

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
CHAMWINO DISTRICT COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

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



Prepared by:

Chamwino District Council

P.O. BOX 1126, Chamwino, Tanzania

TEL: +255 022 2961511

FAX: +255 026 2961510

E-MAIL: ded@chamwinodc.go.tz

FEBRUARY 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Environmental and Social Safeguard team for Chamwino 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 Chamwino District Council Environmental and Social Team also wishes to recognise 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.

ESMP PREPARATION TEAM

	NAME	PROFESSION/POSITION	ORGANISATION
1.	Michael J. Danga	Community Development Officer	Chamwino District Council
2.	Elizabeth R. Sorwa	Environmental Officer	Chamwino 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, Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP)	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD)
5.	Regina Kabwogi	Environmental Specialist, Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP)	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD)
6.	Robert Kishiki	Social Development Specialist, Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP)	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD)

Table of Contents

ESMP PREPARATION TEAM.....	ii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Background Information.	1
1.1 LTIP Project Scope in Chamwino District Council.....	1
1.2 General Objectives of ESMP.....	3
CHAPTER TWO	5
BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA	5
2.0 Introduction.	5
2.1 Administrative condition of Chamwino District Council.	5
2.2 Environmental Baseline Information in Chamwino District Council.....	6
2.3 Social Economic Information Chamwino District Council	14
CHAPTER THREE	16
LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	16
CHAPTER FOUR	21
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	21
4.0 Introduction.....	21
4.1 Project Social Benefits:.....	21
4.2 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification	22
4.3 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Certification	23
4.3 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification	23
4.4 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact	24
CHAPTER FIVE	34
MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	34
CHAPTER SIX.....	42
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP.....	42
6.1 Institutions	42
6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles	42
6.3 Capacity Development and Training	43
CHAPTER SEVEN	44
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	44
7.1 Introduction.....	44
7.2 Conclusion	44

7.3 Recommendations. 45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Administrative set-up of Chamwino District Council.....6
Figure 2 Vegetation Cover of Chamwino District Council 2022 8
Figure 3 Proposed Wildlife Management Area9
Figure 4: Topography of Chamwino District Council..... 11
Figure 5: Drainage Pattern in Chamwino District Council..... 12
Figure 6: Soil Types in Chamwino District Council 13

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts..... 25
Table 3: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan35
Table 4; Trainings Conducted to Chamwino E&S Team43

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annexe 1: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Chamwino

Annexe 2: List of selected project areas in Chamwino District Council

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
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EHSG	-	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
ES	-	Environmental Screening
ESCP	-	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMT	-	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	-	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired 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
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	-	Operational Manual
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
PLUM	-	Participatory Land Use Management
PO-RALG	-	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government

RL	-	Residential License
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	-	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
	-	
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VLUM	-	Village Land Use Management (Committee)
VLUP	-	Village Land Use Plan
VG	-	Vulnerable Groups
VGPF	-	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	-	World Bank
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background Information.

The Government of Tanzania (GoT), through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD), is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the national land administration system and increase tenure security in selected areas for both men and women. LTIP promotes land-based investments and ensures social and economic development inclusion in 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 per cent 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 per cent in land conflicts and an increase in the perception of tenure security. Results indicators related to the PDO to strengthen the national land administration system include an increase of 20 per cent in the number of CRO transactions and a reduction of the average time to issue CROs (first registration) from 180 days to 60 days.

1.1 LTIP Project Scope in Chamwino District Council

Chamwino District Council is one of the beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Chamwino, the project involves the preparation of the District Land Use Planning Framework (DLUPF), Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), issuance of CCROs, and renovation/construction of District and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and issuance of CCRO activities covering 80 villages (**see Annex 2**), while the ESMPs for renovation and construction of District and village land offices will be developed later before the commencement of the renovation activities.

In Chamwino District Council DLUPF, VLUP and issuance of CCROs processes shall involve the following activities:

A. Activities for preparation of District Land Use Planning Framework (DLUPF)

The preparation of DLUPF will involve stakeholder engagement, awareness raising and training, capacity development to the planning and District staff and management teams; data collection; establishing baseline data; propose draft DLUPF; validation of DLUPF and generation of final DLUPF.

B. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 107 villages formally registered in Chamwino District. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP and DSP of 80 villages, as this is a prerequisite for the issuance of CCROs. The preparation of VLUPs will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM); conducting village assembly and formulation of Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM); preparation of baseline information which includes 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 (ESF).

C. Issuance of CCROs

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

1. Public awareness and engagement of marginalised groups (for example, people with disabilities and old people);
2. Employing and Training of Para- surveyors;
3. Parcels adjudication;
4. Preparation of DSP (regularisation layout).
5. Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility

6. Printing and issuing CCROs.

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

1.2 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Chamwino DLUPF, VLUPs, and DSPs, as well as the issuance of CCRO, have the potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Chamwino ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigating, and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organisational capacity and resources will be utilised 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:

1. Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land use planning and rural certification activities supported by LTIP.
2. Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimise E&S risks and impacts
3. Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity-building activities
4. Define the implementation arrangement and organisation structure of ESMP implementation, including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
5. Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.3 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

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

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

1.4 Screening results

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

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.0 Introduction.

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Chamwino District describe biophysical and social issues which are likely to be affected and trigger conflicts or are of biological importance in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Chamwino necessitate the project to implement mitigation measures to avoid risks and impacts to the communities. Chamwino district is dominated mainly by the Gogo tribe. Other tribes in the district are Nguu, Rangi, and Mbuwi. Primarily, their economic activity is subsistence farming (Agropastorist), while Maasai, Barbaigs and Sandawe are pastoralists (hunting and livestock keeping). Generally, people in the Chamwino district are engaged in farming and business activities like small shops, selling crops, selling livestock, masonry, handcraft, and security guards. Few of them are employed in government, such as teachers, health officers, police officers, extension officers, village executive officers and ward executive officers.

2.1 Administrative condition of Chamwino District Council.

Chamwino District is among seven (7) Districts within Dodoma Region found in the Central part of Tanzania (**Map 2.1**). It is boarded to the north by Chemba District, to the east Manyara Region, Kongwa District and Mpwapwa District, to the south by Iringa region and West by Singida Region, Bahi and Dodoma District. Its establishment was Azette on 31/08/2009 under the GN number 190 after the splitting of the former Dodoma District into two Districts of Bahi and Chamwino, respectively. Chamwino lies on coordinate 06° 05'55" S 36° 02' 17"E with a total of 9.132 km². By 2022, the population of Chamwino had grown to 486,176.

The District is divided into 5 divisions: Chilonwa, Itiso, Mpwayungu, Makang'wa, and Mvumi, 36 Wards, 107 Villages and 172 hamlets. The District Council has a total of 24 Councilors of which 18 of them are elected and 6 are appointed to special seats. The District has one Constituency of election and one Member of Parliament.

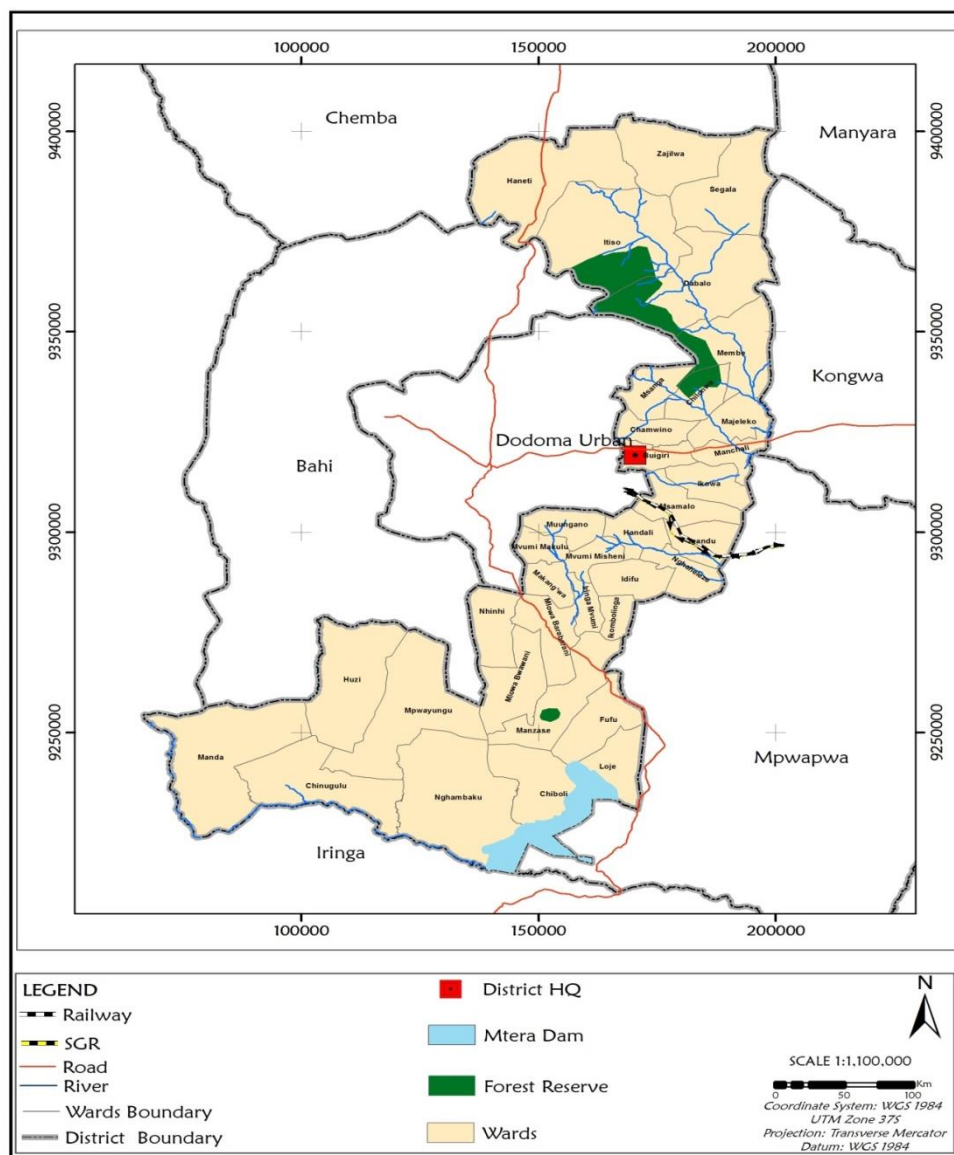


Figure 1: Administrative set-up of Chamwino District Council

2.2 Environmental Baseline Information in Chamwino 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.

Vegetations

The vegetation is of bush and thicket type which is widely spread in many parts of the area. However, wooded grassland is found in southern part of Mpwayungu division and in the eastern part of Chilonwa division.

Chamwino District has two types of vegetation cover: natural vegetation and planted vegetation. In the Southern part, the dominant natural vegetation is the wooded bushlands and grasslands. The dominant vegetation type found within Chamwino is grassland, where short and tall grasslands depend on underlying soil structure, including porosity and the extent of compaction. The most palatable, short grass species found in the Chamwino area are *Sporobolus*, *Digitaria*, and *Cynodon*. Other common species of short grass are Cutleaf Medic (*Medicago laciniata*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) and *Aster hyssopifolius*. Short grass environment is highly significant as a breeding ground for zebra, wildebeest, and gazelle during the wet growing season. These grasses die back quickly as the dry season progresses. The long grass environment emerges within a distance from the Izigo River due to better drainage and possibly less trampling by herbivores. Long grass species in these areas include red oat grass (*Themeda triandra*), golden-tipped *Chloris*, *Hyparrhenia*, *Aristida* and tufted *Pennisetum*.

Planted vegetation cover is found within the settlement areas and water catchment areas. Vegetation cover in Chamwino DC is described in Map 1.6 showing water bodies 185.2 Ha (2.02%), Built up 1317.73 Ha (14.38%), Brren land 4168.85 Ha (45.51%), Crop land 2836.94 Ha (30.97), Forest 557.32 (6.08) and Shrubs 94.54Ha (1.03%).

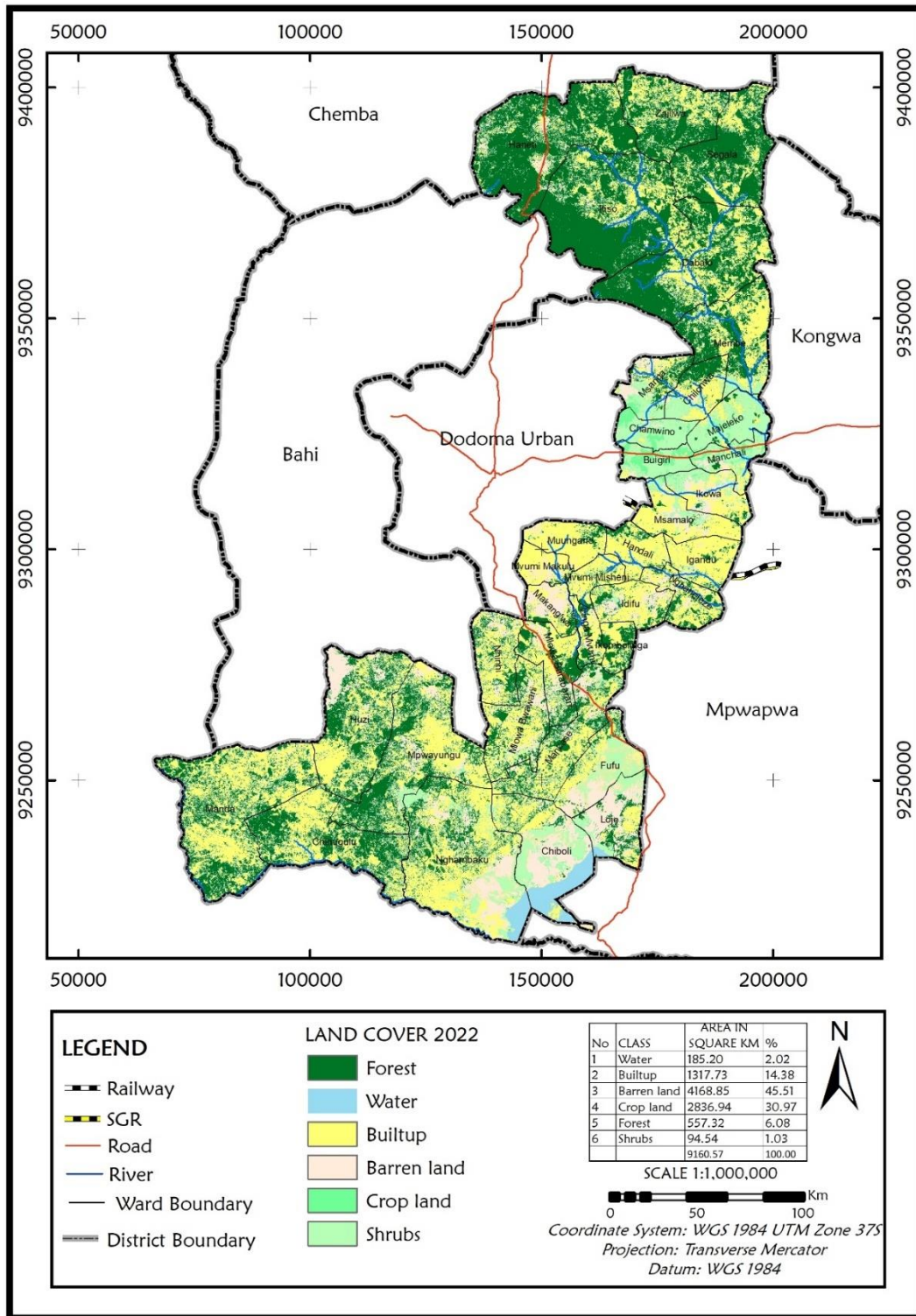


Figure 2 Vegetation Cover of Chamwino District Council 2022

Wildlife

Chamwino DC has no game reserve and controlled areas, but there are already seven villages that have set aside a wildlife management area that has a size of 446.09 sq. km; these include Ilangali, Manda, Huzi, Mondomela, Mpyayungu, Ndogowe, and Mlazo. According to the Wildlife Section in Chamwino, DC, three villages within the wildlife corridor pass refused to set aside the area for WMA, including Muheme, Ng’hambaku, and Chinugulu. This WMA was formulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in collaboration with Chamwino DC, who proposed the corridor in the aforementioned villages.

Wild animals like elephants, zebra, lions, leopards, hyenas, and different types of birds. The establishment of wildlife management areas/protected areas and extending the boundaries of those which exist with adjacent national parks/villages is the strategy for coming years. If their areas are developed, they can form a major source of income for the district through hunting and eco-tourism.

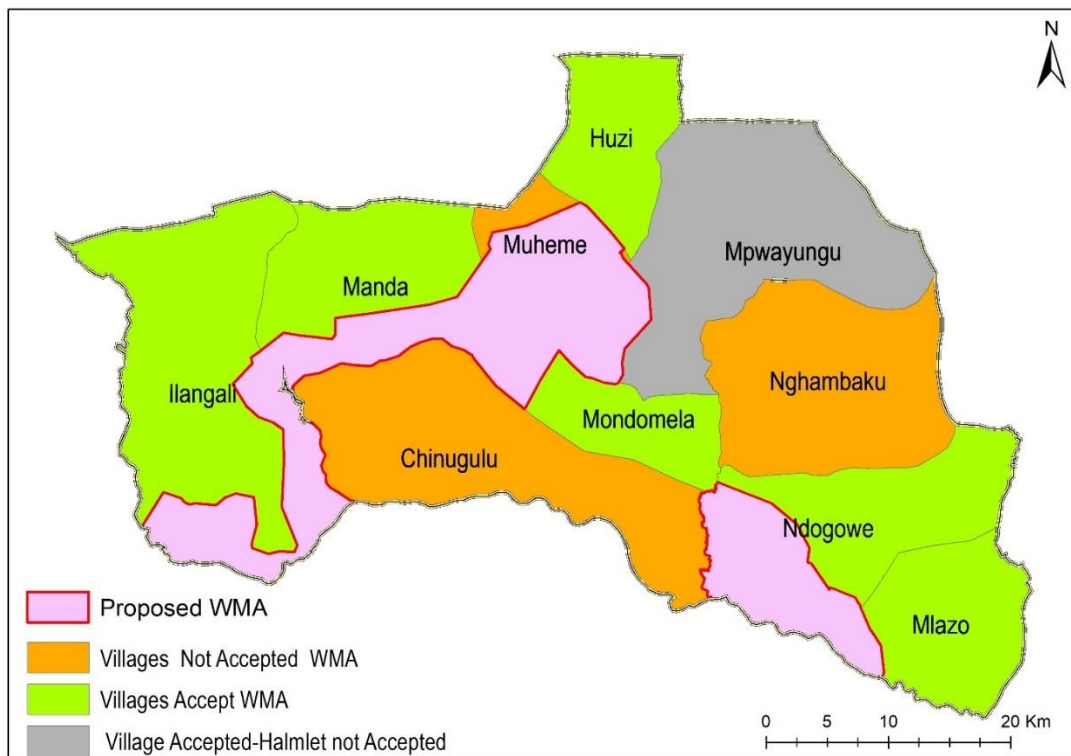


Figure 3 Proposed Wildlife Management Area

Climate

Chamwino DC experiences a semi-arid climate with a distinct dry season. The rainfall season is from November to April, and the dry season is from May to October. The weather is unpredictable, with variations in rainfall patterns.

Rainfall

Rainfall in Chamwino is irregular and often insufficient for consistent agricultural activities. The area is prone to drought as it has a single rainy season, which typically occurs from November to April, and a dry season that extends from May to October. This causes water scarcity, which affects agriculture and daily life. The annual rainfall varies, averaging around 500 to 700 millimetres. Rainfalls are usually insufficient for reliable agricultural production.

Temperature

The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year. Daytime temperatures often range between 25c and 35c, with peak temperatures occurring during the hottest months from October to December.

Humidity

Chamwino, DC, experiences fluctuating seasons, higher during the rainy season and significantly lower during the dry season.

Topography

Chamwino Council's altitude ranges from 626 to 1,986 meters above sea level and is characterised by highlands, small mountain peaks, gentle plains, and plateaus. It forms part of the vast western plateau of the Dodoma region, with an area of highlands, small mountain peaks, depressions, and gently undulating plains broken in places by plateaus and small hills.

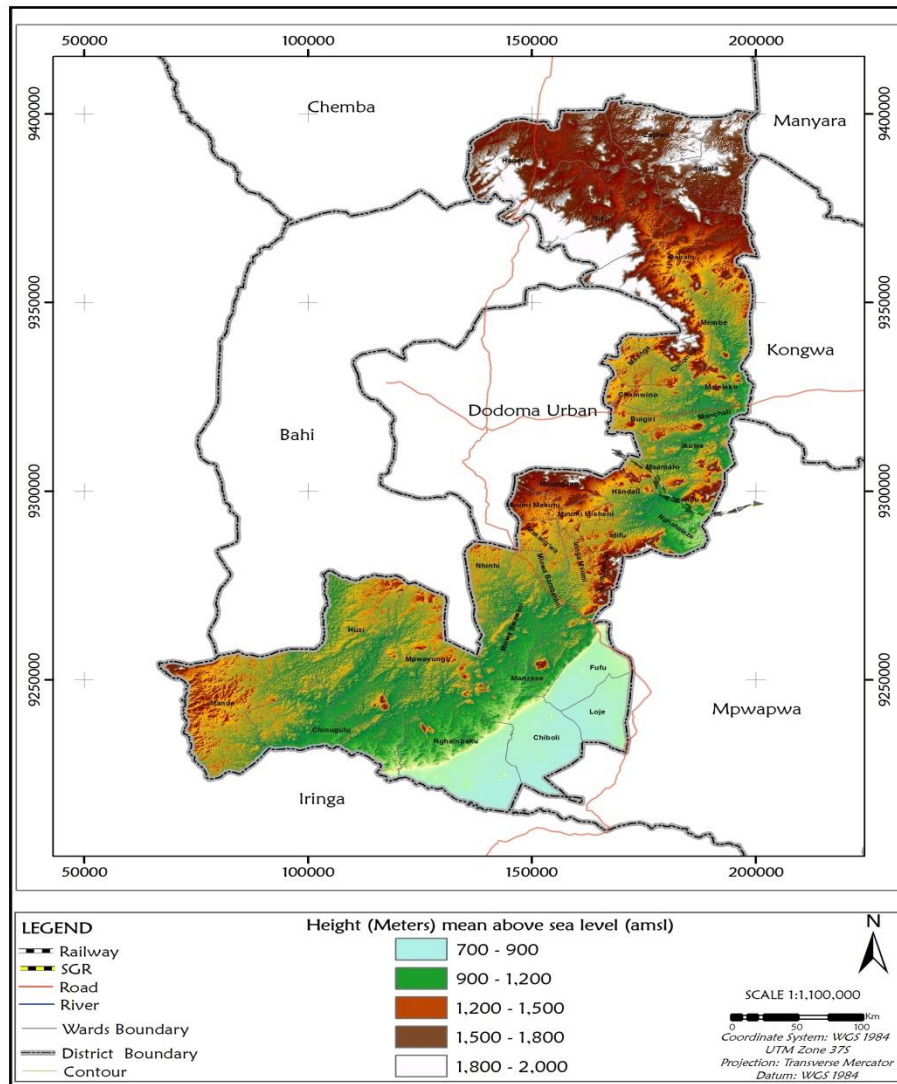


Figure 4 : Topography of Chamwino District Council

Drainage pattern

Chamwino District Council forms a major catchment area of main rivers and wetlands. Chamwino council forms part of the vast western plateau of Dodoma region, with an area of highlands, small mountain peaks, depression, and gently undulating plains broken in places by plateau and small hills. Since most parts of the district lie between 700 meters and 2,000 meters above sea level, they form the main watershed of the Kinyasungwe River and Kizigo River, respectively. The wetland is also found in the northern part along the Mtera dam, as shown in Map 1.4.

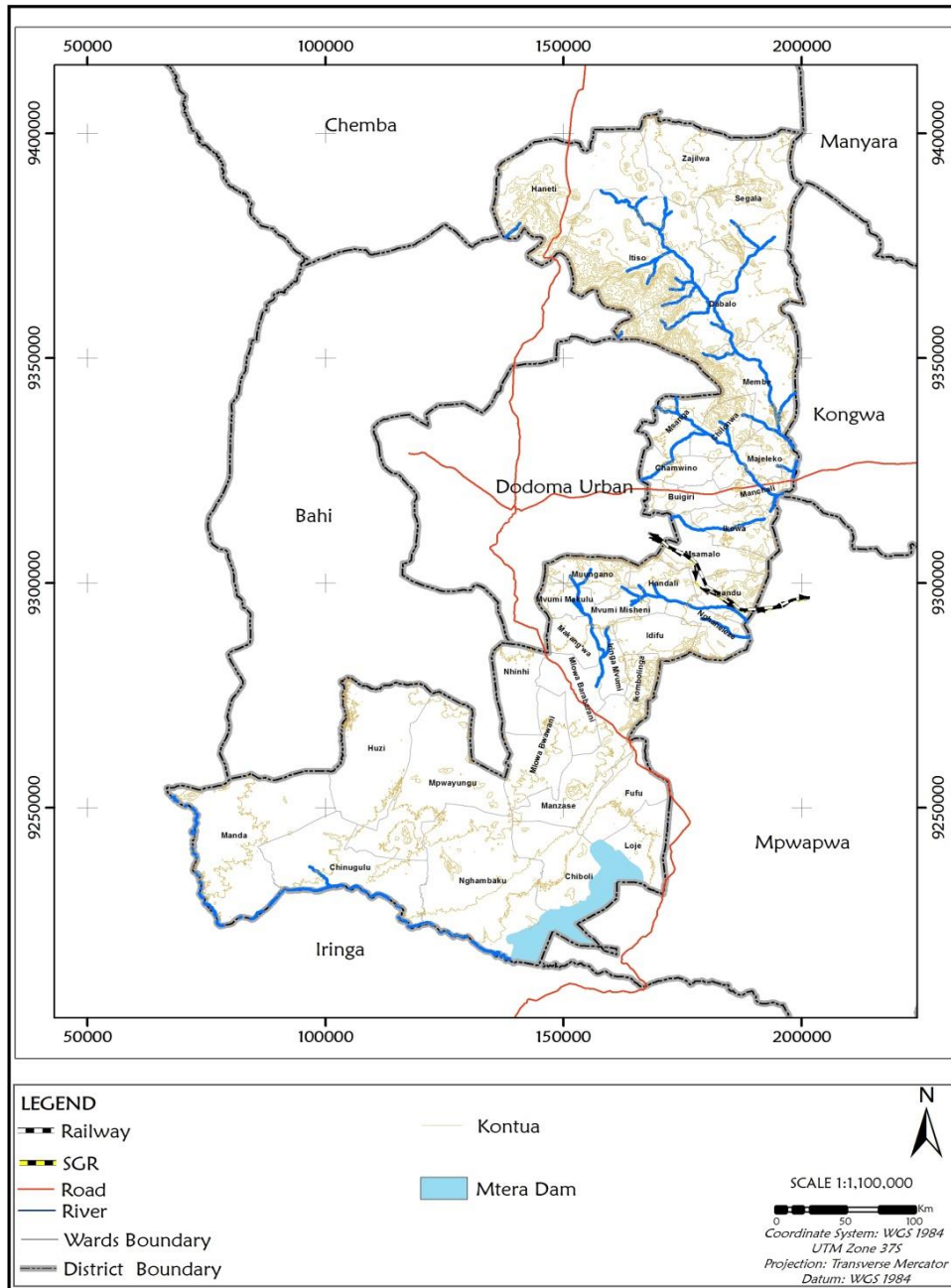


Figure 5: Drainage Pattern in Chamwino District Council

Geological Features

Chamwino District is covered with gneiss-granite-migmatite complex, mafic-felsic granulite complex, meta-sediment-meta-igneous complex, meta-sediment-meta-igneous complex, predominantly alluvial and eluvial sedimentary rocks. Magma rises, bringing minerals and precious metals such as gold, berry, Chrysoprase, opal, corundum, feldspar, nickel, and silicate hard rock.

Soil type

Sandy soils are prevalent in many parts of Chamwino. They are well-drained and easy to cultivate, but due to their low nutrient-holding capacity, they often require proper management to maintain fertility.

Loamy soil: This soil type is a mix of silt and clay, providing good drainage while retaining essential nutrients. It is considered more fertile and suitable for a variety of crops.

Clay soils: found in some areas, clay soils are rich in nutrients but can be challenging to work with due to poor drainage and a tendency to become waterlogged.

Overall, Chamwino soil requires appropriate agriculture practices, such as the use of organic matter and proper crop rotation, to enhance fertility and support sustainable farming.

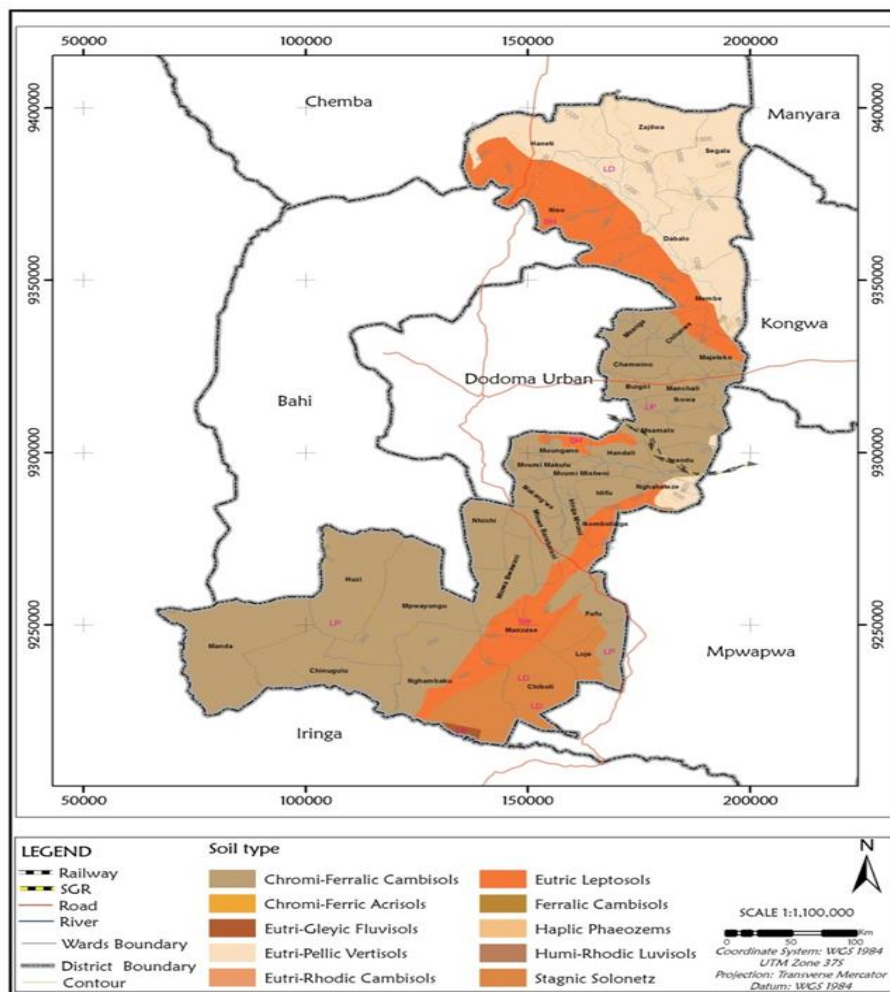


Figure 6: Soil Types in Chamwino District Council

2.3 Social Economic Information Chamwino District Council

People and Population; Based on the population census reports of 2022, Dodoma Region has a total population of 3,085,625, Chamwino district Council has a population size of 486,176 with a growth rate of 3.9%.

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

Economic Activities: The Chamwino District's economic structure is based on agriculture, livestock keeping, and trade, which are the livelihood sources for most residents.

Table 2: Irrigation Schemes in the district

SCHEME	AREA (ha)	BENEFICIARIES		IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
		M	F	
Buigiri	40	70	50	Completed
Chinangali Ii	120	186	114	Completed
Chalinze	96	127	54	Completed
Mvumi Mission	160	292	108	On the early stage of implementation
Mpwayungu	147	192	68	On process of rehabilitation
Total	723	1151	510	

Social Services: Chamwino District Council has primary and secondary schools, health centres, churches, mosques and markets located in all 29 wards, owned by the government, private sector and religious institutions. The provision of land parcels for social services such as schools, health centres, churches, mosques and markets is critical for the LTIP and necessitates the project to ensure that these facilities are identified and provided with the CCRO to improve their tenure security. The source of energy is

electricity supplied by TANESCO. The primary sources of drinking water include boreholes and river streams.

Road Infrastructure: Road transportation is the primary means of transporting people and various goods within and outside Chamwino District Council. It is one of the key sub-sectors which are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the council. Chamwino District Council is well linked with a trunk road namely Dodoma- Manyoni, Chamwino- Iringa, Chamwino- Mpwampwa, Chamwino-Ikowa-Kongwa road. The roads that are maintained by Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) are classified as trunk/ regional roads, while feeder roads are maintained by Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA), the agency under District Council. On the other hand, the District council is experiencing poor road networks especially roads connecting wards and village canters, a situation resulting in high transportation costs for goods and services which in turn contribute to increasing cost of living.

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

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP, DSPs and issuance of CCRO in Chamwino District. The focus has been placed on legislation that provides environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant to the Project. The legislation described in these chapters provides guidance to the project and can be made actionable to assist the project on the management of E&S risks and impacts.

3.1 Country's Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Chamwino District.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004:

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

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

The Land Act (1999) recognises that all land in Tanzania belongs to the public, and the President acts as the trustee of the land for the benefit of the people (Land Act, § 1(1)(a)). The Land Act classifies all land in Tanzania into three categories: (1) Reserved Land, (2) General Land, and (3) Village Land (§ 4(4)). The first two categories are governed 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, the 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 meetings and public hearings. Both Acts translate the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of the law. One of these basic principles is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. The preparation of VLUP and the issuance of CCRO will be conducted by the provisions and requirements stipulated in the Land Act. Section 32 (1) and section 33 of the Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007 provide directives and requirements for the preparation of both DLUFP and VLUPs.

The Land Use Planning Act, 2007

LTIP shall prepare the VLUP in accordance with this Act. The act provides that the village must have defined boundaries gazetted under the GN and described in a Village Certificate issued by the Commissioner of Land. This act refers to other acts, especially the Land Act Nos. 4 and 5, to guide the entire process of Land use planning practice in Tanzania.

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

The Act provides labour rights and protections, particularly on Child labour, forced labour, discrimination in the workplace, and freedom of association. The act prohibits child labour, and 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 with basic employment standards, which include:

- i) Wage determination that stipulates a minimum term and condition of employment,
- (ii) An employment standard constitutes a term of a contract with an employee unless -a term of the contract contains a term that is more favourable to the employee, and a provision of an agreement alters the employment standard to the extent permitted by the provisions and iii) a provision of any collective agreement, a written law regulating employment, wage determination or exemption granted under section 100. The law also requires provision for health insurance and joining to National compensation funds for labour on employment beyond six months.

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

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

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

The Urban Planning Act of 2007:

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

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

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

Public Health Act of 2012:

The act stipulates the need to consolidate public health through the prevention of disease, promotion, safeguarding, maintaining and protecting 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 an HIV/Aids campaign and provision of handwashing facilities, condoms and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009:

The water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009, a pivotal legislation, governs the utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Its primary objective is to ensure the protection, use, development, conservation, management, and control of water resources for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers, and other water sources in Chamwino District Council, ensuring their inclusion during the preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. It will also refrain from issuing CCRO in such areas to enhance water resource management.

The Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997

It is crucial in promoting and ensuring a secure land tenure system. It encourages the optimal use of land resources and facilitates broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The LTIP implementation in Chamwino will adhere to this policy to protect the rights of livestock keepers and ensure 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 Chamwino District Council, the following ESSs are applicable, and this ESMP describes how specific ESSs will be complied with during the preparation of DLUPF, VLUM and the issuance of CCROs:

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

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

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions;

- Provision of Valid Employment Contractors to workers for both direct and indirect teams;
- Provide Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures to workers, including PPE and welfare facilities to workers;

- Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect teams;
- Provision of occupational and safety awareness and services to workers

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

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

ESS5 Land acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement

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

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

- Use of **Annex 1** to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity
- Identification of boundaries of reserve land, water bodies and

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitization of the community about the project
- Formulation and operationalisation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Implementation of District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.0 Introduction

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

4.1 Project Social Benefits:

In Chamwino District, the LTIP will create the following benefits:

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

Capital Creation: Individuals and communities will use CCROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions, stimulating land-based investments.

Effective Land Control and Management: During the District Land Use Framework Plan and village land certification processes, different land uses will be identified, and their uses will be prescribed. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for road infrastructures, social services, residential, agriculture, waste disposal, forest uses etc. Also, the plan will identify and protect the hazardous areas which will not be suitable for human activities.

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: The provision of CCRO to Chamwino District community members 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.

Employment Opportunities: Village land certification activities in Chamwino District will require the workforce to perform different activities. The project will employ approximately 176 people: 32 skilled, 64 semi-skilled and 80 unskilled. The duties and responsibilities of each category of workers are detailed in the CCRO Manual.

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

The following are significant negative social impacts of LTIP regularisation activities in Chamwino District.

A. **VLUP:** The LTIP project will ensure that the villages have no contradicting GN before preparing VLUP. Failure to do so is likely to disrupt the ecology of the wildlife. Some decisions made during 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.

B. Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

1. Conflict over land use and land rights

In project areas, people live without properly identifying their areas, land size and boundaries with neighbours. During adjudication, the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land. Similarly, rearranging access roads might require neighbours to negotiate for road access and land donation, leading to misunderstanding among residents. In addition, some conflicts might involve the land's legal owner, especially in the extended families, polygamous and inheritance cases.

2. Ineligibility to CCROs

Based on Annex 6 of ESMF and CCRO's Manual, communities residing within Transmission lines, road reserves, gullies, and seasonal streams in 80 villages will not be eligible for CCROs because such areas are protected by the Road Act of 2007, the Electricity Act of 2008 and the EMA of 2004.

3. Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group

Given the existence of Gogo ethnic traditional practice, women have less access to the right to own land. In addition, marginalised groups such as the youth have fewer chances to get CCROs due to a lack of land accessibility or inheritance at a young age.

4. Gender-Based Violation

In 80 villages that conducted VLUP, community members with access to project resources such as employment, income, and power over others might subject subordinates, children and spouses.

5. Influx of Laborer

Mass Village land certification will involve many workers from within and outside the project areas. Interactions of project workers among themselves and the local community are likely to accelerate the spread of STIs, crimes as well as over-tasking of available social services.

6. *Physical and Economic Displacement*

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

4.3 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Certification

The following are the positive environmental impacts of this project in Chamwino:

- a) *Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimisation of conflicts:* The project areas have gullies, river streams, Electricity transmission lines, and road reserves to be identified. The provision of CCROs in such areas will be restricted by EMA (2004), the Electricity Act (2008), and the Road Act (2007).
- b) *Livable Settlements:* The land certification process in Chamwino will create a safe and conducive environment by providing green structures and enhancing eco-mobility.

4.3 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The significant adverse environmental impacts of the certification process in Chamwino District are:

- a) *Soil Erosion and Dust*

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

Additionally, the fabrication of beacons will involve sourcing materials from quarries and borrowing pits, such as gravel and sand, which may result in land degradation, soil erosion, and dust. However, this impact will be minor if the project leverages soil recovery techniques, including afforestation and sand traps, in degraded areas.

- b) *Waste management*

During the certification process, project workers will generate solid and liquid wastes such as plastic, food, and human waste, polluting the land.

c) *Health and Safety Hazards*

Fabrication, transportation and subsequent installation of beacon might lead to incidences and accidents causing injuries and fatalities.

4.4 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This sub-section describes mitigation measures for adverse impacts, measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, and the cost of mitigation against the impacts. Chamwino District Council and the Ministry of Land will implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the LTIP project. The ESMP will also ensure compliance with applicable environmental standards during land use and certification.

Table 3 is the impacts and mitigation matrix for Land Certification for Chamwino District Council. It details the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe, and costs that will be overseen and managed by the LTIP project implementation team.

Table 1; Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Social Impacts						
1	Conflict over land use and land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalisation of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Operationalization of Land Donation Procedures - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives in CCROs. 	160,000,000/ =	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Village land Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
2	Ineligibility to CCROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Households residing and land parcels along road reserves, wetlands, rivers and seasonal streams. - Awareness of ineligibility for CCROs - Compensation is paid to those along the road reserve by TANESCO, TARURA/TANROADS as per country laws. - Liaise with NEMC and Wami Ruvu Basin Authority for further guidance. 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) - National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) 	ESMT	During the identification of land Parcels.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) - Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) & - Central Water Basin Authorities. 		
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalised groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth - Sensitization on the importance of CCROs and other project benefits. 	80,000,000/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). 		
4	Gender Based Violation	<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 (CoC) which include GBV/SEA issues. - To develop a GBV Action Plan for the District. 	8,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO). 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and During Urban

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the District who can provide survivors of GBV and SEA assistance for example medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. as and when necessary. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO). - Village Leaders. - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 		Certification Process.
5	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes. - Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Village Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - 		
Negative Environmental Impacts						

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
1	Soil Erosion and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. 	500,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) - Chamwino District E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
2	Waste management	- Provision of dustbins in all project areas Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water.	800,000/=	- Chamwino District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) - Chamwino District Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Village Leader	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
3.	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and hut) to workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety - Provide Health and safety Training to project workers 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamwino District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Dodoma City E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

CHAPTER FIVE

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Monitoring establishes benchmarks that 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's arrangement for executing ESMP. In particular, it clarifies the type of monitoring, who will carry out monitoring, and what other inputs, such as training, are necessary.

The objectives of the Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

- 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 instruments in place;
- To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
- To ensure best practices management as a commitment to 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 to prevent or minimise environmental consequences;

Table 3 below summarises the monitoring plan for urban certification in Chamwino District Council

Table 2; Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
1.	Security of Tenure	No. of CCROs issued in each Village	4,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	8,000,000
2.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
3.	Effective Land Control and Management.	Percentage decrease of land-related	50%	Project Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Leg al Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
		conflict cases in 80 villages.					
4.	Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction	The percentage decrease in cost associated with access to land in 80 villages.	100%	Project Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
5.	Employment Opportunities	No. of people employed	174	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	3,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas	Number of land development within sensitive areas (Gullies & river streams).	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
7.	Livable Settlements	Percentage of green structures and	-10% green structures &	Scheme of regularisation	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
		enhanced mobility in 80 Villages	-15% mobility	in Village centres			
Social Negative Impact							
1.	Conflict over land use and land rights	Percentage decrease in land-related conflict cases in 80 villages.	50%	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of the identified ineligible parcels in 80 Villages	N/A	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	
3.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Percentage of Women and other Marginalized Group with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,500,000
4.	Gender Based Violation	No. of GBV/SEA cases reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Leg al Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
5.	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of labourers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000
Environmental Negative Impacts							
6.	Soil Erosion and Dust	No. of trees planted	3000 trees @ 80 Villages	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	3,000,000

S/ N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Leg al Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land use planning							
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
7.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in 80 Villages	Damping sites @ 80 Villages	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	5,000,000
8.	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
						TOTAL	34,000,000

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP

6.1 Institutions

The implementation of ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in ESMP. The following will be involved in implementing this ESMP for the Chamwino District Council:

Chamwino District Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO): This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Chamwino District E&S Team

Chamwino District E&S Team: This will be responsible for implementing the E&S activities including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures with the support from CUCCO.

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

National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and Wami-Ruvu Water Basin Authorities: They will provide further guidance on households residing along gullies and river streams.

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

Ward and Village Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolutions through operationalising project GRM, identifying marginalised groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons, and youth, and sensitising them on the importance of CCROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety, and other project-related benefits.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): They will be responsible for ensuring the success of this project. They will be sensitised to the importance of CCROs and other project benefits, the importance of joint titling, and GBV/SEA matters.

6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

Project Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT): The team will be responsible for ensuring compliance with ESMPs. In particular, the team will conduct regular audits and prepare reports that demonstrate the suggested ESMPs are being

implemented accordingly. The team will be required to submit monthly reports to MLHHSO. The MLHHSO, through PCU, will then be required to submit quarterly reports on ESMP implementation to the World Bank.

6.3 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Chamwino District Council, the following training has been provided to the E&S Team at LGA levels and Village leaders to enhance their capacity to implement environmental and social risk management issues during the certification process.

Table 3; Trainings Conducted to Chamwino 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.	Preparation and implementation of ESMP for CUCO members.	ESMT	3 rd – 4 th March 2023

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

- a) Health and safety Training to project drivers and field teams to be conducted.
- 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 Chamwino District Council E&S Team to be conducted on June 2024;

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Chamwino 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, to make this project environmental and socially sound.

7.2 Conclusion

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

Furthermore, no VG group is identified as per the VGPF guiding document; hence, VGP will not be prepared.

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

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

7.3 Recommendations.

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

Annex 1: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas in Chamwino DC

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

	areas	national laws		conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	YES ⁵	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ruaha National Park , Kizigo Game reserve, 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 between the village and the registered cultural heritage site and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the parties	NO	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not 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
7	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	NO	These are considered as hazardous land and no certification process should proceed, in case no clear boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC who will

				determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	-High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	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 environmental constraints.

1. There is installed beacon of one metre above land surface which is well visible to the villages boundaries of Chinugulu and Ilangali villages and wildlife corridor.
2. The encroached reserved areas include village forests, District forest reserves, wildlife corridor and water sources catchment areas
3. Settlement within 60m are found in the villages of Segala, Nzali, Muheme, Huzi, Mapanga, Manda, Mpwayungu, Nayu and Ikombo
4. The villages of Nzali, Iringa and Mvumi Mpya borders wetlands
5. Villages borders wildlife corridor include Manda, Chinugulu and Ilangali

Annex 2 : List of selected project areas in Chamwino District Council

NO.	WARD	VILLAGE
1	Mpwayungu	Mpwayungu
2.	Huzi	Huzi
3.	Nghambaku	Nghambaku
4.	Mpwayungu	Chikola
5	Chinugulu	Chinugulu
6.	Huzi	Mheme
7	Chinugulu	Mondomela
8.	Manda	Manda
9	Segala	Segala

10	Zajilwa	Zajilwa
11	Segala	Kimeji
12	Zajilwa	Gwandi
13	Segala	Umoja
14	Zajilwa	Magungu
15	Segala	Malecela
16	Itiso	Ikombo
17	Mlowa Bwawani	Wiliko
18	Nhinhi	Nkwenda
19	Nhinhi	Nhinhi
20	Mlowa Bwawani	Mlowa Bwawani
21	Manzase	Ilewelo
22	Manzase	Sasajila
23	Manzase	Manzase
24	Mlowa Barabarani	Mloda
25	Manzase	Kazaroho
26	Manzase	Lugala
27	Makang'wa	Makang'wa
28	Iringa Mvumi	Iringa Mvumi Zamani
29	Iringa Mvumi	Iringa Mvumi Mpya
30	Ikombilonga	Ikombolonga
31	Iringa Mvumi	Chita
32	Nghaheleze	Nghaheleze

33	Nghaheleze	Nghanje
34	Mvumi Mision	Ndebwe
35	Ikowa	Ikowa
36	Msamalo	Mgunga
37	Manchali	Bwawani
38	Ikowa	Makoja
39.	Msamalo	Mlebe
40.	Handali	Mjelo
41.	Muongano	Muongano
42.	Muongano	Mzula
43	Muongano	Ilo
44.	Handali	Chanhumba
45.	Msamalo	Msamalo
46.	Nghalelezi	Chinoje
47	Idifu	Idifu
48	Ikombolinga	Mguba
49	Idifu	Miganga
50	Msamalo	Mnase
51	Majeleko	Mbelezungu
52	Majeleko	Majeleko
53	Chilonwa	Nzali
54	Membe	Mlimwa
55	Haneti	Kwahemu

56	Haneti	Mwiyendaje
57	Haneti	Humekwa
58	Itiso	Solowa
59	Itiso	Mapanga
60	Dabalo	Igamba
61	Dabalo	Manyemba
62	Membe	Chitabuli
63	Membe	Membe
64	Dabalo	Nayu
65	Mvumi Mission	Chihembe
66	Mvumi Mission	Chiwona
67	Mvumi Makulu	Mazengo
68	Mvumi Makulu	Chalula
69	Huzi	Chifukulo
70	Nghambaku	Ndogowe
71	Nghambaku	Mlazo
72	Manda	Ilangali
73	Fufu	Fufu
74	Fufu	Suli
75	Membe	Mlimwa
76	Chiboli	Nzasa
77	Chiboli	Chiboli
78	Loje	Champumba

79	Loje	loje
80	Loje	Igunguli