

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MUSOMA DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)**

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



**Prepared by:**

**MUSOMA DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **DECLARATION**

We, the undersigned hereby declare that the information provided in this document is true to the best of our knowledge and we shall provide any additional information that shall come to notice in the course of reviewing and approving this ESMP report.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CBOs,	Community Based Organizations
CROs	Certificates of Rights of Occupancy
ESMF	Environmental Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMT	Environmental and Social Management Team
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HQ	Headquarter
LGA	Local Government Authority
LTIP	Land Tenure Improvement Project
TP	District Planning
VC	Village Council
VEO	Village Executive Officer
W- CDO	Ward Community Development Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
NIDA	National Identification Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
VLUP	Village Land Use Plans
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management Team
VLUM	Village Land Use Management

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Information

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

The Musoma District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Musoma the project is expected to support the preparation of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the issuance of CCROs, renovation/construction of district and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, and issuance of CCROs activities covering 12 trading centers, 8 wards with 11 villages (see table 1), while the ESMPs for the renovation or construction of district and village land offices will be developed later before commencement of the renovation activities.

Table 1: Musoma District Council- Project Coverage area

Trading Centers	Wards	Villages
Murangi	KIRIBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BWAI KWITURURU</li><li>• BWAI KUMSOMA</li></ul>
Kwikuba	BUSAMBARA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KWIKUBA</li></ul>

Kwibara	MURANGI	• MURANGI (V)
Suguti	SUGUTI	• SUGUTI (V)
Saragana	NYAMBONO	• SARAGANA (V)
Etaro	NYAKATENDE	• NYAKATENDE (V)
Mmahare	ETARO	• MMAHARE • ETARO (V)
Nyegina	NYEGINA	• MKIRIRA • NYEGINA (V)
Mkirira		•

In Musoma District Council, the preparation of VLUPs, DSPs and the issuance of CCROs is expected to involve the following activities:

### **1. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)**

There are 68 villages formally registered in Musoma district, of which 11 already have a VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP of 35 villages. 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, 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).

### **2. Issuance of CCROs**

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

- i. Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (for example people with disabilities and old people).
- ii. Employing and Training of Para- surveyors.

- iii. Parcels adjudication.
- iv. Preparation of DSP (regularization layout).
- v. Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility.
- vi. Printing and issuing CCROs.

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

## **1.2 General Objectives of ESMP**

The preparation of the Musoma VLUP and issuance of CCRO have potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Musoma 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:

- Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land use planning and rural certification activities support by LTIP;
- Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities
- Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
- 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 Musoma 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 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. Annex 1 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.

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 Musoma District Council, Tanzania. The screening was conducted using the screening form attached in Annex 1 of this report, which assessed potential environmental and social impacts of the project, implemented by the LTIP.

#### **1.4.1. Screening Methodology**

The screening process involved a comprehensive review of the project's activities, its location, and relevant environmental and social aspects. This included:

- **Project Description:** A detailed review of the LTIP scope, objectives, and planned activities, including the development of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP).
- **Environmental Setting:** Analysis of the existing environmental conditions, including topography, climate, water resources, biodiversity, and sensitive ecosystems within the project area.
- **Social Setting:** Assessment of the social context in Musoma District Council, including population demographics, cultural heritage, livelihoods, land tenure systems, and potential social impacts of the project.

- **Applicable Laws and Regulations:** Review of relevant national and international environmental and social regulations, standards, and guidelines related to land tenure, land use planning, and community-based resource management.
- **World bank applicable standards:** the applicable WB standards include ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP.

#### **1.4.2. Screening Results Summary**

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Musoma 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 Musoma area.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Musoma District Council is located in the Mara Region of Tanzania. This report provides a comprehensive baseline of the administrative, environmental, and social conditions in the district. The baseline information is crucial for planning, monitoring, and evaluating developmental projects in the area.

#### **2.2 Administrative Condition of Musoma District Council**

Musoma District is one of the districts in Mara Region located in the northern part of Tanzania. Musoma District covers an area of 6,163 square kilometers. The district headquarters is located in Musoma Town, which is about 60 kilometers from Tarime along the Mwanza road.

Musoma District is situated in the eastern part of the region, lying between latitude 1°30' and 2°00' S, and longitude 33°00' E and 34°00' E. Administratively, Musoma DC has six divisions, 32 wards, and 125 villages. The divisions are Ikizu, Mugango, Ibare, Suguti, Nyanja, and Nyegina. All 125 villages are registered by the responsible authorities. The council has one electoral constituency and one Member of Parliament.

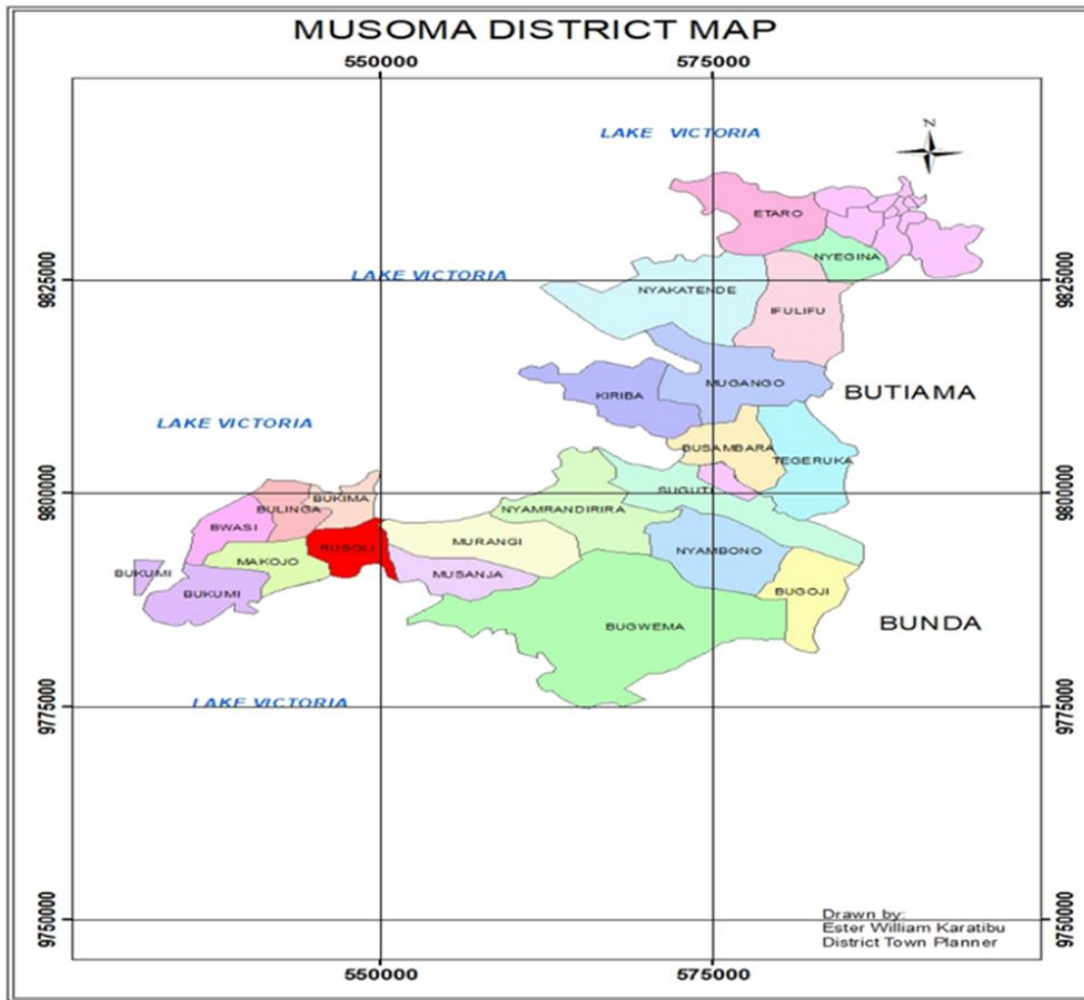


Figure 1 Administrative Map of Musoma District Council

### 2.2.1 Land use Pattern

Musoma District Council covers an area of 6,163 square kilometers, of which 4,123 square kilometers are land, and 2,040 square kilometers are water bodies, primarily Lake Victoria. The district is estimated to have 120,000 hectares of arable land and 2,500 hectares as the total area of forest reserves. These include the Rubana Game Reserve covering 1,500 hectares, the Nyegina Central Government Forest Reserve covering 700 hectares, and 300 hectares of community-based forests.

Land use in Musoma District reflects a complex interplay of agricultural activities, natural resource utilization, economic development, infrastructure provision, and conservation efforts. Sustainable land management practices are crucial for balancing economic development with environmental conservation and ensuring the well-being of local communities.



## **2.3 Environmental baseline information**

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.

### **Climate**

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

### **Rainfall**

Musoma District Council experiences a mean annual rainfall ranging from 900 mm to 1,200 mm per year. The rainfall pattern in the district is bimodal, with the short rains occurring from October to December and the long rains from March to May. The wet season extends from March to May, leaving the rest of the year relatively dry. The growing period extends from six to seven months. The onset of the rains is reliable and normally begins in late October. The driest months are June, July, and August, with an average of 0 mm of precipitation.

### **Temperature**

Musoma District Council experiences moderate temperatures ranging from 20°C to 28°C. The maximum temperature is around 30°C in October and November, while the minimum temperature of 15°C is experienced in June, July, and August.

### **Humidity**

Musoma District Council experiences variable humidity levels, with higher humidity in the rainy seasons and lower humidity during the dry months. The average annual humidity is approximately 75%.

### **Topography**

Musoma District Council has an altitude ranging between 1,100 and 1,300 meters above sea level. The district is characterized by a mix of highlands, lowlands, and plains. The lowlands are found in the western part of the district near Lake Victoria, while the highlands and plains are situated in the central and eastern parts of the district.

### **Drainage Pattern**

Musoma District Council forms a major catchment area for several rivers and wetlands. The district is part of the Lake Victoria basin, with numerous rivers such as the Mara, Nyaburongo, and Suguti flowing into the lake. These rivers and their tributaries form several alluvial floodplains in the council.

### **Geological Features**

Musoma District Council is covered with a variety of geological features, including sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks, and intrusive (plutonic) rocks. These rocks contribute to the district's mineral wealth, which includes gold and other precious metals.

### **Soil Type**

1. **Chromi-Ferralic Cambisols:** These soils are at the beginning of soil formation, with weak horizon differentiation.
2. **Eutric Leptosols:** Very shallow soils over hard rock or in unconsolidated gravely material, often unattractive for rainfed agriculture.
3. **Humi-Umbric Acrisols:** Strongly weathered acid soils with low base saturation, found in old landscapes with humid tropical climates.
4. **Eutri-Pellic Vertisols:** Churning heavy clay soils with a high content of expansive clay minerals, forming deep cracks in dry seasons.

### **Agro-Ecological Zone**

Musoma District Council comprises various agro-ecological zones suitable for crop production and livestock keeping. The highlands are suitable for maize, beans, and coffee, while the lowlands and plains are suitable for rice, maize, and cassava. The zone has several irrigation schemes and is known for beekeeping.

### **Vegetation**

The original natural vegetation of Musoma District is predominantly Miombo woodland, found mostly in the highland and plateau areas. The district also has grasslands, croplands, and areas covered with forest and water bodies. Deforestation is a concern due to agricultural expansion and charcoal making.

### **District Boundaries**

Musoma District is bordered to the north by Tarime District, to the south by Bunda District, to the east by Serengeti District, and to the west by Lake Victoria.

## **2.4 Musoma District Council Social Baseline Information**

### **People and Population**

Based on the 2022 population census, Musoma District Council has a population of approximately 245,000 people, with a growth rate of 2.7%. The district ranks second in population size in the Mara Region.

**Project Workforce Requirements:** VLUPs and the rural land certification process in Musoma 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.

### **Economic Activities**

The economy of Musoma District is primarily based on agriculture, livestock keeping, fishing, trade, and small-scale mining. The district is also rich in wildlife resources, contributing to its socio-economic development.

### **Social Services**

Musoma District Council provides social services including primary and secondary schools, health centers, churches, mosques, and markets in all its wards. These services are critical for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) to ensure tenure security for these facilities.

### **Road Infrastructure**

Musoma District Council is well connected by road networks, with the main trunk road being the Mwanza-Musoma road. Most district roads are gravel, with some experiencing difficulties during the rainy season. The Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) and Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA) maintain these roads.

### **Conflicts over Land Resources**

The district experiences conflict over land use, particularly with conservation authorities. The LTIP must recognize relevant authorities to avoid conflicts and adhere to environmental and social safeguards.

### **GBV/SEA and Disease Transmission**

Like other areas in Tanzania, HIV/AIDS is prevalent in Musoma District. The LTIP activities may increase interactions between project workers and the local community, potentially triggering social

issues such as GBV/SEA and disease transmission. The project requires all workers to sign a code of conduct to mitigate these risks.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP, DSPs and issuance of CCRO in Musoma district. The focus has been made on legislations which provide environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant for the Project. The legislation described in this chapters 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 Musoma District**

##### ***The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004.***

The Act provide 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 Musoma during identification of national parks and preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. Specifically, LTIP in Musoma District Council will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirements when issuing CROs.

##### ***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, S 1(1)(a)). The Land Act classifies all land in Tanzania into three categories: (1) Reserved Land, (2) General Land, and (3) Village Land (S 4(4)). The first two categories are governed under the provisions of the Land Act and its regulations. About 68% of all land is Village Land; 30% is Reserved Land and only 2% is General Land in the Country.

These Acts among other things outlines, procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, schemes of regularization, land registration and certification, compensation and resource management in both urban and rural areas. The Land Acts contain provisions of critical environmental importance and modalities for stakeholders' engagement through meeting and public hearing. Both Acts translates the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of the law. One of these fundamental principles

is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. The preparation of VLUP and the issuance of CCRO will be conducted in accordance with the provisions and requirement stipulated in Land Act. Section 32 (1) and section 33 of the land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007 provides directives and requirements for the preparation of both DLUFP and VLUPs.

***The land use planning Act, 2007.***

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

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

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

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

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

***The Urban Planning Act of 2007:***

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

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

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

***Public Health Act of 2012:***

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

***Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009:***

Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing the utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Specifically, the objective of this Act is to ensure that, water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers and other water sources in Musoma 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 Musoma will have adhere to this policy so as to protect the rights of 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 Musoma District Council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs will be complied with during preparation of DLUPF, VLUM and the issuance of CCROs:

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

ESS1 involves the screening of environmental and social risks and impacts to determine their level and magnitude. This process is crucial for understanding the potential effects a project may have on the environment and the surrounding communities. The assessment helps in categorizing the risks and identifying the necessary mitigation measures to address them. In Musoma project, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared to mitigate the identified risks and impacts. The ESMP outlines specific actions to minimize negative effects and enhance project benefits. It also includes a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures, ensuring that they are implemented correctly and achieve the desired outcomes. This comprehensive approach ensures that the project not only avoids or mitigates adverse impacts but also contributes positively to the local environment and communities.

#### ***ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions***

ESS2 focuses on ensuring fair labor and working conditions for all project workers, both direct and indirect. This includes providing valid employment contracts to workers, outlining their rights and responsibilities. Additionally, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures are implemented to protect workers' well-being, including the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities. Training on HIV/AIDS is provided to all project workers to raise awareness and promote health. Furthermore, ongoing occupational and safety awareness and services are offered to ensure a safe working environment throughout the project duration.

#### ***ESS4: Community Health and Safety***

ESS4 emphasizes the importance of safeguarding community health and safety in the context of project activities. This involves sensitizing the community about the project and associated health risks and impacts to ensure they are well-informed. Training on HIV/AIDS is provided to both direct and indirect project workers to promote health awareness and prevention. Additionally, training on community and



road safety is conducted to minimize accident risks and enhance community safety. Continuous awareness programs on accident risks and community safety are implemented to maintain a high level of vigilance and preparedness among all stakeholders.

***ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement***

ESS5 addresses the processes and requirements related to land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement. It involves sensitizing the community about the project's land requirements, including access roads and community facilities such as schools, health centers, markets, cemeteries, and recreational and open areas. The sensitization ensures that the community is fully aware of the project's land needs and the associated implications.

Furthermore, the process includes clearly communicating land donation and acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). This ensures that all land transactions are conducted transparently and fairly, respecting the rights of affected individuals and communities while adhering to established guidelines and policies.

***ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources***

ESS6 is focused on the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable management of living natural resources. This involves using Annex 6 to ensure that no certification processes are conducted in reserved or conservation lands or areas rich in biodiversity. It also includes the identification of the boundaries of reserved lands and water bodies to protect these critical ecological resources. By clearly demarcating these areas, the project can avoid encroachment and ensure that biodiversity and natural habitats are preserved and managed sustainably.

***ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure***

ESS10 emphasizes the importance of engaging stakeholders and ensuring transparent information disclosure throughout the project lifecycle. This involves sensitizing the community about the project to keep them informed and involved. The formulation and operationalization of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provide a structured way for stakeholders to raise concerns and have them addressed promptly. Additionally, the implementation of District Stakeholders Engagement Forums (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forums (NSEF) facilitates ongoing dialogue, ensuring that stakeholders at both local and national levels are actively engaged and their inputs are considered in project decisions

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 Musoma 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 Musoma district.

**Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction:** The provision of CCROs to Musoma 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 Musoma district will require workforce to perform different activities. In total the project will employ approximately over 50 People both skilled and unskilled.

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

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

1. 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.

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

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

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

***Ineligibility to CCROs:*** According to the Annex 6 of the ESMF and the CCRO Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CCROs. Such areas are reserve lands and are restricted from human settlements and other social economic activities. Considering that land use restriction may be defined or formalized as part of the VLUP process (e.g., establishment of village forest reserves and/or village grazing land), there is a possibility that some individuals using these areas may lose access rights and/or may find out that they are ineligible for CCROs. Community members falling under such circumstances might consider having been denied project benefits related to CCROs. Some may also question the criteria used to establish land use restrictions as part of the VLUP process.

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

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

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

***Inaccessibility of Project Sites/Traffic accidents:*** Large section of Musoma 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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification**

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

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

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

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

#### 4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project adverse risk and impacts and proposed measures for enhancing positive one as well as associated costs. Table 3 is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Musoma District. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP implementation team.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
<b>Negative Project Social Risks and Impacts</b>						
1	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from DSPs processes	i. Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed DSP to determine the magnitude of impacts. ii. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed DSPs in accordance with the World Bank's ESF (following the exact process	1,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Ward and village leaders and	ESMT	During preparation of DSP.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework)		CSOs		
2	Deepening of insecurity on the fate of lands among Shinyanga communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provide communities with correct project information.</li> <li>ii. Strategize engagement of traditional leaders.</li> <li>iii. Ensure present and future village land use needs are taken into consideration during formulation of DSPs without prejudice the need of other land uses and conservation of the environment.</li> </ul>	30,000,000	Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team, E&S Team and CSO	ESMT	During preparation of DSP and issuance of CROs
3	Confusion of communities with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives.</li> <li>ii. Provide NGOs/CSOs with project information and where necessary engage</li> </ul>	5,000,000	E&S Team (LGA), Participatory Land Use Management	ESMT	During preparation of

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	incorrect information about the project.	them to create sensitization to the community.		(PLUM) Team, WEOs, CDOs, VEOs, Traditional and religious leaders.		DSP & throughout the project.
4	Conflict over land ownership and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Formulation and operationalization of GRM</li> <li>ii. Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling.</li> <li>iii. Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CROs.</li> </ul>	30,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer	ESMT	During preparation of DSP and issuance of CROs.



S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				(CDO) and Village Leaders		
5	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identification of all household's ineligible to receive CROs and formulation of advice on how to address their situation.</li> <li>ii. Identification of households and parcels close and within conservation and sensitive areas.</li> <li>iii. Awareness on ineligibility for CROs.</li> <li>iv. Liaise with TFS, NEMC</li> <li>v. Wetland and water streams, TANROADS and TARURA</li> <li>vi. Signage informing potential new settlers that those areas cannot be titled and should not be occupied - to avoid further</li> </ul>	10,000,000	Shinyanga District E&S Team, Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM), National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		occupation, including by those that would like to be compensated.		TANROADS & TARURA, TFS, Water Basin (Internal Drainage Water Basin)		
6	The CROs issuance process formalize land access inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identification of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth</li> <li>ii. Sensitization on importance of CROs and other project benefits.</li> </ul>	10,000,000	Shinyanga District E&S Team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				(CDO), Village Leaders and CSOs.		
7	Gender Based Violence / SEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA.</li> <li>ii. All LTIP staff to sign a code of conduct which include GBV/SEA issues.</li> <li>iii. Develop and operationalize GBV Action Plan for the District.</li> <li>iv. Disseminate information about the GRM and encourage population to report misconducts</li> <li>v. Engage relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who provide support to survivors on GBV and SEA such as assistance for medical</li> </ul>	10,000,000	Shinyanga District E&S Team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) and Village Leaders	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	
		care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. where necessary.				
8	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes</li> <li>ii. Give employment priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas.</li> <li>iii. Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers.</li> </ul>	5,000,000	Shinyanga District Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO)	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
				Shinyanga District E&S Team, Village Leaders and Private Companies involved in rural certification activities.		

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S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	i. Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during rainy season during dry season. ii. Provide suitable transport facilities.	7,000,000	Shinyanga District Rural Certification Office (DRCO), Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process
10	Possibility of Issuing CROs to Non-nationals	i. Make use of National IDs during issuance of CROs ii. Rural formalization team to work closely with local leaders to confirm citizenship of Project beneficiaries.	10,000,000	Shinyanga District Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO), Shinyanga	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				District E&S Team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO), Village Leaders and Migration Teams		
	Physical and Economic Impacts	i. 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.	8,500,000	Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer	ESMT	Prior to project activity

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		ii. Adjudication to try to minimise land take and loss of assets from any given household through negotiated agreements. iii. Surveying will ensure all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable their continued use after land take.		(CDO), Village Leaders and Migration Teams		
		iv.				
<b>Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts</b>						
1	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification	i. Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. ii. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the	5,000,000	PLUM and E&S Team	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF.				
2	Encroachment to Environmental Sensitive Areas	Make use of Annex 6 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between national parks, reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of DLUPF, DSPs and before issuance of CROs issuance.	5,000,000	PLUM, E&S Team, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), TANROADS & TARURA, TFS,	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	
				Internal Drainage Water Basin Board (IDWB)		
3	Soil Erosion, oil spills and Solid Waste Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Undertake tree and grass planting</li> <li>ii. Provision of dustbins in all project areas</li> <li>iii. Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water</li> <li>iv. No refuse, waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds.</li> </ul>	5,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Private Companies involved in certification activities, Village Leaders	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
4	Health and Safety Hazards	i. Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. ii. Implementing Institution (LGA/Private/CSO) must make due diligence on OHS risk management, including primary suppliers' workers. iii. Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety iv. Implementing agencies to enforce rules for drivers and passengers. v. Provide Health and safety Training to project workers	10,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Private Companies involved in certification activities and Village Leaders	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
5	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier	1,500,000	Contractor	ESMT	During contracting

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>152,500,000</b>			

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

#### **5.2 The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:**

1. To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during planning and CCROs issuance phases of proposed mitigation measures;
2. To confirm compliance with environmental, social and safety legislation/regulations during certification as well as safeguards tools and instrument in place;
3. To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
4. To ensure best practices management as a commitment for continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
5. To provide environmental information to community/stakeholders;
6. To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to be taken so as to prevent or minimize environmental consequences;

The Table 4 below summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Musoma District Council.

**Table 2 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	20	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.		Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

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S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
7.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	Number and hectares of village land declared as forest reserve	100 Ha	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
8.	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	5	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
9.	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	10. Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Musoma district 11. Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
12.	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	10	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
13.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of NGO-CSOs	1000	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

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<b>S/N</b>	<b>Environmental/ Social Impacts</b>	<b>Monitoring Parameters</b>	<b>Targets/Legal Standards</b>	<b>Monitoring Methods</b>	<b>Frequency /Duration</b>	<b>Host institution/Supervising institutions</b>	<b>Monitoring Budget</b>
14.		No od Project staff trained on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
15.		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
16.		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
17.	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
18.	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
19.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
20.	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	tbd	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
<b>Total</b>							<b>24,000,000/=</b>

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S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
21.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in three Mitaas	150 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	15,000,000/=
22.	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
23.	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000/=
24.	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/=
25.	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>							<b>36,000,000/=</b>



## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP**

#### **6.1 Institutions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Lake Victoria Water Basin Commission (LVWBC):*** Overall, LVBC's involvement in a Land Tenure Improvement Project within the Lake Victoria Basin can enhance the project's effectiveness by leveraging its regional mandate technical expertise, A and collaborative networks to promote sustainable land use practices and tenure security across the member states,

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

## **6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles**

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

## **6.4 Capacity Development and Training**

Capacity development training for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) is stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). For Musoma District Council, various trainings were provided to the Environmental and Social (E&S) Team at the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) level to enhance their capacity during the preparation of the District Land Use Planning Framework (DLUPF). These trainings included sessions on environmental and social safeguards, land use planning and management, community engagement and stakeholder management, and conflict resolution and mediation. Additionally, several awareness-raising meetings were conducted with different stakeholders during the DLUPF preparation. The total estimated cost for these capacity development trainings and awareness meetings is TZS 20,250,000

**Table 3: Training conducted to Musoma 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 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
2.	Workshop for Review of the ESMPs	ESMT	3 March 2023

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

1. Health and safety training to project drivers and field teams.
3. Training on implementation of ESMP to private firms to be conducted prior to certification process;

4. Training of code of conducts for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Musoma District Council E&S Team.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

This ESMP is specifically for Musoma 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 Musoma, 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, there is no identification of any VGs group as per VGPF guiding document hence VGP will not be prepared. The social benefits of this project to include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of cost associated with informal land transaction, and employments opportunities. Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which need to be mitigated in order to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are: Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CCROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized group, likely of emergence of gender-based violation, influx of laborers, soil erosion and dust, generation of waste, and health and safety hazards.

To address the aforementioned risks and impacts, the ESMP include a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Monitoring Plan for proper implementation of the project

and reduction of the negative effects from the project. The MLHHD is committed to effect this ESMP through ensuring that enough budget, human resources and logistics are available.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines crucial guidelines for ensuring environmental and social responsibility throughout the project implementation. Key components include community engagement, mitigation measures, and stakeholder training to enhance project benefits and minimize impacts.

1. All villages where the project is implemented will receive copies of this ESMP to ensure transparency and community awareness.
2. NGOs contracted for certification processes in Musoma District Council must adhere to this ESMP as part of their contract, ensuring consistent implementation supported by the Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT).
3. The Project Land Use Management (PLUM) team (ES Team) will oversee meaningful consultation with all key stakeholders to gather input and address concerns.
4. Adequate budget allocation is essential to effectively implement mitigation measures, thereby preventing adverse environmental and community impacts while maximizing project benefits.
5. Comprehensive training on environmental and social issues will be provided to all identified stakeholders to support seamless integration of E&S considerations throughout project execution. This training is critical to achieving the objectives outlined in the ESMP.

**Appendix 1:E& S Safeguard For Selecting Specific Project Areas**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Area / issue of concern</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Applicability (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Guiding Remarks</b>
<b>1</b>	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	<b>Yes</b>	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	<b>Yes</b>	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	<b>Yes</b>	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	Yes	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	Yes	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHHS D will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	yes	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHHS D will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands	-Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands	Yes	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and

	and water catchment Areas	and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws		agreements. Under such circumstances the conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	<b>Yes</b>	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.

5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	<b>No</b>	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	<b>Yes</b>	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		<b>No</b>	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification	
-There is encroachment		<b>No</b>	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and	



		between village and the registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the Parties		regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	<b>No</b>	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
<b>7</b>	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	<b>Yes</b>	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

1. There is installed beacon of one metre above land surface which is well visible to the villages boundaries of Murangi, Mkirira, Bwai kumsoma, Bwai Kwitururu, Nyakatende, Kwibara, Kwikuba, Suguti, Saragana, Eтарo, Mmahare and Nyegina.
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 Murangi, , Mkirira, Bwai kumsoma, Bwai Kwitururu, Nyakatende, Kwibara, Kwikuba, Suguti , Etaro, Mmahare and Nyegina
4. The villages of borders wetlands Kwibara, Kwikuba, Suguti, Etaro, Mkirira, Bwai kumsoma, Bwai Kwitururu, Nyakatende, Mmahare and Nyegina
5. Villages with flood prone areas includes Kwibara, Kwikuba, Suguti, Etaro, Mkirira, Bwai kumsoma, Bwai Kwitururu, Nyakatende, Mmahare and Nyegina
6. Musoma District Council consist of 21 Wards, where by 08 Wards is selected for LTIP Projects implementation, Nyegina Ward (Mkirira and Nyegina), Kiriba Ward (Bwai Kwitururu, Bwai Kumsoma) Busambara Ward (Kwikuba), Murangi Ward (Murangi),Suguti Ward (Suguti),Nyambono(Saragana) ,Nyakatende Ward(Nyakatende), Etaro Ward( Mmahare and Etaro)