

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MVEMORO DISTRICT COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RURAL
CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN MVOMERO DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

MVOMERO DISTRICT COUNCIL

FEBRUARY, 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Environmental and Social Safeguard team for the Mvomero District is indebted to all those who met and devoted their time to have discussions or meetings with them to support this ESMP document's development. The team is specifically thankful to the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) Management and Environmental Social Management Team for their guidance, criticism, and directives, significantly improving this ESMP. The Mvomero District Council Environmental and Social Team also wishes to recognize the technical assistance provided by the World Bank Consultants team of the government of Tanzania for their input and support in developing this ESMP report. Since the number of people who participated in this ESMP is large, it will be difficult to mention all of them.

We sincerely dedicate our appreciation to all of them and say thank you very much.

MVOMERO DISTRICT ESMP TEAM

S/No	Name	Profession/Position	Organization
1.	Juma Ngalaya	Environmental Officer	Mvomero District Council
2.	Leonard Omela	Social Development Officer	Mvomero District Council
3.	Alpha Mangula	Environmental and Social Management Coordinator, Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP).	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD)
4.	Tumaini Setumbi	Social Development Officer, LTIP.	MLHHSD
5.	Robert Kishiki	Social Development Officer, LTIP.	MLHHSD
6.	Regina Kabwogi	Environmental Specialist, LTIP.	MLHHSD

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
MVOMERO DISTRICT ESMP TEAM	ii
CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Information.....	1
1.2 LTIP Scope in Mvomero District Council.....	1
1.3 General Objectives of ESMP	3
1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP	3
1.5 Screening Results.....	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Administrative Condition of Mvomero District Council.....	5
2.3 Geographical Location.....	7
2.4 Districts and other areas bordering Mvomero District	7
2.5 Environmental Baseline Information in Mvomero District Council	7
2.6 Mvomero District Social Baseline Information.....	11
CHAPTER THREE	18
LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	18
3.1 Introduction.....	18
3.2 Country’s Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Mvomero District.	18

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework	21
CHAPTER FOUR.....	24
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	24
4.1 Introduction.....	24
4.2 Project Social Benefits.....	24
4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification.	25
4.4 Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification.....	25
4.5 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification	28
4.6 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification .	28
4.7 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact	29
CHAPTER FIVE	39
MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS.....	39
5.1 Introduction.....	39
CHAPTER SIX.....	44
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN MVOMERO DISTRICT COUNCIL	44
6.1 Introduction.....	44
6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions in Mvomero District Council Mvomero District Council Rural Certification Office.....	44
6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles	45
6.4 Capacity Development and Training	45
CHAPTER SEVEN	47
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	47
7.1 Introduction.....	47

7.2 Conclusions.....	47
7.3 Recommendations.....	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Main Rivers in Mvomero District	8
Table 2: Agro Ecological Zones in Mvomero district	11
Table 3: Land use pattern in Mvomero District Council	12
Table 4: Economic Activities undertaken in Mvomero	13
Table 5: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts.....	30
Table 6: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan	40
Table 7: Training conducted to Mvomero E&S Team	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Administrative Boundary Mvomero District Showing 30 Wards.....	6
--	---

LIST OF APPENDECES

Annex 1: Due Diligence in the Villages where there is Existing VLUP	50
Annex 2: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas	51
Annex 3: Villages with Land Use Plans in Mvomero District	56
Annex 4: Mvomero District Council - Project Coverage Villages	59

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
DLHT	District Land and Housing Tribunal
E&S	Environmental and Social
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHSG	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMA	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	Environmental Management Officer
ES	Environmental Screening
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMT	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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
LTAP	Land Tenure Assistance Project
LTIP	Land Tenure Improvement Project
LTSP	Land Tenure Support Project

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHHSD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
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
RI	Residential License
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VG	Vulnerable Groups
VGPF	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
VLUM	Village Land Use Management (Committee)
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
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 Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objectives (PDO) are 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 30 percent in the number of land conflicts, as well as an increase in perception of tenure security. Results indicators related to the PDO to strengthen the national land administration system include an increase of 20 percent in the number of CRO transactions, a reduction of the average time to issue CROs (first registration) from 180 days to 60 days.

1.2 LTIP Scope in Mvomero District Council

The Mvomero District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Mvomero the project is expected to support the preparation of District Land Use Planning Framework (DLUPF), 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 DLUPF, VLUP, DSP and issuance of CCROs activities covering all 52 villages (see Annex 4) while the ESMPs for the renovation of district and village land offices will be developed later before commencement of the renovation activities. In Mvomero District Council, the preparation of VLUP, DSP and the issuance of CCROs is expected to involve the following activities:

i) Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 130 village formally registered in Mvomero, of which already 78 (Annex 3) already have VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP and DSP for the remaining 52 villages (**Annex 4**), 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; gazettment of the approved VLUP by the National Land Use Planning Commission. For each VLUP and DSP, LTIP will support an adequate assessment of E&S implication and the formulation of advice for addressing these in ways that are consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework.

ii) 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 Vulnerable Groups (VG);
- ii. Employing and Training of Para-surveyors;
- iii. Parcels adjudication;
- iv. Preparation of DPS (regularization layout);
- v. Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- vi. Printing and issuing CCROs.

For issuance of CCROs in Mvomero district, for all villages with VLUPs the project will develop a negative list of VLUPs which contain risks that the project cannot support (such as VLUPs which require the displacement of people or destruction of natural habitat to enforce for example and as outlined in Annex 6 of the ESMF). These would be used to preclude the issuance of CCROs under the project. To issue CCROs in some villages for where VLUPs were prepared outside the project, the Project shall undertake appropriate due

diligence to ensure these VLUPs were developed under a similarly participative approach which focuses on existing land use, avoids exclusion and elite capture, and avoids community and/or environmental harm. Attached due diligence checklist, will be used.

1.3 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Mvomero VLUPs, DSPs and issuance of CCRO has potential to cause environmental and social impacts (E&S). The Mvomero 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) Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation;
- iv) Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.
- v) Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities.

1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

This ESMP has been prepared by the district Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) of Mvomero 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; and (iii) Annex 5: Terms of Reference for the preparation of ESMP. Annex 3 for this ESMP on villages with existing VLUP.
- 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 through its publication on the LTIP website.

1.5 Screening Results

This section presents the methodology and results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Mvomero District Council, Tanzania. The screening was conducted using the screening form attached in Annex 2, which assessed the project's potential environmental and social impacts, implemented by the LTIP.

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

2.1 Introduction

The Mvomero District is one of the seven districts within the Morogoro Region and was officially established on August 2, 2002, through the division of the former Morogoro District Council. It is located in eastern Tanzania and shares borders with Kilosa District to the north, Morogoro District to the south, Ulanga District to the east, and Morogoro Rural District to the west. Mvomero District was formally recognized on September 17, 2004, through Government Notice Number 453. While it has a relatively recent history as a distinct administrative unit, Mvomero's land and people have been part of the rich tapestry of the Morogoro Region for generations. Mvomero's unique cultural heritage makes it a valuable asset to the Morogoro Region, and efforts should be made to preserve and celebrate its history and traditions.

2.2 Administrative Condition of Mvomero District Council

Administratively, the District is divided into four divisions which are Mlali, Mvomero, Mgeta and Turiani and it has 30 Wards (see Figure 1), 130 Villages and 687 hamlets. All 130 villages are registered by the responsible authorities. The district has a size of 7,325 Square Kilometers which is equivalent to 732,500 hectares of land with its headquarters being located at Wami Sokoine village which is about 35 kilometers from Morogoro Municipality along Morogoro Dodoma road. The District Council has a total of 40 Councilors, of which 30 of them are elected and 10 are appointed to special seats. The district has one electoral Constituency and one Member of Parliament.

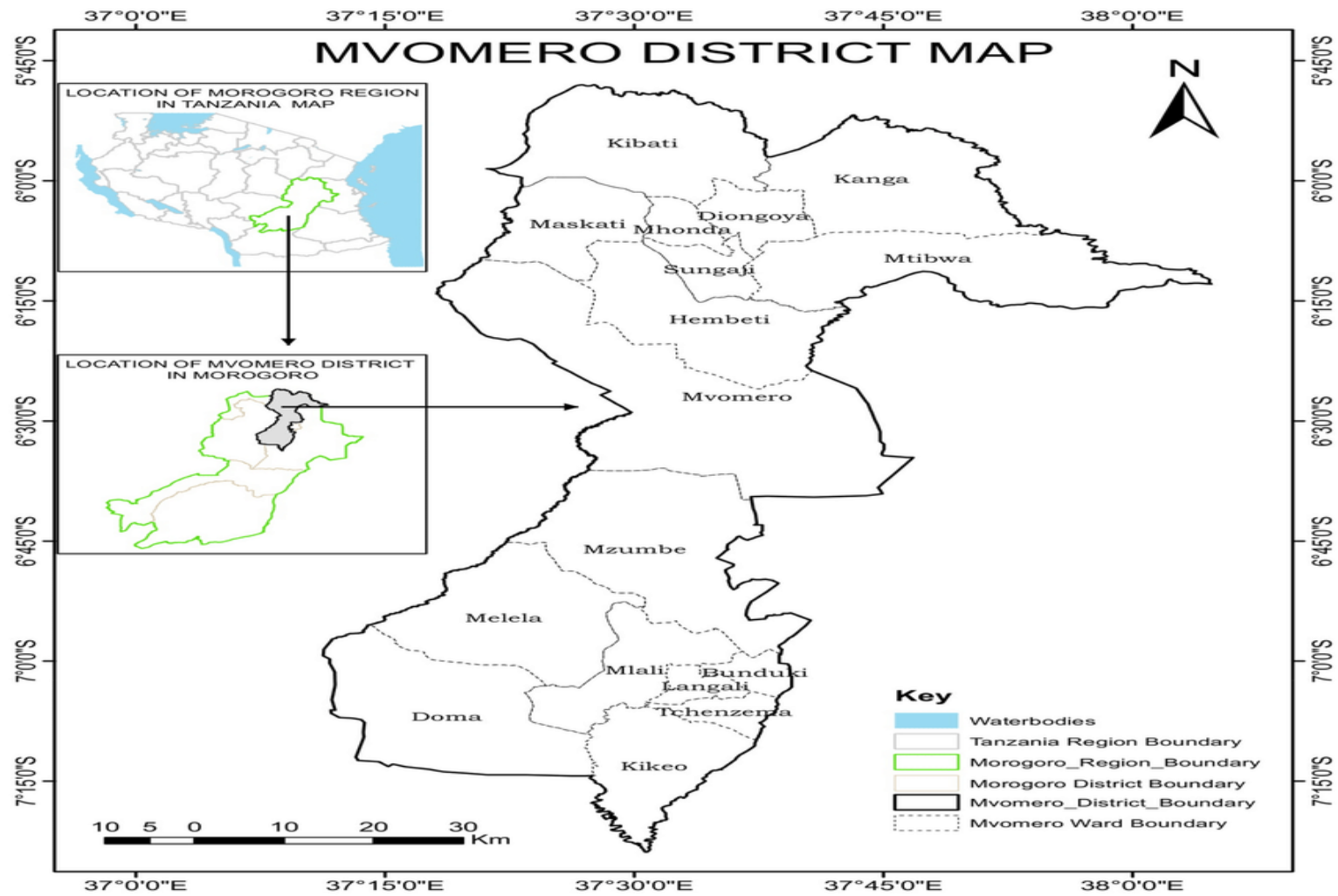


Figure 1: Administrative Boundary Mvomero District Showing 30 Wards

2.3 Geographical Location

The district is approximated to be located within 5⁰ 40' to 7⁰ 12' S and 36⁰ 45' to 38⁰ E. It extends from the Central to the North-Eastern part of Morogoro region. To the North, Mvomero it is bordered by Kilindi and Handeni Districts of Tanga Region; to the Northeast by Bagamoyo District of Pwani Region; to the East and Southeast by Morogoro rural District and Morogoro Municipal and to the East by Kilosa District.

2.4 Districts and other areas bordering Mvomero District

Mvomero District to the North is bordered by Kilindi and Handeni Districts of Tanga Region; to the Northeast by Bagamoyo District of Pwani Region; to the East and Southeast by Morogoro rural District and Morogoro Municipal, and to the East by Kilosa District.

2.5 Environmental Baseline Information in Mvomero District Council

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

2.5.1 Climate

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

2.5.2 Rainfall

Mvomero District Council, mean annual rainfall ranges from 600 mm to 1200mm a year with Rainfall pattern in the district is bimodal. The wet season (rainy season) extends from March to April leaving the rest of the year dry. The growing period extends from six to seven months. The onset of the rains is reliable and normally begins at the end of February. The driest months are July, August, September, October to November with an average of 0 mm of precipitation.

2.5.3 Temperature

Mvomero District Council experienced a moderate temperature of 18⁰C to 30⁰C with a maximum temperature of 30⁰C in October and November. While a minimum

temperature of 18⁰ C is experienced in June and July particularly in the highlands.

2.5.4 Topography

Mvomero Council has an altitude ranging between 600 meters and 2000 meters above the sea level where mountains and lowlands occupies about 25 and 20 percent respectively. The district has mountainous areas in the Northern and Southern part, and several hills and valleys scattered all over the district. In the North there are Southern Nguru and Kanga Mountain ranges, while in the South there are Uluguru mountain ranges. Valleys found in the district include Mgongola valley located in Kambala village in Hembeti ward; Dakawa valley located in Wami - Dakawa village in Dakawa ward; Lukenge valley located in Lukenge village in Mtibwa ward; Mongola valley in Mzumbe ward; Mlali/Kiperu, Maharaka and Msongozi valleys in Doma and Mkindo wards; Kigugu/Mbogo valley in Sungaji ward; Msufini/Hembeti valley in Hembeti ward; Dihinda/Difinga valley in Kanga ward.

2.5.5 Drainage Pattern

A good number of rivers are found in the district. Some of these rivers have been acting as good fishing ground, as well as source of water for irrigated farming and domestic use. Main rivers in the district and wards in which they are found (in brackets) include Diburuma (Kibati), Mkata (Melela), Wami (Dakawa), Mbakana (Mgeta), Mlali (Mlali), Divue (Sungaji), Mkindo (Mkindo), Mburumi (Mhonda). Major sources of these rivers and where they are pouring their water is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Main Rivers in Mvomero District

S/N	Main River	Sources	Ending (Receiving River)
1.	Mjonga	Nguru Mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
2.	Divue	Nguru mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
3.	Mvaji	Dibamba	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
4.	Mkindo	Nguru mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
5.	Diwale	Nguru mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
6.	Mburumi	Nguru mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
7.	Diburuma	Nguru mountain	Wami to Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
8.	Mbakana-Mgeta	Uluguru Mountain	Ngerengere then Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
9.	Mgeta	Uluguru Mountain	Ngerengere then Ruvu to the Indian Ocean
10.	Tangeni	Uluguru Mountain	Ngerengere, then Ruvu to the Indian Ocean.

2.5.6 Geological Features

The district has several varieties of stones found in all divisions which are characterized by hardness, brittle and color. The district is rich in ruby, rose, garnet, sapphire, Rhode lite, green tourmaline and amethyst/ graphite minerals. Currently, mining activities are undertaken by small scale miners for minerals such as ruby in Melela ward, gold in Mgeta, Mangae and Makuyu wards, and pink mercury in Mvomero ward in Melela area for ruby by small scale miners. The district is also rich in construction minerals/materials particularly sand, gravel and stones and is also rich in industrial minerals namely limestone, mica and graphite in Mgeta Division and Dakawa ward. The geological characteristics can be technically classified as Mozambique belt, Uluguru Mountain, Sedimentary formation, Songea and Kimambi group.

2.5.7 Soil type

- A ***Chromi-Ferralic Cambisols*** in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (WRB) is a soil at the beginning of soil formation. The horizon differentiation is weak. This is evident from weak, mostly brownish discoloration and/or structure formation in the soil profile.
- ***Eutric Leptosols*** are very shallow soil over a hard rock or in unconsolidated gravely material. Leptosols are unattractive soils for rain fed agriculture because of their inability to hold water, but may sometimes have the potential for tree crops or extensive grazing.
- ***Humi-Umbric Acrisols*** form on old landscapes that have an undulating topography and a humid tropical climate. This soil type has strongly weathered acid soils with low base saturation.
- ***Eutri-Pellic Vertisols*** is *Churning* heavy clay soil A vertisol or vertosol. It is a soil type in which there is a high content of expansive clay minerals, many of them known as montmorillonite, that form deep cracks in drier seasons or years. In a phenomenon known as argilli-pedoturbation, alternate shrinking and swelling causes self-plowing, where the soil material consistently mixes itself, causing some vertisols to have an extremely deep A horizon and no B horizon. A soil with no B-horizon is called an A/C soil). This heaving of the underlying material to the surface often creates a microrelief known as gilgai. Vertisols typically form highly basic rocks, such as basalt, in climates that are seasonally

humid or subject to erratic droughts and floods, or that impedes drainage. The parent material and the climate, in Mvomero District Council, is largely black.

2.5.8 Agro Ecological Zones

Geographically, the district characterized with three ecological zones, namely Highland and Mountainous Zone, Miombo Woodland Zone and Savanna River Basin Line. Type of vegetation and Divisions found in these zones are shown in Table 2.

Highland and Mountains Zone: This zone occupies about 25% of the district area. The zone lies between 1,200 meters and 2,000 meters above sea level. This zone is very potential for growing various food and cash crops, including fruits and vegetables. Major activities carried out in this zone are agriculture, horticulture and livestock keeping.

Miombo Woodland Zone: This zone lies within the altitude of 600 meters and 1,200 meters above sea level and it covers about 20 % of the district area with flat lowland areas. Annual rainfall ranges between 600 and 1,200 millimeters. Major activities in this zone include Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry. This zone has huge potential for use in crop farming and livestock production.

Savannah river basin line: This zone extends alongside the Uluguru mountain ranges and the great rivers of Mkata, Wami, Mgeta, Mlali, Divue, Diburuma, Mkindo and Mburumi. This zone has a potential for use in irrigated farming especially during dry season for crops such as paddy, sugarcane and vegetables, as well as fishing.

2.5.9 Vegetation

Type of vegetation and Divisions found in the district are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Agro Ecological Zones in Mvomero district and Vegetation types

S/N	Zone	Terrain	Vegetation	Division
1.	Highland and Mountains	Mainly mountainous, undulating to hilly plateau crests. Rocky terrain very strongly dissected mountain block	Shrubs, grass and planted trees	Mvomero and Turiani.
2.	Miombo Woodland	Gently undulating to rolling plains and plateau level to rolling plains	Woodland, grass land, shrubs	Mvomero, Turiani, Mgeta and Mlali
3.	Savannah River Basin Line.	Flat to rolling plains Flat, alluvial plains with homogenous sedimentation pattern.	Grasses, planted trees,	Mvomero, Turiani, Mgeta and Mlali.

2.6 Mvomero District Social Baseline Information

i) Population

According to Population and Housing Census of 2022, the Mvomero District had a population of 421,741 people of which male are 210,834 and female 210,907.

ii) Ethnicity

Dominant tribes in the area are Luguru and Zigua. Other tribes include Masai, Sukuma, Gogo, Chaga, Mang'ati, Nyamwezi, Pogoro, Kaguru, Ndewa and Hehe (Annex 5). The Maasai are recognized as Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities and are still conserving their traditional way of living. According to ESS7, "Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development. In many instances, they are among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. In many cases, they do not receive equitable access to project benefits, or benefits are not devised or delivered in a form that is culturally appropriate, and they may not always be adequately consulted about the design or implementation of projects that would profoundly affect their lives or communities. This ESS recognizes that

the roles of men and women in indigenous cultures are often different from those in the mainstream groups, and that women and children have frequently been marginalized both within their own communities and as a result of external developments, and may have specific needs”.

Maasai have got strong traditional systems which are important for decision making: usually they live as a clan in their traditional houses called ‘*boma*’, which on average has 6-9 households with 5-8 family members with their own traditional system of living. In Mvomero district polygamy is also prevalent. This calls for the LTIP Team to observe LTIP’s Vulnerable Group Planning Framework (VGPF) and prepare a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP). In particular, stakeholders’ consultation and engagement will require operationalization of the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) regarding the preparation of the VLUPs and the implementation of rural land certification, if conditions requiring FPIC are determined through a social assessment. FPIC shall be activated in case by case.

iii) Land use pattern in Mvomero District Council

The district has a total area of 7,325km² equivalent to 732,500 hectares. The area is characterized by plain land, hills and valleys, and almost all the area is habitable. The land area is subdivided into three classes which are forests (Natural and Planted - 83,461.81 Ha (11%)), arable land and area for settlements (about 460,785 Ha (63%)), Water bodies cover about 188,253 hectares (26%) of the total District land area.

Table 3: Land use pattern in Mvomero District Council

S/N	Land Class/Use	Size (Hectares)
1.	Arable Land and Settlement	460,785
2.	Water Bodies	188,253
3.	Natural and Planted Forests	83461.81
Total		732,500.01

iv) Economic Activities

In Mvomero District there are various activities undertaken by residents for their livelihoods including agriculture, livestock keeping, forestry, mining, beekeeping, fisheries, processing industries and trade. These diverse economic activities are required to be recognized during VLUP and rural land certification processes in accordance with the Annex 6 of the LTIP ESMF. Table 4 shows economic activities undertaken in Mvomero.

Table 4: Economic Activities undertaken in Mvomero

S/N	Activities	Percent of people Employed (%)
1	Agriculture	81.1
2	Mining and Quarrying	5.4
3	Trade and Commerce	6.1
4	Fishing, hunting, livestock and other related activities	3.2
5	Manufacturing	1.9
6	Haulage and storage services, services for clean water, sewerage and environmental construction.	2.3
Total		100

v) Social Services

Mvomero district council has primary and secondary schools, health centers, churches, mosques and market which are located in all 30 wards, owned by the government, private sector and religious institution. Provision of land parcels for social services such schools, health centers, churches, mosques and markets is critical for the LTIP and necessitate the project to ensure that these facilities are identified and provided with the CCRO to improve their tenure security. Source of energy is electricity supplied by TANESCO. The main source of drinking water includes boreholes and river streams.

vi) Road Infrastructure

Mvomero District is served by trunk, regional roads, district roads and feeder roads. These roads are used to transport people and goods within and outside of the Council. The length of road network is about 1451.19 km. Trunk or regional roads are maintained by the Central Government, while district or feeder roads are maintained by the TARURA. The rest of the roads are known as feeder roads and are mostly maintained by Village communities. Among these roads of about 170.89 km (12 percent of total road network) are trunk

roads. Regional roads cover about 403.5kms (28 percent) while roads under TARURA cover 677.3kms (47 percent) and Feeder roads constituted 199.5 km or 14 percent of cumulative total length of all roads in the Council.

The district has 500.89 (48.5%) kilometers of roads which are passable throughout the year, 403.39 (39.1%) kilometers are passable for the greater part of the year while 127.78 (12.4%) kilometers are not passable in most time of the year. Kinda, Maskati, Mgeta and Nyandira wards have road networks that are passable all the year round. Nonetheless, Msongozzi, Kibati, Mlali and Dakawa are notable wards with road that not passable most part of the year with 33, 15, 20 and 44.5 kilometers, respectively.

vii) Conservation Areas

The district plays an important role in conservation of major ecosystems of Morogoro Uluguru, Nguru and Kanga Nature Reserves and large rivers including Wami, Mbulumi, Mgeta to mention a few. Areas which cover mostly parts of Mvomero District are the home of diversity of wild animals. These Nature Reserves also serve as a habitat of wild animals hence making it an important ecosystem with high biological and conservation value, an important aspect to be noted for consideration by the LTIP.

The LTIP further notes that the presence of conservation areas poses competing interest among stakeholders leading to conflicts among key stakeholders such as the Maasai pastoralists, district councils, farmers, settlement owners and land other stakeholders.

viii) Grazing Land

The district has a total area of 266,400 hectares suitable for pastures and grazing of livestock. This is equivalent to 36% of total area where the large part is located in the lowland areas. Grazing land is also expected to receive its CCRO with the support of LTIP recognizing its use and avoid conflicts with other land uses. This area will be protected from encroachment by other uses.

ix) Land certification process in Nature Reserves and other land uses and in areas with Marginalized Groups.

The proposed rural certification will be implemented in a way that is consistent with the safeguards requirements as stipulated in LTIP ESMF, which provides screening criteria to check for environmental and social issues on villages before developing the ESMP for the entire Mvomero District Council. Based on **Annex 2** of the LTIP ESMF, conservation areas will be recognized as such and no CCROs will be issued in these areas. **Annex 2** of the ESMF further stipulates that in the event where boundaries between the reserve land, national park and individual land parcels are not agreed, LTIP will not proceed with the issuance of CCROs until boundary related conflicts are resolved.

However also, VLUPs and the rural land certification team shall ensure that land rights are enjoyed equally by all members of the community (including women in polygamous households) through stakeholders' engagement and community awareness. Elders, chronically sick people and youth such as *boda-boda* are likely to be excluded from project benefits due to lack of project information. The presence of these marginalized groups calls for the LTIP to ensure that mechanisms are in place for informing and engaging all members of the community including the identified marginalized groups.

x) 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 of Morogoro Nguru, Uluguru and Kanga Nature Reserves and rivers. There are several Government Notices (GNs) within the districts about Nature Reserves which constitutes large section of the Mvomero district. LTIP is required to recognize them to avoid conflicts between government ministries and conservation authorities. In particular, LTIP Teams are required to closely observe ESS7, ESS6 and ESS10 requirements and provisions during DLUFP, VLUPs and rural land certification activities.

xi) There is a sense of Insecurity among Mvomero Communities due to Past Experience on Matters Related to Land.

Recently the Government of Tanzania in has conducted resettlement activities which have affected positively and negatively Maasai Communities who were

residing in National Parks. There are conflicting interests between those who want to conserve environment and those who use particular area for supporting livelihood and way of living. Regardless the efforts which the government has tried to do to mitigate the impacts of the resettlement of the communities which were residing in Ngorongoro National Parks and other similar areas, still they have been voices from different people which has made other Maasai community to be afraid of any intervention on land. The perception of communities and the rumors which are spreading very fast in this project, LTIP is just similar to other government intervention which some of human rights defenders, NGOs, and CSOs are claiming that the process has brought more negative impacts than positive impacts to the Maasai Communities.

The Environmental and Social Teams in Mvomero are aware on this situation; from the district level to the village level, teams have arranged themselves to avoid exacerbating a sense of insecurity among pastoralists on matters related to land in Mvomero district. In particular VLUPs shall ensure that the current and future grazing needs within these communities are considered. In addition, there is a need to engage the Mvomero communities by involving their traditional leaders to enhance project acceptability. This is because the perception of communities in Mvomero district is negative in most cases when you come with a new project.

xii) A multitude of NGOs and CSOs operate in Morogoro Region and Mvomero District

There are over 30 NGOs/CSOs actively working in Morogoro region with different objectives and missions. Their areas of involvement, among others, are conservation of environment and natural resources governance, good governance and human rights, gender and youth empowerment, socio-economic development and empowerment, climate change and securing land tenure. In some cases, the activities of these organizations conflict with one another. The pastoralists, who constitute a small section of the population of Mvomero district trust these NGOs/CSOs. While CBOs, NGOs and CSOs can help LTIP to meet its objectives, they can also confuse the communities,

especially if they provide them with incorrect and or distorted information about the project. LTIP is supposed to recognize this risk and strategize the engagement of NGOs/CSOs that work in Morogoro and Mvomero districts. In particular, deliberate efforts to map and understand and subsequently provide them with relevant information about the project are necessary. This will help to make them not confuse LTIP with other land-related projects which have been implemented within their localities.

xiii) GBV/SEA and Diseases Transmission

Like other areas in Tanzania, HIV/AIDS is prevalent in Mvomero District. Proposed project activities including the preparation of DLUPF, PLUM, VLUP and issuance of CCROs will increase interactions between project workers and local community which is likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and spread of HIV/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).

xiv) Project Workforce Requirements

VLUPs and the rural land certification process in Mvomero 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.

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of DLUPF, VLUP, DSPs and issuance of CCRO in Mvomero district. The focus has been made on legislations which provide environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant for the Project. Due to the presence of Maasai who are identified as indigenous by the WB ESF, wildlife animals, national parks, ecological habitat and mountains, 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 Country's Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Mvomero District.

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 implemented by the project through the use of **Annex 2** of the LTIP ESMF. Wildlife Conservation Act is the main legal provision for the establishment of the existing wildlife and wetland protected area and is also the basis for the prevention of any encroachment with the project activities. Mvomero is endowed with some forms of the significant areas for wildlife and national parks (Mikumi National Park) which calls for the project to ensure that these areas are identified through guidance provided by **Annex 2** and that no certification will be conducted in national parks.

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

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 DLUPF, 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 DLUPF and VLUPs.

The land use planning Act, 2007: LTIP shall prepare the DLUPF and 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 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.

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

The Urban Planning Act of 2007: This is the principal legislation which governs 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.

Public Health Act of 2012: The act stipulates need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguard, maintain and protect the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission and will be addressed through conducting HIV/Aids campaign, provision of hand washing facilities, condoms and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009: Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing the utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Specifically, the objective of this Act is to ensure that, water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers and other water sources in Mvomero District Council and ensure that such uses are

included during preparation of DLUPF and VLUP and will not issue CCRO in such areas to enhance management of water resources.

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

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

Project ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP. However, for Mvomero District Council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs is operationalised 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 impact to determine level and magnitude of risks and impacts;
- Prepared ESMP for Mvomero for mitigating identified risk and impacts; monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures as well as 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 team;

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management:

- This ESS sets out the requirements to address resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management throughout the project life-cycle.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety;

- Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts;
- Training on HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;
- Training on community and road Safety and
- 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; recreational and open areas; and
- Land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:

- Use of **Annex 2** to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity importance.
- Identification of boundaries of reserve land and water bodies without conflicts with the grazing land.

ESS7 Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities:

- Preparation of Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP) to guide preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and issuance of CCRO in areas occupied by VGs.
- Operationalization of the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), if determined applicable.
- Use of Annex 2 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and before issuance of CCRO.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage:

- Sets out measures designed to protect cultural heritage throughout the project life-cycle.

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

In Mvomero District the LTIP will create the following benefits:

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

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

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: The provision of CCROs to Mvomero 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 Mvomero 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 major negative social impacts associated with LTIP regularization activities in Mvomero District Council.

District Land Use Planning Framework (DLUPF): This is a general plan which offers the guidelines for preparation of other plans which includes detailed plans (in town centers within district) and VLUP (In Village land); In the case of Mvomero, the land use patterns are mainly distributed into three parts; village land, general land and reserved land. On other side, large part of the land falls under village land. However also there are other uses with GNs. Preparing DLUPF is likely to cause disagreements of the land use zones and this bring an important attention to LTIP to make sure different ministries and stakeholders are coming together and agree with the proposals. Some decisions made as part of the DLUPF preparation may also have E&S impacts. These will be assessed, and mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the DLUPF preparation process.

Village Land Use Plans (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.

4.4 Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

Conflict over land ownership and rights: In project areas people are living 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 especially between farmers, pastoralists 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.

Risk of the Mvomero communities to attribute LTIP activities to other past government initiatives on land: The perception that government's decisions on lands located within pastoral communities are made at the expense of livestock keepers complicate things when new project on land is introduced in the Mvomero district. Incorrect and or distorted information about the LTIP are likely to confuse the communities and reduce project acceptability.

Limited Access to CCROs to VGs: Mvomero district is dominated by the Luguru and Zigua. Maasai community occupies less than 19 percent of the entire population. These Maasai groups are recognized by the ESS 7 of the WB ESF as VGs. The ESS7 describes that "the VGs are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. They are therefore particularly vulnerable if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Projects may also undermine language use, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or spiritual beliefs that Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities view as essential to their identity or well-being. However, projects may also create important opportunities for Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities to improve their quality of life and well-being.

While Maasai account for less than 10% of the population, there are risks that some do not participate in the LTIP supported land certification program because they do not have access to project information or are not adequately informed about the benefits of this intervention. Although the country's regulations do not recognize any ethnic group as indigenous in Tanzania, but the Maasai have been identified by the WB ESF as such, which necessitates the LTIP to consider and treat this group as VGs.

Ineligibility to CCROs: According to the Annex 2 of ESMF and CCRO's Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserve, protected area 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: Maasai are predominant ethnic group in Mvomero district and have conserved their traditional way of living. In Mvomero, polygamous are prevalent and people live as a clan in ‘bomas’. In such cases women have less access to the rights to own land. In addition, 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 (GBV), and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): In Mvomero, community members with access to project resources such 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 Mvomero 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: The presence of people with different nationalities who interact with Mvomero community might put risk of issuing CCROs to non-citizens due to demand of land.

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

The following are positive environmental impacts of this project in Mvomero District Council;

Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts:

Mvomero district plays an important role in conservation. DLUFP, VLUPs and the issuance of CCROs will recognize all protected areas including tourist sites which will reduce their encroachment and conflicts between local community and conservation authorities. The preparation of VLUPs entails the establishment of protected areas such as forest reserves, which is an important step toward the preservation of these areas.

Protection of Common resources: In Mvomero district, group of people owning jointly grazing lands will be issued with CCROs. This will help to use the land sustainably and conserve rangelands and water resources.

4.6 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of regularization process in Mvomero District Council are;

Encroachment of Sensitive Areas: Important conservation areas such as major ecosystems of Morogoro Uluguru, Kanga and Nguru Nature Reserves are situated within Mvomero district. 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.

4.7 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project adverse risks and impacts and proposed measures for enhancing positive one as well as associated costs. Table 5 is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Mvomero District. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP implementation team.

Table 5: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Project Social Impacts						
1.	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from the 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 DLUFP and VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework). 	1,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero 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 Mvomero communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide communities with correct project information - Strategize engagement of traditional leaders - Ensure present and future village land 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/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. - E&S Team - CSO 	ESMT	During preparation VLUP and issuance of CCROs.
3.	Confusion of communities with incorrect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives. - Provide NGOs/CSOs with project 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E&S Team - Participatory Land Use 	ESMT	During preparation VLUP &

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	information about the project.	information and where necessary engage them to create sensitization to the community.		Management (PLUM) Team. - WEOs, CDOs and VEOs - Traditional and religious leaders.		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 of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CCROs. 	30,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs.
5.	Poor certification among the VGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of Vulnerable Group Plan (VGP) - Operationalize/implement the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC). - Use of both individual and collective CCROs 	20,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community 	ESMT	Before preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders		
6.	Ineligibility to CCROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of all households ineligible to receive CCROs and formulation of advice on how to address their situation. - Identification of households and parcels close and within 60 m of the conservation and sensitive areas. - Awareness on ineligibility for CCROs. - Liaise with TFS - Wami/Ruvu Water Basin Board for further guidance, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for further guidance. - 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/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District E&S Team - Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) - Wami/Ruvu Water Basin Board - TANROADS& - TARURA - TFS, - Basin Authority - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for further guidance 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
7.	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 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"> - Mvomero District E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - CSOs. 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
8.	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 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 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - Private Companies 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		as assistance for medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. where necessary.		involved in rural certification activities.		
9.	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Mvomero District Council Certification Office (DRCO) - Mvomero District E&S Team - Village Leaders - Private Companies involved in rural certification activities. 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
10.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during rainy season during dry season. - Provide suitable transport facilities. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District Council Urban Certification Office (DRCO): - Mvomero District Council 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				E&S Team - District Land Use Plan Framework (DLUPF) Team - Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team.		
11.	Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Mvomero District Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO) - Mvomero District E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				- Village Leaders - Migration Teams		
12.	Physical and Economic Impacts	- The project will address all physical and economic displacement in line with the requirements of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework (VGPF) where relevant.	10,000,000/=	- Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - Migration Teams	ESMT	Prior to project activity
Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts						
1.	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	- Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. - Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF.	5,000,000/=	- PLUM - E&S Team	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
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 reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of VLUP and before issuance of CCRO issuance. 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLUM - E&S Team - TANROADS& - TARURA - TFS, - Basin Authority - Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.
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 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero 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. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety 	30,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mvomero District Council E&S Team - Private 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Health and safety Training to project workers - Implementing Institution (LGA/Private/CSO) must make due diligence on OHS risk management, including primary suppliers' workers - Implementing agencies to enforce rules for drivers and passengers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies involved in certification activities. - Village Leaders 		
5.	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier. 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor 	ESMT	During contracting
Total			191,000,000/=			

CHAPTER FIVE

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

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

The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

- To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during planning and CCROs issuance phases of proposed mitigation measures;
- To confirm compliance with environmental, social and safety legislation/regulations during certification as well as safeguards tools and instrument in place;
- To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
- To ensure best practices management as a commitment for continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
- 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 6 below summarizes monitoring plan for urban certification in Mvomero District Council:

Table 6: 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	8,000,000/=
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Security of Tenure.	No. of CCROs issued in each Village.	50,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
3.	Capital Creation.	No. of Beneficiaries using CCROs to secure capital.	10	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
4.	Reduction of land conflicts.	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CCRO issuance process	15	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
5.	Employments Opportunities.	No. of people employed.	50	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
		Number and hectares or village land declared as	100Ha	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

		forest reserve.					
7.	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	5	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
8.	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	1. Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Mvomero district. 2. Participation of traditional pastoral leaders in LTIP activities.	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
9.	Poor certification among the Indigenous People (IPs).	Percentage of CCROs issued under the name of Maasai Indigenous People.	10%	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
10.	Ineligibility to CCROs.	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification.	N/A	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	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
		No of Project staff trained	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

		on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process.					
		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
12.	Gender Based Violence	No. of GBV/SEA cases reported.	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
13.	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
14.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No. of villages identified as not accessible.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
Environmental Negative Impacts							
15.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in three Mitaas	150 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,500,000/=
16.	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
17.	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=

		contractors					
18.	Greenhouse gas emissions	No of Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000/=
19.	Monitoring of oil spills	No of drums (100 liters) distributed for collect dirty oil.	1 Drums in each LGA/	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
Total							69,500,000/=

CHAPTER SIX
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP
IN MVOMERO DISTRICT COUNCIL

6.1 Introduction

The implementation of ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in ESMF. For Mvomero District Council the following will be involved in the implementation of this ESMP;

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions in Mvomero District Council Mvomero District Council Rural Certification Office

This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Mvomero District Council E&S Team.

i) Mvomero 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.

ii) District Land Use Plan Framework (DLUPF) Team

This will be responsible for identifying different uses within the district. In Mvomero, unique land uses such as grazing land, rivers and other uses will be identified and included in the DLUPF.

iii) Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team

This will be responsible for identification of households residing along road reserve, gullies and river streams.

iv) Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board

Will provide further guidance on households residing along, gullies and river streams.

v) Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS), Morogoro Region

Will provide further guidance on households residing along the roads including payment of compensation where applicable.

vi) 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.

vii) **Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs).**

During mapping of the CSOs-NGOs in Mvomero, the following were identified: Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organization, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania, PAMS Foundation and PELUM Tanzania. They will be responsible for ensuring engagement of marginalized and vulnerable people in this project. Sensitization on importance of CCROs and other project benefits, importance of joint titling and GBV/SEA matters. For those CSO-NGOs which shall be involved with DLUFP, VLUPs, and CCRO, they will be responsible for provision of PPEs (mask, boots, gloves and helmet) to workers; training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety; provide health and safety training to project workers; provision of dustbins in all project areas; provision of welfare facilities such as toilets and water; tree and grass planting; dust suppression.

6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

- **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.

6.4 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Mvomero District council the following training have been provided to E&S Team at LGAs levels to

enhance their capacity during preparation of DLUPF (Table 7). Several awareness raising meetings were also conducted with different stakeholders.

Table 7: Training conducted to Mvomero E&S Team

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

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

- a) Health and safety training to project drivers and field teams.
- b) Training on implementation of ESMP to private firms to be conducted prior to certification process;
- c) Training of code of conducts for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Mvomero District Council E&S Team to be conducted on June 2024;

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Mvomero 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 Mvomero and the presence of VGs, ESMP shall be an important tool for facilitation of stakeholders' engagement and sensitization so as to affirm with proposed land uses, village boundaries and access to CCRO. Furthermore, this District ESMP shall be supported with Village VGP so as to ensure inclusiveness of the VGs who are present in the district. On the other side, project might trigger FPIC under the following conditions.

- a. LTIP adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- b. LTIP can lead to relocation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or
- c. LTIP activities has significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities' lives.

However, as per screening conducted in Mvomero and experiences from previous related efforts; The project activities in Mvomero is likely not to need FPIC application. In the case needed, Team shall follow the procedures as provided in ESMF and VGP.

The social benefits of this project to include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of cost associated with informal land transaction, and employments opportunities.

Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which need to be mitigated in order to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are: Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CCROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized group, likely of emergence of gender-based violation, influx of laborers, soil erosion and dust, generation of waste, and health and safety hazards.

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

7.3 Recommendations

- All Villages where the project is implemented should have the copy of this ESMP,
- NGOs to be hired to conduct certification process in Mvomero District Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementations team in Mvomero District Council with Support from ESMT and the Bank shall prepare the VGP before starting preparation of DLUFP, VLUP and Issuance of CCRO.
- PLUM (ES TEAM) shall ensure meaningful consultation of all key and relevant stakeholders.
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent FPCI will be activated when found necessary in the specific villages.
- 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.

- 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

S/N	Checklist	Description
1.	Are the village land uses approved through village Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed land use plan basing on ESMF, ESCP, VGPF, SEP and RAP b. Basing on 1 above, confirm if the plan complies with ESF c. Check on supporting documents used to approve the VLUP (Entry Meeting Minutes and Approval of VLUP Meeting minutes) d. Check on engagement of women, youth and other minority community members
2.	Is the proposed land use compatible with the GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check in the issues related to Reserve land and Village land b. 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"> a. 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"> a. 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: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas

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

		Management Act of 2004		
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	NO	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	YES ³	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	Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should	YES ⁴	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

	water catchment areas	maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws.		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	Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5.	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	YES	These areas should be given certificates in the name of the village for communal use. No one within the village should be denied access as a result of certification process. Individual titles should not be provided in these areas.
6.	Cultural Heritage Sites	Boundaries of the registered cultural heritage area and the village are clear and well identified.	YES	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and no certificates will be issued in reserved areas
		There is encroachment	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders

		between the village and the 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 village and the registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the parties.	NO	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities.
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The area should be agreed as part of the village land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the village.
7.	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities.	Yes ⁵	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	NO	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

	planning requirements		environmental constraints.
	The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the village land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the village

1. There is installed beacon of one metre above land surface which is well visible to the villages' boundaries of Njeula, Difinga, Kaole, Tangeni, Ng'ungulu and Mnyanza villages and Nature Rerserves.
2. The encroached reserved areas include village forests, district forest reserves and water sources catchment areas.
3. Settlement within 60m is found in the villages of Tangeni, Mnyanza, Pinde, Masalawe, Kikeo, Ng'owo, Chohero and Mndela
4. The villages of Komtonga, Kidudwe, Kunke, Mlumbilo, Kaole, Dihinda and Njeula borders wetlands.
5. Komtonga is the Village with flood prone areas.

Annex 3: Villages with Land Use Plans in Mvomero District

S/N	Ward	Village
1.	Melela	1. Melela
		2. Kibaoni
		3. Magali
2.	Mangae	4. Mela
		5. Mlandizi
		6. Mangae
3.	Mlali	7. Mlali
		8. Peko Misegese
		9. Kipera
		10. Lugono
4.	Mzumbe	11. Changarawe
		12. Sangasanga
		13. Vikenge
5.	Lubungo	14. Lubungo B
		15. Mingo
		16. Kimambila
		17. Vianzi
		18. Mafuru
6.	Doma	19. Doma
		20. Maharaka
		21. Sewe Kipera
		22. Misengele
7.	Msongozi	23. Mkata
		24. Msongozi
		25. Mtipule
		26. Kihondo
8.	Langali	27. Langali
9.	Mgeta	28. Kibaoni
		29. Lolo
10.	Bunduki	30. Bunduki

		31. Tandali
		32. Vinile
		33. Maguruwe
11.	Tchenzema	34. Kibagala
		35. Tchenzema
12.	Nyandira	36. Nyandira
13.	Mvomero	37. Mvomero
		38. Makuyu
		39. Dibamba
14.	Dakawa	40. Wami Luwindo
		41. Wami Sokoine
		42. Wami Dakawa
		43. Kwa Mhunzi
		44. Milama
15.	Hembeti	45. Hembeti
		46. Dihombo
		47. Msufini
16.	Mkindo	48. Mkindo
		49. Bungoma
17.	Pemba	50. Pemba
18.	Kibati	51. Msolokelo
		52. Dibuluma
		53. Masimba
		54. Pandambili
		55. Hoza
		56. Salawe
		57. Magunga
19.	Kinda	58. Semwali
		59. Ndole
20.	Mhonda	60. Kichangani
		61. Mhonda
		62. Kwelikweiji

21.	Kweuma	63. Luwamba
		64. Mafuta
		65. Ubiri
22.	Sungaji	66. Kilimanjaro
		67. Kisala
		68. Mbogo
		69. Kigugu
23.	Mtibwa	70. Madizini
		71. Lukenge
24.	Diongoya	72. Manyinga
		73. Digoma
		74. Lusanga
		75. Kwadoli
25.	Kanga	76. Kanga
26.	Mziha	77. Mziha
		78. Kibatula

Annex 4: Mvomero District Council - Project Coverage Villages

S/N	Ward	Village	Registration Date	Village Registration Number
1.	Maskati	1. Kpangilo	17/10/1997	MG/KJ/ 507
		2. Maskati	01/07/1997	102 MVDC
		3. Dibago	17/10/1997	MG/KJ/506
		4. Gonja	-	-
2.	Mkindo	5. Mndela	01/07/2020	MOR -129-090078116
		6. Kambala	-	MG/KIJ/474
3.	Mzumbe	7. Tangeni	27/10/1993	MOR-129-09011652
		8. Mnyanza	01/07/2014	MOR-129-09007867
4.	Mtibwa	9. Kunke	01/07/1974	MG-129-09004698
		10. Lungo	01/07/195	MG/KJ/398
		11. Kidudwe	-	MG/KIJ/430
		12. Mlumbilo	01/07/1999	MOR-129-09007752
5.	Sungaji	13. Mlaguzi	01/07/1975	MOR-129-09007678
		14. Komtonga	-	MG/KIJ/386
6.	Mlali	15. Kinyenze	01/07/2015	MOR-12909004142
		16. Mkuyuni	01/07/2014	MOR-129-09007644
		17. Vitonga	-	-

		18. Mongwe	-	MG/KIJ/504
7.	Kanga	19. Difinga	01/07/1974	MOR-129-09001122
		20. Dihinda	01/07/1974	MG/KJ/ 287
		21. Kaole	01/07/2014	MOR-129-09003196
8.	Mvomero	22. Matale	01/07/1974	MOR-129-090006547
		23. Mgudeni	01/07/1979	MG/KJ/390
9.	Mziha	24. Bwage	01/07/2000	MG/VC/ 196
		25. Njeula	-	-
10.	Homboza	26. Yowe	01/07/2009	MOR-129-09012274
		27. Homboza	01/07/1975	MG/KIJ/199
		28. Chohero	01/07/2015	MOR-129-09000149
		29. Manza	01/07/1974	MG/KIJ/258
11.	Hembeti	30. Kisimagulu	01/07/1974	MG/KIJ/281
12.	Kinda	31. Semwali	01/07/1974	MOR-129-09011267
13.	Mgeta	32. Lukuyu	01/07/1974	MG389
		33. Lisungi	01/07/1974	32MVDC
		34. Kibaoni	-	MG/KIJ/315
14.	Doma	35. Dasi	-	-
15.	Bunduki	36. Kibigiri	01/07/1974	MG/KIJ/191

16.	Kikeo	37. Kikeo	-	MG/KIJ/403
		38. Chohero	-	-
		39. Ng'owo	-	-
		40. Lukunguni	-	MG/KIJ/261
		41. Mhale	-	MG/KIJ/252
17.	Luale	42. Kododo		MG/KIJ/260
		43. Luale	-	MG/KIJ/259
		44. Londo	-	-
		45. Masalawe	01/07/1974	MG/KIJ/384
18.	Nyandira	46. Kibuko	-	MG/KIJ/383
		47. Ndugutu	-	-
		48. Mwarazi	-	-
19.	Diongoya	49. Digalama	-	MG/KIJ/141
20.	Langali	50. Pinde	-	MG/KIJ/389
		51. Bumu	-	MG/KIJ/186
21.	Tchenezema	52. Ng'ungulu	01/07/1974	MOR-129-09009735

Annex 5: Major Ethnic groups in the District by Ward

Ward Name	Number of Group		List of Five Major Groups
	Indigenous	Other	
Kinda	5	-	Nguu, Pare, Zigua, Hehe, and Kaguru
Maskati	2	-	Nguu and Zigua
Msongozi	2	4	Luguru, Masai, Wahaa, Mhulu and Sukuma
Kibati	3	-	Nguu, Maasai and Sukuma
Kikeo	1	-	Luguru
Homboza	1	-	Luguru
Sungaji	1	3	Sambaa, Chaga, Luguru and Zigua
Luale	1	3	Luguru, Pogoro and Zigua
Melela	1	1	Lugulu and Maasai.
Bunduki	1	-	Luguru
Mgeta	1	-	Luguru
Nyandira	1	3	Luguru, Hehe and Chaga
Tchenezema	1	-	Luguru
Mlali	1	4	Luguru, Maasai, Waha, Gogo and Nyamwezi
Doma	-	3	Luguru, Pogoro and Maasai.
Pemba	1	2	Nguni, Wanguru and Masai

Mtibwa	1	5	Luguru, Bondei, Zigua and Maasai.
Dakawa	3	5	Zigua, Chaga, Masai, Ndewa and Kaguru.
Mvomero	2	-	Luguru and Nguu.
Mangae	1	1	Luguru and Maasai.
Lubungo	1	3	Luguru, Nyamwezi, Sukuma and Maasai.
Diongoya	3	2	Zigua, Nguu, Luguru, Pare and Chaga.
Hembeti	1	2	Nguu, Luguru and Masai.
Mhonda	1	3	Nguu, Zigua, Luguru and Chaga.
Mziha	1	2	Zigua, Masai and Gogo.
Langali	1	-	Luguru.
Kweuma	1	3	Nguu, Zigua, Chaga and Sukuma.
Mzumbe	1	4	Luguru, Maasai, Waha, Gogo and Chaga.
Mkindo	3	-	Luguru, Masai and Zigua
Kanga	1	6	Zigua, Chaga, Luguru, Sukuma and Mang'ati.