

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SHINYANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
URBAN CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN SHINYANGA MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL

Prepared by:

SHINYANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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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
MD	-	Municipal Director
MEMO	-	Municipal Environmental Management Officer
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
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
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
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
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 the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project aims to increase the security of land rights and efficiency in land administration. It promotes land-based investments and ensures inclusion for social, and economic development in both urban and rural areas. The key project results indicators would be the 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 pro, through the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD), is implementing the gated.

1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Shinyanga Municipal Council

Shinyanga Municipal Council has long been engaged in formalizing 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 authorized Surveying and Planning Companies that fulfilled the stipulated criteria to undertake the formalization process within Shinyanga Municipal Council administrative boundaries. The LTIP scope in Shinyanga Municipal Council involves four key objectives:

- i Conduct screening which aims at ascertaining environmental and social risk levels with subsequent devising mitigation measures to be adopted during project implementation
- ii Addressing the challenges of ongoing regularization projects
- iii Facilitating the title registration process through Ardhi Clinic
- iv Completing cadastral surveying for stalled regularization projects

- v Community sensitization about the project Over a five-year period, the LTIP project, which spans 16 wards and 14 Mitaa, is planned to demarcate and register 44,605 land units. The goal of the proposed project is to grant 44,605 CROs. The primary activities include plot surveying, planning, stakeholder participation, parcel identification, and CRO issuance.

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

- i Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (people with disabilities and old people);
- ii Employing and Training of Para- surveyors;
- iii Parcels adjudication;
- iv Preparation of DSP (regularization layout);
- v Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- vi Printing and issuing CROs.

The aforementioned activities have the potential to cause environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts. To address these potential risks and impacts, the Project has prepared this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which will guide all project implementers.

1.2.1 General Objectives of ESMP

This ESMP is an important tool for managing and monitoring 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 with this ESMP. The district E&S teams were responsible for preparing the ESMP under the supervision of the Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) and the project's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) 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 supported by LTIP;
- ii To develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts;
- iii To define the 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 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 Shinyanga Municipal Council in collaboration with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Team (ESMT) through undertaking the following activities:

- i Undertaking environmental and social screening to determine risks and impacts associated with the certification process using (i) Annex 2 of ESMF on Screening Checklists for environmental and social issues; (ii) Annex 3 Environmental and Social Safeguards Criteria for selecting project-specific areas
- ii Undertaking literature review;
- iii Identification of mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures for the identified impacts;
- iv Validation of mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement; and
- v Finalize the ESMP report and share it with wider stakeholders.

1.2.3 Screening Results

ESMT conducted screening at the LGA level for the 16 Mitaa located in the project area. The group was able to identify concerns and classify them into significant effects that required attention, as shown in annex 6.

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.0 Introduction

Shinyanga Municipal Council was established by the Local Government Act No. 8 of 1982 and given legitimacy from Articles 145 and 146 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977. It was officially started in July 1980 and later transformed into the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL on July 7, 2000. Shinyanga Municipality is one of the 6 Councils that form the Shinyanga region. It shares borders with Shinyanga District on the North and North West, West and South West, and Kishapu District on the East and South East. The Council is between latitudes 3° 20' and 3°45' South of the Equator and between longitudes 33° 20' and 35° 35' East of the Greenwich Meridian. According to the national population census 2022, the area has a population of 214,744 people, of which 103,586 are males and 111,158 are females, with an average household of 4.2 persons. The projected population for 2017 is estimated to be 183,444 based on an intercensal annual growth rate of 3.9%. Shinyanga Municipality has an area of 548 square kilometers, the urban proper covering 25 square kilometers, and the rural area with 523 square kilometers. The land area suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping is estimated to be 300 square kilometers and conserved natural vegetation (Ngitiri) covers an area of 148.1 hectares. The remaining area consists of rocks, valleys, and land unsuitable for cultivation and livestock keeping. The vegetation is mainly of acacias bush with panicum (Poaceae) grasses and Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) as the main grass species. Natural legumes like tropical kudzu are sparsely distributed in the grazing land. The soil is clay, although clay-loam soils are observed in some areas. The main economic activities within Shinyanga Municipality are agricultural cultivation, livestock keeping, beekeeping, Industries, trading, and mining. This highlights the necessity of ensuring that safeguarding criteria are met by urban certification activities. The primary document that is anticipated to oversee all actions related to urban certification is the ESMF. It begins with the screening phase, which is essentially within the purview of the LGA officers. Based on the many issues analyzed, they can create the ESMP for the Municipality. Figure 1 indicate the project sites.

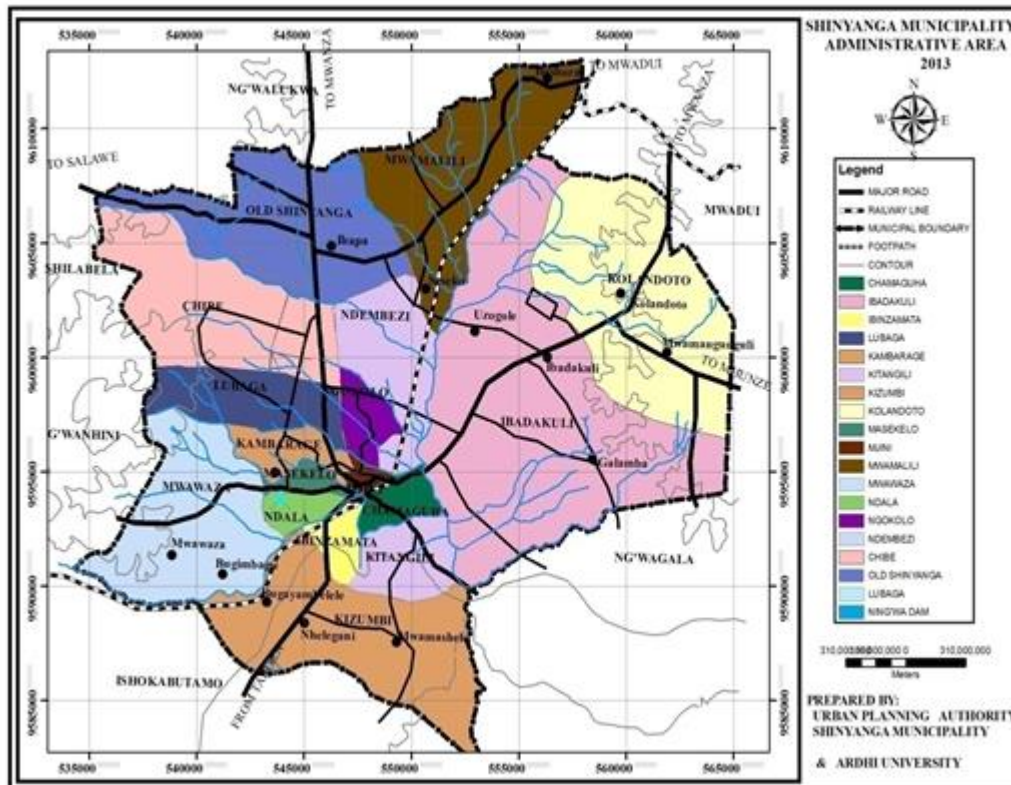


Figure 1: A map of Shinyanga Municipal Administrative area

2.1 Administrative Structure

Shinyanga Municipal Council is divided into several administrative wards, each led by an elected councilor. The council oversees the provision of essential services such as water, sanitation, waste management, and infrastructure development. The municipality also works closely with various government agencies and non-governmental organizations to implement development projects and address social and environmental challenges.

2.2 Climate

The climate of Shinyanga Municipal Council is classified as semi-arid, with distinct wet and dry seasons.

2.2.1 Temperature

The average annual temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C (68°F to 86°F). The hottest are typically October and November, while the coolest are June and July.

Temperature variations can be significant between day and night, particularly during the dry season.

2.2.2 Rainfall

Shinyanga experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with two distinct rainy seasons. The long rains occur from March to May, while the short rains occur from October to December. The average annual rainfall varies between 500mm and 800mm (20 inches to 31 inches), with significant inter-annual variability.

2.3 Land Use Patterns

The land use patterns in Shinyanga Municipal Council are diverse, reflecting the mix of urban and rural areas. The urban areas are characterized by residential, commercial, and industrial developments, while the rural areas are predominantly used for agriculture and livestock grazing. The LTIP project aims to address land tenure issues in both urban and rural settings, promoting sustainable land use practices and equitable access to land resources.

2.4 Topography

The topography of Shinyanga is relatively flat, with gentle slopes and occasional hills. The elevation ranges from approximately 1,100 to 1,300 meters (3,600 feet to 4,300 feet) above sea level. The flat terrain facilitates agricultural activities but can also challenge drainage and water management during the rainy season.

2.5 Population

Shinyanga Municipal Council has a rapidly growing population, driven by both natural increase and rural-urban migration. The diverse population encompasses various ethnic groups, languages, and cultural practices. The LTIP project will consider the population's demographic characteristics in its implementation, ensuring that interventions are tailored to the specific needs of different groups.

2.6 Selected Mitaas for LTIP Project Implementation

The LTIP project will focus on the following mitaas in Shinyanga Municipal Council:

2.6 Selected Mitaas for LTIP Project Implementation (Continued)

- i **Village BUSHUSHU:** Located on the outskirts of Shinyanga, Bushushu is a peri-urban or rural area characterized by a mix of agricultural land and residential settlements. The primary land use includes small-scale farming, livestock grazing, and scattered homesteads. The LTIP project will focus on addressing the following challenges in this mtaa:
 - o Clarifying customary land rights and resolving disputes over land ownership, particularly as the area transitions between rural and urban land uses.
 - o Promoting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance productivity while protecting the environment.
 - o Integrating land tenure security with livelihood diversification strategies to improve the economic resilience of residents.

- ii **CHIBE CENTER:** As a central hub within Shinyanga, Chibe Center likely serves as a commercial or administrative center. The dominant land use is characterized by businesses, markets, government offices, and higher-density housing. The LTIP project will prioritize the following interventions in this mtaa:
 - o Formalizing commercial land rights and leases to provide greater security and stability for businesses operating in the area.
 - o Establishing effective dispute resolution mechanisms for business-related land conflicts, promoting a fair and transparent process for addressing grievances.
 - o Integrating land tenure considerations into urban planning and development initiatives, ensuring that land use decisions align with the needs and aspirations of the community.

- iii **KALONGA, MAGEUZI, DOME, MPELA C, IBINZAMATA, KOLANDOTO, LUBAGA, MWAWAZA, MLEPA:** These mitaas represent a diverse mix of residential and commercial areas within Shinyanga, each with its unique land use patterns and challenges. The LTIP project will conduct a

detailed assessment to identify the specific land tenure issues in each mtaa, but potential areas of focus may include:

- Addressing informal settlements and land tenure insecurity, particularly in areas experiencing rapid urbanization.
- Improving access to affordable housing and land for residential use, recognizing the importance of secure tenure for social and economic well-being.
- Promoting sustainable land management practices for both residential and commercial properties, to ensure the long-term viability of land resources.
- Facilitating conflict resolution mechanisms to address disputes over land ownership and use.
- Strengthening local governance structures and community participation in land management decisions.

iv **OLD SHINYANGA:** Old Shinyanga may have unique land tenure arrangements rooted in tradition and custom as a historically significant area within the municipality. The land use pattern likely includes a mix of older, traditional housing and newer developments, leading to potential conflicts over land rights and development priorities. The LTIP project will focus on:

- Addressing historical land claims and disputes, aiming to resolve long-standing conflicts and provide clarity on land ownership.
- Balancing the preservation of cultural heritage with the need for urban development, ensuring that historical sites and traditions are protected while allowing for economic growth.
- Integrating land tenure considerations into revitalization efforts, promoting equitable access to land and resources for residents and businesses.

v ***UPONGOJI, UZOGORE, MWASELE 'A', MPERA 'A', NHELEGANI:***

These mitaas represent various residential areas within Shinyanga, each with its own distinct characteristics and land use patterns. The challenges and opportunities related to land tenure will vary depending on population density, economic activity, and proximity to urban centers. The LTIP project will tailor its interventions based on a comprehensive assessment of each area, considering factors such as:

- The prevalence of informal settlements and land tenure insecurity.
- The demand for affordable housing and land for residential use.
- The need for sustainable land management practices to prevent environmental degradation.
- The presence of conflicts over land ownership and use.
- The capacity of local institutions and communities to manage land resources effectively.

These mitaas were selected based on various criteria, including population density, land use patterns, land tenure challenges, and the potential for positive impact through LTIP interventions.

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the relevant legal and institutional framework governing this ESMP. The focus has been on legislation that provides environmental and social requirements relevant to 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 to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this act by training drivers to eradicate incidences and accidents and providing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, drinking water, and toilets 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 Shinyanga will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirement when issuing CROs along the rivers and streams in six project sites. The project will cover 14 wards of Shinyanga Municipal and 16 Mitaa.

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, are the procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, schemes of regularization, land registration and certification, compensation, and resource management in urban and rural areas. The Land Acts contain provisions of critical environmental importance and modalities for stakeholders' engagement through meetings and public hearings. Both Acts translate the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of the law. One of these 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, the LTIP project in Dodoma will comply with the specified provisions in land acts.

The Urban Planning Act of 2007 is the principal legislation governing urban planning. The LTIP will prepare detailed planning schemes, engage the public and other stakeholders, and subsequently facilitate the approval of the scheme of regularization as stipulated in this Act. The project will also spearhead the preparation of an environmental and social assessment of the proposed scheme of regularization.

Public Health Act of 2012: The act stipulates the need to consolidate public health through disease prevention, promotion, safeguarding, maintaining, and protecting the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission, which will be addressed through conducting an HIV/AIDS campaign and providing handwashing facilities, condoms, and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009: Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing water resource utilization and pollution control. Specifically, this Act aims 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 source areas in Shinyanga and will not issue CRO in such areas to enhance the 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 Shinyanga Municipal Council, the following ESSs are applicable, and this ESMP describes how specific ESSs will be complied with during the issuance of CROs:

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

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

ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions;

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

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

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

- Sensitization of the community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
- Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect teams;
- 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 the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitization of the 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 environmental 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 Shinyanga Municipal Council, the LTIP will bring the following benefits:

- i *Security of Tenure:* The issuance of CROs will enhance the security of tenure of individuals, community members, and institutions such as grape farm owners and religious institutions.
- ii *Capital Creation:* Individuals and communities will use CROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions, which will be reinvested into other productive activities. This also will stimulate land-based investments.
- iii *Effective Land Control and Management:* During urban certification processes, different land uses will be identified and prescribed. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for road infrastructure, social services, and residential and commercial uses. The plan will also identify hazardous areas that are not suitable for human activities.
- iv *Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction:* Providing CRO to Shinyanga Municipal Council community members will enhance reliability in land transactions. 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.
- v *Employment Opportunities:* Urban Certification activities in Shinyanga Municipal Council will require a workforce to perform different activities. In total, the project will employ approximately 368 people: 56 skilled, 60 semi-

skilled, and 252 unskilled. The duties and responsibilities of each category of workers are detailed in the 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 Shinyanga.

a) Conflict over land use and land rights

In the project area, people live without properly identifying their areas, land size, and boundaries with neighbors. During adjudication, the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land. Similarly, the 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 who is the legal owner of the land parcels, especially in extended families, polygamy, and where there are inheritance cases.

b) Exclusion of Women and Other Marginalized Group

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

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

In 16 metal, 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/SEA/SH.

d) Influx of Laborers

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

e) Physical and Economic Displacement

The certification and registration process may require land. This land may already be used by the community or households for various purposes (housing, economic activities, grazing land, businesses, etc.). Where land is acquired or donated, this may result in the economic resettlement of households, which may have an associated impact on livelihood activities and household incomes. Physical resettlement for land regularisation will not be undertaken.

4.4 Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

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

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

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of the regularization process in Shinyanga Municipal Council are:

- a) Soil Erosion and Dust

Due to the loose soil around the beacons, their installation may result in localized soil erosion and dust. However, these impacts are considered to be minor. Additionally,

the fabrication of beacon activities will involve sourcing materials from quarries and borrowing pits such as gravel and sand, which may result in land degradation, soil erosion, and dust. This includes OHS risks of workers of primary suppliers. However, this impact will be minor if the project leverages the use of iron pins to earmark plot boundaries.

b) Waste management

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

c) Health and Safety Hazards

Fabrication, transportation, and subsequent installation of beacons might lead to incidences and accidents that may result in injuries and fatalities.

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This sub-section describes mitigation measures for adverse impacts, measures for enhancing the beneficial effects, and the cost of mitigation against the impacts. Shinyanga Municipal Council and the Ministry of Land will implement an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) developed for the LTIP project. The ESMP will also ensure compliance with applicable environmental standards during land use and certification. Table 1 is a Risks, Impacts, and Mitigation Matrix for Land Certification for Shinyanga Municipal Council. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe, and costs that will be overseen and managed by the LTIP project implementation team. The total costs for the mitigation measures are estimated at 88,236,000.00.00 TZS.

Table 1: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework		
				Implementation	Supervision			
Negative Social 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 in CROs. 	20,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa 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) - Mtaa 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 Mtaa Committee in resolution of neighbors' conflicts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - CBO 				
2	Ineligibility to CROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Households residing along road reserves, gullies, and river streams. - Awareness of ineligibility for CROs - Compensation is paid to those along the road reserve by TARURA/TANROADS as per country laws. 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Participatory Land Use 	ESMT	During the identification of Parcels.		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 who would like to be compensated. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management Team (PLUM) - National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) - Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) - Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS)& - Central Water Basin Authorities. 		
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons, and youth - Sensitization on the importance of CROs and other project benefits. 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Community-Based Organizations (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 are to sign a code of conduct (CoC) that includes GBV/SEA issues. - To develop a GBV Action Plan for the District. - 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. 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and During Urban Certification Process.
5	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practices and crimes - Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. - Provide welfare facilities such as water, 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

		toilets, and food vending to project workers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mtaa Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 		
6	Physical and Economic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Adjudication to try to minimise land take and loss of assets from any given household through negotiated agreements. - Surveying will ensure that all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes, enabling their continued use after the land is taken. - Reconstruction and restoration for minimal losses of structures by the community. 	1,200,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Mtaa Leaders - 	ESMT	Prior to Urban Certification Process.
- Negative Environmental Risk and Impacts						
1	Soil Erosion and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provide workers with PPEs (Masks, boots, gloves, and helmet). 	3,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
2	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of dustbins in all project areas - Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water. 	1,600,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga Municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leader 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.

3.	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of PPEs (Masks, Boots, Gloves, and Helmet) to workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety - Provide Health and Safety Training to project workers 	5000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Shinyanga municipal Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
4	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier 	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shinyanga municipal Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	

CHAPTER FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This ESMP establishes benchmarks that will be used to assess the level of compliance with this ESMP. Monitoring will be continuous and periodically reviewed to determine the effectiveness of implementing different mitigation measures. Therefore, the monitoring plan specifies the institution's arrangement for the execution of ESMP. In particular, it clarifies the type of monitoring, who will carry out monitoring, and what other inputs, such as training, are necessary.

The objectives of the Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

- To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during the 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 instruments in place;
- To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
- To ensure best practices management as a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
- To provide environmental information to community/stakeholders;
- To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to be taken to prevent or minimize environmental consequences;

Table 2 below summarizes the environmental and social monitoring plan used during the land certification and registration process in Shinyanga Municipal Council.

Table 2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Shinyanga Municipal Council

- S / N	- Environmental/Social Impacts	- Monitoring Parameters	- Targets/Legal Standards	- Monitoring Methods	- Frequency /Duration	- Responsibility - Host institution - Supervising institutions	- Monitoring Budget
- Enhancement of Social Benefits							
-	- Security of Tenure	- No. of CROs issued in each mtaa	- 4,900	- ILMIS data	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 1,200,000/=
-	- Capital Creation	- No. of Beneficiaries using CROs to secure capital.	- 20	- Project report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=
-	- Effective Land Control and Management.	- Percentage decrease in land-related conflict cases in Mtaa.	- 50%	- Project Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=
-	- Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction	- Percentage decrease in cost associated with access to land	- 100%	- Project Report	- Annually	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=
-	- Employment Opportunities	- No. of people employed	- 368	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=

- S / N	- Environmental/Social Impacts	- Monitoring Parameters	- Targets/Legal Standards	- Monitoring Methods	- Frequency /Duration	- Responsibility - Host institution - Supervising institutions	- Monitoring Budget
- Enhancement of Social Benefits							
- Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
-	- Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas	- Number of land development within sensitive areas (Gullies, wet land & river stream).	- 0	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 4,800,000/=
-	- Livable Settlements	- Percentage of green structures and enhanced mobility in 16 metal	- 10% green structures & - 15% mobility	- Scheme of regularization	- Annually	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/
- Social Negative Impacts							
-	- Conflict over land use and land rights	- Percentage decrease in land-related conflict cases: 16 - # of resolved land disputes	- 50% - Tbd	- Report	- Annually	- ESMT & PIT	- 3,800,000/=
-	- Ineligibility to	- No	- N/A	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=

- S / N	- Environmental/Social Impacts	- Monitoring Parameters	- Targets/Legal Standards	- Monitoring Methods	- Frequency /Duration	- Responsibility - Host institution - Supervising institutions	- Monitoring Budget
- Enhancement of Social Benefits							
	CROs	identified ineligible parcels in 16 mitaa					
-	- Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	- Percentage of Women and Other Marginalized Groups with CROs.	- 30%	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 5,000,000/=
-	- Gender-Based Violence	- % of grievances that have been successfully resolved	- 100%	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 5,000,000/=
-	- Influx of labours	- Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	- 40%	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=
- Environmental Negative Impacts							
-	- Soil Erosion and Dust	- No. of trees planted	- 300 trees @ 50 Mtaa	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 3,000,000/=
-	- Waste Management	- No. of dustbins	- 30 dustbins @ 16 Mtaa	- Report and observation	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 2,000,000/=

Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) - ESMP Report for Urban Certification Process in Shinyanga council

- S / N	- Environmental/Social Impacts	- Monitoring Parameters	- Targets/Legal Standards	- Monitoring Methods	- Frequency /Duration	- Responsibility - Host institution - Supervising institutions	- Monitoring Budget
- Enhancement of Social Benefits							
		provided in three Mtaa					
-	- Health and Safety Hazards	- No. of incidence and accidents reported.	- 0	- Report	- Quarterly	- ESMT & PIT	- 10,000,000/=
- TOTAL							- 88,236,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN SHINYANGA

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions

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

Shinyanga Municipal Council E&S Team: This team will be responsible for implementing the E&S activities, including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, with support from CUCO.

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

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

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

Ward and Mtaa Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolutions through operationalizing project GRM, identifying marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons, and youth, and sensitizing them on the importance of

CROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety, and other project-related benefits.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs): They will ensure all this project. Sensitization on the importance of CROs and other project benefits, the importance of joint titling, and GBV/SEA matters.

Private Firms: Private firms will be responsible for the provision of PPEs (masks, boots, gloves, and helmets) to workers; training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety; providing 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 reports that demonstrate the ESMP is being implemented accordingly. The team will be required to submit monthly reports to MLHHS. The MLHHS, through PCU, will then 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 Shinyanga municipal council, the following training has been providing to E&S Team at LGAs levels and Mtaa leaders to enhance their capacity to implement environmental and social risk management issues during certification process; the entire estimated cost of training is Tsh.3,400,000.00 as shown in Table 3

Table 3: 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 Mtaa and ward Leaders	ESMT	3 rd – 4 th March 2023

Other E&S trainings planned for Shinyanga Municipal 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 the implementation of ESMP to private firms to be conducted prior to the certification process;
- c) Training of code of conduct for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Shinyanga MUNICIPAL COUNCIL E&S Team to be conducted on June 2024;

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This ESMP is specifically for Shinyanga Municipal 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 area. Negative implications of this project have been identified and need to be mitigated in order to make this project environmentally and socially sound. The social benefits of this project will include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of costs associated with informal land transactions, and employment opportunities.

Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which must be mitigated to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized groups, likely 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 includes a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Monitoring Plan for proper project implementation and reduction of negative effects. The MLHHD is committed to implementing this ESMP by ensuring that enough budget, human resources, and logistics are available.

7.2 Recommendations

- All 16 Mitaa where the project is implemented should have a copy of this ESMP,
- Private firms to be hired to conduct the certification process in Shinyanga should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementation,
- An adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate the implementation of the mitigation measures, avoiding project impacts on the environment and the community and enhancing project benefits.
- Training all stakeholders on E&S issues is key to achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to facilitate smooth implementation of the E&S issues during project implementation.

ANNEX 1: Area for LTIP in Shinyanga Municipal

Location			Number of CRO/CCRO/Parcels			Readiness ESF		Implementation mechanism
Region	District	Village	Estimated	Actual	Women	Screening	ESMP	
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	BUSHUSHU	3,065	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	CHIBE CENTER	5,125	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	KALONGA	655	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MAGEUZI	1,200	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	DOME	890	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MPELA C	3,520	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	IBINZAMATA	150	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA	KOLANDOTO	3,695	Not		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)

	MC			yet				
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	LUBAGA	9,105	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MWAWAZA	3,535	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MLEPA	1,705	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	OLD SHINYANGA	4,300	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	UPONGOJI	320	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	UZOGORE	765	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MWASELE 'A'	1,260	Not yet		NO	YES	Direct Implementation
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	MPERA 'A"	2,225	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
SHINYANGA	SHINYANGA MC	NHELEGANI	3,090	Not yet		NO	YES	Outsourced (CSOs)
			44,605					

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY (ESHS) DAILY BASIS CHECKLIST

(Put (√) for YES, (X) for No, and (NA) for Not Applicable)

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT				
	❖ Employment and gender Approach				
1	The local communities enjoy priority to the jobs. The PIT. Was invited to submit list of proposed workers?				
2	Before starting recruitment, realistic description of the labour needs and the payment for each type of work was presented?				

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
3	Women are guaranteed equal opportunities in access of the jobs and CCRO? Invitation should include Statement “woman are highly encouraged to apply for par surveyor” and the interview panelist should include both men and women .				
	❖ Environmental awareness rising during construction of office,Inception,Adjudication and Inception.				
4	All personnel involved in the project activities are informed of the need to preserve natural and sensitive habitats in the project’s area of influence.				
	❖ Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Malaria				
5	Awareness campaigns conducted on HIV/AIDS at work place?				
6	Pamphlets on HIV/AIDS are available at relevant places?				

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
	❖ Increase in crime				
7	Cooperation with the local Gov. police about any crime noted at work places and camps?				
	❖ protection of fauna and flora during Adjudication				
8	Wild animal mentioned in ESMP which needs to be rescued were identified, rescued and transferred to a safe place?				
9	Tree falling, adjudication to the wetland, forest reserve ,river banks and water sources bush? <i>Check filled daily authorization permits.</i>				
10	Waste management (good state?)				
11	Garbage and all solid waste				
	❖ Physical alterations of the environment outside the limits of				
12	Was there any destruction, displaced of private				

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
	property and noted?				
13	Destruction of natural vegetation?				
14	Was there any interference with sites of cultural and social interest? (<i>grave, warship heritage areas, springs, etc.</i>),				
15	Proper clearing of vegetation?				
	❖ Social conflicts due to the presence of workers from outside the community				
16	Adequate code of conduct distributed among the workers providing sanctions for violations of the code				
17	Regular meetings with the Liaison Committee inform them of the status of pipe/road rehabilitation and any potential impacts/disturbance on their lifestyles?				
18	Occupational health and safety training and inspections held for new employees on a regular basis?				
19	First Aid (and CPR) trained individuals available for				

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
	medical emergencies?				
20	HIV/AIDS awareness training? Does it include local community outreach?				
21	Documentation available for all training?				
	EMERGENCY/FIRST AID (ALL SITES)				
22	Emergency phone numbers posted and known by all?				
23	Emergency eyewash and/or shower units available and accessible as needed?				
24	First Aid kit available at work site? Adequately stocked?				
25	Emergency exits marked?				
26	Accident reporting procedure established?				
27	Injury records being kept?				
28	Injury-free days posted and updated?				
29	Emergency telephone numbers posted?				
30	Traffic routes identified?				
31	First aiders telephone numbers and locations available?				
32	Records of occupational injuries, illness, treatment and				

SCORE	ITEM	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARK
	supplies dispensed?				
	LABOUR/WORKING CONDITIONS				
33	Any children employed on work sites? Is child labor exploitative/ harmful?				
34	Are employment conditions equivalent to forced labor?				
35	Is there a human resources policy and is it accessible to employees?				
36	Does the policy supply information to employment and labor laws?				
37	Do employees have written documenting employment terms and conditions				
38	Do the terms of the contract comply with existing legislation				
	TOTAL				

ANNEX 3: E&S Safeguard Criteria for Selecting Specific Project Areas

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	YES	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the villagers, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the

				certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the reserved area although the boundary is well known to all the parties	YES	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
2	Area/village bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	YES	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification

	<p>-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p>-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>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</p>

3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	YES	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
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