

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
BARIADI DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR RURAL CERTIFICATION PROCESS
IN BARIADI DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

Bariadi District Council

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCRO	-	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CoC	-	Code of Conduct
CCRO	-	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DED	-	District Executive Director
DEMO	-	District Environmental Management Officer
DLHT	-	District Land and Housing Tribunal
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EHSG	-	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
ES	-	Environmental Screening
ESCP	-	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMT	-	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	-	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune- Deficiency Syndrome
ILMIS	-	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LTAP	-	Land Tenure Assistance Project
LTIP	-	Land Tenure Improvement Project
LTSP	-	Land Tenure Support Project
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	-	Operational Manual
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
PLUM	-	Participatory Land Use Management
PO-RALG	-	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RL	-	Residential License
RSCBWB	-	Simiyu and Southern Coast Basin Water Body
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SEP		Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TNA	-	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO		Village Executive Officer
VLUM	-	Village Land Use Management (Committee)
VLUP	-	Village Land Use Plan
VG	-	Vulnerable Groups
VGPF	-	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	-	World Bank
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD) is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the national land administration system and increase tenure security in selected areas for both men and women. LTIP promotes land-based investments and ensures inclusion for social economic development in both urban and rural areas. Key project results indicators related to the PDO to increase tenure security include the registration of 1 million Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), one million Residential Licenses (RL), and 500,000 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs). At least 40 percent of the land certificates should be registered under the name of women, as sole owners, or co-owners. Project investments are also expected to support a reduction of at least 30 percent in the number of land conflicts, as well as an increase in perception of tenure security. Results indicators related to the PDO to strengthen the national land administration system include an increase of 20 percent in the number of CCRO transactions, a reduction of the average time to issue CCROs (first registration) from 180 days to 60 days.

1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Bariadi district council

The Bariadi District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Bariadi the project is expected to support the preparation of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) and Detail Settlement Plan (DSP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the assurance of CCROs, renovation/construction of district and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, DSP, and issuance of CCROs activities covering all 41 villages (see table 1) while the ESMPs for the renovation or construction of district and village land offices will be developed later before commencement of the renovation activities.

Table 1: Bariadi District Council- Project Coverage Villages

Ward	Village
Kilalo	Kilalo, Kilalo mashariki na Nyamisagusa
Masewa	Masewa
Dutwa	Sengerema, Majengo, Igaganulwa, Isenge, Mwamondi
Gilya	Gilya
Ihusi	Ihusi
Kasoli	Kasoli -Ginnery, Kasoli-Centre, Mwamlapa
Ngulyati	Nyanguge, Ngulyati -Centre
Itubukilo	Pugu, Sakwe
Sakwe	Ibulyu
Sapiwi	Sapiwi, Mwandama, Igegu, Igegu Magh, Nyamikoma
Matongo	Matongo, Ng'alita
Nkindwabiye	Nkindwabiye
Banemhi	Banemhi
Mwandobana	Mwandobana
Nkololo	Nkololo, Mwamoto, Bubale
Mwaumatondo	Mwasinasi
Mwasubuya	Mwasubuya
Gambosi	Nyamswa, Gambosi
Mwaubingi	Gasuma
Ikungulyabashashi	Ikungulyabashashi, Mkuyuni

In Bariadi District Council, the preparation of VLUPs, DSPs and the issuance of CCROs is expected to involve the following activities:

A. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 84 villages formally registered in Bariadi district council, of which 18 already have a VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP of 41 villages and DSPs for the 41 villages reached by LTIP in the district, as this is a prerequisite for the issuance of CCROs. The preparation of VLUPs will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management

Team (PLUM); conduct village assembly and formulation of Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM); preparation of baseline information which include resource assessment, existing land use and existing environmental and social issues; preparation of draft Village Land Use Plan (VLUP); validation and approval of the proposed VLUP and respective by-laws by the village assembly; endorsement of the VLUP by the district council; gazettelement of the approved VLUP by the National Land Use Planning Commission. For each VLUP and DSP, LTIP will support an adequate assessment of E&S implication and the formulation of advice for addressing these in ways that are consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

B. Issuance of CCROs

The process of issuance of CCROs is detailed in the LTIP CCRO Manual and shall involve five (5) major activities namely:

- a) Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (for example people with disabilities and old people);
- b) Employing and Training of Para- surveyors;
- c) Parcels adjudication;
- d) Preparation of DSP (regularization layout);
- e) Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- f) Printing and issuing CCROs.

The aforementioned activities involved in the issuance of CCRO have potential to cause environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts. To address the potential E&S risks and impacts the Project has prepared this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Bariadi District Council.

1.3 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Bariadi VLUPs, DSPs and issuance of CCRO has potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Bariadi ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigate, and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organizational capacity and resources will be utilized to assess these impacts, define mitigation measures, and implement them when appropriate. Therefore, the Government's implementation team, as well as Non-Governmental

Organizations (NGOs) that are expected to be hired under LTIP to support rural land certification, will implement project activities in accordance with this ESMP.

- a) The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and aims at attaining the following objectives:
- b) Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land use planning and rural certification activities support by LTIP;
- c) Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- d) Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities
- e) Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
- f) Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

This ESMP has been prepared by the district Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) of Bariadi District Council in collaboration with the LTIP-ESMT through the following activities.

- a) Undertake an E&S screening to determine risks and impacts associated with certification process using: (i) Annex 4 of ESMF on Screening Checklists for environmental and social issues; (ii) Annex 6: Environmental and Social Safeguards Criteria for selecting project specific areas; and (iii) Annex 5: Terms of Reference for the preparation of ESMP. Annex 1 for this ESMP on villages with existing VLUP
- b) Define mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures for the identified impacts;
- c) Validation of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement.
- d) Finalization of ESMP report, and sharing with wider stakeholders, including ESMP publication on the LTIP website.

1.5 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Bariadi District Council, Tanzania. The screening was conducted using the screening form attached in Annex 3, which assessed potential environmental and social impacts of the project, implemented by the LTIP.

1.5.1. Screening Methodology

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Songwe District Council, Tanzania. The screening was carried out using the E&S Safeguard Criteria established by the project for selecting specific project areas. This was done using the screening form found in the ESMF guiding document (attached in Annex 6), which assessed the potential environmental and social impacts of the LTIP in the selected Songwe area.

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

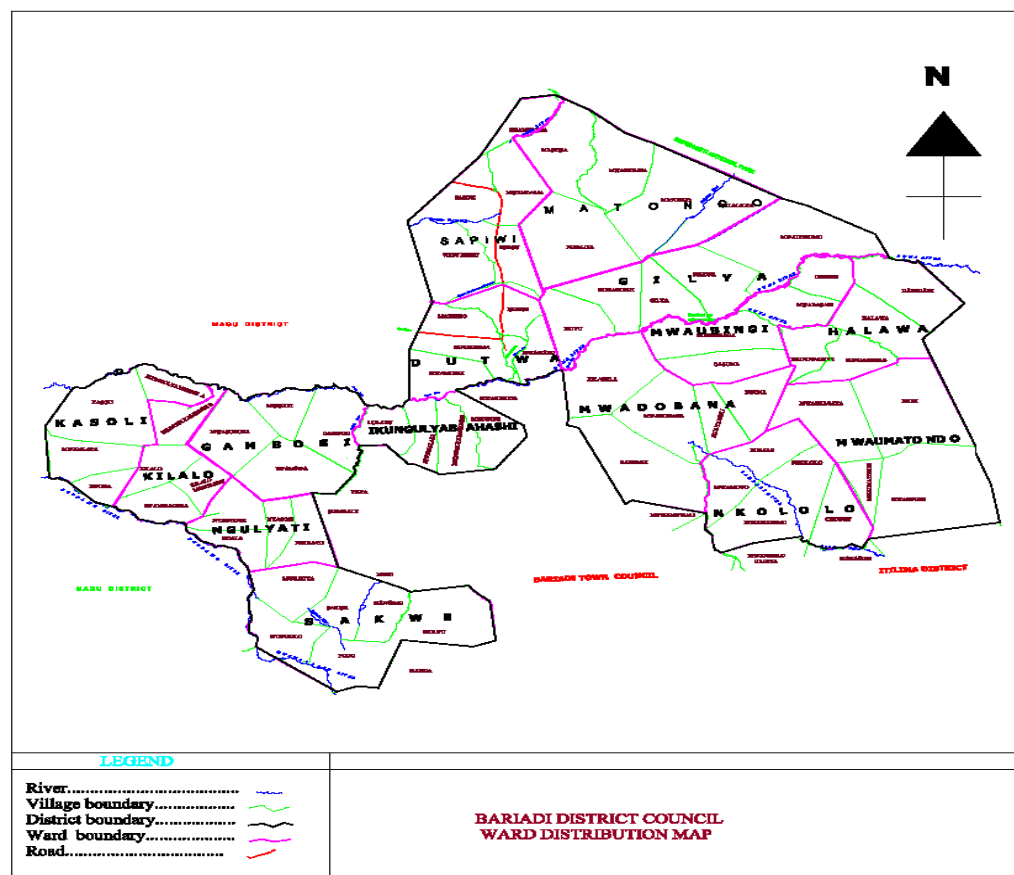
2.0 Introduction

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Bariadi district describe biophysical and social issues which are likely to be affected, trigger conflicts or are of biological importance in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Bariadi district council necessitates for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to avoid risks and impacts to the communities. The main and indigenous ethnic group in Bariadi district council is Sukuma. They constitute almost 92 percent of the entire population in the district. Other ethnic groups are Luo, Jita, Waha and chaga. Religious groups available in Bariadi are mainly Christians, Muslims and few adhere to traditional beliefs. The majority of residents produce both food and cash CCROs where food CCROs are maize, cassava, paddy, cowpeas, sweet potatoes and vegetables/Fruits. Cash CCROs are cotton, sunflower and peas. Livestock keeping is also an activity practiced by community living at Bariadi district council. The dominant economic activity in the district is agriculture being practiced by majority of the community. Other economic activities are mining and about 178.73 sq kms is covered by the Maswa Game Reserve and 2,340.54 sq km is covered by the Serengeti National Park.

2.1. Administrative Condition of Bariadi District Council

Bariadi district council is one of the six districts in Simiyu Region, which is found in the lake zone part of Tanzania. Bariadi district council has a size of 4,529.8 Square Kilometers of which 2,010.10 sq kms consists of an arable land suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping. Bariadi district council is located between latitude 2° 15' and 3°10' S of the Equator and longitude 33°40' E and 35°10' E. Administratively, Bariadi District council has three (3) divisions, 20 Wards and 84 villages. The divisions are Dutwa, Mhango, and Nkololo. The responsible authorities register all 84 Villages. The council has one electoral Constituency and one Member of Parliament.

Map 1 Administrative Map of Bariadi District Council



Map 2.1: Administrative Map of Bariadi District Council showing 20 Wards

2.3 Environmental Baseline Information in Bariadi District Council

Physiography provides an analysis of existing physical conditions found within the Council. It covers environmental context analysis including climate, soils, geological condition, land and vegetation cover, topography and agro-ecological zones.

2.3.1 Climate

Climate involves a long-term pattern of temperature and precipitation averages and extremes at a location. It also contains a combination of the current meteorological components including temperature, wind direction and speed, amount and type of precipitation, humidity and sun shine hours.

2.3.2 Rainfall

Bariadi District Council, mean annual rainfall ranges from 700 mm to 950mm a year with rainfall pattern in the district is unimodal with an average annual rainfall of 825mm. The wet season (rainy season) extends from October to May leaving the rest

of the year dry. The dry spell from January to end of February and between June and end of September. The onset of the rains is reliable and normally begins at the end of October.

2.3.3 Temperature

Bariadi district council experienced a moderate temperature of 24⁰C with a maximum temperature of 29⁰C in October. While a minimum temperature of 19⁰C is experienced in March, April and May.

2.3.4 Humidity

Bariadi Council is within proximity of an overcast and light in saturated relative humidity. It experiences high humidity in January and May and less humidity in September. The average annual humidity is 61.3 %.

2.3.5 Topography

The topography of the Council is mostly covered by gently undulating land from sedimentary plains to rocky hills scattered in most parts of the Council. There are few volcanic plains in the eastern parts which extend to the boarder formed by river Ndotu. Other volcanic plains subject to longtime erosion can be traced in Dutwa division. Bariadi Council has an altitude ranging 1,272 meters above sea level characterized by plains, highlands, lowland, hills, valleys and lowlands. The plains are found in the northern part of the district in her boundary with Bunda District and Serengeti National Park. In Bariadi district council, there is the Kijereshi game reserve located at Longitude: -2.7834602 Longitude: 33.9945323.

2.3.6 Drainage Pattern

Bariadi District Council forms a major catchment area of main rivers and wetlands. Bariadi District Council forms part of the vast eastern plateau of Bariadi, an area of hilly and gently undulating plains broken in places by prominent hills. Several hills ranges including Masewa, Nkololo while Western part hilly found in Dutwa and Itubukilo. The main rivers/streams with several tributaries, which form several alluvial flood plains in the council includes Simiyu and Duma rivers. The river receives water from different streams found in eastern to western part of Bariadi district council. There are other small tributaries like Mkindwabile, Sangai, Kidamlida, which flow into Duma and Simuyu rivers.

2.3.7 Geological Features

Bariadi District Council is covered with sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks and intrusive (plutonic) rocks. Intrusive rocks were formed and solidified from a melt of magma at great depth. Magma rises, bringing minerals and precious metals such as gold, nickel and lead with it and forcing its way into older rocks. It cools slowly (tens of thousands of years or longer) underneath Earth's crust, which allows the individual crystals to grow large by coalescing where the rock is later exposed to erosion. Sedimentary rocks are also common rock types in Bariadi District Council and are freely exposed on the earth's surface. They formed from other rock materials from the buildup of weathered and eroded pre-existing rocks. Weathering, erosion, and the eventual compaction of igneous, metamorphic, or formerly structured sedimentary rocks, among other biological sedimentations, lead to the formation of sedimentary rocks.

2.3.8 Soil type

The Council soils are dominated by heavy black soils (Mbuga) with area of red loamy and sandy soil. Soil erosion is widely spread and seen as environmental disaster. There are three dominant soil types of namely black cotton soils, clay and loam clay soil.

- i. Volcanic Soil:** Black cotton soils are commonly found in Dutwa division where cotton, maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts and sweet potatoes are grown at large.
- ii. Clay Soils:** Clay soils are located on the western and central part of the Council where paddy, cotton, sorghum, maize, groundnuts, onions and sweet potatoes are grown.
- iii. Loam clay Soils:** The loam clay soils are commonly in Dutwa and Nkololo divisions. These soils are also suitable for millet, maize, cotton, sorghum, paddy, and sweet potato growing.

2.3.9 Agro Ecological Zone

Bariadi District Council constitutes the agriculture zone and national park zones, the lowlands and plains which is a highly variable agro-ecological zone suitable for the production of a wide variety of crops and livestock keeping. Agriculture zone occupies the whole area suitable for both agriculture and livestock keeping estimated

to cover about 31.4% of the total Council area. The zone covers all the three division of Dutwa, Mhango and Nkololo.

The National Park zone including Serengeti Park and Maswa game reserve whereby the main activities undertaken here are Gaming, Birding, and Photographic safaris. The Topography of the Council is mostly covered by gently undulating land from sedimentary plains to rocky, hills scattered in most part of the Council. There are few volcanic plains in the eastern parts which extend to the boarder formed by Lake Ndotu. Other volcanic plains subject to longtime erosion can be traced in Dutwa division. The Council soils are dominated by heavy black soils (Mbuga) with area of red loamy and sandy soil. Soil erosion is widely spread and seen as environmental disaster.

2.3.10 Vegetation

The original natural vegetation for most of Bariadi District is the Acacia species, mostly found in the lower plateau areas. Acacia woodland is a natural forest found in most parts of the district council; it is associated with dry land/ area soils on plain ground while grassland thrives in low-lying areas replacing grassland in water-logged areas. The district is mostly covered by barren land covering about 31.5% of the total district area followed by grassland which takes 7.5% of the total area of the district, Cropland which takes 55.0% of the total district area, forest by 13.0 of the total district area and water bodies by 6.0%. Despite the presence of Acacia trees cover found in Bariadi DC, there is a high deforestation rate where trees are cut down are often set to clear land for agriculture, mining and charcoal making.

Districts and other areas bordering Bariadi District council: The district council is bordered by the Busega, Magu, and Itilima district on the West and South West respectively, Bunda and Serengeti Districts on the North and East, and Bariadi Township and Itilima District on the South and South East.

2.4 Bariadi District Council Social Baseline Information

People and Population

Based on the population census reports of 2022, Bariadi district council has a total population size of 383,385 (Male 182,395; Female 200,990) with a growth rate of 2.0%.

Project Workforce Requirements: VLUPs and the rural land certification process in Bariadi District Council will require workforce. This situation is likely to attract influx of people in search of employment from within and from outside the district. The presence of internal and external movement of people necessitates for the LTIP to pay attention on labor management and eligibility for land rights during issuance of CCRO.

Economic Activities: The Bariadi district economic structure is based on agriculture, livestock keeping, trade, gaming and mining as the source of livelihood for the majority of residents. The district is also endowed with game reserve resources which plays the major role in socioeconomic development of the district through ecological, aesthetic, spiritual, and research values.

Social Services: Bariadi district council has primary and secondary schools, dispensaries, health centers, churches, mosques and market which are located in all 20 wards, owned by the government, private sector and religious institution. Provision of land parcels for social services such schools, health centers, churches, mosques and markets is critical for the LTIP and necessitate the project to ensure that these facilities are identified and provided with the CCRO to improve their tenure security. Source of energy is electricity supplied by TANESCO. The main source of drinking water includes boreholes and river streams.

Road Infrastructure: Road transportation is the main means of transportation of people and various goods within and outside Bariadi District Council. It is one of the key sub-sectors which are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the council. Bariadi District Council is well linked with a trunk road namely Shinyanga –Ramadi Road. The roads that are maintained by Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) are classified as trunk/ regional roads, while feeder roads are maintained by Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA), the agency under District Council. Most district roads are gravel while some are constructed with aggregates. Given the topography of the district council, some roads connecting the district council and other districts such as Meatu via Itilima, also Nkololo to Bariadi, Dutwa to Matongo, Nkololo to Datuma wards respectively experience difficulty during rainy seasons. On the other hand, the district council is experiencing poor road networks especially roads connecting wards and village

centers, a situation resulting in high transportation costs for goods and services which in turn contribute to increasing cost of living.

Conflicts over Land resources: The district also experiences conflicts with conservation authorities Serengeti National Park, Kijereshi game reserve and other land users like agriculturalists and Pastoralists, over land as the district plays an important role in conservation of major ecosystems in the district. The land conflicts normally encountered in District Council are Boundary conflicts, farmers and pastoralists, pastoralists and conservation. Pastoralists experience several difficulties to the conservation authorities from being grazing livestock in the conservation area of Serengeti National park and Kijereshi game reserve. District council land is used by different users namely Conservation authorities, pastoralists, farmers and settlement uses. In avoiding conflicts between different users the district council uses her experts to disseminate awareness to the community on observing the different national regulations per different authorities.

GBV/SEA and Diseases Transmission: Like other areas in Tanzania, HIVI/AIDs is prevalent in Bariadi district council. Proposed project activities including the preparation of PLUM, VLUP and issuance of CCROs will increase interactions between project workers and local community which is likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and spread of HIV/AID. In order to avoid GBV/SEA, spread of HIV and AIDS as well as conflicts between project workers and the community the project will require all workers to sign code of conduct (CoC).

CHAPTER THREE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP, DSPs and issuance of CCRO in Bariadi district council. The focus has been made on legislations which provide environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant for the Project. The legislation described in this chapters are those which provide guidance to the project and can be made actionable to assist the project on the management of E&S risks and impacts.

3.2 Country's Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Bariadi District

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004:

The Act provide guidance for regulation process in sensitive areas such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, forest areas, and wildlife resource among others. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating those activities into overall sustainable environmental management system by providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries. The EMA will be applicable by the LTIP team in Bariadi during identification of national parks and preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. Specifically, LTIP project in Bariadi District Council will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirements when issuing CCROs.

The National Land Act, No. 4 and 5 of 1999

The Land Act (1999 recognize that all land in Tanzania belongs to the public, and the President acts as the trustee of the land for the benefit of the people (Land Act, 1(1)(a)). The Land Act classifies all land in Tanzania into three categories: (1) Reserved Land, (2) General Land, and (3) Village Land (4(4)). The first two categories are governed under the provisions of the Land Act and its regulations. About 68% of all land is Village Land; 30% is Reserved Land and only 2% is General Land in the Country.

These Acts among other things outlines, procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, schemes of regularization, land registration and certification, compensation and resource management in both urban and rural areas. The Land Acts

contain provisions of critical environmental importance and modalities for stakeholders' engagement through meeting and public hearing. Both Acts translates the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of the law. One of these fundamental principles is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. The preparation of VLUP and the issuance of CCRO will be conducted in accordance with the provisions and requirement stipulated in Land Act. Section 32 (1) and section 33 of the land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007 provides directives and requirements for the preparation of both DLUFP and VLUPs.

The land use planning Act, 2007

LTIP shall prepare the VLUP in accordance to this Act, the act provides that the village must have defined boundaries and gazetted under the GN and described in Village Certificate issued by Commissioner of Land; This act is making reference to other acts especially the Land Act No 4 and 5 to guide the entire process of Land use planning practice in Tanzania.

The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004

The Act provide labour rights and protections particularly on Child labour, forced labour and discrimination in the working place and freedom of association. The act prohibits child labour it provides that no child under the age of 14 shall be employed. LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labour and provide valid employment contracts to direct and indirect workers. The employment contracts for direct and indirect teams will ensure compliance to basic employment standards which include: i) Wage determination that stipulates a minimum term and condition of employment (ii) An employment standard constitutes a term of a contract with an employee unless -a term of the contract contains a term that is more favorable to the employee; and a provision of an agreement alters the employment standard to the extent permitted by the provisions and iii) a provision of any collective agreement, a written law regulating employment, wage determination or exemption granted under section 100. The law also requires provision for health insurance and joining to National compensation funds for labour on employment beyond six months.

The HIV and AIDS (prevention and Control) Act, No. 28, 2008

Made under section (9) every employer in consultation with the ministry shall establish and coordinate a workplace programme on HIV and AIDS for employees under this control and such programme shall include provision of gender responsive HIV/AIDS and education, Distribution of Condoms and support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

LTIP project team shall be responsible for providing education, Condoms and awareness on HIV and AIDS for the purpose of control the spread of HIV to workers and communities around the project area.

The Urban Planning Act of 2007:

This is the principal legislation which govern urban planning. The LTIP will prepare detailed planning schemes; undertake public and other stakeholder's engagement; and subsequent facilitate approval of scheme of regularization as stipulated in this Act. The project will also spearhead preparation of environmental and social assessment of the proposed scheme of regularization.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 5 of 2003:

The law requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers in order to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this Act through training to drivers to eradicate incidences and accidents, provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, drinking water and toilet to the direct and indirect implementing teams during preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and the issuance of CCRO.

Public Health Act of 2012:

The act stipulates need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguard, maintain and protect the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission and will be addressed through conducting HIV/Aids campaign, provision of hand washing facilities, condoms and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009:

Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing the utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Specifically, the objective of this Act is to ensure that, water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers and other water sources in Bariadi District Council and ensure that such uses are included during preparation of DLUPF and VLUP and will not issue CCRO in such areas to enhance management of water resources.

The Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997: Main objective is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system to encourage optimal use of land resources and facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The LTIP implementation in Bariadi will have adhere to this policy so as to protect the rights of livestock keepers, and specific use endowed to the VGs.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

Project ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP. However, for Bariadi District Council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs will be complied with during preparation of DLUPF, VLUM and the issuance of CCROs:

3.4 ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts:

- Screening and of environmental and social risks and impacts, to determine level and magnitude of risks and impacts.
- Prepared ESMP for Bariadi for mitigating identified risk and impacts; monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures as well as enhancing project benefits.

3.5 ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions;

- Provision of Valid Employment Contractors to workers for both direct and indirect teams;

- Provide Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures to workers, including PPE and welfare facilities to workers;
- Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;
- Provision of occupational and safety awareness and services to workers

3.6 ESS4 Community Health and Safety

- Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
- Training on HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;
- Training on community and road safety
- Awareness on accident risks and community safety.

3.7 ESS5 Land acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement

- Sensitization of community about the project and land requirements for access roads, community facilities such as schools, health facilities, markets, cemetery; recreational and open areas; and
- Land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

- Use of **Annex 3** to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity.
- The wildlife conservation act cap. 283 R.E 2021 requires reserved, conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity to be protected sustainably. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this Act through awareness rising to the community to avoid various land conflicts. This act is very useful for the community of Bariadi district council, LTIP is providing awareness to the community in order to protect land from being invaded. The community of Bariadi district is positively benefited from the Serengeti National Park and Kijereshi game reserve for birding, tourism and taking

photos. The presence of Wildlife conservation act ensures the land use to be conducted as planned as well as avoiding conflicts among different users. The wildlife conservation act is strictly prohibited to provide certification in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity.

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitization of community about the LTIP project
- Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Implementation of District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).
- A legal gap analysis between the national laws and the applicable ESSs has been provided in the Project ESMF. Wherever there are differences between the national laws and ESSs, the more stringent applies.

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

Based on environment and social (E&S) baseline condition of the project area, the E&S assessment has identified the following likely project benefits, risks and impacts:

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In Bariadi District the LTIP will create the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: Issuance of CCROs will enhance security of tenure to the individual, community member and institutions. For instance, issuance of CCROs to the group of people owning jointly grazing lands will protect such resources from individual encroachment and appropriation.

Capital Creation: Individuals and communities have potential to use CCROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions because have legal representation. This will help to accumulate capital which will be invested in other productive economic activities which will stimulate development within Bariadi district.

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: The provision of CCROs to Bariadi communities will enhance reliability in land transaction. CCROs serve as evidence of ownership of land with clear size and boundaries. Equally, it will discourage the practice of multiple sales of the same land to different buyers thus reducing land related conflicts.

Employments Opportunities: Rural certification activities in Bariadi district will require workforce to perform different activities. In total the project will employ approximately over 50 people both skilled and unskilled.

4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification

The following are identified negative social risks and impacts associated with LTIP regularization activities in Bariadi District Council.

1. VLUP: LTIP will ensure that the villages have no contradicting GN before preparation of VLUP failure to do so is likely to cause conflicts between community and other institutions. Some decisions made as part of the VLUP preparation may also have E&S impacts. These will be assessed, and mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the VLUP preparation process.

2. CCROs cutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

Conflict over land ownership and rights: In project areas people live without proper identification of their areas, land size and boundaries with neighbors. During adjudication process the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land use and the conservation authorities. In addition, some conflicts might involve proving evidence on who are legal owner of the land parcels to be issued with CCROs. Such cases are likely to happen especially in bouldering land parcels, extended and polygamous families, inherited land parcels and on land parcels which people have contested interest and ownership rights. Similarly, individuals and communities residing close or who have encroached conservation areas might require CCROs on such land thus leading to conflict with authorities.

Ineligibility to CCROs: According to the **Annex 3** of the ESMF and the CCRO Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CCROs. Such areas are reserve lands and are restricted from human settlements and other social economic activities. Considering that land use restriction may be defined or formalized as part of the VLUP process (e.g., establishment of village forest reserves and/or village grazing land), there is a possibility that some individuals using these areas may lose access rights and/or may find out that they are ineligible for CCROs. Community members falling under such circumstances might consider having been denied project benefits related to CCROs. Some may also question the criteria used to establish land use restrictions as part of the VLUP process.

Inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group: Marginalized groups such as elders, chronically ill people and the youth have less chances to get CCROs due lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CCROs.

Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): In Bariadi, community members with access to project resources such as employment, income

and power over others might subject subordinates, children, spouses, and people from low-income status to GBV and SEA.

Influx of Laborers: Mass rural certification will involve large number of workers from within and outside the project areas. Interactions of project workers among themselves and local community are likely to accelerate the spread of STI, crimes as well as over burdening of available social services.

Inaccessibility of Project Sites/Traffic accidents: Large section of Bariadi district is served with gravel and dirty roads which limits transportation especially during rainy season, these difficulties are due to lack of proper road networking. Land certification process is likely to delay during rainy seasons and the issue of health and safety due to accidents.

Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals: Bariadi district is neighboring Kenya which its nationals have much interaction to Bariadi community thus putting risk of issuing CCROs to non-citizens due to demand of land.

Physical and Economic Displacement: The certification and registration process may require land. This land may already be used by the community or households for a range of uses (housing, economic activities, grazing land, businesses, reserve area, mining activities etc). Where land is acquired or donated this may result in the economic resettlement of households with associated impacts to livelihood activities and household incomes. Physical resettlement for land regularisation will not be undertaken.

4.4 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

The following are positive environmental impacts of this project in Bariadi District Council:

Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts: Bariadi district plays an important role in conservation. VLUPs and the issuance of CCROs will recognize all protected areas which will reduce their encroachment and conflicts between local community and conservation authorities.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of regularization process in Bariadi District Council are:

Encroachment of Sensitive Areas: Important conservation areas such as major ecosystems water source reserves and forest reserves require to be protected. Inadequate and failure to recognize such areas during rural certification might lead to their encroachment.

Soil Erosion and Solid Waste Generation: Installation of the beacons may result in localized soil erosion due to the presence of loose soil around the beacon. Also, fabrication of beacons activities will involve sourcing materials from quarries and borrow pits such as gravel, sand, which may result in land degradation and soil erosion. This includes OHS risks of workers of primary suppliers. In addition, during certification process project workers will generate solid and liquid wastes such as plastic, food and human waste leading to land pollution such as oil spill during car maintenance.

Health and Safety Hazards: Fabrication, transportation and subsequent installation of beacons might lead to incidences and accidents causing injuries and fatalities to workers and community members.

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project adverse risk and impacts and proposed measures for enhancing positive one as well as associated costs.

Annex 1: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impact

Table 2 : Table 1 is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Bariadi District. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Project Social Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from VLUP processes	Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank’s ESF (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework)	1,000,000	Bariadi District Council E&S Team Ward and village leaders CSOs	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.
2	Deepening of insecurity on the fate of lands among Bariadi communities.	Provide communities with correct project information. Strategize engagement of traditional leaders. Ensure present and future village land use needs are taken into consideration during formulation of VLUPs without prejudice the need of other land uses and conservation of the environment.	30,000,000/-	Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. E&S Team CSO	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs
3	Confusion of communities with incorrect information about the project.	Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives. Provide NGOs/CSOs with project information and where necessary engage them to create sensitization to the community.	5,000,000/=	E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. WEOs, CDOs and VEOs Traditional and religious leaders	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP & throughout the project.

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
4	Conflict over land ownership and rights	Formulation and operationalization of GRM Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CCROs.	30,000,000/=	Bariadi District Council E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs.
5	Ineligibility to CCROs	Identification of all household's ineligible to receive CCROs and formulation of advice on addressing their situation. Identification of households and parcels close and within conservation and sensitive areas. Awareness on ineligibility for CCROs. g) Liaise with TFS, NEMC Simiyu River and Southern Cost Water Body (RSCBWB) and Lake Nyasa Water Body for further guidance, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism TANROADS and TARURA Signage informing potential new settlers that those areas cannot be titled and should not be occupied - to avoid further occupation, including by those that would like to be compensated.	10,000,000/=	Bariadi District E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) TANROADS& TARURA TFS Water Basin Authority Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for further guidance	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.
6	The CCRO issuance process formalize land access inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	Identification of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth Sensitization on importance of CCROs and other project benefits.	10,000,000/=	Bariadi District E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders CSOs.	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
7	Gender Based Violence / SEA	Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA. All LTIP staff to sign a code of conducts which include GBV/SEA issues. Develop and operationalize GBV Action Plan for the District. Disseminate information about the GRM and encourage population to report misconducts Engage relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who provide support to survivors on GBV and SEA such as assistance for medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. where necessary.	10,000,000/=	Bariadi District E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.
8	Influx of Laborers	Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes Give employment priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers.	5,000,000/=	Bariadi District Council Certification Office (CUCO) Bariadi District E&S Team Village Leaders Private Companies involved in rural certification activities.	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during rainy season during dry season. Provide suitable transport facilities.		Bariadi District Rural Certification Office (DRCO): Bariadi District Council E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process
10	Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals	Make use of National IDs during issuance of CCROs Rural formalization team to work closely with local leaders to confirm citizenship of Project beneficiaries.	10,000,000/=	Bariadi District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) Bariadi District E&S Team Ward Executive Officer		During Rural Certification Process

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				(WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders Migration Teams		
10	Physical and Economic Impacts	The project will address all physical and economic displacement in line with the requirements of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) where relevant. Adjudication to try to minimise land take and loss of assets from any given household through negotiated agreements. Surveying will ensure all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable their continued use after land take.	10,000,000/-	Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders Migration Teams	ESMT	Prior to project activity
Total Cost			120,000,000			
Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF.	5,000,000	PLUM E&S Team	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.
2	Encroachment of Environmental Sensitive Areas	Make use of Annex 6 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between national parks, reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and before issuance of CCRO issuance.	5,000,000/=	PLUM E&S Team National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) TANROADS & TARURA, TFS,	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.
3	Soil Erosion, oil spills and Solid Waste Generation	Undertake tree and grass planting Provision of dustbins in all project areas Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water No refuse, waste oils should be discharged into drains or	5,000,000/=	Bariadi District Council E&S Team Private Companies involved in certification	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		onto site grounds.		activities. Village Leaders		
4	Health and Safety Hazards	Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. Implementing Institution (LGA/Private/CSO) must make due diligence on OHS risk management, including primary suppliers' workers. Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety Implementing agencies to enforce rules for drivers and passengers. Provide Health and safety Training to project workers	30,000,000/=	Bariadi District Council E&S Team Private Companies involved in certification activities. Village Leaders	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier		Contractor	ESMT	During contracting

CHAPTER FIVE

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

Monitoring establishes benchmarks which are used to assess the level of compliance with ESMP. Monitoring will involve the continuous or periodic review of mitigation activities to determine their effectiveness. The monitoring plan in this report specifies the institution arrangement for execution of ESMP. In particular, it clarifies type of monitoring; who will carry out monitoring and what other inputs such as training are necessary.

The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

1. To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during planning and CCROs issuance phases of proposed mitigation measures;
2. To confirm compliance with environmental, social and safety legislation/regulations during certification as well as safeguards tools and instrument in pace;
3. To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;

4. To ensure best practices management as a commitment for continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
5. To provide environmental information to community/stakeholders;
6. To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to be taken so as to prevent or minimize environmental consequences;

Annex 1. Monitoring plan for rural certification in Bariadi District Council.

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land Use Planning							
1	E&S impacts of land use planning	Compliance of the ESS 1-8 and ESS 10	100%	Reports on Implementation of ESMP	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	8,000,000/=
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2	Security of Tenure	No. of CCROs issued in each Village	50,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
3	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CCROs to secure capital.	10	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
4	Reduction of land conflicts	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CCRO issuance process	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
5	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	50	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
7		Number and hectares or village land declared as forest reserve	100 Ha	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
8	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	5	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
1	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Bariadi district Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
2	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	10	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of	1000	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
		NGO-CSOs					
4		No Project staff trained on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
5		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
6		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
7	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
		resolved					
8	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
10	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	Tbd	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
Total							24,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
1	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in three Mitaas	150 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	15,000,000=
2	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
3	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000/=
4	Monitoring of oil spills	No of drums (100 liters) distributed for collect dirty oil	1 Drums in each LGA	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
5	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
Total							36,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP

6.1 Institutions

The implementation of ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in ESMF. For Bariadi District Council, the following institutions shall be involved in the implementation of this ESMP.

Bariadi District Council Rural Certification Office: This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Bariadi District Council E&S Team.

Bariadi District Council E&S Team: This will be responsible for implementation of the E&S activities including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures with the support from DURCO.

District Land Use Plan Framework (DLUPF) Team: This will be responsible for identifying different uses within the district.

Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team: This will be responsible for identification of households residing along road reserve, gullies and river streams.

National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Southern Zone: Will provide further guidance on households residing along, gullies and river streams.

Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS), Simiyu Region: Will provide further guidance on households residing along the roads including payment of compensation where applicable.

Ward and Village Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolutions through operationalization of project GRM, identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth, and sensitization on importance of CCROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety and other project related benefits.

6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

Project Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT): shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with ESMPs. In particular, the team will conduct regular audits and prepare the reports that demonstrate the suggested ESMP are being implemented accordingly. The team will be required to submit monthly reports to MLHHS. The MLHHS through PCU then will be required to submit quarterly reports on ESMP implementation to the World Bank.

6.3 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Bariadi District council the following training have been not provided to E&S Team at LGAs levels awareness raising meetings were conducted with different stakeholders during preparation, the stakeholder meeting held on 15th May, 2024 under World Bank support.

Other E&S trainings are planned for Bariadi District Council to enhance their capacity to implement this ESMP will be as follow.

1. Health and safety training to project drivers and field teams.
2. Training on implementation of ESMP to private firms to be conducted prior to certification process;
3. Training of code of conducts for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Bariadi District Council E&S Team.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Bariadi District Council LTIP activities. It proposes mitigation measures to minimize the adverse impacts, while enhancing the positive ones. The assessment and evaluation process of the proposed project activities indicates that the project will bring net social benefits within the project area. Negative implications of this project have been identified, and need to be mitigated, in order to make this project environmentally and socially sound.

7.2 Conclusions

Given the importance of multiple land uses in Bariadi, ESMP shall be an important tool for facilitation of stakeholder's engagement and sensitization so as to affirm with proposed land uses, village boundaries and access to CCRO. Furthermore, there is no identification of any VGs group as per VGPF guiding document hence VGP will not be prepared.

The social benefits of this project to include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of cost associated with informal land transaction, and employments opportunities. Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which need to be mitigated in order to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are: Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CCROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized group, likely of emergence of gender-based violation, influx of laborers, soil erosion and dust, generation of waste, and health and safety hazards.

To address the aforementioned risks and impacts, the ESMP include a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Monitoring Plan for proper implementation of the project and reduction of the negative effects from the project. The MLHHD is committed to effect this ESMP through ensuring that enough budget, human resources and logistics are available.

7.3 Recommendations

1. All Villages where the project is implemented should have the copy of this ESMP,
2. NGOs to be hired to conduct certification process in Bariadi District Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementations team in Bariadi District Council with Support from ESMT.
3. PLUM (ES TEAM) shall ensure meaningful consultation of all key and relevant stakeholders.
4. Adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate implementation of the mitigation measures to avoid project impacts to the environment and the community and enhance project benefits.
5. Training to all stakeholders on E&S issues is key for achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to facilitate smooth implementation of the E&S issues during project implementation.

Annex 2 Screening results

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/village bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the village are clear and well identified	YES ¹	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the village and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	YES	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the villagers, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the reserved area although the boundary is well known to all the parties	YES ²	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
2	Area/village bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	NO	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	NO	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance

				before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	NO	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	NO	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the

	areas	national laws		conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant Authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas
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4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	YES ⁵	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Serengeti National park and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	NO	These areas should be given certificates in the name of the village for communal use. No one within the village should be denied access as a result of certification process. Individual titles should not be provided in these areas.
6	Cultural Heritage Sites	-Boundaries of the registered cultural heritage area and the village are clear and well identified	NO	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and no certificates will be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the village and the registered cultural heritage site and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the parties	NO	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not	YES	The areas should be agreed as part of the village land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for

		protected.		communal use in the name of the village
8	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	NO ⁶	These are considered as hazardous land and no certification process should proceed, in case no clear boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC