

ENGLISH – SWAHILI SUMMARY OF THE ESMF FOR TMCHIP

Introduction

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is in the process of securing funds from World Bank for proposed project of Tanzania Maternal and Child Health Investment Program (TMCHIP) through the Ministry of Health (MOH). The project will focus on strengthening provision of quality health services at all levels of health services delivery. Furthermore, the project aims to (i) improve the provision of quality Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Care services in all levels of health care delivery system (ii) ensure the availability of qualified human resource for health (iii) improve availability and application of electronic systems in health care provisions in the country (iv) promote user friendly reproductive health services for adolescents and youths at health facility and community level and (v) improve the community involvement and engagement in the provision of Health Care Services. Among other things, the project will involve rehabilitation and extension of Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU and PHCU+) in various places of Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar. The ESMF for the project has been prepared in line with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework and those of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, providing guidance on how environmental and social risks and impacts will be addressed before implementation.

Objective of the ESMF

The main objective of the ESMF is to establish Environmental and Social screening procedures for identifying, assessing and mitigating potential environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects in the proposed project. The specific objectives of the ESMF include to prepare procedures for environmental and social screening, planning, review, approval and implementation of sub-projects, setting up roles and responsibilities, reporting mechanism, procedures for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns for sub-projects, identify training needs, capacity building, provide institutional arrangement for managing environmental and social impacts, assess potential Environmental and Social risks and impacts and applicable world Bank environmental and Social Standards for the project and to ensure all adverse environmental and social impacts are minimized.

Project Description

The project of Tanzania Maternal and Child Health Investment Program (TMCHIP) aims at strengthening the provision of quality health services at all levels of health services delivery in Zanzibar. It will involve Health facilities in 5 regions in Zanzibar, that is, 2 regions in Pemba (North Pemba and South Pemba) and 3 regions in Unguja (Western Town, North Unguja and South Unguja). The Health facilities that will be covered in these regions include 1 Regional Referral Hospital, 4 District hospitals, 2 Health Centers, 174 Dispensaries and Community based interventions at 388 Shehia in 11 districts of Zanzibar. The TMCHIP project will involve

rehabilitation and extension of Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU and PHCU+) in various places of Unguja and Pemba.

The major project activities include (i) strengthening infrastructure to support the provision of quality Maternal and Neonatal care services in all levels of health care delivery system; (ii) ensuring the provision of quality Reproductive, Maternal and Neonatal and Child care services are delivered in all levels of health care delivery system; (iii) Human Resource for Health Placement & capacity building; (iv) improving the quality and use of data for evidence-based planning and decision making (Digitalization of the Health care systems); (v) strengthening referral system to improve the provision quality health care services; (vi) improving community involvement and engagement in health-related interventions; (vii) supporting the initiatives to improve the nutrition status of children under-fives years; and (viii) promoting user friendly reproductive health services for adolescents and youths at health facility and community level.

World Bank E&S Standards

A World Bank (WB) supported project must comply with Environmental and Social Standards and Zanzibar's environmental and social requirements before it is cleared for implementation. However, the TMCHIP project is categorized as substantial risk project mainly due to the likely increase of medical waste generated from health facilities and construction wastes from civil works posing potential adverse risks and impacts on the environment, health and safety. Therefore, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 will apply to the proposed TMCHIP Project. The ESMF prepared has provided the framework of how potential adverse risks and impacts on social and environment and World Bank ESS will be addressed. The Bank will review the risk classification assigned to the project on a regular basis, including during implementation, and will change the classification where necessary, to ensure that it continues to be appropriate. Any change to the classification will be disclosed on the Bank's website. The MOH will carry out environmental and social assessments of the sub-projects in accordance with Zanzibar's Environmental and Social requirements and any requirements of the ESSs that the Bank deems relevant to such subprojects. If the risk rating of a project increases to a higher risk rating, the Bank will require the RGoZ through MOH to apply relevant requirements of the ESSs in a manner agreed with the Bank. The measures and actions agreed will be included in the ESCP, and will be monitored by the Bank.

Policy and Legal Framework

The review of the policy and legal framework relevant to the TMCHIP project was provided in this ESMF. This include Zanzibar environmental policy of 2013, Zanzibar disaster management policy of 2011, Zanzibar occupational safety and health policy of 2017, National water policy of 2004, National forest development policy of 1999, Energy sector policy of 2009, Zanzibar HIV/AIDS policy of 2006, Child protection and development policy of 2001, Zanzibar digital health strategy of 2020-2025, Zanzibar development vision of 2050, Zanzibar environmental management Act no.3 of 2015, Environmental Impact Assessment

(procedures) Regulation of 2002, Forest resources management and conservation Act of 1996, Town and country planning Act of 1955, Zanzibar Land Tenure Act of 1992, Regional Administration Act, Zanzibar Water Act, Zanzibar Contractors Registration Act No.6 of 2008 and Zanzibar Contractors Registration By-laws of 2010.

Baseline Information

Since the scope of the TMCHIP project covers the whole Zanzibar area (i.e. all 5 regions in total of Unguja and Pemba Islands), the baseline information describes the whole area. The baseline information included aspects regarding Zanzibar climatic condition, topography, soils, population, tourism, Bio-Physical Environment, vegetation, Energy resources, Urban environment, Land resources, Water resources, water resources availability, water resources management, Biodiversity, Socio-Economic Environment, Socio services (water, roads, energy, waste management), Proximity to other services or land uses and existing workplace conditions and status of health centers buildings (i.e., old PHCU Buildings and renovated PHCU buildings).

Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

The ESMF provides potential impacts that are likely to occur during implementation of the TMCHIP project that would require mitigation measures. The potential impacts include employment opportunities, increase of income and growth of local economy, increase of waste generation, noise pollution, air pollution, health and safety risks, disruption of physical environment, disturbance to health services, increase of HIV and STI and other diseases, increase of gender-based violence and sexual abuse, increased resources use such as water resource, increased PHCU+ upgraded from PHCU, reduced distanced for health services, improved workplace environment, increased efficient to health services, reduced mortality rates, growth of local economy, increase of Health care waste generation and air pollution from burning of wastes. However, during this appraisal stage the impacts are not site specific but rather overall impacts within the overall context of the project. In that case therefore, the current ESMF has provided generic potential mitigation measures and procedures to mitigate the impacts as the sub projects among other activities will involve construction activities and demolition of Primary Health Centers Units (PHCU and PHCU+) for rehabilitation and extension purposes and hence pose potential impacts.

Procedures for addressing environmental and social issues

This section provides guidelines for environmental and social screening of subprojects and the appropriate level of assessment and implementation measures. The screening process and other procedures specified in this ESMF are established as a framework to ensure environmental and social standards compliance throughout subprojects' life cycles under the TMCHIP project. The environmental and social screening process helps to project whether future project activities are likely to have potential adverse impacts on the bio-physical and social environment. It involves identifying sensitivity of the subproject site, the scale of civil works to be carried out and risk level of the subproject, and incorporates

mitigation measures into the project design, review and approval of subprojects in the TMCHIP project.

Project Implementation Arrangements, Responsibilities, Capacity Building, Training and Technical Assistance

This section explains the way the project will be implemented through a set up arranged within the Ministry of Health (MOH). The Permanent Secretary (PS) of the MOH is responsible for overall activities of the TMCHIP project and is assisted by the Director General as well as other Directors in the ministry. The PS will be assisted by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the ministry, but the PCU will work in collaboration with other implementing institutions/agencies such as ZEMA, DoE and the WB to ensure compliance at various levels. The consultant and the contractor with their respective Environmental and Social Team will also be part of the implementation process. The PCU will consist of personnel like Procurement, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Fiduciary, Engineer and Environmental and Social Team. The Environmental and Social Team at PCU will provide technical assistance in all matters related to environmental and social management to the top management and requirements for compliance with National and WB. The section also defines capacity building needs that are to be addressed and important trainings required.

Consultations and Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents

This ESMF requires that stakeholders' consultations be undertaken from the very initial stages of TMCHIP project planning. On this basis, the preparation of the ESMF involved stakeholders' consultations whereby about 374 people (individuals and institutions) have been consulted in 5 Regions of Zanzibar. A mixture of men and women were consulted. The ESMF recommends further stakeholder consultation during the subproject screening and scoping stage and during undertaking of the ESIA study. Consultations will be done to collect views and concerns of all key stakeholders at different levels depending on the subproject, location, likelihood and magnitude of impacts. These stakeholders shall include individuals, groups, communities, organizations or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project. They also should include those who may have an interest in the subprojects and/or have the ability to influence its outcome, positively or negatively. These stakeholders are either affected and/or interested parties who are either formal or informal representatives.

Views and concerns will also be required during disclosure of ESIA and ESMP and during design, construction and operation phases. Participation needs to be meaningful and inclusive of all stakeholders and communities, with emphasis on gender, ethnicity, income groups, minorities and vulnerable people as will be detailed in the stakeholders' engagement plan. This ESMF insists that, consultation process should be a two-way dialogue with provision of project related information and obtaining feedback from participants which shall be used to improve project design and mitigation plans.

Disclosure

Upon final completion of this ESMF and other E&S documents in the later stages such as ESIA and ESMPs, the MOH of Zanzibar through PCU will disclose the approved documents, reports, and information (ESIA, ESMP) to the public. Different ways shall be used to ensure that, the key findings of the ESMF, ESMPs, ESIA and other relevant studies together with mitigation plans are accessible by the public through website, WB info-shop, local notice board, public information point /center, ward, district, etc., for notification and response to issues raised by stakeholders. The PCU will also ensure that, non-technical summaries of the ESIA and ESMP are presented in an understandable form, manner and translated into Swahili language. The Bank will make these E&S documents available to the public in accordance with Bank's ESS Standards on access to information (ESS 10).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The TMCHIP project is expected to comply with all the requirements of the WB Environmental and Social Standards and the Tanzania Environmental and Social Policies and Laws from its implementation stage and throughout its lifecycle. The procedures for undertaking environmental and social screening, identifying potential impacts, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards relevant to the TMCHIP sub projects, institutional roles and responsibilities, capacity building and training requirements, technical assistance required, specifying how the environmental and social management plan should be prepared, how monitoring and reporting should be carried for the project, were all provided in this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF also specifies how the sub-projects should be reviewed and approved for clearance by implementers. The Ministry of Health (MOH) therefore should ensure compliance to all requirements of the current ESMF as it has provided the framework to be followed.

TAARIFA FUPI YA MPANGO WA UTEKELEZAJI WA MASWALA YA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII KATIKA MRADI WA KUIMARISHA HUDUMA ZA MAMA NA MTOTO

Utangulizi

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar iko mbioni kupata fedha kutoka Benki ya Dunia kwa ajili ya mradi unaopendekezwa wa Mpango wa Uwekezaji wa Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Tanzania (TMCHIP) kupitia Wizara ya Afya (WA). Mradi utajikita katika kuimarisha utoaji wa huduma bora za afya katika ngazi zote za utoaji wa huduma za afya. Zaidi ya hayo, mradi unalenga (i) kuboresha utoaji wa huduma bora za Uzazi, Mama, Mtoto na Matunzo katika ngazi zote za mfumo wa utoaji wa huduma za afya (ii) kuhakikisha uwepo wa rasilimali watu wenye sifa katika sekta ya afya (iii) kuboresha upatikanaji na matumizi ya mifumo ya kielektroniki katika huduma za afya nchini (iv) kukuza huduma rafiki za afya ya uzazi kwa vijana na vijana katika

ngazi ya vituo vya afya na jamii na (v) kuboresha ushirikishwaji na ushiriki wa jamii katika utoaji wa Huduma za Afya. Pamoja na mambo mengine mradi huo utahusisha ukarabati na upanuzi wa vituo vya Afya ya Msingi (PHCU na PHCU+) katika maeneo mbali mbali Unguja na Pemba kisiwani Zanzibar. ESMF kwa ajili ya mradi huo imeandaliwa kwa kuzingatia matakwa ya Mfumo wa Mazingira na Kijamii wa Benki ya Dunia na yale ya Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar, ikitoa muongozo wa namna gani majanga na athari za kimazingira na kijamii zitakavyopatiwa ufumbuzi kabla ya kutekelezwa kwa mradi.

Madhumuni ya ESMF

Lengo kuu la ESMF ni kufuata taratibu za uchunguzi wa Mazingira na Kijamii kwa ajili ya kutambua, kutathmini na kupunguza athari zinazoweza kujitokeza kwa mazingira na kijamii za miradi midogo katika mradi unaopendekezwa. Malengo mahususi ya ESMF ni pamoja na kuandaa taratibu za uchunguzi wa mazingira na kijamii, kupanga, kufanya mapitio ya repoti, uidhinishaji na utekelezaji wa miradi midogo, kuweka majukumu na wajibu, utaratibu wa kutoa taarifa, taratibu za kusimamia na kufuatilia masuala ya mazingira na kijamii kwa miradi midogo, kuainisha mahitaji ya mafunzo, kujenga uwezo, kutoa mpangilio wa kitaasisi kwa ajili ya kudhibiti athari za kimazingira na kijamii, kutathmini hatari na athari zinazoweza kutokea za Kimazingira na Kijamii kulingana na Viwango vinavyotumika vya Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar (SMZ) na Benki ya Dunia vya mazingira na Kijamii kwa mradi na kuhakikisha athari zote mbaya za kimazingira na kijamii zinapunguzwa.

Maelezo ya Mradi

Mradi wa Mpango wa Uwekezaji wa Afya ya Mama na Mtoto Tanzania (TMCHIP) unalenga kuimarisha utoaji wa huduma bora za afya katika ngazi zote za utoaji wa huduma za afya Zanzibar. Itahusisha vituo vya Afya katika Mikoa 5 ya Zanzibar, yaani Mikoa 2 Pemba (Kaskazini Pemba na Kusini Pemba) na Mikoa 3 Unguja (Mji wa Magharibi, Unguja-Kaskazini na Unguja-Kusini). Vituo vya Afya vitakavyotumika katika Mikoa hiyo ni pamoja na Hospitali 1 ya Rufaa ya Mkoa, Hospitali za Wilaya 4, Vituo vya Afya 2, Zahanati 174 na shughuli za Kijamii katika Shehia 388 katika Wilaya 11 za Zanzibar. Mradi wa TMCHIP utahusisha ukarabati na upanuzi wa vituo vya Afya ya Msingi (PHCU na PHCU+) katika maeneo mbalimbali Unguja na Pemba.

Shughuli kuu za mradi ni pamoja na (i) kuimarisha miundombinu ili kusaidia utoaji wa huduma bora za Uzazi wa Mama na Mtoto katika ngazi zote za utoaji wa huduma za afya; (ii) kuhakikisha utoaji wa huduma bora za Uzazi, Mama na Mtoto, na Mtoto zinatolewa katika ngazi zote za utoaji wa huduma za afya; (iii) Rasilimali Watu na kuwajengea uwezo; (iv) kuboresha ubora na matumizi ya taarifa kwa ajili ya kupanga na kufanya maamuzi kulingana na ushahidi; (v) kuimarisha mfumo wa rufaa ili kuimarisha utoaji wa huduma bora za afya; (vi) kuimarisha ushiriki wa jamii na ushiriki katika shughuli zinazohusiana na afya; (vii) kusaidia juhudi za kuboresha hali ya lische ya watoto chini ya miaka mitano; na (viii) kukuza huduma rafiki za afya ya uzazi kwa vijana na vijana katika ngazi ya vituo vya afya na jamii.

Viwango vya Maswala ya Mazingira na Kijamii vya Benki ya Dunia

Mradi huu unaoungwa mkono na kufadhiliwa na Benki ya Dunia (WB) hivyo ni lazima uzingatie Viwango vya Mazingira na Kijamii vya Benki ya Dunia pamoja na vya Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar kabla ya kuidhinishwa kwa ufadhili na utekelezaji. Hata hivyo, mradi wa TMCHIP umeainishwa kama mradi wenye athari na hatari za kimazingira, afya na usalama hasa kutokana na uwezekano wa ongezeko la taka za matibabu zinazotokana na vituo vya afya na taka za ujenzi wakati wa upanuzi na marekebishao/uborehsaji wa vituo vya afya. Kwa hiyo Viwango vya maswala ya Kimazingira na Kijamii vya Benki ya Dunia (ESS) vitakavyotumika ni ESS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 na 10 vitatumika kwa Mradi wa TMCHIP. ESMF iliyotayarishwa imetoa mfumo wa jinsi hatari na athari mbaya kwa jamii na mazingira zitakavyo shughulikiwa kilingana na taratibu na viwango vya Benki ya Dunia (ESS). Benki itapitia tathmini ya athari za mradi mara kwa mara, ikiwa ni pamoja na wakati wa utekelezaji, na kuboresha pale inapobidi, ili kuhakikisha kuwa unaendelea kufaa na kukidhi viwango vinavyotakiwa. Mabadiliko yoyote yatakayofanyika yatawekwa wazi kwenye tovuti ya Benki na ya Wizara ya Afya. Pamoja na hayo Wizara ya Afya itafanya tathmini ya kimazingira na kijamii ya miradi midogo kwa mujibu wa matakwa ya Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar ya Kimazingira na Kijamii na ya Benki ya Dunia. Iwapo athari na hatari za mradi utaongezeka hadi kiwango cha hatari zaidi, Benki itahitaji Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar kupitia MOH kutekeleza mahitaji muhimu ya viwango (ESSs) kwa njia iliyokubaliwa na Benki.

Sera na Mfumo wa Kisheria

Mapitio ya sera mbalimbali na mfumo wa kisheria unaohusiana na mradi wa TMCHIP umeainisha na kuwekwa katika ESMF hii. Sera hizo ni pamoja na sera ya mazingira ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2013, sera ya usimamizi wa maafa Zanzibar ya mwaka 2011, sera ya usalama na afya kazini ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2017, sera ya Taifa ya maji ya mwaka 2004, sera ya Taifa ya maendeleo ya misitu ya mwaka 1999, sera ya sekta ya nishati ya mwaka 2009, sera ya VVU/UKIMWI ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2006, Sera ya ulinzi na maendeleo ya mtoto ya mwaka 2001, mkakati wa afya ya kidijitali wa Zanzibar wa 2020–2025, dira ya maendeleo ya Zanzibar ya mwaka 2050, sheria ya usimamizi wa mazingira Zanzibar no.3 ya mwaka 2015, Kanuni ya Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira (taratibu) ya mwaka 2002, Sheria ya Usimamizi na Uhifadhi wa Rasilimali za Misitu ya mwaka 1996, Sheria ya Mipango Miji na nchi ya mwaka 1955, Sheria ya Umilikishaji Ardhi Zanzibar ya mwaka 1992, Sheria ya Tawala za Mikoa, Sheria ya Maji Zanzibar, Sheria ya Usajili wa Makandarasi Zanzibar Na.6 ya mwaka 2008 na Sheria Ndogo za Usajili wa Makandarasi Zanzibar za mwaka 2010.

Taarifa za Msingi

Kwa kuwa wigo wa mradi wa TMCHIP unahusisha eneo lote la Zanzibar (yaani mikoa yote 5 kwa jumla ya Visiwa vya Unguja na Pemba), taarifa za msingi zinaeleza eneo zima. Taarifa za msingi zinajumuisha vipengele kuhusu hali ya hewa ya Zanzibar, topografia, udongo, idadi ya watu, utalii, Mazingira, mimea, Rasilimali za Nishati, Mazingira ya Mijini, Rasilimali Ardhi, Rasilimali za maji, upatikanaji wa rasilimali za maji, usimamizi wa rasilimali za maji, Bioanuwai, taarifa za Kijamii na Kiuchumi. Mazingira, Huduma za Kijamii (maji, barabara, nishati, udhibiti wa taka), Ukaribu wa huduma nyingine au matumizi ya ardhi na hali zilizopo

mahali pa kazi na hadhi ya majengo ya vituo vya afya (yaani, Majengo ya PHCU ya zamani na majengo ya PHCU yaliyokarabatiwa).

Athari za Mazingira na Kijamii

ESMF inatoa athari zinazowezekana ambazo zinaweza kutokea wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi wa TMCHIP ambao utahitaji hatua za kupunguza. Athari zinazoweza kujitokeza ni pamoja na fursa za ajira, ongezeko la mapato na ukuaji wa uchumi wa ndani, ongezeko la uzalishaji taka, ongezeko la kelele, uchafuzi wa hewa, hatari za kiafya na kiusalama kazini, uharibifu wa mazingira, usumbufu wa huduma za afya, ongezeko la VVU na magonjwa ya zinaa na magonjwa mengine. Ongezeko la unyanyasaji wa kijinsia na unyanyasaji wa kijinsia, kuongezeka kwa matumizi ya rasilimali kama vile rasilimali ya maji, kuongezeka kwa vituo bora vya afya (PHCU+) vitakavyopandishwa hadhi kutoka PHCU, kupungua kwa umbali wa huduma za afya, kuboreshwa kwa mazingira ya mahali pa kazi, kuongezeka kwa ufanisi wa huduma za afya, kupungua kwa viwango vya vifo, ukuaji wa uchumi wa ndani, kuongezeka kwa uzalishaji wa taka za huduma za afya na uchafuzi wa hewa kutokana na uchomaji wa taka. Hata hivyo, katika hatua hii ya tathmini inataja athari za jumla katika muktadha wa jumla wa mradi. Hivyo, ESMF ya sasa imetoa hatua na taratibu kwa ujumla za kupunguza athari za miradi midogo hasa za ujenzi na ubomoaji wa Vituo vya Afya vya Msingi (PHCU na PHCU+) kwa ajili ya ukarabati na ujenzi na hivyo kuleta athari.

Taratibu za kushughulikia masuala ya mazingira na kijamii

Sehemu hii inatoa miongozo ya uchunguzi/tathmini ya kimazingira na kijamii ya miradi midogo na kiwango kinachofaa cha tathmini na hatua za utekelezaji. Mchakato wa uchunguzi na taratibu zingine zilizoainishwa katika ESMF hii zimetengenezwa kama mfumo wa kuhakikisha ufuasi wa viwango vya mazingira na kijamii wakati wote wa utekelezaji wa miradi midogo chini ya mradi wa TMCHIP. Mchakato wa uchunguzi wa kimazingira na kijamii unasaidia kubainisha kama shughuli za mradi za siku zijazo zinaweza kuwa na athari mbaya kwa mazingira ya kibaolojia na kijamii. Inahusisha kutambua unyeti wa mradi, ukubwa wa kazi za kiraia zinazopaswa kufanywa katika mradi na kiwango cha hatari na athari za mradi na hatua za kuzipunguza katika muundo wa mradi, kuanzia katika hatua za kutayarishwa, mapitio na kuidhinisha.

Mipango ya Utekelezaji wa Mradi, Majukumu, Kujenga Uwezo, Mafunzo na Usaidizi wa Kiufundi

Sehemu hii inaelezea jinsi mradi utakavyotekelezwa ndani ya Wizara ya Afya (WA). Katibu Mkuu (KM) wa wizara ya Afya (WA) anawajibika kwa shughuli za jumla za mradi wa TMCHIP na anasaidiwa na Mkurugenzi Mkuu pamoja na Wakurugenzi wengine katika wizara. KM atasaidiwa na Kitengo cha Uratibu wa Miradi (PCU) wizarani, kwa kushirikiana na taasisi/wakala nyingine za utekelezaji kama vile ZEMA, DoE na WB. Mshauri na mkandarasi pamoja na Timu yao ya Mazingira na Kijamii pia watakuwa sehemu ya mchakato wa utekelezaji. PCU itajumuisha wafanyakazi kama vile wa manunuzi, Ufuatiliaji na Tathmini (M&E), Fedha, Mhandisi na Timu ya Mazingira na Kijamii. Timu ya Mazingira na Kijamii katika PCU itatoa usaidizi wa kiufundi katika masuala yote yanayohusiana na usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii kwa wasimamizi wakuu na mahitaji ya kufuata Kitaifa na WB. Sehemu

hiyo pia inafanua mahitaji ya kujenga uwezo ambayo yanapaswa kushughulikiwa na mafunzo muhimu yanayohitajika.

Maoni ya wadau na Uwazi wa taarifa za Mazingira na Kijamii

ESMF hii inahitaji ukusanyaji wa maoni ya wadau yafanywe kuanzia hatua za awali kabisa za kuandaa na kuweka mipango ya mradi wa TMCHIP. Kwa msingi huo, maandalizi ya ESMF yalikusishia mashauriano na wadau ambapo takriban watu 374 (watu binafsi na taasisi) walitoa maoni yao katika Mikoa 5 ya Zanzibar ikihusisha wanaume na wanawake. ESMF inapendekeza mashauriano zaidi ya wadau wakati wa uchunguzi/tathmini za mazingira za mradi ikizingatia hatua zote za mradi kuanzia kupanga, kuandaa na kutekeleza. Mashauriano yatafanyika ili kukusanya maoni ya wadau wote pamoja na wakuu katika ngazi tofauti kulingana na mradi, eneo na ukubwa wa athari. Wadau hawa watajumuisha watu binafsi, vikundi, jamii, mashirika au vikundi ambavyo vinaathiriwa moja kwa moja au kwa njia isiyo ya moja kwa moja na mradi. Wadau wengine ni pamoja na wale ambao wanapendezwa na mradi na/au wenye uwezo wa kuathiri matokeo ya mradi kuwa mazuri au mabaya/hasi. Hawa ni wadau ambao wanaathiriwa na/au wahusika au wawakilishi rasmi au wasio rasmi katika mradi

Maoni na hoja za wadau pia zitahitajika wakati wa repoti za ESIA na ESMP zitakapoandaliwa na zitakapo wekwa wazi ili kuchangia maoni yao kwa kuzingatia utekelezaji katika awamu zote kuanzia awamu ya usanifu, ujenzi na uendeshaji. Ushiriki unahitaji kuwa wa maana na unaojumuisha washikadau na jamii zote, msisitizo wa jinsia, kabila/asili yao, makundi ya kipato, walio wachache na walio katika mazingira magumu kama itakavyoelezwa kwa kina katika mpango wa ushirikishaji wa wadau. ESMF hii inasisitiza kwamba, mchakato wa mashauriano unapaswa sawa kwa makundi yote mfano wale wanaotoa taarifa za mradi na wale wanaotoa maoni kutoka kwa washiriki ambayo yatatumika kuboresha usanifu wa mradi na mipango ya kupunguza athari za mazingira na kijamii.

Kuweka wazi taarifa za mazingira na kijamii (Ufichuzi)

Baada ya kukamilika kwa ESMF hii na nyaraka zingine za Mazingira, hatua za baadaye zitakuwa kuandaa ESIA na ESMPs. Wizara ya Afya ya Zanzibar kupitia PCU itaweka wazi nyaraka au ripoti zote (ESIA, ESMP) kwa umma. Njia mbalimbali zitatumika ili kuhakikisha matokeo muhimu ya ESMF, ESMPs, ESIA na tafiti nyinginezo zinazohusika pamoja na mipango ya kupunguza madhara zinapatikana kwa umma kupitia tovuti ya wizara, Benki ya Dunia, ubao wa matangazo wa ndani, kituo cha taarifa za umma katika kata, wilaya n.k. kwa taarifa na majibu ya masuala yaliyotolewa na wadau. PCU pia itahakikisha kwamba, muhtasari usio wa kiufundi wa ESIA na ESMP unawasilishwa kwa njia inayoeleweka, namna na kutafsiriwa katika lugha ya Kiswahili. Benki itafanya hati hizi za mazingira na jamii kupatikana kwa umma kwa mujibu wa Viwango vya Benki kuhusu utoaji wa taarifa (ESS 10).

Hitimisho na Mapendekezo

Mradi wa TMCHIP unatarajiwa kuzingatia matakwa yote ya Viwango vya Mazingira na Kijamii vya Benki ya Dunia na Sera na Sheria za Mazingira na Kijamii za Tanzania kuanzia hatua ya utekelezaji wake na katika mzunguko wake wote wa maisha. Taratibu za kufanya

tathmini ya kimazingira na kijamii, kubainisha athari zinazoweza kutokea, Viwango vya Benki ya Dunia vya Mazingira na Kijamii vinavyohusika na miradi midogo ya TMCHIP, majukumu na wajibu wa kitaasisi, mahitaji ya kujenga uwezo na mafunzo, msaada wa kiufundi unaohitajika, kubainisha jinsi mpango wa usimamizi wa mazingira na kijamii unapaswa kuwa tayari, jinsi ufuatiliaji na utoaji taarifa unavyopaswa kufanyika kwa mradi, yote yalitolewa katika Mfumo huu wa Usimamizi wa Mazingira na Kijamii (ESMF). ESMF pia inabainisha jinsi miradi midogo inapaswa kupitiwa upya, kuidhinishwa na kutekelezwa. Kwa hivyo, Wizara ya Afya (MOH) inapaswa kuhakikisha inafuata mahitaji yote ya ESMF na mfumo wa kufuatwa.