

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANGA CITY COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
URBAN CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN TANGA CITY COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

TANGA CITY COUNCIL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
ESMP PREPARATION TEAM	ii
List of tables.....	iv
List of figures.....	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	v
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background Information.....	1
1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Tanga city council.....	1
1.2.1 General Objectives of ESMP	3
1.2.2 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP	3
1.2.3 Screening Methodology	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	5
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Land Use pattern in Tanga city	5
2.3 Climatic condition	7
2.4 Population	8
2.5 Soils and Geology.....	8
2.6 Topography and drainage	9
2.7 Areas selected for urban certification.....	9
2.7.1 Mabokweni Ward.....	9
2.7.2 Maweni ward.....	9
2.7.3 Marungu Ward.....	10
2.7.4 Karare ward.....	10
2.7.5 Pongwe ward.....	11
2.7.6 Tongoni Ward.....	11
2.7.7 Chongoleani Ward.....	12
2.7.8 Kiomoni Ward	12
2.7.9 Duga Ward	13
2.7.10 Masiwani Ward.....	13
2.7.11 Makorora ward.....	14
2.7.12 Magaoni ward.....	14
2.7.13 Mwanzange Ward	15
2.7.14 Usagara Ward	15
2.7.15 Mzizima Ward	16
2.8 Common Social Issues for the selected wards	16
LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	19
3.1 Introduction.....	19
3.2 Country’s Legal Framework	19
3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework	21
CHAPTER FOUR	23
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	23
4.1 Introduction.....	23
4.2 Project Social Benefits.....	23
4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts	24
4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Certification.....	25
4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact.....	26

CHAPTER FIVE	30
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN	30
5.1 Introduction.....	30
CHAPTER SIX	33
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN TANGA CITY COUNCIL	33
6.1 Introduction.....	33
The implementation of ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in ESMP. For Tanga city council the following will be involved in the implementation of this ESMP.	33
6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions.....	33
6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles.....	34
6.4 Capacity Development and Training.....	34
CHAPTER SEVEN	35
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	35
7.1 Conclusions.....	35
7.2 Recommendations	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Selected Mitaa and Their Current Status.....	2
Table 2 : Mitigation Measures of Identified Impact	27
Table 3: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Tanga city council	31
Table 4: Training Activities	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Tanga City Exiting Land Use	7
Figure 2: Tanga City Population Density.....	8
Figure 3: Tanga City Administrative Setting.....	16

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
CoC	-	Code of Conduct
CRO	-	Certificate of Rights of Occupancy
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
EHS	-	Environmental Health Safety
ELRA	-	Employment and Labour Relations Act
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	-	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMU	-	Environmental and Social Management Unit
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	-	Headquarter
ILMIS	-	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LTIP	-	Land Tenure Improvement Project
MAC	-	Mtaa Adjudication Committee
MEO	-	Mtaa Executive Officer
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEMC	-	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
PIT	-	Project Improvement Team
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PWDs	-	Public Workers Departments
RL	-	Residential Licence
SEP	-	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
MAC	-	Mtaa Adjudication Committee
UWASA	-	Urban Water and Sanitation Authority
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
VGs	-	Vulnerable Groups
VGf	-	Vulnerable Groups Plan
VGPF	-	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	-	World Bank
W-CDO	-	Ward Community Development Officer
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	-	World Health Organization

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 Tanga city council

Tanga City is one of thirty-four districts selected for urban certification under the Local Government Transformation

Initiative (LTIP). As part of this process, urban certification is entitled to abide by safeguards requirements. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provides the screening criteria to identify environmental and social issues in specific sub-wards before developing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the entire Local Government Area (LGA)

To establish an ESMP for the Tanga City Council urban certification process, a team of safeguard officers from the LGA, sub-wards, and ward leaders, along with the ESMT, came together to analyze environmental and social issues as guided by the screening checklist provided by ESMF. For this project, Tanga is involved in 15 wards and 25 mitaa.

The LTIP scope in Tanga city council involves four key objectives:

- i. Conducting 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

In total, 25 Mitaa located within 15 wards will receive CROs. The project anticipates issuing over 25000 CROs, with an estimated 1000 CROs from each Mitaa. Below is a table showing the selected Mitaa in their respective wards and their current status.

Table 1: Selected Mitaa and Their Current Status

NO	WARD	MTAA	STATUS
1	Mwanzage	Mwanzage, Mwakizaro,	Urban
2	Magaoni	Magaoni A	Urban
3	Makorora	Makorora	Mixed
4	Masiwani	Njombe Mperani, Jaje	Mixed
5	Duga	Mji Mwema/Magomeni	Urban
6	Chongoleani	Ndaoya	Peri-Urban
7	Mzizima	Kongwa (Amboni mikocheni)	Peri-Urban
8	Tongoni	Tongoni	Peri-Urban
9	Mabokweni	Mabokweni, Kibafuta, Kiruku	Peri-Urban
10	Kiomoni	Kiomoni, Pande A, Mabayani, Kivuleni and Ndumi	Peri-Urban
11	Pongwe	Maranzara, Kismatui	Peri-Urban
12	Marungu	Geza	Peri-Urban
13	Kirare	Kirare, Mapojoni	Peri-Urban
14	Maweni	Kichangani	Mixed
15	Usagara	Usagara Muheza	Urban

The process of issuance of CROs is detailed in the LTIP CRO Manual and shall involve five (5) 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 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 Tanga city council in collaboration with 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 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.
- 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. Finalization of ESMP report and sharing with wider stakeholders.

1.2.3 Screening Methodology

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

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.0 Introduction

Tanga city is one of the eight districts in the Tanga Region, comprising Pangani, Mkinga, Muheza, Handeni, Kilindi, Korogwe, and Lushoto. The region borders Kilimanjaro and Manyara to the west, Morogoro and Pwani to the south, the Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the north. Historically, Tanga has been a strategic gateway and continues to serve as an entry point connecting the country's interior and Eastern and Central Africa with the rest of the world via the Indian Ocean. The city covers an area of approximately 662 square kilometers, with 104 square kilometers comprising water bodies and 558 square kilometers of land. Located between latitudes 5 and 5.10 South and longitudes 38.53 and 39.10 East, Tanga extends 20 kilometers inland from the coast at an elevation ranging from 0 to 17 meters above sea level. The City is conveniently accessible by tarmac roads and rail from Dar es Salaam (360 kilometers south), as well as by road from Moshi (350 kilometers north), Arusha (440 kilometers north), Morogoro (326 kilometers southwest), and Mombasa in Kenya (168 kilometers).

2.1 Land Use pattern in Tanga city

Tanga City has a diverse range of land uses that contribute to its economic growth and development. The city's land use pattern is characterized by a mix of residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional, and recreational activities. With a total area of 662 square kilometers, of which 558 square kilometers are land area and the remaining 104 square kilometers are covered with water bodies. The city is categorized into urban and peri-urban areas with mixed land uses.

Residential areas occupy a significant portion of the city. The residential pattern is compact and concentrated at the inner parts of the city, with both planned and unplanned areas. The planned areas are dominated by old planned areas in 14 urban wards and new planned areas in mixed wards such as Tangasisi and Maweni. The unplanned residential areas are categorized into upgraded and non-upgraded areas. Upgraded areas are found in urban wards such as Usagara, Chumbageni, Mzingani, Makorora, Duga, and Mabawa, while non-

upgraded areas are found in urban wards such as Chumbageni, Mwenzange, Nguvumali, and Duga, as well as peri-urban wards such as Tangasisi and Maweni. Peri-urban settlements occupy an area of 26,518.20 hectares and are characterized by homesteads practicing agricultural and livestock keeping activities.

Agricultural activities occupy a significant portion of the city's land use, with a total area of 38,907.60 hectares. The agricultural areas can be classified into three categories: sisal estates/farms (8,355.10 ha), surveyed urban agriculture (4,034.30 ha), and peri-urban settlements and agriculture (26,518.20 ha).

Industrial areas occupy an area of 3,134.70 hectares and include various types of industries such as food processing, manufacturing, storage facilities, and construction materials production. The city also has a significant commercial sector with a total number of 7,489 licensed trades.

Institutional areas occupy an area of 45.23 hectares and include public institutions such as hospitals, schools, colleges, universities, and government offices.

Roads cover a total distance of 998 kilometers, with 94 kilometers being tarmac roads, 168 kilometers being all-weather gravel surfaced roads, and 736 kilometers being earth roads. The city is also connected to other parts of the coastal region and other countries by Tanga port.

The existing Tanga port is located at the central area of the city and is mainly used for cargo transport. However, there are plans to construct a new port at Ndumi/Mwambani bay to cater for direct ship berthing.

In Tanga City Council, land ownership is governed by the radical land title system, where the President acts as trustee for and on behalf of all citizens of Tanzania. The President has powers to transfer land from one category to another. Reserve lands include offshore lines, river banks within 60m, forests (mangrove forests), wildlife corridors, and railway and road reserves, among others. The rest are general lands where granted rights of occupancy are issued. The council's Urban Planning, Lands, and Natural Resources Department is responsible for managing the city's land use and natural resources. The department has

several sections, including Forestry, Wildlife, Mineral, Tourism, and Urban Planning. The department also manages the city's natural resources, including forests, wildlife corridors, and mineral deposits.

Tanga City Council faces numerous land use challenges that hinder sustainable development. The main causes include human activities such as deforestation, pollution, inadequate waste management, and poor land governance. The city is plagued by land conflicts, land degradation, environmental pollution, noise pollution and vibration, deforestation and forest degradation, deterioration of water sources, loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity, and inadequate waste management.

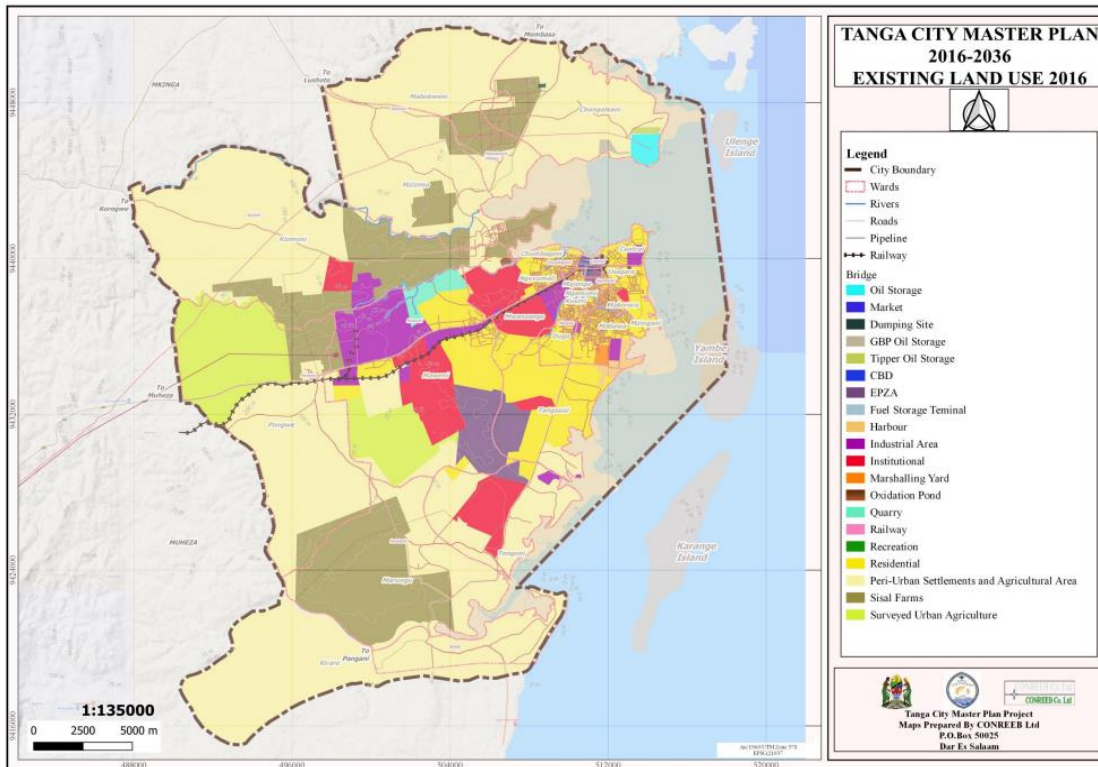


Figure 1: Tanga City Existing Land Use

2.3 Climatic condition

Tanga City's climate is influenced by its altitude and coastal proximity. The city experiences a distinct seasonal pattern, with a dry period from January to mid-March, followed by three rainy spells. The primary rainy season, known as "Masika," typically occurs from March to May, with an average rainfall of 1000-1400 mm. A lighter rainy period, referred to as "Mchoo," takes place from June to August, resulting in approximately

100 mm of rainfall. The short rains, or "Vuli," usually occur from October to December, contributing an average of 500-800 mm of rainfall. Due to its coastal location, Tanga City enjoys a humid tropical climate, with temperatures ranging from 24°C to 32°C. The relative humidity is particularly high in May and October, reaching 65-70% and occasionally reaching 100%.

2.4 Population

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, Tanga City Council has a population of 393,429 people, comprising 192,194 males and 201,235 females. The main ethnic groups inhabiting Tanga City are the Sambia, Zigua, Bondei, and Digo. The Digo are the largest ethnic group and have been resident in the city for generations.

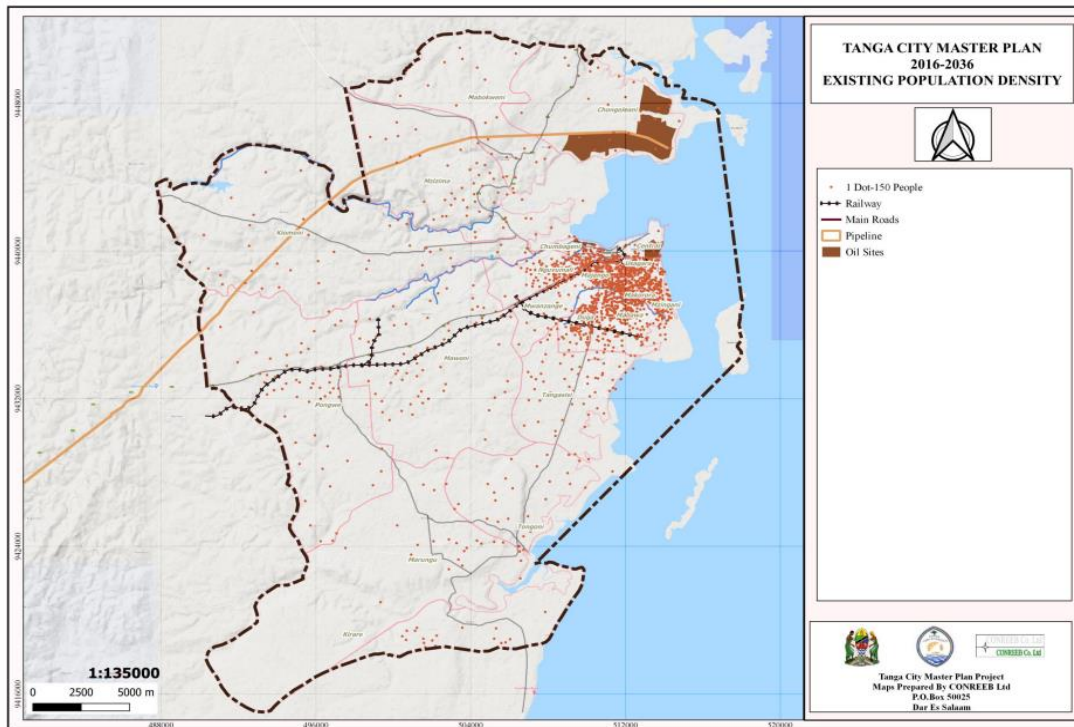


Figure 2: Tanga City Population Density

2.5 Soils and Geology

Tanga City's varied topography gives rise to five distinct soil types and agro-ecological sub-zones, with topography being the primary factor influencing soil distribution and moisture availability. The city's marine environment (62 km²) supports various activities, including fisheries, mariculture, recreation, and mangrove conservation. The reddish loamy-sandy soil (30% of the land) is suitable for cultivating maize, cassava, cashew,

legumes, coconuts, and sesame, as well as animal husbandry. The sandy soil (30% of the land) is suitable for growing cassava, cashew, pineapples, and livestock husbandry.

The drainage areas are characterized by three main soil types: clay loamy soil (10%) for sweet potatoes and animal husbandry, valley clay soil (20%) for paddy cultivation, and heavy clay soil (10%) for pottery. Natural forests and mangrove forests, covering 2.8% and 2-5% of the district area respectively, are ecologically vital and economically important.

The terrain is generally flat to rolling plains with slopes less than 10%, developed on marine and terrestrial sediments. The city's soils are primarily composed of sands and loamy sands overlying sandy loams, with well-drained but low natural fertility characteristics.

2.6 Topography and drainage

Tanga City's geography is characterized by a coastal plain that stretches 20 kilometers inland, with elevations ranging from sea level to 17 meters. The landscape features gentle hills, valleys, and rivers, including the Zigi, Nzimwi, and Mkurumuzi in the north, and Mgombani/Kalindu and Gombero in the south, which all flow into the Indian Ocean. This unique combination of topography, climate, and soil conditions makes Tanga City an ideal location for rapid plant growth in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, presenting a valuable asset for development.

2.7 Areas selected for urban certification

2.7.1 Mabokweni Ward

Mabokweni Ward, an administrative division in Tanga City Council, Tanzania, covers an area of 47.6 km². The ward comprises three areas - Mabokweni, Kibafuta, and Kiruku - that have been selected for urban certification. The ward is led by an elected councilor, supported by two chairmen and 15 members. It has a total of three pre-schools, three primary schools, and one secondary school, and is served by two dispensaries providing health services to residents and surrounding areas. The ward's economic activities include fishing, hawking, agriculture farming, and small business.

2.7.2 Maweni ward

Located in Tanga City Council, Tanzania, with Kichangani as the area selected for urban certification, Maweni Ward is a 72.7 km² area with an average elevation of 75 meters. The ward's unique geography is characterized by its proximity to Kiomoni to the north,

Mwanzange and Tangasisi to the east, Tongoni to the south, and Pongwe to the west. Under the leadership of the ward's governing body, Maweni prioritizes education and health development. The ward boasts 12 preschools, six primary schools, and three secondary schools catering to the educational needs of its community. Additionally, four government dispensaries provide essential health services to residents. Maweni Ward is also an economic hub, with various activities such as credit provision for small-scale farmers, agricultural practices, educational institutions, small and large businesses, and visiting groups of mothers and adolescents. These initiatives promote sustainable development and contribute to the ward's environmental conservation efforts.

2.7.3 Marungu Ward

Geza Mtaa has been selected for urban certification and is part of Marungu Ward, which falls under the Tanga City Council in Tanzania. Marungu Ward is an administrative division governed by one councilor and two local chairmen. Education is a crucial aspect of the ward, featuring two preschools, two primary schools, and one secondary school, which provides quality education to support the community's growth and development. Moreover, healthcare is vital, with a single clinic serving the medical needs of the residents. The ward's economy is diverse, comprising agriculture, farming, small businesses, and industries, which contribute to its growth and development. Geographically, Marungu Ward covers an area of 42.1 square kilometers with an average elevation of 17 meters. Its boundaries are defined by Pongwe to the north, Tongoni to the east, Kirare ward to the south, and Ngomeni of Muheza to the west. According to the 2012 census, the ward has a population of 3,025 residents.

2.8.4 Karare ward

The areas selected for urban certification are Kirare and Mapojoni, which are part of the Kirare ward, County and Local Leadership. The ward is governed by one elected councilor and two local chairmen, with a total of nine members. Education is a priority in Kirare County, with two preschools and one secondary school providing quality education to the community. Unfortunately, there is no progress in health development in the county. However, residents have access to healthcare services through two dispensaries. The local economy thrives through various activities, including agricultural pursuits such as cassava, maize, and vegetable farming, as well as livestock farming of cattle, goats, sheep, chickens,

and ducks. Additionally, fishing activities and small businesses contribute to the ward's economic growth. Geographically, Kirare Ward is located in the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania. It shares boundaries with Marungu to the north, Tongoni to the east, Kigombe to the south, and Ngomeni of Muheza District to the west. The ward covers an area of 55.6 square kilometers (21.5 square miles) with an average elevation of 39 meters (128 feet). According to the 2012 census, the ward has a population of 4,756 residents.

2.7.5 Pongwe ward

Pongwe Ward has been selected for urban certification, with Maranzara and Kismatui being the areas of focus. The ward is governed by one elected councillor, Mbaraka S. Mbaraka, and seven local chairmen, with a total of 35 members. Pongwe County boasts a strong educational infrastructure, with six pre-class schools, five primary schools, and one secondary school, providing a solid foundation for community development. The ward has one healthcare facility, ensuring accessible medical care for residents. The local economy is driven by agriculture, farming, small and large businesses, and staff, contributing to the growth and development of the ward. Pongwe Ward is an administrative division located in the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, surrounded by Kiomoni to the north, Maweni to the east, Marungu to the south, and Ngomeni of Muheza ward to the west. The ward covers an area of 77.5 square kilometers (29.9 square miles) with an average elevation of 74 meters (243 feet), and has a population of 13,513 residents according to the 2012 census.

2.7.6 Tongoni Ward

Tongoni Ward is an administrative division located in the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania. Area selected for urban certification is Tongoni mtaa. The ward is governed by one elected councillor and three local chairmen, with a total of 15 members. Tongoni County boasts a strong educational infrastructure, comprising three pre-schools, three primary schools, and one secondary school. The ward's health development is supported by two dispensaries providing essential healthcare services to the community. The local economy is driven by various activities, including agriculture, fishing, farming, and small businesses.

The Tongoni Ruins, a 15th-century Swahili site, are a significant cultural and historical landmark located within the ward. This medieval town features a mosque and 40 tombs, occupying approximately one-third of a hectare. The site is situated 25 kilometers north of the Pangani River and overlooks Mtangata Bay. The ruins are an important spiritual site for the local community, where people continue to worship and bury their loved ones. The ward's unique blend of history, culture, and natural beauty makes it a fascinating destination for tourists and locals alike. With an area of 44 square kilometers and an average elevation of 30 meters above sea level, Tongoni Ward is home to a population of 4,594 residents, according to the 2012 census.

2.7.7 Chongoleani Ward

Ndaioya, a designated area for urban certification, is situated within Chongoleani Ward, an administrative division located in the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania. The ward is led by one elected councilor, and four local chairmen, with a total of 24 members. The ward boasts a robust educational infrastructure, comprising three pre-schools, three primary schools, and two secondary schools, providing access to quality education for its residents. In terms of health development, Chongoleani County has two health clinics, ensuring that citizens have access to essential healthcare services. The local economy is driven by various activities, including fishing and hawking, agriculture, farming, and small businesses. The ward's proximity to the sea and fertile land make it an ideal location for these industries. Geographically, Chongoleani Ward is bordered by Mtimbwani and Kwale wards of Mkinga to the north, Tanga Bay of Pemba Channel to the east, Tanga Bay to the south, and Mabokweni ward to the west. The ward covers an area of 37 square kilometers and has an average elevation of 10 meters above sea level.

2.7.8 Kiomoni Ward

Kiomoni Ward, located in Tanga City Council, Tanzania, is a significant area for urban certification, with designated zones including Kiomoni, Pande A, Mabayani, Kivuleni, and Ndumi. The ward is led by Hon. Salim H. Mashi, an elected councillor, and five local chairmen, with 25 delegates. The ward's educational infrastructure consists of five pre-schools, five primary schools, and one secondary school. In terms of healthcare, Kiomoni

Ward has a single healthcare dispensary. Despite facing challenges in securing funding for development projects in the fourth quarter, the ward continues to thrive through various economic activities. These include vegetable and cassava farming, farming, coal and stone trade, and small-scale entrepreneurial ventures.

Geographically, Kiomoni Ward is situated within Tanga City Council and is bordered by Mzizima, Gombero, and Mnyenzani wards to the north; Chumbageni and Nguvumali wards to the east; Maweni and Pongwe wards to the south; and Muheza District wards of Mlingoni and Pande Darajani to the west. The ward covers an area of 83.5 square kilometers and has an average elevation of 52 meters above sea level. Kiomoni Ward is also home to notable attractions such as the Amboni Caves and the largest limestone mine in the country.

2.7.9 Duga Ward

Duga Ward, located within the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, is an administrative area governed by one elected councilor, and 14 local chairmen, with a total of 70 members. Within the ward part of the area thus Mji Mwema/Magomeni area is selected for urban certification and has a well-established educational infrastructure, comprising four preschools, four elementary schools, and one high school, providing quality education to its residents.

The ward's economy is driven by various activities, including fishing, agriculture, farming, small loans, small business ventures, employment in the industrial sector, and entrepreneurial groups. Geographically, Duga Ward is situated within a 2.4 square kilometer area with an average elevation of 25 meters above sea level. The ward is bordered by Mwanzange Ward on both the north and west sides, Mabawa to the east, and Tangasisi Ward to the south. Notably, the late Shaaban Robert's residence is a prominent attraction in the ward. Duga Ward is served by a single health center that caters to the healthcare needs of both residents and surrounding communities.

2.7.10 Masiwani Ward

The Masiwani Ward, situated within the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, is an administrative area selected for urban certification, with specific areas being Njombe

Mperani and Jaje within the ward. The ward is governed by one elected councillor, and 8 local chairmen, who collectively form a team of 40 local government members. The ward's educational infrastructure comprises 5 preschools, 3 primary schools, and 1 secondary school, providing quality education to its residents. For healthcare needs, the ward has 1 dispensary and 1 health center. Economically, the ward is driven by various activities, including agriculture, fishing, farming, small and large businesses.

2.7.11 Makorora ward

The Makorora ward, located within the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, is an administrative area with Makorora mtaa being selected for urban certification. It is governed by one elected councillor, and 6 local chairmen, who collectively form a team of 30 local government members.

The ward's educational infrastructure comprises 4 preschool classes, 4 primary schools, and 1 secondary school, providing quality education to its residents. For healthcare needs, Makorora County has 1 private dispensary providing health services to the community. Economically, the ward is driven by various activities, including grain milling business, telephone service agents, bodaboda shipping business, guest houses, and small businesses in the market. Additionally, the ward covers an area of approximately 1.1 km² (0.42 sq mi) and has an average elevation of 18 m (59 ft).

2.7.12 Magaoni ward

Magaoni Ward, also within Tanga city council, has been selected for urban certification with Magaoni A mtaa being area of specificity. It is led by the elected councilor, along with 5 chairmen and 21 local government members. The ward's educational infrastructure comprises 2 preschools and 2 primary schools, providing quality educational opportunities to its residents.

In terms of health development, Magaoni County has 1 healthcare dispensary, ensuring timely medical attention to the community. Economically, the ward thrives with various activities, including vegetable farming, small industries, transport services, farming activities, and small and large businesses. The ward covers an area of approximately 1.1 km² (0.42 sq mi) and has an average elevation of 18 m (59 ft).

2.7.13 Mwanzange Ward

Mwanzange Ward, located within the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, with two of its mtaa (Mwanzage, and Mwakizaro), being selected for urban certification. The ward is governed by Rashid J. Hamza, the elected councillor, with support from 3 local chairmen. Mwanzange Ward features a comprehensive educational setup, with a total of 2 preschools, 2 primary schools, and 1 secondary school. The ward is served by 2 health dispensaries, ensuring timely medical attention to its residents. The ward's economic landscape is diverse, with various activities including marketing businesses, small and large industries, chicken and dairy cattle farming, small business operations, job opportunities, and bodaboda transport services. Mwanzange Ward covers an area of approximately 7.6 km² (2.9 sq mi), with an average elevation of 21 m (69 ft).

2.7.14 Usagara Ward

Usagara Ward, located within the Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, with Usagara Muheza mtaa being selected for urban certification. The ward is governed by Mr. Carlos R. Hizza, the elected councillor, who is supported by 5 local chairmen and 25 members of local government. Educationally, Usagara Ward boasts a comprehensive setup, featuring 5 preschools, 2 primary schools, and 1 secondary school. This infrastructure provides a solid foundation for the ward's residents' educational development. In terms of healthcare, the ward is served by a single health centre, ensuring that residents have access to timely medical attention.

The ward's economic landscape is characterized by diverse activities, including small businesses, medium-sized enterprises with shops, bars, and lodges, as well as farming initiatives. The ward's strategic location allows for a strong presence of these economic activities.

Geographically, Usagara Ward covers an area of approximately 1 km² (0.39 sq mi), with an average elevation of 18 m (59 ft). Its borders are shared with several surrounding wards and districts, including Central, Mzingani, Makorora, Ngamiani Kusini, Ngamiani Kati, and Ngamiani Kaskazini.

2.7.15 Mzizima Ward

Mzizima Ward, an administrative ward in Tanga City Council of Tanga Region, Tanzania, with Kongwa (Amboni mikocheni) being selected for urban certification. Located in a unique geographical setting, Mzizima borders Mabokweni to the north, Chumbageni and Tanga Bay to the east, Kiomoni to the south, and Gombero ward of Mkinga to the west. The ward covers an area of 56.2 km² (21.7 sq mi), with an average elevation of 97 m (318 ft). The Sigi River flows through the ward, eventually emptying into Tanga Bay. This natural feature not only adds to the ward's scenic beauty but also provides a source of freshwater for its residents. Mzizima is also home to the Mzizima Hot Springs, also known as Galanos Hot Springs, a popular tourist attraction.

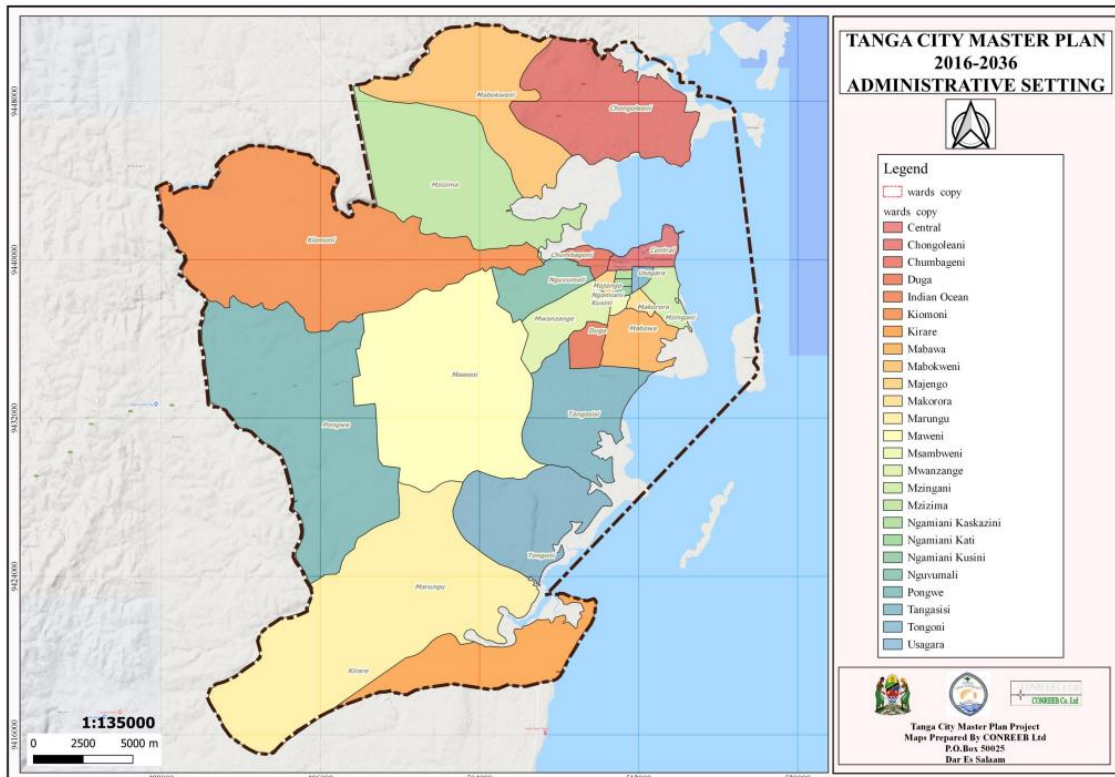


Figure 3: Tanga City Administrative Setting

2.8 Common Social Issues for the selected wards

The onset of LTIP at 25 Mitaa in the 15 wards will increase interaction between project workers and local community which are likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and spread of HIV/AIDS. Also, the Mitaa practice different livelihood activities.

The 25 Mitaa have been developed informally therefore they lack proper road planning. Existing access roads range from 4m to 8m in width, while informal foot paths range between 1m to 3m. They are dominant in the project area and prevent access to plots and trigger conflicts. The 25 selected Mitaa have basic social services such schools, health centers, religious sites, markets and communication towers which will be identified and provided with CROs where required. In all project areas there is a need for designating land for community use, such as road corridors/access, cemeteries, open spaces and recreational parks.

In some wards, forming the selected mitaa for the project implementation is the Uganda-Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline, also known as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline, set to start in Buseruka sub-county, Hoima District, in western Uganda. From there, it will stretch in a south-easterly direction, passing through Masaka in Uganda and Bukoba in Tanzania, before looping around the southern shores of Lake Victoria. The pipeline will continue through Shinyanga and Siginda before reaching in Tanga, approximately 1,410 kilometers away. The pipeline's primary objective is to transport crude oil from Uganda's oil fields to the Port of Tanga on the Indian Ocean. In Tanga Region, the pipeline will traverse an area of 78.08 hectares, passing through several wards, including Pongwe, Kiomoni, Mzizima, Mabokweni, and Chongoleani. The pipeline will specifically pass through four streets in Chongoleani ward: Mwayungu, Ndaoya, Putine, and Chongoleani. A farm tank will be constructed in Chongoleani (Oil city) within a proposed area of 218 hectares, which will include the farm tank and all related oil activities.

The implementation of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline in Tanga, Tanzania is likely to have a significant impact on the selected wards. The construction phase of the pipeline is likely to create jobs, although this may be limited to a small number of workers and potentially short-lived. It is also expected to increase land values and property prices, benefiting landowners who hold secure titles. It may lead to an influx of new businesses and services, such as restaurants, shops, and hotels, which could improve the local economy.

However, there are also potential negative impacts to consider. The pipeline's presence is likely to disrupt daily life, including traffic congestion and noise pollution. The

construction of farm tanks in Chongoleani Ward may displace residents and small-scale farmers, potentially leading to social and economic instability. Additionally, the increased demand for housing and services may overwhelm the ward's limited infrastructure, leading to challenges in providing basic amenities such as healthcare and education. Furthermore, the growth of agriculture and other activities along the pipeline route may put pressure on natural resources such as water and land.

It is therefore essential that LTIP carefully plans to manage and minimize these disruptions through effective community engagement, infrastructure development, and provision of support services to communities that are likely to be affected. By taking a proactive approach, it is possible to mitigate the negative impacts of the pipeline and ensure that it has a positive impact on the selected wards in Tanga city council through LTIP.

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 Tanga city council 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 Tanga city council 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 Tanga city council council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs is will be complied with during issuance of CROs:

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

- Screening and of environmental and social risks and impact to determine level and magnitude of risks and impacts;
- Prepared ESMP for Dodoma for mitigating identified risk and impacts; monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures as well as enhancing 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 team;

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; reactional 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 baseline environment and social baseline conditions of the project area, the environmental and social assessment has identified the following likely project benefits, risks and impacts which will require immediate attention:

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In Tanga city council the LTIP will create bring the following benefits:

Security of Tenure: Issuance of CROs will enhance security of tenure to the individual, community member and institutions such as sisal 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 Tanga city 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 Tanga city 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 major identified negative social risks and impacts associated with LTIP regularization activities in Tanga City council.

a) Conflict over land use and land rights

In the project areas people are living 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's manual, communities residing within a road reserve, gullies and seasonal streams. A will not be eligible for CROs, 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) Inequalities Exclusion over Women and Other Marginalized Group

Traditional practice of Mixed off who are among the dominant ethnic groups stipulates that in the area 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 lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CROs.. The project will require to sensitize men and other stakeholders on important of giving tittle deeds to women.

d) Gender Based Violence (GBV) action, 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/ and 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.

f) Physical and Economic Displacement

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

4.4 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Certification

The following are positive environmental impacts of this project in Tanga city council:

- 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 Tanga city council 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 Tanga city 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. Tanga city 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.

Table 2 is a Risks and Impacts and Mitigation Matrix for Land Certification for Tanga city 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: 56,400000 TZS.

Table 2 : Mitigation Measures of Identified Impact

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 on CROs. 	22,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - NGOs? 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
2	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.
3	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.
4	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. 	3,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanga city Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city 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.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
5	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"> - Tanga city 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
6	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 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. 	11,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city council E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Sub ward Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and During Urban Certification Process.
7	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes -Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. -Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers. 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city Council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city council E&S Team - Sub ward Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
8	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 all the plots are viable and of acceptable sizes to enable their continued use after land take. -Reconstruction and restoration for minimal losses of structures by the community. 	3,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city council, Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city council E&S Team - Sub ward Leaders 	ESMT	Prior to Urban Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Environmental Risk and Impacts						
1	Soil Erosion and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city Council Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Sub ward 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. 	1,400,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga city Council Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Sub ward Leader 	ESMT	During Urban Certification Process.
3.	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	4,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga City Council Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO) - Tanga city council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Sub ward 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 	2,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanga City Council 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 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 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 training are necessary.

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 place;
- 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 2** below summarizes monitoring plan for urban certification in Tanga city council

Table 3: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Certification and Registration Process in Tanga city council

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution pervising 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	1,400,000/=
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/=

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

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution pervising 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 contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT&PIT	2,000,000/=
TOTAL							29,600,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN TANGA CITY COUNCIL

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions

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

Tanga city council 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 MLHHS. The MLHHS through PCU then will be required to submit quarterly reports on ESMP implementation to the World Bank.

6.4 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Tanga city 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 3).

Table 4: 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 Tanga city 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 Tanga city council E&S Team to be conducted on June 2024;

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is specifically tailored for Tanga City Council's LTIP activities. It outlines measures to mitigate adverse impacts while enhancing positive ones. The assessment shows that the project will yield net social benefits locally. Identified negative implications must be addressed to ensure the project is environmentally and socially viable.

The social benefits of the project include improved land tenure security, capital formation, effective land management, reduced costs of informal land transactions, and employment opportunities.

Alongside these positive impacts, the ESMP acknowledges negative consequences associated with proposed interventions that require mitigation for project acceptance and sustainability. These include conflicts over land use and rights, limited access to Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CROs), gender inequalities, potential gender-based violence, increased labor migration, soil erosion, dust generation, waste production, and health and safety risks.

To manage these risks and impacts, the ESMP includes a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Monitoring Plan for effective project implementation and mitigation of adverse effects. The MLHHD is committed to implementing these plans by ensuring adequate 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 Tanga city council 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.