

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MOSHI DISTRICT COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR URBAN
CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN MOSHI DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

MOSHI DISTRICT COUNCIL

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCRO	-	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CoC	-	Code of Conduct
CuCo	-	Council Urban Certification Office
CRO	-	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
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
MCDO	-	Municipal Community Development Officer
MD	-	Municipal Director
MEMO	-	Municipal Environmental Management Officer
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MTPO	-	Municipal Town Planning Officer
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
PLUM	-	Participatory Land Use Management
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
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

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

The Government of Tanzania (GoT), through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD), is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project aims to increase land rights security and efficiency in land administration. It promotes land-based investments and ensures inclusion in social and economic development in urban and rural areas. The key project results indicators would be several Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CROs), Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), and Residential Licenses issued and registered (gender disaggregated); increased number of land and property transactions; reduced number of land conflicts; increased tenure security, and gender disaggregated (survey data).

1.2. LTIP Scope in Moshi District Council

The Moshi District Council has long been formalizing informal settlements with the assistance of its Local Government Authority (LGA) experts and private firms before the LTIP commences. The initiative aligned with the objectives the Honorable Minister of Lands, Housing, and Housing Development outlined on July 13, 2018.

Following the Minister's announcement, the Council began authorizing Surveying and Planning Companies that fulfilled the stipulated criteria to undertake the formalization process within Moshi District Council.

The LTIP scope in Moshi District Council involves five key objectives:

- i. Conducting screening which aims at finding 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.
- v. Community sensitization about the project.

Twenty eight of the Mitaas, located in Wards, respectively, will be provided with CROs. The project is expected to issue about 32,000 CROs in the Twenty eight Mtaas (estimation of 1,143 CROs from each Mtaa).

Table 1: Mtaa and number of estimated CROs

S/N	Ward	Mtaa	Number of CROs Estimated
1.	Kahe	Oria	400
2.	Mabogini	Muongano	1500
3.	Mabogini	Bogini	711
4.	Mabogini	Mji Mpya	200
5.	Mabogini	Maendeleo	2700
6.	Mabogini	Mvuleni	2885
7.	Kindi	Kindi Chekereni Weruweru	3000
8.	Kindi	Mabogini Chekereni	1800
9.	Kindi	Sambarai	500
10.	Kindi	Kisiwani	908
11.	Kindi	Miembeni	590
12.	Kindi	Relini	546
13.	Kindi	Bomani	371
14.	Kindi	Mivuleni	516
15.	Njia Panda	Darajani	200
16.	Njia Panda	Faru	400
17.	Kimochi	Kameti	1500
18.	Makuyuni	Msufini	711
19.	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Mabungo	1539
20.	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Yamu Makaa	1485
21.	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Koresa	2000
22.	Kirua Vunjo Kusini	Uparo	440
23.	Uru Kusini	Longuo B	3500
24.	Kimochi	Majengo	500
25.	Njia Panda	Njia Panda Mashariki	1000
26.	Uru Kusini	Kariwa	600
27.	Uru Kusini	Korini Kusini	700
28.	Kimochi	Sango	800
29.		Total of Estimated CROs	32,000

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

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

The aforementioned activities 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) which will guide all the project implementers.

1.2.1 General Objectives of ESMP

This ESMP is a valuable tool for managing and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with the proposed project activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organizational capacity and resources will be utilized to implement the mitigation measures proposed. Therefore, the Government Project implementation team, as well as private firms, will implement the project in accordance with this ESMP. The district E&S team handled preparing the ESMPs 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 at reaching the following objectives:

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

- iii. To define the implementation arrangement and organizational structure of ESMP;
- iv. To assess the ability 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 that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.2.2 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

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

- i. Undertaking 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. Undertaking 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. Finalization of ESMP report 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 Moshi 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 Moshi District area.

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Introduction

Moshi District Council was established in January, 1984 by provisions of section 8 and 9 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act 1982. Moshi District Council is composed of thirty-two wards. Geographically, it lies between longitude 37° to 38° East and latitude 2° - 30' - 50° south of the Equator. Moshi District is bordered by the Rombo District to the North, Mwanga and Simanjiro Districts to the South, Kenya to the East, and Hai District to the West. The district has a total area of 1713 Square Kilometres of which 1242.54 Square Km is arable land, 3381.26 Square Km is land covered by natural forests and 89.2 Square Km is non-arable land occupied by rocks, hills and gullies.

Moshi District Council has 4 divisions, with 32 wards, 157 villages and 701 hamlets.

Table 1: Number of Administrative Units by Division

S/N	Name of Division	Ward	Number of Villages	Number of Hamlets
1	Hai Mashariki	10	47	219
2	Kibosho	06	32	131
3	Vunjo Magharibi	09	43	195
4	Vunjo Mashariki	07	35	156
Total		32	157	701

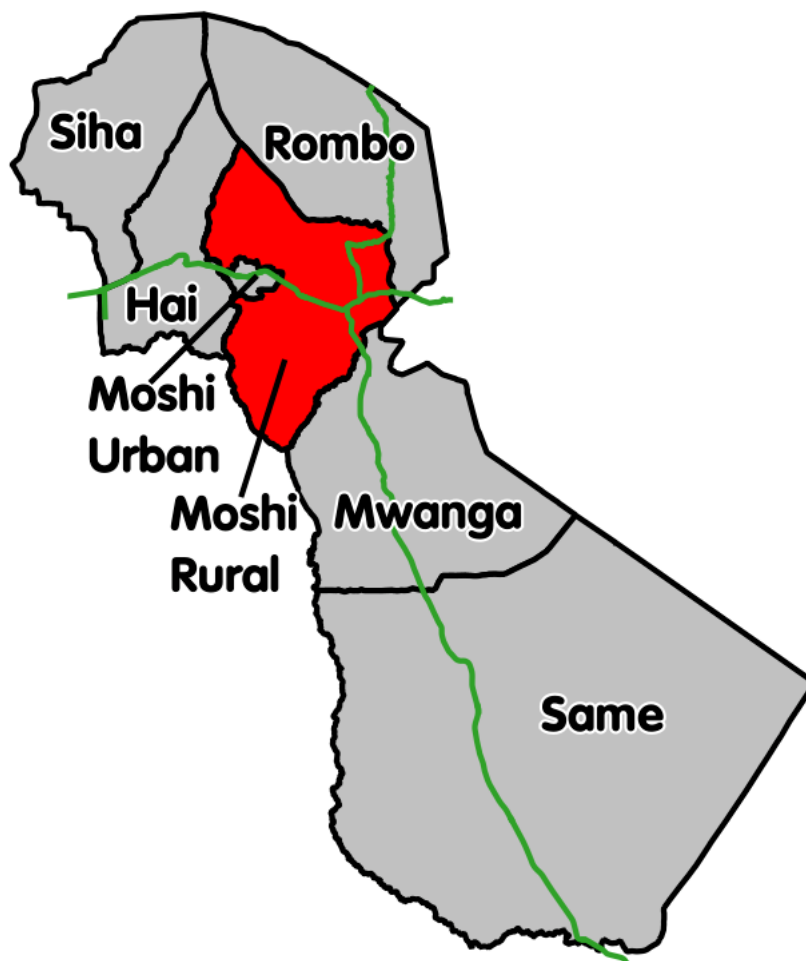


Figure 1: Map showing Moshi District Council location in Kilimanjaro region

2.2. Land Use Patterns in Moshi District Council

Moshi District Council, a vibrant district in Kilimanjaro regional, displays the dynamic interplay of urbanization, economic growth, and social needs. Its land use patterns reflect these forces, with diverse functions shaping the district landscape.

2.1.1. Residential Patterns

Moshi District Council residential landscape is characterized by a mix of high-density and low-density housing. High-density residential areas are dominated by dwelling housing found at the eastern part of the district and along main road from Dar es Salaam to Arusha, catering to the city's growing population and limited land availability. Conversely, low-density residential are marked by single-family homes, at the upland from the main road. Some centers found the southern part of the district are highly populated and occupied by informal settlements. These unplanned areas are

characterized by lack of basic infrastructure, resulting from rapid urbanization and limited access to formal housing options.

2.1.2. Commercial Activities

Moshi District Council boasts a bustling commercial sector, with retail and trade activities playing a key role in the district economy. Bustling markets, shopping Fuel Stations, retain shops and street vendors are common sights, particularly in Himo Township.

2.1.3. Infrastructure and Public Services

Moshi District Council has a total of 640.7 kilometers of road network out of these; 240 kilometers are district roads while 400km are minor (feeder) roads. About 240 km are at gravel level, which are passable throughout the year. 400 km of the roads are clay soils most of which are not passable during rainy season. Almost 80% of Moshi roads are mountainous terrain with volcanic clay.

The district also offers a range of public services, including hospitals, schools, community centers, and government offices, catering to the needs of its residents. Although limited, the district has green spaces like parks, sports fields, and open spaces.

2.1.4. Agricultural Practices

While not as prominent as other land use categories, urban agriculture persists in Moshi District Council, with residents engaging in vegetable gardens and livestock rearing, reflecting a continued connection to agricultural practices within the urban environment.

2.2. Population

According to NBS (2002), the council had a total population of 535,803 out of whom 261,950 are male and 273,853 are female. The sex ratio is 92 with growth rate of 1.1 and dependency ratio of 49.5%. The percentage of age group of 0-14 is 44%. Percent of Age Group 15-64 is 50%. Percent of age Group 65+ is 7.5%, Percent of Population with Disability is 1.5% and Child Orphans is 1.13.

2.3. Climatic conditions

2.3.1. Precipitation

Moshi District Council lies in the tropical coastal belt of Tanzania and, therefore, is influenced by two major climatic conditions: rainfall and temperature. The rainfall pattern is that of a bimodal type with erratic conventional rains. Rainfall pattern is highly dependent on altitude. The district in some years enjoy two rain seasons one being between October to December while the normal rain season is from March to June. The Lowlands receive an average of 600 mm, the central part 1100 mm and the High lands 1,600 mm.

2.3.2. Temperature

The district has an average daily temperature of 26° C. The highest temperatures occur in the months of February, March, April, September October and November during which the mean maximum temperatures are around 31° while the mean minimum temperatures are in June, July, December and January when the temperatures go down to about 15°C.

2.3.3. Soil type

The soil found in Moshi District is often clay and partly sandy and, therefore, relatively unproductive in terms of agricultural use, in the lower land, which are recent flood plains and subject to flooding. Soil erosion in the urban area occurs primarily at the slopes of river valleys, where no vegetation is left to hold the soil in place. It is intensified by human activities such as developing unplanned settlements and extracting construction materials. Two major geological units characterize the topography of Moshi district Council: The underlying substratum of (semi-) combined formations and outcropping rocks; and Superficial mainly loose sediments. Several gully valleys and flat areas require intention when undertaking planning and regularization activities. There are four permanent rivers exist, several gullies and seasonal streams exist, and stormwater collects during rainy seasons.

2.3.4. Topography

The district is characterized by mountainous topography on the northern part which forms the Kilimanjaro Mountain, while moving towards the south are the lower land

2.4. Selected Urban Areas for Certification

Therefore, in Moshi District Council, twenty-eight Mtaas, have been currently selected for Urban Certification. The selected Mitaas are among the areas where contracted companies implement Regularization schemes. These Regularized Mitaas areas are characterized by a lack of social amenities and high-density housing, which some houses access through informal road hierarchy.

2.4.1 KAHE

In Kahe ward only one mtaa of Oria regularization will be conducted. Oria has a population of 10,735 people according to 2022 Population Census. It is bordered by TPC farm in western side, Kahe forest reserve and Ngasinyi village in the Eastern, chekereni and Maendeleo villages in the North and TPC farm in the Southern part of which the residents are engaging in urban farming and small economic activities. The sub ward has several basic social services including Secondary, Primary school, and Health Center.

There is seasonal stream which flows from West to East of Oria Mtaa. This river is steadily increasing in width due to river bank erosion. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.1.2 MABOGINI

In Mabogini ward, five mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Muungano, Bogini, Mji Mpya Maendeleo, and Mvuleni is located in Mabogini ward. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 57,231 people and it is bordered by TPC farm in western side, Old Moshi Mshariki, Kilwa Vunjo Kusini and Kahe Magharibi in the Eastern part, Mabogini Village villages in the North and Kahe Magharibi in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area. There is permanent river which flows from north to south of the ward. This river is steadily increasing in width due to river bank erosion. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.1.3 KINDI

In Kindi ward, eight mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Chekereni Weruweru, Mbogini Chekereni, Sambarai, Kisiwani, Miembeni, Relini, Bomani, and Mivuleni. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 34,045 people. Ward is bordered by Kibosho Magharibi Ward in western side, Kibosho Kirima ward in the Eastern part, Kibosho Umbwe in the North and Hai district and Moshi Municipal in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area. There are two permanent rivers namely Isiye River and Umbwe river which flows from north to south of the ward. This river is steadily increasing in width due to river bank erosion. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.1.4 NJIA PANDA

In Njia panda ward, three mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Darajani, Faru, Njiapanda Mashariki. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 24,778 people and it is bordered by Kirua Vunjo Kusini in western side, makuyuni ward in the Eastern part, Kilema Kusini and Kirua Vunjo Mashariki wards in the North and Kahe Mashariki ward in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and all types of settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area. There is permanent river namely Mue river which flows from north to south of the ward. This river is steadily increasing in width due to river bank erosion, and high rate of water pollution. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.1.5 KIMOCHI

In Kimochi Ward, three mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Kameti, Majengo and Sango. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 16,046 people and it is bordered by Old Moshi Mashariki in western side, Kirua Vunjo Magharibi in the Eastern part, Kilimanjaro National Park in the North and Old moshi Magharibi in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed

land use including conservation authorities and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area.

2.1.6 MAKUYUNI

In Mkuyuni ward, only one mtaa of Misufini will benefit with regularization process. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 24,421 people and it is bordered by Niapanda ward in western side, Rombo District Council in the Eastern part, Mwika kusini in the North and Mwanga District council in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area. There are two temporary rivers which flows from north to south of the ward. These rivers are steadily increasing in width due to river bank erosion. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.1.7 KIRUA VUNJO KUSINI

In Kirua Vunjo Kusini ward, four mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Mabungo, Yamu Makaa, Koresa and Uparo. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 27,495 people and it is bordered by Old Moshi Magharibi and Kimochi in western side, Kirua Vunjo Mashariki and Njia Panda in the Eastern part, Kirua Vunjo Magharibi in the North and Kahe Magharibi and Kahe Mashariki in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area.

2.1.8 URU KUSINI

In Uru Kusini ward, three mitaa will benefit with regularization process. Mitaa include Longuo B, Kariwa, and Korini Kusini. According to 2022 population census ward has a total population of 31,557 people and it is bordered by Machare Kofee estate in western side, Uru Mashariki in the Eastern part, Uru Kaskazini ward and Uru estate in the North and Moshi Municipal council in the Southern. The area is characterized by mixed land use and scattered settlements, which will require acknowledgement of mixed land use in the area. There is permanent river (Rau river) which flows from north to south of the ward. This river is steadily increasing in width

due to river bank erosion. The presence of seasonal river affects ownership of land who resides within 60M as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004.

2.2 Common Social Issues

The onset of LTIP in twenty-eight mitaa of Moshi District Council will increase interaction between project workers and local community which are likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and spread of HIV/AIDS. Also, the mitaa practice different livelihood activities.

The twenty-eight mitaa have been developed informally therefore they lack proper road planning. Existing access roads range from 4m to 8m in width, while informal foot paths range between 1m to 3m. They are dominant in the project area and prevent access to plots and trigger conflicts. The twenty-eight selected mitaa have basic social services such Colleges, schools, health centers, religious sites, tourism sites, markets and communication towers which will be identified and provided with CROs where required. In all project areas there is a need for designating land for community use, such as road corridors/access, cemeteries, open spaces and recreational parks.

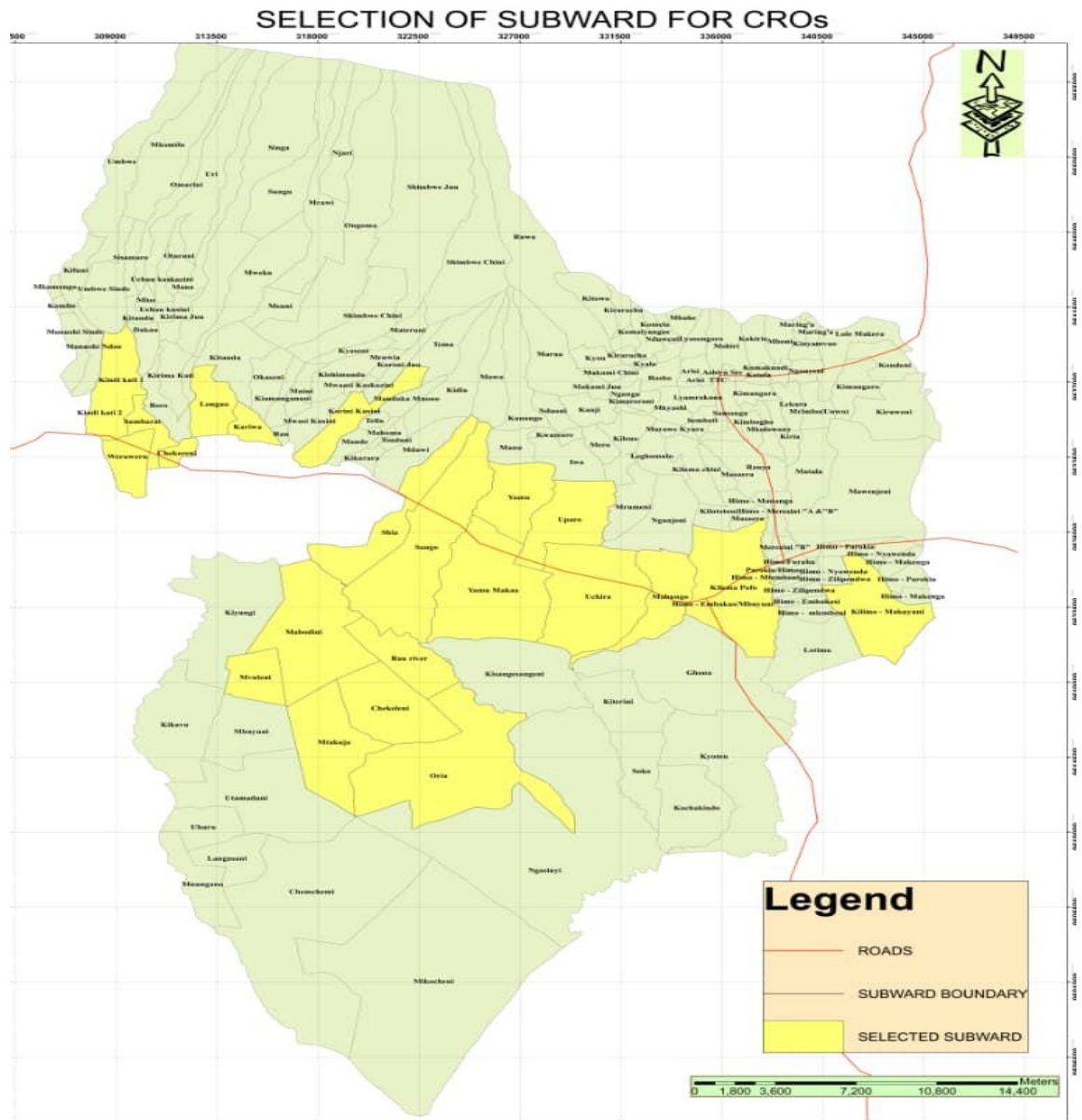


Figure 2: Map has shown Proposed Mtaas/Mitaa for LTIP project in Moshi District Council

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the relevant legal and institutional framework governing this ESMP. The focus has been placed on legislation as it provides environmental and 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 to workers to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure implementation of this act by training drivers to eradicate incidences and accidents and providing proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, drinking water, and toilets to the direct and indirect implementing teams.

The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004: The Act provides labor rights and protections, particularly on child labor, forced labor and discrimination in the workplace, and freedom of association. The act prohibits child labor and provides that no child under the age of 14 shall be employed. LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labor, 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 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 labor on employment beyond six months.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004: The Act provides guidance for regulation processes 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. Specifically, LTIP project in Dar es Salaam will adhere to the 60-meter buffer zone requirement when issuing CROs along the rivers and streams in Six Mtaa.

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, are the procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, regularization schemes, land registration and certification, compensation, and resource management in urban and rural areas. The Land Acts contain provisions of critical environmental importance and modalities for stakeholders' engagement through meetings and public hearings. Both Acts translate 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. In issuing CROs, the LTIP in Dar es Salaam will comply with the specified provisions in land acts.

The Urban Planning Act of 2007: This is the principal legislation that governs urban planning. The LTIP will leverage the Urban Planning Act of 2007, Tanzania's primary urban planning legislation, to guide its regularization efforts. This will involve preparing detailed planning schemes, engaging with the public and stakeholders, and ultimately facilitating the approval of the regularization scheme. The project will also spearhead the preparation of an environmental and social assessment to ensure the scheme's sustainability.

Public Health Act of 2012: The act, among other stipulates the 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 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 water resource utilization and pollution control. Specifically, this Act aims 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 Dar es Salaam and will not issue CROs in such areas to enhance the management of water resources.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP. However, for Moshi District council, the following ESSs that are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs are operationalized during the issuance of CROs:

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

- Screening of environmental and social risks and impacts to determine the level and magnitude of risks and impacts;
- Prepared ESMP for Temeke for mitigating identified risks and impacts; monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures and enhancing 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 to workers;
- Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect teams;

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

- Sensitization of the community about the project and associated health risks and impacts.
- Training HIV/Aids to project workers of 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 as stipulated in 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 Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

Based on environmental and social baseline conditions of the project area, the environmental and social assessment has identified the following likely project benefits, risks, and impacts:

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In Moshi District council, the LTIP will bring the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: The issuance of CROs will enhance the security of tenure for individuals, community members, and institutions such as grape farm owners and religious institutions.

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

Effective Land Control and Management: Different land uses will be identified during urban certification processes, and their uses will be prescribed. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for road infrastructures, social services, and residential and commercial uses. Also, the plan will identify hazardous areas unsuitable for human activities.

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: Providing CRO to Moshi District Council community members will enhance reliability in land transactions. CROs 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.

Employment Opportunities: Urban Certification activities in Moshi District Council will require the workforce to perform different activities. The project will employ approximately 456 people: 36 skilled, 140 semi-skilled and 280 unskilled. The duties and responsibilities of each category of workers are detailed in CRO's Manual.

4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts

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

a) Conflict over land use and land rights

In the project area, people live without properly identifying their areas, land size, and boundaries with neighbors. During adjudication, the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land. Similarly, rearranging access roads might require neighbors to negotiate for road access and require voluntary land donations, leading to misunderstanding among residents. In addition, some conflicts might involve resolving on legal owner of the land parcels, especially in the extended families, polygamous, and where there are inheritance cases.

b) Ineligibility to CROs

Based on Annex 6 of ESMF and CRO's Manual, communities residing within 60m are associated with floods and other risks and will not be eligible for CROs as such areas are protected by the EMA of 2004. The affected individuals of communities may feel they have been excluded from project benefits.

c) Women and Other Marginalized Group

Traditional practice among the dominant ethnic groups stipulates that women have less access to the right to own land. In addition, marginalized groups such as elders, long-time patients, and the youth have fewer chances to get CROs due to a lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CROs.

d) Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

In twenty-eight Mtaas, 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/SH.

e) Influx of Laborers

Mass urban land certification will involve many 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 STIs, crimes as well as over-tasking available social services.

f) Physical and Economic Displacement

The certification and registration process may require land. The community or households may already use this land for a range of uses (housing, economic activities, grazing land, businesses, etc). Where land is acquired or donated, this may result in the economic resettlement of households, which may have an associated impact on livelihood activities and household incomes. Physical resettlement for land regularisation will not be undertaken.

1.3. 4.4 Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

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

- a) *Enhancement of 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 will be restricted in accordance with the Urban Planning Act (2007), EMA (2004), and Road Act (2007).
- b) *Livable Settlements*: The regularization process in Moshi District will create a safe and conducive environment through the provision of green structures and mobility enhancement.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

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

- a) *Soil Erosion and Dust*

Installation of the beacons may result in localized soil erosion and dust due to loose soil around the beacons. However, these impacts are considered to be minor.

Additionally, the fabrication of beacons activities will involve sourcing materials from quarries and borrowing pits such as gravel, and sand, which may result in land degradation and soil

erosion and dust. This includes OHS risks of workers of primary suppliers. 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 will 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

Fabrication, transportation, and subsequent installation of beacons might lead to incidences and accidents that may result in injuries and fatalities.

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This sub-section describes mitigation measures for adverse impacts, measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, and the cost of mitigation against the impacts. Moshi District Council and the Ministry of Land will implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which has been developed for the LTIP project. The ESMP will also ensure compliance with applicable environmental standards during land use and certification. Table 1 below shows the Risks and Impacts and the Mitigation Matrix for Land Certification for Moshi District 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. The total costs for the mitigation measures are estimated at 39,300,000 TZS.

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 Risks and 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 (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework) - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CROs. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moshi District 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 - CBO 		
	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 - CBO 		
2	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of households located along road reserves, gullies, and river streams. - Awareness of ineligibility for CROs - Compensation will be paid to those along the road reserve by TARURA/TANROADS as per country laws. - Consult with NEMC and Pangani Board Water Basin for further guidance. - Signage informing potential new settlers that those areas cannot be titled and should not be occupied - to avoid further occupation, including by those who would like to be compensated. 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moshi District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District 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 	ESMT	During the identification of Parcels.

S/ N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				(TANROADS) & - 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"> - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Community-Based Organisation (CBO) 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
4	GBV/SEA/SH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage the Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA/SH. - All LTIP staff to sign a code of conducts (CoC) which include 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, for example, medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc., as and when necessary. 	8,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and During the Urban Certification Process.
5	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness of STI 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"> - Moshi District Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
6	Physical and Economic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 minimize land take and loss of assets from any given household through 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moshi District Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	Before Urban Certification Process.

S/ N	Potential Impacts	Social	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
					Implementation	Supervision	
			negotiated agreements. - Surveying will ensure all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable continued use after land take. - Reconstruction and restoration for minimal losses of structures by the community.				
Negative Environmental Impacts							
1	Soil Erosion and Dust		- Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provide workers with PPEs (Masks, Boots, Gloves, and Helmets).	500,000/=	- Moshi District Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
2	Waste management		- Provision of dustbins in all project areas - Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water.	800,000/=	- Moshi District Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa leaders	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
3.	Health and Safety Hazards		- Provide workers PPEs (Masks, Boots, Gloves, and Helmet). - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety - Provide Health and Safety Training to project workers	2,000,000/=	- Moshi District Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Moshi District Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa leaders	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

S/ N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
4	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	- Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier	2,000,000/=	- Moshi District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Private Companies involved in certification activities.	ESMT	

CHAPTER FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This ESMP establishes benchmarks that will be used to assess the level of compliance with this ESMP. Monitoring will be continuously and periodically reviewed to determine the effectiveness of implementing mitigation measures. Therefore, the monitoring plan specifies the institution's 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:

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

Table 2 below summarizes the monitoring plan for urban certification in Moshi District Council:

Table 2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Moshi District 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	1142	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,200,000/=
2.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	140	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
3.	Effective Land Control and Management.	Percentage decrease in land-related conflict cases in Six Mtaas.	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 Six Mtaas.	100%	Project Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
5.	Employment Opportunities	No. of people employed	500	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).	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
7.	Livable Settlements	Percentage of green structures and enhanced mobility in Six Mtaas	-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 in land-related conflict cases in Six Mtaas. Number of resolved land disputes	50% Tbd	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
2.	Ineligibility to CROs	No of the identified ineligible parcels in Six Mtaas	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/=
4.	Gender-Based Violence	% of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	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	1400 trees @ 50 Mtaa	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
7.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in Six Mtaas	140 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.	OHS risks for primary supplier Workers	% of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	report	Quarterly	ESMT&PIT	2,000,000/=
	Total						29,400,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN MOSHI DISTRICT COUNCIL

6. Institutional Arrangements for ESMP Implementation

6.1 Introduction

The success of LTIP, particularly in eliminating and reducing the potential to impact both the environment and local communities, relies heavily on the effective planning and implementation of this ESMP. This is where the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) plays a crucial role. For the Moshi District Council Urban Certification project, the ESMP is a comprehensive guide for achieving positive social and environmental outcomes while effectively mitigating potential risks. This chapter delves into the institutional arrangements that underpin the ESMP's implementation, highlighting the roles and responsibilities of key institutions and stakeholders. By understanding these arrangements, we can ensure that the project is carried out responsibly, ethically, and sustainably.

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions

The effective implementation of this ESMP relies on the coordinated efforts of diverse institutions, each playing a critical role in the project's success. These institutions work collaboratively to ensure the project's environmental and social objectives are met and potential risks are mitigated effectively.

6.2.1 Moshi District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO):

The Moshi District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) is a key player in the certification process, managing the daily operations and ensuring the smooth execution of certification activities. CUCO's role is to support the Moshi District Council E&S Team, facilitating efficient implementation of the project's environmental and social components. This support includes providing guidance, resources, and logistical assistance, ensuring the certification process aligns with the ESMP's objectives. CUCO's contributions ensure that the certification process is efficient and adheres to the highest environmental and social standards.

6.2.2 Moshi District Council E&S Team:

The Moshi District Council E&S Team is at the forefront of implementing the environmental and social aspects of the project. This team is responsible for mitigating potential risks, enhancing positive impacts, and ensuring that the project aligns with sustainability principles. The E&S Team works diligently to address environmental and social concerns, ensuring the project's implementation is responsible, ethical, and beneficial to the community. CUCCO's support provides the E&S Team with the necessary resources and guidance to effectively carry out its vital functions.

6.2.3 Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM):

The Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) plays a crucial role in identifying households situated within sensitive areas, such as road reserves, gullies, and river streams. This identification process is critical for mitigating potential risks associated with these areas and ensuring the responsible implementation of the project. PLUM works directly with communities and engages in participatory approaches to gather information and ensure that the project's activities are undertaken with consideration for the needs and concerns of residents. PLUM promotes transparency and ownership in the project's implementation by involving local communities.

6.2.4 National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Pangani Basin Water Board

The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Pangani Basin Water Board are essential partners in the project's environmental stewardship. Their expertise in environmental regulations and management provides valuable guidance, ensuring that the project complies with national and regional environmental standards. These institutions work closely with the project team to address potential environmental impacts, particularly those related to households situated near gullies and river streams, ensuring that the project minimizes its footprint and protects sensitive ecosystems. Their involvement ensures that the project is environmentally responsible and sustainable.

6.2.5 Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS):

The Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) are crucial partners in managing road infrastructure and ensuring the well-being of communities residing along roads. Their road construction and management expertise provides vital guidance, particularly regarding compensation arrangements. Their involvement ensures that communities impacted by the project are fairly treated and compensated, fostering trust and minimizing potential conflicts. By collaborating with these agencies, the project demonstrates its commitment to responsible development that considers the needs of the local population.

6.2.6 Ward and Mtaa Leaders:

Ward and Mtaa leaders are pivotal in local governance and community engagement. They are essential intermediaries between the project team and the local communities. Their key responsibilities include:

- **Conflict Resolution:** They act as mediators to resolve conflicts effectively through the project's grievance redress mechanism, ensuring that any concerns or disputes are addressed in a fair and equitable manner.
- **Identifying Marginalized Groups:** They work to identify marginalized groups (women, elders, chronically ill persons, youth) within the community to ensure their needs and perspectives are considered and addressed.
- **Community Sensitization:** They conduct crucial sensitization efforts, raising awareness about the importance of Certificates of Recognition (CROs), waste management practices, gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) matters, health and safety, and other project benefits. This ensures that communities are informed and involved in the project's implementation.

6.2.7 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) contribute significantly to the project's success by promoting awareness about the project's benefits and advocating for the community's interests. They emphasize the importance of joint titling; ensuring that land ownership is equitable and transparent. CSOs also play a critical role in addressing critical issues like gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) matters, ensuring that the project upholds ethical standards and protects vulnerable groups. Their involvement emphasizes the project's

commitment to community engagement, social responsibility, and promoting inclusive development practices.

6.2.8 Private Firms:

Private firms play a vital role in the practical implementation of the project, ensuring safe and responsible practices. Their responsibilities include:

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Providing essential personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers, such as masks, boots, gloves, and helmets, to protect their health and safety.
- **Training:** Conduct training on road safety and health and safety for workers, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills to work safely.
- **Waste Management:** Supplying dustbins and implementing proper waste management practices to minimize environmental pollution.
- **Welfare Facilities:** Creating welfare facilities, such as toilets and water access, for workers, ensuring a comfortable and sanitary work environment.
- **Environmental Initiatives:** Engaging in environmental initiatives like tree and grass planting and dust suppression to minimize the project's environmental footprint and promote sustainability.

6.3 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 reports that demonstrate the ESMP is being implemented accordingly. The team will be required to submit monthly reports to MLHHS. The MLHHS, through 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 LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Moshi District Council, the following training has been provided to the E&S Team at LGAs levels and Mtaa 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 2024
2.	Preparation and Implementation of ESMP to CUCOs members.	ESMT	21 st - 23 rd December 2024
3.	Training on Safeguards Compliance to Mtaa and ward leaders	ESMT	3 rd – 4 th March 2024

Other E&S trainings planned for Moshi District Council to enhance their capacity to implement ESMP are:

- 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 to be conducted prior to the certification process;
- c) Training of code of conduct for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Moshi District Council E&S Team to be conducted on June 2024;

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This ESMP is specifically for Moshi 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 environmental and socially sound.

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 must be mitigated to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are: Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized group, likely the emergence of gender-based violation, the influx of laborers, soil erosion and dust, generation of waste, 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 the negative effects of the project. The MLHHD is committed to affecting this ESMP by ensuring that enough budget, human resources, and logistics are available.

7.2 Recommendations

- All Mtaa / Wards where the project is implemented should have a copy of this ESMP,
- Private firms and institutions to be hired to conduct the certification process in Dar es Salaam should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementation,

- An adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate implementing mitigation measures to avoid project impacts on the environment and the community and enhance project benefits.
- Training all stakeholders on E&S issues is the key to 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.

Annexes

Annex 1: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Moshi District Council

1.4. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Oria Mtaa				
SN	Area/issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as forests, National parks, game reserves	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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/Mtaa bordering rivers and lakes	Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES ¹	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 60 meters from the river banks, but no floods or any other risk is associated	YES ²	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
		Settlement is found within 60m of the banks of the river and is associated with floods and other risks	YES ³	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/Mtaa/settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is located near or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 conservation status of such areas will be established by relevant authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, the 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which	YES ⁴	These are considered as hazardous land and no certification process

		may be restricted for any development activities.		should proceed, in case no clear boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	YES ⁵	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.

1.5. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Muungano Mtaa

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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/Mtaa bordering rivers and lakes	Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES ⁶	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 but no floods or any other risk is associated	YES ⁷	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should precede. 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 and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ⁸	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/Mtaa/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa and the	NO	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules

		registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the parties		and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
		The Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities.	NO	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 who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	YES ⁹	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.

1.6. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas Bogini mtaa

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		There is encroachment between Mtaa 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/Mtaa bordering rivers and lakes	Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES ¹⁰	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	YES ¹¹	Clarification should be obtained

		60m from the banks of the river but no floods or any other risk is associated		from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should precede. 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 and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ¹²	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/Mtaa/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa and the	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders

		registered cultural heritage site and the boundary is not clearly known		using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		There is encroachment between Mtaa 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 Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	YES ¹³	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 who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	YES ¹⁴	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.

1.7. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Mji Mpya Mtaa

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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/Mtaa bordering	Settlement is found 60m	YES ¹⁵	Under the Environmental

	rivers and lakes	away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004		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 but no floods or any other risk is associated	YES ¹⁶	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should precede. 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 and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ¹⁶	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/Mtaa/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	YES ¹⁷	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 who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	YES ¹⁸	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.

1.8. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Maendeleo Mtaa

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa are clear and well identified	N O	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		There is encroachment between the Mtaa and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	N O	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the Mtaas, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and

¹⁷There are about 8 Households located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities.

¹⁸There are about 45 Households subjected to survey encroachment which may hinder the process of certification.

				regulations before proceeding with the certification
		There is encroachment between Mtaa and the reserved area although the boundary is well known to all the parties	N O	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
2	Area/Mtaa bordering rivers and lakes	Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES ¹⁹	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 e but no floods or any other risk is associated	YES ²⁰	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should precede. The MLHHS D 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 and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ²¹	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHHS D 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/Mtaa/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc)

				and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	YES ²²	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 who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	YES ²³	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.
1.9. E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Mvuleni Mtaa				
SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/Mtaa bordering reserved areas such as	Boundaries of the reserved area and the Mtaa are clear	NO	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and

	forest, National parks, game reserves	and well identified		certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		There is encroachment between the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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/Mtaa bordering rivers and lakes	Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES ²⁴	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 but no floods or any other risk is associated	YES ²⁵	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 and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ²⁶	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/Mtaa/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	Mtaa/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/Mtaa boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws	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 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
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	Mtaas borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Mtaa 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 Mtaa for communal use. No one within the Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa 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 Mtaa contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the Mtaa land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the Mtaa
7	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	YES ²⁷	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 who will determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	High density informal settlements in urban settings	YES ²⁸	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to

		which are not aligned with planning requirements.		be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.
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