



Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

Concept Stage

(**ESRS Concept Stage**)

Date Prepared/Updated: 11/14/2023 | Report No: ESRSC03929



I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Operation Data

Operation ID	Product	Operation Acronym	Approval Fiscal Year
P179969	Investment Project Financing (IPF)	SCALING-UP SUSTAINABLE MARINE FISHERIES	2024
Operation Name	TANZANIA SCALING-UP SUSTAINABLE MARINE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (TASFAM)		
Country/Region Code	Beneficiary country/countries (borrower, recipient)	Region	Practice Area (Lead)
Tanzania	Tanzania	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	12-Dec-2023	15-Feb-2024
Estimated Concept Review Date	Total Project Cost		
31-Jul-2023	112,000,000.00		

Proposed Development Objective

To enhance the management of Tanzania's coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture for strengthened livelihoods

B. Is the operation being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project Activities

[Description imported from the Concept Data Sheet in the Portal providing information about the key aspects and components/sub-components of the project]



The project aims to enhance the sustainability of Tanzania's coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture for strengthened livelihoods via enhancing the environmental sustainability of Tanzania's coastal resources with particular emphasis on the transformation and modernization of marine fisheries management (including reducing post-harvest losses) and aquaculture development in the context of strengthening and expanding the livelihoods of targeted coastal communities. This would include investments in critical coastal and marine biodiversity and habitat protection and conservation, promoting access to formal financial services, gender equity in employment opportunities within the sector, and aquaculture investments in anticipation of projected adverse climate change impacts to coastal areas. The transformation and modernization of marine fisheries (including reducing post-harvest losses) and development of commercial aquaculture through increased productivity for improved resilience of livelihood in coastal communities is a key aspect of the project.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1 Overview of Environmental and Social Project Settings

[Description of key features relevant to the operation's environmental and social risks and opportunities (e.g., whether the project is nationwide or regional in scope, urban/rural, in an FCV context, presence of Indigenous Peoples or other minorities, involves associated facilities, high-biodiversity settings, etc.) – Max. character limit 2,000]

The Project focuses on the selected priority fisheries in Tanzania (as identified under the previous SWIOFish Project) which are (1) Tuna and tuna-like species (e.g., swordfish, kawakawa and skipjack), (2) Prawns, (3) Reef fish, (4) small and medium pelagic species, (5) aquaculture/mariculture associated with the coast, and (6) Octopus). These priority fisheries have specific data-driven fisheries management plans (FMPs) that have been developed and need to be implemented at scale. The Project targets the coastal and marine waters of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) including inshore areas (coral reefs, beaches, coastal forests, deltas, and mangroves areas), offshore areas and fisheries resources extending to the outer EEZ limits, and land-based areas of the coastal districts, particularly where the use of terrestrial resources (e.g., coastal forests) impacts on marine resources. Subsistence and artisanal marine and coastal fisheries are conducted by locals while offshore deep-sea fishing is conducted by majority of foreign licensed vessels from DWFNs. The URT government would like the offshore fishery to transition to licensing of its national fishers. Reinforcement of the existing monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) capacities are key priorities to reduce Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities toward providing sustainable, optimized extraction of benefits from fisheries resources as part of the URT's Blue Economy development objectives.

In view of the fact that the the exact locations of physical interventions are not precisely known at this stage, a draft ESMF will be prepared and will be revised to reflect ESF requirements prior to its disclosure. Once the details and specific locations for the construction activities have become known, site specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared as necessary during project implementation, in line with the ESMF.

D.2 Overview of Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description of Borrower's capacity (i.e., prior performance under the Safeguard Policies or ESF, experience applying E&S policies of IFIs, Environmental and social unit/staff already in place) and willingness to manage risks and impacts and of provisions planned or required to have capabilities in place, along with the needs for enhanced support to the Borrower – Max. character limit 2,000]

Project implementation and coordination would be undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) Mainland Tanzania, the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (MBEF), Zanzibar, and the Deep-Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA) with each agency having a dedicated project implementation unit (PIUs). MLF would implement the Mainland



project activities while MBEF would implement the Zanzibar interventions. The DSFA would implement project activities related to the shared EEZ. MLF, MBEF, and DSFA have existing PIUs with experience from managing two previous World Bank-assisted fisheries projects (Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP) and South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish)). Although the capacity was enhanced through implementation of previous World Bank safeguard financed projects, the ministries capacity in terms of qualified staff and resources to support management of ESHS risks and impacts of the project in accordance with the ESF is not adequate and need to be strengthened. To mitigate these risks, the following will be required: (i) capacity building on ESF for the project Environmental and Social staff to the MLF, MBEF and its agencies; (ii) recruitment of qualified E and S specialists; (ii) stakeholder engagement and grievances management; (iii) gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse-sexual harassment (GBV/SEA-SH); (iv) labour management and compliance with both national legal and ESF policy requirements; (v) occupational and community health and safety, (vi) budget and resources allocation for management of environment and social risks and; (vii) awareness creation on E and S issues; and (viii) establishment of a coordination mechanism on ESHS matters among the different PIUs.

II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

A.1 Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

The project involves construction of some infrastructure (e.g. Marine Protected Areas (MPA) management infrastructures, fish markets, aquaculture facilities, Shehia Fishing Committees (SFCs) and Beach Management Unit offices (BMUs), and these activities are likely to attract environmental risks to communities where construction and subsequent operation will take place. Impacts and risks anticipated include removal of vegetation, noise, air and water pollution, generation of solid waste and hazardous waste. Construction of fish markets would generate waste water from fish processing and marketing activities. The operation phase of the fish markets will have potential effects on the environment as well as health and safety risks and hazards associated with fish processing and storage facilities. Impacts such as physical hazards such as falls caused by slippery floors and stairs; equipment safety issues associated with filleting knives and other sharp tools; and cuts from sharp edges on process equipment. Biological hazards such as workers involved in manual gutting, skinning, and general handling of fish and shellfish may develop infections and or allergic reactions resulting from exposure to the fish itself, or bacteria on the fish. Fish processing activities may include a variety of situations in which workers can be exposed to lifting, carrying, repetitive work, and work posture injuries. Exposure to chemicals (including gases and vapors) includes handling chemicals such as chlorine, lye, and acids that are related to cleaning operations and disinfection in process areas. Occupational health and safety impacts associated with confined spaces in fish processing operations (e.g. storage areas, boat holds) are common to most industries. Expected risks and impacts will be adequately managed during project implementation in accordance with the ESMF that will be prepared and consulted upon. It will further be updated to meet the requirements of the (ESF) before appraisal

A.2 Social Risk Rating

Substantial

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating, in accordance with the ES Directive and the Technical Note on Screening and Risk Classification under the ESF – Max. character limit 2,000]

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The social risks are assessed to be substantial. Components 1 and 2 will be implemented mainly within the existing government facilities, thereby minimizing the need for land acquisition. Activities in components one and two may generate social impacts and risks including: (i) OHS and CHS risks related to road construction/rehabilitation; (ii) labor influx and associated risks of Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse-Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA-SH); (iii) pressure on local amenities and resources; (iv) increased incidence of transmission of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 related to interactions among project workers and between project workers and local communities; (v) potential exclusion of disadvantaged persons such as people living disabilities, women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups, resulting from limited access to information and project benefits, and elite capture of benefits associated with the livelihood improvement activities planned under Component 3; (vi) risk of restrictions in access to natural resources in areas surrounding MPAs; particularly those expected to experience increased protection and expansion; and (vii) potential stakeholder opposition to some activities supported by the Project, particularly those related to the enablement of policy reforms to be supported by Component 2, especially if they involve subsidies for certain commercial fishing activities and not for others, as well as opportunity costs for the local population associated with greater private sector participation. A specific social assessment is proposed to be prepared to determine risks associated with component 2 and 3 and mitigation measures will be included in a simplified PF as an integral part of the ESMF.

[Summary of key factors contributing to risk rating. This attribute is only for the internal version of the download document and not a part of the disclosable version – Max. character limit 2,000]

B. Relevance of Standards and Policies at Concept Stage

B.1 Relevance of Environmental and Social Standards

ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The environmental concerns primarily include issues related to solid waste and by-products, wastewater, water consumption and management, emissions to air and energy consumption. Occupational health and safety issues of concern primarily include workers’ exposure to physical and biological hazards, chemicals, heat and cold, noise and vibration. Social risks may result in the following social impacts; (i) labor influx and associated risks of GBV/SEA-SH; (ii) pressure on local amenities and resources in the project area where civil works will be undertaken; (iii) increased incidence of transmission of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and COVID-19, due to interactions among projects workers and local communities; (iv) and exclusion of PWDs, women, the elderly, and other vulnerable/disadvantaged groups. The project (ESMF) will be prepared to guide the preparation of site specific instruments, (ESIA) and/or (ESMPs).

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Tentative project stakeholders include: (i) Beneficiaries and local communities hosting the projects; (ii) Civil Society Organizations including NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations, and other non-

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state actors; (iii) Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and (iv) National-level government line ministries and agencies, such as Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) Mainland Tanzania, the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (MBEF), Zanzibar, and the Deep-Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA), Occupational Health and Safety Agency (OSHA), National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), and (v) Local authorities at Regional, District, Ward and Village levels; (vi) Development partners financing fisheries related projects; (ix) fishing sector at all level; (x) small and medium sized enterprise fishing stakeholders and (xi) persons with disabilities and other vulnerable persons within disabilities and other vulnerable persons within the affected communities.

ESS2 - Labor and Working Conditions

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Project will involve: (i) direct workers for the project implementation agencies; (ii) contract/subcontract workers, including supervision consultants, as well as Tanzanian workers, both local and a labor influx from other parts of Tanzania for skilled, semi-skilled and manual/unskilled work, and (iii) primary supplier workers. It is not anticipated that the project will use community workers as that term is understood in ESS2. Project labor- related risks and impacts, include: (i) lack of employer compliance; (ii) hazardous work conditions ; (iii) occupational health and safety risks during construction activities. (iv) OHS risks related to primary suppliers; (iv) discrimination in recruitment and employment based on gender, disability, and vi)SEA/SH in the workplace; (vii) child labor; (viii) lack of grievance mechanism for workers (ix) transmission of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 among project workers; and (x) unhygienic, and unsafe living conditions.

ESS3 - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

During construction phase, air and noise pollution from increased traffic, quarry operation, general wastes, hazardous wastes such as used fuel, oil, batteries and tires associated with the use of construction machinery and other earth moving activities is expected. During the operation phase, fish processing activities can generate organic waste and by-products from inedible fish parts and by-products, wastewater, and odor. The process generally also requires large amounts of water, primarily for washing and cleaning purposes, but also as media for storage and refrigeration of fish products before and during processing. The possible impacts from Aquaculture activities include contamination of groundwater and surface water from release of effluents from unconfined process, creation of eutrophic zones, increased fluctuation of dissolved oxygen levels, creation of visible plumes, and accumulation of nutrients within the receiving waters.

ESS4 - Community Health and Safety

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Activities carried out under Component 1 and 2 might involve physical interventions within existing government facilities, these activities could pose a health and safety risks to public including government officials who use these facilities. The operation of neighboring fish processing and other industries to be supported in the sector may causes nuisance and risks to the local public such as waste generation, smell and noise unless properly managed. The project will identify community health and safety risks and impacts and propose mitigation measures in accordance with the

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mitigation hierarchy and ESS4. Activities during project preparations may increase the incidence of transmission of communicable diseases, and of GBV/SEA/SH for communities around project work sites and worker camps. To mitigate anticipated community health and safety risks, the Borrower will conduct comprehensive sensitization among all contractors/subcontractors, project workers, and local communities.

ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

This standard is not currently relevant. Activities under component two such as development of necessary infrastructure for commercial small-scale and medium scale are expected to be within unoccupied existing government lands. Therefore, land acquisition or involuntary resettlement are not anticipated. If such need were to be identified during project execution, it would need to be managed in accordance with ESS5. A provision on this point will be specified in the ESCP. Likewise, adverse impacts associated with potential restrictions in access to natural resources in legally-designated parks and protected areas will be managed under ESS1, as indicated by Paragraph 8 of ESS5. A simplified PF either as standalone document or as an integral part of the ESMF, to cover project support for plans developed to regulate use of MPAs, MCAs, MRs etc. or as part of implementation of FMPs, that may involve temporary livelihood displacement. This requirement will also be included in the ESCP.

ESS6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Component 1 of the project would support investments meant to: strengthen conservation, co-management and rehabilitation of biodiversity and critical habitats. Overall, the activities to be financed by this project are expected to have positive impact on reducing post-harvest losses through enhancing the environmental sustainability of Tanzania's coastal resources. Some project activities, such as civil works may have unintended negative consequences on the ecological functions of habitats and the biodiversity they support such as degradation of natural habitats, including critical natural habitats. Relevance of this ESS will be assessed during ESMF preparation and further assessed during project preparation as part of the ESIA process. Where the environmental and social assessment has identified potential risks and impacts on biodiversity or habitats, the Borrower will manage those risks and impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy and GIIP.

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

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Not currently relevant. Although Tanzania has vulnerable/historically marginalized groups as identified under Environmental and Social Standard (ESS7), project screening at this preliminary stage found that such communities are not likely to be adversely affected or present in the project's anticipated areas. The social assessment to be carried as part of the preparation of the E&S risk management instruments, along with the consultation process, will provide additional information on this point. However, since specific project locations are not yet fully known, there is the possibility that some may be identified as present in project areas only during project execution. For such cases, the

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ESCP will include provisions for the preparation of plans and the implementation of processes in a manner consistent with ESS7, as applicable.

ESS8 - Cultural Heritage

Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

Project activities under Component 1 and 2 are likely to involve removal of vegetation and cutting down trees where project sites will be located and other changes in the physical environment. Several of the civil work sites have not been identified at this stage. Once these intervention areas are identified. The project ESMF will include a generic chance finds procedure which will be upgraded into a detailed chance find procedure in the ESIA. This will also be incorporated in contractor’s environmental, social, health and safety management plan.

ESS9 - Financial Intermediaries

Not Currently Relevant

[Optional Explanation - Max. character limit 1,000]

The applicability of this will be further assessed. The partnership with Equity Group would include (a) EGH supporting the Project with parallel financing using their resources, (b) the parallel financing would be independently delivered by EGH using their systems, (c) EGH would not be a traditional financial intermediary of World Bank funds nor would it be disbursing a line of credit financed by the Bank, and (d) joint missions to review activities/sub-projects and agree on prioritization, complementarity, co-financing modalities, and application of applicable World Bank procurement, disbursement and environment and social Safeguards.

B.2 Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Operations on International Waterways

No

OP 7.60 Operations in Disputed Areas

No

B.3 Other Salient Features

Use of Borrower Framework

In Part

[Optional explanation – Max. character limit 1,000]

As indicated above, ESIA is a legal requirement in Tanzania. The Environmental Management Act No 20 of 2004 provides for legal and institutional for sustainable management of environment while the The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005 and its amends of 2018 requires EIA license or permit for projects or activities under First Schedule of the Regulations. The construction of some infrastructure proposed in the project fall under the EIA mandatory list. The project will be required to prepare site-specific management plans-a full ESIA-acceptable to NEMC of Tanzania, while satisfying the Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards, and obtain an ESIA permit from the NEMC prior to the commencement of construction works. The project will therefore rely partly on the borrower’s system in this regard.

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Use of Common Approach

No

[Optional Explanation including list of possible financing partners – Max. character limit 1,000]

None at the moment

B.4 Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

[Description provided will not be disclosed but will flow as a one time flow to the Concept Stage PID – Max. character limit 5,000]

Components 1 and 2 will be focused on strengthening Management of Coastal and Marine Resources for Sustainable Utilization and improving Institutional Capacity and Infrastructure for Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Aquaculture will have positive outcomes. Component 3 which involves strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Coastal Communities for Improved Livelihoods would need to take a holistic view to avoid unintended consequences on livelihoods and incomes.

While the exact locations of project targeted locations are not known at the concept stage, it is expected that all new construction will be within government infrastructure and therefore land acquisition is not anticipated. Women's participation in the fisheries sector is often unrecognized and underpaid, and data often lacking gender differentiated information. The project intends to conduct an assessment and provide capacity building to improve and have more informative gender disaggregated data. Diversification of fisheries sector through facilitating small and medium enterprise businesses includes performance grants to small and/or medium enterprises prorated to agreed level of employment of women.

C. Overview of Required Environmental and Social Risk Management Activities

C.1 What Borrower environmental and social analyses, instruments, plans and/or frameworks are planned or required by Appraisal?

[Description of expectations in terms of documents to be prepared to assess and manage the project's environmental and social risks and by when (i.e., prior to Effectiveness, or during implementation), highlighted features of ESA documents, other project documents where environmental and social measures are to be included, and the related due diligence process planned to be carried out by the World Bank, including sources of information for the due diligence - Max. character limit 3,000]

The following instruments will be prepared and disclosed prior to appraisal:

- Final Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- Final Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Process Framework
- Draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), and final version following negotiations.

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The Borrower is also expected to undertake stakeholder activities during project preparation, which are expected to inform project design and the preparation of the E&S risk management instruments. The SEP is expected to include the documentary evidence of the stakeholder engagement activities carried out.

- The final version of the LMP is expected to be disclosed prior to the beginning of the bidding processes.
- Provisions for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and (including a detailed site-specific- environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) prior to commencement of civil works.
- Provisions to manage potential cases of land acquisition or involuntary resettlement in accordance with ESS5, if such need were to be identified during project execution.
- Provisions to prepare plans for vulnerable/historically marginalized communities in a manner consistent with ESS7, if such communities were to be identified as affected or present in the project’s area during project execution.
- Institutional arrangements for E&S risk management, including E&S staff.

III. CONTACT POINT

Contact Point

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IV. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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V. APPROVAL

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