

# THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## MINISTRY OF WATER



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## **Comprehensive Project Brief for the Proposed Public Toilet to be Built at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam Region**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>V</b>
<b>THE STUDY TEAM</b> .....	<b>VI</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>VII</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>VIII</b>
<b>1.0 BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2.0 NATURE OF THE PROJECT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 PROJECT LOCATION .....	3
2.2 ACCESSIBILITY .....	5
2.3 SPECIFIC FEATURES .....	5
2.4 LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE.....	6
2.4.1 Land ownership.....	6
2.4.2 Landuse .....	6
2.5 BASELINE INFORMATION .....	6
2.5.1 WATER TABLE AND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS .....	6
2.5.2 AIR QUALITY .....	7
2.5.3 NOISE LEVELS.....	7
2.5.4 CLIMATE.....	7
<b>3.0 POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1 RELEVANT POLICIES .....	9
3.1.1 National Environment Policy 2021 .....	9
3.1.2 National Land Policy of 1997 .....	11
3.1.3 Construction Industry Policy (2003) .....	11
3.1.4 National Health Policy (2003) .....	11
3.1.5 National Gender Policy of 2000 .....	12
3.1.6 National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000) .....	12
3.2 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATIONS AND REGULATIONS .....	12
3.2.1 Environmental Management Act (2004) .....	12
3.2.2 The Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2021.....	13
3.2.3 The Environmental Management (Control of hazardous Waste) regulations, 2021 .....	14
3.2.4 The Environmental Management (Control of Noise and vibration) regulations, 2015.....	14
3.2.5 The Environmental Management (Prohibition of Plastic Carrier bags) regulations, 2019 .....	15
3.2.6 The Environmental Management (Solid Waste Management) regulations, 2007 .....	15
3.2.7 The Environmental Management (Water Quality) regulations, 2009 ..	16
3.2.8 The Environmental Management (Air Quality) regulations, 2009.....	16
3.2.9 The Environmental Management (Soil Quality) regulations, 2009 .....	17

3.2.10 Occupational Health and Safety Act 2003 .....	17
3.2.11 The Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 of 2009.....	18
3.12 Engineers Registration Act and its Amendments 1997 and 2007 .....	18
3.2.13 The Contractors Registration (Amendment) Act, 2008.....	18
3.2.14 The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act (1997) .....	19
3.2.15 The Urban Planning Act (2007) .....	19
3.2.16 The Urban Planning (Planning Space Standards) Regulations, 2018; 19	
3.2.17 Public Health Act (2009) .....	20
<b>4.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES .....</b>	<b>22</b>
4.1 MOBILIZATION OR PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE .....	22
4.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE .....	22
4.3 DEMOBILIZATION PHASE .....	23
4.4 OPERATION PHASE .....	24
4.5 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE .....	25
<b>5.0 PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1 TOILET DESIGN.....	25
6.1 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.....	28
6.1.1 Construction materials and labour force.....	28
6.1.2 Labour force.....	29
6.1.3 Machinery and Equipment .....	29
6.2.1 LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	30
6.2.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	30
<b>7.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
7.1 MOBILIZATION PHASE.....	32
7.1.1 POSITIVE IMPACTS.....	32
7.1.1.1 Employment opportunities.....	32
7.1.2 NEGATIVE IMPACTS .....	32
7.1.2.1 Noise pollution.....	32
7.1.2.2 Air Pollution from dust emission .....	32
7.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE .....	33
7.2.1 POSITIVE IMPACTS .....	33
7.2.1.1 Employment opportunities.....	33
7.2.1.2 Improved living conditions and economic growth .....	33
7.2.1.3 Improved public health .....	33
7.2.1.4 Increased socio-cultural interaction.....	34
7.2.1.5 Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect	34
7.2.2 NEGATIVE IMPACTS .....	34
7.2.2.1 Increased HIV/AIDS and other sexual related diseases:.....	34
7.2.2.2 Destruction and infringement of properties.....	35
7.2.2.3 Noise pollution.....	35
7.2.2.4 Air Pollution from dust emission .....	36
7.2.2.5 Potential communicable diseases transmission .....	36

7.2.2.6 Smells and flies in toilets.....	36
7.2.2.7 High Risk of Health associated with construction work.....	37
7.3 OPERATION PHASE .....	38
7.3.1 POSITIVE IMPACTS .....	38
7.3.1.1 Improved social-economic livelihood and dignity within the beneficiary society.....	38
7.3.1.2 Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect.....	38
7.3.2 NEGATIVE IMPACTS .....	39
7.3.2.1 Smells and flies in toilets.....	39
7.3.2.2 Health Risks to Cleaners.....	39
7.3.2.3 Low revenue collection due to low affordability of customers .....	40
<b>8.0 ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING IMPLEMENTATION STAGE .....</b>	<b>40</b>
8.1 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	41
8.1.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN .....	41
8.2 SECURITY.....	41
8.3 MONITORING, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR .....	42
<b>9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>42</b>
9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	42
<b>10.0 MONITORING PLAN .....</b>	<b>53</b>
10.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING.....	53
<b>11.0 PROJECT BUDGET .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>12.0 STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>13.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: MINUTES OF COMMUNITY MEETINGS.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>APPENDIX III: SCREENING LETTER FROM NEMC.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>APPENDIX IV: PERMIT TO USE THE OPEN SPACE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC TOILET.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX V: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN DAWASA AND DAR ES SALAAM MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>APPENDIX VI: ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>APPENDIX VII: NON-TECHNICAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (KISWAHILI VERSION) .....</b>	<b>71</b>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: A Map of Dar es salaam region showing the project Municipal.....4  
Figure 2: An Extract Google view to show the Location of the project area .....5  
Figure 3: Some vegetation and structures at the project site .....5  
Figure 4: Building structures around the project site .....6  
Figure 5: Floor Plan for Public Toilet.....27  
Figure 6: Stakeholder’s consultation meeting with Ubungo Municipal staff and  
Mbezi Louis business people .....57

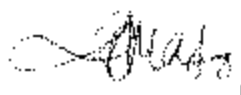
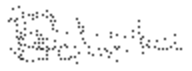
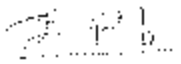
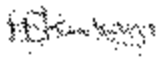
**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: The coordinates of the project area .....3  
Table 2: The Proposed standard Public Toilet working spaces with their  
respective areas.....25  
Table 3: Quantities of construction Materials .....28  
Table 4: Management of construction and operation wastes .....31  
Table 5: Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Proposed  
Construction of Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo  
District.....44  
Table 6: Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Construction of Public Toilet at Mbezi  
Louis Bus Stand in Mbezi ward, Ubungo District .....54  
Table 7: Issues and concerns rose by stakeholders .....57

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AAQ	Ambient Air Quality
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BOQ	Bills of Quantity
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Infection Virus
IDA	International Development Association
LGA	Local Government Authority
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NEP	National Environment Policy
OGSP	Off-Grid Sanitation Project
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
STDS	Sexual Transmitted Diseases

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Comprehensive Project Brief for the Proposed Public Toilet to be Built at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam Region**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) through the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) under the Ministry of Water intends to implement an Off-Grid Sanitation Project (OGSP) in Dar es Salaam City to serve peri-urban areas not connected to the central sewerage system. DAWASA has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) in the form of a credit to implement the project. Before implementing the project, the law in Tanzania requires an Environmental Impact Assessment to be conducted and approved by the relevant authority. To comply with the law in Tanzania, the DAWASA intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of the credit to eligible payments for consulting services for Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report for the construction of off-grid sanitation projects.

Dar es Salaam is the largest and most important commercial and industrial center in Tanzania. According to the Tanzania National Census of August 2022,

the City of Dar es Salaam has a population of 5,383,728 (sense.nbs.go.tz, accessed December 24, 2022) About 10% of the population is served by sewers and the rest almost depend on on-site sanitation systems. The sewer coverage is only limited to the area within the city center with a total length of 67.8km and the system is based on a separate system and discharges their effluent into oxidation ponds, and into the sea through a sea outfall of about 1.03km long. The onsite sanitation systems result in Faecal sludge of which handling and management throughout the sanitation chain (from domestic containment, transportation as well as disposal and treatment) is currently hygienically inadequate thus posing environmental and public health risks. The Off-Grid project is intended to address these challenges. One of these is the Construction of public toilets at Mbezi Louis Mtaa, in Mbezi Ward, Ubungo District.

This study was conducted following the Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 along with the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005. These Regulations provide legal procedures for implementing the requirements of the Environmental Management Act Cap.191 of 2004. The Regulations give a mandate to NEMC to oversee the EIA process, which culminates with an award of the EIA Certificate by the Ministry responsible for Environment.

Following the EIA Regulations, NEMC is mandated to screen projects and make decisions of the level of EIA required as well as evaluating the adequacy of respective environmental statements. Considering the nature and size of the proposed "Public toilets in Ubungo District", the project falls under Category "B2" (Non-Mandatory) following Reg.4 (1)(c) and First Schedule of the amended 2018 Regulations which categorizes the *night soil collection and treatment* being under the '*List of small-scale activities and enterprises that require registration but shall not require Environmental Impact Assessment. Further, the projects shall not require screening and scoping, rather, the Project Brief shall be examined and issued with an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate*'. The regulations require developers to prepare and submit to the National Management Council (NEMC) filled EIA registration forms and "Project Briefs" for all B2 projects. The

preparation and content of the "Project Briefs" are provided under Reg.6 (1). The same has been followed in preparing this "Project Brief". The study for preparing this project brief was conducted from July to October 2020.

This project brief for the Proposed Construction of Public toilets in Ubungo District is being submitted to NEMC together with EIA Registration Forms for EIA Certificate decision.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project site is located at Mbezi ward, Ubungo District within Dar es Salaam Region. The main land use at the proposed project site includes a number of structures which are; business frame buildings, residential-commercial buildings and residential buildings and an ongoing construction of Mbezi market.

Currently, this area is being served through on-site sanitation management that involves domestic containment and emptying trucks that are not satisfactorily managed.

The project area is accessible via Morogoro road, from City Centre and 210 Meters from Mbezi Bus stop turn right to the service road then left onto the service road, then the proposed site is 0.31 Kilometer away.

The local government in the project area has agreed with DAWASA through a formal meeting held on 17/07/2020 to use the alleys whether formal or non-formal for the construction of a public toilets and the associated appurtenances to improve the sanitation conditions.

## **POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Sector policies that were reviewed when executing the proposed development are;

- National Environment Policy 2021
- National Land Policy of 1997
- Construction Industry Policy (2003)
- National Health Policy (2003)
- National Gender Policy of 2000

- National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)

Principal Acts, regulations and guidance that support and provide guidelines to implement the intended project are;

- Environmental Management Act (2004)
- The Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2021
- The Environmental Management (Control of hazardous Waste) regulations, 2021
- The Environmental Management (Control of Noise and vibration) regulations, 2015
- The Environmental Management (Prohibition of Plastic Carrier bags) regulations, 2019
- The Environmental Management (Solid Waste Management) regulations, 2007
- The Environmental Management (Water Quality) regulations, 2009
- The Environmental Management (Air Quality) regulations, 2009
- The Environmental Management (Soil Quality) regulations, 2009
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2003
- The Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 of 2009
- Engineers Registration Act and its Amendments 1997 and 2007
- The Contractors Registration (Amendment) Act, 2008
- The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act (1997)
- The Urban Planning Act (2007)
- Urban Planning (Planning Space Standards) Regulations, 2018
- Urban Planning (Use groups and Classes) Regulations, 2018
- World Bank guidelines for Environmental Management
- Public Health Act (2009)

### **STAKEHOLDERS ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

Different stakeholders were consulted. Among of the issues that arise during consultation at the Ubungo Municipal Council and community at Mbezi Louis Mtaa are:

#### **Facilities to be developed**

- Proper awareness to people on best ways to dispose pads and other waste in order to avoid system blockage
- The proposed facilities should be well protected

### **Awareness to the community**

- Awareness to the people on the system operation, since it is a new technology
- Awareness to the community to avoid riots in the future
- Educate the community to avoid the use of detrimental disinfectants to the system so as to avoid system failure and contaminated manures.

## **PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND WASTE GENERATION**

### **Project requirements**

The main materials for construction of public toilets include cement, aggregates (stones), water, steel, sand, timbers, blocks, PVC pipes, and gravels. During the construction phase the project will require not less than 100 workers both skilled and non-skilled laborers for each phase of project construction. During operational phase it is estimated that 30 unskilled workers will be retained for operating the system.

Equipment expected to be used during the construction works are Tippers, Concrete Mixers, poker vibrators, Wheel barrow, Compactor, etc.

### **Wastes generation**

The major wastes generation associated with the project are solid wastes and liquid waste. During the maximum operation phase a total of 50m<sup>3</sup> per day of liquid waste is estimated to be received at the downstream receiving chamber of the Fecal sludge treatment facility close to the project site. During construction it is expected that at least 60kg of solid wastes will be produced.

## **POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

The following impacts were identified to be likely to occur during mobilization phase:

- Employment opportunities

- Noise pollution
- Air pollution from dust emission
- Blockage of paths

The following impacts were identified to be likely to occur during the construction phase;

- Employment opportunities
- Increased socio-cultural interaction
- Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect
- Cost reduction for sewage management
- Increased HIV/AIDS and other sexual related diseases
- Land degradation and increased erosion
- Noise pollution
- Air Pollution from dust emission
- High Risk of Health associated with construction work
- Waste generation during construction
- Sewer leakage/overflow
- Blockage of paths

The following impacts were identified to be likely to occur during the operational phase;

- Improved social-economic livelihood and dignity within the beneficiary society
- Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect
- Cost reduction for sewage management
- Sewer leakage/overflow

### **MITIGATION MEASURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)**

The options to minimize or prevent the identified adverse social and environmental impacts as well as a monitoring plan have been suggested in this report and are contained in the ESMP. Many of them are based on good engineering practices and the timely responsiveness of the responsible institution. The ESMP describes the implementation schedule of the proposed

mitigation measures as well as planning for long-term monitoring activities. It defines the roles and responsibilities of different actors of the plan. The Approach environmental and social costs amount to Tshs 18,000,000.00. The estimated annual costs for carrying out the proposed environmental and social monitoring program amounts to TSH 14,000,000.00.

### **DECOMMISSIONING PLAN**

The decommissioning is not anticipated in the foreseeable future. However, if this will happen, may entail change of use (functional changes) or demolition triggered by change of land use. In view of this, specific mitigation measures pertaining to environmental impacts of decommissioning works cannot be proposed at the moment with a reasonable degree of certainty.

### **CONCLUSION**

It is, therefore, concluded that implementation of the proposed construction of public toilets at Mbezi Louis bus stand, Mbezi Louis Mtaa, Mbezi ward in Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam Region will not entail detrimental impacts provided that the recommended mitigation measures are adequately and timely put in place. The identified adverse impacts shall be managed through the proposed mitigation measures and implementation regime laid down in this EIS. DAWASA is committed to implementing all the recommendations given in the EIS and further carrying out the environmental auditing and monitoring schedules.

## **Comprehensive Project Brief for the Proposed Public Toilet to be Built at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo District, Dar es Salaam Region**

### **1.0 BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) through the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) under the Ministry of Water intends to implement an Off Grid Sanitation Project (OGSP) in Dar es Salaam City to serve peri-urban areas not connected to the central sewerage system. DAWASA has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) in the form of a credit to implement the project. Prior to implementing the project, the law in Tanzania requires an Environmental Impact Assessment to be conducted and approved by relevant authority. In order to comply with the law in Tanzania, the DAWASA intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of the credit to eligible payments for consulting services for Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report for construction of off grid sanitation projects.

Dar es Salaam is the largest and most important commercial and industrial centre in Tanzania. According to the Tanzania National Census of August 2022, the City of Dar es Salaam has a population of 5,383,728 (sense.nbs.go.tz, accessed December 24, 2022). About 10% of the population is served by sewers and the rest almost depend on on-site sanitation systems. The sewer coverage is only limited to the area within city centre with a total length of 67.8km and the system is based on a separate system and discharge their effluent into oxidation ponds, and into the sea through sea outfall of about 1.03km long. The onsite sanitation systems result into Faecal sludge of which handling and management throughout the sanitation chain (from domestic containment, transportation as well as disposal and treatment) is currently hygienically inadequate thus posing environmental and public health risks. The Off-Grid project is intended to address these challenges. The Off-Grid project is divided into several

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subprojects which will be implemented in the five municipalities of Dar es Salaam City. One of these is the Construction of a Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand in Mbezi ward, Ubungo District. The toilet will mostly serve the people using the Mbezi Louis Bus Stand (travelers, traders and their customers).

The ESIA study was conducted in accordance with the Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 along with the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2005. These Regulations provide legal procedures for implementing the requirements of the Environmental Management Act Cap.191 of 2004. The Regulations give mandate to NEMC to oversee the EIA process, which culminates with an award of the EIA Certificate by the Ministry responsible for Environment.

In accordance with the EIA Regulations, NEMC is mandated to screen projects and make decisions of level of EIA required as well as evaluating the adequacy of respective environmental statements. Considering the nature and size of the proposed "Public Toilet Project in Ubungo District", the project falls under Category "B2" (Non-Mandatory) in accordance with Reg.4(1)(c) and First Schedule of the amended 2018 Regulations which categorizes the *night soil collection and treatment* being under the '*List of small-scale activities and enterprises that require registration but shall not require Environmental Impact Assessment. Further, the projects shall not require screening and scoping, rather, the Project Brief shall be examined and issued with an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate*'.

The regulations require developers to prepare and submit to the National Management Council (NEMC) filled EIA registration forms and "Project Briefs" for all B2 projects. The preparation and content of the "Project Briefs" is provided under Reg.6(1). The same has been followed in preparing this "Project Brief". The ESIA study that ends at the project brief stage since it is a B2 type, was conducted from July 2020 to August 2020. The subsequent corrections following NEMC reviews have been concluded in December 2022.

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This project brief for the Proposed Construction of Public Toilet in Ubungo District is being submitted to NEMC together with EIA Registration Forms for EIA Certificate decision.

## **1.2.0 NATURE OF THE PROJECT**

The proposed project concerns construction of an engineered sanitary depository for sewage (night soil) for public use at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo District. The nature of the project enhances environmental protection through proper handling and disposal of domestic sewage. According to First Schedule of the EIA and Audit Regulations (Amended) of 2018, the nature of the project is small and entails no significant impacts. The project can be categorised as Type B2, which according to the regulations are "small-scale activities and enterprises that require registration but shall not require Environmental Impact Assessment. Further, the projects shall not require screening and scoping, rather, the Project Brief shall be examined and issued with an Environmental Impact Assessment Certificate".

## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Project Location**

The project site is located at Mbezi ward, Ubungo Municipal within Dar es Salaam Region. The project site is geographically located at 37S UTM zone with coordinates in Table 1. The site is about 21.5 Kilometers from City Center via Morogoro road. The project site is opposite to Mbezi Bus stop (Refer Figure 1, and Figure 2).

**Table 1: The coordinates of the project area**

<b>S/n</b>	<b>Coordinates</b>	
	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
1	512284	9250064

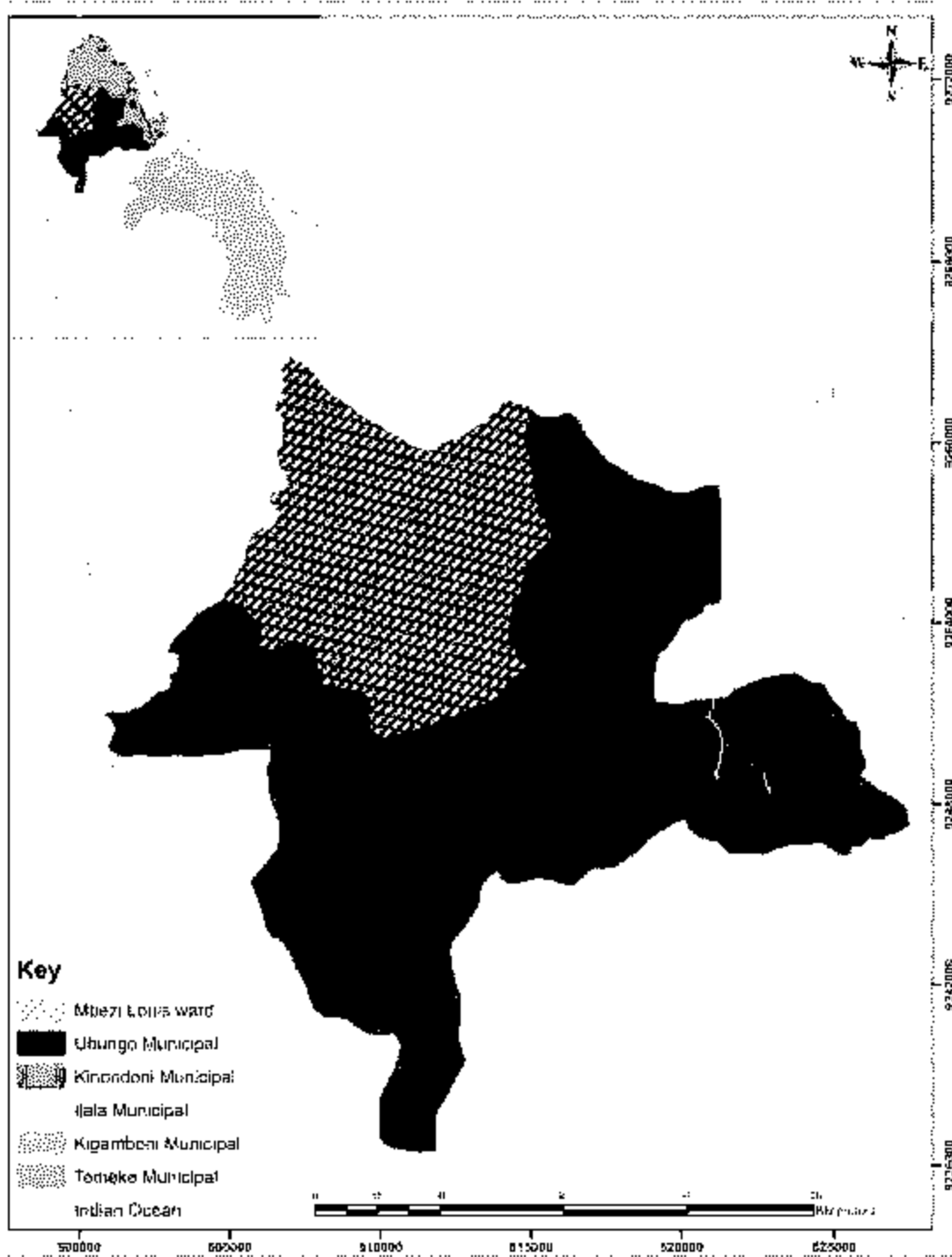


Figure 1: A Map of Dar es salaam region showing the project Municipal

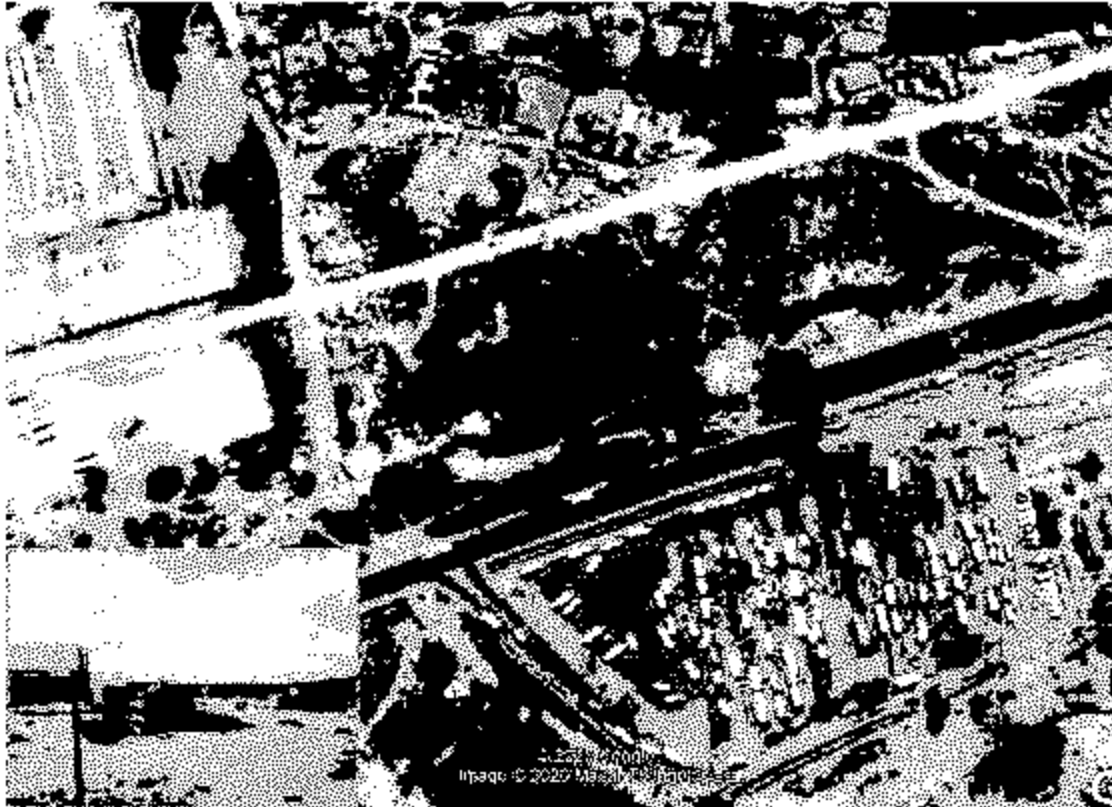


Figure 2: An Extract Google view to show the Location of the project area

## 2.2 Accessibility

The project area is accessible via Morogoro road, from City Centre and 210 Meters from Mbezi Bus stop turn right to the service road then left onto the service road, then the proposed site is 0.31 Kilometer away.

## 2.3 Specific Features

There are some vegetation close to the proposed project site which includes short grasses, Mango tree (one in number), Banana, and Palm trees (Figure 3). The project site is located within the Market ground.

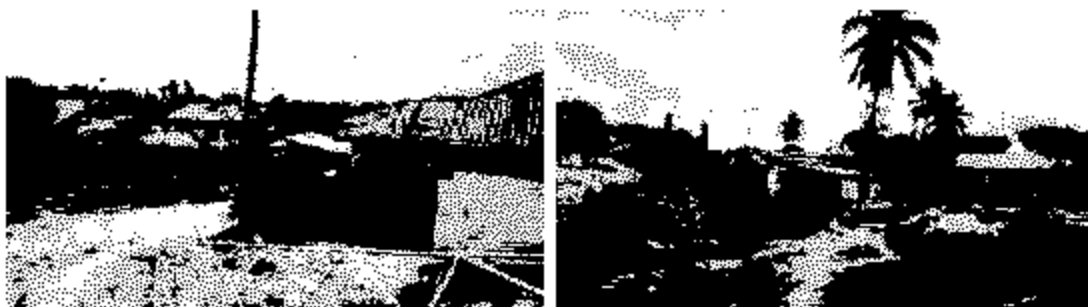


Figure 3: Some vegetation and structures at the project site

## 2.4 Land Ownership and Land Use

### 2.4.1 Land ownership

The proposed Mbezi Louis Public toilet project site is solely owned by Ubungo Municipal Council. The land is part of the Mbezi Louis bus stand. The municipality has apportioned about 400 m<sup>2</sup> piece of land for public toilet construction. There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that has been signed between DAWASA and Ubungo Municipal Council for the implementation of the project (Appendix IV). In this MoU, DAWASA is responsible for the construction of the toilet while the Ubungo Municipality avails land and running the project.

### 2.4.2 Landuse

The main land use at the proposed project site includes a number of structures which are; business frame buildings, residential-commercial buildings and residential buildings and an ongoing construction of Mbezi market, figure 4.



Figure 4: Building structures around the project site

## 2.5 Baseline information

### 2.5.1 Water Table and water quality analysis

Groundwater is abundant in almost the entire Dar es salaam City. This is evidenced by the fact that shallow wells are one of the sources of domestic

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water supply for most of the households around the project site and therefore the water table is high.

Data for Water quality from shallow wells close to the project site were not immediately available during this study. However previous studies of the similar areas indicate the high possibility of groundwater contamination from adjacent pit latrines located less than 30m horizontal distance from the shallow well (Still and Nash, 2002).

### **2.5.2 Air quality**

The air quality observations indicate that the general air quality in the project area is good as there is no any strange activity contributing to air pollution. However, seasonal variation as well as localized and temporal deterioration in air quality does occur. Smokes and greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide are expected to be emitted from moving vehicles due to the burning of fossil fuels which passes at Morogoro road which and other street roads closer to the project area. During construction phase, air quality of the area will be impacted and the proponent will be advised to use good quality material transportation vehicles.

### **2.5.3 Noise levels**

The noise level at the project area is mainly due to moving vehicle along the road, moving air (wind) or rain and birds. Project activities during construction will change patterns and amplitude of noise in the project area. Operations of construction machines may cause adverse impacts on local residents, and on workers. The proponent has to ensure proper provision of ear mask to the workers and all works have to be executing during the day time.

### **2.5.4 Climate**

Mbezi ward in Ubungo District of Dar es Salaam Region in which the proposed site is located is close to the warm Indian Ocean. Thus, the area experiences a tropical wet and dry climate with hot and humid weather throughout the year. Generally, site area has two distinct rainy seasons, 'long'

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rains during April and May, and 'short' rains during October and November with a mean annual rainfall of between 800 – 1200mm. The average annual daily temperatures range between 21.9°C and 29.6°C. The climate is also influenced by the south-westerly monsoon winds from April to October and north-westerly monsoon winds between November and March (TMA, 2011). Implementation of Public toilet project will not affect the climate in Mbezi Louis area.

### **3.0 POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT**

According to the fundamental principles of environment, any developmental activities of this nature such as construction of Public Toilet would have socio-economic and somehow environmental impacts that must be addressed and governed in order to serve public interest and sustainable development. Given the many existing and developing environmental laws, regulations and standards in Tanzania, it is worth considering resorting to constitutional provisions to protect and manage the environment. With increasing environmental awareness in recent decades, the environment has become a higher political priority and many constitutions now expressly guarantee a 'right to a healthy environment', as well as the procedural rights necessary to implement and enforce the substantive rights granted. The public or national interest in this aspect is addressed through government Policies and regulated by Principal Acts and Regulations. The implementation of the proposed project shall touch various sectors; therefore, the developer has to comply with number of cross-sectorial policies and legislations relevant to this project. Also, the listed institutions involved in environmental management for the project is included in this chapter.

#### **3.1 RELEVANT POLICIES**

This section focuses on various policies which guide the development aspects for sustainable vision, apart from the national environmental policy, there are numbers of sector policies that are to be reviewed when executing the proposed development and these include;

##### **3.1.1 National Environment Policy 2021**

The National Environmental Policy of 2021 has just been launched in February 2021. The new policy formulation is a revision of the National Environmental Policy of 1997. The Policy serves as a national framework for planning and sustainable management of the environment in a coordinated, holistic and adaptive approach taking into consideration the prevailing and emerging environmental challenges as well as national and international

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development issues. Effective implementation of this policy requires mainstreaming of environmental issues at all levels, strengthening institutional governance, and public participation in environmental management regimes. The long-term vision of this policy is geared towards the realization of environmental integrity, assurance of food security, poverty alleviation, and increased contribution of the environmental resources to the national economy. It also recommends strong institutional and governance measures to support the achievement of the desired objectives and goals.

The policy seeks to promote the economy and livelihoods of people while promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources in the country. The policy provides the framework for the formulation of plans, programmes, and guidelines for the achievement of sustainable development.

The policy overall objective is to provide a national framework for guiding harmonized and coordinated environmental management for the improvement of the welfare of present and future generations. The specific objectives are i) to strengthen coordination of environmental management in sectors at all levels; ii) to enhance environmentally sound management of land resources for socioeconomic development; iii) to promote environmental management of water sources; iv) to strengthen conservation of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; v) to enhance conservation of forest ecosystems for sustainable provision of environmental goods and services; vi) to manage pollution for the safe and healthy environment; vii) to strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change impacts; viii) to enhance conservation of aquatic system for the sustained natural ecosystem; ix) to ensure safety at all levels of application of modern biotechnology; x) to promote gender consideration in environmental management; xi) to promote good governance in environmental management at all levels; and xii) to ensure predictable, accessible, adequate and sustainable financial resources for environmental management.

### **3.1.2 National Land Policy of 1997**

The National Land Policy states that "the overall aim of a National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment". This study partly responds to this requirement.

### **3.1.3 Construction Industry Policy (2003)**

Among the major objectives of the policy, which supports a sustainable building development sector, include the promotion and application of cost effective and innovative technologies and practices to support socio-economic development activities such as sanitation, water supply, buildings, road-works, shelter delivery and income generating activities and to ensure application of practices, technologies and products which are not harmful to either the environment or human health. Proposed project is in-line with this policy as ultra-modern technology is used during construction and its operation.

### **3.1.4 National Health Policy (2003)**

The Health Policy is a vital guide towards health development of any country. It is particularly, important in a country like ours where resources and technology are more limited than in other countries, which are relatively better off in both technology and resources. This Policy is a revision of the 1990 Health Policy, which emphasized on the need for increasing community involvement in health development and improved access and equity in health and health services.

The Policy recognizes the challenges of consolidating the principles of the previous health policy in community involvement, improved health services provision, access and equity while addressing the different dimensions of reforms that are taking place in the Public Sector.

The proposed project will adhere to policy requirements to ensure no transmission of such communicable diseases between construction workers and the community, protect workers from all sorts of health risks and hazards;

and provide adequate sanitation services within the project and ensure that its activities are not a source of health issues.

### **3.1.5 National Gender Policy of 2000**

The overall objective of the Gender and Development Policy is to promote gender equality and equal participation of men and women through facilitation of access to education, child care, and employment and decision making. Also, this policy is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender-sensitive plans and strategies are developed in all sectors and institutions. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it emphasizes gender quality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role played by each member of society. The proposed project will adhere the requirements addressed under this policy.

### **3.1.6 National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)**

Among the objectives of this policy is to improve the level of the provision of infrastructure and social services for the development of sustainable human settlements and to make serviced land available for shelter to all sections of the community. Such infrastructure and services constitute the backbone of urban/rural economic activities. Public Toilet is one among of the important infrastructure for Mbezi Louis Mtaa, Mbezi ward community and country at large

## **3.2 PRINCIPAL LEGISLATIONS AND REGULATIONS**

The ESIA team reviewed several legislations relevant to the construction of public toilets. These encompass Principal Acts that support and provide guidelines to implement the intended project as discussed below.

### **3.2.1 Environmental Management Act (2004)**

Among the major purposes of the EMA are to provide the legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment in Tanzania; to outline principles for management, impact and risk assessment, the prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental

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quality standards, public participation, compliance, and enforcement; to provide the basis for the implementation of international instruments on the environment; to provide for the implementation of the National Environmental Policy; to provide for the establishment of the National Environmental Fund and to provide for other related matters.

Part III, Section 15(a) states that *"in matters about the environment, the Director of Environment shall coordinate various environment management activities being undertaken by other agencies to promote the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plans, programs, strategies projects and undertake strategic environmental assessments to ensure the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources on a sustainable basis for the improvement of the quality of human life in Tanzania"*.

Part X of the law deals with Environmental Quality Standards. Section 140 of this act states that *"The National Environmental Standards Committee of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards established under the Tanzania Bureau of Standards Act, 1975 shall develop, review and submit to the Minister proposal for environmental standards and criteria concerning; water quality; discharge of effluent into the water; air quality; control of noise and vibration pollution; sub-sonic vibrations; soil quality, control of noxious smells; light pollution; and any other environmental quality standard"* Some of these standards have already been published in the government *gazette* while others are not in place. This project shall consider all the standards specified by this act.

### **3.2.2 The Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2021**

These Regulations shall apply in relation to an act or service in respect of which fees and charges are payable under the Act and Regulations made thereunder. The regulations emphasize that "a person shall not, upon payment of fees and charges prescribed in the Schedule to these Regulations, carry on any of the following":

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- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Environmental Compliance Monitoring and Audit;
- Registration of Environmental Experts;
- Environmental Quality Standards;
- Noise and Vibrations; or
- other activities related to the environment

This project complies with the regulations since the proponent has already paid registration fees and review charges as directed by NEMC.

### **3.2.3 The Environmental Management (Control of hazardous Waste) regulations, 2021**

The objective of these regulations is to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the generation of Hazardous waste, the adverse impacts of the generation and management of hazardous waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use, which are crucial for the transition to a circular economy. The regulation requires that "any person generating, collecting, storing, transporting, treating, recycling, reusing, recovering and disposing of hazardous waste or any person exercising jurisdiction under these Regulations shall, assure that there are no adverse impacts to be generated or caused by the activity conducted. Project developer will comply with the requirements of this regulation by reducing the construction materials which may generate hazardous impacts, as well as proper handling of such waste such as in use of fuels for various purposes etc.

### **3.2.4 The Environmental Management (Control of Noise and vibration) regulations, 2015**

The regulations focus on the maintenance of a healthy environment for all the people in Mainland Tanzania, the tranquility of their surrounding and their psychological well-being by regulating noise and vibration levels to prescribe the maximum permissible noise and vibration levels from a facility or activity to which a person may be exposed. The project developer will make sure that

all the guidelines under this policy will be considered to ensure the healthy environment to everyone.

### **3.2.5 The Environmental Management (Prohibition of Plastic Carrier bags) regulations, 2019**

Regulations are meant to impose a total ban on the import, export, manufacturing, sale, and use of plastic carrier bags regardless of their thickness. Plastic carrier bags has a wide definition in the Regulations, as a bag made of plastic film, with or without handles, or gussets and to which its layer is in any thickness. The Regulations also categorically state that no person shall sell or offer for sale beverages or other commodities wrapped in plastics unless the nature of such commodities require wrappings by plastics, and restricts any licensing authority from issuing any licenses after the Regulations come into force. Project developer will make sure that there will be no use of plastic bags within the project site and the whole project life time, also in case of the need of carrier bags the proponent will make sure that there will be a n alternative bags which are allowed by the regulations. For the commodities that are wrapped in plastic, then the proponent will make sure that such plastic will be handled properly.

### **3.2.6 The Environmental Management (Solid Waste Management) regulations, 2007**

The solid waste management regulation of 2007, provides general directive on management of solid waste as follows: -

Regulation detail the requirements and responsibilities for managing solid waste in Tanzania

Highlight waste minimization and cleaner production principles alongside the duty to safeguard the public health and the environment from adverse effects of solid waste. Detail permitting requirements, notably that any person dealing with solid waste as collector, transporter, waste depositor or manager of a transfer station will apply to the LGA for a permit. The local authority will also issue licenses to individuals or companies qualified to operate solid waste disposal sites; permit is required to operate an LGA waste disposal site. The

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proposed project is expected to generate solid waste in construction phase. Therefore, to comply with this regulation the Project developer will engage the registered solid waste collection contractor.

### **3.2.7 The Environmental Management (Water Quality) regulations, 2009**

Regulations provide for institutional and legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources; to outline principles for water resources management; to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution; to provide for participation of stakeholders and the general public in implementation of the National Water Policy. These regulations require the sustainable management of water sources and proper use of the available sources without causing any damage towards such sources. Also, the regulations emphasize that it is every one's responsibility to conserve and preserve the available water sources in Tanzania. During all phases of the project there will be water demand, hence the project developer will make sure that there will be a sustainable use of water. Also during construction and maintenance phase the developer will make sure that the water supply pipes will not be damaged in either ways

### **3.2.8 The Environmental Management (Air Quality) regulations, 2009**

The Regulations were formed in order to: -

- Prohibit emissions and releases of hazardous substances into the environment
- Prescribe permissible emission limits and quantities of emissions of sulphur oxide, carbon monoxide, black smoke and suspended particulate matters, nitrogen oxide, ozone, hydrocarbons, dust and lead
- Empower NEMC to issue air pollutant emission permits, enforce compliance, undertake emergency prevention and issue stop orders
- Set baseline parameters on air quality and emissions based on a number of practical considerations and acceptable limits and ensure protection of human health and the environment from various sources of pollution.

The proposed project will adhere the requirements of this Act, emission limits will be monitored to the permissible limits.

### **3.2.9 The Environmental Management (Soil Quality) regulations, 2009**

These Regulations, made by the Minister of State under sections 143, 144 and 230 of the Environmental Management Act, concern soil pollution and soil quality standards and provide with respect to a soil protection permit and compliance system. They also concern measures of enforcement. The object of these Regulations is to

- Set limits for soil contaminants in agriculture and habitat;
- Enforce minimum soil quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee.

Also, the regulations require that, the contaminants of volatile organic compounds in habitat and agricultural soils shall comply with parameters and upper limits as prescribed and contaminants of heavy metals in habitat; agricultural soils shall comply with parameters and upper limits as prescribed and contaminants of pesticides in habitat and agricultural soils shall comply with parameters and upper limits as prescribed. Local government authority may prescribe special or specific measures and guidelines for soil conservation applicable to their respective areas of jurisdictions which are not below standards prescribed under these Regulations. The Project developer will comply with the requirements made under these regulations.

### **3.2.10 Occupational Health and Safety Act 2003**

The provisions of this law require employers to provide decent working environment to employees to guarantee their health and safety. Occupational health and safety services are important for sustainable development of a country, as they reduce occupational accidents and diseases which can have huge economic burden to individuals, enterprises and the nation as whole. Improving health and safety of workers will significantly increase productivity at the workplaces to encourage more investments, increase job creation, higher morale, and job satisfaction hence industrial harmony. The law also

entails employers to fulfil obligations of ensuring safety of the equipment's used by workers and providing proper safety gears as required.

### **3.2.11 The Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 of 2009**

This is also a new legislation that provides for sustainable management and adequate operation and transparent regulation of water supply and sanitation services; provides for establishment of water supply and sanitation authorities as well as community owned water supply organizations; and provides for appointment for service providers. The main aim of this law is to ensure the right of every Tanzanian to have access to efficient, effective and sustainable water supply and sanitation services for all purposes by considering among others protection and conservation of water resources and development and promotion of public health and sanitation; and protection of the interest of customers. Under this law, the Minister responsible for water affairs shall establish water authority and cluster water authorities in order to achieve commercial viabilities.

### **3.12 Engineers Registration Act and its Amendments 1997 and 2007**

The Acts regulate the engineering practice in Tanzania by registering engineers and monitoring their conduct. It establishes the Engineering Registration Board (ERB), the law requires any local or foreigner engineer to register with ERB before practicing in the country. Project developer will continue to comply as it has utilized the services of registered engineering firm for its structural designs which it will continue to use to supervise the construction process.

### **3.2.13 The Contractors Registration (Amendment) Act, 2008**

The Contractors Registration Act requires contractors to be registered by the Contractors Board (CRB) before engaging in practice. It requires foreign contractors to be registered by the Board before gaining contracts in Tanzania. Project Developer shall comply with the law requirement during the recruitment of contractors for project implementation.

### **3.2.14 The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act (1997)**

The Act requires Architects and Quantity Surveyors to be involved in the project to be registered by the Architects and Quantity Surveyor Board (AQSB) before engaging in practice. It also requires foreign contractors to be registered by the Board before gaining contracts in Tanzania. Project Developer has complied with the law requirement during the recruitment of architects who have designed the project and will continue to utilize registered persons in the project implementation.

### **3.2.15 The Urban Planning Act (2007)**

The law provides for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas, to preserve and improve amenities; to provide for the grant of consent to develop land and powers of control over the use of land and to provide for other related matters. Under Section 3, among others the law seeks to improve level of the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development. This act established planning authorities which include the city, municipal, town and township councils in the country which have responsibilities including:

- Secure the orderly and environmentally sustainable development of area under its jurisdiction;
- Prepare general and detailed planning schemes;
- Control building densities and access to buildings;
- Recommending approval of building schemes and subdivision of plots by developers;
- Secure cooperation of all agencies, utility bodies, land owners and other bodies and institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of planning process;

### **3.2.16 The Urban Planning (Planning Space Standards) Regulations, 2018;**

Development of public toilets will significantly change the land use of the project area. The Act, should well complied during the implementation of the project. Adequate and functional space shall be allocated in accordance with

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the Urban Planning Space Standards prescribed in the Schedule to these Regulations. Urban Planning Space Standards" include standards for residential areas, unplanned settlements, building height, building lines and setbacks, floor are, plot coverage and plot ratio, health facilities, education facilities, recreation facilities, beach facilities, golf course, passive and active recreation, public facilities by planning levels, public facilities by population size, parking and road width and agricultural show grounds. Additionally, the public toilets project should also observe the Urban Planning (Use groups and Classes) Regulations, 2018

### **3.2.17 Public Health Act (2009)**

Provide for the promotion, preservation, maintenance of public health with a view to ensuring the provisions of comprehensive, functional and sustainable public health services to the general public. Part III (e) of the act requires premises owners to keep their premises free of mosquitoes and other disease vectors, vermin or causative agents; Section 54 prohibits causing or suffering from nuisance likely to be injurious or dangerous to health, land, premises, air or water; Part IV (c) assigns responsibility to City council to remove or appoint an agent to collect, transport and dispose solid and liquid waste and charge fees to beneficiaries of this service and responsibilities for prescribing types of wastes and guidelines for their collection and disposal; Section 101 it gives rights to any private sewer to connect it to any available public sewer to discharge foul or storm water therefore the project may connect to and discharge sewage or storm water into the available trunk main. However, the quality of the sewage should be as per agreed with the water authority.

The Contracting Authority will ensure that the project design, construction and operation does not constitute a nuisance; meets the requirements meets public health requirements

### **3.2.18 World Bank guidelines for Environmental Management**

The main objective of this EMP is to establish a set of mitigation and monitoring measures to minimize the adverse social and environmental impacts that can take place during the implementation stage of the subproject.

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The measures especially focus on sensitive receptors or sensitive locations. The EMP also provides specific information about the monitoring program during construction stage including locations, frequency and reporting process. This project complies with these guidelines as it has ESMP which contains mitigation and monitoring plans of the identified impacts.

## 4.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### 4.1 Mobilization or pre-construction phase

This phase entails mobilization of labour force, and equipment as well as acquisition of various permits as required by the law.

Other activities during this phase include;

- Topographical Survey for setting out purposes,
- Construction Materials' source Investigation,
- Land acquisition,
- Material storage and material preparation,

#### Duration

This phase is expected to take a total of One 1 Month.

### 4.2 Construction phase

During this phase a number of activities will be conducted, the following is the list of activities expected to be carried out during this phase;

- **Site Clearance:** The contractor shall clear the construction areas within the site of all bushes, roots, boulders, natural obstructions, rubbish and any other natural or artificial obstructions, which would interfere with construction of buildings, roads, paths and drains.
- **Excavation:** Excavations for foundations and the reinforced concrete structure shall be to the widths, depth and levels to accommodate the structure shown on the drawings. Working space has been allowed for in the measurement of excavation quantities given in these Bills of Quantities in accordance with the rules of measurement laid down elsewhere in these Bills, namely 1.00 metre from the face of any work which requires formwork over 1m deep below the starting level of excavation, and 0.30 metre from face of any work which requires formwork not exceeding 1 metre deep below starting level of excavation.
- **Filling:** The fill shall be clean, selected coarse sand or gravel. It should be taken from borrow pits if the soil on the site is found to

contain too much fines and to have too low plasticity limit to be used as fill.

- **Soil Sterilization:** Anti-termite treatment is to be carried out by an approved specialist firm who will be required, upon completion of the soil sterilisation, to furnish a written guarantee qualifying the following:
  - That the chemicals applied comply with the requirements and concentration (The chemicals used shall be one of the following: Aldrin 0.5% applied in oil solution or water emulsion, Benzene hexachloride, 0.8% of gamma isomer applied in oil solution or water emulsion, Chlordane 1.0% applied in solution or water emulsion, Dieldrin 0.5% applied in oil solution or water emulsion, Lindane; 0.8% in oil solution or water emulsion, Pentachlorophenol; 5% in oil solution, Trichlorobenzene; 1 part to 3 parts oil.
  - That the treatment will remain effective against termite infestation for a period of five years.
  - The free re-treatment by the firm of any areas showing signs of infestation before the expiry of the five-year period.
- **Disposal of surplus excavated material:** Surplus excavated material will be carted away from the vicinity of the walls and deposited, spread and levelled on areas to be allocated by the Structural Engineer, reasonably adjacent to the site.
- Concrete work:
- Steel fixing:
- Formwork preparation:

### **Duration**

This phase is expected to take a total of Six 6 Months.

### **4.3 Demobilization phase**

This phase will involve the dismantling of temporary structures such as scar forming and removing/spreading spoil materials for proper restoration of the site.

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Other activities include;

- General cleanliness of the area, that is clearance of all sorts of solid wastes (plastics, wood, metal, papers, etc);
- Deposit all wastes to the authorized dumpsite;

### **Duration**

This phase is expected to take a total of One 1 Month.

### **4.4 Operation phase**

The phase entails the actual usage of the toilet. Supply of water and toilet cleaning materials (disinfectants) are among the essentials for running the facility. Faecal sludge will be desludged using vacuum takers and disposed of at waste stabilization ponds for further treatment. The Ubungo District will decide on the mode of running the toilet for instance instituting fee, Standby attendants will be positioned to oversee the day to day running of the facility.

An MoU between DAWASA and Dar es Salaam City LGAs, stipulates the modalities for constructing and operating the public toilets. Under this MoU;

- The land on which the facilities have been constructed will remain under the respective municipal ownership and structures will be owned by DAWASA.
- All facilities will be operated by outsourcing to private operators through operation contracts. Details of the private operator selection criteria are stipulated in the operation manual.
- Private operators will be procured by DAWASA and the operation contract will be supervised by the respective DLGA's.
- All major maintenance and repair works will be financed and carried by DAWASA through revenue collected from revenue collected from the facilities user fee.
- The revenue collected from service provided will be shared between the two co-managing entities in the following distribution: DAWASA takes 75.8% of the profit while Ubungo Municipality gets 24.2%.

#### 4.5 Decommissioning Phase

Decommissioning is not anticipated in the foreseeable future as the completed facility will be serving a lot of people from; The bus stand and the nearby market, bodaboda drivers and the passersby who at present use the existing public toilet which is far and it does not suffice. However, if this will happen, may entail change of use (functional changes) or demolition triggered by change of land use.

### 5.0 PROJECT DESIGN

#### 5.1 Toilet Design

The project intends to establish the Modern Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward in Ubungo District. About 22 units each with different size and type of service ranging from urinals, bidets, WCS, HWB, showers, lobby, storage room and office space. The Proposed Project site covers an approximately area of 120m<sup>2</sup>. The project is one single multipurpose facility aimed at providing services to the community. Pertinent area of each cube/partition with their number in the facility is as described in Table 2 were obtained partly using criteria stipulated in the Tanzania national documents, specifically, the National Guideline for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Tanzania Schools prepared by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2016); and the Design, Construction Supervision, Operation and Maintenance (DCOM) Manual Volume II, Design of Sanitation Projects ,Fourth Edition, prepared by the Ministry of Water (2020).

Furthermore, the project will involve the construction of raiser for elevated water storage tank to build adequate pressure for proper functioning of the facility.

**Table 2: The Proposed standard Public Toilet working spaces with their respective areas**

<b>Cube/partition</b>	<b>Unit area(m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Number of units in the Facility</b>
Ladies toilet	24.5	6
Gents Toilet	24.5	4
Disabled	6	2
Janitor	3.6	1

<b>Cube/partition</b>	<b>Unit area(m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Number of units in the Facility</b>
Store	3.6	1
Ladies shower	5.5	3
Gents Shower	5.5	3
Lobby	17	1
Reception	2.6	1
Total	92.8	22

## **5.2 Layout Plan**

The toilet layout plan is given in Figure 5, and other detailed architectural drawings are found in appendix III. The project is a simple structure that shall be constructed using block works, corrugated iron sheets and wooden members for doors.

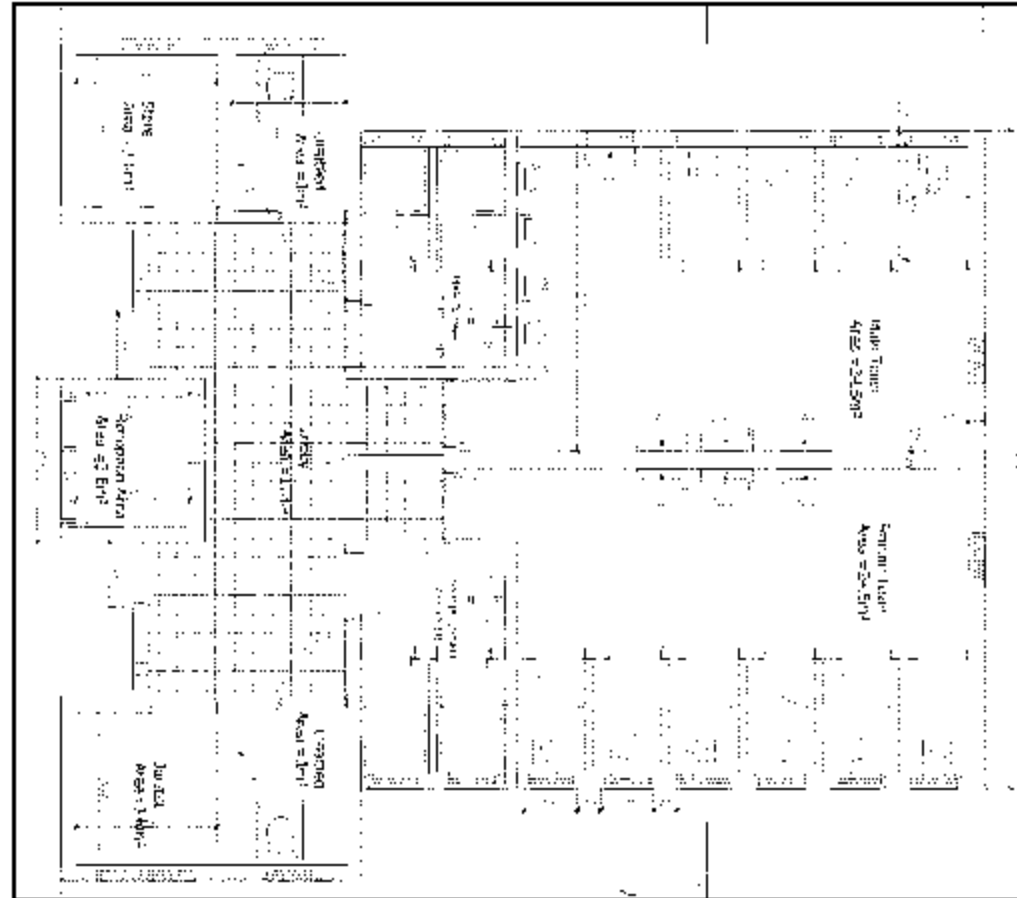


Figure 5: Floor Plan for Public Toilet

## 6.0 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND WASTE GENERATION

### 6.1 Project requirements

#### 6.1.1 Construction materials and labour force

The main materials for Public toilet include cement, aggregates (stones), water, steel, sand, timbers, blocks, uPVC pipes, IPS Pipes and gravels. All materials are available in the local sources in Tanzania. (Estimate quantities of the materials are given in table 3 below.

In addition to that, material such as stone and gravels can be acquired from registered dealers such as M/S Even Enterprises Company Limited who has a license to mine at Lugoba area in Bagamoyo District.

**Table 3: Quantities of construction Materials**

Requirements	Type	Source	Approx. Qty required
Substructure	Hardcore	Registered Local	114m <sup>3</sup>
	Concrete		249 m <sup>3</sup>
	Reinforcements		500 m <sup>3</sup>
Frame	Hardcore		114m <sup>3</sup>
	Concrete		249 m <sup>3</sup>
	Reinforcements		500 m <sup>3</sup>
Walling	230mm thick Block wall		83 m <sup>2</sup>
	150mm thick Block wall		159 m <sup>2</sup>
	100mm thick Block wall		83 m <sup>2</sup>
Roofing	150x150 Rafters		127m
	150x150 Tie Beams		110m
	150x150 King posts		27m
	150x150 Struts		213m
	100x50 Thick wall plates		36m
	50x50 Purlins		123m
	240x20 Thick stained black fascia badge boards	54m	

	150mm Half round UPVC rainwater gutter fixed to fascial board	vendors	28m
	100mm Diameter UPVC rainwater downpipe		15m
Windows and Doors	Door size 850 x 2400mm high		11 Nos
	Door size 850 x 1900mm high		14 Nos
	Window size 1300 x 1500mm High		1 Nos
	Window size 775 x 1500mm High		2 Nos
	Window size 700 x 500mm High		20 Nos

### **6.1.2 Labour force**

The labour force will be determined by the Contractor; nevertheless, it is projected that during the construction phase the project will require about 20 workers both skilled and non-skilled laborers, during operational phase it is estimated that 10 unskilled and semi-skilled workers will be retained for operating the facility.

### **6.1.3 Machinery and Equipment**

The proposed project development will employ various standard construction equipment and machinery. Equipment expected to be used during the construction works are Tippers, Concrete Mixers, poker vibrators, Wheel barrow, Compactor, etc. All equipment and machineries for construction works needed by the proposed project will be determined when the bill of quantities (BoQ) and selection of Contractor is finalized. These equipments shall be temporary and shall be demobilized once project is completed. On the other hand the hand tools which will be used during construction phase constitutes; Shovels, hoes, hammer, pickaxe, buckets etc.

## **6.2 Wastes generation**

The major wastes generation associated with the project are spoil soils resulting from earthworks during the foundation excavations, solid wastes and liquid waste. The spoil soil shall be stock piled around the public toilet for further use in landscaping the site at the end of the project.

### **6.2.1 Liquid waste management**

A total of 0.5m<sup>3</sup> per day of liquid waste is estimated to be generated from temporary lined pit latrines during construction phase. The project construction and operations will conform to the National Effluent Standard of Tanzania which includes pre-treatment through septic tanks before emptying and transportation of sewage to the treatment facility. After the sewage treatment process is done, the effluent which is rich in nutrients is expected to cater for irrigation activities adjacent to the treatment facility. However, in case the nutritious effluent is not used for irrigation, there is a possibility of discharging direct to the receiving water body.

### **6.2.2 Solid waste management**

About 50-100Kg per month of domestic refuse and other solid wastes is estimated to be generated during the construction phase. A well-established solid waste collection system will be instituted. The system will involve among other things wastes segregation at source, recycling or reuse of some wastes and final disposal to the approved dumpsite / landfill.

The project management team will provide waste bins and recycling receptacles of different type to enable sorting. Compostable materials will be sent direct to the city dumpsite area. Table 4 below shows solid and liquid waste wastes to be generated by the project and the methods of their disposal.

**Table 4: Management of construction and operation wastes**

<b>Solid waste</b>			
<b>Type of waste</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity (Kg)</b>	<b>Disposal / Management procedure</b>
Debris and Rubble (overburden)	Site clearance	3,000-5,000	Fill material for road potholes, etc.
Biodegradable materials mainly domestic waste (food, paper, wood etc.)	- Construction crew	(20-40) per day	Accessible litter bins within the camp site and later to the city waste disposal system (engage a registered private company)
Non- biodegradable materials (plastic, glass)	- Construction crew	(2-5) per day	Recycling/ reuse (Plastics to be sent to authorised plastic recyclers and glass bottles to be sent to glass recyclers)
<b>Liquid waste</b>			
<b>Type of waste</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity (m<sup>3</sup>) per day</b>	<b>Disposal / Management procedure</b>
- Excreta (domestic) human - Grey water /cleaners	- Toilets and floor cleaning	0.5	Use of septic tanks and when full will empty to the wastewater treatment facility

## 7.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 7.1 Mobilization Phase

#### 7.1.1 Positive impacts

##### 7.1.1.1 Employment opportunities

Labour force for the project will be originated from Mbezi ward and the surrounding communities particularly business people using the Mbezi Louis Bus Stand. Even though during construction the employment will be on short term basis, employees will have been benefiting from the project. Some will witness their incomes and family level of life improved.

#### 7.1.2 Negative impacts

##### 7.1.2.1 Noise pollution

Noise pollution is likely to occur due to the application of construction equipment and generators at the site.

#### **Mitigation Measure**

- The proponent shall maintain equipment in good running conditions to ensure that ambient noise level and vibrations pollution into the environment is very minimum to comply with Tanzania standards.
- The noisy construction activities will be scheduled at normal working hours. Regular inspection and maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment will be done to ensure that they have mufflers installed and worn parts are replaced

##### 7.1.2.2 Air Pollution from dust emission

Air pollution is likely to occur due to the emission of suspended particulate matter (dust) to the atmosphere from the construction activities.

### **Mitigation Measure**

- Mixing equipment shall be sealed properly and vibrating equipment will be equipped with dust removing devices.
- Also all vehicles that generate excessive black smoke will not be used.
- Adequate training and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as eye glasses and dust masks will be ensured in order to reduce risks associated with dust.

## **7.2 Construction Phase**

### **7.2.1 Positive Impacts**

#### **7.2.1.1 Employment opportunities**

Labour force for the project will be originated from Mbezi ward and the surrounding communities particularly business people using the Mbezi Louis Bus Stand. Even though during construction the employment will be on short term basis, employees will have been benefiting from the project. Some will witness their incomes and family level of life improved.

#### **7.2.1.2 Improved living conditions and economic growth**

The project will improve the living conditions in Ubungo Municipal whereby the project operation phase will do away with open urination. The charged fee for using the facility will be such as affordable by the intended user. Thus, there will be dignity and increased money circulation that result into increased income consequently better standard of living of people in the project area.

#### **7.2.1.3 Improved public health**

In crowded areas particularly Mbezi Louis Bus stands, it is normally hard to ensure safety to public health without the establishment of sound infrastructures. With the public toilet at crowded areas like markets and bus stands which offers a number of services under one umbrella, it is anticipated that the general health condition will not be endangered from health risks.

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#### **7.2.1.4 Increased socio-cultural interaction**

Increased socio-cultural interaction is another anticipated positive impact. The implementation of the project will bring many people from different cultural backgrounds. The interactions may bring about social changes in the communities around the project areas. Interaction with technocrats as a result of new immigrants (customers) into the area will stimulate adoption of the new technologies.

#### **7.2.1.5 Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect**

The public toilet facility constructed by DAWASA is expected to be operated by the Ubungo Municipal. Therefore, it is expected to increase government revenue collection at Municipal and at National level. This will be enhanced by time to time payment of service by users. The revenue collected will contribute towards economic development within the municipal and the country at large.

### **7.2.2 Negative impacts**

#### **7.2.2.1 Increased HIV/AIDS and other sexual related diseases:**

Local communities surrounding the project area have to be aware of the fact that HIV/AIDS is present in their areas but accede to it not being at an alarming rate. The communities were worried that with an influx of people into the project area the pace of spread will accelerate especially during the construction phase.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- Contractor shall enforce a code of conduct in the project area to encourage respect for the local community and to maintain self-cleanliness of the working area at all times.
  
  - In order to prevent more HIV/AIDS infection, during the implementation phase, the project should include information education and
-

communication component (IEC) in its budget. This will help to raise more awareness on HIV/AIDS, and means to suppress its incidence.

- A safety, health and environment induction course shall be conducted to all workers, putting more emphasis on HIV/AIDS, which has become a national disaster.

#### **7.2.2.2 Destruction and infringement of properties**

Within and adjacent to the proposed project site there are small and temporary structures made from wood nailed with steel sheets and solid waste collection point. Such temporary structures accommodate the existing small businesses especially food vendors (*Mamantilie*), shops, kiosks and mini-supermarkets. Therefore construction of the Public toilet might necessitate the destruction of such facilities.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

- Close supervision of construction works shall be observed in order to confine land clearance within the area where the construction activities are to take place to avoid unnecessary demolition.

#### **7.2.2.3 Noise pollution**

Noise pollution is likely to occur due to the application of construction equipment and generators at the site.

#### **Mitigation Measure**

- The proponent shall maintain equipment in good running conditions to ensure that ambient noise level and vibrations pollution into the environment is very minimum to comply with Tanzania standards
- The noisy construction activities will be scheduled at normal working hours. Regular inspection and maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment will be done to ensure that they have mufflers installed and worn parts are replaced

#### **7.2.2.4 Air Pollution from dust emission**

Air pollution is likely to occur due to the emission of suspended particulate matter (dust) to the atmosphere from the construction activities.

##### **Mitigation Measure**

- Mixing equipment shall be sealed properly and vibrating equipment will be equipped with dust removing devices.
- Also all vehicles that generate excessive black smoke will not be used.
- Adequate training and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as eye glasses and dust masks will be ensured in order to reduce risks associated with dust.

#### **7.2.2.5 Potential communicable diseases transmission**

Many people from different places and of different health status will be using the toilet. This creates a premise for potential transmission of different communicable diseases of wide range including diarrheas, typhoid, COVID-19 etc.

##### **Mitigation measures**

- Ensure supply of adequate provisions like water, toilet papers, soaps, disinfectants etc
- Maintain high level of cleanliness
- Install guidelines on the usage of toilets

#### **7.2.2.6 Smells and flies in toilets**

Inadequate attention to the public toilet may render the facility a liability to adjacent land users and businesses. Drainage system blockage due to misuse of toilet can be a source of sewage overflows and hence the area around becoming a nuisance to people. Overflowing sewage will produce awful smell of decomposing organic matter that lowers the air quality in the vicinity. Experience shows that, abandoned public toilets in Tanzania easily become centers for vagabond boys to plan evil acts in the society.

**Mitigation measures**

- The developer to ensure adequate supply of provisions
- Adhere to good maintenance
- Timely desludging

**7.2.2.7 High Risk of Health associated with construction work**

Construction activities exposes the workers to a lot of risks for example risk of falling into the excavated pits more than 3metres deep, risk of injuries from falling objects or sharp pointed objects e.t.c

**Mitigation measure**

- The project proponent shall ensure that all personnel are provided with appropriate protective gear.
- All works shall be planned and conducted in accordance with relevant OHS Guidelines. First Aid Kit as well as regular medical check-ups for the workers will be provided during the entire working hours.
- Adequate number of firefighting equipment/extinguishers will be provided in every few distance to help putting off fire in case of occurrence.
- Excavated pits should be protected by warning tape and guardrails to prevent workers from falling

**7.2.2.8 Waste generation during construction**

A lot of waste will be generated especially during construction stage. For example, excavation of foundations will generate a lot of spoil materials that will need to be disposed of. Construction of walls and roof will both generate wastes. Other wastes will be generated from cleaning of construction equipment and containers like mixers and paint buckets.

**Mitigation measures:**

- Stick to the design specifications
  - Provide waste containers
  - Provide training to workers and orient them towards environmental protection values
-

### **7.2.2.9 Groundwater contamination from soil sterilization**

Ground water contamination from soil sterilization chemicals is likely to occur because some of the chemicals listed above are toxic to animal and plant life.

#### **Mitigation measures:**

- Stick to the design specifications
- Chemicals must be applied only with caution by an experienced person
- Treatment shall not be made when soils of fill are excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain.
- Precautions must also be taken to prevent disturbance of the treatment by animals or human contact with the treated soil.
- The treated area is to be covered as quickly as possible after treatment.
- The rate of application is to be 5 litres per square metre and the areas measured include those under floor and round wall and column foundations.

## **7.3 Operation Phase**

### **7.3.1 Positive Impacts**

#### **7.3.1.1 Improved social-economic livelihood and dignity within the beneficiary society**

The project will improve the living conditions in Ubungo Municipal specifically at Mbezi Louis bus stand whereby the project operation phase will do away with open defecation and urination. Thus, there will be increased money circulation that result into increased income consequently better standard of living of people in the project area.

#### **7.3.1.2 Increased Revenue to the nation through taxes, both direct and indirect**

Ubungo Municipal is expected to increase its revenue collection on implementing this project. This will be through daily payment of facility usage

services by the respective customer. The revenue collected will contribute towards implementation of other development projects.

### **7.3.2 Negative Impacts**

#### **7.3.2.1 Smells and flies in toilets**

Inadequate attention to the public toilet may render the facility a liability to adjacent land users and businesses. Drainage system blockage due to misuse of toilet can be a source of sewage overflows and hence the area around becoming a nuisance to people. Overflowing sewage will produce awful smell of decomposing organic matter that lowers the air quality in the vicinity. Experience shows that, abandoned public toilets in Tanzania easily become centers for vagabond boys to plan evil acts in the society.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- The developer to ensure adequate supply of all necessary facility maintenance provisions, PPEs, disinfectants e.t.c
- Adhere to good maintenance and good housekeeping
- Timely desludging

#### **7.3.2.2 Health Risks to Cleaners**

Cleaners who will be attending the public toilets are likely to be exposed to high risks of communicable diseases. Their work environment is at high risk of faecal contamination.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- The project proponent shall ensure that all the cleaning personnel are provided with appropriate protective gear like (gloves and masks).
- There will be good supply of appropriate disinfectants to be applied to contaminated surface for the purpose of killing germs.
- Awareness seminars shall be given to cleaners once every six months apart from an obligatory induction course.

### **7.3.2.3 Low revenue collection due to low affordability of customers**

The fact that public toilets are necessary does not mean that everyone can afford to use it. The rising cost of living in Dar es Salaam, may affect the affordability of customers to use the toilets. Should this happen, there will be a decline in revenue collections from the expected levels. On the other hand, haphazard defaecation of urination may be common around the bus stands and market areas, which can lead to unsightly environment and eruption of epidemics.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- DAWASA and Municipal Councils shall undertake research to determine affordable prices for using the toilets.
- Alternative financing of the public toilets may be sought for example charging it through bus stands and market fees.

### **7.3.2.4 High Risk of Health associated during operation**

There will be unhealthy environment contaminated by human waste during emptying the tricycles of vehicles if not well managed.

#### **Mitigation measure**

- The project proponent shall ensure that all personnel are provided with appropriate protective gear.
- Awareness to the plant operators to avoid any technical failure
- Also, awareness to the truck drivers/ operators on the best way of emptying or desludging their vehicles

## **8.0 ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING IMPLEMENTATION STAGE**

The project shall be implemented in compliance to labour laws in Tanzania, in particular, the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003). Clauses to protect the health and safety of workers shall be included in the contract documents for implementation stage.

## **8.1 Occupational Health and Safety**

The proponent is committed to protect the health and safety of its employees and those of its contractors, to ensuring that activities are conducted in a manner that protects the environment and people. The Contractor shall provide and enforce the use of appropriate personal protective equipment for all workers e.g. overalls, gloves, masks, etc. (wherever required). Tanzanian/international construction standards will be followed for quality and safety to workers. First aid facility will be installed at the construction site.

### **8.1.1 Emergency preparedness Plan**

The proponent is committed to ensure the availability of the emergency preparedness plan in place prior to commencement of construction phase. Among others the plan should contain; identified risks, Team Build up, Availability of critical information, updated alert and response procedures and ensuring that the plan is working by putting it to some tests.

## **8.2 Security**

The whole proposed project will take care of security matter of the site by fencing the whole project area and provide gates for entrance and exit purpose. The project proponent shall have a 24 hours security services from a private company to secure the whole project premise at the site. Also since the nature of investment involves fecal sludge management facility with the potential of biogas production. The project proponent will install the best firefighting system at site. The purpose of fire protection is to protect life, good and activities within the project site.

The following are some of the active and passive firefighting equipment that will be employed;

- Fire detection system
- Fire hydrant system
- Portable Fire Extinguishers

### **8.3 Monitoring, Maintenance and repair**

The management of the facility will be upon both DAWASA and Ubungo Municipal Council to ensure the approved design or plan is implemented accordingly. Furthermore, provision of basic services is being executed at high quality as intended for. However, the facility users will also have to ensure they are responsible with the common matters such as general cleanliness of the facility through; thorough flushing after use, avoid disposing diapers and littering within the toilet sink, paying service fees, etc

## **9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **9.1 Environmental and Social Management Plan**

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presents the implementation schedule of the proposed mitigation measures for both environmental and social impacts. The ESMP for the proposed Construction of Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis is summarized in Table 5. The ESMP also indicates environmental costs needed to implement the recommended mitigation measures. The public toilet site selection process and engineering designs have already included some of the mitigation measures recommended in this report. Additional recommendations are provided in the ESMP to enable the public toilet to be constructed and operated in environmentally friendly manner.

DAWASA in collaboration with Ubungo District shall be the main implementer of the ESMP through. The environmental measures incorporated in the detailed engineering design will be attached to the Bills of Quantities and Contract Documents. Moreover, there will be an Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Code of Conduct to be signed by the Contractor(s) to show their commitment in the implementation of the Environmental, Social, Health and Safety. The implementation of the Code will be supervised by DAWASA or his consultant.

The ESHS Code is a set of Guidelines attached to the Bidding Document and Contract to be adopted by Contractor during project implementation. It

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contains the commitment and obligations of the Contractor and its subsidiaries (i.e. Sub-Contractors and staff) to undertake construction activities in accordance with all applicable Laws, Rules, and Regulations. The Contractor and its subsidiaries shall comply with the Code of Conduct with high ethical standards. Failure to observe the Code, will subject the firm to disciplinary action, including Contract termination. Violation of the Code, is violation of Law which may result to civil and/or criminal penalties to Contractors, Supervisors or Firm.

Some of the issues to be included in the ESHS shall include;

- Site specific **ESMP, HSMP,**
- Traffic Management Plan **(TMP), where applicable**
- HIV/AIDS Awareness Program,
- Occupational Health and Safety Awareness Program.
- Sexual Harassment prevention Policy
- Child Labour Prevention Policy

The environmental and social mitigation and enhancement measures incorporated in the detailed engineering design will be attached to the Contract Documents. The Contractor shall take stock of the contents of the Project Brief.

**Table 5: Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Proposed Construction of Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand, Mbezi ward, Ubungo District**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
<b>Mobilization Phase</b>				
Increased waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Stick to the design specifications</li> <li>o Provide waste containers</li> <li>o Provide training to workers and orient them towards environmental protection values</li> </ul>	Contractor	To be included in the BOQ	
Noise pollution during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The proponent shall maintain equipment in good running conditions to ensure that ambient noise level and vibrations pollution into the environment is very minimum to comply with Tanzania standards</li> <li>o All construction works will be scheduled at normal working hours.</li> <li>o Proper inspection and maintenance of</li> </ul>	Contractor	500,000.00	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)</b>	<b>Estimated Annual cost (TZS)</b>
	construction vehicles and equipment will be done to ensure that they have mufflers installed and worn parts are replaced			
<b>Construction Phase</b>				
Increased waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Stick to the design specifications</li> <li>o Provide waste containers</li> <li>o Provide training to workers and orient them towards environmental protection values</li> </ul>	Contractor	To be included in the BOQ	
Increased HIV/AIDS and other STD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Contractor shall enforce a code of conduct in the project area to encourage respect for the local community and to maintain self-cleanliness of the working area at all times.</li> <li>o In order to prevent more HIV/AIDS infection, during the</li> </ul>	Contractor	5,000,000.00	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
	<p>implementation phase, the project should include information education and communication component (IEC) in its budget. This will help to raise more awareness on HIV/AIDS, and means to suppress its incidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o A safety, health and environment induction course shall be conducted to all workers, putting more emphasis on HIV/AIDS, which has become a national disaster.</li> </ul>			
Land degradation and increased erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The contractor should pave the walkways prone to erosion whose</li> </ul>	Contractor	5,000,000	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
	<p>quantities are shown in the BoQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o To obtain the construction materials official negotiated should be performed with wards leaders in order to avoid conflict.</li> </ul>			
Noise pollution during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The proponent shall maintain equipment in good running conditions to ensure that ambient noise level and vibrations pollution into the environment is very minimum to comply with Tanzania standards</li> <li>o All construction works will be scheduled at normal working hours.</li> <li>o Proper inspection and maintenance of</li> </ul>	Contractor	1,000,000.00	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)</b>	<b>Estimated Annual cost (TZS)</b>
	construction vehicles and equipment will be done to ensure that they have mufflers installed and worn parts are replaced			
Dust generation during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Mixing equipment shall be sealed properly and vibrating equipment will be equipped with dust removing devices.</li> <li>o Also all vehicles that generate excessive black smoke will not be used.</li> <li>o Adequate training and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as eye glasses and dust masks will be ensured in order to reduce risks associated with dust.</li> </ul>	Contractor	3,000,000.00	
Health Risks associated with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The project proponent shall ensure that all</li> </ul>	Contractor/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	3,000,000.00	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
construction works	<p>personnel are provided with appropriate protective gear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All works shall be planned and conducted in accordance with relevant OHS Guidelines. First Aid Kit as well as regular medical check-ups for the workers will be provided during the entire working hours.</li> <li>○ Adequate number of firefighting equipment/extinguishers will be provided in every few distance to help putting off fire in case of occurrence.</li> <li>○ Excavated pits should be protected by warning tape and guardrails to</li> </ul>			

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevent workers from falling</li> <li>○ The developer to ensure adequate supply of provisions</li> <li>○ Adhere to good maintenance</li> </ul>			
<b>Demobilization phase</b>				
Noise pollution during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The proponent shall maintain equipment in good running conditions to ensure that ambient noise level and vibrations pollution into the environment is very minimum to comply with Tanzania standards</li> <li>○ All construction works will be scheduled at normal working hours.</li> <li>○ Proper inspection and maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment will be done to</li> </ul>	Contractor	500,000.00	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
	ensure that they have mufflers installed and worn parts are replaced			
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
Health Risks associated with construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The project proponent shall ensure that all personnel are provided with appropriate protective gear.</li> <li>o All works shall be planned and conducted in accordance with relevant OHS Guidelines. First Aid Kit as well as regular medical check-ups for the workers will be provided during the entire working hours.</li> <li>o Adequate number of firefighting equipment/extinguishers will be provided in every few distance to</li> </ul>	Contractor	Depend on the operational manual	

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

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Impact	Mitigation Measure	Responsible Institution	Estimated One Time Cost (TZS)	Estimated Annual cost (TZS)
	<p>help putting off fire in case of occurrence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Excavated pits should be protected by warning tape and guardrails to prevent workers from falling</li> <li>○ The developer to ensure adequate supply of provisions</li> <li>○ Adhere to good maintenance</li> </ul>			
<b>Total</b>			<b>18,000,000.00</b>	<b>18,000,000.00</b>

## **10.0 MONITORING PLAN**

### **10.1 Environmental Monitoring**

The national EIA guidelines require the developer to prepare and undertake monitoring plan of implemented development projects. Monitoring is needed to check if and to what extent the impacts are mitigated, benefits enhanced and new problems addressed. Recommendations for monitoring have been included in the Table 6. The monitoring plan also assigns responsibilities for different actors. Moreover, the ward and street environmental committees will shoulder the long-term monitoring of the project.

Table 6: Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Construction of Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand in Mbezi ward, Ubungo District

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Area	Measurement Unit	Method	Target Level/Standard	Responsibility for monitoring	Estimated Annual (or once cost (TZS)
<b>Mobilization Phase</b>							
Dust	Daily	Immediate working area	Presence of nuisance dust	Physical-visual	-	Contractor/Mbezi ward	None
Air Quality	Daily	Around the Inspection chambers	Presence of smells	Smelling (nasal)	Absence of nuisance smells	Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	1,500,000.00
Waste Generation	Weekly	At the working area	Amount of waste	Physical measurement or estimation	All waste contained	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In BOQ
Health risks	Daily	At working area	Accidents	Counting	NO accident	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In BOQ
HIV/AIDS	Monthly	Workers	Training	Numbers	One per month during construction phase only	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	2,000,000.00
Biodiversity	Once (at commencement)	Working area	Destruction of habitat or removal of biodiversity	Area affected	Minimal disturbance to biodiversity	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	1,000,000.00
<b>Construction phase</b>							
Dust	Weekly	Immediate working area	Presence of nuisance dust	Physical-visual	-	Contractor/Mbezi ward	None
Air Quality	Weekly	Around the	Presence of smells	Smelling	Absence of	Mbezi	1,500,000.00

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Sampling Area</b>	<b>Measurement Unit</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Level/Standard</b>	<b>Responsibility for monitoring</b>	<b>Estimated Annual (or once cost) (TZS)</b>
		Inspection chambers		(nasal)	nuisance smells	ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	
Waste Generation	Weekly	At the working area	Amount of waste	Physical measurement or estimation	All waste contained	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In BOQ
Health risks	Daily	At working area	Accidents	Counting	NO accident	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In BOQ
HIV/AIDS	Monthly	Workers	Training	Numbers	One per month during construction phase only	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	2,000,000.00
Biodiversity	Once (at commencement)	Working area	Destruction of habitat or removal of biodiversity	Area affected	Minimal disturbance to biodiversity	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	1,000,000.00
<b>Demobilization Phase</b>							
Dust	Weekly	Immediate working area	Presence of nuisance dust	Physical-visual	-	Contractor/Mbezi ward	None
Air Quality	Weekly	Around the Inspection chambers	Presence of smells	Smelling (nasal)	Absence of nuisance smells	Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	500,000.00
Waste Generation	Weekly	At the working area	Amount of waste	Physical measurement or estimation	All waste contained	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In BOQ
Health risks	Daily	At working area	Accidents	Counting	NO accident	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo	In BOQ

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>	<b>Sampling Area</b>	<b>Measurement Unit</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Target Level/Standard</b>	<b>Responsibility for monitoring</b>	<b>Estimated Annual (or once cost) (TZS)</b>
						Municipal Council	
HIV/AIDS	Monthly	Workers	Training	Numbers	One per month during construction phase only	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	3,000,000.00
Biodiversity	Once (at commencement)	Working area	Destruction of habitat or removal of biodiversity	Area affected	Minimal disturbance to biodiversity	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	1,000,000.00
<b>Operation phase</b>							
Air Quality	Monthly	Around the Inspection chambers	Presence of smells	Smelling (nasal)	Absence of nuisance smells	Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	500,000.00
Waste Generation	Monthly	At the working area	Amount of waste	Physical measurement or estimation	All waste contained	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In operation manual
Health risks	Monthly	At working area	Accidents	Counting	NO accident	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In operation manual
HIV/AIDS	Annually	Workers	Training	Numbers	One per month during construction phase only	Contractor/Mbezi ward/DAWASA/Ubungo Municipal Council	In operation manual
<b>Total</b>							<b>14,000,000.00</b>

## 11.0 PROJECT BUDGET

The investment cost for the proposed Public toilet is estimated to be around Tanzania Shillings 45 Million that will be financed by The World Bank.

## 12.0 STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT

During the conduction of this study, different stakeholders were consulted. Among these include the Ubungo Municipal Council and community at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand (see Figure 6). Consultations were made through meetings held on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2020.



Figure 6: Stakeholder's consultation meeting with Ubungo Municipal staff and Mbezi Louis business people

During the meeting, the consultant gave a brief explanation on the proposed public toilet. The project description covered proposed location, type and design of toilet (a typical design was displayed), construction materials, faecal sludge emptying and disposal. The stakeholders were given chance give their views on the project. Moreover, the consultant offered chance to clarify issues where stakeholders wanted to be given more explanations. The comments by stakeholders were analyzed and incorporated in the design of mitigation measures. Table 7 summarizes the issues raised. The names of the stakeholders consulted are given in Appendix I, whereas the minutes of meetings with local community are given in appendix II.

**Table 7: Issues and concerns rose by stakeholders**

UBUNGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	Leah Siware	MCHUMI	-The Public toilet will add revenue to the District	Section 7.2.1.5
--------------------------	-------------	--------	---	-----------------

### **13.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The proposed Public Toilet project in Mbezi Louis Mtaa, Mbezi Ward, Ubungo Municipality, Dar es Salaam Region, is regarded as a small project. The project benefits include in principle to improve promote public health through proper waste management (in particular improved sanitation). When there is a good and improved sanitation, then the outbreak of diseases like waterborne diseases are reduced or prevented hence achieving improved public health. The facility shall also generate income to the municipality. Moreover, the proposed location of the public toilet is not in environmentally sensitive area.

The anticipated impacts identified are of small dimension and of less negativity to the community and the environment. All impacts can be mitigated through available engineering practices.






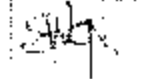
Our conclusion is that implementation of the proposed construction of Public toilet at Mbezi Louis Mtaa, Mbezi Ward in Ubungo Municipality will not entail detrimental impacts provided that the recommended mitigation measures are adequately and timely put in place. The identified adverse impacts shall be managed through the proposed mitigation measures and implementation regime laid down in this EIS. DAWASA is committed to implementing all the recommendations given in the EIS and further carrying out the environmental auditing and monitoring schedules.

It is, therefore, recommended that the developer can be provided with the environmental certificate in order to commence the implementation of the project.

Appendix I: List of Stakeholders Consulted

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OFF GRID SANITATION PROJECTS,  
DAR ES SALAAM

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

SN	DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	POSITION/CHEO	PHONE NO./SIMU	SIGNATURE/SAINI
1	21/7/2020	Mwami Wazito	UNICEF	Agent	074 660015	
2	21/7/2020	Mwami Wazito	UNICEF	Agent	074 660015	
3	21/7/2020	Mwami Wazito	UNICEF	Agent	074 660015	
4	21/7/2020	Nani A. Kijana	UNICEF	Architect	0514 419704	
5	21/7/2020	Mwami Wazito	UNICEF	Agent	074 660015	
6	21/7/2020	Mwami Wazito	UNICEF	Agent	074 660015	

Appendix II: Minutes of community meetings

TATHIMUZI YA ATHARI KWA KATIKAUWA NA KIBARA  
DHAHA, KWA JAMU KUHUSU MIPANGO WA MAFKAZI  
WIKADALO NA FIDA ZIKOZAYO NA MIBADI WA  
UJENZI WA MUKDOMBIMU YA UHAKATIJI MASI  
TAKA NA VYU VYA UMMA MKA WA DAR EI  
TALAMU. (LIBEZI LUIS SKULI)

23/09/2020

AGENDA

1. KUTUKUWA KIKAO
2. KIBELEZE KUHUSU MIBADI
3. MASHAHI (MIBADI KUTOKA KWA WADAW
4. KUMIRATHA KIKAO

1. KATIKAUWA KIKAO

Kikao kikifunguliwa na Mwenyekiti wa kikao  
hinaam mada wa sasa au asubuhi Mwenyekiti  
wa kikao ndugu Peter stvester alimwambulicha  
wataalamu kutoka kampuni ya Royal Associate  
Engineering juu ya PES LTD kwa wadau wataalamu  
wataalamu na mwekezaji wake DAWASA.

Barada ya wataalamu huo mwenyekiti alimwambuli-  
- bisha wataalamu kutoka kilaone ya miradi.

2. KIBELEZE KUHUSU MIBADI WA UJENZI WA ATHA

Wataalamu hawaoni ndugu Emmanuel Rajab kutoka  
Kampuni ya Royal Associate Engineering juu ya PES  
LTD alisimama na kuoleza kama kisha wendi  
wa Chao cha umma kutoka eneo hili Chao  
hilo kutakuwa cha cha kutakuwa na kutaku-  
- kuwa na jina zote wanawake na wanawake.



Saukili ya Alunayakoti  
PETER S. MASHUKA  
~~OFF~~  
0655 611 259

Saukili ya Alunayakoti  
AGNES SEMGUSA SEMBWA  
Kibini  
0715 772 327



TATHIRINI YA ATHARI KWA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII WA UHAMASISHAJI KWA JAMII KOJUSU MIPANGO WA MAKAZI MBADALA NA FIDIA ZIFOKANAZO NA MRADI WA UENZI WA MIUNDOMBINU YA UCHAKATAJI MAJI TAKA NA VYOO VYA UMIMA MKOA WA

DAR ES SALAAM

MABELEHUJIO KWA AJILI YA MIKUTANO, MAJADUZANO

MWAKAZI: DANWASA MESHAKILI: ROYAL ASSOCIATES ENGINEERING N° 6-PELITO

WILAYA: KATA: RATA: MITAA: TAREME:

S/N	JINA	WADHIFA	WACHAFA	NAMBA YA SIMU	SANJILI
1	PETER S. IMAHALUKA	WEO - WICEZI	0655 011 201		
2	AGNES S. SEMPIO	MED - MESHAKILI	0715 73 2323		
3	HILDA S. AMBACHANGA	MED - MESHAKILI	0743 88 2211		
4	PAULINA AMBACHANGA	MED - MESHAKILI	0743 88 2211		
5	NUWAJUMA KAYO		0752 10 4052		
6	DIADA SALEHE		0711 18 4140		
7	KIADENI SAPINDA		0655 98 5500		
8	ELIENOR S. MWA	MESHAKILI	0711 18 4140		
9	ALICE S. MWA	MESHAKILI	0711 18 4140		
10	MASILU JUMBA	MESHAKILI	0752 17 5797		
11	ALICE JUMBA	MESHAKILI	0752 17 5797		
12	DIADA KIMWIMBWA		0711 18 4140		
13	WILIAMAZO MUSA		0711 18 4140		
14	ALICE MUSA		0711 18 4140		
15	ALICE MUSA		0711 18 4140		
16	MASABAKA MUSA		0711 18 4140		
17	MALIMAZO MUSA		0711 18 4140		
18	PENSAASA MUSA		0711 18 4140		

## Appendix III: Screening Letter from NEMC

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
UNION AND ENVIRONMENT



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
(NEMC)

*In reply please quote:*  
Ref: CB-145/88/11701

Date: 03. 05. 2021

Director General,  
Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Authority,  
P. O. Box 1573,  
DAR ES SALAAM.

**RE: SCREENING DECISION OF THE PROJECT BRIEF FOR THE PROPOSED PUBLIC TOILET TO BE BUILT AT MBEZI LOUIS BUS STAND, MBEZI WARD, UBUNGO MUNICIPALITY DAR ES SALAAM REGION.**

Reference is made to the above heading.

2. The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) acknowledges receipt of Project Brief submitted for undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the above project. The project has been registered with an **Application Reference Number (ARN) EC/EIA/2020/5082**. Please quote this number in all future correspondences with the Council regarding this project.
3. The Council acknowledges receipt of your project brief for the aforementioned project. Following review of the submitted documents, the Council has reached a decision that your project falls under type B2 projects (Project Brief Stage). Thus you are required to prepare a **Comprehensive Project Brief** which will guide the Council in decision making.
4. Moreover, the following information and documents must be included in the project brief:
  - i) Provide actual location of the proposed site and its suitability, important information on land ownership and acquisition as well as compensation/reallocation (if any).
  - ii) Include the design of the septic tanks in relation to the generation rate of waste water estimated to be generated in operation phase.

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N. Kadakana, P. Mbezi Street, P. O. Box 63124, 11404 Dar es Salaam, Tzanzania. Phone: +255 22 2744937  
+255 22 2774836. Fax: +255 22 2774838. Email: [info@nemc.or.tz](mailto:info@nemc.or.tz) Website: [www.nemc.or.tz](http://www.nemc.or.tz)

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- u. Provide description of the location of the proposed public toilet and its related areas (Figure)
  - v. Provide description of the location, design, construction and material of the site to be employed for daily emptying operations phase
  - w. State the types and management of discharge during operation phase and include in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report
  - x. Append the required and relevant form of emptying order included in the existing law/guided area. The append form will include the following: order for emptying public development
  - y. Develop Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan for the proposed project, and
  - z. Rectify the sentence on the project body, which states Feleli Sludge Treatment Plant works is not part of the project
6. Furthermore, be reminded that the project lead should conform with EIA and EIMS (Amendment) Regulations, 2016 particularly Regulation 63, for the content of the comprehensive project lead
7. Upon submission of the Comprehensive project lead and payment of the review fee per Subsequent to review, representatives of the Council will visit the project site to inspect and verify the adequacy of report. You will be required to incur transportation costs for the site visit from the team to and from the project site.

Sincerely

  
Eng. Emmanuel Mwanangwa  
For Director General

Cc. Prof. Rubera RAM Mako, PhD  
P.O. Box 35176  
Dar es Salaam

## Appendix IV: Permit to use the Open Space for construction of Public Toilet

### HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA UBUNGO

LAKOJA MOTE ZILIVUWE KWA MICHANGENI WA MBEZI LOUIS

WAZOZI WA MBEZI LOUIS  
KUMBA MBEZI LOUIS  
MBEZI LOUIS  
MBEZI LOUIS  
MBEZI LOUIS  
MBEZI LOUIS  
MBEZI LOUIS



DLI SODAI DAR ES SALAAM  
MBEZI LOUIS

ATICA MBEZI LOUIS  
MACHANGENI WA MBEZI LOUIS  
DLI SODAI  
DAR ES SALAAM

YAHU USIFUATAJI WA MBEZI LOUIS WA MACHANGENI WA MBEZI LOUIS  
BENKI YA BUNDA

Sodai Mbezi Louis wa Mbezi Louis

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KAIMU MCHANGENI WA MANISPAA  
HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA UBUNGO

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

No.	Description of Work	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
1	Excavation and backfilling of site	100	1000	100000
2	Construction of concrete foundation	100	1000	100000
3	Construction of brick walls	100	1000	100000
4	Installation of roof structure	100	1000	100000
5	Construction of floor	100	1000	100000
6	Installation of plumbing fixtures	100	1000	100000
7	Construction of toilet stalls	100	1000	100000
8	Installation of doors and windows	100	1000	100000
9	Final finishing and painting	100	1000	100000
10	Site cleanup and landscaping	100	1000	100000
11	Construction of access road	100	1000	100000
12	Installation of drainage system	100	1000	100000
13	Construction of water supply system	100	1000	100000
14	Installation of electrical system	100	1000	100000
15	Final inspection and handover	100	1000	100000

**Project Brief of the Proposed Public Toilet at Mbezi Louis Bus Stand**

Sl. No.	Activity	Duration	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
1	Site Visit	1 day	2024-08-20	2024-08-20	Site visit to Mbezi Louis Bus Stand to assess the location and existing infrastructure.
2	Design of Public Toilet	10 days	2024-08-21	2024-09-01	Design of the public toilet structure, including floor plan, elevation, and material selection.
3	Procurement of Materials	5 days	2024-08-21	2024-08-26	Procurement of materials for the construction of the public toilet, including bricks, cement, and plumbing fixtures.
4	Construction of Public Toilet	15 days	2024-08-21	2024-09-06	Construction of the public toilet structure, including foundation, walls, roof, and plumbing.
5	Installation of Plumbing Fixtures	3 days	2024-09-07	2024-09-10	Installation of plumbing fixtures, including toilet, sink, and shower.
6	Final Inspection and Handover	1 day	2024-09-11	2024-09-11	Final inspection and handover of the completed public toilet to the relevant authorities.

**Appendix V: Memorandum of Understanding between DAWASA and Dar  
es Salaam Municipal Councils**



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**BETWEEN**  
**MINISTRY OF WATER**  
**AND**  
**THE DAR ES SALAAM WATER SUPPLY AND**  
**SEWERAGE AUTHORITY,**  
**REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAT**  
**AND**  
**DAR ES SALAAM MUNICIPAL COUNCILS**  
**(Kinondoni, Ilala, Temeke, Ubungo, Kigamboni)**

**JANUARY 2019**

## ACRONYMS

BC	Beneficiary Community
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPM	Critical Path Method
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority
DDCA	Drilling and Dam Construction Agency
DEWATS	Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System
DSM	Dar es Salaam
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FDR	Final Design Report
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
H&S	Health and Safety
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IFRs	Interim Financial Report
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic meter = 1,000 litres
MD	Managing Director
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoHCDEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Water
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NEMC	National Environment Management Council

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWSDS	National Water Sector Development Strategy
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Projected Affected Person
PERT	Program Evaluation Review Technique
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIP	Program Implementation Plan
PO	Private Operators
PO-RALG	Presidents Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RS	Regional Secretariat
RFP	Request for Proposals
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPS	Small Piped Water Supply
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
ToR	Terms of Reference
UWSA	Urban Water and Sewerage Authority
WC	Water Committee
WSDP	Water Sector Development Program
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation.
WSSP	Water Sector Development Program
WSSPII	Second Water Sector Support Project

**A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OFF- GRID WATER SUPPLY AND  
SANITATION PROJECTS UNDER THE SECOND WATER SUPPLY AND  
SANITATION PROJECT USING EARMARKED FINANCING**

Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") between the Ministry of Water on one part and the Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage Authority ("DAWASA"), the Dar es Salaam Regional Secretariat (RS), and the five municipalities of Dar es Salaam (collectively referred to as "the MUNICIPALITIES ") on the other part.

**WHEREAS** in recognition of the importance and contribution of the water sector to the social and economic development of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government has developed a water sector support framework set out in the following documentation: (a) the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty ("MKUKUTA, as amended") (b) the National Water Sector Development Strategy ("NWSDS") and (c) the Water Sector Development Program ("WSSP").

**WHEREAS** after being satisfied with the objectives of the WSSP II, parties to this Memorandum have expressed their willingness to participate fully in its implementation;

**WHEREAS** The WSSPII project development objective is to strengthen the capacity for the integrated water resources planning and management in the united Republic of Tanzania and improve access to water supply and sanitation services in an operationally efficient manner in Dar es Salaam. The project has four components namely: Integrated Water Resources Management, Dar es Salaam Water Supply improvement, Dar es Salaam Sanitation Improvement, and Project Management and Implementation support.

**WHEREAS** the project is being financed by IDA Credit through Investment Project Financing, the recipient has declared its commitment to the objectives of the Project.

**WHEREAS** on the other part DAWASA has committed itself to the principle of harmonization and strive for the highest degree of alignment with the Government's budgetary and accountability systems and local financial framework so as to enhance effective implementation, reduce the administrative burden on the Government, and minimize transaction costs; and

**NOW THEREFORE**, the parties hereby agree to cooperate in coordinating the implementation of the off-grid water supply and sanitation part of WSSP II in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in this MoU; provided, however, that in case of any conflict between the provisions of this MoU AND THE PROJECT Financing Agreement, the provisions of the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

## 1. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, several terms defined in the Preamble of this MoU have the respective meanings set forth therein, and the additional terms referred to below have the following meanings:

1. **Off Grid water supply** means the activities which will provide water supply services to people of Dar es Salaam, who are not connected to the formal network. The proposed solutions include decentralized Interventions, which may be an interim measure to be integrated to the grid network as it expands in the future. Schemes to be implemented include mostly independent water supply distribution systems supplied from point sources (e.g boreholes) or a bulk water supply from the DAWASA distribution system. In areas where the existing grid network is not available, independent stand-alone Small Piped Water Supply (SPS) systems will be implemented. These projects, typically involve a source of water (for example, borehole), a community-based distribution system and water points at a community and/or household level. The operations and maintenance will be supported from the tariff collected from the users.
2. **Off-Grid Sanitation** means activities which will provide sanitation services in Dar es Salaam to areas without access to sewers. This activity will support installation of improved toilets; safe emptying and transportation of the waste to a treatment facility; and treatment and safe disposal of treated waste into the environment. This will include piloting decentralized systems and other new technology.
3. **Environmental and Social Management Framework or ESMP** means the framework dated September 2006, prepared by the Government and cleared by the International Development Association, setting forth an environmental and social screening process that will enable WSSP II Implementing Agencies to identify and assess potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and offset and reduce them to acceptable levels, or enhance positive impacts, and in accordance with which environmental and social management plans will be prepared by WSSP II Implementing Agencies.
4. **MKUKUTA II** Means the Government's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty dated July 2010, covering the period from 2011 - 12 to 2016 - 17 and subsequent versions that may be introduced by GOT.
5. **Resettlement Policy Framework or RPF** means the governing framework dated September 2006, prepared by the Government and approved by the International Development Association, for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation under the WSDP, and in accordance with which resettlement action plans will be prepared,

as necessary, as the same may be amended from time to time with the concurrence of the International Development Association;

6. **WSSP Implementation Manual** means the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) specifying implementation arrangements for the Second WSSP, including institutional arrangements; procedures for procurement, disbursement of funds, financial management, environmental and social management, and monitoring and evaluation; and progress reporting requirements, including annexes to the said manual.
7. **Project Management Team** means a team set up by DAWASA for day to day management of the off-grid water supply sub-project. Same for management of off-grid sanitation sub-project.
8. **Facilitation Team** A team appointed by the Municipal Director of the respective Municipal Council from Dar es Salaam region for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the Off-Grid water supply projects and Off- Grid Sanitation projects. The scope of their responsibility are detailed in the PIM and summarized in this MoU.

## **2. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES**

2.1 The MoW, DAWASA, RS and Municipalities agree that the following are the underlying principles that govern this partnership:

- (a.) Commitment to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the National Development Vision 2025;
- (b.) Compliance with defined budgeting, procurement and public financial management rules and regulations;
- (c.) Good governance and accountability of the Government to its citizens, including an active fight against corruption;
- (d.) Coordinating the implementation of the off-grid water supply and sanitation sub-projects most effectively; and
- (e.) Each party executing its respective roles in a timely manner

## **3. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **3.1 Purpose**

This MoU outlines the responsibilities of the MoW, DAWASA, RS and Municipalities with respect to the implementation of off-grid water supply and sanitation sub-projects and sets forth common institutional, environmental and social measures, monitoring and evaluation, audit and reporting arrangements. The WSSP II Implementation Manual complements procedures and arrangements set out in this MoU.

### **3.2 Status of the MoU**

This MoU is not intended to create any legally binding obligations and the parties take due cognizance of the separate sector laws and regulations between the Government Institutions, and this MoU is adopted pursuant to and subject to any such regulations. In case of any conflict between the provisions of this MoU and the project Financing Agreement, the provisions of the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

## **4. OFF GRID WATER SUPPLY**

### **4.1. Commitment**

The DAWASA declares its commitment to the objectives of the **Second Water Sector Support Project** and will act with due diligence and efficiency to facilitate the successful implementation of the projects. To this end, DAWASA, as an Implementing Agency will effectively carry out its roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the off-grid water supply and sanitation sub-projects as defined in the WSSP II Project Implementation Manual. The Ministry of Water, as the Responsible Agency for WSSP II will have overall responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the off-grid water supply and sanitation sub-projects.

### **4.2 Institutional Arrangements**

The institutional framework for overseeing the implementation of the WSSP II comprises the following key bodies, as set out in the Sections below, and in greater detail in the WSSP II Implementation Manual:

1. Ministry of Water;
2. Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government;
3. Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
4. Municipal Councils
5. Beneficiary Communities ("BC");

#### **4.2.1 Ministry of Water (MoW)**

The MoW will be responsible for provision of overall coordination and oversight. The Ministry will also provide technical and administrative support in the implementation of WSSP II, including without limitation the following activities:

1. Coordinating and consolidating the quarterly WSSP II IFRs (Interim Financial Report); semi-annual and annual progress reports; and ensuring that funds earmarked for implementation of WSSP II activities are duly considered in the annual work plans

and budgets of the implementing agencies; and that the WSSP II procurement plans are consistent with WSSP II work plans and budgets;

2. Ensuring quality and consistency of the documents referred to in subparagraph (a) above prior to consolidation as indicated in the Programme Implementation Manual and submission to the Off-Grid WSS SC for discussion;
3. Monitoring the implementation of the Annual Work Plans and Budgets by the WSSP II Implementing Agencies, at least on quarterly basis;
4. Providing oversight on financial management, controls, audit and reports; and
5. Ensuring that management decisions made by the Off-Grid WSS Steering Committee are communicated to the Implementing Agencies, implemented and monitored.

#### **4.2.2 DAWASA**

DAWASA will be responsible for overall coordination and implementation of off grid water supply activities. The off-grid water supply shall be implemented under the Directorate of Infrastructure Development (for construction arrangements) in collaboration with the Communication Unit (for coordination arrangements). The Communication Unit will be generally responsible for:-

1. Coordinating inputs as required from other units within DAWASA such as Procurement, Technical Services, and Finance, etc.
2. Supervising and monitoring contracts / agreements
3. Setting up Sub-project Agreements with beneficiary communities
4. Monitoring and reporting overall progress of the off-grid water supply sub-component.
5. Reviewing and evaluating the operation and management of the water supply sub projects.
6. The financial aspects for off- grid water supply sub-projects will be managed as per Project Implementation Manual VOLUME II, and
7. Overall supervision of off-grid water supply activities.

#### **4.2.3 Municipal Councils (or DLGAs)**

The five Dar es Salaam Municipal Councils, through their respective Urban Planning Department, Legal Unit, Municipal Health and Water Department, will be responsible for the following tasks:

1. Creating awareness and mobilization of the communities.

2. Each DLGA will form a Municipal Facilitation Team comprising different specialists from Water, Health, Education, Community Development departments that will be tasked to assist consultants/contractors/PO on implementation and operation of Off Grid Water Supply facilities in their respective areas.
3. DLGAs through Legal unit, Health and Water department will coordinate the formation of Water Supply by-laws and regulations and thereafter enforcing for sustainability of Off Grid Water Supply facilities.
4. DLGAs will be responsible for identification and facilitation of Land acquisition for construction of Off- Grid Water Supply facilities

#### **4.2.4 WSS Steering Committee**

Given the multiplicity of institutions with varying roles, a WSS Steering Committee (SC) will be set up under the project to ensure coordination, synergy, and dovetailing. This SC will be newly set up or be adopted from some of the other projects (for example, Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Program [DMDP]) which may have similar steering mechanisms. This steering committee will be chaired by the Head of the Water Sector from RS and DAWASA will provide the secretary to WSS SC.

The RS will chair the Off Grid WSS Steering Committee, which will be comprised of representatives from the DAWASA, RS, WRBO, MOW, DLGAs i.e. Temeko, Ilala, Kinondoni, Kigamboni and Ubungu. The Steering Committee will be responsible for providing general oversight of the selection and approval of sub-projects for implementation by the Off-Grid Water Supply and Sanitation. The key responsibilities of the Off Grid WSS Steering Committee include:

1. Reviewing overall Off Grid Sanitation implementation arrangements
2. Reviewing and approving Off Grid Sanitation sub-project operational guidelines
3. Reviewing and approving Off Grid Sanitation sub-project proposals
4. Reviewing overall Off Grid Sanitation progress and performance and providing guidance for improvements if needed
5. Conflict Resolution as per PIM.

#### **4.2.5 Beneficiary Community**

At the project level, Beneficiary Community will be involved in the project appraisal, that includes identification of sources, selection of appropriate sites, kiosk locations, and

protection of water source and infrastructures. DAWASA will be responsible for the efficient operation and management of the water supply systems

#### **4.2.6 Private Operator**

The Private Operator (PO) may be engaged if the expansion of DAWASA grid network is beyond five years away. The PO would primarily have as its members the households from the community, with an operating body selected by the members from among themselves, with additional membership from DAWASA/DI.GA. The regulation of these systems, including the tariff, would be undertaken by EWURA, as part of the overall regulation of the sector in Dar es Salaam.

Private Operator will operate, maintain, and manage the scheme under contract with DAWASA.

The Private Operator shall be responsible for keeping and maintaining appropriate records of its business activities. These shall include:

1. Customer details
2. Operation and maintenance records including volume of water produced and sold
3. Asset register, work as executed records, manuals of plant and equipment
4. Condition and expected life of assets
5. The details of network expansions as up to standards.
6. The Private Operator shall prepare monthly and quarterly operation and maintenance
7. Reports for the completed off-grid water supply subproject
8. Billing and payment records
9. Business accounts and financial statement

In general, the Operation and Maintenance Reports will address such issues as:

1. Number of registered customers in the service area
2. Number of people in the service area and number of people served
3. Business plan and budget
4. Level of service; proposed and actual
5. Revenue and expenses, progress against budget
6. Customer satisfaction
7. Maintenance activities, breakdowns, failures
8. Availability of ground /reliable water sources
9. Availability for land resources for project activities
10. Manage non-revenue water in the business area

### **4.3 SELECTION CRITERIA**

DAWASA, in consultation with the five municipalities Hala, Temeke, Kinondoni, Kigamboni and Ubungu will identify communities which are eligible for the Off-Grid Water Supply sub-project under the WSSP II. The identification will follow the criteria below;

1. High population density
2. Low-income areas
3. Prevalence/risk of waterborne diseases
4. No wholesome water services
5. Near-trunk infrastructure
6. Availability of sufficient land for the interventions
7. Unplanned settlements
8. Community willingness

Each of these criteria will be allocated a score, and the communities prioritized according to their total score. Keeping in mind the decisions of other interventions (for example, The Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Program - DMDP), WSSP-II will invest in those communities which have the highest need.

### **5.0 OFF-GRID SANITATION**

#### **5.1 Definition.**

The Off-Grid Sanitation components will provide much needed improvements to wastewater management services in areas of Dar es Salaam that are not served by DAWASA network. These improvements will be realized as a result of construction of Off-Grid sanitation stand-alone projects such as Decentralized Waste Water Treatment Systems (DEWATSs), faecal sludge treatment facilities, and condominal/simplified sewerage. The Off-Grid Sanitation Services will address the lack of sanitation services in unserved areas.

#### **5.2 Institutional Arrangements**

A strategy to address the poor sanitation in Dar es Salaam requires clarity and coordination among the various institutions involved in the sector. However, institutional responsibility is fragmented and unclear, being divided between National Ministries, City Utilities, Municipal Organizations, Regulatory Authorities, Community-Based Organizations, the Informal Private Sector and sanitation users themselves.

Currently sanitation service delivery is undertaken by a mixture of Utilities, Municipalities and Regulators. DAWASA will be responsible for overall coordination and supervision of Off-Grid sanitation activities. Other institution as detailed in PIM are summarised below:

1. MoHCDGEC,
2. MoW,
3. RS,
4. DLGAs,
5. NGOs,
6. PO

### **5.2.1 Ministry of Water**

Ministry of Water will be responsible with setting Policy and guidelines specific to FSM and overall project coordination and implementation support .

### **5.2.2 DAWASA**

DAWASA will provide a foundation and resources for the overall implementation of Off-Grid Sanitation.

Directorate of Infrastructure Development will be the department within DAWASA responsible for overseeing the implementation of the WSSP II including Off-Grid Sanitation Sub component. The head of this department will report directly to the DAWASA Chief Executive Officer and will generally be responsible for:

1. Coordination of the Off Grid Sanitation Steering Committee as well as establishing a general agenda and timetable for Steering Committee meetings with consultation with Steering Committee Chairperson and providing secretariat services.
2. Coordinating inputs as required from other Directorates within DAWASA such as Procurement, Infrastructure Development, and Finance, etc.
3. Signing, supervising and monitoring contracts / agreements
4. Setting up Sub-project Agreements with successful communities.
5. Monitoring and reporting overall progress of the Off-Grid Sanitation
6. Reviewing and evaluating the operation and management of the community sanitation schemes.

In support of Sub Component 3.2: a Sanitation coordination team led by PO-RALG - Regional Secretariat will be established to coordinate implementation of the Off- Grid sanitation services. The technical department in the municipalities in coordination with DAWASA will be responsible for implementation of the off-grid sanitation component. DLGAs through Health, Legal unit and Water departments will coordinate the formation or improvement of existing Sanitation by laws and regulations and thereafter enforcing them for the sustainability of Off Grid Sanitation facilities. Areas where these facilities will be built people will be required to connect. DLGAs will be responsible for identification and facilitation of Land acquisition for construction of Off- Grid Sanitation facilities, and management of Public toilets.

### **5.2.3 MoHCDGEC/MoW:**

Policy and guidelines specific to FSM.

### **5.2.4 DLGAS under Regional Secretariat:**

Roles and responsibilities of the DLGAs will include:

1. Creating awareness and mobilization of the community
2. Formulation of Municipal Facilitation Team comprised of specialists from Water, Health, Education, Community Development departments that will be tasked to assist consultants/Contractors/PO on implementation and operation of Off Grid Sanitation facilities
3. Coordination of the formation of Sanitation by-laws and regulations and thereafter enforcing them for sustainability of Off Grid Sanitation facilities through Legal unit, Health and Water Department
4. Identification and facilitation of land acquisition for construction of Off- Grid Sanitation facilities
5. Establish and capacitate the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) team
6. Monitor and evaluate project implementation, trouble shooting and responding to grievances raised by Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) teams
7. Prepare and submit to WSS SC a monthly project implementation progress report

### **5.2.5 WSS Steering Committee**

Given the multiplicity of institutions with varying roles, a WSS Steering Committee (SC) will be set up under the project to ensure coordination, synergy, and dovetailing. This SC will be newly set up or be adopted from some of the other projects (for example, Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Program [DMDP]) which may have similar steering mechanisms. This steering committee will be chaired by the Head of the Water Sector from RS and DAWASA will provide the secretary to WSS SC.

The RS will chair the Off Grid WSS Steering Committee, which will be comprised of representatives from the DAWASA, RS, WRBO, MOW, DLGAs i.e Temeke, Ilala, Kironzoni, Kigamboni and Ubungo. The Steering Committee will be responsible for providing general oversight of the selection and approval of sub-projects for implementation by the Off-Grid Water Supply and Sanitation. The key responsibilities of the Off Grid WSS Steering Committee include:

1. Reviewing overall Off Grid Sanitation implementation arrangements
2. Reviewing and approving Off Grid Sanitation sub-project operational guidelines
3. Reviewing and approving Off Grid Sanitation sub-project proposals

4. Reviewing overall Off Grid Sanitation progress and performance and providing guidance for improvements if needed
5. Conflict Resolution as per PIM.

#### **5.2.6 Private Operator (PO):**

The domestic private sector will be a major institution which will require to be involved for sanitation in low-income settlements. Their involvement will include approaches to empty faecal sludge from latrine pits and septic tanks. This could be through vacuum trucks, or in areas where access is difficult, small 'gulper' technologies.

Private Operator will form the basic unit for planning and eventually operating and managing the community-based sanitation schemes implemented under the off-grid sanitation. Off-grid sanitation POs, will be responsible for:

1. Possession of necessary registration as per requirements.
2. Undertaking training and development in operations and maintenance, financial management, monitoring and reporting.
3. Operating and maintaining the off-grid sanitation Scheme in a sustainable manner and providing equitable access to the service for everyone in the community
4. Maintaining adequate records and reporting on technical and financial performance to DLGAs and DAWASA.

#### **5.2.7 NGOs/ Consultant:**

NGO will be responsible for Capacity building, mobilization of community; media campaigns

DAWASA will contract with a reputable NGO active in the DAWASA service area as implementing agents for the off-grid Sanitation. The key roles of the off-grid sanitation NGO include:

1. Mobilising community groups to identify all sanitation needs and raising awareness within community groups about sanitation issues.
2. Assisting community members to obtain legal status if required and to set up the necessary bank accounts, for the community to qualify for funding from micro finance institution for toilet improvements.
3. Undertaking a needs analysis and preparing a subproject proposal design, budget, impact assessment, operational and maintenance of the sanitation facility
4. Preparing subproject proposals in association with the community members for consideration by the off-grid sanitation Steering Committee.
5. Sensitization and training of POs to operate, maintain, and manage off-grid sanitation systems.

6. Assisting DAWASA to develop suitable O&M guidelines/manuals and financial management guidelines for use by the POs in operating and managing the completed schemes.

### 5.3 SELECTION CRITERIA

DAWASA, in consultation with the five municipalities Ilala, Temeke, Kinondoni, Kigamboni and Ubungu will identify communities which are eligible for Off Grid Sanitation sub-project under the WSSP II, in the eligible project area using the criteria mentioned in the PIM. The criteria will include the availability of land resources for the project activities as additional criteria.

Each of these criteria will be allocated a score, and the communities prioritized according to their total score. Keeping in mind the decisions of other interventions (for example, DMDP), WSSP-II will invest in those communities, which have the highest need.

The five municipalities will be the focal point for planning, prioritizing, and implementing the off-grid sanitation in their areas. A comprehensive master sanitation plan, based on empirical data and evidence, will form the basis for this planning and implementation.

The results of the ongoing efforts to map the city on the said indicators, will form the basis for the planning efforts by the stakeholders.

#### Summary of Institutional Roles for Sanitation Provision

MoH/MoW/PO-RALG	Policy and guidelines specific to FSM
MoW	Overall project coordination and implementation support
EWURA	Regulate performance of DAWASA
DAWASA	Facilitating the establishment and operation of treatment facilities (FSM and the like and facilitating the development of options for transportation and treatment of this waste, establishment and management of public toilets; regulating the services of transporters
Municipalities	Facilitating the upgrading of unimproved household toilets to improved ones and regulation of waste disposal; facilitating the availability of land for decentralized systems; provide licenses to private transport operators
Private sector	Development of infrastructure for transportation and treatment, operation
NGOs	Capacity building, mobilization of community; media campaigns

TBS	Setting up of standards for effluent disposal
NEMC	Regulation of disposal of effluent

## **6.0 EFFECTIVENESS AND DURATION OF MoU**

- 6.1 This MoU will become effective on the date of signature by all parties.
- 6.2 This MoU shall remain in force until end Closure of the Second WSSP, or as shall be mutually agreed by the parties hereto.

## **7.0 AMENDMENTS**

This MoU may be amended at any time with the written agreement of the parties hereto.

## **8.0 CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

In the event of any differences arising with respect to the provisions of this MoU, the parties will endeavour to find a solution through dialogue and consultation.

## **9.0 INFORMATION AND NOTICES**

- 9.1 The parties to this MoU will furnish to each other all such information in relation to the WSSP II as will be reasonably requested in a timely manner.
- 9.2 Any notices or documents given, made or sent by the parties in relation to this MoU will be in writing and will be deemed to have been duly given, made or sent to the organization or person to which it is addressed at the time of its delivery by hand, mail, or courier at its respective address, as listed in this MoU.
- 9.3 Any party hereto may, by written notice to the other parties, change the address to which any notice or request for the Participant so giving such notice will be addressed.
- 9.4 All communications and documents submitted to any party and by any part will be in the English language.
- 9.5 The following addresses are specified for purposes of Section 16.2.

**9.6 FOR THE PARTIES**

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Water

Address

Tel:

E-mail:

Chief Executive Officer

DAWASA

Address

Tel:

E-mail:

Region Administrative Secretary

Dar es Salaam Region

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

Municipal Director

Temeke Municipal Council

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

Municipal Director

Izala Municipal Council

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

Municipal Director

Kinondoni Municipal Council

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

Municipal Director

Ubungo Municipal Council

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

Municipal Director

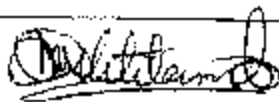
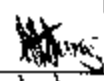
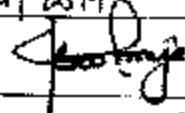
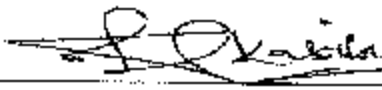
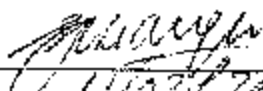
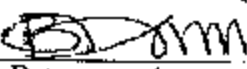
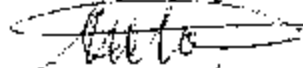
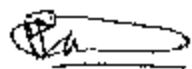
Kigambeni Municipal Council

Address:

Tel:

E-mail:

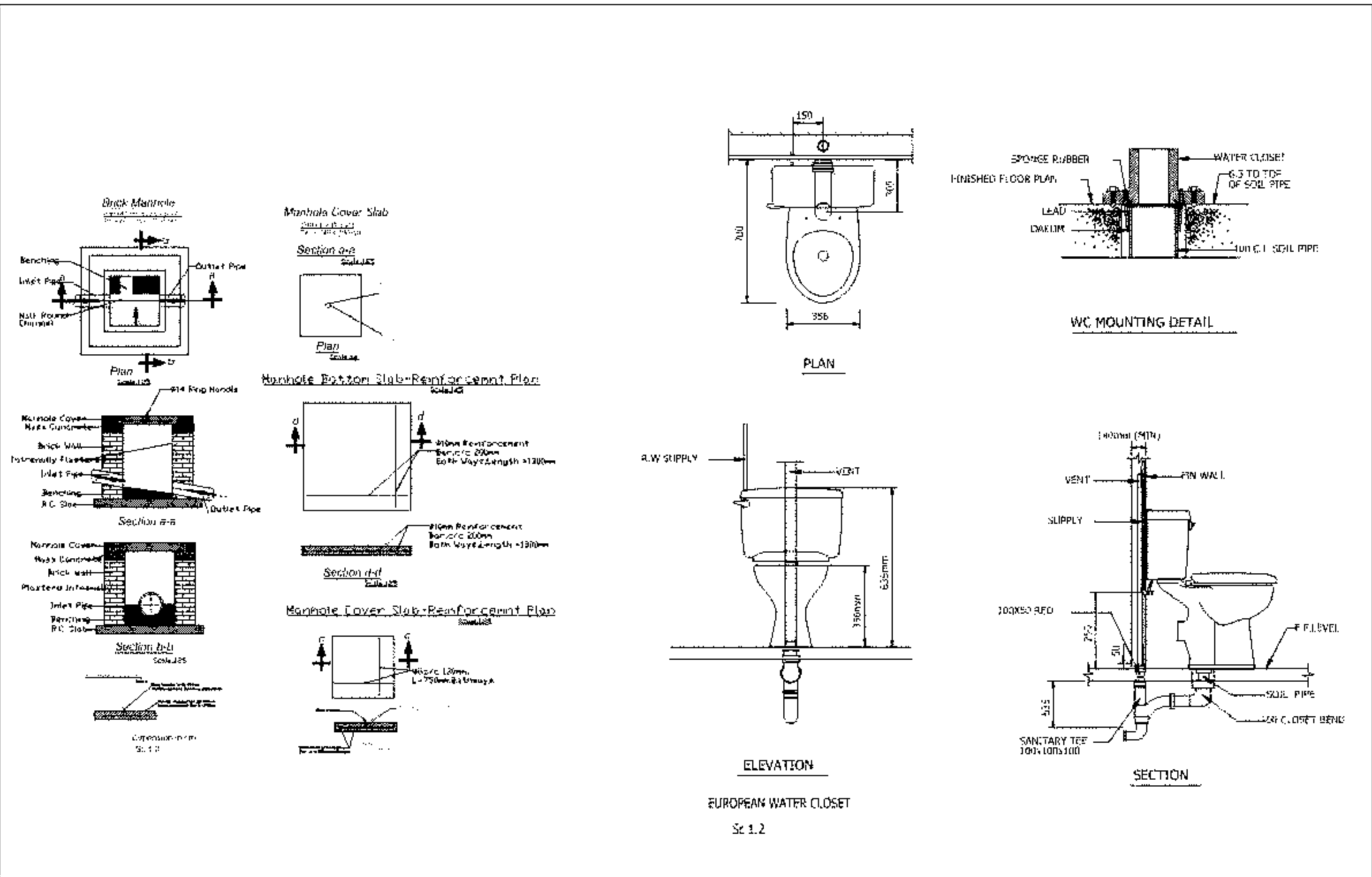
Signed by the duly authorized representatives of the parties as hereunder:

Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water	
	Date 18/2/2019
Regional Administrative Secretary Dar es Salaam	
	Date 1/2/2019
CEO DAWASA	
	Date 23.01.2019
Municipal Director Temeke	
	Date
Municipal Director Ilala	
	Date 11/02/2019
Municipal Director Ubungu	
	Date 07/02/2019
MD Kinondoni	
	Date 07/02/2019
Municipal Director Kigamboni	
	Date 07/02/2019

**Appendix VI: Architectural drawings**







DESIGNED BY	DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	REVISION	DATE
DRAWN BY					
CHECKED BY					
DATE					

PREPARED BY:   
 PROJECT NO.:   
 DATE:   
 SCALE:   
 PROJECT TITLE:

DRAWING NO.:   
 SHEET NO.:   
 TOTAL SHEETS:

PREPARED BY:   
 PROJECT NO.:   
 DATE:   
 SCALE:   
 PROJECT TITLE:

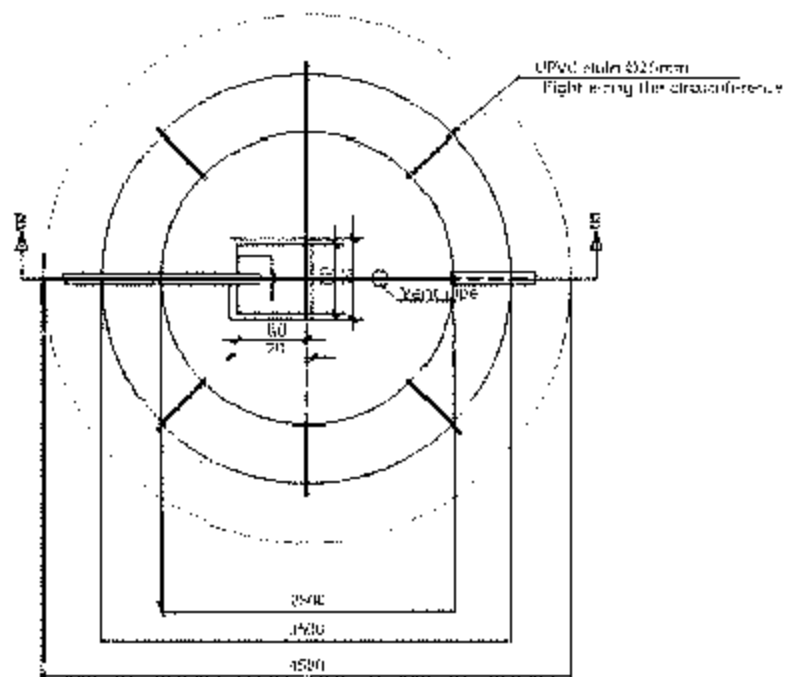
DRAWING NO.:   
 SHEET NO.:   
 TOTAL SHEETS:

DAKES SAUDI WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION AUTHORITY (DASWA)   
 JEDDAH   
 KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA   
 P.O. BOX 10000, JEDDAH 21511, SAUDI ARABIA   
 TEL: +966 11 550 0000 FAX: +966 11 550 0001   
 WWW.DASWA.GOV.SA

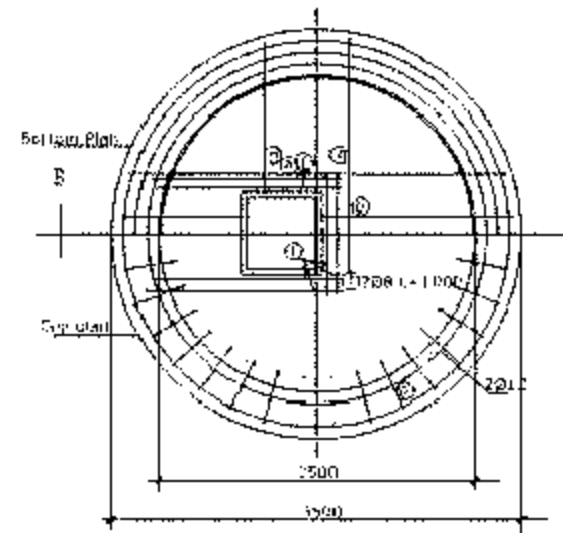




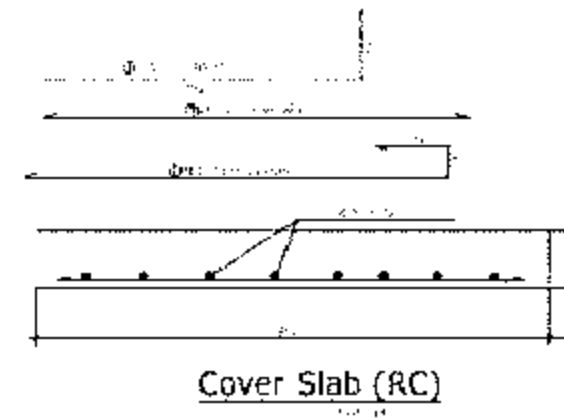
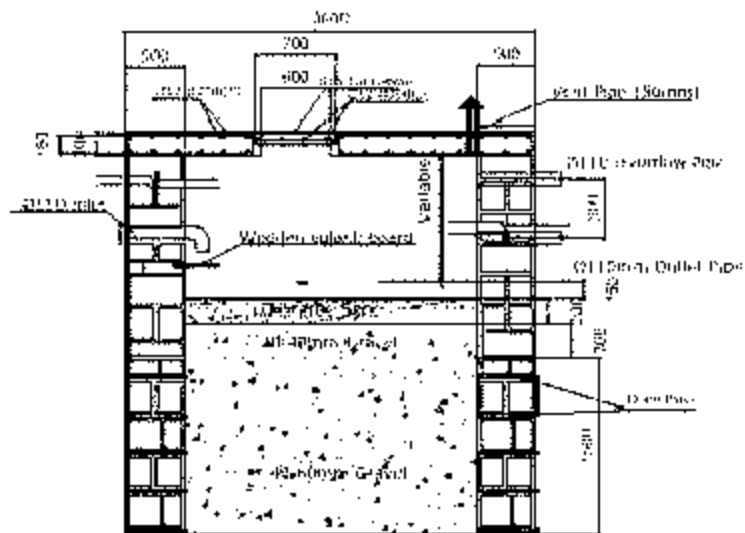
**SOAKAWAY PIT PLAN**



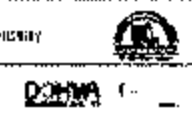
**SOAKAWAY PIT**



**SECTION B-B**



DESIGNER				DATE		PROJECT		SCALE	
DRAWN BY						1. To show the plan view of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line. To provide the dimensions and details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
CHECKED BY						2. To show the cross-section of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
DATE						3. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
PROJECT NO.						4. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						5. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						6. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						7. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						8. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						9. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			
						10. To show the details of the soakaway pit and its connection with the main sewer line.			



DSRWSA  
Dhule Sewerage and Sanitation Authority

## Appendix VII: Non-Technical Executive Summary (Kiswahili Version)

### MUHTASARI

Muhtasari wa kina wa mradi wa Choo cha Umma Kinachopendekezwa kujengwa katika stendi ya mabasi ya Mbezi Louis, Mtaa wa Mbezi Louis, Kata ya Mbezi, Wilaya ya Ubungo, Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam

**Mwekezaji:** Mamlaka ya Majisafi na Usafi wa Mazingira Dar es Salaam (DAWASA)

**Mawasiliao ya Mwekezaji:** DAWASA,

Jengo la DAWASA, Barabara ya Dunga/Malaga, Mwananyamala.

S.L. B 1573, Dar es Salaam. TANZANIA.

Simu. +25522276006/15; Faksi: +255222762480;

Barua pepe: [dawasaceo@dawasa.co.tz](mailto:dawasaceo@dawasa.co.tz)

**Mtaalam Mshauri:** Prof. Rubhera RAM Mato (PhD), CEng. (T), Reg. EIA Expert

S.L.B 35478, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Simu ya rununu: +255754898592

Barua pepe: [rubheramato@gmail.com](mailto:rubheramato@gmail.com)

### UTANGULIZI

SERIKALI ya Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania (GoT) kupitia Mamlaka ya Majisafi na Majitaka Dar es Salaam (DAWASA) chini ya Wizara ya Maji inatarajia kutekeleza Mradi wa Usafi wa Mazingira kwa njia ya Off Grid (OGSP) katika Jiji la Dar es Salaam ili kuhudumia maeneo ya pembezini mwa miji. haijaunganishwa na mfumo mkuu wa maji taka. DAWASA imepata ufadhili kutoka kwa Jumuiya ya Maendeleo ya Kimataifa (IDA) ikiwa ni mkopo wa kutekeleza mradi huo. Kabla ya kutekeleza mradi huo, sheria nchini Tanzania inataka Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira ifanywe na kuidhinishwa na mamlaka husika. Ili kuzingatia sheria nchini Tanzania, DAWASA inatarajia kutumia sehemu ya mapato ya mikopo kwa malipo stahiki kwa ajili ya huduma za ushauri kwa ajili ya Maandalizi ya Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na

Kijamii (ESIA) na Ripoti ya Mpango Kazi wa Makazi Mapya (RAP) kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa miradi ya usafi wa mazingira nje ya gridi ya taifa.

Mradi wa Off-Grid unakusudiwa kutatua changamoto hizi. Mradi wa Off-Grid umegawanywa katika miradi midogo kadhaa ambayo itatekelezwa katika manispaa tano za Jiji la Dar es Salaam. Mojawapo ni Ujenzi wa Choo cha Umma katika stendi ya mabasi ya Mbezi Louis, Mtaa wa Mbezi Louis, Kata ya Mbezi katika Manispaa ya Ubungo. Choo hicho kitahudumia zaidi abiria wanaotumia kituo cha mabasi cha Mlonganzila.

Mradi unaopendekezwa unahusu ujenzi wa ghala la kuhifadhi maji taka kwa matumizi ya umma katika stendi ya mabasi ya Mbezi Louis. Asili ya mradi huongeza ulinzi wa mazingira kupitia utunzaji sahihi na utupaji wa maji taka ya ndani. Kulingana na Ratiba ya Kwanza ya EIA na Kanuni za Ukaguzi (zilizorekebishwa) za 2018, aina ya mradi ni ndogo na haijumuishi athari kubwa. Kwa kuwa Kanuni hizi, mradi uko chini ya aina ya B2, ambayo inaitwa "shughuli ndogo ndogo na biashara zinazohitaji usajili lakini hazitahitaji Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira, TAM". Kanuni zinatoa miradi ya aina ya B" kwa msanidi programu kuwasilisha Muhtasari wa Mradi ambao utachunguzwa na kutolewa na Cheti cha Tathmini ya Athari kwa Mazingira na mamlaka inayohusika.

### **MAELEZO YA MRADI**

Eneo la mradi lipo kata ya Mbezi, Wilaya ya Ubungo ndani ya Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam. Matumizi makuu ya ardhi katika eneo la mradi unaopendekezwa ni pamoja na idadi ya miundo ambayo ni; majengo ya fremu za biashara, majengo ya makazi-ya biashara na majengo ya makazi na ujenzi unaoendelea wa soko la Mbezi.

Kwa sasa, eneo hili linahudumiwa kupitia usimamizi wa usafi wa mazingira kwenye tovuti ambao unahusisha uzuiaji wa magari ya ndani na kuondoa mizigo ambayo haidhibitiwi ipasavyo.

Eneo la mradi linapitika kupitia barabara ya Morogoro, kutoka katikati ya Jiji na Mita 210 kutoka kituo cha Mabasi cha Mbezi pinduka kulia kuelekea

---

barabara ya huduma kisha kushoto kuelekea barabara ya huduma, kisha eneo linalopendekezwa ni Kilomita 0.31.

Serikali ya mtaa katika eneo la mradi imekubaliana na DAWASA kupitia kikao rasmi kilichofanyika tarehe 17/07/2020 kutumia vichochozi ziwe rasmi au visivyo rasmi kwa ujenzi wa vyoo vya umma na vifaa vinavyoendana na hapo ili kuboresha mazingira ya usafi.

Bajeti ya pendekezo la choo cha umma ni TZS 45 Milioni. Fedha hizo zitatolewa na Serikali ya Jamhuri ya Tanzania kupitia ufadhili wa Benki ya Dunia.

### **SERA, MFUMO WA SHERIA NA TAASISI**

Tanzania imejitolea kufikia malengo ya maendeleo endelevu. Msukumo huu unazingatiwa katika Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira na sera nyingine za kisekta zikiwemo;

- Sera ya Kitaifa ya Mazingira, 2021
- Sera ya Taifa ya Ardhi ya mwaka 1997
- Sera ya Sekta ya Ujenzi (2003)
- Sera ya Taifa ya Afya (2003)
- Sera ya Taifa ya Jinsia ya 2000
- Sera ya Taifa ya Maendeleo ya Makazi (2000)

Sheria na kanuni muhimu ambazo zina umuhimu kwa maendeleo ya barabara kuhusiana na usimamizi wa mazingira ni pamoja na;

- Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira (2004)
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Ada na Ada) za 2021
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Udhibiti wa Taka hatarishi), 2021
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Udhibiti wa Kelele na Mtetemo), 2015
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Marufuku ya Mifuko ya Kubeba Plastiki), za 2019
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Udhibiti wa Taka Ngumu), 2007
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Ubora wa Maji), 2009
- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Ubora wa Hewa), 2009

- Kanuni za Usimamizi wa Mazingira (Ubora wa Udongo), 2009
- Sheria ya Afya na Usalama Kazini ya 2003
- Sheria ya Ugavi wa Maji na Usafi wa Mazingira Na. 12 ya 2009
- Sheria ya Usajili wa Wahandisi na Marekebisho yake ya 1997 na 2007
- Sheria ya Usajili wa Makandarasi (Marekebisho) ya mwaka 2008
- Sheria ya Wabunifu na Wakadiriaji Majenzi (1997)
- Sheria ya Mipango Miji (2007)
- Sheria ya Afya ya Umma (2009)
- Miongozo ya Benki ya Dunia ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira

### **MAZINGIRA YA MRADI**

Eneo la tovuti liko katika ukanda wa pwani wa tropiki wa Tanzania na huathiriwa na misimu miwili mikuu ya hali ya hewa, ambayo ni mvua na joto. Mpangilio wa mvua ni ule wa aina mbili na mvua za kawaida zisizo na uhakika. Mvua za masika zinazonyesha karibu katika Manispaa nzima kati ya Desemba na Februari, Wakati mvua kubwa za muda mrefu katika kipindi cha Machi hadi Juni, kiasi cha mvua zilizopatikana ni kati ya 800-1200mm kwa mwaka. Halijoto kama vile mvua pia huathiriwa na bahari. Joto la juu hutawala mwaka mzima kuanzia 25 °C katika kipindi cha Juni hadi Agosti hadi 35 °C katika kipindi cha Januari hadi Machi.

Data za ubora wa Maji kutoka kwenye visima vifupi karibu na eneo la mradi hazikupatikana mara moja wakati wa utafiti huu. Hata hivyo tafiti za awali za maeneo kama hayo zinaonyesha uwezekano mkubwa wa uchafuzi wa maji chini ya ardhi kutoka kwa vyoo vya shimo vilivyo karibu vilivyo umbali wa chini ya 30m kutoka kwa kisima kifupi (Still na Nash, 2002).

Uchunguzi wa ubora wa hewa unaonyesha kuwa hali ya hewa kwa ujumla katika eneo la mradi ni nzuri kwani hakuna shughuli yoyote ya ajabu inayochangia uchafuzi wa hewa. Hata hivyo, mabadiliko ya msimu pamoja na kuzorota kwa hali ya hewa ya ndani na ya muda hutokea. Kwa upande mwingine, kiwango cha kelele katika eneo la mradi ni hasa kutokana na

kusonga gari kando ya barabara, kusonga hewa (upepo) au mvua na ndege. Shughuli za mradi wakati wa ujenzi zitabadilisha mwelekeo na amplitude ya kelele katika eneo la mradi.

### **WADAU WA MRADI NA USHIRIKISHI**

Mbinu rahisi ilipitishwa ili kubainisha washikadau wakuu na maswala makuu ya kimazingira na kijamii. Hii ilihusisha uchunguzi wa kimwili na mashauriano (mashauriano ya moja kwa moja). Taarifa nyingine kuhusu mradi huo zilipatikana kupitia utafiti wa dawati. Wakati wa kufanya utafiti huu, wadau mbalimbali walishauriwa. Miongoni mwao ni pamoja na Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Ubungo na jumuiya ya stendi ya mabasi ya Mbezi Louis. Katika mkutano huo, mshauri huyo alitoa maelezo mafupi kuhusu pendekezo la choo cha umma.

### **ATHARI MUHIMU ZINAZOWEZEKANA KWA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII**

Athari zifuatazo zilitambuliwa kuwa zinaweza kutokea wakati wa Awamu ya Uhamasishaji

- Fursa za ajira
- Uchafuzi wa kelele
- Uchafuzi wa Hewa kutokana na uchafuzi wa vumbi

Athari zifuatazo zilitambuliwa kuwa zinaweza kutokea wakati wa Awamu ya Ujenzi

- Fursa za ajira
  - Kuboresha hali ya maisha na ukuaji wa uchumi
  - Kuboresha afya ya umma
  - Kuongezeka kwa mwingiliano wa kijamii na kitamaduni
  - Ongezeko la Mapato kwa taifa kupitia kodi, za moja kwa moja na zisizo za moja kwa moja
  - Kuongezeka kwa VVU/UKIMWI na magonjwa mengine yanayohusiana na ngono:
  - Uharibifu na ukiukaji wa mali
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- Uchafuzi wa kelele
- Uchafuzi wa Hewa kutokana na uchafuzi wa vumbi
- Uwezekano wa maambukizi ya magonjwa ya kuambukiza
- Hunuka na nzi kwenye vyoo
- Hatari kubwa ya Afya inayohusishwa na kazi ya ujenzi
- Uzalishaji wa taka wakati wa ujenzi
- Uchafuzi wa maji chini ya ardhi kutokana na kufungia udongo

Athari zifuatazo zilibainishwa kuwa zinaweza kutokea wakati wa Awamu ya Operesheni

- Kuboresha maisha ya kijamii na kiuchumi na heshima ndani ya jamii inayofaidika
- Ongezeko la Mapato kwa taifa kupitia kodi, za moja kwa moja na zisizo za moja kwa moja
- Hunuka na nzi kwenye vyoo

### **KINGA NA USIMAMIZI WA AJALI WAKATI WA HATUA YA UTEKELEZAJI**

Mradi utatekelezwa kwa kufuata sheria za kazi nchini Tanzania, hususan, Sheria ya Afya na Usalama Kazini (2003). Vifungu vya kulinda afya na usalama wa wafanyikazi vitajumuishwa katika hati za mkataba kwa hatua ya utekelezaji ambayo ni pamoja na yafuatayo; utoaji na utekelezaji wa matumizi ya vifaa vya kinga binafsi vinavyofaa kwa wafanyakazi wote k.m. ovaroli, glavu, barakoa, n.k. (popote inapohitajika), uwepo wa mpango wa maandalizi ya dharura uliowekwa kabla ya kuanza kwa shughuli za ujenzi na vile vile kuhakikisha usalama wa tovuti kwa kuzungushia uzio eneo lote la mradi na kutoa milango kwa madhumuni ya kuingilia na kutoka.

### **HATUA ZA KUPUNGUZA NA MPANGO WA USIMAMIZI WA MAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII (ESMP)**

Chaguzi za kupunguza au kuzuia athari mbaya za kijamii na kimazingira zilizotambuliwa pamoja na mpango wa ufuatiliaji zimependekezwa katika

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ripoti hii na zimo katika ESMP. Wengi wao ni msingi wa mazoea mazuri ya uhandisi na mwitikio wa wakati wa taasisi inayohusika. ESMP inaelezea ratiba ya utekelezaji wa mapendekezo ya hatua za kupunguza na pia kupanga shughuli za ufuatiliaji wa muda mrefu. Inafafanua majukumu na wajibu wa watendaji mbalimbali wa mpango. Gharama za Mbinu za kimazingira na kijamii ni TSH 18,000,000 (Bila gharama zitakazoonekana katika wakati huo (BOQ) na zoezi la makazi mapya. Makisio ya gharama za kila mwaka za kutekeleza pendekezo la mpango wa magari ya kimazingira na kijamii ni TSH 14,000,000.

## **HITIMISHO**

Hivyo basi, imehitimishwa kuwa utekelezaji wa mapendekezo ya ujenzi wa vyoo vya umma katika stendi ya mabasi ya Mbezi Louis, Mbezi Louis Mtaa, kata ya Mbezi katika Manispaa ya Ubungo, Dar es Salaam hautaleti athari mbaya endapo hatua zinazopendekezwa za kupunguza makali zimewekwa ipasavyo na kwa wakati. . Athari mbaya zilizotambuliwa zitadhibitiwa kupitia hatua zilizopendekezwa za kupunguza na mfumo wa utekelezaji uliowekwa katika ripoti hii ya TAM. DAWASA imejitolea kutekeleza mapendekezo yote yaliyotolewa katika TAM na kutekeleza zaidi ratiba za ukaguzi na ufuatiliaji wa mazingira.