination
2. Epidemiology/ surveillance
3. Case management and infection prevention and control
4. Laboratory
5. Community Mobilization and Health Promotion
6. Social mobilization/ Psycho-social support
7. Logistics

During preparedness shall hold meetings double within the month and during response shall hold daily, preferably at 2pm to review progress made in implementation of the planned activities and provide guidance. Proceedings of the Task force will be summarized by the end of each day to constitute a press report that will be shared by the media.

The District level subcommittee and Task Force will meet one day before the Rapid Response Team Meeting. The District Task Force will as well convene meeting one day before the Regional Task Force Meeting. This allows the flow of information from the subcommittee to the Regional Task Force.

The above intervention areas or pillars have also five respective objectives as follows:

a. Ensure all efforts are coordinated and implemented in an efficient and timely manner
b. Ensure implementation of highly sensitive, timely and coordinated surveillance systems
c. Ensure effective response to manage cases of (re) emerging communicable diseases
d. Enhance awareness and support especially for at-risk communities
e. Ensure timely and effective logistical support for surveillance and response teams

Scope of the Public Health Response Plan

This Response Plan is a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency plan, and is intended combine responses from key government agencies, private organizations and partners within the Districts.

Response Plan cannot be 'fully comprehensive tool' that cannot be implemented for lack of resources. Despite its limitations, this Response Plan is expected to constitute a recognized emergency response framework for: (i) awareness-raising throughout the multi-disciplinary task force; (ii) developing training throughout the responders; and (iii) building partnership for a combined response.

Outbreak Response

In an outbreak, it is vital to know who is going to do what. The clearer the responsibilities and the decision-making processes are key elements for effective response. A brief description of the command structure to response to outbreak operations in Ngara District, with relevant responsibilities and authority is presented below.

Concept of operations

- ✓ In an event of a major outbreak overwhelming the District, the District Commissioner (Strategic level command) should declare the level and magnitude of the outbreak, while working with the Regional Task Force (Tactical Command) and District levels (Operational Command)

- ✓ This Response Plan is based on the concept that the emergency functions assigned to the various government departments and agencies and volunteer organizations will parallel their normal day-to-day functions as closely as possible.

- ✓ Those day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to emergency operations may be suspended during the outbreak response. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to the accomplishment of outbreak response tasks.

- ✓ At every level of command, the chain of communication should be maintained and recognized. Final decisions should always be made and recognized at the coordination level, while always observing technical advice from the Subcommittee level.

- ✓ At any time of response to Health emergencies, the Rapid Response Team (RRT) will be responsible for assessment and verification of a case before dispatching an ambulance to take the patient to the HIDTU. The RRT will be composed of a Clinician, Nurse, Surveillance Officer and a Laboratory staff.

Ngara District Council is high (refer figure 1 below).

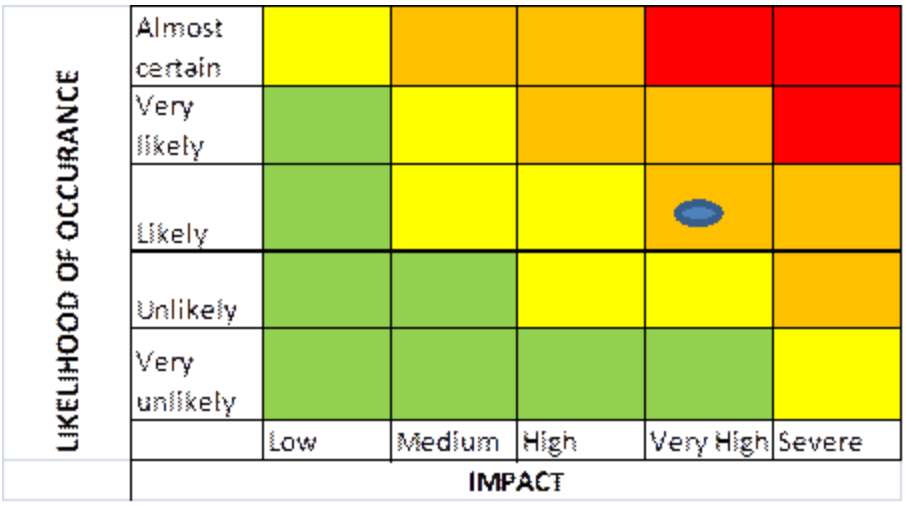


Figure 1: Risk Matrix.

Health System Structure and Services Provision

The District health system operates in decentralized organization of governance where by public and private health service delivery is primarily at Village level and specialized services are managed by Local government level.

The health system ensures public health risk management to outbreaks through mechanisms for indicator or routine based and community-based surveillance, care and treatment, Port health and social welfare services that are all linked to the above levels. There are three provisions Isolation Centre for COVID19 located in Kabanga, Murusagamba and Rusumo with bed capacity of 2. Out of 3 official point of entries, have mechanism and capacity to implement screening however Murusagamba has one official staff of Port health officer, and two non- official staff of Port health officer and no office.

Recent emergencies and disasters in Ngara District Council

Ngara District Council has been facing manmade emergencies. Recent Ngara District Council experienced fire explore at Rusumo Port of Entry during August 18th 2018 that affected a total of 7 cars and tractor 1 with 1 driver death.

COVID19 Response Coordination Mechanism

Coordination of COVID19 Response at different levels will follow the Incident Management System and will be guided by the concept of operations outlined in the All Hazard Emergency Response Plan (2020). During COVID19 response the District Medical Officer will appoint the District Incident Manager to coordinate District level response.

Triggers for action and activation levels

One suspected or probable case of COVID19 constitutes a public health emergency and therefore it will trigger the activation of the response to level II. Where by a confirmed case of COVID19 in the District will trigger activation to level III. The District PHEOCs, National PHEOC will function based on the level of activation to facilitate coordination of response as outlined in the All Hazard Emergency Response Plan.

The Overall command of the District emergency and disaster is under the District Disaster Management committee which is chaired by the District Commissioner

District Health Incident command

Committee	Members	Description of tasks
1.Coordination	**Chair: District Commissioner** **Members:** 1. District Executive Director 2. District Medical Officer 3. Chairman of District Council 4. District Administrative Secretary 5. All Head Department 6. All member of District Security and Defends Committee	1. Coordinates all operational aspects preparedness and response 2. Convenes meetings and keep all the minutes safely 3. Mobilizes and allocates resources for outbreak preparedness and response a. Prepares the Preparedness and response plan with participation of all the technical committees b. Monitors continuously the implementation of the plan c. Identifies and communicates resource gaps in timely manner d. Facilitates motivations e. Establish emergency operations centre and rapid response teams 4. Produces reports and communicates to higher authority and partners
2. Case management and Infection Control and Laboratory	**Chair :** District Medical Officer **Members;** 1. Medical Officer In charge of District Hospital 2. District Nursing Officer 3. Matron/Patron District Hospital 4. Pharmacist of District Hospital 5. District Hospital Emergency Coordinator 6. District hospital Laboratory manager **7.** Emergency Nurse In charges District Hospitals **8.** Medical Officer in charge of	1. Ensure Quality 2. Train health workers on management including general infection prevention and control 3. Implements barrier nursing procedures and universal precautions 4. Provides care to patients 5. Initiates activities for safe reintegration of discharged patients in collaboration with psychosocial support team 6. Provides data from treatment facility to the surveillance committee 7. Performs any other duties assigned by the coordination committee. 8. Coordinate sample collection, packaging, processing, transportation and laboratory testing of specimens from

	Lukole Health Centre **9.** Matron/Patron of Lukole Health Centre	suspected cases 9. Follows and receives laboratory results 10. Report laboratory results and sensitivity tests to case management committee 11. Reagent management (Ordering, supply and monitoring
3. Epidemiology/ Surveillance	**Chair: District Health Officer** **Members;** 1. District Surveillance Officer 2. District Hospital Health Officers 3. District Vector Control Officers 4. All Environmental Health Officer 5. Data Officer 6. District Laboratory Technician 7. Epidemiologist 8. IDSR Fco 9. In charges of Port Health Officer 10. District Veterinary Officer 11. Chair of District Driver	1. Trains health personnel on surveillance 2. Establishes transmission chains 1. Manages outbreak data: analyses data regularly for trends and 2. Disinfects homes and environment 3. Provides data from treatment facility to the surveillance committee 4. Performs any other duties assigned by the coordination committee.
4. Social mobilization/ psycho social support	**Chair: District Community Based Health Care** **Members;** 1. District Social Welfare 2. District Communication Officer 3. Education Officer 4. District Community Development officer 5. Head of Religions 6. Director Manager of Radio Kwizera FM 7. Health Promotion and Education Officer 8. Traditional Healers Fco	1. Reviews and/or develops materials for social mobilization 2. Organizes sensitization of the community 3. Serves as focal point for preparing and verifying information to be released to the press by the Task Force 4. Liaises with the different sub-committees, local leadership and NGOs involved in activities on mobilizing communities 5. Provides psychological and social support to suspected/ probable/confirmed cases; affected families and communities 6. Provides psychological support to the response team 7. Prepares communities for reintegration of convalescent cases/ patients who have recovered 8. Performs any other duties assigned by the coordination committee

6. Logistics	**Chair: District Human Resource Officer** 1. **Members:** District Procurement Officer 2. Transport Officer 3. Treasurer Officer 4. District Pharmacist 5. Accountant of Health Department 6. Manager of RUWASA	1. Maps available resources for response and maintains updated inventory 2. Conducts projection of the logistics needs for response 3. Coordinates transport of the different field response teams 4. Provides supplies for the treatment centers and supports stock management

Reporting System

The District gets report from Community, boarders and Health Facility. The Community Health Worker using Rumors book which collects within the community then submitted to the IDSR Fco. The Port Health Officer report to the RRT (DMO) if occur any suspect at port of entry. Also in charge of Hospital, Health Centre or Dispensary report to the RRT (DMO) if get any suspect from their facilities. The DMO after confirmed suspect is associated with Highly Infectious Disease like Corona Virus Disease report to the RMO.

Scenario

The development of this Contingency Plan is based on the Likely Case Scenario that calls for rapid containment of the case. The scenario assumes a case of COVID19 being imported and detected by the surveillance system in all Point of Entry and Health Facilities of Ngara District Council.

Planning Assumptions

a) An Suspect case was detected in one of a local health facility
b) Contact tracing teams well trained and equipped to conduct the task
c) All contacts have been identified and monitored
d) Patients who meet the case definition have been isolated and treated in the designated HIDTU, even though was still not meet the case definition.
e) Infection prevention and control measures are applied at health facilities and community level

Strategy

5.1 Mitigation Strategy

As described in the risk assessment, mitigation measures are important so as to ensure the health risk of COVID19 importation is addressed in order to avoid importation as well as spread of the infection in the District in case of COVID19 is imported. The risks which have been identified for mitigation includes; COVID19 case importation in the District, spread of COVID19 infection in the District and community fear. Table 1 outlines the health risks and planned mitigation measures per each technical area

Identified health risks	Mitigation measures
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE (POE):	
Importation of COVID19 case(POE)	To ensure the PoE specific contingency plan and SoPs for high risk ground crossing are followed
	To ensure the SoPs for identification, notification, management and referral of COVID19 suspects are followed
	With the help of PoE, Engagement of different media and transport agency to convey messages on COVID19 to travellers for affected Countries
COORDINATION:	**Mitigation measures**
COVID19 cases importation	Secure resources for COVID19 preparedness and response
	Monthly cross sectoral syndication and coordination meetings
	Updated EVD/Marburg/COVID19 contingency plan
RISK COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILISATION	**Mitigation measures**
Community panic towards importation of COVID19	Advocacy and sensitization messages distributed to the community by using ITC.
	Address personal behaviors and soci-cultural factors that influence transmission
Spread of COVID19 infection	Mobilise community mobilisers for community sensitization and awareness
	Conduct community awareness campaign to increase awareness and encourage adoption of preventive behaviors and actions
	Desribution material for social and behavior change communication
	To ensure message and materials dissemination trough media mix
	Train Health Promotion Coordinators and other mobilizers at District and community levels
	Community awareness for IPC at household level

Identified health risks	Mitigation measures
CASE MANAGEMENT & IPC	**Mitigation measures**
Spread of COVID19 infection	Strengthen Infection Prevention and Control Practices through additional measures for COVID19
	Ensure availability of equiped COVID19 isolation and treatment facilities in high risk Area
LABORATORY	**Mitigation measures**
Spread of COVID19 infection	Training of laboratory personnel on universal precautions and additional IPC measures for COVID19 and on specimen management to laboratory personnel and other HCW
	Map / identify and sensitize local couriers capable of transporting specimen immediately
	Disseminate SOP for COVID19 sample management
	Develop list of supplies for specimen management

5.3 Preparedness and Response Strategy

As described in the risk assessment, preparedness measures are important so as to ensure readness to deal with COVID19 in the District. Preparedness measures that have been suggested are geared at improving capacity to respond to COVID19 with altimate reduction of its impact in case an COVID19 case is imported. The preparedness measures varies with the identified health risks that determines response needs to be addressed by the District. The health risks that have been identified include: COVID19 imported cases, High transmossion and spread of COVID19 infection as well as psychological trauma and fear,other risks include public panic and deaths due to EVD. The response needs for each health risks have been outlined as well as preparedness measures that are suggested for the respective response needs as shown in table 2

COORDINATION:		
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
COVID19 imported cases	Coordinate and monitor response activities	Conduct working session to finalize and disseminate ERP
		Conduct working session to review r PHEOC SOPs
		Conduct donor mapping
		Advocacy and sensitization to influential people at all levels.
		Conduct functional simulation exercise for PHEOC
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
		Conduct orientations of revised operational documents to high risk in District (ERP & its contingency plans, PHEOC SOPs including Sensitization & orientation of District Authorities about PHEOC)
	COVID19 Outbreak response plan	Update COVID19 contingency plan and disseminate at all levels
		Identify burial ground
		Develop ToRs & SOPs for RRT in response to potential COVID19 cases
	Supportive supervision for response activities	Develop ToR and checklist for supervision at District level
RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS		
Imported COVID19 Cases	Deployment of COVID19 RRT	Train RRT TOT at District level on COVID19 response
		Conduct training of RRT at District level with priority to high risk Area
	Rapid Risk/need Assessment conducted by RRT	Conduct a simulation exercise for RRT within 60 days if no COVID19 case
		Train multi-disciplinary RRT teams and update inventory, ToR at District level
	Provide COVID19 RRT GO kit	Develop list of iterms in GO kit for RRT
		Print Rapid Risk Assessment Manual

BUDGET		
	Operational & Staff welfare support	Develop operational budget
		Advocate for revisit of Workers Compensation Fund in relation to high risk assignments
	Provide risk allowance for COVID19 responders conducting high risk assignments	Advocate for risk allowance for COVID19 responders conducting high risk assignments
	Adequate resources for response	Advocate for increase in the emergency contingency fund and timely emergency fund release procedures
	Provide basic walfare needs for ETC	Develop resource mobilization package/strategy
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT:		
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
Psychosocial trauma and fear among survivors, individual families and community	PSS services to responders and affected i families, community and during burial	Dissemination PSS guideline,
		Identify and train a team of PSS service providers and volunteers at District level and high risk Area
		Map peer support groups, volunteers, and stakeholders that can support families during response in the community at high risk Area
		Assessment of community needs
		Prepare list of items for package with material support (food and non food items) for COVID19 survivals and families that lost relatives
		Establish communication linkage btn PSS team and other responders contact detels (ETC, EOC, Community Mobilizers, nutrition)
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE:		
High transmission of COVID19 cases	Early detection and reporting of COVID19 cases	Operationalization of hotline or emergency number to manage alerts
		Train technical experts at District level on alert processes and requests for information related to COVID19.
		Orient HCWs and IDSR FP at District on use of VHF database, use of COVID19 case definitions and

		completing case investigation forms in high risk Area
		Orient CHW volunteers, NGOs, traditional healers and community leaders on event based surveillance in high risk Area.
	Contact tracing	Identify contact **tracing teams** at Community levels (volunteers, NGOs, traditional healers and community leaders) and conduct refresher training on contact tracing and identify a local source of contact tracers for all areas
		Disseminate contact tracing SOPs, reporting SOPs and simplified case definitions for community use to all Areas
POE		
COVID19 imported case (POE)	Early detection, management and referral	Train emergency committees at PoE on IPC, detection, assessment, management and referral of any potential COVID19 cases
		Orient POE stakeholders (POE users, tax drivers, service providers, cleaners) on SOP for identification and notification
		Test PoE specific emergency contingency plan (simulation) for ground crossing at high risk Area
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
	Proper collection, managment and timely reporting of traveller information	Equipped observation/isolation areas at PoE high risk Area
		Develop list of items, PPE, cleaning and disinfecting products and sanitisers at PoE.
		Develop service and maintanance plan for monitoring and data management equipment at PoE
		Disseminate a communication SoP between PoE and Distric's surveillance system for followup of travellers from affected country
		Conduct supportive supervision in collaboration with relevant stakeholders of PoE
RISK COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION:		

Increased panic due to importation of COVID19 Case	Community awareness creation on COVID19 prevention	Train Mobilizers for sensitization and awareness rising
		Develop message tailored to targetted audience and disseminate them through media mix
		Conduct media orientation
		Conduct orientation to Health promotion coordinators and other social mobilisation stakeholders at high risk Area
Spread of COVID19 infection in the community.		To conduct assessment for socio-cultural factors (Myth, attitudes, misconception, beliefs, behaviors, practices etc) that influence COVID19 transmission.
		Implement communication plan that identify channel, responsible and message timing.
		Identify existing community social structures that can effectively support community engagement and awareness campaign.
CASE MANAGEMENT		
COVID19 case/s in the country	Isolation of COVID19 patients	Identification and equiping COVID19 isolation facilities and prepare items for surge capacity
	Povide care and treatment of patients	Dissemination and distribution of COVID19 guideline and SOPS/job aids for case management
		Formulation, training and equiping teams for case management and ambulance in District for designated ETC
		Develop plan and implement onjob orientation of all health workers at health facilities in high risk Area on COVID19 by using District TOTs
		Conduct a simulation exercise in case management (drill) at Lukole Isolation facilities in District
		Conduct operational readness verification visit at the high risk Area (isolation facilities at District levels, IPC materials including PPE)
	Transportation of COVID19 patients	Identification of dedicated transportation facilities (vehicle) and SOPs for transportation
	Ensure 24/7 communication between the HIDTU, EOC and other teams	Develop and mantain contact details with manes, phone contacts of other responding teams

	Ensure provision of commodities, supplies and equipment for COVID case management and IPC	Develop list of minimmum required essential COVID19 commodities and supplies and stockpile at the identified Isolation facility
	Mantain records of staff and other teams daily rosters for HIDTU, ambulance, decontamination, burial)	Develop templates of duty rosters of workers at the HIDTU and templates for reports
	Conduct supportive supervision and mentorship to health workers at the HIDTUs	Develop list/inventory of Districtl technical experts on COVID19 case management , TOR and checklists.
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
Spread of COVID19	Practice additional IPC measures for COVID19 in health facilities and HIDTU	Dissemination and distribution of HIDTU – IPC guideline and SOPs
		Prepare list of waste management facilities in designated HIDTU to be procured for designated health facilities
	Conduct decontamination of households and surroundings where patients or death due to COVID19s has occured	Formulation, training and equiping the deconatmination teams for isolation facilities, vehicles and households
		Develop list of Items for decontamination of house holds to be procured for all high risk Area
		Identify/arrange transport that will be used by household decontamination teams to be linked with surveillance
	Ensure security at the HIDTU	Fencing of the HIDTU or designated health facility
		Arrangement for security services for the HIDTU
Deaths due to COVID19	Provide safe and dignified burial services	Dissemination SOP for Safe and dignified burials
		Identification and training of burial teams at the risk areas
		Identify and designate transport for burial services of COVID19 corpses
	Provide Equipments and supplies for SDB	Develop list of minimmum required equipment and supplies for burial services and stockpile at the identified high risk areas
LABORATORY		

Stread of COVID19	Early confirmation of COVID19 case	Identify and Train personnel in Specimen management to be deployed to affected district during response
		Print and disseminate SOP for COVID19 sample management
		Relocate more laboratory staff to testing laboratory
	Transportation of specimen to testing laboratories	Re orrientation of curriers at all levels
		Prepare list of required materials for packaging and transportation specimens to be procured and supplied to high risk Areas
Health Risk	**Response need**	**Preparedness measure**
	Protection of Laboratory workers against COVID19 infection	Develop list of items for protection of laboratory personnel (PPE etc)
	Sharing of Results	Develop Service and maintanance plan of laboratory quipment
		To prepare and disseminate laboratory linelist forms for COVID19 and report templates

Activation

Alerting

The Rapid Response Team When there is any information or rumor is alerted pending rumor verification.

Stand-by

When there is a confirmed case in any other District/Region/Country that makes Ngara to be in a high risk of being infected, the Rapid Response Team consisting of half of the full team will be mobilized in a standby mode at Lukole HIDTU. The standby rooster will operate 24/7 hours.

Activation (Full Mobilization)

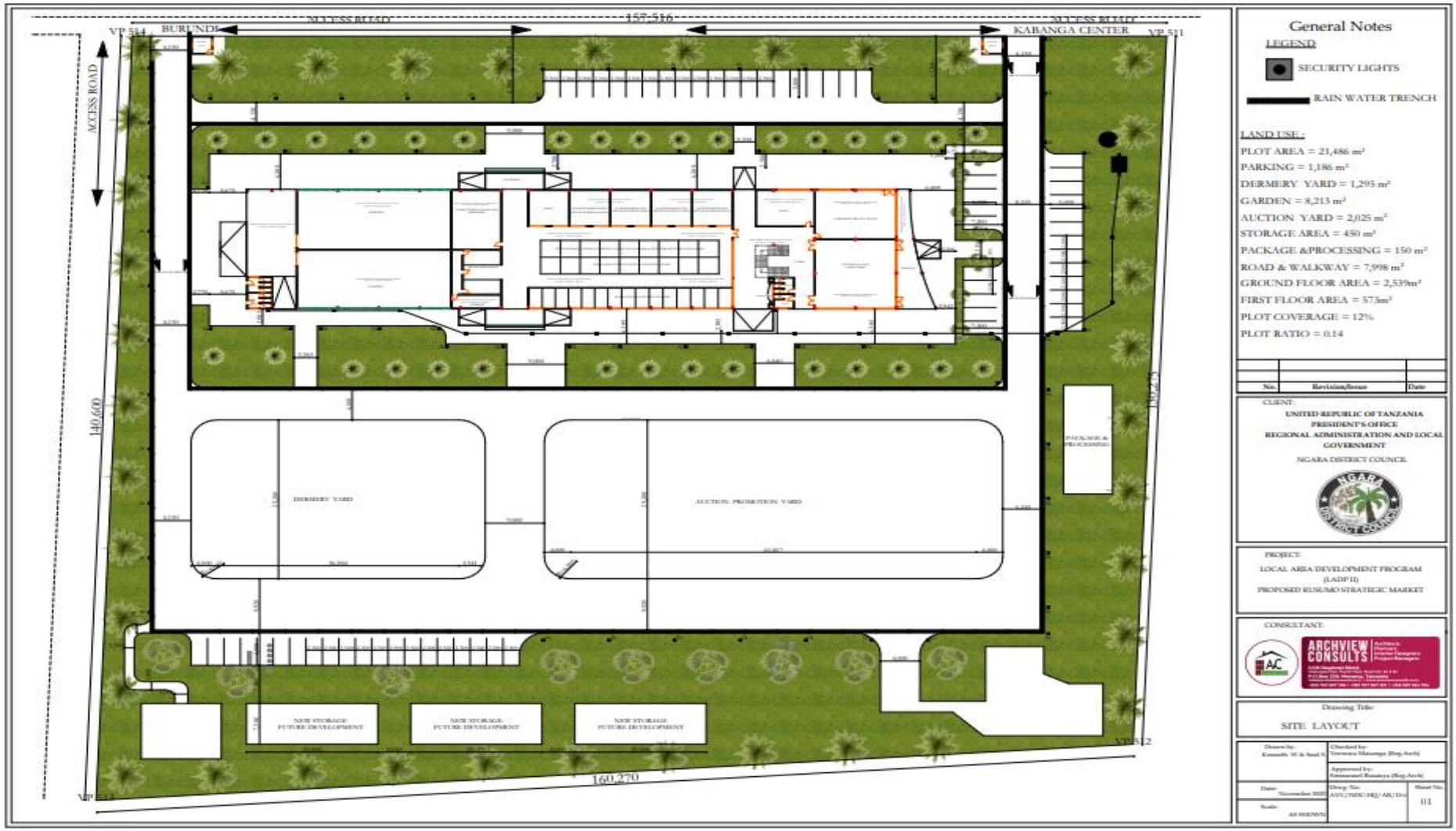
When there is a suspect case that meets Standard Case Definition the Case management Team will be activated to Lukole HIDTU.

COVID19 Emergency Response Plan Activity Implementation

Pillar	Response needs	Action	Responsible
Social Mobilization	Ensure availability of printed awareness materials	Printing of IEC materials	Head of social Mobilization subcommittee Transport Officer
		Distribution and dissemination of IEC materials	
		Conduct media orientation	
	Strengthen community sensitization (Use of mobile vans, media, Pas)	Intensify Community sensitization using sound facility twice in monthly	Head Social Mob and DHS and TO
		Conduct Sensitize schools, colleges (meetings, school health programme and working areas)	Head of social Mobilization subcommittee
	Strengthen engagement of community stakeholders	Conduct meeting with influential people (Private sectors, religious leaders, local community leaders	Head of social Mobilization subcommittee/DED/DMO
Coordination	Strengthen involvement of stakeholders (mapping and engagement in a response activities)	Conduct stakeholders mapping and develop list of stakeholders with their capacities	DMO/DED
		Conduct meeting with all potential stakeholders for their participation/support in their response (refreshment)	DED/DMO
	Strengthen implementation and monitoring of COVID19 response activities	Conduct regular meetings using the existing response forums	DMO
	Ensure availability of resources to implement response activities (human, financial, transport & logistics support)	Share the coasted plan with stakeholders	DMO
		Consider reallocation of existing resources	DED/DMO
		Recruit Staff who provide services at Lukole H/C and refreshment	DED
Case Management	Strengthen management of patients presenting with symptoms suggestive of COVID19	Print and Distribution of case management Guideline.	Head of District Case Management & Clinical Services Coordinator
		Orientation of healthcare workers on standard case definition and management	Head of District Case Management & Clinical Services Coordinator

		Procure Medical supplier like Glove, Masks, Aprons, googols, sprayer pump, sanitizer, Electronic Dispenser etc	Head of District Case Management & Clinical Services Coordinator
Surveillance & Laboratory	Strengthen use of surveillance data to guide response interventions	Orientation of surveillance officers for consolidation of surveillance data	Head of Surveillance (ie District Surveillance Officer)
	Strengthen adherence to laboratory protocols and testing guidelines for COVID19	Distribution of COVID19 testing guideline	District Laboratory Coordinator
Logistics	Ensure availability of essential commodities for COVID19 control	To ensure are all resource available at Lukole H/C	Chairman of Logistics Team
		To ensure availability all infrastructure which are needed at Lukole H/C	Chairman of Logistics Team
		To ensure availability of fuel for transport, follow up and monitoring of suspect and contacts cases	Chairman of Logistics Team

Appendix VI: Site Layout Plan



General Notes

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

CLIENT

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROJECT

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADP II)
PROPOSED KUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET

CONSULTANT

ARCHVIEW CONSULTS

Drawing Title:

3D VIEWS

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	Approved by:	
Date:	Dwg. No:	Sheet No:
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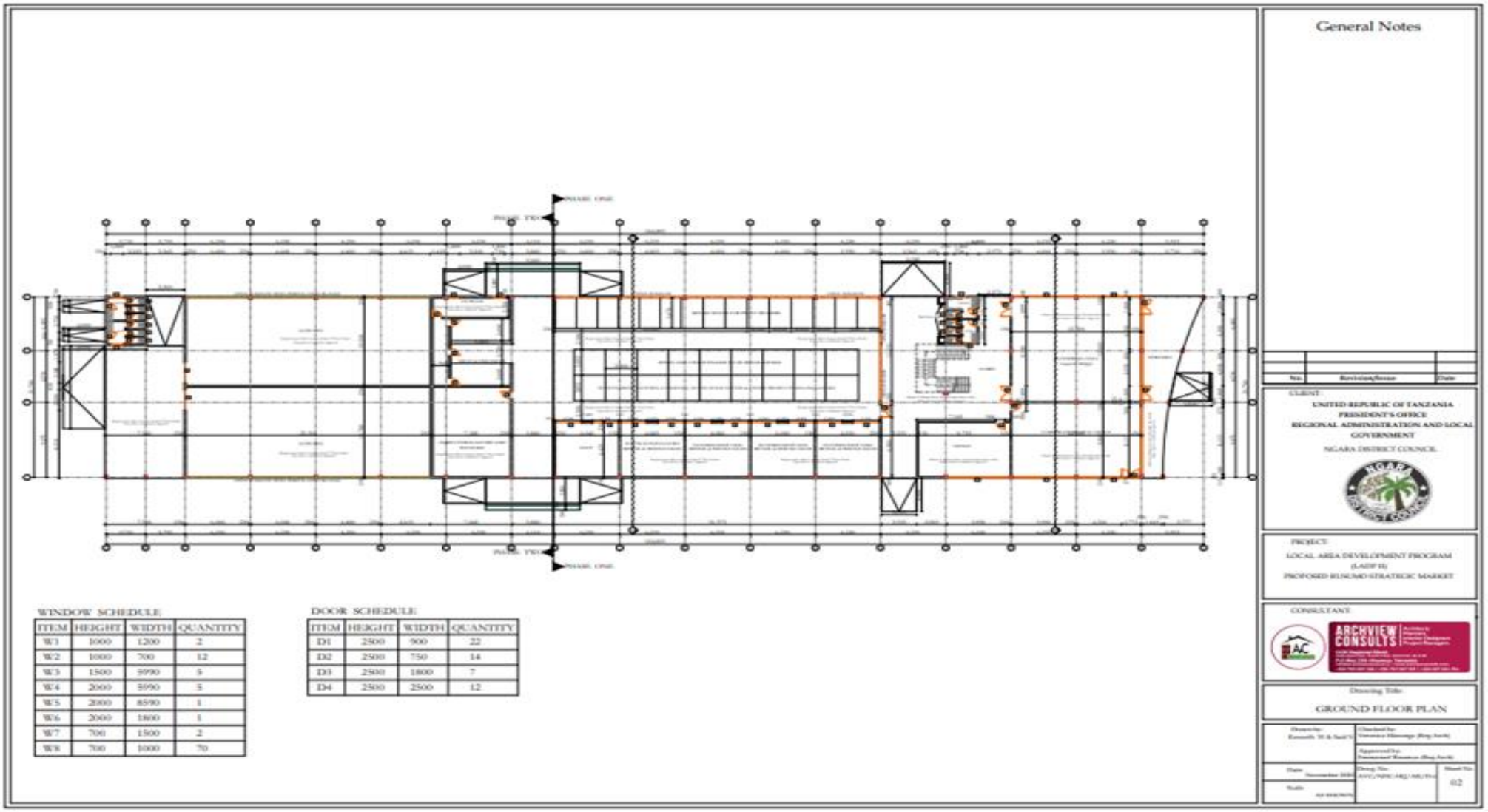
Appendix VII: Architectural Drawings



WINDOW SCHEDULE

ITEM	HEIGHT	WIDTH	QUANTITY
W1	1000	1200	2
W2	1000	700	12
W3	1500	3990	5
W4	2000	3990	5
W5	2000	8590	1
W6	2000	1800	1
W7	700	1500	2
W8	700	1000	70

DOOR SCHEDULE

ITEM	HEIGHT	WIDTH	QUANTITY
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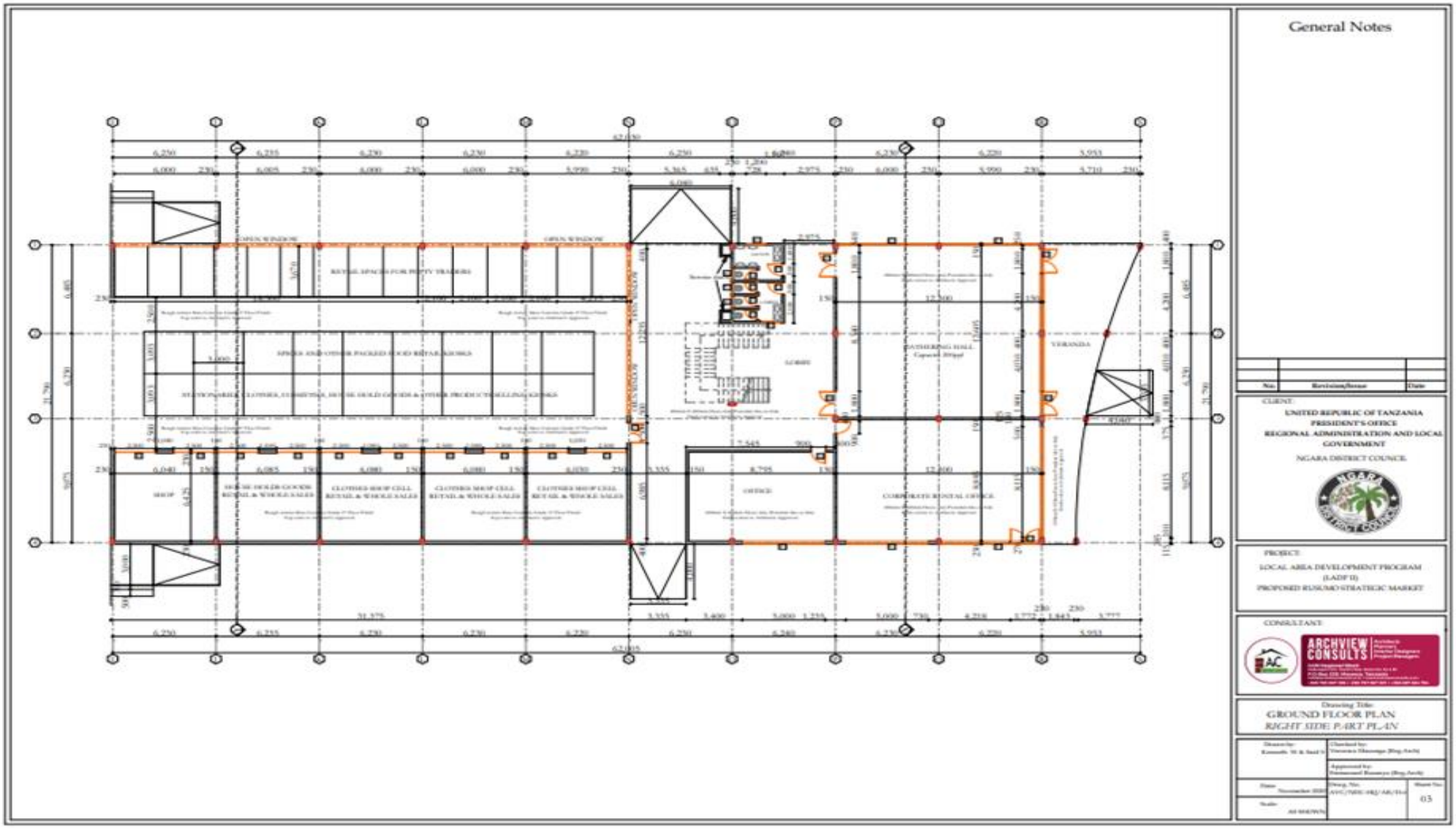
D2	2500	750	14
D3	2500	1800	7
D4	2500	2500	12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Revision/Issue
Date
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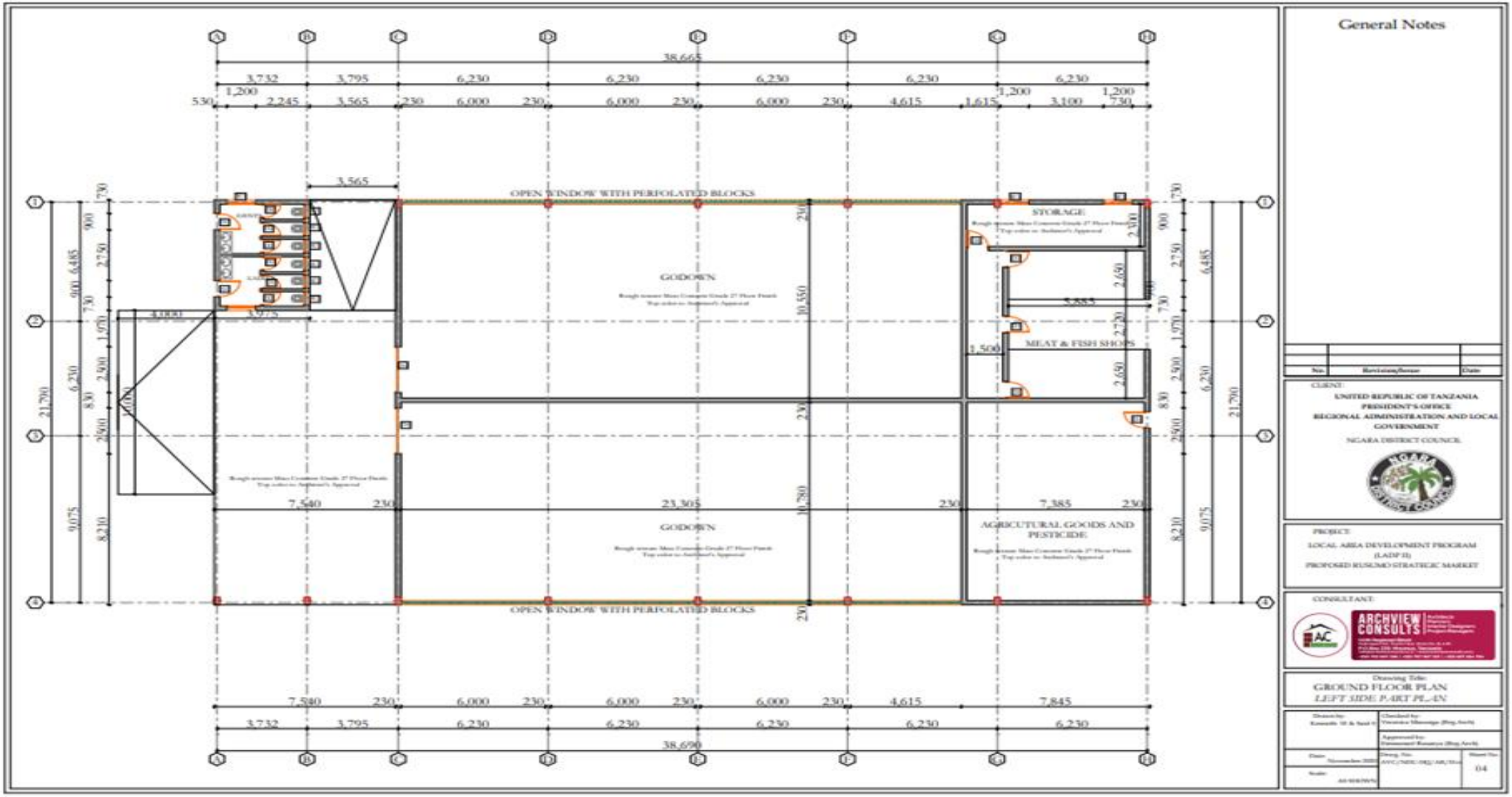
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROJECT:
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADF II)
PROPOSED RUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET
CONSULTANT
ARCHVIEW CONSULTS
Drawing Title:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
RIGHT SIDE PART PLAN
03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OPEN WINDOW WITH PERFOLATED BLOCKS
GODOWN
STORAGE
MEAT & FISH SHOPS
AGRICUTURAL GOODS AND PESTICIDE
GODOWN
OPEN WINDOW WITH PERFOLATED BLOCKS
38,690
CLIENT:
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
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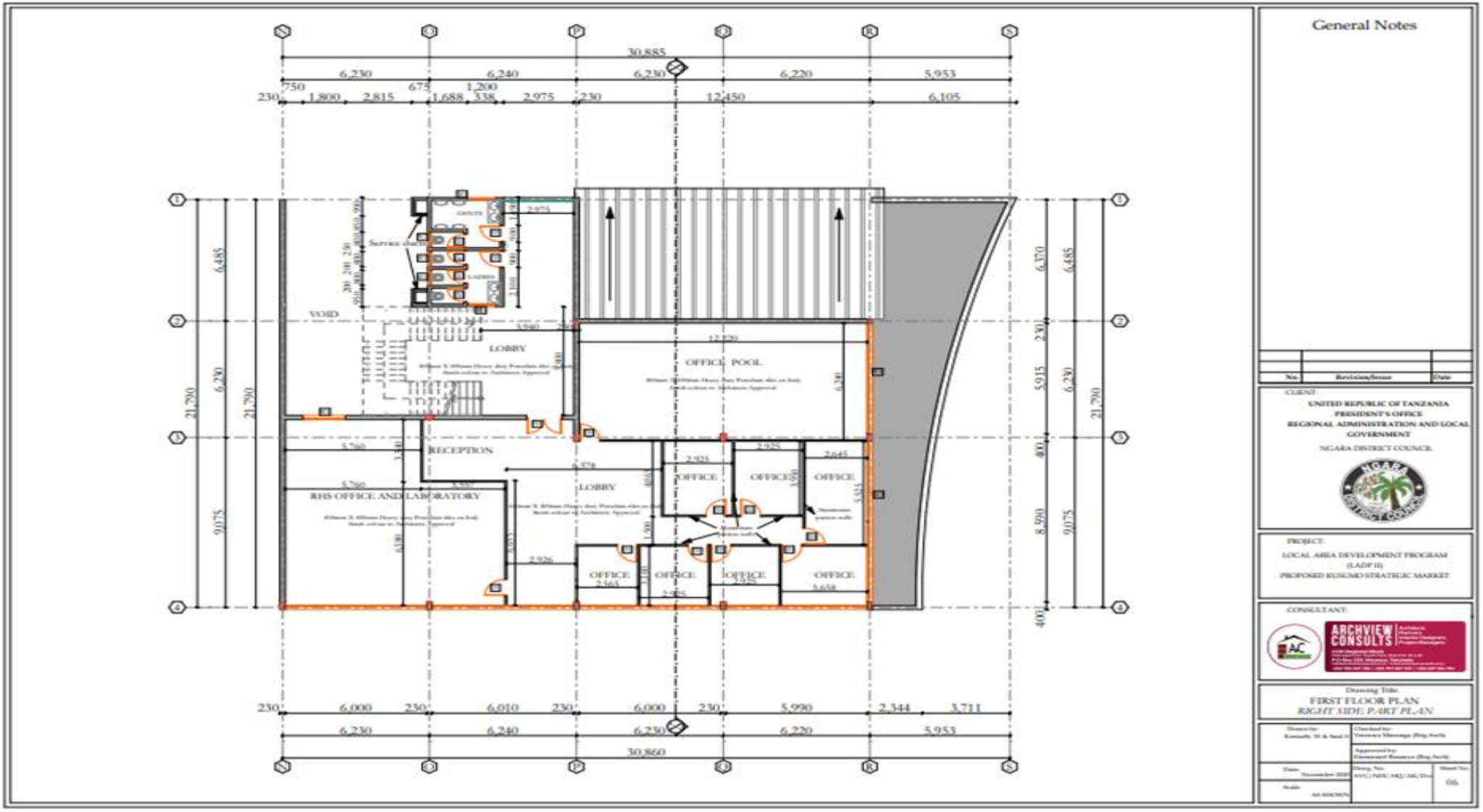
NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROJECT:
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADP II)
PROPOSED RUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET
CONSULTANT:
ARCHVIEW CONSULTS
Drawing Title:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
LEFT SIDE PART PLAN
04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NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROJECT:
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(LADP II)
PROPOSED RUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET
CONSULTANT:
ARCHVIEW CONSULTS
Drawing Title:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
RIGHT SIDE PART PLAN
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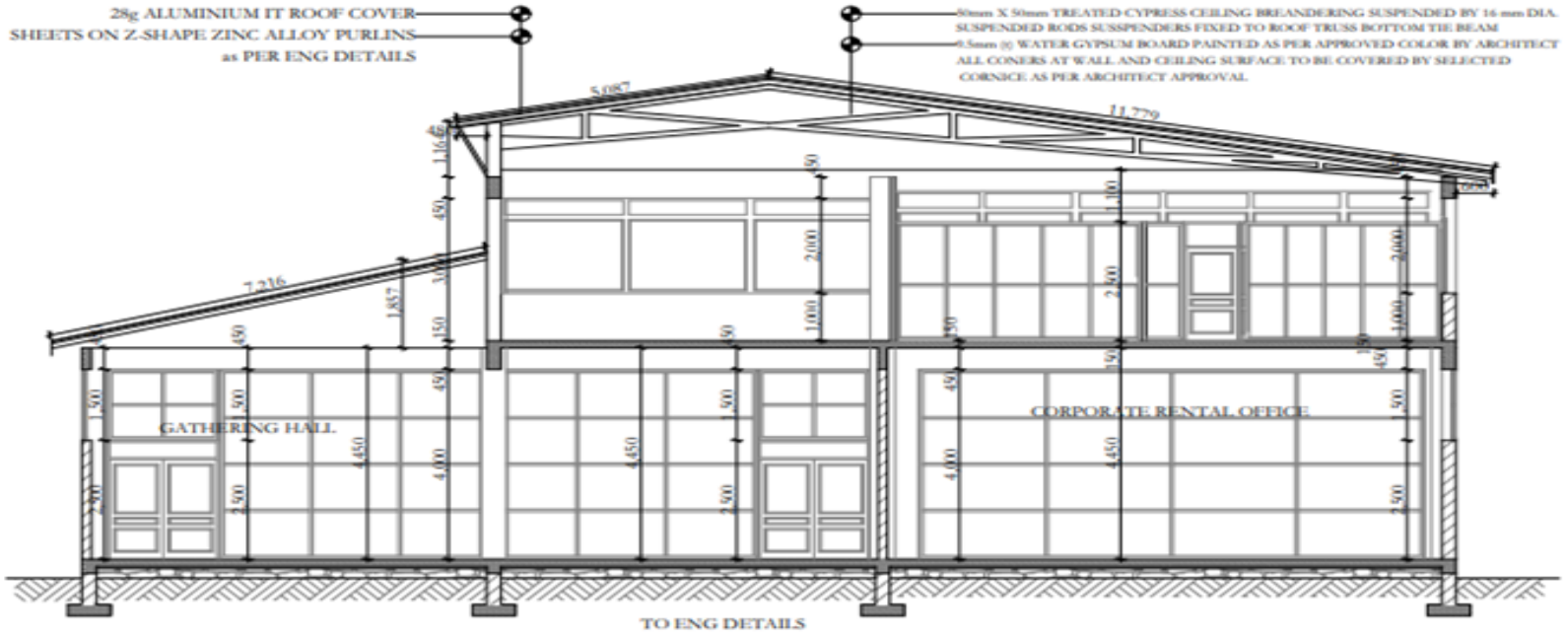
06
30,885
30,860
LOBBY
OFFICE POOL
RECEPTION
RHS OFFICE AND LABORATORY
OFFICE
VOID



SECTION X-X

General Notes

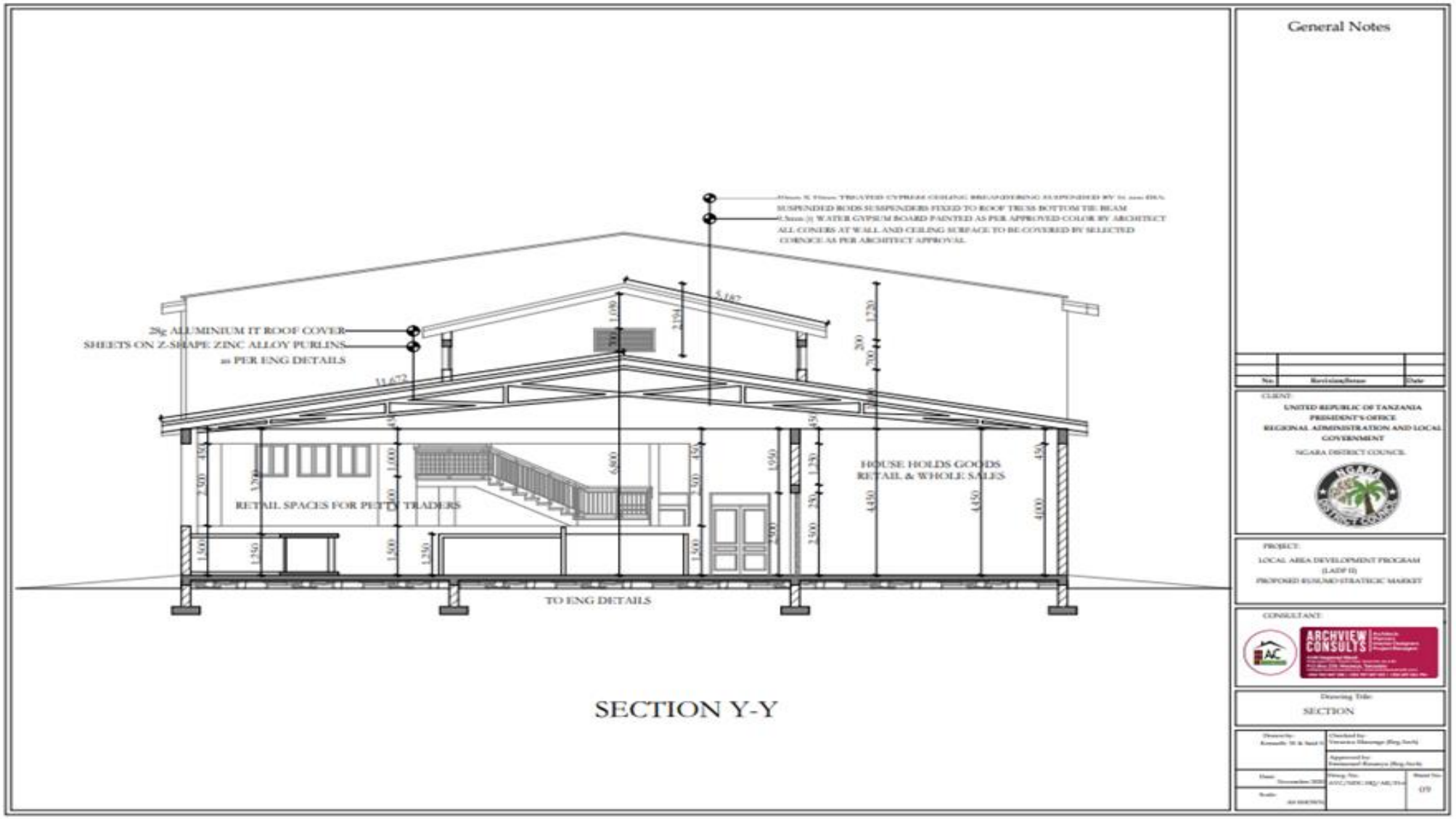
No.	Revision/Issue	Date

CLIENT:
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROJECT:
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADP II)
PROPOSED RUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET

CONSULTANT:
ARCHVIEW CONSULTS

Drawing Title:
SECTION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SUSPENDED RODS SUSPENDERS FIXED TO ROOF TRUSS BOTTOM TIE BEAM
ALL CORERS AT WALL AND CEILING SURFACE TO BE COVERED BY SELECTED CORNICE AS PER ARCHITECT APPROVAL
RETAIL SPACES FOR PETTY TRADERS
HOUSE HOLDS GOODS RETAIL & WHOLE SALES
TO ENG DETAILS
SECTION Y-Y
General Notes
No. Revision/Issue Date
CLIENT:
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROJECT:
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADP II)
PROPOSED (USUMO) STRATEGIC MARKET
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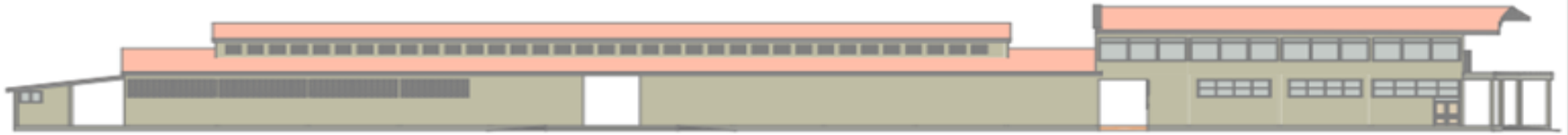
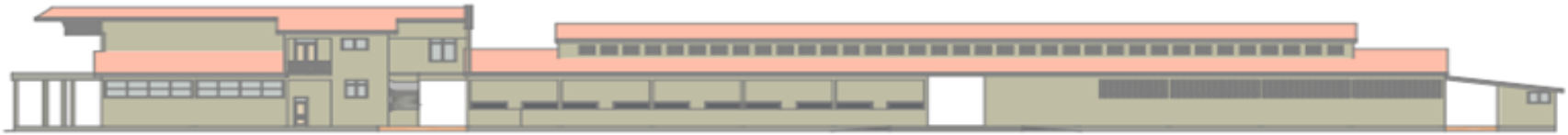


LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT SIDE ELEVATION

REAR SIDE ELEVATION

General Notes

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

CLIENT:

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

NGARA DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROJECT:

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (LADP III)
PROPOSED RUSUMO STRATEGIC MARKET

CONSULTANT:

ARCHVIEW CONSULTS

Drawing Title:

ELEVATIONS

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GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS.

Introduction.

Ngara District Council established a grievance mechanism in accordance with the Word Bank Standards to receive and address specific concerns raised by affected communities, employees and other affected stakeholders as a result of the project activities. Methods for documenting and responding to complaints in a reasonable timeframe, explaining response and compensation procedures, and also including monthly reports back to the community on the system and complaint resolution. To ensure its effectiveness, this GRM has been prepared in Consultation with the local Community and timely resolution of complaints through an effective and transparent complaint mechanism will be enhanced for the satisfaction of the employees and the timely completion of the projects.

The Grievance committees will be formulated to include each stakeholder that will be affected by the project from the project levels to the local government level and district level:

The procedures for Grievance Redress Mechanism

In a situation where an affected community, employee, or any other stakeholder wishes to make a complaint about a project, the following process should be followed;

1. COMMUNITY LEVELS;

- Affected people / employees / communities must fill out a complaint form which shall be available at the local government offices and then compliant shall be registered by the village government officials.
- The Village Executive Officer shall convene a meeting of the Village Grievance Redress Mechanism committee to perform appropriate investigation If deemed necessary, the investigation can include a risk assessment. The investigation shall include follow-up meetings between stakeholders and the contractors, where an impartial party is present without impeding access to any judicial or administrative remedies that may be available at the Ward Executive Officer and Ward Councils. Minutes are recorded and added to the grievance database then further be reported to the Contractor's Community Representative.
- The meeting shall be held by the Grievance Redress committees from each stakeholder i.e. the Village Committee and the Contractor Representatives to resolve the grievance.
- Once the reported grievance has not been resolved at that stage, it will be reported to the Ward level for further resolution processes and again if not resolved it will be transferred to the District Level Grievance Management Committee.
- Likewise, the District Executive Director (DED) shall convene the meetings consisting of the relevant District experts for further resolution process.
- For any resolved grievance, signed agreement to any resolution to a grievance shall be maintained in the archives. Appeals to any grievance shall be allowed in such context the signed agreement shall be revisited to establish the relevance of the appeals. If the grievance is unresolved the records shall remain unresolved and legal actions will be encouraged.

***2*. AT THE CONTRACTORS LEVELS.**

Like in any countries, in Tanzania the labour laws recognise the workers' rights to form and to join workers' organizations of their choosing without interference and to bargain collectively, the Contractor will comply with national law.

CONTRACTOR'S Grievance Mechanism will work as follows:

1. Contractor's complaint & suggestion boxes will be stationed at the contractor's site Office and other strategic sites.
2. All complaints submitted in boxes will be investigated and resolved by the contractor's sociologist and human resource manager within 48 hours. In the event that the settlement does not follow the predetermined criteria, the case must be presented to management for review**.** And if unresolved, problem is shared with senior management
    a) In the event of a serious complaint, the worker's complaints will be referred to the Confederation of Workers (TAMICO and project supervisory engineers).
    b) The resolution process ends with a written agreement signed by the employee and contractor's management. If not resolved, it will be submitted to the company's environmental, social and health and safety committee. If it remains unresolved, legal action may be taken by an employee.
    c) Throughout the process, the most important thing is that the documents (resolution agreements, appeals and investigation reports) will be kept in the Contractor's database.

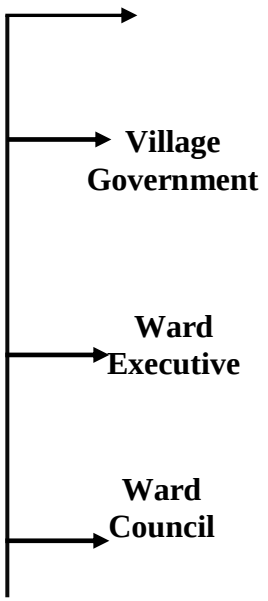
3. Serious complaints will be resolved through the standing procedures described above in the "existing government complaints system"
    a) "Serious" is defined as including actual or imminent injury (which Contractor will also report to the police), damage to property or crops, water or chemical contamination.
    b) Complaints will receive an update on its resolution at least every two weeks until the issue is resolved.
    c) Contractor will meet with the aggrieved individual confidentially to determine the best procedure under which the resolution agreement can be obtained if the complaint is serious and genuine and the group or individual who has posted the complaint chooses not to seek resolution through the standing government grievance system.

4. Resolution Reporting

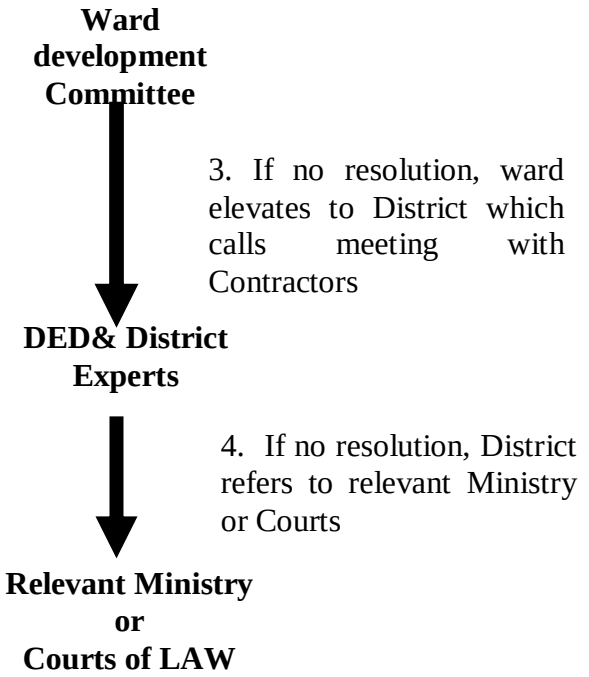
a) All complaints and related resolutions will be reported Monthly to the World Bank and NELSAP and Ngara DC

Existing Government Grievance System

1. Villager makes complaint to village Government which calls meeting with CONTRACTOR'S



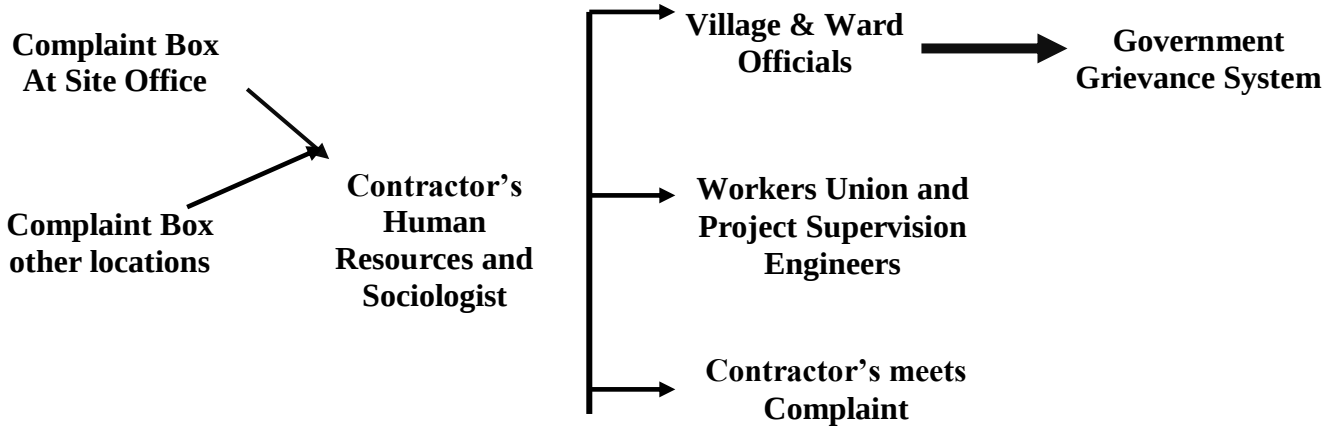
2. If no resolution, village Government elevates to Ward, which calls meeting with CONTRACTOR'S



CONTRACTOR'S Employees Grievance Mechanism

1. Contractor's Sociologist/Human Resource Officer reviewers box complaints within 48 hours

2. Serious complaints referred to government grievance system; labour issues to union; & confidential complaints met privately with appropriate CONTRACTOR'S Staff



Reporting

- *Complaints distributed to village & ward authorities biweekly*
- *Resolution reported at quarterly at World Banks, NELSAP and Ngara DC*