

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



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



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

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

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the national land administration system and increase tenure security in selected areas for both men and women. LTIP promotes land-based investments and ensures inclusion for social economic development in both urban and rural areas. Key project results indicators related to the PDO to increase tenure security include the registration of 1 million Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CROs), one million Residential Licenses (RL), and 500,000 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs). At least 40 percent of the land certificates should be registered under the name of women, as sole owners, or co-owners. Project investments are also expected to support a reduction of at least 70 percent in the number of land conflicts, as well as an increase in perception of tenure security. Results indicators related to the PDO to strengthen the national land administration system include an increase of 20 percent in the number of CRO transactions, a reduction of the average time to issue CROs (first registration) from 180 days to 60 days.

1.2 LTIP Scope in Mufindi District Council

The Mufindi District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Mufindi the project is expected to support the preparation of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) and Detail Settlement Plan (DSP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the issuance of CCROs, renovation/construction of district and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, DSP, and issuance of CCROs activities covering all villages (see Annex 1)

1.3 Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 121 village formally registered in Mufindi district, of which already 76 already have VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP and DSP for the remaining 45 villages, as this is a prerequisite for the issuance of CCROs. The preparation of VLUPs will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM); conduct village assembly and formulation of Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM); preparation of baseline information which include resource assessment,

existing land use and existing environmental and social issues; preparation of draft Village Land Use Plan (VLUP); validation and approval of the proposed VLUP and respective by-laws by the village assembly; endorsement of the VLUP by the district council; gazettelement of the approved VLUP by the National Land Use Planning Commission. For each VLUP and DSP.

LTIP will support an adequate assessment of E&S implication and the formulation of advice for addressing these in ways that are consistent with the World Bank's ESF.

1.4 Issuance of CCROs

The process of issuance of CCROs is detailed in the LTIP CCRO Manual and shall involve six (6) major activities namely:

- i. Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (for example 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 CCROs.

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

1.5 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparations of the Mufindi VLUPs, DSPs and issuance of CCROs have potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Mufindi ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigate, and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organizational capacity and resources will be utilized to assess these impacts, define mitigation measures, and implement them when appropriate. Therefore, the Government's implementation team, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are expected to be hired under LTIP to support rural land certification, will implement project activities in accordance with this ESMP. The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and aims at attaining the following objectives:

- i. Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land use planning and rural certification activities support by LTIP;
- ii. Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- iii. Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities
- iv. Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
- v. Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.6 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

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

- i. Undertake an E&S screening to determine risks and impacts associated with certification process using: (i) Annex 1 of ESMF on Screening Checklists for environmental and social issues; (ii) Annex 2 Environmental and Social Safeguards Criteria for selecting project specific areas;
- ii. Define mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures for the identified impacts;
- iii. Validation of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement.
- iv. Finalization of ESMP report, and sharing with wider stakeholders, including ESMP publication on the LTIP website.

1.7 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Mufindi 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 2), which assessed the potential environmental and social impacts of the LTIP in the selected Mufindi area.

CHAPTER TWO. BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.0 Introduction.

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Mufindi district describe biophysical and social issues which are likely to be affected trigger conflicts or are of biological importance in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Mufindi necessitates for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to avoid risks and impacts to the communities. The main indigenous ethnic groups in Mufindi District are Hehe which constitute about 50%, Bena 25% and Kinga 20% while other tribes form significant minorities are Nyakyusa, Chaga, Sukuma, Safwa and Manda which constitute at about 5%. The Pangwa, Chaga, Nyakyusa and Ngoni can be found as residents in minor settlements (urban) of wards like Nyololo, Makungu (Mabaoni), Kiyowela, Igombavanu and Mtwango primarily engaged in agriculture, livestock keeping /animal husbandry and commercial. Maasai and Sukuma tribes in Mufindi District are mostly engaged in livestock keeping and relatively few employed into formal business, petty trades and others as security guards.

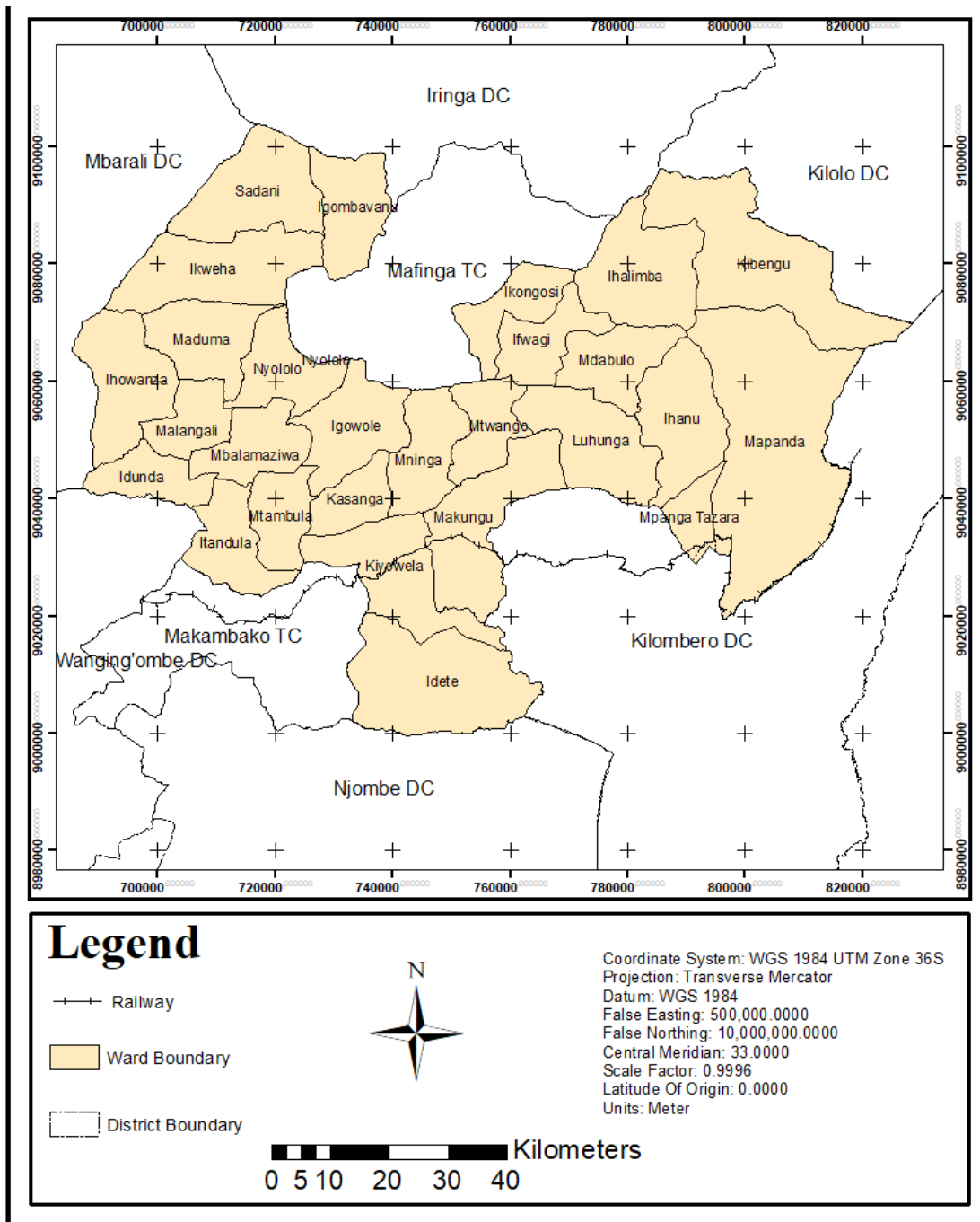
2.1 Administrative Condition of Mufindi District Council

Administratively, Mufindi District Council is constituted by five (5) divisions, namely; Ifwagi, Sadani, Kibengu, Kasanga and Malangali with a total of 27 wards which are further subdivided into 121 villages and 572 hamlets distributed unevenly as shown in Map No.1 and Table Na 2.

Table 1:Administrative Set up

Name of Division	No. wards	No. of Villages	No. of Hamlets
Ifwagi	6	31	125
Kibengu	3	16	87
Sadani	3	24	73
Kasanga	9	35	172
Malangali	6	25	115
Total	27	121	572

Source: Mufindi District Council, 2023



Map 1: Administrative Map of Mufindi District Council

2.2. Environmental Baseline Information in Mufindi District Council

Mufindi District Physiographic provides an analysis of existing physical conditions found within the district. It covers environmental context analysis including climate (Rainfall, temperature, wind, humidity and sunshine and evaporation), soils, geological condition, land and land cover, vegetation, topography, drainage pattern, wildlife and agro ecological zones.

2.2.1 Climate

Mufindi District council climate varies with altitude and closely associated with two distinctive agro ecological zones namely; the eastern highlands and the Mufindi plateau. The Eastern Highlands traverse the southwest and eastern Udzungwa Mountains which is the part of the Eastern Arc Mountains and the Kihansi Dam with its Catchments. The altitude ranges between 282 and 2,200m above sea level, and mean annual rainfall ranges between 1,200 to 1600 mm whereby the east and south are wet while the western side is much dry.

2.2.2 Rainfall

Average annual rainfall is approximately 950 mm, and average annual temperatures is around 14°C The average vapor-transpiration is 1,300 mm per annum, whereas the maximum mean temperature is 18.3°C (February) and the minimum is 13.1°C (July)

2.2.3 Temperature

Mufindi District average annual temperatures is around 15°C while the mean monthly temperature is 18.4°C (Maxima - November and February) and the minimal is 13.2°C (July) and soils are quite fertile. While the Mufindi Plateau is extensive and uniform this covers the other half of the District from Mafinga to Makambako to the western side. The altitude is 1700–2000m above sea level.).

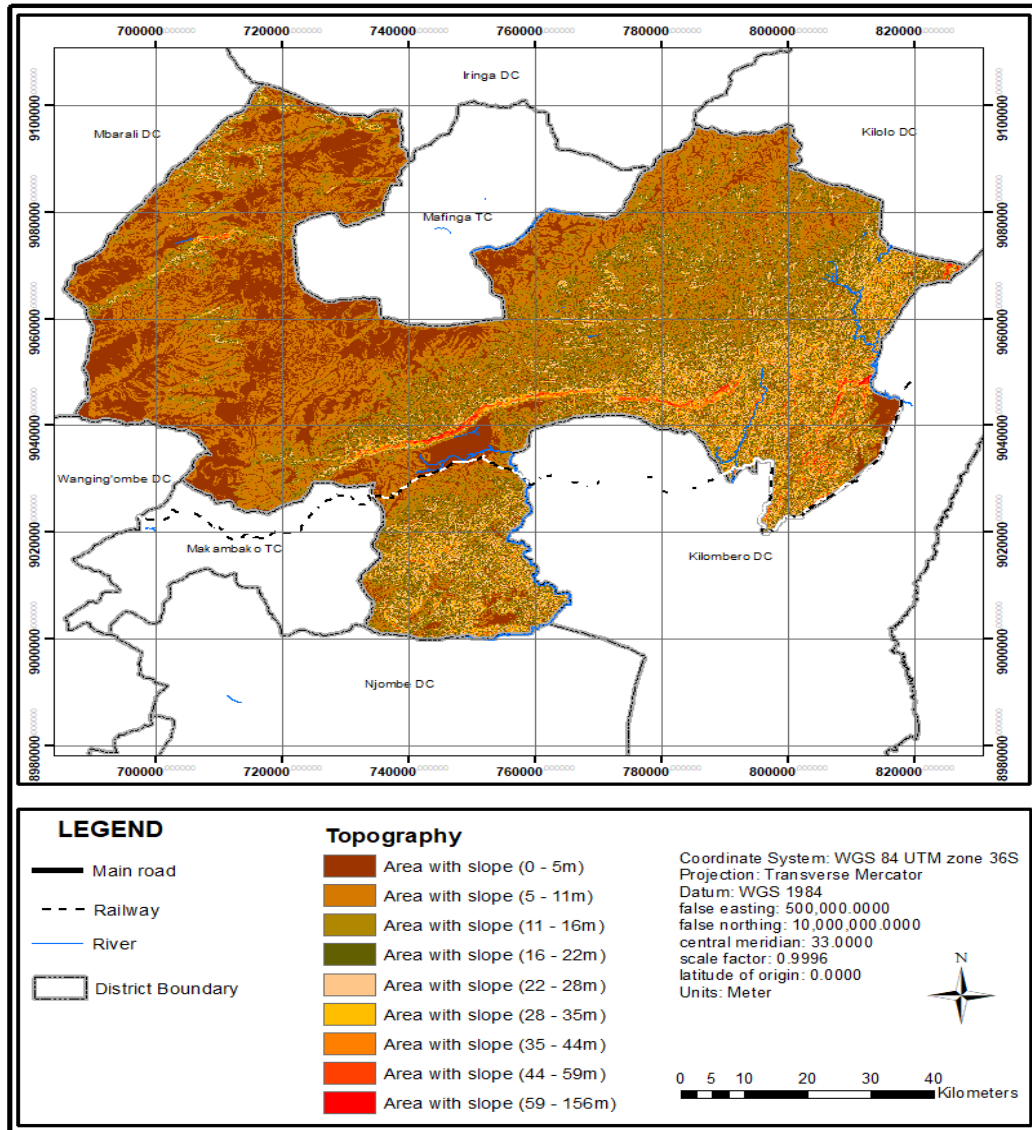
2.2.4 Humidity

In Mufindi District, the wet season is humid and overcast, the dry season is windy and partly cloudy, and it is hot year-round. It experiences high humidity in months of February and December and less humid in a month of September. Further, an average annual humidity is 50 percent.

2.2.5 Topography

Topography of the eastern highlands typified by its steep slope, mostly the landform is steeply dissected with slopes of the more than 30 percent gradient, often as 50 percent, Flatter top slopes of 2 to 8 percent and 8 to 16 percent gradient comprise an average about 10 percent of this land unit. The drainage pattern is very dense, with infield flat bottom lands generally less than 20 percent mm width, Vegetation includes low or shrubs lands and scattered forests. While topography of Mufindi plateau is very extensive and uniform plateau extending from half way Iringa – Mafinga up to Makambako. Most of this land unit is undulating with slopes of 2 to 8 percent. Scattered areas and slopes towards drainage lines are steeper with slopes of up to 20

percent gradient. The drainage system is infield with moderately wide bottomlands. In addition, incised drainage occurs in areas where topography is steeper than general. Cultivated land is dominant. Miombo woodlands are common on the hill slopes in the eastern parts, while thicket vegetation and shrubs or grassland are more common in the western parts as shown in map



Map 2: Showing the Topography of Mufindi District Council

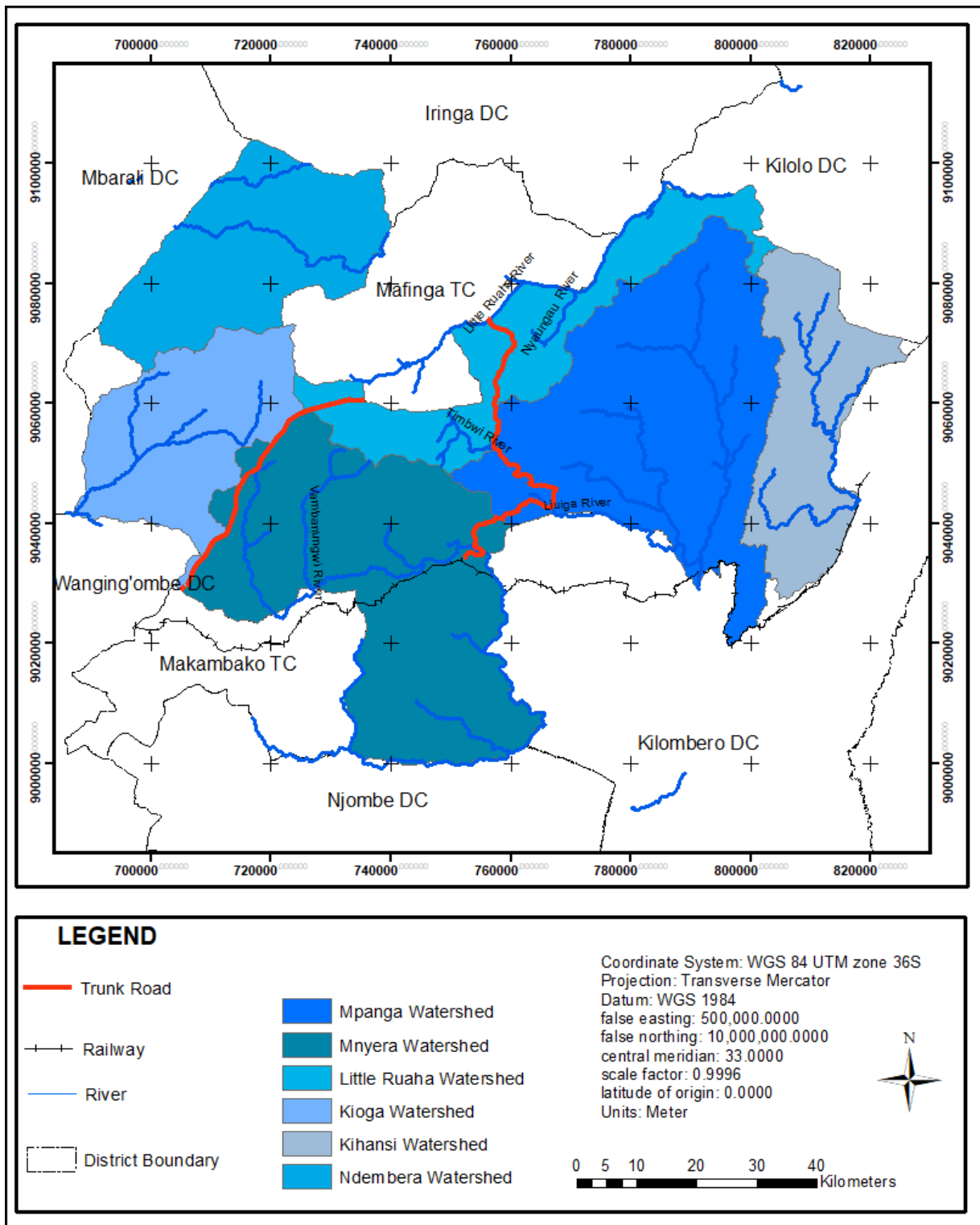
2.2.6 Drainage Pattern

The Mufindi District has one rainfall season that starts from early November and ends in April. Rainfall is critical for agricultural production, which is the mainstay of the Mufindi District’s economy and livelihood. Thus, human settlement and land use patterns are influenced by the distribution of rainfall, which leads to a concentration of people on the eastern highland area.

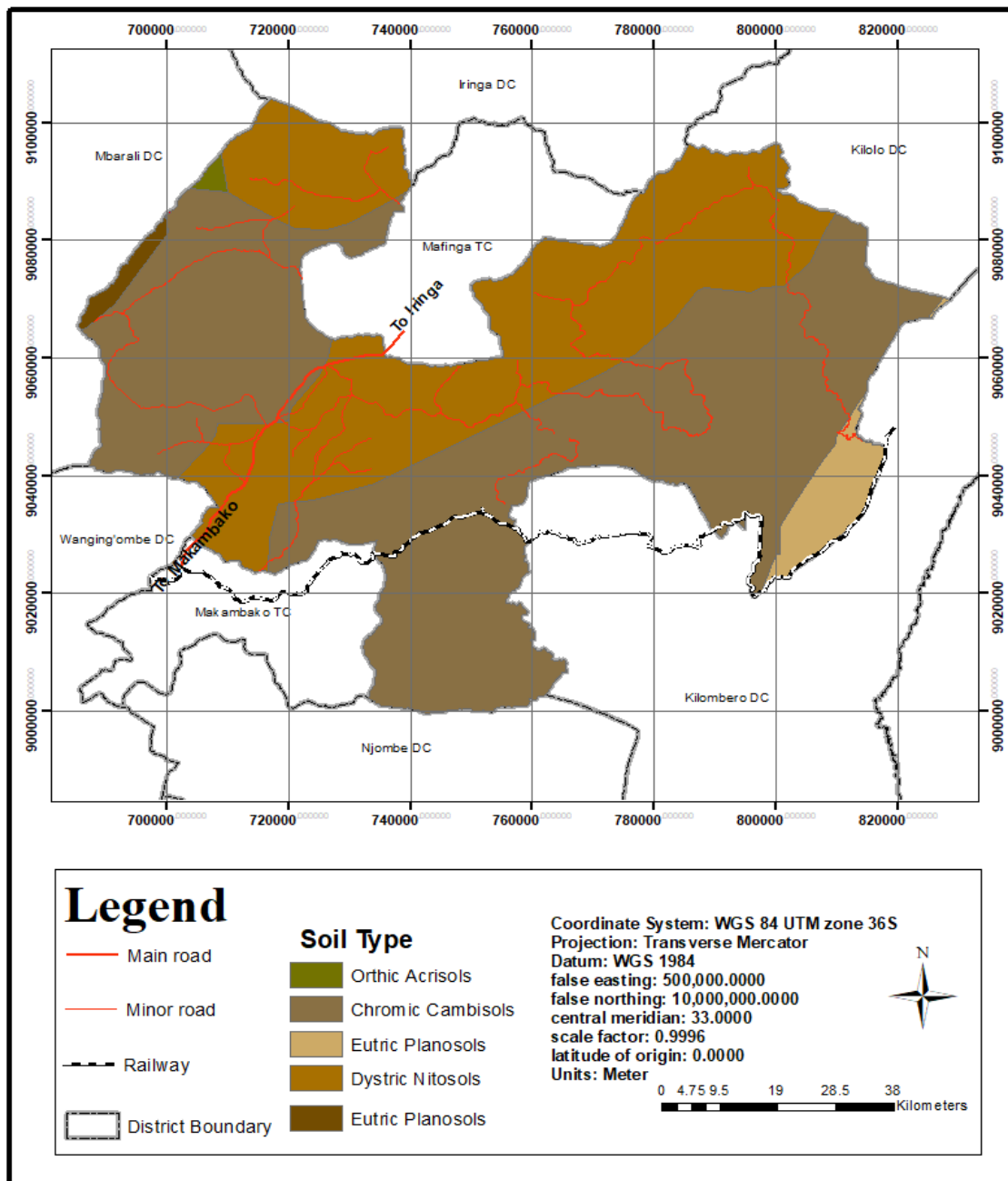
The highland zone is characterized by three main rivers, specifically the Little Ruaha, the Kihansi, and the Mwenga. The Little Ruaha has four major branches that include the Mkewe that originates in Bumilayinga, the Lyandembela that originates in Ifunda, the Maduma, and the Maguvani-both flows towards the great Ruaha. The Kihansi originates from Mapanda Village and Mwenga flows toward Kilombero. There are three water bodies, specifically the Kihanga, Ngwazi, and Nzivi dams. These bodies are important for fishing, tourism, research, and electricity generation. The Kihansi, Mwenga and Lyandembela are the main sources of electricity generation in the country as shown in map

2.2.7 Geological and Soil Features

The Mufindi plateau soils are uniform yellow highly leached clays and its fertility is low. Most of the plateau consists of undulating plateau with slopes of less than 8 percent gradient. The zone typified by extensive grassland characterized by clump shrubs and remnants of Miombo trees. Grasses are perennial with low nutritional value. The western part and North West of the zone are the main catchments of the Great Ruaha River. While the highlands zone soil is generally red clay of moderate fertility with dark top soil having high organic matter content. Much of the land is at risk of erosion due to steep slopes of over 30 percent gradient shown in map.



Map 3: Drainage Patterns in Mufindi District Council



Map 2.4: Soil distribution in Mufindi district council

2.3 Land use Pattern

Mufindi District Council covers an area of 7,680 square kilometers, consisting of 5,400 square kilometers of land and 2,280 square kilometers of water bodies, predominantly comprising lakes and rivers. The district is estimated to encompass 180,000 hectares of arable land and 3,000 hectares designated as forest reserves. These reserves include the Mafwimbo Game Reserve covering 1,800 hectares, the Kibao Central Government Forest Reserve covering 900 hectares, and 300 hectares of community-based forests.

Land use in Mufindi District reflects a diverse mix of agricultural activities, natural resource utilization, economic development initiatives, infrastructure provision, and conservation efforts. The implementation of sustainable land management practices is vital for harmonizing economic growth with environmental conservation and ensuring the prosperity of local communities.

2.3.1 Agro Ecological Zone

There are two (2) agro-ecological zones associated with landscape zones in Mufindi District council which include the eastern highlands and the Mufindi plateau. The Eastern Highlands covers the southwest and eastern Udzungwa Mountains which is the part of the Eastern Arc Mountains and the Kihansi Dam with its Catchments. The main economic activities in this zone are determined by the climate, altitude and soils.

2.3.2. Wildlife.

Mufindi District strategically located between the two major ecosystems of the Eastern Highlands covering the southwest and eastern Udzungwa Mountains which is the part of the Eastern Arc Mountains and the Kihansi Dam with its Catchments. Vegetation cover of Miombo wood land and Wetlands in this zone create conducive habitat for wildlife. Common animal species found in are; Frogs, snakes, baboons, buffalos, monkeys. However, in western part of the district there is WAGA Wildlife management area that extends and acts as corridor for wildlife to Ruaha National Park. WAGA is the habitats of different species include Elephants, Giraffes, Zebras, Buffalo heads, Snakes, and Hyenas etc.

2.3.3Vegetation

Mufindi District original vegetation was characterized mostly by grassland and miombo forests. The Eastern Arc Mountain forests lie at the south-western extreme of the Eastern Mufindi District. The forests are found on the Mufindi plateau at the top of the Mufindi escarpment. The plateau includes mosaic of forest, grass lands and subsistence agriculture for food crops. This mosaic forest is observed at Sadani escapement and low land of Malangali ward and some parts like Ikweha ward. The Highlands ecological zone present original forests of Mufindi are highly fragmented and current large part of land has been converted to agriculture and forest plantations of exotic species including *Pinus patula*, *P. elliotii* and *Eucalyptus saligna*, *camadulensis*, and *E. grandis*. The commercial plantations are observed at the insulating of land of Mtwango ward, Mgololo escarpment, Nzivi in Igowole, Luhunga, Mdaburo and Ifwagi wards.

2.4 Mufindi District Council Social Baseline Information

Mufindi District is bordered by Njombe District (Njombe Region) to the south, Mbarali District (Mbeya Region) to the West and Iringa District to the North. To the North - East is bordered with Kilolo District.

2.4.1 People and Population

The population of Mufindi district has increase of 21 per cent for period of 10 years. As expected, there is high proportion of female 150,882 compared to males 138,114.

2.4.2 Project Workforce Requirements:

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

2.4.3 Economic Activities:

Primary economic activities in Mufindi District are agriculture, fishing, and animal husbandry. Other economic activities are Agriculture, Forest and Livestock keeping. These economic activities have significant contribution to households' income generation as well as district. The giant contributor to district economy is Forest though timber.

2.4.4 Social Services:

In Mufindi District context service facilities include health, cemetery, religious institutions, education, police stations, market places, play grounds, as well as recreational areas. Mufindi DLUFP recommend service facilities must be located within settlement are enhance accessibility and be provided for the community according to proximity as per standards and regulations. Consequently, land required for projected social services is calculated based on villages or wards that lacks such services or as per population increase. Therefore, area required for social services for next 20 year is 10% of the total projected residential area (89,312 Ha) which is equivalent to 8,931Ha.

2.4.5 Road Infrastructure:

Road transportation is the main means of transportation of people and various goods within and outside Mufindi District Council. It is one of the key sub-sectors which are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the council. Mufindi District council is well linked with two trunk roads, such as TANZAM road and Mafinga - Mgololo road, furthermore there are four regional roads such as -Mafinga – Mapanda road, Nyololo – Mtwango road, Kinyanambo - Madibira road, Mbalamaziwa – Malangali – Kwatwanga road. The roads that are maintained by the central government (TANROAD) are classified as trunk and regional roads, while those that are maintained by the district council or TARURA are called collector and feeder roads; the rest of roads are called local distribute or roads and are mostly maintained by villagers. The total surface area of the road network in Mufindi District Council for the year 2023 is about 1,335.7 kilometers where by Tarmac road is 45.4 km, Gravel is 294.794 km and Earth Road is 995.506 km.

Conflicts over Land resources: The district also experiences conflicts with conservation authorities over land as the district plays an important role in conservation of major ecosystems in the district. LTIP is required to recognize relevant conservation authorities to avoid conflicts between government ministries and conservation authorities. The conflicts ranging from family to non-family members conflict, Boundary conflict and land use conflict between pastorist and farmers where by most it exists in the community. Most of the grievances where family related and from which we succeed to solve them peaceful, and the program continued to those people. In particular, LTIP Team are required to closely observe ESS7, ESS6 and ESS10 requirements and provisions during VLUPs and rural land certification activities.

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

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

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

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

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004: The Act provide guidance for regulation process in sensitive areas such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, Mining activities area, forest areas, and wildlife resource among others. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating those activities into overall sustainable environmental management system by providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries. The EMA will be applicable by the LTIP team in Mufindi during identification of national parks and preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. Specifically, LTIP project in Mufindi District Council will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirements when issuing CCROs along the rivers and streams like river Mufindi and lake Rukwa.

The National Land Act, No. 4 and 5 of 1999: The Land Act (1999 recognize that all land in Tanzania belongs to the public, and the President acts as the trustee of the land for the benefit of the people (Land Act, § 1(1)(a)). The Land Act classifies all land in Tanzania into three categories: (1) Reserved Land, (2) General Land, and (3) Village Land (§ 4(4)). The first two categories are governed under the provisions of the Land Act and its regulations. About 68% of all land is Village Land; 30% is Reserved Land and only 2% is General Land in the Country.

These Acts among other things outlines, procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, schemes of regularization, land registration and certification, compensation and

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

The land use planning Act, 2007: LTIP shall prepare the VLUP in accordance to this Act, the act provides that the village must have defined boundaries and gazetted under the GN and described in Village Certificate issued by Commissioner of Land; This act is making reference to other acts especially the Land Act No 4 and 5 to guide the entire process of Land use planning practice in Tanzania.

The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004 : The Act provides labour rights and protections particularly on Child labour, forced labour and discrimination in the working place and freedom of association. The act prohibits child labour it provides that no child under the age of 14 shall be employed. LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labour and provide valid employment contracts to direct and indirect workers. The employment contracts for direct and indirect teams will ensure compliance to basic employment standards which include: i) Wage determination that stipulates a minimum term and condition of employment (ii) An employment standard constitutes a term of a contract with an employee unless -a term of the contract contains a term that is more favorable to the employee; and a provision of an agreement alters the employment standard to the extent permitted by the provisions and iii) a provision of any collective agreement, a written law regulating employment, wage determination or exemption granted under section 100. The law also requires provision for health insurance and joining to National compensation funds for labour on employment beyond six months.

The HIV and AIDS (prevention and Control) Act, No. 28, 2008: Made under section (9) every employer in consultation with the ministry shall establish and coordinate a workplace programme on HIV and AIDS for employees under this control and such programme shall

include provision of gender responsive HIV/AIDS and education, Distribution of Condoms and support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

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

The Urban Planning Act of 2007: This is the principal legislation which govern urban planning. The LTIP will prepare detailed planning schemes; undertake public and other stakeholder's engagement; and subsequent facilitate approval of scheme of regularization as stipulated in this Act. The project will also spearhead preparation of environmental and social assessment of the proposed scheme of regularization.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 5 of 2003: The law requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers in order to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this Act through training to drivers to eradicate incidences and accidents, provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, drinking water and toilet to the direct and indirect implementing teams during preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and the issuance of CCRO.

Public Health Act of 2012: The act stipulates need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguard, maintain and protect the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission and will be addressed through conducting HIV/Aids campaign, provision of 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 utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Specifically, the objective of this Act is to ensure that, water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers and other water sources in Mufindi District Council and ensure that such uses are included during preparation of DLUPF and VLUP and will not issue CCRO in such areas to enhance management of water resource.

The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009: The Act provides measures for the general conservation of wild animals which includes declaration of wildlife protected areas, game reserves, wetlands and game-controlled area to mention a few. This Act will be taken into consideration as the main legal provision for the establishment of the existing wildlife and wetland protected area as the basis for the prevention of any encroachment with the project activities.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

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

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

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions;

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

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
Training on HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;

- Training on community and road safety
- Awareness on accident risks and community safety.

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; reaction and open areas; and
- Land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:

- Use of Annex 2 to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity
- Identification of boundaries of reserve land, water bodies and

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).

A legal gap analysis between the national laws and the applicable ESSs has been provided in the Project ESMF. Wherever there are differences between the national laws and ESSs, the more stringent applies.

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Project Social Benefits

LTIP in Mufindi District the LTIP will create the following benefits to the community:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i. **VLUP:** LTIP will ensure that the villages have no contradicting GN before preparation of VLUP failure to do so is likely to cause conflicts between community and other institutions. Some decisions made as part of the VLUP preparation may also have E&S impacts. These will be assessed, and mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the VLUP preparation process.
- ii. Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

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

Similarly, individuals and communities residing close or who have encroached conservation areas might require CCROs on such land thus leading to conflict with authorities.

Ineligibility to CCROs: According to the **Annex 2** of the ESMF and the CCRO Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CCROs. Such areas are reserve lands and are restricted from human settlements and other social economic activities. Considering that land use restriction may be defined or formalized as part of the VLUP process (e.g., establishment of village forest reserves and/or village grazing land), there is a possibility that some individuals using these areas may lose access rights and/or may find out that they are ineligible for CCROs. Community members falling under such circumstances might

consider having been denied project benefits related to CCROs. Some may also question the criteria used to establish land use restrictions as part of the VLUP process.

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

Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): In Mufindi, community members with access to project resources such as employment, income and power over others might subject subordinates, children, spouses, and people from low-income status to GBV and SEA.

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

Inaccessibility of Project Sites/Traffic accidents: Large section of Mufindi district is served with gravel and dirty roads which limits transportation especially during rainy season. Land certification process is likely to delay during rainy seasons and the issue of health and safety due to accidents

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

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

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

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

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

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project adverse risk and impacts and proposed measures for enhancing positive one as well as associated costs. **Table 3** is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Mufindi District. It detailed the

proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.

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Table 2: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Project Social Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from VLUP processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. - Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework) 	1,000,000/=	Mufindi District Council E&S Team Ward and village leaders CSOs	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.
2	Deepening of insecurity on the fate of lands among Mufindi communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide communities with correct project information. - Strategize engagement of traditional leaders. - Ensure present and future village land use needs are taken into consideration during formulation of VLUPs without prejudice the need of other land uses and conservation of the environment. 	30,000,000/=	Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. E&S Team CSO	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs
3	Confusion of communities with incorrect information about the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives. - Provide NGOs/CSOs with project information and where necessary engage them to create sensitization to the community. 	5,000,000/=	E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. WEOs, CDOs and VEOs Traditional and religious leaders	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP & throughout the project.
4	Conflict over land ownership and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Sensitization on the importance joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CCROs. 	30,000,000/=	Mufindi District Council E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs.

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Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
5	Ineligibility to CCROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of all household's ineligible to receive CCROs and formulation of advice on how to address their situation. - Identification of households and parcels close and within conservation and sensitive areas. - Awareness on ineligibility for CCROs. - Liaise with TFS, NEMC - Ruaha River Body for further guidance(Ruaha Great Basin), and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - TANROADS and TARURA - Signage informing potential new settlers that those areas cannot be titled and should not be occupied - to avoid further occupation, including by those that would like to be compensated. 	10,000,000/=	Mufindi District E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TANROADS& ➤ TARURA ➤ TFS ➤ Water Basin Authority ➤ Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for further guidance 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.
6	The CCRO issuance process formalize land access inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth - Sensitization on importance of CCROs and other project benefits. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District E&S Team ➤ Ward Executive Officer (WEO), ➤ Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) ➤ Village Leaders ➤ CSOs. 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
7	Gender Based Violence / SEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA. - All LTIP staff to sign a code of conduct which include GBV/SEA issues. - Develop and operationalize GBV Action Plan for the District. - Disseminate information about the GRM and 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District E&S Team ➤ Ward Executive Officer (WEO), ➤ Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.

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Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Framework	Time
				Implementation	Supervision		
		encourage population to report misconducts - Engage relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who provide support to survivors on GBV and SEA such as assistance for medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. where necessary.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Village Leaders 		
8	Influx of Laborers	- Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes - Give employment priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. - Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers.	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District Council Certification Office ➤ Mufindi District E&S Team ➤ Village Leaders ➤ Private Companies involved in rural certification activities. 	ESMT		During Rural Certification Process.
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	- Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during rainy season during dry season. - Provide suitable transport facilities.	i.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District Rural Certification Office (DRCO): ➤ Mufindi District Council E&S Team ➤ Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team 	ESMT		During Rural Certification Process
10	Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals	- Make use of National IDs during issuance of CCROs - Rural formalization team to work closely with local leaders to confirm citizenship of Project beneficiaries.	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) ➤ Mufindi District E&S Team ➤ Ward Executive Officer (WEO), ➤ Ward Community Development Officer 			During Rural Certification Process

Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				(CDO) ➤ Village Leaders ➤ Migration Teams		
	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 try to minimise land take and loss of assets from any given household through negotiated agreements. - Surveying will ensure all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable their continued use after land take. 	16,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ward Executive Officer (WEO), ➤ Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) ➤ Village Leaders ➤ Migration Teams 	ESMT	Prior to project activity
Total Cost						120,000,000/=
Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. - Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF. 	12,000,000/=	PLUM E&S Team	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.
2	Encroachment of Environmental Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make use of Annex 2 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between national parks, reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and before issuance of CCRO issuance. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PLUM ➤ E&S Team ➤ National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) ➤ TANROADS& ➤ TARURA ➤ TFS, ➤ Water Basin Board ➤ and Southern Coast 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.

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Sn	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				Basin Water Board		
3	Soil Erosion, oil spills and Solid Waste Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake tree and grass planting - Provision of dustbins in all project areas - Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water - No refuse, waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds. 	7,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District Council E&S Team ➤ Private Companies involved in certification activities. ➤ Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
4	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. - Implementing Institution (LGA/Private/CSO) must make due diligence on OHS risk management, including primary suppliers' workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety - Implementing agencies to enforce rules for drivers and passengers. - Provide Health and safety Training to project workers 	30,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mufindi District Council E&S Team ➤ Private Companies involved in certification activities. ➤ Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier 		Contractor	ESMT	During contracting

CHAPTER FIVE

Monitoring of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan

- i. To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during planning and CCROs 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 instrument in pace;
- iii. To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
- iv. To ensure best practices management as a commitment for continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
- v. To provide environmental information to community/stakeholders;

To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to be taken so as to prevent or minimize environmental consequences; The Table 4 below summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Mufindi District Council.

Table 3: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan.

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land Use Planning							
1.	E&S impacts of land use planning	Compliance of the ESS 1-8 and ESS 10	100%	Reports on Implementation of ESMP	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000/=
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Security of Tenure	No. of CCROs issued in each Village	23562	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	7,000,000/=
3.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CCROs to secure capital.	15%	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
4.	Reduction of land conflicts	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CCRO issuance process	120	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	200,000/=
5.	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	65	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	33,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of	Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
7.	Conflicts	Number and hectares or village land declared as forest reserve	100	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
8.	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	170	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
9.	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Mufindi district Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.	19740	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
10.	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	15	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
11.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of NGO-CSOs	500	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

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S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
7		No of Project staff trained on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process	35	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	13,000,000/=
		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
8		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
9	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
10	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	60%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1500,000/=
11	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
12	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	Tbd	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
Total							24,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
13	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in 38 village	50 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	10,000,000=
14	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
15	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	6,000,000/=
16	Monitoring of oil spills	No of drums (100 liters) distributed for collect dirty oil	1 Drums in each LGA	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2000,000/=
17	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
Total							134,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP

6.1 Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lake Nyasa Water Basin and Ruvuma River and Southern Coast Basin Water Board (RSCBWB): To oversee sustainable use of water resources and provide guidance whenever needed during land certification activities done by LTIP.

Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB) and LTIP may have overlapping interests in terms of sustainable natural resource management (including water and land), they typically operate in different spheres: one focused on water resources and the other on land tenure. However, effective coordination and collaboration between such entities are crucial to ensure integrated and sustainable development within the Rufiji River basin and similar regions. This ensures that land and water management practices

complement each other and contribute to overall environmental and socio-economic sustainability

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

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

6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

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

6.3 Capacity Development and Training Tsh 25,000,000

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Mufindi District council the following training have been provided to E&S Team at LGAs levels to enhance their capacity during preparation of DLUPF (Table 5).

Table 4: Training conducted to Mufindi E&S Team

S/N	Name of Training	Training	Date
1	Environmental and Social Framework	Institution	13 th – 14 th December 2022
2	Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	2023
3	Workshop for Review of the ESMPs	ESMT	2023

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Mufindi 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.

7.2 Conclusions

Given the importance of multiple land uses in Mufindi, ESMP was to be an important tool for facilitation of stakeholder's engagement and sensitization so as to verify with proposed land uses, village boundaries and access to CCRO.

Furthermore, there is no identification of any VGs group as per VGPF guiding document hence VGP will not be prepared.

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

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

7.3 Recommendations

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

Annex 1: Due Diligence in the Villages where there is Existing VLUP

Sn	Checklist	Description
1	Is the village land uses approved through village Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed land use plan basing on ESMF, ESCP, VGPF, SEP and RAP - Basing on 1 above, confirm if the plan complies with ESF - Check on supporting documents used to approve the VLUP (Entry Meeting Minutes and Approval of VLUP Meeting minutes) - Check on engagement of women, youth and other minority community members
2	Is the proposed land use compactible with the GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check in the issues related to Reserve land and Village land - Check if there are land uses conflicts between different land users (Environmental Conservation vs land uses)
3	Is the VLUP endowed by District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check on District Statement on Regards to proposed land use (Normally written in a minute which are submitted to approval authorities for gazettelement)
4	Is the VLUP Gazetted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm on gazettelement status and if does not conflicting with other gazettelement

Note: The results from this table shall open a room for further discussion basing on different cases for proceeding with other rural certification process

Annex 2: Project Areas at Mufindi District.

Na.	KIJIJI	VILLAGE LANDUSE CODING
1.	Mlevelwa	LUP/07/MUF/MLEVELWA/01/06-2023
2.	Mninga	LUP/07/MUF/MNINGA/02/06-2023
3.	Ikanga	LUP/07/MUF/IKANGA/03/06-2023
4.	Itona	LUP/07/MUF/ITONA/04/07-2023
5.	Lulanda	LUP/07/MUF/LULANDA/05/07-2023
6.	Ibwanzi	LUP/07/MUF/IBWANZI/06/07-2023

7.	Isipii	LUP/07/MUF/ISIPII/07/07-2023
8.	Luhunga	LUP/07/MUF/LUHUNGA/08/07-2023
9.	Mkalala	LUP/07/MUF/MKALALA/09/09-2023
10.	Nyakipambo	LUP/07/MUF/NYAKIPAMBO/10/09-2023
11.	Ihegela	LUP/07/MUF/IHEGELA/11/09-2023
12.	Kitiru	LUP/07/MUF/KITIRU/12/09-2023
13.	Uhafiwa	LUP/07/MUF/UHAFIWA/13/09-2023
14.	Ihimbo	LUP/07/MUF/IHIMBO/14/09-2023
15.	Igeleke	LUP/07/MUF/IGELEKE/15/08-2023
16.	Ikaning'ombe	LUP/07/MUF/IKANING'OMBE/16/10-2023
17.	Iyegeya	LUP/07/MUF/YEGEYA/17/10-2023
18.	Kilolo	LUP/07/MUF/KILOLO/18/10-2023
19.	Lwang'a	LUP/07/MUF/LWANG'A/19/10-2023
20.	Ukemele	LUP/07/MUF/UKEMELE/20/10-2023
21.	Maguvani	LUP/07/MUF/MAGUVANI/21/10-2023
22.	Ifupira	LUP/07/MUF/IFUPIRA/22/10-2023
23.	Mpanga	LUP/07/MUF/MPANGA/23/10-2023
24.	Mkangwe	LUP/07/MUF/MKANGWE/24/11-2023
25.	Kinegembasi	LUP/07/MUF/KINEGEMBASI/25/11-2023
26.	Mtambula	LUP/07/MUF/MTAMBULA/26/11-2023
27.	Ikimilinzowo	LUP/07/MUF/IKIMILINZOWO/27/11-2023
28.	Idumulavanu	LUP/07/MUF/IDUMULAVANU/28/11-2023
29.	Ikangamwani	LUP/07/MUF/IKANGAMWANI/29/11-2023
30.	Ihowanza	LUP/07/MUF/IHOWANZA/30/11-2023
31.	Kiponda	LUP/07/MUF/KIPONDA/31/11-2023
32.	Igomaa	LUP/07/MUF/IGOMAA/32/12-2023
33.	Ihantzutwa	LUP/07/MUF/IHANZUTWA/33/12-2023
34.	Tambalang'ombe	LUP/07/MUF/TAMBALANG'OMBE/34/12-2023
35.	Kwatwanga	LUP/07/MUF/KWATWANGA/35/12-2023
36.	Itengule	LUP/07/MUF/ITENGULE/36/12-2023
37.	Kisasa	LUP/07/MUF/KISASA/37/12-2023
38.	Iramba	LUP/07/MUF/IRAMBA/38/12-2023
39.	Ihawaga	LUP/07/MUF/IHAWAGA/39/12-2023
40.	Wamimbalwe	LUP/07/MUF/WAMIMBALWE/40/12-2023
41.	Kibengu	LUP/07/MUF/KIBENGU/41/01-2024
42.	Itulituli	LUP/07/MUF/ITULITULI/42/01-2024
43.	Itika	LUP/07/MUF/ITIKA/43/02-2024
44.	Kiyowela	LUP/07/MUF/KIYOWELA/44/02-2024

Annex 3: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas.

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/village bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the village are clear and well identified	YES	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the village and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved early through stakeholders such as the villagers, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the reserved area although the boundary is well known to all the parties	YES	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
2	Area/village bordering rivers and lakes	Human activity found 60m away from the bank of the river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, land found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank should not be considered for certification
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river but no floods or any other risk is associated	NO	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	NO	The area is considered hazardous, and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	NO	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the