

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TARIME TOWN COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RURAL
CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN TARIME TOWN COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

TARIME TOWN COUNCIL

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We trust that the implementation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan will significantly contribute to the sustainable development and environmental conservation of Tarime town and the broader Lake Tanganyika area.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CRO	-	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CoC	-	Code of Conduct
CRO	-	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
ES	-	Environmental Screening
ESCP	-	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMT	-	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
ILMIS	-	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LTIP	-	Land Tenure Improvement Project
MD	-	Town Director
MEMO	-	Town Environmental Management Officer
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
PO-RALG	-	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	-	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

TOR	-	Terms of Reference
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VG	-	Vulnerable Groups
VGPF	-	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	-	World Bank
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) is implementing Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project aims at increasing security of land rights and efficiency in land administration. It promotes land-based investments and ensures inclusion for social economic development in both urban and rural areas. The key project results indicators would be: number of Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CROs), Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) and Residential Licenses issued and registered (gender disaggregated); increased number of land and property transactions; reduced number of land conflicts; increased tenure security, and gender disaggregated (survey data).

1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Tarime Town Council

Tarime Town Council has long been engaged in the formalization of informal settlements in collaboration with private firms prior to the commencement of the LTIP. The initiative is aligned with the objectives outlined by the Honorable Minister of Lands, Housing, and Housing Development on July 13, 2018.

Following the Minister's announcement, the Council embarked on authorizing, Surveying and Planning Companies that fulfilled the stipulated criteria to undertake the formalization process within Tarime Town Council administrative boundaries.

The LTIP scope in Tarime Town Council involves four key objectives:

- a) Conducting screening which aims at ascertaining environmental and social risk levels with subsequent devising mitigation measures to be adopted during project implementation
- b) Addressing the challenges of ongoing regularization projects
- c) Facilitating the title registration process through Ardhi Clinic
- d) Completing cadastral surveying for stalled regularization projects
- e) Community sensitization about the project

In total of 25 Mitaa will be provided with CROs. The project is expected to issue over 29,994 CROs.

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

- a) Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (people with disabilities and old people);
- b) Employing and Training of Para- surveyors;
- c) Parcels adjudication;
- d) Preparation of DSP (regularization layout);
- e) Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- f) Printing and issuing CROs.

The aforementioned activities 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) which will guide all the project implementers.

1.2.1 General Objectives of ESMP

This ESMP is important tool for managing and monitoring of the E&S impacts associated with the proposed project activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organizational capacity and resources will be utilized to implement the mitigation measures proposed. Therefore, the Government Project implementation team as well as Private Firms will implement the project in accordance to this ESMP. The district E&S teams was responsible for the preparation of the ESMP under the supervision of Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) and the Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) of the project at the Ministry level.

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. Identification of potential E&S impacts associated with urban certification activities support by LTIP;
- ii. To develop mitigation/ enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts;
- iii. To define implementation arrangement and organizational structure of ESMP;
- iv. To assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities;
- v. To identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.2.2 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). It was prepared by the Tarime Town Council in collaboration with Project's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) through undertaking the following activities:

- a) Undertaking environmental and social 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.
- b) Undertaking literature review
- c) Identification of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures for the identified impacts;
- d) Validation of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement; and
- e) Finalization of ESMP report and sharing with wider stakeholders.

1.3 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Tarime Town Council, Tanzania. The screening was conducted using the screening form attached in Annex 6, which assessed potential environmental and social impacts of the project, implemented by the LTIP.

1.3.1. 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 project's 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 Tarime Town 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.

1.3.2. Screening Results Summary

The screening results indicated the following potential environmental and social impacts:

Potential Positive Impacts:

- **Improved Land Tenure Security:** The project will provide legal recognition of land rights, promoting security of tenure and facilitating investment and development.
- **Improved Land Use Planning:** The development of village land use plans and detailed land use plans will encourage sustainable land management practices and resource allocation, reducing conflicts and promoting sustainable development.
- **Enhanced Community Participation:** The project promotes community participation in land management decision-making through the establishment of CROs, empowering local communities to manage their resources effectively.
- **Reduced Land Conflicts:** The project is expected to contribute to reducing land conflicts and disputes by establishing clear land boundaries and rights.

Potential Negative Impacts:

- **Displacement of Communities:** The implementation of land use plans could potentially lead to the displacement of communities, particularly if land is designated for specific uses.
- **Land Conflicts:** The process of defining land rights and boundaries could potentially exacerbate existing land conflicts or create new ones.

- Social Exclusion: The project needs to ensure equitable access to land and resources for all community members, avoiding social exclusion and marginalization.
- Environmental Degradation: Changes in land use patterns could potentially lead to environmental degradation, especially if unsustainable practices are not adequately addressed.

1.3.3. Significance of Impacts

Based on the screening results, the following impacts were identified as significant and requiring further assessment:

- Land Conflicts: The project needs to proactively address potential land conflicts during the planning and implementation phases.
- Social Exclusion: Ensuring equitable access to land and resources for all community members, particularly vulnerable groups, is crucial for the project's success.
- Environmental Degradation: The project needs to incorporate strategies to minimize potential negative environmental impacts related to land use changes.

Therefore, the screening process highlighted potential significant environmental and social impacts associated with the LTIP project. This assessment will inform the development of a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will identify mitigation measures and strategies to minimize or eliminate the identified negative impacts and maximize the positive benefits of the project. Based on the screening results, the following steps will be undertaken:

- A detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is not required for this project. The screening process has identified potential impacts that can be effectively managed through the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
- Development of ESMP: A detailed ESMP will be developed, incorporating the findings of the ESIA and stakeholder consultations. The ESMP will outline specific mitigation measures, monitoring plans, and management strategies to address potential displacement, land conflicts, social exclusion, and environmental degradation.
- Stakeholder Consultation: Comprehensive stakeholder consultation will be undertaken with all relevant stakeholders, including community members, local authorities, government agencies, and civil society organizations, to ensure participation and address concerns related to the potential impacts.

This detailed ESMP was developed to ensure that the LTIP project in Tarime Town Council is implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible manner, contributing to sustainable land management and equitable access to land resources while safeguarding the well-being of the local community and environment. Refer to Annex 1 attached at the end of this report

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Introduction

Tarime Town Council is among newly established Councils in Mara region, it was formerly operated as township authority within Tarime district council, with a total area of 147 km². According to the 2022 Tanzania National Census, the population of Tarime Town Council was 404,848. It is bordered by Kimusi stream and Mori river East wards, Tarime Hills on the South West, Msati stream on the South West, Msege stream on the North West and Msati stream as well as Mori River on the North East of the Town Centre. The council comprises of one (2) division, Six (6) wards, Fourteen (14) “Mitaa” and thirteen (13) Villages merely operated as Township Authority within Tarime District Council. The following table shows population distribution of the council:

SN	WARD	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	HOUSEHOLD SIZE
1	Turwa	27,238	13,010	14,228	5.4
2	Bomani	9,165	4,621	4,544	5.5
3	Nyandoto	7,893	3,721	4,172	5.3
4	Sabasaba	11,524	5,368	6,156	4.6
5	Nyamisangura	12,742	5,874	6,868	4.7
6	Kentare	9,475	4,542	4,933	5.7
	Total	78,037	37,136	40,901	5.00

Table 2: Population distribution of Tarime Town Council.

Source: National Census 2012

2.2 Geographical Location and Administrative structure

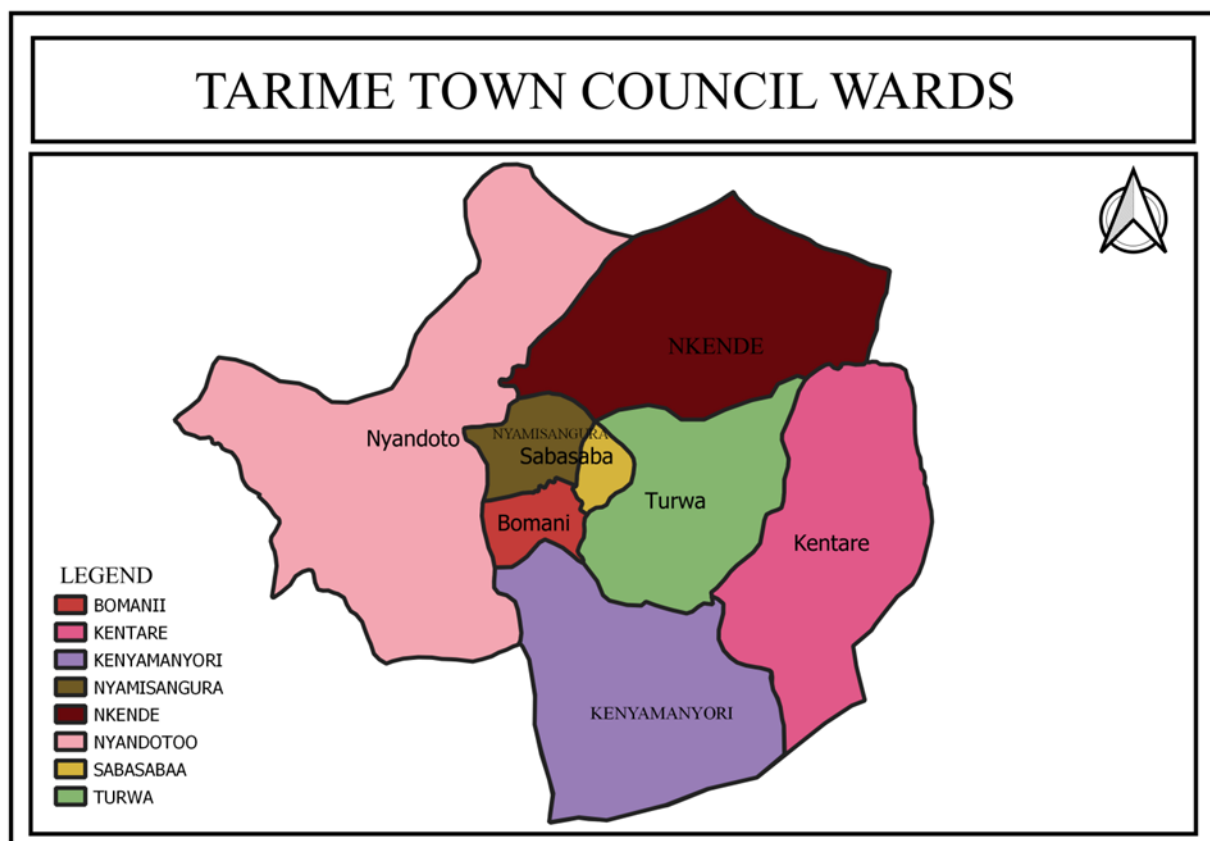
Tarime Town Council is situated in North West of Tanzania in Tarime District and it is the headquarter of Tarime District of Central Government and Local Government Administration. It is located between Latitude 1017' - 1025' North of the Equator and Longitude 34017' - 34027' East of the World's largest axis (Greenwich). The council situated between 15000 m.a.s.l and 1600 m.a.s.l with temperature range of 16 centigrade to 20 centigrade and average annual rainfall between 1300mm and 1800mm. **2.1.1**

The following table shows Tarime Town Council administrative structure

DIVISION	S/N	WARDS	NUMBER OF MITAA	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	NUMBER OF HAMLETS
INCHAGE	1	BOMANI	5	-	-
	2	SABASABA	4	-	-

	3	NYAMISANGURA	5	-	-
	4	TURWA	-	7	31
	5	KETARE	-	3	14
	6	NYANDOTO	-	3	11
Total			14	13	56

Table 2: Tarime Town Council Administrative structure



Figures 1: A map showing the Proposed Regularization Mitaa for LTIP Project in Tarime Town Council

2.3 Common Social Issues in the wards and sub wards

The wards in Tarime Town Council face significant social issues, including high levels of poverty and unemployment, inadequate educational facilities, and insufficient healthcare services. Many residents rely on subsistence farming and small-scale mining, leading to economic instability. Education is hampered by inadequate resources and high dropout rates, particularly among girls due to socio-economic pressures. Healthcare services are insufficient, with a prevalence of diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS, and waterborne illnesses, compounded by limited access to maternal and child healthcare. Additionally, there are challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation facilities, poor road conditions, inconsistent electricity supply, and limited public transportation options.

Environmental degradation is another pressing issue, with deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution from mining activities affecting the quality of life. Gender inequality remains prevalent, with cultural practices disadvantaging women and girls. Youth face high unemployment rates, lack of vocational training, and issues like drug and alcohol abuse. Housing conditions are often substandard, especially in urban areas, and there is a lack of affordable housing. Social services are insufficient, particularly for the elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable groups, while community safety is compromised by crime, insecurity, and land disputes. Efforts to preserve cultural heritage face challenges from modernization, leading to conflicts between traditional customs and contemporary norms. Addressing these issues requires a coordinated effort from local government, NGOs, community groups, and international partners to improve infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing this ESMP. The focus has been made on legislations as they provide environmental to social requirements relevant for the Project.

3.2 Country's Legal Framework

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 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.

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 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. Specifically, LTIP project in Tarime will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirement when issuing CROs along the rivers and streams in six project sites.

The National Land Act, No. 4 and 5 of 1999: The Land Act (1999 recognize that all land in Tanzania belongs to the public, and the President acts as the trustee of the land for the benefit of the people (Land

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

These Acts among other things outlines, procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, schemes of regularization, land registration and certification, compensation and resource management in both urban and rural areas. The Land Acts contain provisions of critical environmental importance and modalities for stakeholders' engagement through meeting and public hearing. Both Acts translates the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of the law. One of these fundamental principles is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. In issuing CROs, LTIP project in Dodoma will comply to the specified provisions in land acts.

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.

Public Health Act of 2012: The act among other stipulate 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 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 principle 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 streams, rivers and other water sources areas in Tarime and will not issue CRO in such areas to enhance management of water resources.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP. However, for the project activities in Tarime Town Council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs will be complied with during issuance of CROs:

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

Screening for environmental and social risks and impact to determine level and magnitude of risks and impacts

Together with monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures and enhancing project benefits.

ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions;

Provision of valid employment contracts to workers for both direct and indirect teams.

Provide Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures to workers, including PPE and welfare facilities to workers;

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and

Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;

Avoid accidents and provide community safety measures

ESS5 Land acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement

Sensitization of community about the project and land requirements for access roads, community facilities such as schools, health facilities, markets, cemetery; recreational and open areas; and

Land donation requirements and procedures as stipulated in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

Sensitization of community about the project

Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Implementation of District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In Tarime Town Council the LTIP will bring the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: Issuance of CROs will enhance security of tenure to the individual, community member and institutions such as grape farms owners and religious institutions.

Capital Creation: Individuals and communities will use CROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions which will be reinvested in other productive activities. This also will stimulate land-based investments.

Effective Land Control and Management: During urban certification processes different land uses will be identified and prescribed their uses. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for road infrastructures, social services, residential, and commercial uses. Also the plan will identify the hazardous areas which will not be suitable for human activities.

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: The provision of CRO to Tarime Town Council community members 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: Urban certification activities in Tarime Town Council will require workforce to perform different activities. In total, the project will employ approximately 368 people: 56 skilled, 60 semi-skilled and 252 unskilled. Duties and responsibilities of each category of workers are detailed in CRO's Manual.

4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts

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

a) Conflict over land use and land rights

In the project area 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. Similarly, rearrangement of access roads might require neighbors to negotiate for road access and it might require voluntary land donations, which might lead to misunderstanding among residents. In addition, some conflicts might involve resolving on who are the legal owner of the land parcels especially in the extended families, polygamous and where there are inheritance cases.

b) Ineligibility to CROs

Based on Annex 6 of the ESMF and the CRO Manual, communities residing within a road reserve, gullies and seasonal streams, as such areas are protected by Road Act of 2007 and EMA of 2004. The affected individuals of communities may feel they have been excluded from project benefits.

c) Exclusion of Women and Other Marginalized Group

Traditional practice among the dominant ethnic groups stipulates that women have less access to the rights to own land. In addition, marginalized groups such as elders, long time patients, and the youth have less chances to get CROs due to lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CROs.

d) Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH)

In six sub wards, community members with access to project resources such employment, income and power over others might subject subordinates, children, spouses, and people from low-income status to GBV/SEA/SH.

e) Influx of Laborers

Mass urban land 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 further spread of STI, crimes as well as over tasking available social services.

4.4 Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The following are positive environmental impacts of this project in Tarime

- a) *Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas:* The project areas have gullies, river streams and road reserves, which will be identified. The provision of CROs in such areas will be restricted in accordance to EMA (2004) and Road Act (2007).
- b) *Livable Settlements:* The regularization process in Tarime will create safe and conducive environment through provisions of green structures and enhancement of mobility.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of regularization process in Tarime Town Council are:

a) *Soil Erosion and Dust*

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

Additionally, the 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 and dust. This includes OHS risks of workers of primary suppliers. However, this impact will be minor if the project will leverage on the use of iron pins to earmark plot boundaries.

b) *Waste management*

During certification process project workers will generate solid and liquid wastes such as plastic, food and human waste leading to the possibility of land and water pollution.

c) *Health and Safety Hazards*

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

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This sub-section contains a description of mitigation measures for adverse impacts, measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, and the cost of mitigation against the impacts. Tarime Town Council and Ministry of Land will implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which has been developed for LTIP project. The ESMP will also ensure compliance with applicable environmental standards during both on the land use and certification process.

The following table shows risks, impacts and mitigation matrix for Land Certification for Tarime Town Council. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team. The total costs for the mitigation measures are estimated at: 48,600,000 TZS.

Table 3: Mitigation measures of identified impacts

S/ N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost (TZS)	Estimates	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework	
					Implementation	Supervision		
Negative Social Risks and Impacts								
1	Conflict over land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Operationalization of Land Donation Procedures (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework) - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CROs. 		20,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tarime Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - NGOs? 		ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
	Conflicts of Land Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - CSO 		ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
	Conflicts of Plot Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of land owners during land adjudication - Involvement of the Sub ward Committee in resolution of neighbors' conflicts 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - cbo 		ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

2	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Households residing along road reserve, gullies and river streams. - Awareness on ineligibility for CROs - Payment of compensation to those along road reserve by TARURA/TANROADS as per country laws. - Liaise with NEMC and Central Water Basin Authority for further guidance. - 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. 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tarime Town Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tarime Town Council E&S Team - Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) - National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) - Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) - Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS) & - Central Water Basin Authorities. 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth - Sensitization on importance of CROs and other project benefits. 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tarime Town Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - Community based Organization (cbos). 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
4	GBV/SEA/SH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA/Sh. - All LTIP staff to sign a code of conduct (CoC) which include GBV/SEA issues. - To develop a GBV Action Plan for the 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tarime Town Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and During Urban Certification Process.

		District.		- Sub ward Leaders		
		- To identify relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who can provide survivors of GBV and SEA assistance for example medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. as and when necessary.		- Private Companies involved in certification activities.		
5	Influx of Laborers	- Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes	4,000,000/=	- Tarime Town Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO)	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
		- Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas.		- Tarime Municipal Council E&S Team		
		- Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers.		- Sub ward Leaders		
				- Private Companies involved in certification activities.		

Negative Environmental Risk and Impacts

1	Soil Erosion and Dust	- Tree and grass planting	1,000,000/=	- Tarime Town Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO)	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
		- Dust suppression using water		- Tarime Town Council E&S Team		
		- Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers.		- Private Companies involved in certification activities.		
				- Sub ward Leaders		
2	Waste management	- Provision of dustbins in all project areas	1,600,000/=	- Tarime Town Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO)	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
		- Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water.		- Tarime Town Council E&S Team		
				- Private Companies involved in certification		

				activities.		
				- Sub ward Leader		
3.	Health and Safety Hazards	- Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers.	4,000,000/=	- Tarime Town Council Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO)	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
		- Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety		- Tarime Town Council E&S Team		
		- Provide Health and safety Training to project workers		- Private Companies involved in certification activities.		
				- Sub ward Leaders		
4	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	- Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier		- Tarime Town Council Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO)	ESMT	
				- Private Companies involved in certification activities.		

CHAPTER FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This ESMP establishes benchmarks which will be used to assess the level of compliance with this ESMP. Monitoring will be continuously and will be periodically reviewed to determine effectiveness of implementation of different mitigation measures. Therefore, monitoring plan 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 trainings, are necessary.

5.2 The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

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

The table below summarizes monitoring plan for urban certification in Tarime Town Council.

Table 4: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Tarime Town Council

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Lega l Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
1.	Security of Tenure	No. of CROs issued in each Sub ward	4,900	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	1,200,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Lega l Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
3.	Effective Land Control and Management.	Percentage decrease of land related conflict cases in three Sub ward.	50%	Project Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
4.	Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction	Percentage decrease of cost associated with access to land to three Sub ward.	100%	Project Report	Annually	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
5.	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	368	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	0
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
6.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas	Number of land development within sensitive areas (Gullies & river stream).	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	4,000,000/=
7.	Livable Settlements	Percentage of green structures and enhanced mobility in six Sub ward	10% green structures & 15% mobility	Scheme of regularization	Annually	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
Social Negative Impacts							
1.	Conflict over land use and land rights	Percentage decrease of land related conflict cases in three Sub ward. # of resolved land disputes	50% tbd	Report	Annually	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Lega l Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Ineligibility to CROs	No of identified ineligible parcels in three Sub ward	N/A	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
3.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Percentage of Women and other Marginalized Group with CROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
4.	Gender Based Violence	% of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
5.	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Impacts							
6.	Soil Erosion and Dust	No. of trees planted	300 trees @ 50 sub ward	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
7.	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in three Sub ward	30 dustbins @ 5 Sub ward	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
8.	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT& PIT	2,000,000/=
9.	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	% of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by	100%	report	Quarterly	ESMT&PIT	2,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Lega l Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
		contractors					
TOTAL							29,400,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN TARIME

6.1 Introduction

The implementation of ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in ESMP. For Tarime Town Council the following will be involved in the implementation of this ESMP.

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions

Tarime Town Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO): This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Tarime Town Council E&S Team

Tarime Town 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 CUCO.

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

National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and Central Water Basin Authorities: Will provide further guidance on households residing along, gullies and river streams.

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

Ward and sub ward 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.

Civil Society Organisation (CSOs): They will be responsible for ensuring all this project. Sensitization on importance of CROs and other project benefits, importance of joint titling and GBV/SEA matters.

Private Firms: Private firms will be responsible for provision of PPEs (mask, boots, gloves and helmet) to workers; training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety; provide health and safety training to project workers; provision of dustbins in all project areas; provision of welfare facilities such as toilets and water; tree and grass planting; dust suppression

6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

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

6.4 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Tarime Town Council the following training has been provide to E&S Team at LGAs levels and Sub ward leaders to enhance their capacity to implementation of environmental and social risk management issues during certification process (Table 5).

Table 5: Training Activities

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date
1	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	13 th – 14 th December 2022
2	Preparation and Implementation of ESMP to CUCOs members.	ESMT	21 st - 23 rd December 2022
3	Training on Safeguards Compliance to Sub ward and ward Leaders	ESMT	3 rd – 4 th March 2023

Other E&S trainings planned for Tarime Town Council to enhance their capacity to implement ESMP are:

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This ESMP is specifically for Tarime Town 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.

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.

7.2 Recommendations

- All six Mitaa / Wards where the project is implemented should have the copy of this ESMP,
- Private firms to be hired to conduct certification process in Tarime should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementation,
- Adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate implementation of the mitigation measures to avoid project impacts to the environment and the community and enhance project benefits.
- Training to all stakeholder on E&S issues is key for achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to facilitate smooth implementation of the E&S issues during project implementation.

7.3 ATTACHMENT

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

S/N	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/village bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the village are clear and well identified	Yes	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas.
		-There is encroachment between the village and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	Yes	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the villagers, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the reserved area although the boundary is	Yes	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities

		well known to all the parties		
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 MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation

		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	yes	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	Yes	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
		-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	No	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any

		registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the Parties		certification activities
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	No	The areas should be agreed as part of the village land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the village
7	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	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 determine whether the area should be considered or not