

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
URBAN CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN KIGAMBONI
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBOs	-	Community Based Organization
CCRO	-	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CoC	-	Code of Conduct
CRO	-	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
MD	-	Municipal Director
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
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
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
ILMIS	-	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LTIP	-	Land Tenure Improvement Project
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
PO-RALG	-	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	-	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
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 Land, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD), is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project aims to increase the security of land rights and efficiency of land administration. It promotes land-based investments and ensures social and economic development in both urban and rural areas. The key project results indicators include several Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CROs), certificates of customer rights of occupancy (CCROs), residential licences issued and registered (gender disaggregated), increased number of land and property transactions, reduced number of land conflicts, increased tenure security, and gender-disaggregation.

1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Kigamboni Municipal Council

The Kigamboni Municipal Council had long been engaged in formalising informal settlements in collaboration with private firms before the commencement of the LTIP. This initiative was aligned with the objectives outlined by the Honourable Minister of Land, Housing, and Housing Development on 13 July 2018.

Following the Minister's announcement, the Council authorised Surveying and Planning Companies that fulfilled the stipulated criteria to undertake the formalisation process within the Kigamboni Municipal Council administrative boundaries.

The LTIP scope of the Kigamboni Municipal Council has four key objectives.

- i. Conducting screening which aims at ascertaining environmental and social risk levels with subsequent devising mitigation measures to be adopted during project implementation
- ii. Addressing the challenges of ongoing regularization projects
- iii. Facilitating the title registration process through Ardhi Clinic
- iv. Completing cadastral surveying for stalled regularization projects

In total, six Mtaa (Mjimwema, Kifurukwe, Uvumba, Tumaini/Kichangani, and Mwera, located in Mjimwema, Kibada, Kisarawe II, and Somangila wards, respectively) will

be provided with CROs. The project is expected to issue over 6,610 CROs in the five Mtaas (estimation of 1,322 CRO from each subward).

The process of issuing CROs is detailed in the LTIP CRO Manual and involves five (5) major activities:

- i. Public awareness and engagement of marginalised groups (people with disabilities and the elderly)
- ii. Employing and Training Para-surveyors
- iii. Parcels adjudication;
- iv. Preparation of DSP (regularisation layout)
- v. Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- vi. Printing and issuing CROs.

These activities can potentially lead to environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts. To address the potential E&S risks and impacts, the project has prepared the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will guide all the project implementers.

1.2.1 General Objectives of ESMP

This ESMP is an important tool for managing and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with proposed project activities. Specifically, it depicts how organizational capacity and resources are utilised to implement the proposed mitigation measures. Therefore, the Government Project implementation team and Private Firms implement the project through the ESMP. The district E&S teams were responsible for preparing the ESMP under the supervision of the Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) and the Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) of the project at the ministry level.

The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Identification of potential E&S impacts associated with urban certification activities supported by the LTIP
- ii. To develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimise E&S risks and impacts.

- iii. To define the implementation arrangement and organizational structure of the ESMP,
- iv. To assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity-building activities
- v. To identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools used for monitoring and reporting.

1.2.2 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

The preparation of this ESMP was consistent with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). It was prepared by the Kigamboni Municipal Council in collaboration with the project's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) by undertaking the following activities:

- i. Environmental and social screening to determine risks and impacts associated with the 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.
- ii. Literature review
- iii. Identification of mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures for the identified impacts
- iv. Validation of mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement; and
- v. Finalisation of ESMP reports and sharing with wider stakeholders.

1.3 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in the Kigamboni Municipal Council, Tanzania. The screening was carried out using the E&S Safeguard Criteria established by the project for selecting specific project areas. This was performed 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 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Introduction

The Kigamboni Municipal Council is one of the five municipalities of Dar es Salaam established on 10 November 1999 under the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982. It encompasses approximately 150.4 square kilometers in the southern part of the city, stretching from approximately 6°48' South to 7°33' South latitude and 39°12' East to 39°33' East longitude. Kigamboni borders the Indian Ocean to the east, Mkuranga District to the south, and Ilala District to the northwest. The municipality is divided into two administrative divisions: Mbagala and Kigamboni, which are further subdivided into 23 wards and 142 smaller administrative units known as Mitaa (neighborhoods). Kigamboni is a dynamic area boasting beautiful beaches and a growing economy and is a testament to the ongoing development and expansion of Dar es Salaam.

2.2. Land Use Patterns

Kigamboni land use patterns reflect its dual nature as a growing urban center and a coastal area with natural resources. Residential areas dominate the landscape and range from informal settlements to planned subdivisions. The expansion of Dar es Salaam has led to significant growth in housing development, particularly in Kigamboni. While agricultural activities are still present, particularly in the southern areas bordering Mkuranga District, they are gradually being replaced by urban development. A notable feature is the presence of a significant industrial zone along the eastern coast, catering to the burgeoning economy of the city. This area is home to various industries, including fishing, shipbuilding, manufacturing, job creation, and contributing to the municipality's economic growth. However, rapid urbanisation has also led to challenges in effectively managing land use, including issues with informal settlements, waste disposal, and environmental protection.

2.3. Topography

The Kigamboni Municipal Council is situated in a low-lying coastal region characterised by relatively flat terrain. The area slopes gently towards the Indian Ocean,

creating a gradual elevation change from the interior to the coastline. The presence of the Kizinga River and its tributaries, flowing from west to east, adds significant hydrological features to the landscape. These waterways create fertile alluvial plains along their banks that are often used for agricultural purposes. Flat terrain and proximity to the ocean also make the municipality susceptible to flooding during the rainy season. The coast is marked by a mix of sandy beaches and rocky shores, offering scenic beauty and potential for tourism development. Mangrove forests along the coastline are a significant natural resource that provides important ecological services and serves as a buffer against erosion and storm surges.

2.4. Climate

The Kigamboni Municipal Council experiences a tropical savannah climate with distinct wet and dry seasons.

2.4.1. Temperature

The temperature is generally warm throughout the year, with average monthly temperatures ranging from 23 to 30°C.

2.4.2. Rainfall

The rainy season typically occurs from November to May, resulting in significant rainfall in the region. The dry season extends from June to October, with limited rainfall and high humidity. The region's proximity to the Indian Ocean influences humidity, which is relatively high throughout the year. Humidity, combined with warm temperatures, creates a characteristically humid and tropical climate.

2.5. Soil Types

The soil types in the Kigamboni Municipal Council are diverse and are influenced by the topography and geological history of the area. Along the coastline, sandy soils are prevalent and ideal for beach vegetation but often lack nutrients for agriculture. Moving inland, the soil transitions to clay-rich alluvial soil deposited by the Kizinga River and its tributaries. These soils are fertile and well suited for agriculture, supporting various crops and vegetation. However, they are also prone to erosion and waterlogging, particularly during the rainy season. The municipality also has areas with lateritic soils, typically red and iron-rich, often found on the higher ground. These soils are less fertile,

but can support some vegetation. Understanding the varying soil types is crucial for municipality land management, agricultural practices, and infrastructure development.

2.6. Population

The Kigamboni Municipal Council is experiencing rapid population growth, fuelled by natural increases and migration from other parts of Tanzania and beyond. The municipality's population is estimated to be approximately 250,000. Population growth presents both opportunities and challenges for municipalities. The growing population increases the demand for housing, infrastructure, and services, creating opportunities for economic development. However, it also places pressure on resources, infrastructure, and the environment, requiring careful planning and management to ensure a sustainable future for the Kigamboni. The municipality's diverse demographic makeup reflects the mix of ethnicities and socioeconomic backgrounds. The challenges of urbanisation and the needs of a growing population require careful consideration to ensure that development benefits all the residents of Kigamboni.

2.4. Selected Urban Areas for Certification

2.4.1. Mjimwema

Mjimwema Mtaa is found in Mjimwema ward in Kigamboni Municipality. It is bordered by the Mtaas of Maweni in the north, Ungindoni and Kibugumo in the south, Mkwajuni in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the east. The area has two ponds: a big pond commonly known as Chaboko and a small pond known as Jangwani, located at the border of the Mjimwema and Mkwajuni sub-wards. The pond maintains water throughout the year, and during the rainy season, they overflow. These features affect the ownership of land that resides within 60m as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004. Fishing and small-scale business activities are the major economic activities conducted by a large part of the population at Mjimwema, which necessitates the project's acknowledgement of mixed land use in urban areas.

2.4.2 Kifurukwe

Kifurukwe Mtaa is found in Kibada ward in Kigamboni Municipality. It is bordered by the Mtaa of Ungindoni to the north, Sokoni to the south, Uvumba to the west, and Kiziza to the east. The formation of the Mtaa is surrounded by three roads: Mjimwema to Toangoma in the Eastern, Ferry to Toangoma in the West, and the junctions of these two roads in the south. Seasonal streams, commonly known as Bwawani, and some

galleys affect the soil. This stream is steadily increasing in width because of erosion. Similar to Mjimwema, these features affect the ownership of land that resides within 60m as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004. Fishing, small-scale business activities, and civil servants are the major economic activities conducted by a large part of the population in Kifurukwe. This necessitates the project's acknowledgement of the mixed land use in urban areas.

2.4.3 Uvumba

The Uvumba Sub-ward is found in Kibada ward in Kigamboni Municipality, with a population of 4,698 people according to the 2022 Population Census. It is bordered by the Mtaa of Mkwajuni to the north, Kichangani to the south, Vijibweni and the Indian Ocean to the west, and Kifurukwe to the east. A stream flows from the south to the Indian Ocean, and gullies are susceptible to soil erosion. The presence of these features affects the ownership of land that resides in close proximity. In the western part, there is a 100m road under TANROAD, which will likely affect 400 residents who will be compensated by TANROAD. Fishing, small-scale business activities, and civil servants are the major economic activities conducted by a large part of the population in Uvumba which necessitates the project's acknowledgement of mixed land uses in urban areas.

2.4.4 Tumaini and Kichangani

Tumaini and Kichangani Mtaas are found in Kisarawe II ward in Kigamboni Municipality, and it has a total population of 5,665 people according to the 2022 Population Census. It is bordered by the Mtaa of Kigogo in the North, Lingato in the East, Kigamboni District in the West, and Stream in the South. There is a stream that flows to the Indian Ocean, and the terrain of the area is mostly characterised by low land that allows water logging; thus, some residents are affected by floods.

Farming and small-scale business activities are the major economic activities conducted by many of the population at Tumaini and Kichangani, necessitating the project's need to acknowledge the mixed land use in urban areas.

2.4.5 Mwera

Mwera Mtaa is found in Somangila ward in Kigamboni Municipality, and it has a total population of 3,860 people according to the 2022 Population Census. Mtaas of Kizani in the north, Mbwamaji and Bamba in the east, Kigogo and Kibugumo in the west, and Malimbika in the southern border. Mass excavation of sand affects the topography of

the area and thus poses some risks associated with flooding. Fishing, farming, and small-scale business activities are the major economic activities conducted by a large part of the population in Mwera, which necessitate the project's acknowledgement of mixed land use in urban areas.

2.2 Common Social Issues in Mjimwema, Kifurukwe, Uvumba, Tumaini/kichangani and Mwera Mtaa

The onset of LTIP in the five sub-wards will increase the interaction between project workers and the local community which is likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and the spread of HIV/AIDS. In addition, given the traditional practices of a mixture of ethnic groups who are dominant communities in all wards, women are likely to be marginalised from owning land. Elders, chronically sick people, and youth such as '*boda-boda*' are likely not to access project benefits due to a lack of project information.

The five Mtaas have no proper road hierarchy. Informal foot paths with sizes ranging between 1m and 3m are dominant in the project area, preventing access to plots and triggering conflicts. The five selected wards have basic social services, such as schools, health centres, religious sites, markets, and communication towers which will be identified and provided with CROs where required. In all project areas, there is a need to designate land for community use, such as road corridors/access, cemeteries, open spaces, and recreational parks.

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the relevant legal and institutional frameworks governing ESMP. The focus has been on legislation, as they provide environmental to social requirements relevant to the project.

3.2 Country's Legal Framework

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 5 of 2003: The law requires employers to provide a good working environment for workers 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 toilets to direct and indirect implementing teams.

The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004: The Act provides labour rights and protections, particularly for child labour, forced labour, discrimination in the workplace, and freedom of association. The Act prohibits child labour, providing that no child under the age of 14 shall be employed. The 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 with 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 favourable 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 national compensation funds for labour on employment beyond six months.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004 provides guidance for regulation processes in sensitive areas such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, forest areas, and wildlife resources, among others. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating these activities into an overall

sustainable environmental management system and providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries. Specifically, the LTIP in Kigamboni will adhere to a 60m buffer zone requirement when issuing CROs along the rivers and streams at six project sites.

The National Land Act, No. 4 and 5 of 1999: The Land Act (1999) recognises 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 by provisions of the Land Act and its regulations. About 68% of all land in the country is Village Land, 30% is Reserved Land, and only 2% is general land.

These Acts, among other things, outline the procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, regularisation schemes, 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 stakeholder engagement through meetings and public hearings. Both Acts translate the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of 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. In issuing CROs, the LTIP in Kigamboni complies with the specified provisions in land acts.

Urban Planning Act of 2007: This is the principal legislation governing urban planning. The LTIP will prepare detailed planning schemes, undertake public and other stakeholders' engagement, and subsequently facilitate approval of the regularisation scheme as stipulated in this Act. The project will also spearhead the preparation of an environmental and social assessment of the proposed regularisation scheme.

Public Health Act of 2012: The Act, among others, stipulates the need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguarding, and maintaining and protecting the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission by conducting HIV/AIDS campaigns and providing handwashing 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 utilisation and pollution control of 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 streams, rivers, and other water source areas in Kigamboni, and will not issue CRO in such areas to enhance the management of water resources.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The ESMF identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to LTIP. However, for project activities in the Kigamboni Municipal Council, the following ESSs are applicable, and this ESMP describes how specific ESSs are complied with during the issuance of CROs:

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

- Screening and environmental and social risks and impacts to determine the level and magnitude of risks and impacts
- Prepared an ESMP for Kigamboni to mitigate identified risks and impacts, monitor the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures, and enhance project benefits.

ESS2 Labour 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;
- Training HIV/AIDS to project workers in direct and indirect teams;

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

- Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
- Training HIV/AIDS to project workers in direct and indirect teams;
- Avoid accidents and provide community safety measures

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 requirements and procedures stipulated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitization of community about the project
- Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Implementation of district stakeholder engagement forum (DSEF) and national stakeholder engagement forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

Based on the baseline environment and social conditions of the project area, environmental and social assessments have identified the following likely project benefits, risks, and impacts which will require immediate attention:

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In the Kigamboni Municipal Council, LTIP creates the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: Issuance of CROs will enhance the security of tenure to the individual, community members, and institutions such as grape farm owners and religious institutions.

Capital Creation: Individuals and communities use CROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions which will be reinvested in other productive activities. This will also stimulate land-based investment.

Effective Land Control and Management: During urban certification processes, different land uses are identified and prescribed. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for road infrastructure, social services, and residential and commercial use. In addition, the plan identifies hazardous areas which are not suitable for human activities.

Reduction of cost associated with informal land transactions: The provision of CRO to Kigamboni Municipal Council community members will enhance reliability in land transactions. CROs serve as evidence of land ownership with clear sizes and boundaries. Equally, it discourages the practice of multiple sales of the same land to different buyers, thus reducing land-related conflicts.

Employment Opportunities: Urban Certification activities in the Kigamboni Municipal Council require a workforce to perform different activities. The project will employ approximately 176 people: 32 skilled, 64 semi-skilled, and 80 unskilled. The duties and responsibilities of each category of worker are detailed in the CRO Manual.

4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts

The major negative social impacts associated with LTIP regularisation activities in Kigamboni are as follows.

a) Conflict over land use and land rights

In project areas, people live without proper identification of their areas, land size, or boundaries with neighbours. During the adjudication process, the chance of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land. Similarly, the rearrangement of access roads might require neighbours to negotiate for road access and land donation which might lead to misunderstandings among residents. In addition, some conflicts might involve resolving the legal owner of the land parcels, especially in polygamous extended families and where there are inheritance cases.

b) Ineligibility to CROs

According to Annex 6 of the ESMF and CRO's Manual, communities residing within road reserves, gullies, ponds, and seasonal streams in Mjimwema, Kifurukwe, Uvumba, Tumaini/kichangani, and Mwera will not be eligible for CROs as such areas are protected by the Road Act of 2007 and EMA of 2004.

c) Inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group

In the traditional practices of *Zaramo*, the dominant ethnic group in the area, women have less access to the rights of their own land. In addition, marginalised groups such as the elderly, long-time patients, and youth have less chances to get CROs due to lack of project information. The project will require the sensitisation of men and other stakeholders on the importance of giving title deeds to women.

d) Gender Based Violation and Sexual Harassment

In the three sub-wards, 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.

e) Influx of Laborers

Mass urban land certification involves a large number of workers within and outside the project areas. Interactions of project workers among themselves and the local

community are likely to accelerate the further spread of STI, crimes, and overtaking available social services.

4.4 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The following are the positive environmental impacts of this project in Kigamboni Municipal.

- a) *Enhancement of the protection of sensitive areas:* The project areas have gullies, river streams, and road reserves which will be identified. The provision of CROs in such areas is restricted in accordance with the EMA (2004) and Road Act (2007).
- b) *Liveable Settlements:* The regularisation process in the Kigamboni Municipal Council will create a safe and conducive environment through the provision of green structures and enhancement of mobility.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of the regularisation process in the Kigamboni Municipal Council are as follows.

a) *Soil Erosion and Dust*

Installation of the beacons may result in localised soil erosion and dust owing to the presence of loose soil around the beacons. However, these effects were considered minor.

Additionally, the fabrication of beacon activities involves sourcing materials from quarries and borrow pits, such as gravel and sand, which may result in land degradation, soil erosion, and dust. However, this impact will be minor if the project leverages the use of iron pins to earmark plot boundaries.

b) *Waste management*

During the certification process, project workers generate solid and liquid wastes, such as plastic, food, and human waste, leading to the possibility of land and water pollution.

c) *Health and Safety Hazards*

The fabrication, transportation, and subsequent installation of beacons may lead to incidents and accidents, causing injuries and fatalities.

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This subsection contains a description of mitigation measures for adverse impacts, measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, and the cost of mitigation against impacts. The Kigamboni Municipal Council and Ministry of Land will implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which was developed for the LTIP project. The ESMP will also ensure compliance with applicable environmental standards during both land use and certification processes.

Table 1 shows the impact and mitigation matrix for land certification for the Kigamboni Municipal Council. It details the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe, and costs that will be overseen and managed by the LTIP project implementation team.

Table 1: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework		
				Implementation	Supervision			
Negative Social Impacts								
1	Conflict over land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Operationalization of Land Donation Procedures - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives in CROs. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - NGOs 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.		
	Conflicts of Land Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - CBOs 			ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
	Conflicts of Plot Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of land owners during land adjudication - Involvement of the Mtaa Committee in resolution of neighbors' conflicts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - CBOs 				
2	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Households residing along road reserves, gullies, and river streams. - Awareness of ineligibility for CROs - Compensation is paid to those along the road reserve by TARURA/TANROADS as per country laws. - Liaise with NEMC and Central Water Basin Authority for further guidance. 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) - National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) - Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) - Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) & 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.		

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				- Central Water Basin Authorities.		
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons, and youth - Sensitization on the importance of CROs and other project benefits. 	2,000,000/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
4	Gender-Based Violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage the Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA. - All LTIP staff are to sign a code of conduct (CoC), which includes GBV/SEA issues. - To develop a GBV Action Plan for the District. - To identify relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who can provide survivors of GBV and SEA assistance, such as medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc., as and when necessary. 	8,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	Before placing employees and during the Urban Certification Process.
5	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practices and crimes - Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. - Provide project workers welfare facilities such as water, toilets, and food vending. - Distribution of condoms 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
Negative Environmental Impacts						

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
1	Soil Erosion and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. 	500,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
2	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of dustbins in all project areas - Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water. 	800,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leader 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
3.	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety - Provide Health and safety Training to project workers 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

CHAPTER FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN (ESMP)

5.1 Introduction

This ESMP establishes benchmarks that can be used to assess the level of compliance. The monitoring will be continuously and periodically reviewed to determine the effectiveness of implementing different mitigation measures. Therefore, the monitoring plan specifies the institutional arrangement for the execution of ESMP. In particular, it clarifies the type of monitoring, who will carry out monitoring, and what other inputs, such as training, are necessary.

The objectives of the Environmental and Social monitoring plan are as follows:

- To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during the planning and CROs issuance phases of proposed mitigation measures;
- To confirm compliance with environmental, social, and safety legislation/regulations during certification and safeguard tools and instruments in place.
- Controlling risks and ecological/social impacts
- To ensure best practices management as a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and social performance
- Provide environmental information to the community/stakeholders
- To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to be taken to prevent or minimise environmental consequences.

Table 2 summarises the monitoring plan for urban certification in the Kigamboni Municipal Council.

Table 2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Kigamboni Municipal Council

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
1.	Security of Tenure	No. of CROs issued in each Mtaa	1,322	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,400,000/=
2.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
3.	Effective Land Control and Management.	Percentage decrease of land-related conflict cases in three Mitaas.	50%	Project Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
4.	Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction	Percentage decrease of cost associated with access to land to three Mtaas.	100%	Project Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
5.	Employment Opportunities	No. of people employed	174	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas	Number of land development within sensitive areas (Gullies & river streams and ponds).	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
7.	Livable Settlements	Percentage of green structures and enhanced mobility in five Mtaa	10% green structures & 15% mobility	Scheme of regularization	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
Social Negative Impacts							
1.	Conflict over land use and land rights	Percentage decrease of land-related conflict cases in three Mtaas.	50%	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
2.	Ineligibility to CROs	No identified ineligible parcels in three Mtaa	N/A	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
3.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Percentage of Women and Other Marginalized Groups with CROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Impacts	Social	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits								
4.	Gender-Based Violation		No. of GBV/SEA cases reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
5.	Influx of Laborers		Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
Environmental Negative Impacts								
6.	Soil Erosion and Dust		No. of trees planted	250 trees @ 5 Mtaa	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
7.	Waste Management		No. of dustbins provided in three Mtaa	15 dustbins @ 5 Mtaa	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
8.	Health and Safety Hazards		No. of incidents and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000
9.	TOTAL							29,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN KIGAMBONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

6.1 Introduction

The implementation of the ESMP follows the plan stipulated in the ESMP. For the Kigamboni Municipal Council, the following will be involved in implementing the ESMP:

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions

Kigamboni Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO): This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team

Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team: This will be responsible for implementing the E&S activities, including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, with support from CUCO.

National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and Central Water Basin Authorities: Will provide further guidance on households residing along gullies and river streams.

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

Ward and Mtaa Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolutions through the operationalisation of project GRM; identification of marginalised groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons, and youth; and sensitisation of the importance of CROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety, and other project-related benefits.

Civil society organisations (CSOs): They will ensure this entire project. Sensitisation of the importance of CROs and other project benefits, joint titling, and GBV/SEA matters.

Private Firms: Private firms will be responsible for the provision of PPEs (masks, boots, gloves, and helmets) to workers; training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety; providing health and safety training to project workers; provision of dustbins in all project areas; provision of welfare facilities such as toilets and water; tree and grass planting; dust suppression

6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

The *project Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT)* are responsible for ensuring compliance with ESMPs. In particular, the team conducts regular audits and prepares reports that demonstrate that the suggested ESMP is being implemented accordingly. The team is required to submit monthly reports to the MLHSD. The MLHSD through the PCU will then be required to submit quarterly reports on ESMP implementation to the World Bank.

6.4 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for the LTIP was stipulated in the ESMF. For the Kigamboni Municipal Council, the following training was provided to the E&S Team at LGAs levels and sub-ward leaders to enhance their capacity to implement environmental and social risk management issues during the certification process (Table 3).

Table 3: Training Activities

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date
1	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	13 th – 14 th December 2022
2	Preparation and Implementation of ESMP to CUCOs members.	ESMT	21 st - 23 rd December 2022
3	Training on Safeguards Compliance to Mtaa and ward Leaders	ESMT	3 rd – 4 th March 2023

Other E&S training plans for the Kigamboni Municipal Council to enhance their capacity to implement ESMP are as follows:

- a) Health and safety training for project drivers and field teams was conducted in March 2024.

- b) Training on the implementation of ESMP to private firms prior to the certification process;
- c) Training of code of conduct for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and the Kigamboni Municipal Council E&S Team to be conducted in June 2024.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This ESMP is specifically for Kigamboni Municipal Council LTIP activities. It proposes mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts while enhancing positive impacts. The assessment and evaluation processes of the proposed project activities indicate that the project will bring net social benefits within the project area. The negative implications of this project have been identified and need to be mitigated in order to make this project environmentally and socially sound.

The social benefits of this project include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction in costs associated with informal land transactions, and employment opportunities.

Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which must be mitigated to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. The negative impacts include conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CROs, inequalities for women and other marginalised groups, likely due to gender-based violations, influx of labourers, soil erosion and dust, waste generation, and health and safety hazards.

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

7.2 Recommendations

- All Mtaa / wards where the project is implemented should have the copy of this ESMP,
- Private firms to be hired to conduct the certification process in Kigamboni Municipal Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementation,

- Adequate budgets should be allocated to facilitate the implementation of mitigation measures to avoid project impacts on the environment and community and enhance project benefits.
- Training all stakeholders on E&S issues is key to achieving ESMP objectives. All key stakeholders identified in the ESMP must be trained to facilitate the smooth implementation of E&S issues during project implementation.

Appendix

Annex 6: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas In Kigamboni Municipal Council

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

¹ 4655 households

		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake /ponds and is associated with floods and other risks	² YES	The area is considered hazardous, and no certification should be required. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before the project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/Mtaas/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Mtaas/area are located near or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaas boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	³ YES	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
SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaas bordering reserved areas such as forests, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaas are clear and well-identified	NO	The certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear, and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas.
		-There is encroachment between the Mtaas and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the Mtaas, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between Mtaas and the reserved area, 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
2	Area/Mtaas bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river/pond as per the Environmental	⁴ YES	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification

² 43 Settlements

³ 43 Settlement are along Bawani Pond and Kingoza river

⁴ 13655 households are away from banks of the rivers, lakes or pond

		Management Act of 2004		
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake /ponds, 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 /ponds and are associated with floods and other risks	⁵ YES	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before the project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/Mtaas/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Mtaas/area is near or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaas boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	NO	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the
1	Area/Mtaas bordering reserved areas such as forests, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaas are clear and well-identified	NO	The certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear, and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the Mtaas and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the Mtaas, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification

⁵ There is a big pond known as chaboko that is between Mjimwema and mkwajuni ward and there is a small pond in Jangwani area and a drainage that allow water to flow to Indian ocean, approximately 60 settlements are estimated to be likely affected with overflow of the pond and are prone to flood

		-There is encroachment between Mtaas and the reserved area 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
2	Area/Mtaas bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river/pond as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	⁶ YES	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 /ponds 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 /ponds 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/Mtaas/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Mtaas/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaas 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
SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks

⁶ 3860 settlements are away from the banks of the river.

1	Area/Mtaas bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaas are clear and well-identified	NO	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		- There is encroachment between the Mtaas and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the Mtaa leaders, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		- There is encroachment between Mtaas and the reserved area, 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
2	Area/Mtaas bordering rivers and lakes	- Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river/pond as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	⁷ YES	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 /ponds 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	NO	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on

⁷ 5665 households

		/ponds and is associated with floods and other risks		the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/Mtaas/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	- Mtaas/areas are near or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaas 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
1	Area/Mtaas bordering reserved areas such as forests, National parks, game reserves	- Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaas are clear and well-identified	NO	The certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear, and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas.
		- There is encroachment between the Mtaas, and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	⁸ YES	The boundary issue should be resolved between stakeholders such as the Mtaa leaders, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders, and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification.
		-There is encroachment between Mtaas and the reserved area 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
2	Area/Mtaas bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river/pond as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	⁹ YES	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification

⁸ Former Town planning drawings designated a 200M road known as Chalinze express way TANROAD need to make clarity of the exact road width.

⁹ The settlement has 4570 households

		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake /ponds 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 /ponds and are associated with floods and other risks	¹⁰ YES	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/Mtaas/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Mtaas/area are found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaas boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	¹¹ YES	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

¹⁰ There is a pond and commonly known as Bwawani and river commonly known as Kichemchem, estimated 120 are within 60M and are prone to flood.

¹¹ Approximately 120 settlements