

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
URAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
(LTIP)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR VILLAGE
LANDUSE PLAN PROCESS IN URAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Prepared by:

URAMBO DISTRICT 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
DED	-	District Executive Director
DEMO	-	District Environmental Management Officer
DLHT	-	District Land and Housing Tribunal
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
EA	-	Environmental Assessment
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	-	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EHSG	-	Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act 2004
EMO	-	Environmental Management Officer
ES	-	Environmental Screening
ESCP	-	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMT	-	Environmental and Social Management Team
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	-	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
ILMIS	-	Integrated Land Management Information System
LGAs	-	Local Government Authorities
LTAP	-	Land Tenure Assistance Project
LTIP	-	Land Tenure Improvement Project
LTSP	-	Land Tenure Support Project
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
OHS	-	Occupational Health and Safety
OM	-	Operational Manual
PCU	-	Project Coordinating Unit
PLUM	-	Participatory Land Use Management
PO-RALG	-	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RI	-	Residential License

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

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Government of Tanzania (GoT), through the Ministry for Land, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD), is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objectives (PDO) are to strengthen the national land administration system and increase tenure security in selected areas for both men and women. The LTIP promotes land-based investments and ensures the inclusion of socioeconomic development in both urban and rural areas. Key project result indicators related to the PDO to increase tenure security include the registration of 1 million Certificates of Rights of Occupancy (CROs), one million Residential Licenses (RL), and 500,000 certificates of customer rights of occupancy (CCROs). At least 40 percent of the land certificates should be registered under the name of women as sole owners or co-owners. Project investments are also expected to support a reduction of at least 30 percent in the number of land conflicts and an increase in the perception of tenure security. The results indicators related to the PDO to strengthen the national land administration system include an increase of 20 percent in CRO transactions and a reduction in the average time to issue CROs (first registration) from 180 days to 60 days.

1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Urambo District Council

The Urambo District Council is among several LGAs that benefit from LTIP activities. The project in Urambo is expected to support the preparation of village land-use plans (VLUP) and the probability of extension to providing CCROs. This ESMP was prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs (if possible) to cover 59 villages (see Table 1).

Table 1: Wards and Villages in the Urambo District Council

NO.	Ward	Registration Date	Registration Date	Village Registration Number V
1.	Imalamakoye	Imalamakoye	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09002220
2.	Itundu	Itundu	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09002645
3.		Kitete	06.07.1999	TBR-180-09004446
4.		Mpigwa	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09008009

5.	Kapilula	Kapilula	20.12.1970	TBR-180-09003215
6.		Ulasa A	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09011920
7.		Ulasa B	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09011921
8.	Kasisi	Azimio	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09000052
9.		Kasisi	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09003332
10.		Mapambano	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09006359
11.		Wema	06.07.1999	TBR-180-09012222
12.	Kiloleni	Kalembela	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09003011
13.		Kiloleni	15.05.2010	TBR-180-09003978
14.		Kinhwa	14.05.20100	TBR-180-09004105
15.		Mwinyi	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09009144
16.	Muongano	Kalemela 'A'	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09003015
17.		Kalemela 'B'	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09003016
18.		Magulungu	22.08.2014	TBR-180-09005831
19.		Muongano	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09008594
20.	Nsenda	Itebulanda	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09002555
		Kangeme	05.07.2010	TBR-180-09003145
22.		Mtakuja	05.07.2010	TBR-180-09008251
23.		Nsenda	06.01.1976	TBR-180-09010142
24.		Utenge	05.07.2010	TBR-180-09012071
25.	Songambebe	Jionee Mwenyewe	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09002767
26.		Mlangale	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09007696
27.		Songambebe	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09011510
28.		Ukwanga	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09011911
29.		Unzali	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09011979
30.	Ugalla	Isongwa	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09002492
31.		Izengabatogilwe	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09002715
32.		Ugalla	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09011842
33.	Ukondamoyo	Ifuta	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09001753
34.		Kamalendi	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09003064
35.		Tumaini	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09011758
36.		Ukondamoyo	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09011903
37.	Usisya	Katunguru	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09003432
38.		Mabundulu	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09004446
39.		Sipungu	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09011462
40.		Usisya	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09012036
41.	Ussoke	Itegamatwi	20.12.1978	TBR-180-09002559

42.		Usongelani	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09012045
43.		Ussoke	09.01.1993	TBR-180-09012048
44.	Uyogo	Igembensabo	05.07.2010	TBR-180-09001809
45.		Igunguli	06.07.1999	TBR-180-09001891
46.		Kasela	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09003277
47.		Milambo	05.07.2010	TBR-180-09007233
48.		Uyogo	17.03.1976	TBR-180-0901204
49.	Uyumbu	Izimbili	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09002718
50.		Msengesi	22.08.2014	TBR-180-09008146
51.		Nsogolo	20.12.1978	TBR-180-09010161
52.		Tebela	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09011666
53.		Ussoke Mlimani	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09012049
54.		Yelayela	14.05.2010	TBR-180-09012266
55.	Vumilia	Chekeleni	27.08.1993	TBR-180-09001809
56.		Motomoto	20.12.1976	TBR-180-09007922
57.		Nkokoto	17.03.1976	TBR-180-09010066
58.		Uhuru	06.07.199	TBR-180-09011879
59.		Vumilia	06.07.1999	TBR-180-09012163

In the Urambo District Council, preparation of VLUP (and issuance of CCROs) is expected to involve the following activities:

A. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

In the Urambo District Council, the project is expected to be implemented in fifty-nine (59) villages in 15 wards (15). The LTIP was expected to support the preparation of the VLUP in all 59 villages. As explained before, if possible, CCROs will be issued in either some of the villages or villages. The preparation of VLUPs will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM); village assembly and formulation of the Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM) to villages where the VLUM are not in place; preparation of baseline information that includes resource assessment, existing land use, and existing environmental and social issues; preparation of draft Village Land Use Plan (VLUP); validation and approval of the proposed VLUP and respective by-laws by the village assembly; endorsement of the VLUP by the district council; approval of the VLUP and gazette of the approved VLUP by the National Land Use Planning Commission. The project will consider national guidelines for preparing

VLUP in ways consistent with the World Bank's ESF. The LTIP target in Urambo was to conduct VLUPs in fifty-nine villages only. If a project is to scale its scope up to issuing CCROs, the procedures provided by the project will be considered.

B. Issuance of CCROs

In Urambo District, the project covers only the village land-use plan (VLUP) scope. If the project will extend to the provision of CCROs, the procedure will be undertaken by the LTIP CCRO Manual and shall involve five (5) major activities:

- i Public awareness and engagement of Vulnerable Groups (VG);
- ii Formulation and training of para surveyors
- iii Parcels adjudication.
- iv Preparation of DPS (regularization layout)
- v Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- vi Printing and issuing CCROs.

The project prepares a report covering risk areas the project cannot support. The report covers areas that require displacement of people from sensitive areas of natural habitat for enforcement, as outlined in Annex 6 of the ESMF). To issue CCROs in some villages where VLUPs were prepared outside the project, the project should undertake appropriate due diligence to ensure that these VLUPs were developed under a similar participative approach that focuses on existing land use, avoids exclusion and elite capture, and avoids community and/or environmental harm. An attached due diligence checklist will be used, and a report will be prepared.

1.3 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of Urambo VLUPs has the potential to cause E&S effects. The Urambo ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigating, and monitoring the E&S impact associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how organizational capacity and resources are utilized to assess these impacts, define mitigation measures, and implement them when appropriate. Therefore, the Government's implementation team, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), and community and social organizations (CSOs), which are expected to be hired under the LTIP to support rural land certification, will implement project activities in accordance with this ESMP.

The ESMP preparation is consistent with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and aims to achieve the following objectives:

- i To identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land-use planning and rural certification activities supported by the LTIP.
- ii Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- iii Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation;
- iv Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools used for monitoring and reporting.

1.4 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

The ESMP was prepared by the District Rural Certification Office (DRCO) of the Urambo District Council in collaboration with the LTIP-ESMT through the following activities:

1.5 Screening results

This section presents the results of the Environmental and Social Screening conducted for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in the Songwe District Council, Tanzania. Screening was carried out using the E&S Safeguard Criteria established by the project for selecting specific project areas. This was performed using the screening form found in the ESMF guiding document (attached in Annex 6), which assessed the potential environmental and social impacts of the LTIP in the selected Songwe area.

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Introduction

Urambo District is among the eight (8) districts of Tabora Region, which was established on January 1, 1984. The name Urambo comes from the word Milambo, and the name of the Chief of Nyamwezi, who was the former chief of the area, was wrongly pronounced by German colonials as Urambo. The district shares borders with the Kahama District in the Shinyanga Region in the north, Uyui District in the east, Sikonge District in the southeast, Mpanda District in the Katavi Region in the south, and Kaliua District in the western part. Regarding international identification, the district lies between latitudes 5° 04' 39.65" S Longitude: 32° 04' 10.35" E. According to the Census report, which was conducted in 2022, Urambo has a population of 260,322 with a population density of 48.07/km² and occupies an area of 5,415 km². This district has six main ethnic groups: Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Waha, Fipa, Nyakyusa, and Sumbwa. According to the district socioeconomic profile, the Nyamwezi community is the dominant ethnic group in the Urambo District. Therefore, the preparation of the Urambo VLUPs will follow the guidance provided by ESS7, as well as other applicable Environmental and Social Standards, to ensure the consistent implementation of activities in accordance with the World Bank's ESF.

2.2 Administrative Condition of Urambo District Council

Administratively, Urambo District is divided into two divisions: Urambo and Ussoke, with 18 wards (Figure 2), 59 villages, and 254 hamlets. The District Council has a total of 25 councilors, of which 18 are elected and six are appointed to special seats. The district has one electoral constituency and one parliament member.

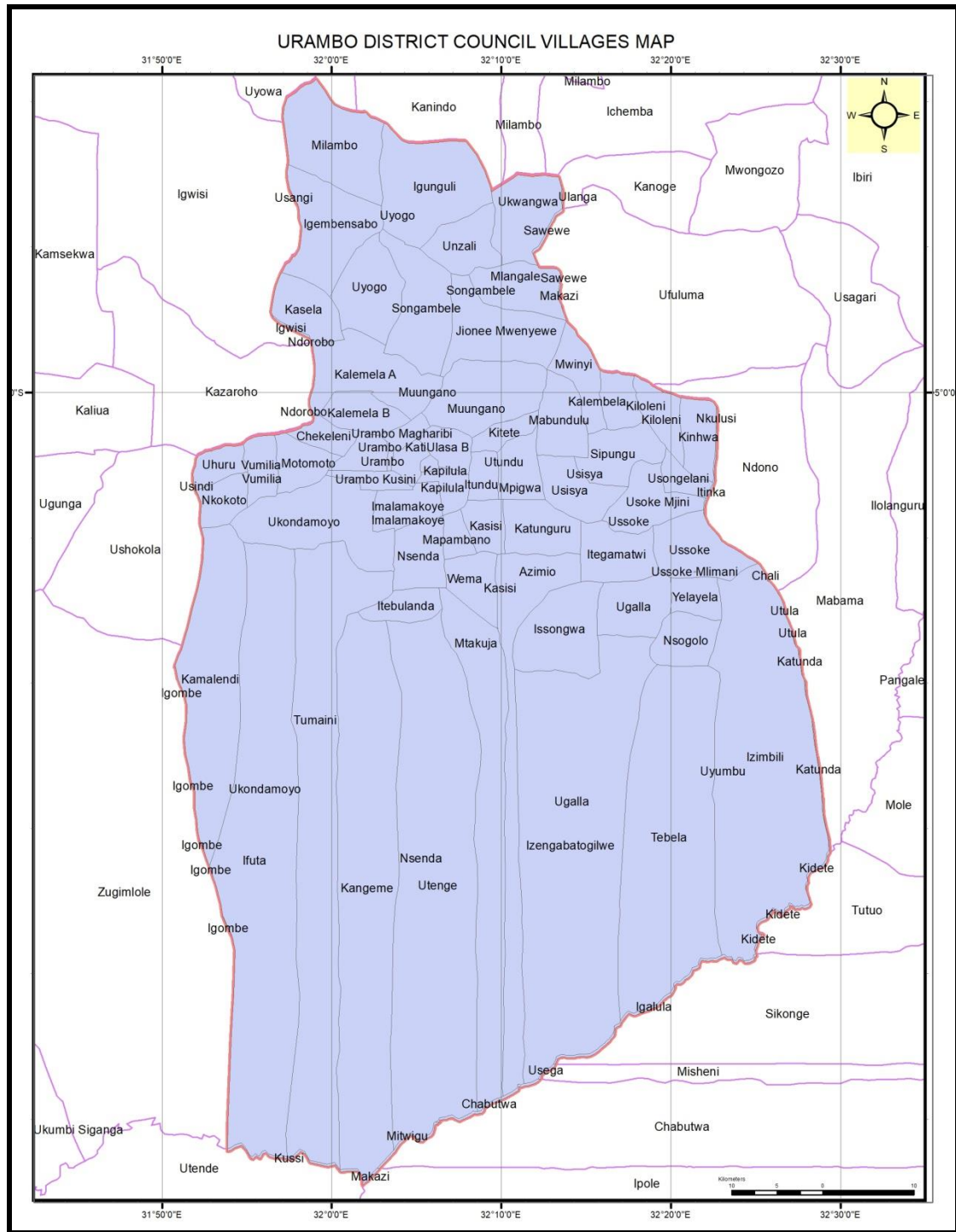


Figure 2: Administrative Map of Urambo Wards

2.3 Environmental Baseline Information in Urambo District Council

The environmental and social conditions baseline information of the Urambo District describes biophysical and social issues that are likely to be affected by project implementation. This can trigger conflicts in areas of biological importance in the districts. These factors demand that the project implement mitigation measures to avoid risks and impacts on the communities.

2.3.1. Climate

With the exception of very few slopes, the district forms part of the relatively homogeneous Central Plateau of Tanzania, which has gently undulating plains intersected by seasonally flooded valley bottom soil. In the extreme northeast, central, and extreme south regions, this pattern opens flat land suitable for cultivation and is covered by well or moderately drained soils with sandy loam textures.

2.3.2. Rainfall

The district receives rainfall between 600 mm and 1,000 mm annually, falling between the months of October or November and December, a dry season from January to February or March, a second lower peak occurring in February or March, and the rain then tails off in April or May.

2.3.3. Soil

The soils vary from sand or sandy loam to sand-clay or loam-clay texture “mbuga.” As follows:

- ***Rock and very Shallow Soil*** – These are mostly found on hills with slopes, are very susceptible to erosion, and are suitable for grazing and fuelwood. These soils are found in Uyogo ward
- ***Well-Drained Sandy Soil***: The soil texture is sandy and loamy or coarser within 100 cm of the surface, easily leached, and therefore moderately fertile and responsive to fertilizer. They are well adapted to tobacco and maize production and are found in the Usisya, Uyumbu, and Itundu wards.
- ***Well – Drained Medium Mixture Soil*** – The soil color ranges from red to yellow loamy sand or clay loam. Soil has a greater ability to retain nutrients and therefore has potential for agriculture, but needs more

water. It is found in some parts of the Vumilia, Urambo, Kiyungi, and Mchikichini Wards.

- ***Upland Soil with Impeded Drainage:*** The soil is mostly saturated with water within 100 cm of the surface, long enough to restrict the range of crops that can be grown. Its texture ranges from sand to sandy clay, making it suitable for paddy production. It is found in the Igunguli and Milambo Wards.

Most of these soils have a high nutrient content and are considered suitable for a wide range of food and cash crops; therefore, they have the potential for profitable cultivation. Urambo District soil is best described as moderately fertile.

2.3.4. Drainage System

The Urambo District forms part of the vast central plateau of the Tabora region, an area of flat and gently undulating plains broken in place by small hills. However, the district has a Permanent River, the Ugalla River, which collects water from streams and rainwater (surface flow). The Ugalla River extends on the western side and forms a major part of the Malagarasi—Muyowosi Ramsar Site Core Zone.

2.3.5. Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ)

Basically, the district has two distinctive agroecological zones: a High Rainfall Zone and a Low Rainfall Zone.

2.3.6. The High Rainfall Zone

This zone covers the western part of the district and parts of Vumilia Ward. The terrain of the zone is a low-lying soil necessary for successful paddy cultivation and has been the paddy-producing area of the district. Large parts of this zone have good tobacco potential, and the north is suitable for cotton cultivation. The soils are sandy loam and alluvial. This zone, which is approximately 100 percent tsetse tsetse-free area, has a good range of land; hence, cattle rearing is carried out in this area. The main food crops grown in this zone are maize, paddy, groundnuts, sorghum, sunflowers, cotton, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, and sunflowers are all grown as cash crops. Maize and paddies are also sold to supplement income.

2.3.7. The Low Rainfall Zone

This zone lies in the central, northeast, and southeast parts of Urambo District and is covered with alluvial soils. It covers the Usisya and Itundu Wards. The zone has low rainfall between 600 mm and 1,000 mm, even though crops such as maize, millet, sunflower, sorghum, cassava, mangoes, beans, and groundnuts are grown. Groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, and paddies are the major cash crops. Cattle rearing is practiced in this zone, which is a 100 percent tsetse-free area.

2.3.8. Temperature

The temperature ranges from 21 to 33⁰C, and the highest temperature occurs between August and October, just before the start of rainfall. The temperature gradually decreased in December and then remained relatively constant until May. From May to August, the district experienced low temperatures.

2.4. Existing Village Land Use

Village land use plan practices are not new to the Urambo District Council. VLUPs have been conducted in several villages, several of which were completed, but a number of them were not completed. In implementing this project, the available VLUP reports will be reviewed to determine whether their preparation meets the LTIP requirements for adoption. VLUP reports that do not meet the LTIP standard will be improved following LTIP requirements and adopted as a new project report.

2.4.1. Vegetation

The Urambo District is covered by Miombo woodlands mixed with wetland vegetation of 'mbuga' wooded grassland and 'mbuga' grasslands. The Miombo woodlands are natural forests found in the Nsenda, Uyumbu, Songambebe, and Uyogo Wards.

2.4.2. Conservation Areas

The district plays an important role in conserving major ecosystems in Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), such as WMA-Uyumbu, Ugalla-River National Park, and Kangeme, Itebulanda, and Utenge (KIU) Village Forest Reserve. The LTIP project further notes that the presence of conservation areas poses competing interests among stakeholders, leading to conflicts among key stakeholders, such as pastoralists,

wildlife authorities, district councils, farmers, settlement owners, and other stakeholders.

2.4.3. Grazing Land

Due to the district's enormous number of livestock, grazing land is a pressing problem for livestock keepers. However, awareness of zero grazing is important to reduce the ever-increasing deterioration of natural vegetation. Grazing land is defined as the land available for livestock grazing. It excludes all tsetse fly areas, wildlife, forest reserves, and tree plantations. In many cases, it overlaps with arable land and areas for other uses.

The Urambo district grazing land area was estimated to be 261,625 ha. However, grazing land size is limited, as some of the districts' forests are protected by natural forests and game reserves. Regular conflicts among livestock keepers, farmers, and authorities responsible for natural forests/game reserves are critical in the district. These conflicts are evidence that grazing land in Urambo is under pressure. Awareness campaigns for livestock keepers on 'zero grazing' are important to rescue the existing high rate of encroachment on natural forests/game reserves.

2.5. Topography

The Urambo District terrain is relatively flat, increasing from 1,093 m (minimum) to 1,153 m (maximum) above sea level. Lowlands in Urambo are found from the south to the east, mostly around the Ugalla River game reserve.

2.6. Urambo District Council Social Baseline Information

People and Population: According to the Population and Housing Census of 2022, the Urambo District has a population of 260,322 people, of which there are 127,424 (equivalent to 48.95%) and 132,898 are female (equivalent to 51.05%). The major ethnic group that practices pastoralism is the Sukuma among all ethnic groups.

Project Workforce Requirements: VLUPs and processes in the Urambo District Council will require a workforce. This situation is likely to attract an influx of people searching for employment, both within and outside the district.

Economic Activities: The Urambo District economic structure is based on livestock keeping, wildlife, agriculture, trade, livestock processing industries, beekeeping, and

mining (sand, stones, moram, etc.) as the source of livelihood for the majority of residents. The district is also endowed with wildlife resources, which play a major role in its socio-economic development through ecological, aesthetic, spiritual, and research values. It has vast suitable grazing land and tourist attractions.

There is one (1) hunting block operated by one (1) hunting company. The block is located in Nsogolo Village in Uyumbu ward. VLUP activities will require recognition of the hunting blocks to avoid conflicts with the hunting companies.

Table 2: Hunting Blocks

S/n	Hunting Block Name	Hunting Company
1.	Uyumbu-WMA	African Buffalo Safari Trackers (ABSAT)

These diverse economic activities and tourist attractions must be recognized during the VLUP processes by Annex 6 of the LTIP ESMF.

Social Services: The Urambo District Council has primary and secondary schools, health centers, churches, mosques, and markets that are located in all 18 wards owned by the government, private sector, and religious institutions. Providing land parcels for social services such as schools, health centers, churches, mosques, and markets is critical for the LTIP. The project must ensure that these facilities are identified and incorporated into the project to improve their tenure security. The large section contains the electricity supplied by TANESCO. The main sources of drinking water include boreholes and streams.

Road Infrastructure: To a large extent, the road surface's grade examines the road's improvement to guarantee durability and possibility in all seasons. Therefore, further analysis was conducted on the surface conditions of the roads in terms of tarmac, gravel, and Earth. Since more than half of the roads in the Urambo district road network are earth roads, we can conclude that most roads are not passable throughout the year, especially during the rainy seasons. Therefore, the responsible authority is alerted to take immediate measures to improve road conditions to enable reliable communication within the district and its neighbors.

The road network in Urambo District is divided into tarmac, gravel, and earth roads. Urambo has a total road network of 630.01 km, whereby 361.1 km is tarmac roads

(equivalent to 2.16% of a total network), 222.893 km is gravel roads (equivalent to 35.38% of a total network), and 393.506 km is earth roads (equivalent to 62.46% of a total network). If the project continues to issue CCROs, regularization schemes will be prepared, providing access roads that link with the existing road networks. LTIP will consider the lack of access roads, especially in rural areas in the district, to ensure that all land parcels, including grazing land, are identified and provided with access roads.

Conflicts over Land Resources: Land conflicts in Urambo include those between farmers and pastoralists, communities and institutions, villages and villages over village boundaries, and individual land conflicts.

The district also experiences conflicts with conservation authorities over land, as it plays an important role in the conservation of the major ecosystems of Uyumbu-WMA. The LTIP is required to recognize them to avoid conflicts between government ministries and conservation authorities. In particular, the LTIP Team is required to closely observe the ESS7, ESS6, and ESS10 requirements and provisions during VLUPs activities.

Land Conflicts: A number of district councils in Tanzania experience land disputes that hinder development activities in their areas. In Urambo District, such disputes and land conflicts are related to village boundaries at the dipper-to-hamlet level and are influenced by several factors, including political reasons. Moreover, the disputes in Urambo are district boundaries from districts neighboring Urambo DC. Village boundaries are essential entities in preparing VLUPs, which gives the team an important solution during project implementation. Some of the village boundary conflicts are identified in this section.

Table 3: Wards and Villages with Boundary Disputes

No.	District	Villages with Boundary Conflicts	Ward
1.	Urambo DC & Uyui DC	Mlangale (Urambo DC) and Ndobha (Uyui DC)	Songambebe
		Mlangale (Urambo DC) and Sawewe (Uyui DC)	Songambebe
		Ukwanga (Urambo DC) and Sawewe (Uyui DC)	Songambebe
		Ukwanga (Urambo DC) and Mwamashiba (Uyui DC)	Songambebe
2.	Urambo DC & Kaliua DC	Igunguli (Urambo DC) and Ulyankulu (Kaliua DC)	Uyogo
		Uhuru in Chemkeni Hamlet (Urambo DC). Kaliua DC claims to be his territory.	Vumilia
		Vumilia Kaskazini (Urambo DC), Chekeleni and	Vumilia

		Magele. Kaliua DC claims to be his territory.	
3.	Urambo DC	Ukundamoyo and Ifuta (Urambo DC)	Ukundamoyo
		Ifuta (Urambo DC) and Igaombe (Kaliua DC)	Ukundamoyo
		Kamalemdi (Urambo DC) and Igombe (Kaliua DC)	Ukundamoyo
		Tumaini (Urambo DC) and Magereza Ukundamoyo (Magereza Ukundamoyo is an area owned by the Government jail)	Ukundamoyo
4.	Urambo DC	Itebulanda and Tumaini (Urambo DC)	Nsenda
		Nsenda (Urambo DC) and Magereza Nsenda (Magereza Nsenda is an area owned by the Government jail)	Nsenda
		Mtakuja and Wema (Urambo DC)	Nsenda
5.	Urambo DC	Itegamatwi (in Uyela, kakola, Mifugoni Hamlets) and Ugalla and Isongwa (Urambo DC)	Ussoke and Ugalla
6.	Urambo DC	Katunguru (in Ukundamoyo hamlet) and Kasisi (in Azimio hamlet)	Usisya
		Usisya and Sipungu (in Izengalusaka hamlet) and Sipungu (in Senta F hamlet)	Usisya

Sense of Insecurity among Urambo Communities in Land Matters

Like other districts in Tanzania, Urambo District has livestock keepers and has been experiencing land conflicts and disputes (i.e., disputes between pastoralists on the one hand and farmers on the other).

In particular, VLUPs should ensure that current and future grazing needs within these communities are considered. In addition, there is a need to engage Urambo communities by involving their traditional leaders to enhance project acceptability, as per (ESS10).

A multitude of NGOs, CBOs, and CSOs operate in the Urambo District, and over 10 NGOs/CSOs actively work in the Tabora region with different objectives and missions. Their areas of involvement, among others, are social and economic, conservation of environment and natural resources (Naweza Group in Imalamakoye village), good governance and human rights (ULAC), gender, and youth empowerment.

The LTIP recognizes and engages NGOs, CBOs, and CSOs that work in the Urambo District. In particular, deliberate efforts to map, understand, and subsequently provide them with relevant information about the project are necessary. This will help them avoid confusing LTIP with other land-related projects that have been implemented within their localities.

GBV/SEA and disease transmission: Similar to other areas in Tanzania, HIV/AIDS is prevalent in Urambo District. The proposed project activities, including the

preparation of PLUM and VLUP, will increase interactions between project workers and the local community, which is likely to trigger social issues, such as GBV/SEA and the spread of HIV/AIDS. To avoid GBV/SEA, the spread of HIV and AIDS, as well as conflicts between project workers and the community, the project will require all workers to sign a code of conduct (CoC).

Education: The LTIP should consider institutional and public services that exist in the villages where the project will be implemented. In Urambo District, there are 89 government primary schools, 87 government schools, and 2 private schools. Moreover, there are 23 secondary schools, of which 20 are government schools, and 3 are privately owned.

Public services: In the villages where the project will be implemented, there are also areas for communal markets, market stalls, dispensaries, health centers, and community social areas. Villagers have different religions, with half of the population being Muslims and half Christian. Others attend traditional spiritual healing and oracles in villages.

Urambo District has 32 healthy facilities, of which 29 are government, and three are privately owned, as shown in the table below:

Table 4: Healthy Facilities in Urambo District

Type	Ownership					Total
	Government	DDH	FBO	Military	Private	
Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	1
Health Centers	4	0	0	0	1	5
Dispensary	24	0	1	0	1	26
Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maternity and Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	1	0	2	32

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP in Urambo District is discussed. The focus has been on legislation that provides environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant to a project. Owing to the presence of wildlife animals, national parks, and ecological habitats, the legislation described in these chapters provides guidance to the project and can be made actionable to assist the project in the management of E&S risks and impacts.

3.2 Country's Legal Framework to Guide Land Use Planning and Rural Certification Processes in Urambo District

Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009: The Act provides measures for the general conservation of wild animals, including the declaration of wildlife protected areas, game reserves, wetlands, and game-controlled areas. This Act will be implemented by the project through the use of **Annex 6** of the LTIP ESMF. The Wildlife Conservation Act is the main legal provision for the establishment of protected wildlife and wetland areas. This is also the basis for the prevention of encroachment through project activities. Urambo is endowed with significant areas for wildlife and national parks, which calls for the project to ensure that these areas are identified through the guidance provided by **Annex 6** and that no certification will be conducted in national parks. The LTIP in Urambo District will adhere to 500m buffer zone requirements when preparing land plans near Uyumbu-WMA.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004 provides guidance for regulation processes in sensitive areas, such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, forest areas, and wildlife resources. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating these activities into an overall sustainable environmental management system and providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries. The EMA will be applicable to the LTIP team in Urambo District during the identification of national parks and the preparation of VLUP. Specifically, the LTIP project in Urambo District will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirements when preparing land plans near the Ugalla River.

The National Land Act, Nos. 4 and 5 of 1999: The Land Act (1999) recognizes 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 (Section 4(4)). The first two categories are governed by provisions of the Land Act and its regulations. About 68% of all land in the country is Village Land, 30% is Reserved Land, and only 2% is general land.

These Acts, among other things, outline the procedure for land administration, allocation, acquisition, regularization schemes, 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 stakeholder engagement through meetings and public hearings. Both Acts translate the fundamental principles of land policy into the body of law. One of these fundamental principles is to ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development. The VLUP was prepared in accordance with the provisions and requirements stipulated in the Land Act. Section 32 (1) of the Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007 provides directives and requirements for the preparation of VLUPs.

The Land Use Planning Act, 2007: LTIP shall prepare the VLUP in accordance with this Act, the Act provides that the village must have defined boundaries and gazetted under the GN and described in Village Certificate issued by Commissioner of Land, which is making reference to other acts, especially Land Act No. 4 and 5, to guide the entire process of land use planning practice in Tanzania.

Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 5 of 2003: This law requires employers to provide a good working environment for workers to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this Act through training drivers to eradicate incidents and accidents and provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, dust bins, solid waste collection points, safe drinking water, and toilets to the direct and indirect implementing teams during preparation of VLUP.

The Employment and Labor Relations Act No. 6 of 2004 provides labor rights and protections, particularly for child labor, forced labor, discrimination in the workplace, and

freedom of association. The Act prohibits child labor, providing that no child under the age of 14 is employed. The LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labor, and provide valid employment contracts to direct and indirect workers. The employment contracts for direct and indirect teams will ensure compliance with 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 national compensation funds for labor on employment beyond six months.

Urban Planning Act No.8 of 2007: This is the principal legislation governing urban planning. The LTIP will prepare detailed planning schemes, undertake public and other stakeholders' engagements, and subsequently facilitate the approval of the regularization scheme as stipulated in this Act. The project will also spearhead the preparation of an environmental and social assessment of the proposed regularization scheme.

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

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009: Water Resource Management Act No. 11 of 2009 is the principal legislation governing the utilization and pollution control of water resources. The objective of this Act is to ensure that water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled for sustainable development.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

Project ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 as applicable to LTIP. However, for the Urambo District Council, the

following ESSs are applicable, and this ESMP describes how specific ESSs are operationalized during the preparation of VLUM:

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 Urambo to mitigate identified risks and impacts, monitor the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures, and enhance project benefits.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

- Provision of Valid Employment Contractors to Workers for Direct and Indirect Teams:
- Provide PPE and welfare facilities to workers
- Training HIV/AIDS to project workers in direct and indirect teams;

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution and Management

- *Management of waste and Hazardous materials*

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

- Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
- Training on HIV/AIDS for project workers of direct and indirect teams

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; relational and open areas; and
- Land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures stipulated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

- Use **Annex 6** to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity importance.
- Identification of boundaries of national parks, reserve land, water bodies, and wildlife corridors in areas without conflict with grazing land.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

- Consideration and respect for traditions and customs adopted by Urambo communities.

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitization of community about the project
- Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Implementation of district stakeholder engagement forum (DSEF) and national stakeholder engagement forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

Based on the environmental and social (E&S) baseline condition of the project area, the E&S assessment identified the following likely project benefits, risks, impacts, and mitigation measures.

4.2 Project Social Benefits

There are benefits that the LTIP in Urambo District will create, including security of tenure for individuals who will be issued CCROs, resolving land-use conflicts, employment opportunities for youth and women, enhancing community cohesion, bringing equal access to community resources, preserving natural heritage, and improving health and well-being for beneficiaries of the project in the communities.

Security of Tenure: VLUPs enhance the security of tenure for individuals, community members, and institutions. This will have a greater impact if the project is extended to CCROs.

Land use conflict reduction: One of the benefits of preparing VLUPs is the resolution of land disputes among villages, individuals, institutions, and communities, and vice versa.

Employment opportunities: VLUPs activities in Urambo District require a workforce to perform different activities. The project will employ more than 50 people, both skilled and unskilled.

Community cohesion: Preparation of VLUPs can shape the physical layout of communities and how people interact and form social bonds, by enhancement of mixed - use developments, walkable neighborhoods, public spaces the VLUPs can foster a sense of community and belonging

Equitable Access to Resources: VLUPs can address disparities in access to resources, such as parks, transportation, education, healthcare, and other facilities. Planning

decisions that prioritize the equitable distribution of resources can help reduce social inequalities and improve residents' overall quality of life.

Cultural heritage preservation: VLUPs can play a role in preserving cultural heritage and identity by protecting historically significant sites and promoting cultural districts and preservation zones. By recognizing and incorporating cultural values into planning decisions, communities can maintain their unique identities and promote inclusivity.

Health and well-being: Village land-use plans can impact public health outcomes by influencing factors such as access to green spaces, opportunities for physical activity, and exposure to environmental hazards. Planning for parks, bike lanes, and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure can promote active lifestyles and improve the overall community health.

4.3 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning

Some decisions made as part of VLUP preparation may also have E&S effects. These will be assessed, and mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the VLUP preparation process in Urambo District.

Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning

Conflict over customary land ownership: Land use planning processes often involve diverse stakeholders with conflicting interests and values. Disputes over land allocation, zoning regulations, or development projects can escalate into social conflicts, leading to polarization and hindered progress.

In project areas, people live without proper identification of their areas, land size, or boundaries with neighbors. During the adjudication process, the chance of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land, especially between farmers and pastoralists, pastoralists, and conservation authorities such as Uyumbu-WMA. In addition, some conflicts might involve proving the evidence of the legal owners of land parcels. Such cases are likely to occur, especially in bouldering land parcels, extended and polygamous families, inherited land parcels, and land parcels in which people have contested interests and ownership rights.

Inequalities for women and other marginalized groups: In most areas, women have less access to rights to their own land. In addition, marginalized groups such as elders, chronically ill people, and youth have fewer chances to own land due to a lack of project information, which could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to land ownership.

HIV/STID transmission: The Preparation of VLUPs involves a large number of workers within and outside the project areas. Interactions of project workers among themselves and local community are likely to accelerate the spread of HIV/AIDS

Gender-based violence and child labor: In Urambo District, community members with access to project resources such as employment, income, and power over others might subject subordinates, children, spouses, and people from low-income status to GBV and SEA.

Influx of Laborers: Preparation of VLUPs will involve a large number of workers from within and outside the project areas. Interactions between project workers and the local community are likely to accelerate the spread of STIDS, crimes, and overburdening available social services.

Inaccessibility of Project Sites: Large section of Urambo District is served with gravel and earth roads, which limit transportation, especially during the rainy season. VLUPs process is likely to delay during rainy seasons.

Political interference: Some politicians might resist project activities during VLUPs implementation, for instance, for people living in restricted areas, in fear of losing the chance to win elections.

4.3 Project Positive Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning

The following are the positive environmental impacts of this project on the Urambo District Council.

Enhancement of the protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts: Urambo District plays an important role in conservation and will recognize all protected areas, including tourist hunting sites, which will reduce their encroachment and conflicts between local communities and conservation authorities. The preparation of VLUPs entails the establishment of protected areas, such as forest

reserves, wildlife management areas (WMA), wetlands, and rivers, which is an important step toward the preservation of these areas.

Protection of water resources

Effective Village land-use planning enables communities to protect important water sources for community water supplies and improve water quality and availability in downstream communities. The preparation of VLUPs will help to sustainably use land to protect water resources.

Increasing habitat quality

Village land-use planning will contribute to the increase of ecological habitats in Urambo District as a result of deliberate habitat restoration measures in reserved forests, WMA, and reclamation of previously destroyed land.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning

The major negative environmental impacts of the regularization process in the Urambo District Council are as follows.

Encroachment of Sensitive Areas: The Urambo District experienced village invasion in the forest reserves and destruction of forest reserves, such as cutting trees for charcoal making. Important conservation areas, such as the major ecosystems of Uyumbu WMA, the Ugalla River, National Park, and wetlands, must be considered. Inadequacy and failure to recognize such areas during the preparation of VLUPs might lead to an increase in encroachment.

Soil Erosion: Installation of beacons may result in localized soil erosion owing to the presence of loose soil around the beacon. In addition, the fabrication of beacon activities involves sourcing materials from quarries and borrow pits, such as gravel and sand, which may result in land degradation and soil erosion.

Solid waste generation: During the VLUPs preparation process, project workers generate solid and liquid wastes, such as plastic, food, and human waste, leading to land pollution if not properly handled, which may lead to the transmission of communicable diseases.

Underground water pollution from waste: During the VLUPs preparation process, project workers generate liquid and solid waste, leading to the contamination of underground water when discharged on the land surface.

Health and Safety Hazards: Fabrication, transportation, and subsequent installation of beacons may lead to incidents and accidents causing injuries and fatalities.

4.6 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project's adverse impacts and proposes measures for enhancing positive impacts as well as associated costs. **Table 3** shows the impacts and mitigation matrix for the VLUP for Urambo District. It details the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible parties, timeframe, and costs that the LTIP project implementation team will oversee and manage.

Table 5: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Environmental and socio-legislation	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
					Implementation	Supervision	
				Negative Project Social Impacts			
1.	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from the VLUP processes	EMA, ESS1, ESS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to decide the magnitude of impacts. - Formulate mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP by the World Bank's ESF. 	6,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urambo District Council E&S Team - Ardhi Institute of Tabora 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP
2.	Conflict over customary land ownership	ESS1; The National Land Act No. 4 & 5 of 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness creation to community - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Preparation of detailed plans - Survey of owner's plots 	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urambo District Council E&S Team - District commissioner's office - District commissioners' office - Regional Assistant commissioners of land 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP
3.	Inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	ESS2, ESS4, ESS5, ESS7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization and awareness creation of gender equality - Training on land laws and human rights 	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLUM team - NGOs - CBOs - CSOs 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP
4.	Transmission of STDs, including HIV/AIDS	OHS, 2003 ESS4, ESS5; The Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A program on HIV prevention and response targeting workers will be put in place at the 	14,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLUM team - NGOs - CBOs 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP

S/N	Potential Social	Environmental	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates	Responsible	Implementatio
		Health Act of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction site - Construction workers should be educated to adhere to basic rules about the protection of public health, including hygiene and disease prevention. - As part of the Code of Conduct, the use of sex workers by contractors will be forbidden. - Provision of condom boxes at sites - Provision of HIV/ AIDS poster at site with HIV/AIDS precaution Message 		- CSOs	
5.	Gender-Based Violence and child labor	ESS2, ESS7; The Occupational Health and Safety Act No.5 Of 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure no children are employed on site by national labour laws and ESS2 - All workers should be able to demonstrate their age using national identity cards or other documentation. - Inform communities and stakeholders that the use of child labor/ students (including for community contributions) is not permitted on the project. - All workers must have an employment contract, be paid for their work and have the right to resign if they wish. - Sensitization and awareness creation on gender equality 	8,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLUM team - NGOs - CBOs - CSOs 	<p>ESMT</p> <p>During preparation of VLUP</p>

S/N	Potential Social	Environmental	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates	Responsible	Implementatio
			- Training on women and child rights			
6.	Social Conflict	ESS4, ESS2; The Occupational Health and Safety Act No.5 of 2003	- Local skilled and unskilled labor within the project area will be recruited as far as possible. - Every worker should be trained on as well as sign a Code of Conduct as an annex to the employment contract - Covering issues such as zero tolerance of unacceptable conduct in the community, alcohol and drug use, and use of sex workers	15,000,000	- PLUM team - Local leaders	ESMT During preparation of VLUP
7.	Influx of Laborers	ESS1, ESS2; The Occupational Health and Safety Act No.5 Of 2003	- Community awareness on STI transmission and basic hygiene practices and crimes - Give employment priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. - Provide welfare facilities such as water, toilets, and food vending to project workers.	10,000,000	- PLUM team - Local leaders - NGOs - CBOs - CSOs	ESMT During preparation of VLUP
8.	Political interference	ESS8, ESS10, The Urban Planning Act No. 8 of 2007 (UPA No.8 Of 2007)	- Involve political leaders in all stages of the project - To take into consideration their views	5,000,000	- Urambo DC - PLUM team - Local leaders	ESMT During preparation of VLUP
9.	Physical and psychological disturbances	ESS1	- Provide education on the importance of VLUPs before the implementation of the project	3,000,000	- PLUM team - Local leaders - NGOs	ESMT During preparation of VLUP

S/N	Potential Social	Environmental	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates	Responsible	Implementatio
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBOs - CSOs 	
10.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	ESS4, ESS5; The Land Use Planning Act 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during the rainy season during the dry season. - Provide suitable transport facilities. 	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urambo District Council Urban Certification Office (CUCO): - Urambo District Council E&S Team - District Land Use Plan Framework (DLUPF) Team - Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team 	ESMT During the Rural Certification Process
Negative Project Environmental Impacts						
1.	Encroachment of Sensitive Areas:	EMA, 2004 ESS6 Forest Act of 2002 Wildlife Conservation Act amended 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make use of Annex 6 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between national parks, reserves, and grazing land are made clear during the preparation of VLUP 	10,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urambo District - PLUM Team - DGO - Village leaders 	ESMT During VLUPs process
2	Soil Erosion	EMA, 2004 ESS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To apply Soil erosion control measures - To apply a rainwater harvesting system - Undertake tree and grass planting - 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urambo District Council E&S Team - Private Companies involved in the VLUP process - Village Leaders 	ESMT During VLUPs process

S/N	Potential Social	Environmental	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates	Responsible	ESMT	Implementatio
3	Solid Waste Generation	EMA 2004 ESS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of solid waste collection facilities - Proper handling of liquid wastes - Adequate sanitary facilities at the site - Paper and carton material will be recycled and not burned. 	20,000/=	- Urambo District Council E&S Team	ESMT	During VLUPs process
4	Underground water pollution from waste	EMA, 2004 Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2009 ESS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct proper wastewater disposal facilities according to standards. - Immediate clean-up of local spillage to soil. - No garbage or refuse waste oils should be discharged into drains - Toilet facilities should be provided for workers to avoid indiscriminate defecation in nearby bush or local water bodies. - Pit latrines and urinal locations will be selected to avoid groundwater contamination. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental officers - Water engineer - PLUM team 	ESMT	During VLUPs process
5	Health and Safety Hazards	The Occupational Health and Safety Act No.5 Of 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comply with OSHA Requirements/ regulation - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety Training to project workers 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental and Social Officers - Council Health Officer - OSHA officer 	ESMT	During VLUPs process

CHAPTER FIVE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN (ESMP)

5.1 Introduction

Monitoring establishes benchmarks used to assess the level of compliance with the ESMP. It also involves a continuous or periodic review of mitigation activities to determine their effectiveness. The monitoring plan in this report specifies the institution's arrangement for executing the 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 as follows:

- To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during the planning and CCROs issuance phases of the proposed mitigation measures;
- Confirm compliance with environmental, social, and safety legislation/regulations during certification and safeguard tools and instruments at a pace.
- Controlling risks and ecological/social impacts
- To ensure best practices management as a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and social performance
- Provide environmental information to the community/stakeholders
- Provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation for appropriate actions to prevent or minimize environmental consequences.

Table 4 summarizes the monitoring plan for urban certification in Urambo District:

Table 6: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan for Implementation of Mitigation Measures during Land Use Planning Process in Urambo District Council

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land Use Planning							
1.	E&S impacts of land use planning	- VLUPs for which an adequate assessment of E&S implication has been conducted, and advice has been provided on how to address these in ways that are consistent with the World Bank's ESF	100%	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	8,000,000/=
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2.	Reduction of land conflicts	- Land Conflicts will be resolved mostly on village boundaries as part of the VLUP process	25%	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	7,000,000/=
3.	Employment Opportunities	No. of people employed	174	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	5,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
4.	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	- Number of sensitive areas are identified	0	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
5.		- Number and hectares of village land declared as sensitive areas (i.e., forest reserve)	0	Report	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
6.	Protection of Common resources	- Presence of a group of villages owning jointly reserve areas	0	Scheme of Regularization &	Annually	ESMT & PIT	5,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Responsibility Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
				Reports			
Social Negative Impacts							
1.	Enhanced community's understanding of LTIP activities	- Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Urambo district - Participation of traditional pastoral leaders in LTIP activities.	100%	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
2.	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	- Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of NGO-CSOs	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
3.	Gender-Based Violation	- No. Of GBV/SEA cases reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
4.	Influx of Laborers	- Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
5.	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	- No. of villages located in accessible areas during rain seasons	N/A	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Impacts							
6.	Soil Erosion and Dust	No. of trees planted	5000 trees	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
7.	Waste Management	- No. of dustbins provided in three Mitaas	150 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
8.	Health and Safety Hazards	- No. Of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
9.	TOTAL						36,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN URAMBO DISTRICT COUNCIL

6.1 Introduction

The implementation of the ESMP followed the plan stipulated by the ESMF. For the Urambo District Council, the following will be involved in the implementation of the ESMP:

6.2 ESMP Implementing Institutions in Urambo District Council

Urambo District Council's E&S team

This will be responsible for implementing E&S activities, including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, with support from CUCCO.

Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team:

This identifies households residing along road reserves, forest reserves, protected areas, and riverbanks.

National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Western Zone: The council will provide further guidance on households residing in protected areas according to the EMA and other legislation guiding environmental protection.

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

Ward and Village Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolution through the operationalization of project GRM; identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically unable people, and youth; and sensitization to the importance of waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety, and other project-related benefits.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): During mapping of CSOs-NGOs in Urambo. Specific civil societies related to social and environmental management were identified and encapsulated in project activities.

They will be responsible for ensuring the engagement of marginalized and vulnerable people in the project and sensitizing the importance of the VLUP project benefits. CSO-NGOs that are involved with VLUPs 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, and dust suppression.

6.3 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

The project Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT) ensures compliance with ESMPs. The team conducts regular audits and prepares reports demonstrating that the suggested ESMP is being implemented. The team was required to submit monthly reports to the MLHHS, which, through the PCU, were then required to submit quarterly reports on ESMP implementation to the World Bank.

6.4 Capacity Development and Training

The ESMP stipulated capacity development training for the LTIP. In Urambo District, council training has been provided to the E&S Team at the LGA level to enhance their capacity during the preparation of VLUP.

Table 7: Training conducted to Urambo E&S Team

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date
1.	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	MLHHS	17 th – 20 th April 2024

The following are other E&S training plans for the Urambo District Council to enhance its capacity to implement the ESMP.

- i Health and safety training for project drivers and field teams.
- ii Training on the code of conduct for GBV/SEA and ethics practice for ESMT and the Urambo District Council E&S Team will be conducted during project implementation.
- iii Training on the implementation of ESMP in private firms before the certification process

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP explicitly focuses on the Urambo District Council's LTIP activities. It proposes mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts while enhancing positive ones. The assessment and evaluation processes of the proposed project activities indicate that the project will bring net social benefits to the area. The negative implications of this project have been identified and need to be mitigated to make this project environmentally and socially sound.

7.2 Conclusions

Given the importance of multiple land uses in Urambo and the presence of VGs, ESMP is an essential tool for facilitating stakeholder engagement and sensitization to affirm the proposed land uses and village boundaries. Furthermore, this District ESMP shall be supported by Village VGP to ensure the inclusiveness of the VGs, who are dominant in the district.

This project's social benefits include enhanced tenure security, land use conflict reduction, improved community cohesion, equitable access to natural resources, preservation of cultural heritage, health and well-being, and employment opportunities. The environmental benefits of this project include enhancing the protection of sensitive areas, minimizing conflicts, protecting water resources, and increasing habitat quality.

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 consequences are *conflict over customary land ownership, inequalities for women and other marginalized groups, HIV/STID transmission, gender-based violence, child labor, the inflow of laborers, inaccessibility of project sites, political interference, encroachment of water sources (Ugalla River), encroachment of sensitive areas,*

encroachment of sensitive regions, encroachment of sensitive areas, solid waste generation, underground water pollution from waste, Health and Safety Hazards and Underground water pollution from waste.

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 its negative effects. The MLHHD is committed to affecting this ESMP by ensuring that sufficient budget, human resources, and logistics are available.

7.3 Recommendations

- All villages/wards where the project is implemented should have a copy of this ESMP,
- NGOs to be hired to participate in the project process in Urambo District Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementation,
- The ES Team, with Support from the ESMT and Bank, shall prepare the VGP before starting the preparation of VLUPs.
- It is essential to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to effectively implement measures to reduce potential negative impacts on the environment and community. This will help to mitigate the effects of the project and enhance its overall benefits.
- Training all stakeholders on E&S issues is critical for achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in the ESMP must be trained to facilitate the smooth implementation of E&S issues during project implementation.