

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SHINYANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

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



Prepared by:

SHINYANGA 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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	vi
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Information	1
1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Shinyanga District Council.....	1
1.2.1 Detailed Settlement Plans (DSPs).....	2
1.2.2 Issuance of CROs.....	2
1.3 General Objectives of ESMP	3
1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP	4
1.5 Screening results	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
2.0 BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Administrative Condition of Shinyanga District Council	5
2.3 Baseline Information and social condition in Shinyanga district council.....	8
2.3.1 People and Population.....	8
2.3.2 Land use pattern in Shinyanga district council	8
2.3.3 Economic activities	9
2.3.3 Climate	9
2.3.4 Topography and agro-ecological zones.....	10
2.3.4 Soil types of Shinyanga District Council.....	10
2.3.5 Social services.....	11
2.3.6 Road Infrastructure	12
2.4 Project Workforce Requirements:	12
2.5 Conflicts over Land resources:	12
2.6 GBV/SEA and Diseases Transmission:	13
CHAPTER THREE	14
3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	14
3.1 Introduction.....	14

3.2 Country’s Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Shinyanga District	14
3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework	17
CHAPTER FOUR.....	19
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	19
4.1 Introduction.....	19
4.2 Project Social Benefits.....	19
4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification	20
4.4 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification	22
4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification ..	22
4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact	23
CHAPTER FIVE	36
5.0 MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	36
5.1 Introduction.....	36
CHAPTER SIX.....	42
6.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP ..	42
6.1 Institutions.....	42
6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles	43
6.3 Capacity Development and Training	43
CHAPTER SEVEN	44
7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	44
7.1 Introduction.....	44
7.2 Conclusions.....	44
7.3 Recommendations.....	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:Shinyanga District project coverage villages.	2
Table 2: Main economic activities in Shinyanga District Council.	9
Table 3:Agro-ecological zones in Shinyanga district council	10
Table 4:Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts	24
Table 5: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan	37
Table 6::Training conducted to Shinyanga E&S Team	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: A map showing administrative wards in Shinyanga district council	6
Figure 2: A map showing distribution of wards in Shinyanga district council where LTIP activities will be executed	7

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Description of Wards in which LTIP will be executed	46
Appendix 2: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting specific Project Areas in Shinyanga district Council.	49

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
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EMA	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	Environmental Management Officer
ES	Environmental Screening
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMT	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune- Deficiency Syndrome
ILMIS	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LTAP	Land Tenure Assistance Project
LTIP	Land Tenure Improvement Project
LTSP	Land Tenure Support Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	Operational Manual
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RL	Residential License
RSCBWB	Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin Water Body

RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Agency
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VLUM	Village Land Use Management (Committee)
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VG	Vulnerable Groups
VGPF	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 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 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 1,000,000 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 Project Scope in Shinyanga District Council

The Shinyanga District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Shinyanga district council the project is expected to support the preparation of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) and Detailed Settlement Plan (DSP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the issuance of CROs, renovation/construction of district and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, DSP and issuance of CROs activities covering nine (9) wards and forty-eight (48) villages.

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

Table 1: Shinyanga District project coverage villages.

S/N	STREET	WARD	AREA (HA)	POPULATION (NBS, 2022)	H/HOLD	HOUSES
1.	Uswahilini	Tinde	405	2,200	550	900
2.	Jomvu	Tinde	566.53	2,300	1,170	575
3.	Nyambui	Tinde	476.31	2,890	1,019	578
4.	Bugeta	Tinde	597.04	2,600	516	650
5.	Majengo	Didia	501.23	35,00	542	732
6.	Danduhu A	Didia	623	1,494	418	298
7.	Danduhu B	Didia	456	1,345	448	269
8.	Madukani	Didia	335	1,209	403	302
9.	Mjini	Didia	320	2,750	917	687
10.	Lohumbo	Puni	436	3,500	1,166	437
11.	Mwakitolyo	Mwakitolyo	954	30,818	4,842	4,402
12.	Ishinabulandi	Samurye	598	2,700	1,235	540
13.	Solwa	Solwa	507	28,88	3,748	577
14.	Manheigan	Solwa	450	4,200	1,400	700
15.	Songambebe	Salawe	356	2,477	4,253	412
16.	Usanda	Usanda	890	26,00	3,145	520
17.	Busamke	Iselamagazi	457	1,570	523	392
19.	Majengo	Iselamagazi	342	2,340	780	585
20.	Kanengelo	Iselamagazi	569	1,250	416	312

1.2.1 Detailed Settlement Plans (DSPs)

There are 126 villages formally registered in Shinyanga district. LTIP is expected to support the preparation detailed settlement plans (DSPs) in 20 streets and issuance of CROs. The preparation of DSPS will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM); conduct village assembly and formulation of Village Adjudication Committee (VAC); preparation of baseline information which include resource assessment and preparation of DSPs; validation and approval of the proposed DSPs by street assembly; endorsement of the DSPs by the district council and regional land commissioner. For each 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).

1.2.2 Issuance of CROs

The process of issuance of CROs is detailed in the LTIP CROs manual and shall involve Six (6) major activities namely:

- i. Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (for example people with disabilities and old people);
- ii. Employing and Training of para- surveyors/private companies;
- iii. Parcels adjudication;
- iv. Preparation of DSP (regularization layout);
- v. Block Planning and Negotiation of road accessibility
- vi. Printing and issuing CROs.

The aforementioned activities involved in the issuance of CRO 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 Shinyanga District Council.

1.3 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Shinyanga DSPs and issuance of CROs have potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Shinyanga district council 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/CSOs) that are expected to be hired under LTIP to support rural land certification, will implement project activities in accordance with this ESMP.

The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and aims at attaining the following objectives:

- i. Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with certification activities support by LTIP;
- ii. Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- iii. Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities

- iv. Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA/private companies)
- v. Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

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

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

1.5 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in the Shinyanga District Council, Tanzania. Screening was carried out using the E&S Safeguard Criteria established by the project for selecting specific project areas. This was performed 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 Songwe area.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Introduction

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Shinyanga district describe biophysical and social issues which are likely to be affected, trigger conflicts or are of biological importance in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Shinyanga necessitates for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to avoid risks and impacts to the communities. The main and indigenous ethnic group in Shinyanga is Sukuma. Sukuma tribe in Shinyanga district council constitute almost 85 percent of the entire population. Other ethnic groups are Wahaya, Nyamwezi, Kurya, Wajita and Waha. Religious groups available in Shinyanga are mainly Christians, Muslims and few adhere to traditional beliefs. The majority of residents produce both food and cash crops where food crops are maize, cassava, paddy, beans, sweet potatoes and vegetables/fruits. Cash crops are cotton, sunflower, paddy and groundnut. The dominant economic activities in the district is livestock keeping and agriculture being practiced by majority of the community. Other economic activities are trade and mining.

2.2 Administrative Condition of Shinyanga District Council

Shinyanga district council is one of the six district councils in Shinyanga region, other councils in Shinyanga region are Shinyanga municipal, Kahama municipal, Ushetu district council, Msalala district council and Kishapu district councils. Shinyanga district council is bordered to the east by the Kishapu district and Shinyanga municipal councils, to the west by the Kahama and Geita districts and to the north by Kwimba district and to the south by Nzega district. The district lies between latitude 30.20' and 30.95' south of the equator and between longitudes 320.30 and 330.30 east of Greenwich Meridian south of Lake Victoria.

Administratively, Shinyanga district council is divided into three divisions, namely Itwangi, Nindo and Samuye which are sub-divided into 26 wards, 126 registered villages and 856 sub villages (hamlets). The council has one electoral Constituency (Solwa Constituency) and one Member of Parliament. Figure One (1) below shows the administrative map for Shinyanga District Council.

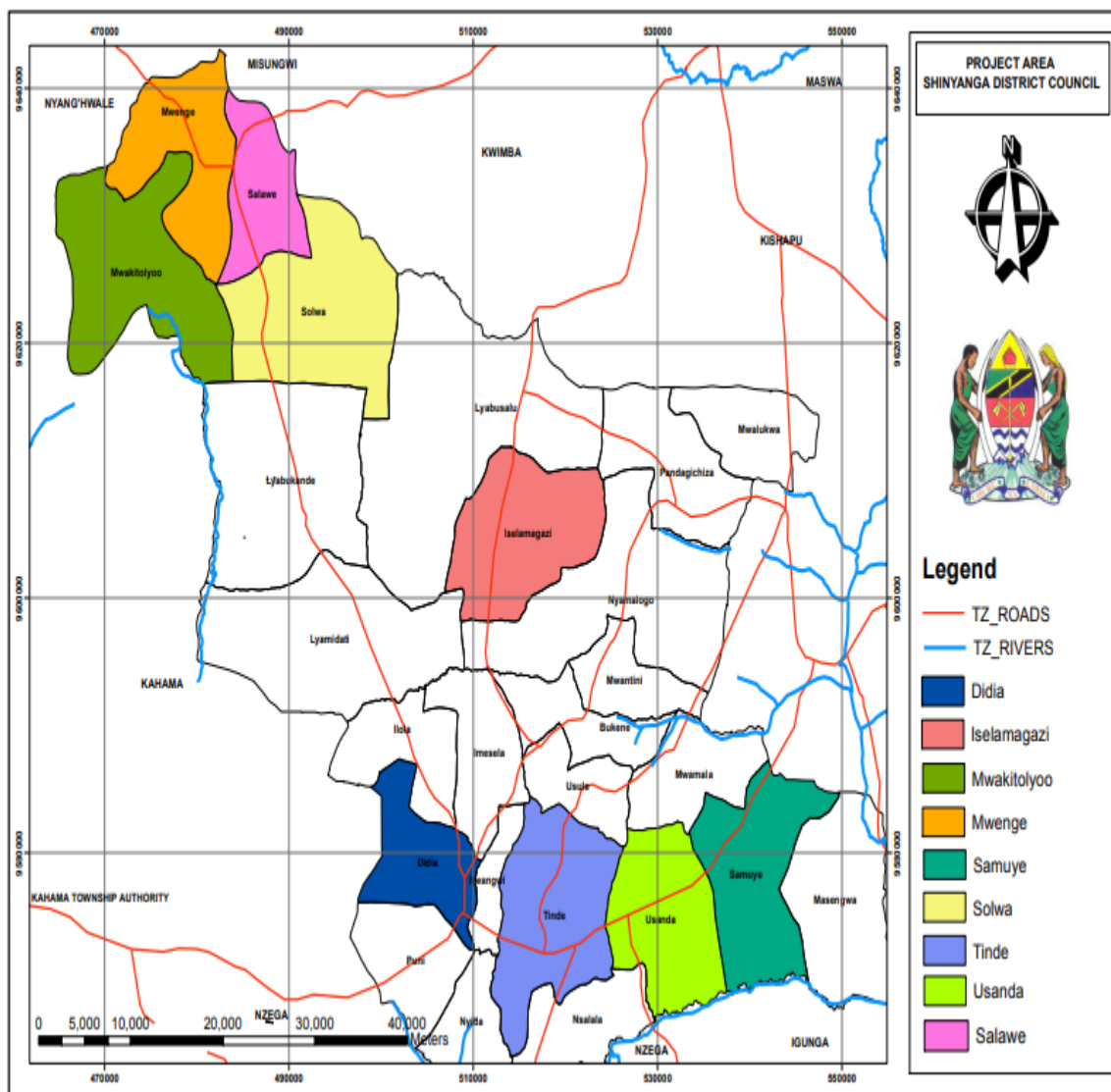


Figure 1: A map showing administrative wards in Shinyanga district council

Source: Shinyanga district council, November, 2023

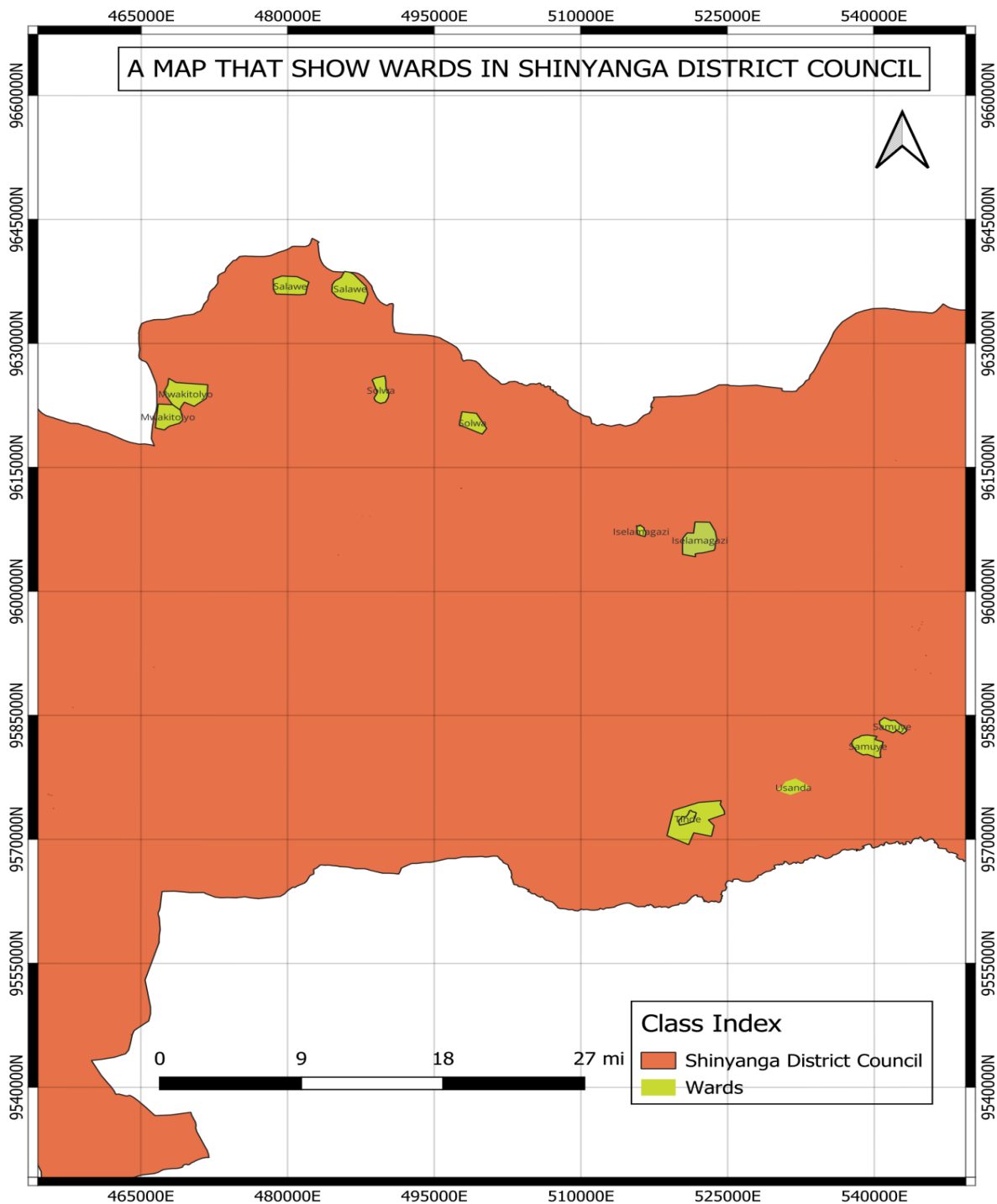


Figure 2: A map showing distribution of wards in Shinyanga district council where LTIP activities will be executed

Source: Shinyanga district council, November, 2023

2.3 Baseline Information and social condition in Shinyanga district council

Baseline information provides an analysis of existing land use pattern, population, and physical conditions found within the Council. This section covers environmental context analysis including climate, soils, topography and agro-ecological zones.

2.3.1 People and Population

Based on the population census reports of 2022, Shinyanga district council has a population size of 468,611 (232,524 males and 236,087 females) with a growth rate of 2.4%. Shinyanga district council has 79, 706 households and average household size of 5.9.

2.3.2 Land use pattern in Shinyanga district council

Shinyanga district council covers an area of 4,212 square kilometers, about 1.7% of the total area is covered by forest reserves. An area of about 1,713.7 km² (40.6%) is used for agricultural activities, 2,096.8 km² (49.7%) for cattle herding and 210.6 km² (5%) for people's settlement. The remaining area of 118 km² (2.8%) of land is of little economic use as it is composed of gully and rocks. Basically, here is the primary land uses in Shinyanga District

Agriculture: This is the predominant land use in Shinyanga District. The main crops grown include maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cotton, and sunflowers. Both subsistence and commercial farming are practiced, with smallholder farms being the most common.

Livestock Grazing: Livestock farming, including cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry, is significant in Shinyanga. Grazing lands are extensive, and pastoralism is a vital economic activity for many residents.

Forestry: There are areas designated for forestry, including both natural forests and planted woodlots. These areas provide timber, fuelwood, and other forest products.

Human Settlements: Villages and towns are scattered throughout the district, with land allocated for residential purposes. Urban areas in the district have more concentrated settlements, while rural areas have dispersed homesteads.

Water Bodies and Wetlands: There are several rivers, lakes, and wetlands within the district that are crucial for irrigation, fishing, and as water sources for domestic and livestock use.

Mining: Shinyanga is known for its mineral resources, including gold and diamonds. Small-scale mining activities are common, and there are areas designated for mining operations.

Infrastructure: Land is also used for infrastructure development, including roads, schools, health facilities, and administrative buildings.

Conservation Areas: Some parts of the district are designated as conservation areas to protect wildlife and natural habitats.

2.3.3 Economic activities

Agriculture is the main stream of economy in Shinyanga district council. Other economic activities include livestock keeping, small scale mining and quarrying, petty business, public administration, education sectors and others as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Main economic activities in Shinyanga District Council.

S/N	Activity	Percent
1.	Agriculture and livestock keeping	88.8
2.	Forestry, fishing and related activities	6.31
3.	Small scale mining and quarrying	0.98
4.	Petty business	0.89
5.	Public administration and education sectors	0.85
6	Others	2.17

Source: Shinyanga district council Profile, 2023

2.3.3 Climate

Shinyanga district council experiences a dry tropical climate. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450 mm to 990 mm; and normally rainfall commences in October or 9

November and ends up in April or May. In most cases, rainfall is normally inadequate and poorly distributed. Rainfall inadequacy and poor distribution act as an obstacle for crop farming and livestock rearing in the district. Temperature fluctuates between day and night as well as from one season to another. The extreme low temperature (18° C) occurs during cool and dry seasons, particularly from June to July. On the other hand, high temperature (26° C to 35° C) occurs from September to October (Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2023).

2.3.4 Topography and agro-ecological zones

Shinyanga district council is characterized by a flat and gently undulating plains covered with low and sparse vegetation. Ecologically, the council is divided into three agro-ecological zones based on dominant soil types and major crops grown as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Agro-ecological zones in Shinyanga district council

S/N	Division name	Dominant soils	Major crops grown
1.	Nindo and Itwangi	Light loamy soils	Maize, paddy, and cotton
2.	Samuye	Light loamy red soils	Sorghum, cotton, maize and paddy
3.	Itwangi	Sandy and heavy soils	Cotton, groundnuts, paddy and maize

Source: Shinyanga district council Profile, 2023

2.3.4 Soil types of Shinyanga District Council.

Shinyanga District is located in the semi-arid region of Tanzania, has diverse soil types influenced by its climatic conditions, topography, and geological features. The main soil types in Shinyanga District include:

Sandy Soils: Predominantly found in the eastern parts of the district, these soils have low fertility and water-holding capacity. They are primarily used for growing drought-resistant crops such as millet and sorghum.

Clay Soils: These are found in various parts of the district and are characterized by their high nutrient content and good water-holding capacity. Clay soils are suitable for cultivating crops like rice, maize, and cotton.

Loamy Soils: Loamy soils, which are a mix of sand, silt, and clay, are found in several areas of the district. They are considered ideal for agriculture due to their balanced texture, fertility, and drainage properties. Crops such as maize, beans, and vegetables are commonly grown on loamy soils.

Black Cotton Soils (Vertisols): These soils are found in the lowland areas and are characterized by their dark color and high clay content. They swell when wet and crack when dry, making them challenging to work with. However, they are very fertile and suitable for crops like cotton and rice.

Red Soils (Ferralsols): Found in upland areas, red soils are well-drained and rich in iron and aluminum oxides. They are moderately fertile and are used for growing crops such as groundnuts, maize, and tobacco.

Alluvial Soils: These soils are found along river valleys and floodplains. They are formed from deposited sediments and are usually fertile, making them ideal for intensive agriculture, particularly for rice and vegetable cultivation.

The soil types in Shinyanga District are influenced by various factors, including parent material, climate, vegetation, and topography. Effective soil management practices are essential to maintain soil fertility and support sustainable agricultural production in the district.

2.3.5 Social services

Shinyanga district council has primary and secondary schools, health centers, churches, mosques and market which are located in all 26 wards, owned by the government, private sector and religious institution (distribution of social services has explained in attached annex 1). Provision of land parcels for social services such schools, health centers, churches, mosques and markets is critical for the LTIP and necessitate the project to ensure

that these facilities are identified and provided with the CROs to improve their tenure security. Source of energy is electricity supplied by TANESCO.

2.3.6 Road Infrastructure

Road transportation is the main means of transportation of people and various goods within and outside Shinyanga district council. It is one of the key sub-sectors which are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the council. A high-quality road network is essential not only for connecting key urban centres, but also for improving connectivity of more isolated local communities for whom many public transport options are limited or not available. In the council there are roads that are maintained by the central government (trunk or regional roads), roads that are maintained by Tanzania Rural and Urban Agency (TARURA) (district or feeder roads) and rest of the roads are mostly maintained by villages/communities (peripheral roads or feeder roads). During land parcel adjudication, the LTIP beneficiary communities will be sensitized to donate part of their land for roads infrastructure or road reserves buffer zone.

2.4 Project Workforce Requirements:

Land certification process in Shinyanga district council will require workforce. This situation is likely to attract influx of people in search of employment from within and outside the district council. 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 CROs.

2.5 Conflicts over Land resources:

The district also experiences land use conflicts among the individuals, the most persisting conflict is land conflict related to women's land rights. This is facilitated by indigenous tribe (Sukuma tribe) norms and culture where women have been denied for land ownership believing that women will acquire land through their husband. LTIP requires to recognize relevant existing land ownership and closely observe ESS5 and ESS10 requirements and provisions during DSPs and land certification activities.

2.6 GBV/SEA and Diseases Transmission:

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

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of DSPs and issuance of CRO in Shinyanga district council. The focus has been made on legislation 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 Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga district council during identification of national parks and preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. Specifically, LTIP project in Shinyanga 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 CROs 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 DSPs.

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

The Urban Planning Act of 2007:

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

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

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

Public Health Act of 2012:

The act stipulates need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguard, maintain and protect the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission and will be

addressed through conducting HIV/Aids campaign, provision of hand washing facilities, condoms and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009:

Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing the utilization and pollution control of the water resources. Specifically, the objective of this Act is to ensure that, water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled for sustainable development. The LTIP will identify boundaries of streams, rivers and other water sources in Shinyanga District Council and ensure that such uses are included during preparation of DLUPF and VLUP and will not issue CROs in such areas to enhance management of water resources.

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 Shinyanga 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 CROs:

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

This standard involves screening environmental and social risks and impacts to determine their level and magnitude. For Shinyanga, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared to mitigate identified risks and impacts. The ESMP also includes measures to monitor the effectiveness of these mitigation strategies and enhance the benefits of the project.

ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions

This standard ensures that workers, both direct and indirect, receive valid employment contracts and adequate occupational health and safety (OHS) measures, including personal protective equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities. It also involves providing training on HIV/AIDS and raising awareness about occupational safety and services.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety

This standard focuses on raising community awareness about the project and its health risks and impacts, providing HIV/AIDS training to both direct and indirect project workers, and educating the community on road safety and accident risks to enhance overall community safety.

ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

This standard involves informing the community about the project's land requirements for access roads and community facilities like schools, health centers, markets, and recreational areas. It also outlines the land donation or acquisition requirements and procedures as per the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This standard ensures that certification will not occur in reserved or conservation lands or areas with significant biodiversity, using guidelines from Annex 6. It also involves identifying the boundaries of reserve lands and water bodies to protect these ecological resources.

ESS10: Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

This standard focuses on informing the community about the project, establishing and implementing a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and setting up both District and National Stakeholders Engagement Forums (DSEF and NSEF) to facilitate ongoing communication and address concerns.

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

4.0 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 Shinyanga District the LTIP will create the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: Issuance of CROs will enhance security of tenure to the individual, community member and institutions. For instance, issuance of CROs 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 CROs 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 Shinyanga district.

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

Employments Opportunities: Rural certification activities in Shinyanga district will require workforce to perform different activities. In total the project will employ approximately over 70 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 Shinyanga District Council.

- i. Preparation of DSPs: 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 DSPs preparation process.
- ii. Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

Conflict over land ownership and rights: In project areas people live without proper identification of their areas, land size and boundaries with neighbors. During adjudication process the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land use and the conservation authorities. In addition, some conflicts might involve proving evidence on who are legal owner of the land parcels to be issued with CROs. 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 CROs on such land thus leading to conflict with authorities.

Ineligibility to CROs: According to the **Annex 6** of the ESMF and the CRO Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CROs. 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 (for example; 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 CROs. Community members falling under such circumstances might consider having been denied project benefits

related to CROs. 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 CROs due lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CROs.

Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): In Shinyanga, 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 Shinyanga 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 regularisation will not be undertaken.

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

The positive environmental impacts of this project in Shinyanga District Council include;

Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts: Shinyanga district plays an important role in conservation. DSPs and the issuance of CROs 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 Shinyanga 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 4 shows impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Shinyanga District. It details the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.

Table 4: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Project Social Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from 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 described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework)	1,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Ward and village leaders and CSOs	ESMT	During preparation of DSP.
2	Deepening of insecurity on the fate of lands among	i. Provide communities with correct project information.	30,000,000	Participatory Land Use Management	ESMT	During preparation of

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	Shinyanga communities.	ii. Strategize engagement of traditional leaders. 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.		(PLUM) Team, E&S Team and CSO		DSP and issuance of CROs
3	Confusion of communities with incorrect information about the project.	i. Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives. ii. Provide NGOs/CSOs with project information and where necessary engage them to create sensitization to the community.	5,000,000	E&S Team (LGA), Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team, WEOs, CDOs, VEOs, Traditional and religious leaders.	ESMT	During preparation of DSP & throughout the project.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
4	Conflict over land ownership and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Formulation and operationalization of GRM ii. Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. iii. Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CROs. 	30,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) and Village Leaders	ESMT	During preparation of DSP and issuance of CROs.
5	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identification of all household's ineligible to receive CROs and formulation of advice on how to address their situation. ii. Identification of households and parcels close and within conservation and sensitive areas. 	10,000,000	Shinyanga District E&S Team, Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM), National Environmental	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Awareness on ineligibility for CROs. iv. Liaise with TFS, NEMC v. Wetland and water streams, TANROADS and TARURA vi. Signage informing potential new settlers that those areas cannot be titled and should not be occupied - to avoid further occupation, including by those that would like to be compensated. 		Management Council (NEMC) TANROADS & TARURA, TFS, Water Basin (Internal Drainage Water Basin)		
6	The CROs issuance process formalize land access inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	i. Identification of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth	10,000,000	Shinyanga District E&S Team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification

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

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 District E&S Team, Ward Executive Officer (WEO),,	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				Ward Community Development Officer (CDO), Village Leaders and Migration Teams		
	Physical and Economic Impacts	<p>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.</p> <p>ii. Adjudication to try to minimise land take and loss of assets from any given household through negotiated agreements.</p>	8,500,000	Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO), Village Leaders and Migration Teams	ESMT	Prior to project activity

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		iii. Surveying will ensure all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable their continued use after land take.				
		iv.				
Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	<p>i. Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts.</p> <p>ii. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF.</p>	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	
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, Internal Drainage Water Basin Board (IDWB)	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.
3	Soil Erosion, oil spills and Solid Waste Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Undertake tree and grass planting ii. Provision of dustbins in all project areas iii. Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water 	5,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Private Companies involved in certification	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		iv. No refuse, waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds.		activities, Village Leaders		
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.	10,000,000	Shinyanga District Council E&S Team, Private Companies involved in certification activities and Village Leaders	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/n	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		v. Provide Health and safety Training to project workers				
5	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier	1,500,000	Contractor	ESMT	During contracting
GRAND TOTAL			152,500,000			

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.

The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

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

Table 5 below summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Shinyanga District Council.

Table 5: 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
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
i.	Security of Tenure	No. of CROs issued in each street	50,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
ii.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	10	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
iii.	Reduction of land conflicts	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CROs issuance process	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
iv.	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	50	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
v.		Number of CRO issued in sensitive areas		Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
vi.	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
ii.	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CROs		Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
i.	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	i. Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Shinyanga district ii. Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
iii.	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	10	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
iv.	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
		Nnumber of Project staff trained on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000
		Percentage of Women with CROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000
v.		Marginalized Group with CROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
vi.	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000
ii.	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000
iii.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000
ix.	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	tbd	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
Sub Total							24,000,000
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
x.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in working streets	3 dustbins @ each street	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	15,000,00
xi.	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
ii.	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000
iii.	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
iv.	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000
Total							36,500,000

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 Shinyanga District Council, the following institutions shall be involved in the implementation of this ESMP

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

Shinyanga 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), Lake Victoria Zone: Will provide further guidance on households residing along, gullies and river streams.

Internal Drainage Basin Water Board (RSCBWB): To oversee sustainable use of water resources and provide guidance whenever needed during land certification activities done by LTIP.

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

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

6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

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

6.3 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Shinyanga District council the following training have been provided to E&S Team at LGAs levels to enhance their capacity during preparation of DLUPF (**Table 6**). Several awareness raising meetings were also conducted with different stakeholders during preparation of DLUPF.

Table 6::Training conducted to Shinyanga E&S Team

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date	Cost (Tsh)
i.	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	13 th – 14 th December 2022	15,000,000
ii.	Workshop for Review of the ESMPs	ESMT	3 March 2023	18,000,000

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Shinyanga 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 Shinyanga, 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 CROs.

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 CROs, 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

To ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of the project, several key recommendations have been outlined. These recommendations are designed to provide clear guidelines for project execution, stakeholder engagement, and impact mitigation. The following points detail the necessary steps to be taken to align with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP):

1. **Distribution of ESMP:** A copy of this ESMP should be provided to all villages where the project is implemented.
2. **Contractual Obligations for NGOs/CSOs:** NGOs and CSOs hired to conduct the certification process in Shinyanga District Council must receive this ESMP as part of their contract to ensure implementation by the team in Shinyanga District Council, with support from the ESMT.
3. **Stakeholder Consultation:** The PLUM (Environmental and Social Team - LGA) must ensure meaningful consultation with all key and relevant stakeholders.
4. **Budget Allocation:** An adequate budget must be allocated to facilitate the implementation of mitigation measures to prevent adverse project impacts on the environment and the community, and to enhance project benefits.
5. **Stakeholder Training:** Training on environmental and social (E&S) issues is crucial for achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to ensure smooth implementation of E&S issues during the project.

appendix 1: Description of Wards in which LTIP will be executed

Ward	Villages	Description
TINDE	Jomu Kituli Buchama Ngokolo Nhumbili Nyambui	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 21,196 people (10,404 male and 10,792 female). Social service: There are 5 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 health centre, 1 Dispensary and 1 resource centre. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial, Livestock keeping and Trade
Didia	Didia Mwamalulu Bukumbi Mwanono Chembeli	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 19,093 people (9,533 male and 9,560 female). Social service: There are 5 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, 1 health center, 2 Dispensary. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial, transportation, mining, Livestock keeping and Trade
Solwa	Mwakatola Manheighana mwasekagi Mwiseme Solwa Mwandutu Mwabuki	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 31,542 people (15426 male and 16116 female). Social service: There are 8 primary schools, 2secondary schools, 3 Dispensaries Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, small industries Livestock keeping and Trade
Salawe	Songambele	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 25,010 people of which 12,141 are male and 12,869 are

	Amani Buduhe nzoza azimio	female. Social service: There are 8 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 health centre, 0 Dispensary and 1 resource centre. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial,, Livestock keeping and Trade
Mwenge	Mwongozo Mwenge Zunzuli Ipango	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 22,230 people of which 11560 are male and 10,670 are female. Social service: There are 4 primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 1 Dispensary. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial, transportation, mining, Livestock keeping and Trade
Mwakitolyo	Mahembe Mawemilu Mwasenge Mwakitolyo Nyaligongo Nyangombe	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 38047 people of which 20542 are male and 17505are female. Social service: There are 8 primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 2 Dispensary. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial, transportation, mining, Livestock keeping and Trade
Iselamagazi	Mwamakaranga ibubu	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 27665 people of which 13220 are male and 14445 are

	Ngomango Mwabundala Ichongo Iselamagazi	female. Social service: There are 9 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 Hospital 1 health centre, 0 Dispensary and 1 resource centre. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, small Industries Livestock keeping and Trade
Samuye	Ishinabulandi Idodoma, Isela, Ibingo and Mwangelanga social	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 15294 people of which 7557 are male and 7737 are female. Social service: There are 7 Primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 1 health centre, and1 resource centre. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Livestock keeping and Trade
Usanda	Singita Manyada Nzagaluba, shabuluba Ngaganulwa	Population: As per NBS, 2022 there are 17052 people of which 845 male and 8600 are female. Social service: There are 5 primary schools, 1 secondary schools, 1 health center, 1 Dispensary and 1 resource center. Topography: The area has gentle slope Economic activities: Agriculture, Industrial, transportation, mining, Livestock keeping and Trade

Appendix 2:E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting specific Project Areas in Shinyanga district Council.

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

		Management Act of 2004		
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	NO	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	NO	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment areas	-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 national laws	YES	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant

				authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	NO	These areas should be given certificates in the name of the 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 determine whether the area should be considered or not
7	High density informal settlements	-High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not	YES	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision

		aligned with planning requirements.		is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.
		-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.	YES	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
8	Flood prone areas	Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	YES	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

- i. Lyabusu village in Iselamagazi ward borders Nindo reserve area that also experiences encroachment of villagers in the reserve area borders.
- ii. Mwakitolyo Salawe and mwenge village bordering wetlands and water catchment.
- iii. In Mwakitolyo, ward and Salawe ward borders the registered cultural heritage area and the village are clear and well identified
- iv. Lyabusalu village in Solwa ward has Livestock grazing areas and stock routes.

- v. In Mwakitolyo, Salawe, Solwa, Mwenge, Iselamagazi and Lyabusalu has High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements
- vi. Mwakitolyo Solwa village has contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected
- vii. Mwasenge Village and Mwakitolyo Village has the Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities.