



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 30-Dec-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA28540

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Country Tanzania | Project ID P172922 | Project Name Tanzania Citizen Centric Judicial Modernization Project - Additional Financing | Parent Project ID (if any) P155759 |
| Parent Project Name Citizen-Centric Judicial Modernization and Justice Service Delivery | Region AFRICA EAST | Estimated Appraisal Date 13-Dec-2021 | Estimated Board Date 28-Feb-2022 |
| Practice Area (Lead) Governance | Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing | Borrower(s) United Republic of Tanzania | Implementing Agency Judiciary of Tanzania |

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The project development objective is to improve the efficiency and transparency of, and access to, selected citizen-centric justice services.

Components

Component 1: Governance, Organization and Systems Development
 Component 2: Skills Development, Inspection and Performance Management
 Component 3: Access to Justice and Public Trust

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Total Project Cost | 85.00 |
| Total Financing | 85.00 |
| of which IBRD/IDA | 85.00 |
| Financing Gap | 0.00 |

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

| | |
|---|-------|
| International Development Association (IDA) | 85.00 |
|---|-------|



| | |
|---|-------|
| IDA Credit | 85.00 |
| Environmental Assessment Category | |
| B-Partial Assessment | |
| Decision | |
| The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate | |

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Tanzania is a geographically large, diverse, and strategically important lower-middle-income country (LMIC) on the Indian Ocean. Out of 55 African countries, Tanzania is the 5th largest in terms of population, the 9th largest in terms of the size of the economy (e.g., by Gross Domestic Product [GDP] in U.S. dollars), and 13th largest in terms of geographical area. Solid income growth over two decades, averaging 6.5 percent per year, has allowed the country to reach LMIC status as of July 2020.

The graduation from low-income status reflects sustained macroeconomic and political stability as well as the country's rich natural resources endowment and strategic geographic position. Macroeconomic stability has been crucial to Tanzania's growth; inflation rates have been low—below 5 percent since 2018—and sustainable fiscal and current account deficits have been financed by a combination of domestic and external sources. Over the past two decades, investment has been a key driver of economic growth. The rise in overall investment translated into a sustained accumulation of capital stock and has consistently accounted for roughly two-thirds of real GDP growth. About three quarters of total investment was from private sources. However, this ratio has shifted in recent years with foreign direct investment (FDI) waning for extractives and a more challenging business environment.

The national poverty headcount declined from 34.4 percent of population in 2007 to 28.2 percent in 2012 and further to 26.4 percent in 2018. Despite Tanzania's impressive GDP growth between 2012 and 2019, poverty reduction slowed, and growth has become less inclusive. Cumulative growth of 45.5 percent in six years has translated into only a 1.8 percentage point decline in the national poverty rate, implying a poverty-to-growth elasticity of -0.26. The international poverty headcount (US\$1.90/day at 2011 Purchasing Power Parities) remained high and unchanged during this period, at 49 percent. High population growth, untapped opportunities for job creation, insufficient skills, and lack of access to digital opportunities have hindered the inclusiveness of economic growth. With a Human Capital Index of 39 in 2020, Tanzania is ranked at 152 out of 174 economies.



The successful transition to middle-income status will require sustaining high growth while offering a more inclusive set of economic opportunities to improve living standards for the majority of Tanzanians. National aspirations laid out in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 are to transition to a middle-income country with a high level of human capital development, characterized by improvements in the quality of livelihood of the people. Tanzania has made improvements in life expectancy, infant mortality, primary and secondary school enrollment rates, gender equality, and access to health, electricity, water, and sanitation. However, there is still a large agenda ahead to sustaining growth over the medium term, improving the inclusiveness of growth to reduce poverty, and strengthening upward economic mobility and economic security for the population.

With a natural-resource-based economy, Tanzania is experiencing challenges related to climate change, including unpredictable rainfall, rising temperatures and sea levels, and an increase in extreme weather events. These changes are predicted to worsen in the coming years and will threaten livelihoods, infrastructure, and public health, among other adverse effects.¹

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has negatively affected Tanzania's macroeconomic performance, but the country avoided recession in 2020, contrary to many other countries in the region. Real GDP growth is estimated to have decelerated from 5.8 percent in 2019 to an estimated 2.0 percent in 2020, with per capita real GDP growth turning negative for the first time in over 25 years². The global economic slowdown adversely affected export-oriented industries, especially tourism and traditional exports, and has caused a drop in foreign investment. Fiscal revenues decreased in the face of declines in production, consumption, and imports. Moreover, the pandemic has compounded preexisting challenges in the financial sector; nonperforming loans have risen and the growth of credit to the private sector has decelerated. However, with the implementation of various recovery policies and measures, the country has registered improvement in its GDP growth of 2% in December 2020 to a projected growth of 4.1% in 2021. The government has also made a decision to significantly reduce public spending has facilitated the government in maintaining a sustainable fiscal position.

As Tanzania strives to fully recover from the impact of COVID-19, continued Judicial modernization remains central to the agenda. Effective access to justice is central to reducing poverty, boosting shared prosperity and inclusion, and protecting rights of the most disadvantaged groups in society (World Bank Group 2017). In recognition of how improving justice institutions facilitates the achievement of development outcomes, The National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22- 2025/26³ includes *the promotion of effective and efficient Justice Service Delivery Systems* as a key strategic intervention to achieve Competitiveness, Industrialization and Human Development. This is further elaborated in the second Judicial Strategic Plan (JSP) 2021-2025, which builds on the achievements and lessons of the first JSP, including the embrace of technology and e-services which allowed the courts to operate continuously and safely throughout the pandemic. The parent project supported implementation of the first JSP (2015-2020) and through additional financing, the proposed project proposes to continue to scale up activities in support of the second JSP (2021-2025). As discussed below, through support from the parent project, the Judiciary of Tanzania (JoT) has significantly improved the way justice is delivered to citizens across the country.

¹ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/tanzania-united-republic>.

² World Bank. 2021. *Tanzania Economic Update No. 15: Raising the Bar: Achieving Tanzania's Development Vision*.

³ Tanzania's National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 *Realising Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development*, at <https://www.tro.go.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/FYDP-III-English.pdf>



Sectoral and Institutional Context

Fair access to justice and improved justice institutions are directly linked to achievement of development outcomes.

As emphasized in the Tanzania World Bank Country Partnership Framework (FY 18-22) and the 2017 Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), an effective justice system is necessary for a conducive environment for economic transformation and effective service delivery citizens. The AF responds to the CPF's objective to create a business enabling environment and competitiveness for job creation, good governance and the rule of law (Focus Area number 1: enhance productivity and accelerate equitable and sustainable growth, Objective 1.1. Strengthen the Business Environment for Job Creation).

In 2015, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) launched a major reform of the Judiciary in line with the aspiration of the National Development Vision 2025 to transform the country into a modern industrialized nation. The first Judiciary Strategic Plan 2015-2020 established a set of performance targets and a robust monitoring framework around three pillars: (i) Governance, accountability and management of resources; (ii) Access to justice and expeditiousness in services delivery; and (iii) Public trust and stakeholder engagement. The parent project was designed to support a significant subset of JSP objectives, including the institutional structures the Judiciary put in place to facilitate a results-oriented and accountable delivery system. These reforms have been critical to investor confidence and public trust, as Tanzania reached an important milestone in July 2020 when it formally graduated from low-income to lower-middle-income country status.

With support from the Parent Project, the Judiciary of Tanzania (JoT) has significantly improved the way justice is delivered to citizens across the country. In particular, the launch of six Integrated Justice Centers (IJC) in key economic hubs has transformed service delivery by providing a one-stop shop to access three levels of courts and related services including legal aid, prosecutorial services, social services, legal library and legal awareness and information services. The pilot Justice-on-Wheels program (mobile courts) has provided access to primary justice services for vulnerable groups and citizens in remote areas. Increased efficiency and shorter timelines from filing to decision have been achieved through an integrated e-judiciary system, the simplification of rules and procedures, a solid records management system, and a backlog reduction program. The establishment of a systematic supervision and performance management system together with a targeted training program have professionalized the judicial corps and increased the quality and integrity of justice services.

While original targets will have been reached or exceeded, the AF will scale up activities under the original components to meet the more ambitious targets set by the second JSP. Under the first component, Governance, Organization and Systems Development, the AF will build on the foundations laid by the Parent Project to deepen the use of digitalization and data systems to drive evidence-based management and increase efficiency and transparency of the judicial process. Under the second component, Skills Development, Inspection and Performance Management, the AF will support institutionalization and sustainability of quality assurance and professional training. Under the third component, Access to Justice and Public Trust, the AF will support additional IJCs and mobile courts for expanded service coverage to the population, as well as enhanced services with a focus on women's access to justice, alternative dispute resolution, and legal aid.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO



The project development objective is to improve the efficiency and transparency of, and access to, selected citizen-centric justice services.

Current PDO

The project development objective is to improve the efficiency and transparency of, and access to, selected citizen-centric justice services.

Key Results

The PDO level result indicators are as follows:

- a) **Citizen engagement:** Results of actions taken on the issues identified by citizens reflected in the Performance Report and published on the website (Scorecard)
- b) **Efficiency:** (i) Court wide backlog as % of total pending cases; (ii) Average time it takes from date of filing to the decision of a case for: (A) commercial cases (B) family cases (C) Traffic Cases; (iii) Data is systematically collected for all courts and published on time from filing application for execution to full satisfaction
- c) **Transparency:** Percentage of all court decisions that are electronically published
- d) **Access:** (i) Percentage of citizens with access to High Courts in their region; (ii) Number of beneficiaries of mobile court services

The Intermediate-level indicators, by component, are as follows:

Component 1: Governance, Organization and Systems Development

- a) Case disposal rates
- b) Number of court sessions conducted through video conference
- c) Information on construction activities publicly available in real time through JMAP

Component 2: Skills Development, Inspection and Performance

- a) Number of judicial, non-judicial and stakeholder staff that are trained
- b) JOPRAS linked to JSDS 2.0
- c) E-learning platforms and tools operational
- d) Operationalization of National Framework for Court Excellence
- e) Time from filing of execution application to full satisfaction in all courts

Component 3: Access to Justice and Public Trust

- a) Number of IJCs in select locations constructed and operational
- b) Number of citizen awareness programs on court information conducted in partnership with CSOs
- c) Number of beneficiaries of legal aid services in IJCs
- d) Number of gender desks operationalized in IJCs and SBCs

D. Project Description



Component 1: Governance, Organization and Systems Development (US \$23.0 million)

The objective of this component is to improve court efficiency and modernize court administration. The parent project supported the implementation of the Judiciary Administration Act 2011 (JAA)⁴, separating the judicial and administrative functions, which allowed for professionalization of management systems. The AF will support a continuation of activities aimed at reducing case disposition times and will further leverage the vast improvement in data collection and technological capability to deepen digitalization and data-driven management tools. In light of the scale up of infrastructure investment (sub-component 3.3) a new activity (sub-component 1.5) will be added to strengthen JoT capacity to expand, manage and maintain court infrastructure information to citizens and businesses.

a. AF Subcomponent 1.1: Strengthening Court Administration and Support Project Management

This subcomponent aims to further improve the judiciary's institutional management and provide support for the implementation and oversight of the project. AF assistance will focus on: establishing a Judiciary Situation Room to enable data-driven management; review of remuneration practices; support to the Judicial Delivery Unit for project implementation.

b. AF Subcomponent 1.2: Simplify Rules and Procedures for Court Cases

The simplification and indexing process will be further advanced to include a larger set of court procedures and rules that impact on access to justice, efficiency and transparency. Regulatory impact assessments will inform prioritization of procedural reform efforts to reduce case disposition time.

c. AF Subcomponent 1.3: Clear Backlogs in High Courts and Subordinate Courts in All Jurisdictions

The AF will expand support for backlog reduction in line with international standards and lessons learned during parent project implementation. It will leverage data and develop e-tools to monitor, analyze and target backlog reduction across court levels and in specific courts. It will further support strategies such as enhancing inter-institutional coordination between key stakeholders involved in case disposal; regular session of case flow management and bench bar committees; temporary and permanent reallocation of personnel and other resources; adjusting jurisdictional limits of courts and Magistrates; integration of annual case targets into performance management.

d. AF Subcomponent 1.4: Modernize Court Records and Introduce e-Case Management

The AF will scale up efforts to improve the integrity of court records and transparency of case management by

⁴ The JAA established the office of the court administrators and separated the judicial and administrative functions of judges and magistrates to enable them to fully dedicate themselves to their judicial functions and enhance judicial efficiency. It further promoted new court administration systems including for planning, administrative inspection, budgeting and intra-institutional coordination. Prior to the Judiciary Administration Act, judges had both court administration and judicial functions and about 20% of judges and magistrates' time was spent on administrative matters.



leveraging technology. Support will be provided for digitization of archival records, deployment of an Integrated E-Judiciary System, extension of connectivity to all courts, and upgrading the Judicial Mapping System (JMAP) to serve as a tool for policy making, infrastructure and human resource management and monitoring construction.

e. AF Subcomponent 1.5 (New): Strengthening Estate Management and Promoting Innovation in Construction Management

This is a new subcomponent, which aims to improve JoT's capacity to plan and invest in court infrastructure and maintain court facilities and promote innovations in construction management and quality assurance. Support will be provided to upgrade the capacity of the Estate Management Unit through specialized personnel and enhanced tools for estate management and construction supervision.

Component 2: Skills Development, Inspection and Performance Management (US\$12 million)

This component aims to further strengthen trainings and skills of the judiciary and its stakeholders to position the JoT as a global Center for Excellence and Innovation for judicial training. It will continue to support the Directorate of Judicial Supervision, Inspection and Ethics (DJSIE) to implement a judicial performance management system and promote a robust mechanism for citizen feedback on court services.

a. Subcomponent 2.1: Skills Training and Knowledge

The AF will build-on the achievements of the parent project to institutionalize the JoT Training Framework, deploy monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment tools, and develop an e-learning platform.

b. Subcomponent 2.2: Judicial Inspection, Supervision and Performance Evaluation of Judicial and Non-Judicial Functions

The AF will support upgrading and professionalizing the inspection, supervision, and evaluation functions through integration of the judicial performance and evaluation systems (JOPRAS and OPRAS) with the Judicial Statistical Data System 2.0 (JSDS 2.0), and support for operationalization of a National Framework for Court Excellence. Support to the enforcement process will move beyond the number of Court Brokers (enforcement agents) to include reduction of the time it takes from filing an enforcement application to final satisfaction. Interventions will include systematic data collection and analysis, specialized training and policy reform to address constraints to enforcement.

c. Subcomponent 2.3: Gender Support: Overcoming Internal and External Gender Barriers

This subcomponent will support the JoT's gender justice agenda by expanding gender equality efforts to promote effective justice service delivery to women and narrow the socioeconomic gender gaps. The JoT is developing a Gender Justice Strategic Framework (GJSF) aimed at closing the gender gap in justice service delivery and protecting women's fundamental rights to access justice. The GJSF emphasizes the systematization of gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis as key for evidence-based policy making. Within this framework, the AF's support to gender justice will be three-pronged: (i) *overarching* support to evidence-based decision-making through gender-disaggregated data collection concerning the constraints to access to justice; (ii) *internally* by promoting access to the judicial profession; and (iii) *externally* through the deployment of inclusive, citizen-



centric justice services.

Component 3: Access to Justice and Public Trust (US\$50.0 million)

This component aims to enhance the avenues of accessing justice and building citizen trust by expanding the geographic coverage of innovations, technologies and citizen-orientation that bring justice services closer to the people. Socio-economic factors, lack of information, vulnerability of certain segments of society including women and youth, language, time, cost, distance, corruption, and poor infrastructure are the major bottleneck to access to justice. The AF will fund an expansion of parent project activities while bringing a stronger focus on demand-driven services and maximizing effectiveness of investments through impact evaluations.

a. Subcomponent 3.1: Public Education and Accountability

The AF will support a continuation of public information activities, user surveys, scorecards, and publication of court decisions. The AF will harness lessons learned during the parent project to strengthen the communications function of the JoT and integrate it more closely with the expansion of services through mobile courts and IJCs. Support will also be provided to implement the new policy to conduct all judicial proceedings and ensure all legal materials are available in Swahili.

b. Subcomponent 3.2: Justice-on-Wheels Program (Mobile Courts) and ADR Expansion Program

This subcomponent aims to empower vulnerable groups such as women, youth and rural informal workers by providing quick and affordable justice services where they live and work. The AF will expand the scope and nature of mobile court services through the procurement and deployment of six additional mobile courts in the regions of Arusha, Geita, Kigoma, Manyara, Morogoro and Dodoma. In line with the new Arbitration Act 2020, technical assistance will be provided to enhance both court-annexed and out-of-court ADR programs to provide cost effective and equitable mediation for family disputes and small claims, as well as arbitration of labor and investment disputes.

c. Subcomponent 3.3: Integrated Justice Centers for Consolidated Citizen-Centric Service Provision

This subcomponent aims to facilitate and streamline the delivery of justice by affording the opportunity to citizens to access a broad and consolidated range of justice services (legal aid, counselling, registrar services etc.) in state-of-the-art “one-stop-justice-centers”. The AF will support the construction and operationalization of 9 new Integrated Justice Centers with a focus on regions currently lacking functional High Courts. Support will also be provided to establish approximately 60 subordinate courts (in high demand areas that currently lack functional primary courts) equipped with technology to fully utilize the e-Judiciary system and space allocated to provide complementary justice services (legal aid, gender desk, information).

d. Subcomponent 3.4: Support for Justice Sector Stakeholder Participation and Future Reform Development

The objective of this subcomponent is to engage justice sector stakeholders in collaboration efforts to improve efficiency, transparency and access of the justice chain. The AF will support stakeholders such as the Ministry



of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Attorney- General, Department of Public Prosecutor, Prison Services, Solicitor-General through participation in the Judiciary Training Program, investment in common digital systems (e.g. law database, case management across the entire justice chain), and complementary investments that will facilitate participation of stakeholders in the Integrated Justice Centers.

E. Implementation

Institutional arrangements remain the same as in the parent project. The Judiciary Delivery Unit (JDU) will continue as the project implementation unit. The experience and lessons from the implementation of the parent project, have been built into the AF design, including through the strengthening of the JDU, Judiciary Department of Estate Management and adoption of digital project management tools.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The AF will support the construction of 6 new Integrated Justice Centers and 30 subordinate courts in different Regions in Tanzania mainland. The exact locations and Regions will be determined during implementation. However, other elements of the Project will support the Judiciary of Tanzania to improve efficiency, transparency and access to selected citizen centric justice services at the national level.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Jane A. N. Kibbassa, Environmental Specialist
- Caroline Emma Phillips, Social Specialist
- Edina Kokusima Kashangaki, Environmental Specialist
- Roselyn Wilbard Kaihula, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

| Safeguard Policies | Triggered? | Explanation (Optional) |
|--|------------|------------------------|
| Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 | Yes | |
| Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03 | No | |
| Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04 | No | |



| | |
|--|----|
| Forests OP/BP 4.36 | No |
| Pest Management OP 4.09 | No |
| Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11 | No |
| Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 | No |
| Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12 | No |
| Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37 | No |
| Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50 | No |
| Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60 | No |

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project will involve demolition of old court buildings and construction of new court buildings (Integrated Justice Centers and subordinate courts). The construction activities will take place in existing court premises in areas which are owned by the judiciary, as has been done for the Parent Project. Most of the subprojects will take place in cities, municipals, towns and semi urban areas where the Judiciary already own and / or utilize the required land. As per the ESMF screening of sites will be undertaken to identify any potential risks and the nature of the assessments to be undertaken. Some of the proposed activities under the project, particularly construction and rehabilitation of court buildings are likely to have potential adverse impacts on the environment. These civil works will possibly generate negative impacts such as: soil erosion and siltation from the sources of construction materials, dust emission during transportation of materials and construction, transport and disposal of wastes from old buildings demolition in which the waste will be collected and sorted prior to disposal to the authorized disposal sites, occupational health and safety (OHS) issues associated with demolition and construction activities such as poor work practices, equipment type, level of safety knowledge to workers, type of materials handled and prolonged working hours along with excessive concentration leading to fatigue. Some of the risks are likely to be physical e.g. falling, small cuts and minor chemicals spurts, fire, etc. Also, accidents and injuries are likely to happen due to poor identification of key risk areas, poor use of machinery, lack of warning signs to workers, etc. Community health and safety (CHS) issues associated with demolition and construction activities, likely associated with limited labor influx, transport and disposal of materials and wastes as well as Covid-19 concerns. Construction related social impacts include potential for limited influx of people in the location looking for employment and its associated impact on the local area including increased risk of transmission of diseases notably STIs and Covid-19 as well as increased risks of SEA/SH. During operation, inclusive service delivery for vulnerable groups is a key element of the Project and is embedded in the project as it seeks to enhance the capacity of the judiciary to deliver efficient, transparent, accountable, and accessible citizen-centric justice services in select urban and rural areas to all citizens. This includes the use of mobile courts, establishment of subordinate courts as well as provision of information in Kiswahili. Vulnerable groups include women, people living with disabilities, and the youth, those who are illiterate, minority groups, communities/groups who don't speak Kiswahili, as well as other groups who historically have faced challenges accessing court services including



communities in remote areas, informal traders, and small businesses, etc. The project has been assigned Environmental risk Assessment Category B and triggers one of the 10 safeguard policies, namely, Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01). The WBG EHS Guidelines and its environmental, social, OHS and CHS requirements will be incorporated into the project design and ESMPs as outlined in the ESMF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: From an environment perspective this includes: (i) construction noise will be high due to construction activities, demolition activities and movement of trucks; (ii) disruption of current physical environment as a result of construction activities; (iii) air pollution from construction activities; and (iv) disturbances in court sessions as a result of construction activities. The Project will also result in increased efficiency for court services due to the construction of new court buildings and offices. This increased efficiency will allow the courts to enforce laws including those which provide social protection including laws protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and GBV in a timely manner for all citizens including vulnerable groups allowing for greater inclusion in access to justice. In addition, implementation of the Gender Justice Strategic Framework aims to protect women's fundamental rights to access justice, including the deployment of inclusive justice services to safeguard the rights of women to live free of discrimination and violence. This includes a systematic gender training programme, rule of ethical conduct, establishment of gender focal points and provision of gender friendly facilities to respond to women's safety needs, gender desks and counseling. GBV issues will therefore be incorporated into this framework.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. Given that this is a category B project, no alternatives have been considered.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The Judiciary of Tanzania which is the implementing institution still needs to increase E&S capacity in screening, reviewing and clearing sub-projects under phase II of the Citizen-Centric Judicial Modernization and Justice Service Delivery Project. These weaknesses define the inadequacies on managing and monitoring environmental and social issues along with implementing the ESMF in the current project (phase I). Hence, the updated ESMF will be implemented through administrative and management structure defined in this project. However, the implementing institution has to be strengthened in terms of resources and training for capacity building on safeguard issues. To ensure that there is adequate capacity to implement, manage and monitor the performance of E&S issues, it is advised that an Environmental and Health & Safety Specialist/Officer and Social Specialist/Officer be appointed by the institution implementing the Project. These Specialists/Officers will report to the main bodies including the PMU responsible for execution of the project.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The requirement for engagement is provided for under the Environmental Management Act, 2004; EIA and Audit (Amendment) Regulations, 2018; and the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.01). Engagement has been undertaken as part of the parent project to increase awareness and transparency as well as part of the construction of new courts. However, there have been challenges with engagement during construction and the need to increase capacity to manage safeguards issues has been outlined above.

Stakeholders identified as part of the parent project and through the ESMF including representatives of city councils, municipal councils, wards, mtaas and district; the judiciary (high courts and magistrates courts) in the project areas;



civil society organizations (CSOs); faith based organizations; local leaders; traditional locals; local communities, vulnerable groups and/or representatives.

The updated ESMF included engagement with stakeholders to ensure that stakeholder concerns were included in the identification of risks and impacts and development of mitigation measures. The ESMF has also been disclosed in Tanzania on the JoT website as well as by the Bank. The ESMF outlines the approach that will be taken to engagement and information disclosure during project implementation, including grievance redress mechanisms. Consultation will be undertaken during the preparation of environmental and social assessments for new courts during implementation. This will include engagement during the screening and scoping stage and as part of ESIA/ESMP preparation as well as disclosure of these safeguards instruments. Ongoing engagement will then be required during construction and operation. The ESMF also outlines the approach to grievance redress mechanisms that will be established. The ESMF indicates the need to ensure that consultation is inclusive and makes provisions to ensure that vulnerable groups are included through the development of consultation and engagement plans.

Subcomponent 3.1 will improve the availability of court and legal information to citizens and businesses and promote feedback mechanisms, this includes use of the website established during the parent project but also through awareness programs in collaboration with other stakeholders including the media and civil society. The AF will continue to strengthen the communications function of the JoT including capacity support to the JoTs communication strategy.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

| Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Date of receipt by the Bank | Date of submission for disclosure | For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors |

"In country" Disclosure

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)



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APPROVAL

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Task Team Leader(s): | Deborah Hannah Isser Christine Anyango Owuor Waleed Haider Malik |
|----------------------|--|

Approved By

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Safeguards Advisor: | Peter Leonard | 17-Jan-2022 |
| Practice Manager/Manager: | Nicola J. Smithers | 18-Jan-2022 |
| Country Director: | Preeti Arora | 18-Jan-2022 |