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Report No: ISDSIA0113

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

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 08-Sep-2025

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BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Beneficiary Country(ies)	Operation ID	Operation Name	Geographical Identifier
Tanzania	P150361	Second Tanzania Water Sector Support Project	Tanzania
Estimated Appraisal Date	**Estimated Board Date**	**Practice Area (Lead)**	**Product**
03-Sep-2025	30-Sep-2025	Water	Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Borrower(s)	**Implementing Agency**		
United Republic of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority, Ministry of Water		

Development Objective (Last approved as part of Approval on 23-Jan-2017)

The Project Development Objectives are to: (a) strengthen the capacity for integrated water resources planning and management in Tanzania, and (b) improve access to water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Dar es Salaam.

Components

Component 1: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
Component 2: Dar es Salaam Water Supply Improvement
Component 3: Dar es Salaam Sanitation Improvement
Component 4: Project management and Implementation Support

COSTS & FINANCING

SUMMARY

	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Total Operation Cost	230.00	13.90	243.90
Total Financing	230.00	13.90	243.90
Of which IBRD/IDA	225.00	13.90	238.90

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FINANCING DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing	Last Approved	Additional Financing	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	**225.00**	**13.90**	**238.90**
IDA Credit	225.00	13.90	238.90
Non-World Bank Group Financing			
Counterpart Funding	**5.00**	**0.00**	**5.00**
Borrower/Recipient	5.00	0.00	5.00

IDA Resources

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	13.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.90
Total	**13.90**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**13.90**

Environmental Assessment Category

Partial Assessment (B)

Have the Safeguards oversight and clearance function been transferred to the Practice Manager?

Yes

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

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Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **Tanzania is experiencing rapid economic growth, driven by sectors like tourism, industry, and infrastructure.** In addition, inflation is projected to remain moderate, and public debt is considered sustainable. However, the country faces potential risks from global economic factors and weather-related disruptions. In this context, external shocks, such as commodity market volatility, climate change weather events, and global geopolitical tensions, could pose challenges to Tanzania's growth trajectory and economic performance.

2. **Tanzania is endowed with relatively abundant freshwater sources, but these are unevenly distributed and increasingly at risk.** Tanzania faces challenges in managing its water resources effectively, including inadequate funding for water resource management, competing demands from various sectors (agriculture, industry, etc.), and the need to balance water supply with water resources development. A large portion of the population lacks access to safe water and sanitation, impacting health and daily life, particularly for women and girls who often spend significant time collecting water.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. **The available annual renewable water resources in Tanzania are estimated at 125,763 MCM per year which includes 104,568 MCM of surface water and 21,195 MCM of groundwater.** The estimate is equivalent to an average of 2,105 m^3/cap/yr, which is above the global agreed Water Stress Indicator of 1,700m^3/cap/yr. However, the amount of renewable water resources in the country is decreasing with time, leading to a reduction of the available annual average per capita due to different reasons including climate change effects, inadequate water security infrastructures, increase of population, social economic activities and catchment degradation. These demands continued and deliberate efforts on integrated water resources management and development for sustainable water supply and sanitation services.

4. **Climate change is impacting economy and WaSH services.** Tanzania is already experiencing the negative effects of climate change and variabilities. Extreme events such as droughts, floods, abnormal rains and high temperatures are increasing, in frequency and magnitude, bringing about major economic costs including reduction of long-term growth, and disruption of livelihoods of both rural and urban communities. Climate change is impacting on agricultural production; it affects water resources, water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, public health, energy supply and demand, and ecosystems. In coastal areas, such as Dar es Salaam, climate change is predicted to result in sea level rise resulting in worse coastal flooding and increased frequency of intense riverine floods. These climate hazards threaten rural and urban sanitation and subsequently public health outcomes, as increased floods in areas without proper sanitation management, such as many parts of Dar es Salaam, can result in waterborne disease

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outbreaks from contaminated water sources. As recently as 2023, the Dar es Salaam area experienced a cholera outbreak resulting in over 2,200 cases and at least 40 deaths. Floods and sea-level rise can also threaten the reliability and sustainability of water supply systems.

5. **Despite the achieved progress in terms of access to water and sanitation services, challenges remain.** Tanzania made a significant progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6), which focuses on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. Access to water supply in urban areas increased to almost 90 percent and in rural areas it is reported to be around 75 percent by the Ministry of Water. However, access to safely managed water supply and sanitation services, particularly in rural areas, where a large portion of the population lives, continues to be a challenge and much more efforts are needed to ensure universal WaSH access in Tanzania. The above-mentioned issues disproportionately affect women and girls, who often bear the burden of water collection, and has implications for health, education, and overall human development.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Development Objective

The Project Development Objectives are to: (a) strengthen the capacity for integrated water resources planning and management in Tanzania, and (b) improve access to water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Dar es Salaam.

Current Development Objective

Same as the original

Proposed New Development Objective

No changes

D. Project Description

6. **The Second Tanzania Water Sector Support Project (WSSPII) (P150361) is a US$225 million Investment Project Financing (IPF) operation that is supporting the implementation of Tanzania's Water Sector Development Program.** The project was approved by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors on January 23, 2017, and became effective on June 1, 2017. The closing date is December 31, 2026, and the project is funded by a US$125 million International Development Association (IDA) Credit (5949-TZ) and US$100 million Scaling-up Facility IDA Credit (5950-TZ).

7. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to (a) strengthen the capacity for integrated water resources planning and management in Tanzania, and (b) improve access to water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Dar es Salaam**. The project is made up of 4 components:

   (a) Component 1: Integrated Water Resources Management (US$50 million) finances actions that strengthen water resources management (WRM) institutions, WRM information - hydromet services, and water security and conservation.
   (b) Component 2: Dar es Salaam Water Supply Improvement (US$86 million) expands water supply distribution in unserved priority areas in Dar es Salaam on-grid and off-grid and supports a non-revenue water (NRW) reduction contract, institutional restructuring/reform and utility modernization.

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(c) Component 3: Dar es Salaam Sanitation Improvement (US$80 million) finances wastewater treatment and sewerage investments through an innovative design-build-operate (DBO) contract arrangement and innovative provision of off-grid sanitation services to 1 million people in low-income communities in Dar es Salaam.

(d) Component 4: Project Management and Implementation Support (US$9 million) finances project management and implementation support activities.

8. **The proposed Additional Financing (AF) of US$13.9 million will support the completion of all ongoing activities and ensure the PDO delivery by the new project deadline – December 31, 2026.** The additional financing will allow DAWASA to pay for two already completed contracts and their adjusted contract value because of the extended timeline, as well as for other ongoing contracts like the Construction of Simplified Sewer Networks and Small Wastewater Treatment Plants, Construction of Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants and Mbezi Beach WWTP. The accumulated implementation delays, granted additional time, cost increases of equipment and materials permitted by the contracts' standard price escalation clauses, which have been triggered under the project, require the AF for successful project completion.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

No changes

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

The AF will support ongoing projects. No new activities and locations are envisaged.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Mohammad Farouk Ibrahim Kandeel, Environmental Specialist
Restituta Paul Mapinduzi, Environmental Specialist
Emil Mathew Karuranga, Social Specialist
Josephine Aron Zimba, Social Specialist

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SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Projects on International Waterways (OP) (BP 7.50)	No	The project is aimed at the improvement of operational efficiency and expansion and rehabilitation of existing water supply and sanitation schemes. No international waterways in the Project area.
Projects in Disputed Area (OP) (BP 7.60)	No	There are no known disputed areas in the project area of Dar es salaam and its surrounding basin.
Environmental Assessment (OP) (BP 4.01)	Yes	The Project supports a range of infrastructure investments aimed at improving integrated water resources management and expanding access to water supply and sanitation services. Such investments will require environmental due diligence. An ESMF has been prepared for the parent Project to guide the environmental assessment process, and ESIAs and ESMPs have been prepared for site-specific investments. The same process will continue for the AF.

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Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	Performance Standards are not applicable.
Natural Habitats (OP) (BP 4.04)	Yes	Water supply and sewerage investments could potentially have impacts on natural habitats. Impacts on natural habitats will be managed through site specific instruments prepared per the ESMF.
Forests (OP) (BP 4.36)	No	The proposed project will not have potential impacts on the health and quality of forests or the rights and welfare of people and their level of dependence upon or interaction with forests. Although Mbezi Beach WWTP is designed to discharge its effluent in a channel that goes through the mangroves area, no impacts are envisaged on the mangroves.
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	No	The project does not have connection with the procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment; neither will it have

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		connections with pesticide use that might increase health and environmental risks.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP) (BP 4.11)	Yes	This policy is triggered due to the possibility of finding physical cultural resources during construction. Any potential chance finds will be addressed by incorporating reporting and handling procedures as part of the site specific ESIA and dealt with in the context of the ESMF.
Indigenous Peoples (OP) (BP 4.10)	No	The project is implemented in Dar es Salaam and surrounding areas where the groups of people who meet the policy criteria are not present in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP) (BP 4.12)	Yes	The project supports a range of infrastructure investments aimed at improving integrated water resources management and expanding access to water supply and sanitation services which may have land acquisition implications. Due to the unavailability of details and scope of construction for

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		the water supply network and wastewater treatment plant, a Resettlement Management Framework (RMF/RPF) has been prepared to guide the preparation of site-specific resettlement action plans where necessary.
Safety of Dams (OP) (BP 4.37)	No	No dams will be supported under the Additional Financing.

I. KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

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

The AF will finance eight ongoing investments in water supply, distribution, sewerage network expansion and treatment, and sanitation in unserved priority areas. Depending on magnitude and location, water supply and sewerage investments under the proposed project can have significant impacts biophysical environment and communities within project areas, particularly during construction. Impacts could potentially range from loss of vegetation and host species, pollution of water sources, reduction of water volume due to abstraction, reduced water quality due to disposal of sewage, odor from waste water treatment; erosion and sedimentation downstream of the construction site; disruption of traffic flow during construction, noise and air pollution during construction, and accidents to workers at construction sites, etc.
In addition, even though the main water distribution network will follow the right of way for roads, other proposed investments like the waste water treatment plant may have land acquisition implications. However the impacts are not expected to include displacement of people.
No large scale significant and/or irreversible impact is anticipated.
ESIAs and ESMPs prepared for the parent Project have confirmed that the impacts/risks are not significant and could be mitigated by available measures. Those instruments will continue to be implemented for the AF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area.

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Long-term socio-economic and environmental benefits are likely to be greater of accessibility by beneficiary population to clean and reliable water supply. It is also anticipated that enhanced water supply and waste water treatment will contributed to health improvement by reducing diseases related to poor sanitation.

3. Describe any potential alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

ESIAs for different subprojects have considered different alternatives, including no-project alternative, site alternatives and technology alternatives. The selection of the most advantageous alternative for different investments factored environmental and social aspects.

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 project has prepared the ESMF, ESIAs, ESMPs and RMF/RPF as safeguards instruments to guide the environment and social safeguards risk management. The frameworks provide guidance required for the preparation of site specific plans (ESMPs and RAPs). The lead implementing agency Ministry of Water and Irrigation has a safeguards unit with staff experienced in Bank safeguards requirements under an earlier engagement with Bank financed projects. The utility responsible for implementation of the water supply distribution systems, DAWASA has environment and social safeguards officers to strengthen its capacity.

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

Stakeholders consultations were conducted during the preparation of the ESMF, RMF, and ESIA. Consultation involved meetings, focused group discussions. The main stakeholders identified and consulted include the following: Government official from Ministry of Water and Irrigation, DAWASCO, DAWASA Municipal Councils of Kinondoni, Bagamoyo, and Coast Region; utilities TANROADS and TANESCO; and Street / Village leaders and community members who are directly affected by the project were consulted. Invitations of the community members to the consultation meetings were made through their local leaders. Areas of consultation for directly affected community members from the proposed water distribution system included Kimahewa, Mabwepande, Mivumoni, Salasala, Tegeta A, in Kinondoni and Bagamoyo District Councils. Apart from introducing the project, consultations were aimed at obtaining stakeholders environmental and socioeconomic views and concerns and perceptions regarding the proposed project. The summary of views and responses are included in the instruments and revolve around impacts on land and the properties on it however small, clear and transparent GRM, contractor blocking community paths and work opportunities at the sites. The Ministry of Water disclosed the ESMF and RMF.

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
22-Aug-2025	29-Aug-2025	

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Resettlement Action Plan/Framework Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
22-Aug-2025	29-Aug-2025

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)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Yes

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

No

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

No

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Yes

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

Yes

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OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

Yes

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Yes

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected.

2

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

Yes

Provide estimated number of people to be affected.

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The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Yes

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

Yes

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

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Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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