

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NZEGA DISTRICT COUNCIL



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIROMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANEGEMENTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
CERTIFICATION PROCESS IN NZEGA DISTRICT COUNCIL**



Prepared by

NZEGA DISTRIC COUNCIL

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DECLARATION

We, the undersigned hereby declare that the information provided in this document is true to the best of our knowledge and we shall provide any additional information that shall come to notice in the course of reviewing and approving this ESMP report.

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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
EACOP	-	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
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 Standard
FPIC	-	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism

HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired 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
MLHHSDD	-	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement Development
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
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
TAWA	-	Tanzania Wild animals Authority
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

1.0 Background Information

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

1.1. LTIP Project Scope in Nzega District Council

The Nzega District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Nzega the project is expected to support the preparation Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), and Detail Settlement Plan (DSP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the issuance of CCROs, renovation/construction of district and village land offices. This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, DPS, and issuance of CCROs activities covering 141 villages (see table 1) while the ESMPs for the renovation or construction of district and village land offices will be developed later before commencement of the renovation activities. Refer annex 2.

In Nzega District Council, the preparation of VLUPs, DSPs, and the issuance of CCROs is expected to involve the following activities: -

1. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 158 village formally registered in Nzega, of which 17 already have VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP and DSP for the remaining 141 villages, as this is a prerequisite for the issuance of CCROs. The preparation of VLUPs will involve awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM); conduct village assembly and formulation of Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM); preparation of baseline information which include 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; gazettelement of the approved VLUP by the National Land Use Planning Commission. For each VLUP and DSP, LTIP will support an adequate assessment of E&S implication and the formulation of advice for addressing these in ways that are consistent with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

2. Issuance of CCROs

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

- 1) Public awareness and engagement of marginalized groups (for example people with disabilities and old people);
- 2) Employing and Training of Para- surveyors;
- 3) Parcels adjudication;
- 4) Preparation of DSP (regularization layout);
- 5) Block Planning and Negotiation of Road Accessibility
- 6) Printing and issuing CCROs.

The aforementioned activities involved in the issuance of CCRO have potential to cause environmental and social (E&S) risks and impacts. To address the potential E&S risks and impacts the Project has prepared this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Nzega District Council.

1.2. General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Nzega VLUPs, DSPs and issuance of CCRO have potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Nzega ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigate, and monitoring the E&S impacts associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how the organizational capacity and resources will be utilized to assess these impacts, define mitigation measures, and implement them when appropriate. Therefore, the Government's implementation team, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are expected to be hired under LTIP to support rural land certification, will implement project activities in accordance with this ESMP.

- ❖ The preparation of this ESMP is consistent with the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and aims at attaining the following objectives:
- ❖ Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land use planning and rural certification activities support by LTIP;
- ❖ Develop mitigation/enhancement measures to minimize E&S risks and impacts
- ❖ Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity building activities.
- ❖ Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
- ❖ Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools that are used in monitoring and reporting.

1.3. Methodology for Preparation of ESMP

This ESMP has been prepared by the District Rural Certification Office (DRCO) of Nzega District Council in collaboration with the LTIP ESMT through the following activities: -

1. Undertake an E&S 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.
2. Define mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures for the identified impacts;
3. Validation of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures through stakeholders' engagement.

4. Finalization of ESMP report, and sharing with wider stakeholders, including through its publication on the LTIP website.

1.4 Screening Results

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

1.4.1. Screening Methodology

The screening process involved a comprehensive review of the project's activities, its location, and relevant environmental and social aspects. This included:

- ❖ **Project Description:** A detailed review of the LTIP project's scope, objectives, and planned activities, including the development of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), the development of Detailed Settlement Plans (DSP), and issuance of CCROs.
- ❖ **Environmental Setting:** Analysis of the existing environmental conditions, including topography, climate, water resources, biodiversity, and sensitive ecosystems within the project area.
- ❖ **Social Setting:** Assessment of the social context in Nzega district council, including population demographics, cultural heritage, livelihoods, land tenure systems, and potential social impacts of the project.
- ❖ **Applicable Laws and Regulations:** Review of relevant national and international environmental and social regulations, standards, and guidelines related to land tenure, land use planning, and community-based resource management.
- ❖ **World bank applicable standards:** the applicable WB standards include ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP.

1.4.2. Screening Results Summary

The screening results indicated the following potential environmental and social impacts

Potential Positive Impacts:

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

Potential Negative Impacts:

- ❖ Displacement of Communities: The implementation of land use plans could potentially lead to the displacement of communities, particularly if land is designated for specific uses.
- ❖ Land Conflicts: The process of defining land rights and boundaries could potentially exacerbate existing land conflicts or create new ones.
- ❖ Social Exclusion: The project needs to ensure equitable access to land and resources for all community members, avoiding social exclusion and marginalization.
- ❖ Environmental Degradation: Changes in land use patterns could potentially lead to environmental degradation, especially if unsustainable practices are not adequately addressed.

1. 4.3. Significance of Impacts

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

- Displacement of Communities: The potential displacement of communities due to land use changes needs careful consideration and mitigation strategies.
- Land Conflicts: The project needs to proactively address potential land conflicts during the planning and implementation phases.

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

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

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

This detailed ESMP was developed to ensure that the LTIP project in Nzega District Council is implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible manner, contributing to sustainable land management and equitable access to land resources while safeguarding the well-being of the local community and environment. Refer annex 3.

CHAPTER TWO

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

2.1 Introduction

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Nzega district describe biophysical and social issues which are likely to be affected, trigger conflicts or are of biological importance in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Nzega necessitates for the project to ensure that mitigation measures are put in place to avoid risks and impacts to the communities. The main and indigenous ethnic group in Nzega is Sukuma. They constitute almost 70 percent of the entire population in the district. Other ethnic groups are Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Waha, Kurya, Chaga and others. Religious groups available in Nzega are mainly Christians, Muslims and few adhere to traditional beliefs. The majority of residents produce both food and cash crops where food crops are Maize, Cassava, Paddy, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, bananas and Vegetables/Fruits. Cash crops are tobacco, sunflower and rice. The dominant economic activity in the district is agriculture and livestock keeping being practiced by majority of the community. Other economic activities are trade, mining.

Nzega District is among the eight Councils of Tabora Region. most parts of the district are located in the Northern part of Tabora region, shares bordered with Shinyanga Rural District in the North, Nzega District in the South, Kahama District on the West and Igunga District lies on the Eastern side of the district. The habitant of Nzega district council at large is originated from Nyamezi and Sukuma tribal.

Nzega District, based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census, has a population of 574,498 people, with males numbering 283,145 and females 291,353. The district exhibits a prevalence of polygamous households, highlighting the need for the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) to adhere to the Vulnerable Group Planning Framework (VGPF) and ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) during the preparation of Vulnerable Groups Plans (VGP) and rural land certification. Marginalized groups, including elders, chronically ill individuals, and youth like boda-boda operators, may face exclusion from project benefits due to inadequate project information, necessitating comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

2.2. Administrative Condition of Nzega District Council

Nzega District Council is among of eight Councils within Tabora Region found on the Western part of Tanzania. The district was established by Government notice number 190 of 1st July 2015 after the splitting of the former Nzega District into two Councils of Nzega District Council and Nzega Town Council respectively.

Administratively the Nzega District is divided into four divisions which are Bukene, Mwakalundi, Puge and Nyasa, and 36 Wards (Figure 1), 158 Villages and 964 hamlets. The District Council has a total of 48 Councilors of which 36 of them are elected and 12 are appointed to special seats. The district has two electoral Constituency (Bukene and Nzega Rural) and two Members of Parliament

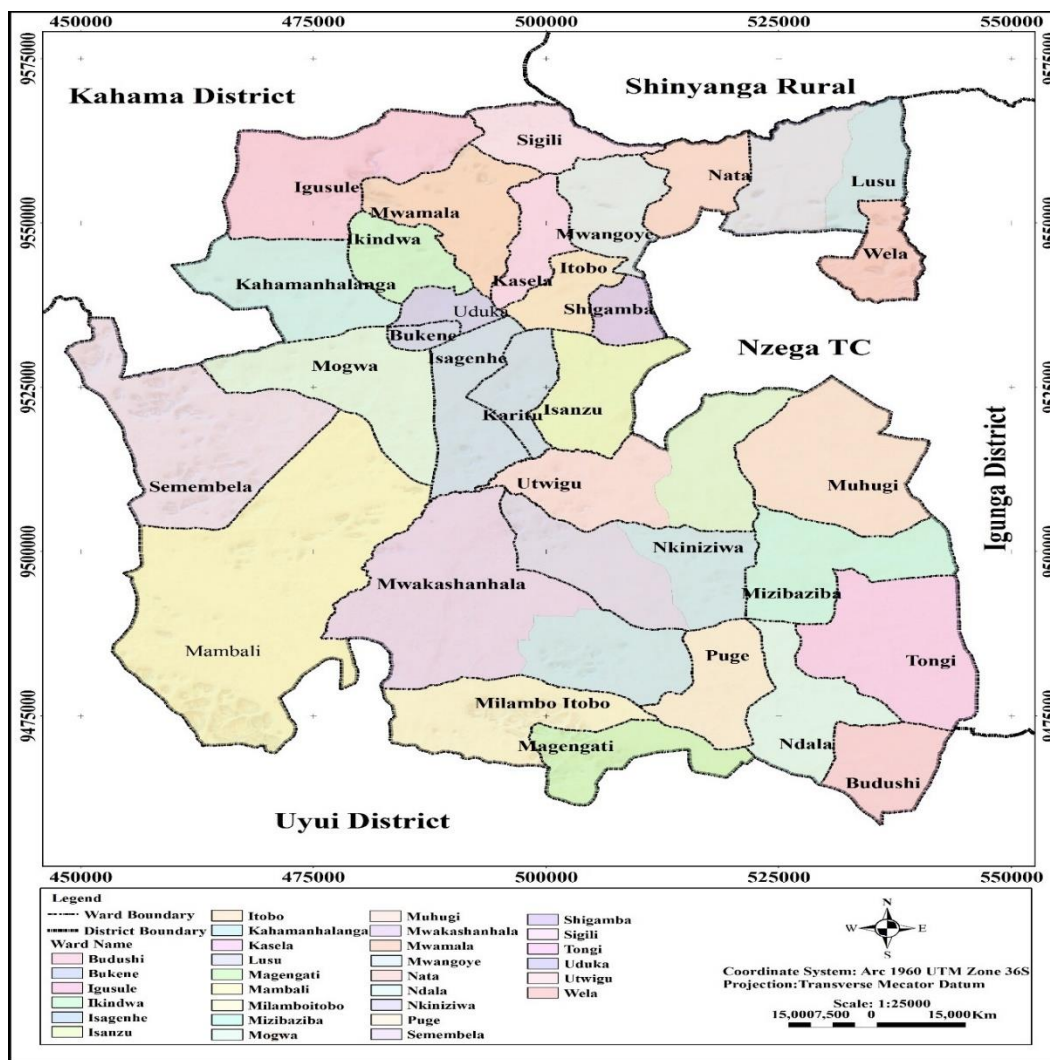


Figure 1:Administrative Map of Nzega showing 36 Wards

2.3 Environmental Baseline Information in Nzega District Council.

Physiography in Nzega District provides an in-depth examination of its physical characteristics, encompassing climate, soils, geological conditions, land and vegetation cover, topography, and agro-ecological zones. The district, except for a few slopes, lies within the Central Plateau of Tanzania, characterized by gently undulating plains interrupted by seasonally flooded valley bottoms. In the northeast, the landscape transitions to expansive flatlands ideal for cultivation, covered by well to moderately drained sandy loam soils.

2.3.1 Climatic condition of Nzega DC

Climate involves a long-term pattern of temperature and precipitation averages and extremes at a location. It also contains a combination of the current meteorological components including temperature, wind direction and speed, amount and type of precipitation, humidity and sun shine hours.

Rainfall

A lot of rain (rainy season) falls in the months: January, February, March, April, September and October. Tabora has dry periods in June, July and December. On average, October is the wettest month with 206 mm of precipitation. On average, December is the driest month with 0 mm of precipitation as shown in figure 2.1 below. In Nzega District Council there is one long rainy season between November and May. The total annual precipitation ranges from 1,200mm and drops to 650 millimeters or less. The peak is in December followed by a slight dry spell in January. A second lower peak occurs in April and the rains fade off in April/May. However, rainfall pattern in the region is extremely variable and unpredictable.

Temperature

Nzega District Council experienced a moderate temperature of 28°C to 30°C highest temperature is experienced in October just before onset of rainfall. Temperature gradually falls on December and then remains relatively constant up to May. From May to August the District experiences low temperature.

Humidity

Nzega District Council is within proximity of an overcast and light in saturated relative humidity. It experiences high humidity in month of April and less humid in a month of October. Further, an average annual humidity in Tabora is 58%.

2.3.2 Soil types in Nzega District.

Nzega District in Tanzania exhibits diverse soil types crucial for its agricultural landscape. These include rock and very shallow soils primarily found on steep hillsides, suitable more for grazing and fuelwood production than intensive cultivation. Well-drained sandy soils dominate in areas like Ikindwa and Mwamala, characterized by low fertility and easy leaching. Medium mixture soils with better nutrient retention are prevalent in Puge and Ndala, while black clay soils in Mwakashanhala and Nata offer high fertility, ideal for crops like cotton. Upland soils with impeded drainage in Mogwa and Igusule restrict crop choices due to waterlogging, whereas nutrient-rich Mbuga soils in Lusu and Tongi, prone to seasonal flooding, support a variety of food and cash crops. Understanding these soil characteristics is essential for sustainable agricultural practices and land management in Nzega District.

2.3.3 Topography

The district forms part of the Central Plateau of Tanzania which is relatively homogeneous with gently undulating plains intersected by seasonally flooded valley bottoms. In the extreme North East, this pattern gives way to open flat land suitable for cultivation and covered by well or moderately drained soils of sandy loam texture. Topographic Map No. 2.6 of Nzega District Council is shown below: -

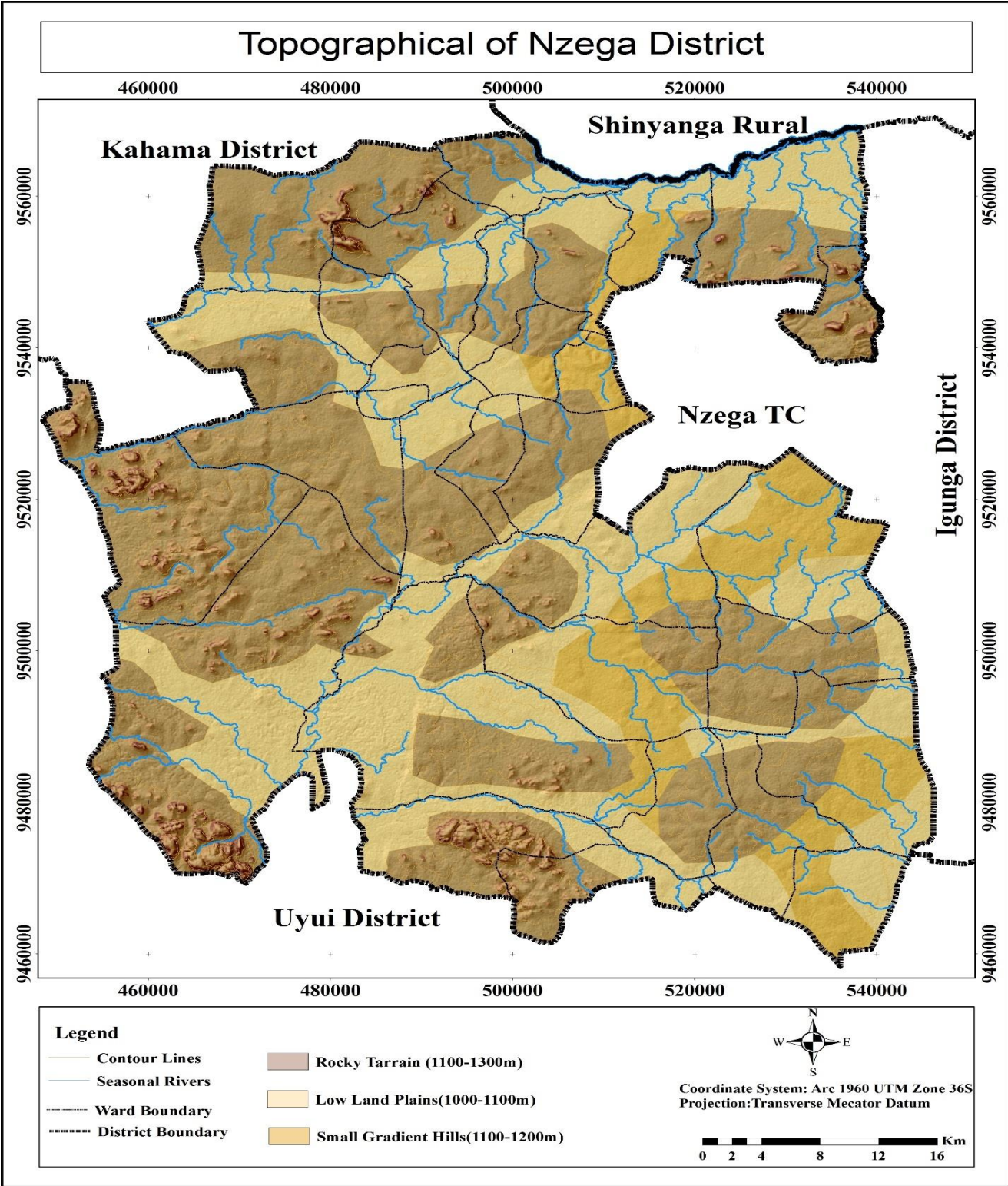


Figure 2: Topography map of Nzega District Council.

2.3.4 Drainage Pattern

Nzega District forms part of the vast central plateau of Tabora region, an area of flat and gently undulating plains broken in places by prominent hills. Most parts of the district lie between 1,100 meters and 1,300 meters above sea level and form the main watershed separating rivers flowing north eastward into the Manonga River and the Wembere Swamps. The district harbours the second largest basin in the region, that of the Manonga river and Wembere Swamp, draining ultimately into Lake Eyasi.

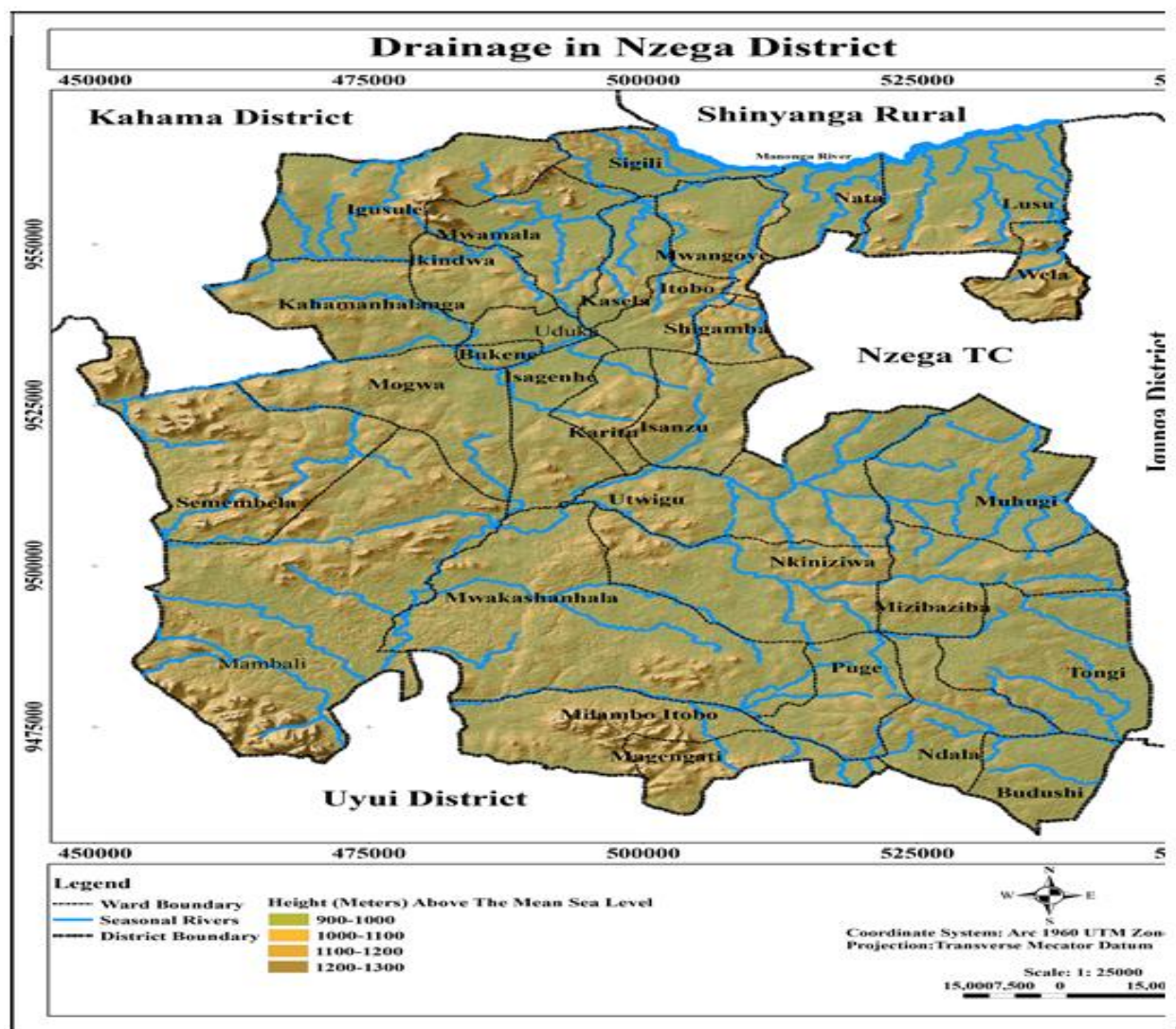


Figure 3: Drainage in Nzega District

2.3.5 Geological features of Nzega District Council.

Nzega District features a relatively uniform landscape of gently undulating plains interspersed with seasonally flooded village bottoms. In the northeastern region, this terrain transitions to open flatlands conducive to agriculture, covered by well to moderately drained sandy loam soils. However, the area is characterized by frequent rock outcrops and hills. Geologically, most of Nzega District is underlain by Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks belonging to the Dodoma and Nyanzian systems. In the northeast, Mesozoic sedimentary rocks intermingle with volcanic formations overlaying the older basement landscape

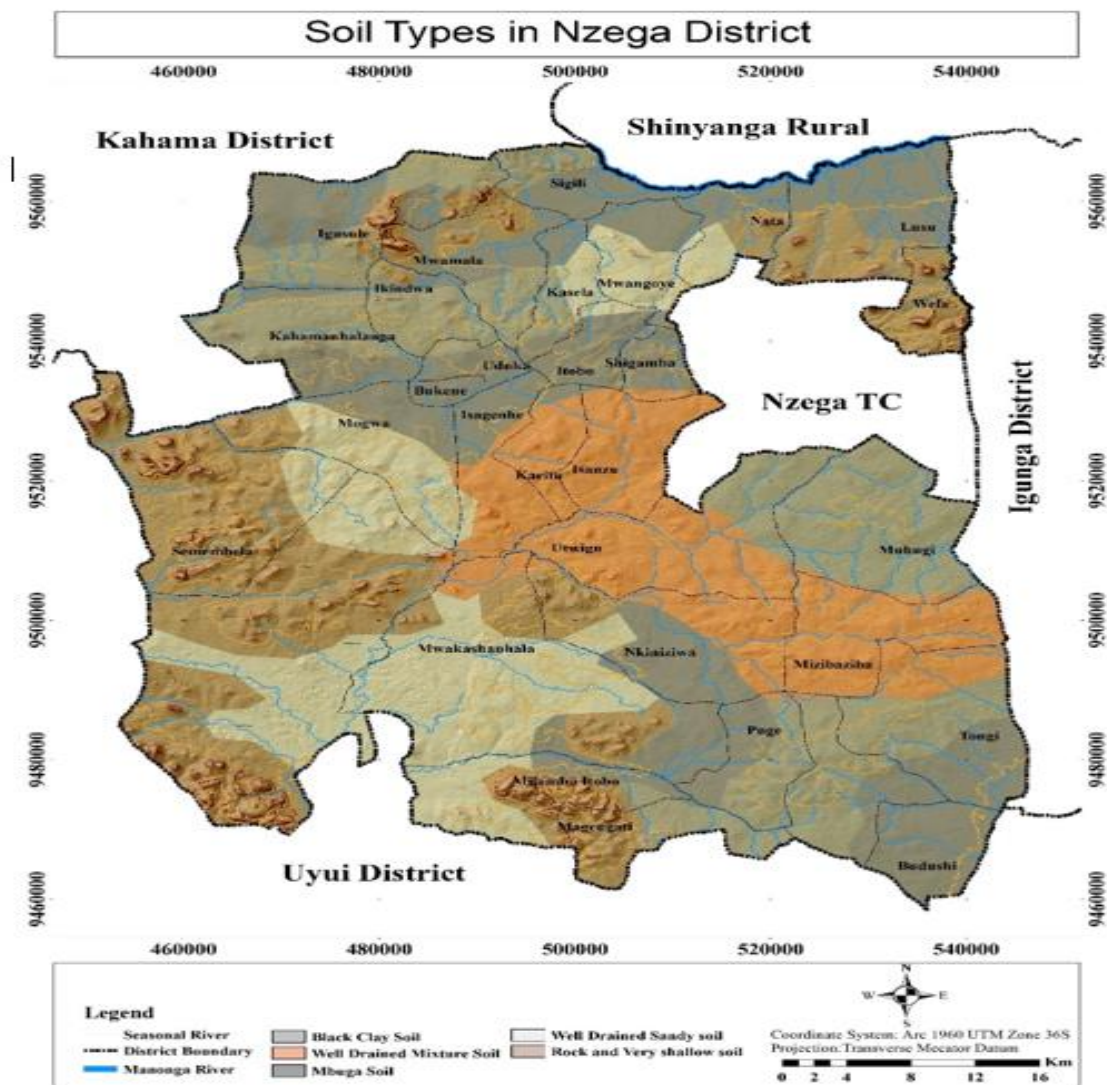


Figure 4: Figure 5:Map Soil type in Nzega District.

2.4 Existing Land Uses Parten

The existing land use in Nzega District Council is divided to various land uses such as settlements areas, agriculture, grazing, forest reserve areas, mining, water bodies and other uses such as conservation and infrastructure way leave. Refer annex 5.

- **Settlement Area:** In Nzega District council covers an area of 15,426 Ha and mostly are located along village centres. Other settlements are located along three major roads of Nzega District council including Nzega - Kahama road, Nzega to Tabora and Nzega – Tabora via Bukene road.
- **Scattered Settlements and Farming:** In Nzega District council constitute one of the biggest land uses with total land coverage of 131,682 hectares representing 18.4 percent.
- **Forest Reserve Area:** Nzega District council is endowed with natural resources which are natural forest which covers about 115,216 Ha representing 16.1 percent.
- **Grazing Land:** Areas which are currently used as grazing land in Nzega District council include Kisasiga Ranch, Bukene holding ground and other areas (open natural grassland) that form grazing land with total area of 19905 Ha. However, most of people use their farm plots as grazing lands in their areas after harvesting, 2.8 percent.
- **Water Bodies:** Nzega District Council is endowed with water bodies in form of surface water runoff, underground water, rivers dams and season's streams which are found almost around the council and they are being used as a resource for fishing, irrigation, and as a source of water for animals and human beings, this covers 0.07 percent.
- **Infrastructure way Leave:** Infrastructure contributes significantly in social and economic development of Nzega District council including road network, Weigh Bridge, high power tension, railway line as well as East African Crude Oil Pipeline buffer zone with a total area of 2,910n Ha, this covers 0.4 percent.
- **Mining Area:** Nzega District council has potential areas for mining. The mining found in the district council include Gold, silver which are found in villages of Mwangoye, Nata, Mwamala, Ikindwa, Igusule and Lusu wards. However, there are no large-scale mining

activities taking place in the area since Resolute Mine closure in 2014. Most of the mining activities are conducted at small scale, this cover 0.3 percent.

- **Agriculture/Farming (Low Land area -Mbuga):** Areas mainly found in Kahamanhalanga, Lusu, Lyamalagwa, Bulambuka, Bulende, Budushi and Bukene villages, this covers 19.33 percent
- **Mixed Use:** In Nzega District Council include areas covered by agriculture, settlement, grazing etc and it consist of 290,529 Ha which is 40.5% of the total District Council area. These areas are found almost in different parts of all wards within the district.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP, DSPs and issuance of CCRO in Nzega district. The focus has been made on legislations which provide environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant for the Project. The legislation described in this chapters are those which provide guidance to the project and can be made actionable to assist the project on the management of E&S risks and impacts.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004:

The Act provide guidance for regulation process in sensitive areas such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, forest areas, and wildlife resource among others. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating those activities into overall sustainable environmental management system by providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries. The EMA will be applicable by the LTIP team in Nzega during the preparation of VLUP.

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. The preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and the issuance of CCRO will be conducted in accordance with the provisions and requirement stipulated in Land Act. Section 32 (1) and section 33 of the land use planning Act No. 6 of 2007 provides directives and requirements for the preparation of both DLUPF and VLUPs.

The Land Use Planning Act, 2007:

LTIP shall prepare the VLUP in accordance to this Act, the act provides that the village must have defined boundaries and gazette under the GN and described in Village Certificate issued by Commissioner of Land; This act is making reference to other acts especially the Land Act No 4 and 5 to guide the entire process of Land use planning practice in Tanzania.

The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009:

The Act provides measures for the general conservation of wild animals which includes declaration of wildlife protected areas, game reserves, wetlands and game-controlled area to mention a few. This Act will be implemented by the project through the use of Annex 6 of the LTIP ESMF. Wildlife Conservation Act is the main legal provision for the establishment of the existing wildlife and wetland protected area and is also the basis for the prevention of any encroachment with the project activities.

Mining Act of 2010 and its Amendments of 2017

The Act provide guidance for regulation process in mining activities. The Act provides a legal framework for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities by integrating those activities into overall sustainable environmental management system by providing key technical support to Sectoral Ministries.

The Water Resources Management Act No. 11, 2009

This Act provides for institutional and legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources taking into account domestic, social, industrial and environmental needs; outline principle for water resources management; provides for the preventions and control of water pollution; provides for participation of stakeholders and the general public in

implementation of the National Water Policy; vest all water in the country to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania and sets procedures and regulations for the extraction of water resources.

The Forestry Act No. 14, 2002

This Act provides for institutional and legal framework for sustainable management and development of forests resources taking into account domestic, social, industrial and environmental needs; outline principle for forestry resources management; provides for the preventions and control of forests degradation; provides for participation of stakeholders and the general public in implementation of the National Forestry Policy; vest all Forestry in the country to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania and sets procedures and regulations for the extraction of Forestry resources.

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

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

The Employment and Labor Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004:

The Act provide labor rights and protections particularly on Child labor, 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 labor 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 Workers Compensation Act, No 20. 2008

The Act provides for compensation to employees for disablement or death caused by or resulting from injuries or diseases sustained or contracted in the cause of employment. It provides for adequate and equitable compensation for employees who suffer occupational injuries or contact occupational disease arising out of and in the course of their employment and in the case of death, for their dependents; rehabilitation of employees who have suffered occupational injuries or contracted occupational; framework for the effective, prompt and empathetic consideration, settlement and payment of compensation benefits to employees and their dependents; establishment, control and administration of the workers compensation fund and the legal framework for contribution and payment from the fund; give effect to international obligations with respect to workers compensation; and Promote prevention of accidents and occupational diseases. The relevance of this Act to the proposed project is to put emphasis on workers compensation in case of injuries, death, diseases while working.

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 stipulates need to consolidate public health through prevention of disease, promotion, safeguard, maintain and protect the health of humans and animals. The presence of LTIP workers may result in the risk of disease transmission and will be addressed through conducting HIV/Aids campaign, provision of handwashing facilities, condoms and dustbins.

Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009:

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

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

The Project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has identified several Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) applicable to the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP), including ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10. For Nzega District Council, the following ESSs are particularly relevant, and this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines their operationalization during the preparation of Village Land Use Management (VLUM) and the issuance of Customary Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs):

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

- Conducting screenings to determine the level and magnitude of environmental and social risks and impacts.
- Preparing an ESMP for Nzega to mitigate identified risks and impacts, monitoring the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures, and enhancing project benefits.

ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions

- Providing valid employment contracts to both direct and indirect workers.
- Supplying Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities to workers.
- Training project workers on HIV/AIDS awareness.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety

- Sensitizing the community about the project and associated health risks and impacts.
- Providing HIV/AIDS training to project workers.

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

- Sensitizing the community about the project and land requirements for access roads and community facilities such as schools, health facilities, markets, cemeteries, and recreational areas.
- Following land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

- Using Annex 6 to ensure that no certification occurs in reserved or conservation lands or areas with significant biodiversity, such as Lake Natron.
- Identifying boundaries of national parks, reserve lands, water bodies, and wildlife corridors, avoiding conflicts with grazing lands.

ESS7: Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

- Preparing a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP) to guide the preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs in areas occupied by vulnerable groups.
- Operationalizing the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) where applicable.
- Using Annex 6 of the ESMF to ensure clear boundaries between national parks, reserves, and grazing lands during VLUP preparation and before CCRO issuance.

ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

- Sensitizing the community about the project.
- Formulating and operationalizing a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Implementing the District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Project Social Benefits

The Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) will generate several social benefits for Nzega District Council:

- **Security of Tenure:**

Issuance of Customary Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs) will enhance tenure security for individuals, community members, and institutions. For example, issuing CCROs to groups jointly owning grazing lands will protect these resources from individual encroachment and appropriation.

- **Capital Creation:**

With CCROs providing legal representation, individuals and communities can use them as collateral to access capital from financial institutions. This access to capital will enable investment in other productive economic activities, stimulating development within Nzega District Council.

- **Reduction of Costs Associated with Informal Land Transactions:**

Providing CCROs to Nzega communities will enhance the reliability of land transactions. CCROs serve as clear evidence of land ownership, detailing the size and boundaries of the land. This will discourage multiple sales of the same land to different buyers, thereby reducing land-related conflicts.

- **Employment Opportunities:**

The rural certification activities in Nzega District Council will require a workforce to perform various tasks. The project is expected to employ over 50 people, including both skilled and unskilled workers.

4.2 Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification

The LTIP regularization activities in Nzega District Council present several negative social risks and impacts:

1. Village Land Use Planning (VLUP):

LTIP will ensure villages have no contradicting Government Notices (GN) before preparing VLUPs to avoid conflicts between the community and other institutions. Some decisions made during VLUP preparation may have environmental and social (E&S) impacts, which will be assessed and mitigated during the VLUP preparation process.

2. Crosscutting Impacts due to Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification:

- **Conflict Over Land Ownership and Rights:** In areas where people live without proper identification of land size and boundaries, the adjudication process may lead to conflicts over land use and with conservation authorities. Disputes may arise over legal ownership, especially in cases involving adjoining parcels, extended and polygamous families, inherited lands, and contested land ownership.
- **Ineligibility for CCROs:** According to Annex 6 of the ESMF and the CCRO Manual, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas, and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CCROs. This restriction may result in individuals losing access rights and perceiving a denial of project benefits. Questions may arise regarding the criteria used to establish land use restrictions during the VLUP process.
- **Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Groups:** Marginalized groups such as elders, chronically ill individuals, and youth may have less access to CCROs due to a lack of project information, potentially formalizing inequalities between men and women.
- **Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA):** Access to project resources such as employment and income may lead to gender-based violence and SEA, with individuals in positions of power exploiting subordinates, children, spouses, and low-income individuals.

- **Influx of Laborers:** The rural certification process will involve many workers from within and outside the project areas, potentially increasing the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), crime, and pressure on social services.
- **Inaccessibility of Project Sites/Traffic Accidents:** Many areas in Nzega District Council are served by gravel and dirt roads, limiting transportation, especially during the rainy season. This may delay the land certification process and increase health and safety risks due to accidents.
- **Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals:** Nzega District's proximity to Kahama District, where people from Burundi and Rwanda interact with the local community, may increase the risk of issuing CCROs to non-citizens.
- **Physical and Economic Displacement:** The certification and registration process may require land currently used by the community for various purposes (housing, economic activities, grazing, businesses). Acquiring or donating this land may lead to economic displacement of households, impacting livelihoods and household incomes. Physical resettlement for land regularization will not be undertaken.

By acknowledging these risks and impacts, LTIP can implement targeted mitigation measures to minimize adverse effects and ensure equitable benefits for the Nzega District community.

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

The land use planning and land certification project in Nzega District Council will result in several positive environmental impacts:

1. **Enhancement of Protection of Sensitive Areas and Minimization of Conflicts:** The project will play a significant role in conservation by recognizing all protected areas through Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and the issuance of Customary Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CCROs). This recognition will help reduce encroachment into protected areas and minimize conflicts between the local community and conservation authorities. By clearly defining and respecting the boundaries of protected areas, the project will contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and natural habitats.

2. **Sustainable Land Management:** Implementing VLUPs and issuing CCROs will promote sustainable land management practices. These practices will help prevent land degradation, soil erosion, and deforestation, thus maintaining the ecological balance and ensuring long-term environmental sustainability.
3. **Improved Land Use Efficiency:** The project will facilitate better land use planning, ensuring that land is used efficiently and appropriately based on its suitability. This will help prevent over-exploitation of land resources and promote optimal use of land for agriculture, grazing, and other purposes.
4. **Reduction in Deforestation and Land Degradation:** With secure land tenure provided by CCROs, landowners are more likely to invest in long-term conservation practices, such as planting trees and maintaining soil fertility. This will contribute to a reduction in deforestation and land degradation.
5. **Promotion of Agroforestry:** The project will encourage the integration of trees and shrubs into agricultural systems, promoting agroforestry practices. This will enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, and provide additional income sources for the local community.
6. **Climate Change Mitigation:** By promoting sustainable land use and reducing deforestation, the project will contribute to climate change mitigation efforts. Forests and well-managed agricultural lands act as carbon sinks, sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and helping to combat global warming.

In summary, the land use planning and land certification project in Nzega District Council will not only enhance the protection of sensitive areas and minimize conflicts but also promote sustainable land management, improve land use efficiency, reduce deforestation and land degradation, encourage agroforestry, and contribute to climate change mitigation

4.4 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

The land use planning and land certification process in Nzega District Council can lead to several negative environmental impacts:

1. **Encroachment of Sensitive Areas:** Inadequate recognition and protection of important conservation areas, such as major ecosystems, water source reserves, and forest reserves,

can lead to their encroachment during rural certification. This threatens biodiversity and the integrity of these vital ecosystems.

2. **Soil Erosion and Solid Waste Generation:** The installation of beacons can cause localized soil erosion due to lose soil around the beacon sites. Additionally, sourcing materials from quarries and borrow pits for beacon fabrication, such as gravel and sand, may result in land degradation and further soil erosion. Workers involved in these activities are also exposed to occupational health and safety risks. Moreover, the certification process can generate solid and liquid wastes, including plastics, food waste, and human waste, contributing to land pollution. Oil spills during vehicle maintenance can further exacerbate this issue.
3. **Health and Safety Hazards:** The fabrication, transportation, and installation of beacons pose significant health and safety risks. These activities can lead to accidents and injuries among workers and community members, potentially resulting in fatalities.

To mitigate these impacts, it is crucial to implement stringent environmental management plans, ensure proper waste disposal, and enforce health and safety regulations during the land use planning and certification processes.

4.5 Mitigation Measures of the Identified Impact

This section describes mitigation measures for the project adverse risk and impacts and proposed measures for enhancing positive one as well as associated costs. Table 3 is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Nzega District Council. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.

Table 1: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Project Social Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative economic and social impacts relating to restrictions on land use resulting from VLUP processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF (following the exact process described in the Project Resettlement Policy Framework) 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council E&S Team Ward and village leaders CSOs 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP.
2	Deepening of insecurity on the fate of lands among Nzega communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide communities with correct project information. Strategize engagement of traditional leaders. Ensure present and future village land use needs are taken into consideration during formulation of VLUPs without prejudice the need of other land uses and conservation of the environme 	30,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. E&S Team CSO 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
3	Confusion of communities with incorrect information about the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map NGOs/CSOs and understand their mission and objectives. Provide NGOs/CSOs with project information and where necessary engage them to create sensitization to the community. 	15,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team. WEOs, CDOs and VEOs Traditional and religious leaders 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP & throughout the project.
4	Conflict over land ownership and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation and operationalization of GRM Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CCROs. 	50,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders 	ESMT	During preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCROs.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
5	Ineligibility to CCROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of all household's ineligible to receive CCROs and formulation of advice on how to address their situation. • Identification of households and parcels close and within conservation and sensitive areas. • Awareness on ineligibility for CCROs. • Liaise with TFS, NEMC • Lake Tanganyika and Central Water Body (RSCBWB) for further guidance, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism • TANROADS and TARURA • 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. 	15,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nzega District E&S Team • Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) • National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) • TANROADS & • TARURA • TFS • Water Basin Authority • Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for further guidance 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
6	The CCRO issuance process formalize land access inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth • Sensitization on importance of CCROs and other project benefits. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nzega District E&S Team • Ward Executive Officer (WEO), • Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) • Village Leaders • CSOs. 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
7	Gender Based Violence / SEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA. • All LTIP staff to sign a code of conduct which include GBV/SEA issues. • Develop and operationalize GBV Action Plan for the District. • Disseminate information about the GRM and encourage population to report misconducts • Engage relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district 	12,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nzega District E&S Team • Ward Executive Officer (WEO), • Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		who provide support to survivors on GBV and SEA such as assistance for medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. where necessary.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village Leaders 		
8	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes Give employment priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets and food vending to project workers. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council Certification Office (CUCO) Nzega District E&S Team Village Leaders Private Companies involved in rural certification activities. 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
9	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target implementation of rural certification of villages not accessible during rainy season during dry season. Provide suitable transport facilities. 	20,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Rural Certification Office (DRCO): 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council E&S Team Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team 		
10	Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of National IDs during issuance of CCROs Rural formalization team to work closely with local leaders to confirm citizenship of Project beneficiaries. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council Rural Certification Office (CUCO) Nzega District E&S Team Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development 		During Rural Certification Process

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer (CDO) Village Leaders Migration Teams 		
11	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. 	50,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) Village Leaders Migration Teams 	ESMT	Prior to project activity
Total Cost			232,000,000			
Negative Project Environmental Risks and Impacts						
1	Negative environmental impacts relating to land use classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake adequate E&S assessment of the proposed VLUP to determine the magnitude of impacts. 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLUM E&S Team 	ESMT	During preparation of

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
	adjustments resulting from Review of the GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise mitigation measures to address risks and impacts related to the proposed VLUP in accordance with the World Bank's ESF. 				VLUP.
2	Encroachment of Environmental Sensitive Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of Annex 6 of the ESMF to ensure that boundaries between national parks, reserve and grazing land are made clear during preparation of VLUP and before issuance of CCRO issuance. 	20,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLUM E&S Team National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) TANROADS & TARURA TFS, Lake Tanganyika and Central Water Basin Board TAWA 	ESMT	Before placement of employees and during rural certification process.
3	Soil Erosion, oil spills and Solid Waste Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake tree and grass planting Provision of dustbins in all project areas Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water 	10,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council E&S Team 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/N	Risks and Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No refuse, waste oils should be discharged into drains or onto site grounds. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Companies involved in certification activities. Village Leaders 		
4	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. Implementing Institution (LGA/Private/CSO) must make due diligence on OHS risk management, including primary suppliers' workers. Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on road safety Implementing agencies to enforce rules for drivers and passengers. Provide Health and safety Training to project workers 	30,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nzega District Council E&S Team Private Companies involved in certification activities. Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor to conduct OHS due diligence assessment of primary supplier 	6,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor 	ESMT	During contracting
		Total cost	76,000,000			

CHAPTER FIVE

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

Monitoring establishes benchmarks which are used to assess the level of compliance with ESMP. Monitoring will involve the continuous or periodic review of mitigation activities to determine their effectiveness. The monitoring plan in this report specifies the institution arrangement for execution of ESMP. In particular, it clarifies type of monitoring, who will carry out monitoring and what other inputs such as training are necessary.

The objectives of Environmental and Social monitoring plan are: -

- To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of the ESMP during the planning and CCRO issuance phases by assessing the proposed mitigation measures.
- To confirm compliance with environmental, social, and safety legislation/regulations during certification, as well as adherence to the safeguard's tools and instruments in place.
- To control the risks and ecological/social impacts associated with the project.
- To ensure the adoption of best management practices as a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and social performance.
- To provide environmental information to the community and stakeholders, fostering transparency and engagement.
- To provide early warning signals on potential environmental degradation, enabling timely and appropriate actions to prevent or minimize adverse environmental consequences.

The **Table 5** below summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Nzega District Council.

Table 2: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
Land Use Planning							
1	E&S impacts of land use planning	Compliance of the ESS 1-8 and ESS 10	100%	Reports on Implementation of ESMP	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	10,000,000/=
Enhancement of Social Benefits							
2	Security of Tenure	No. of CCROs issued in each Village	50,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	6,000,000/=
3	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CCROs to secure capital.	10	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	5,000,000/=
4	Reduction of land conflicts	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CCRO issuance process	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
5	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	50	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
1	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
		Number and hectares of village land declared as forest reserve	100 Ha	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
2	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	5	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
1	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP activities	Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the communities in the Nzega district Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
2	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	10	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of NGO-CSOs	1000	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
		No od Project staff trained on women land rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
4		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
5		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=
6	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
7	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
8	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
9	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	TBD	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Total							47,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
1	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in villages	300 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	30,000,000/=
2	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	2,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
3	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	24,000,000/=
4	Monitoring of oil spills	No of drums (100 liters) distributed for collect dirty oil	1 Drums in each LGA	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	8,000,000/=
5	OHS risks for primary supplier workers	Percentage of primary suppliers that have undergone an OHS due diligence assessment by contractors	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	8,000,000
Total							72,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP IN NZEGA DISTRICT COUNCIL

6.1 Institutions

The implementation of the ESMP will follow the plan stipulated in the ESMF. For Nzega District Council, the following institutions will be involved in the implementation of this ESMP:

- **Nzega District Council Rural Certification Office:** Responsible for daily certification activities, providing support to the Nzega District Council E&S Team.
- **Nzega District Council E&S Team:** Responsible for implementing E&S activities, including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, with support from DURCO.
- **District Land Use Plan Framework (DLUPF) Team:** Responsible for identifying different land uses within the district.
- **Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Team:** Responsible for identifying households residing along road reserves, gullies, and river streams.
- **National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Western Zone:** Provides further guidance on households residing along gullies and river streams.
- **Lake Tanganyika Water Basin and Central Basin Water Board (RSCBWB):** Oversees sustainable use of water resources and provides guidance during land certification activities conducted by LTIP.
- **Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) and Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS), Tabora Region:** Provides further guidance on households residing along the roads, including payment of compensation where applicable.
- **Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tabora Region:** Provides further guidance on households affected by wild animals, including payment of compensation where applicable.
- **Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS):** Oversees sustainable use of forest resources and provides guidance during land certification activities conducted by LTIP.
- **Ward and Village Leaders:** Involved in conflict resolution through the operationalization of the project GRM, identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders,

chronically ill persons, and youth. They also provide sensitization on the importance of CCROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety, and other project-related benefits

6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

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

6.3 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Nzega District council the following training have been provided to E&S Team at LGAs levels to enhance their capacity during preparation of DLUPF (Table 5). Several awareness raising meetings were also conducted with different stakeholders during preparation of DLUPF.

Table 3: Training Conducted to Nzega E&S Team

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date	Estimated Cost
1	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	16 th – 20 th April, 2024	
2	Workshop for Review of the ESMPs	ESMT	24 th June, 2024	

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is specifically designed for the LTIP activities in Nzega District Council. It proposes mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts while enhancing positive outcomes. The assessment and evaluation of the proposed project activities indicate that the project will bring significant social benefits to the area. However, to ensure the project is environmentally and socially sound, identified negative impacts need to be mitigated.

7.2 Conclusions

Given the importance of multiple land uses in Nzega, the ESMP is an essential tool for facilitating stakeholder engagement and sensitization, affirming proposed land uses, village boundaries, and access to CCROs. The assessment did not identify any Vulnerable Groups (VGs) as per the VGPF guiding document, so a Vulnerable Groups Plan (VGP) will not be prepared.

The social benefits of this project include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of costs associated with informal land transactions, and employment opportunities. However, some negative impacts need to be mitigated to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. These include:

- Conflict over land use and land rights
- Ineligibility for some people to obtain CCROs
- Inequalities for women and other marginalized groups
- Potential for gender-based violence (GBV)
- Influx of laborers
- Soil erosion and dust
- Waste generation
- Health and safety hazards

To address these risks and impacts, the ESMP includes a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan and a Monitoring Plan for proper project implementation and reduction of negative effects. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Development (MLHHD) is committed to implementing this ESMP by ensuring adequate budget, human resources, and logistics.

7.3 Recommendations

1. All villages where the project is implemented should have a copy of this ESMP.
2. NGOs hired to conduct the certification process in Nzega District Council should be provided with this ESMP as part of their contract to ensure its implementation.
3. The Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Environmental and Social (E&S) Team should ensure meaningful consultation with all key and relevant stakeholders.
4. Adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate the implementation of mitigation measures to avoid environmental and community impacts and enhance project benefits.
5. Training on environmental and social (E&S) issues for all stakeholders is essential to achieve the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to facilitate the smooth implementation of E&S issues during the project.

These steps will ensure that the project is both environmentally and socially sustainable, maximizing benefits while minimizing adverse impacts.

APENDICES

Appendix 1: *Due Diligence in the Villages where there is Existing VLUP*

Sn	Checklist	Description
1	Are the villages land uses approved through village Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed land use plan basing on ESMF, ESCP, VGPF, SEP and RAP • Basing on 1 above, confirm if the plan complies with ESF • Check on supporting documents used to approve the VLUP (Entry Meeting Minutes and Approval of VLUP Meeting minutes) • Check on engagement of women, youth and other minority community members
2	Is the proposed land use compactible with the GN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check in the issues related to Reserve land and Village land • Check if there are land uses conflicts between different land users (Environmental Conservation vs land uses)
3	Is the VLUP endowed by District Council	Check on District Statement on Regards to proposed land use (Normally written in a minute which are submitted to approval authorities for gazettelement)
4	Is the VLUP Gazette	Confirm on gazettelement status and if does not conflicting with other gazettelement

Note: The results from this table shall open a room for further discussion basing on different cases for proceeding with other rural certification process

appendix 2: Nzega District Council- Project Coverage Villages

No	Ward	Villages
1	Budushi	Budushi and IyomboItima
2	Bukene	bukene
3	Igusule	Ilalo and Mwanzwilo
4	Ikindwa	Ikindwa, Kayombo and Malolo
5	Isagenhe	Isagenhe, Buhulyu, Kidete and Zugimlole
6	Isanzu	Isanzu, Ipumbuli, Upambo, Kilino A, Shila and Mhembe
7	Itobo	Itobo, Lakuyi and Chamwabo
8	Kahamanhalanga	Kahamanhalanga, Iditima, Kilino and Nhabala
9	Karitu	Bulunde, Gulumbai, Idubula and Itunda
10	Kasela	Kasela, Lububu and Udutu
11	Lusu	Ifumba, Bujulu, Mwaluzwilo and Isanga
12	Magengati	Magengati, Inagana, Ielamhina, Kaloleni and Usagali
13	Mambali	Mambali, Kikonoka, Mwamalimu, Gulyambi and Upilya
14	Mbagwa	Mbagwa , Gemedu, Nkuge and Nongu
15	Mbutu,	Lugululwanzungu, Kadoke, Mbutu, Mwino, Shilago and Nkindu
16	MilamboItobo	MilamboItobo, Kakulungu, Kawula, Malole, Magukula
17	Mizibaziba	Mizibaziba, Ibushi, Kipungulu, Luzuko and Mihama
18	Mogwa	Ilole, Kagando, Kwanzale, Mogwa, Luhumbo, and usalala
19	Muhugi	Ilungu, Muhugi, Mwamapuli, Nhumbili, Ubinga and Upina
20	Mwakashanhala	Mwakashanhala and Kigandu
21	Mwamala	Mwamala, Chaming'hwa and Mahene
22	Mwangoye	Chamipulu, Kaselya, Ilagaja, Mwaguguli and Mwamikola
23	Mwantundu	Mwantundu, Ibambangulu, Ishiki and Kipilimuka
24	Mwasala	Mwasala, Mwakabasa and Nhele
25	Nata	Nata, Kilabili, Kabale, Kanolo, Mwabangu, Mwamalulu
26	Ndala	Kampala, Mabisilo, Ntoba, Uhemeli and Wita
27	Nkiniziwa	Nkiniziwa and Ngukumo
28	Puge	Busondo, Isunha, Kipugala and Upungu
29	Semembela	Semembela, Nhamagumo, Kasanga, Mbooga, Nsumba and Uguluma
30	Shigamba	Shigamba and Kagongwa
31	Tongi	Chabutwa, Mangashini, Nkingamalucha, Ndekeli and Tumbi
32	Uduka	Uduka, Kabanga and Usongwanhala
33	Ugembe	Ibelafinga, Mwanhembo and Ugembe II
34	Utwigu	Utwigu, Isalalo, Iyombo, Mwambaha and Mwanhala
35	Wela	Gulumuni, Wela, Malilita and Mwasambo

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

SN	Area / issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/village bordering reserved areas such as forest, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the village are clear and well identified	YES ¹	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and certificates will not be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the village and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders such as the villagers, Tanzania Forest Services, other stakeholders and mediators using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the reserved area although the boundary is well known to all the parties	YES ²	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
2	Area/village bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	NO	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	NO	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation

		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	NO	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHSD will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
3	Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment	-Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the	NO	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the

	areas	national laws		conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas
4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	NO	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	NO	These areas should be given certificates in the name of the village for communal use. No one within the village should be denied access as a result of certification process. Individual

				titles should not be provided in these areas.
6	Cultural Heritage Sites	-Boundaries of the registered cultural heritage area and the village are clear and well identified	NO	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and no certificates will be issued in reserved areas
		-There is encroachment between the village and the registered cultural heritage site and the boundary is not clearly known	NO	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the registered cultural heritage site although the boundary is well known to all the parties	NO	The issue of encroachment should be resolved using available rules and regulations before proceeding with any certification activities
		The village contains a locally important cultural site which is not protected.	NO	The areas should be agreed as part of the village land use plan, bylaws for use agreed and should be certified for communal use in the name of the village
7	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	NO	These are considered as hazardous land and no certification process should proceed, in case no clear boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC who will

				determine whether the area should be considered or not
8	High density informal settlements	-High density informal settlements in urban settings which are not aligned with planning requirements.	NO	In the issuance of Residential Licenses, clarification may need to be sought from NEMC and other relevant authorities before decision is made to proceed with RL in case of any other environmental constraints.

1. There is installed beacons have removed by villagers cannot be seen
2. The encroached reserved areas include village forests and district forest reserves
3. Settlement in the forest reserve for example Ilomelo Hills (Ugembe Village), Igombe River (Kikonoka,Upilya, Gulyambi, Ipala(Kitongoji), Mwakalundi (Mwanzwilo,Wela II,Mahene), Puge South (Usagali, Inagana,Ilelamhina,Magengati)
4. Agriculture and charcoal making in the forest reserves Karitu forest reserve

appendix 4:Ward and Villages in the Nzega District Council

No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
1	BUDUSHI	Budushi	TBR-146-09000218	01/07/1997
		Iyombo Itima	TBR-146-09002703	05/10/1994
2	BUKENE	Bukene	TBR-146-09000340	27/07/1977
		Ilalo	TBR-146-09002101	06/01/1976
3	IGUSULE	Mwanzwilo	TBR-146-09009009	10/03/1976
		Ikindwa	TBR-146-09002001	06/01/1976
4	IKINDWA	Kayombo	TBR-146-09003460	26/09/1997
		Malolo	TBR-146-09006170	06/01/1976
		Buhulyu	TBR-146-09000303	22/08/2014
5	ISAGENHE	Isagenhe	TBR-146-09002358	17/03/1976
		Kidete	TBR-146-09003658	06/01/1976
		Zugimlolo	TBR-146-09012312	06/01/1976
		Ipumbuli	TBR-146-09002313	06/01/1976
6	ISANZU	Isanzu	TBR-146-09002403	06/01/1976
		Kilino A	TBR-146-09003968	08/07/1976
		Mhembe	TBR-146-09007092	06/01/1976
		Shila	TBR-146-09011348	06/01/1976
		Upambo	TBR-146-09011980	22/08/2014
		Chamwabo	TBR-146-09000749	06/01/1976
7	ITOBO			

No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Itobo	TBR-146-09002605	06/01/1976
		Lakuyi	TBR-146-09004950	06/01/1976
8	KAHAMANH ALANGA	Iditima	TBR-146-09001708	17/03/1976
		Kahamanhalanga	TBR-146-09002921	06/01/1976
		Kilino	TBR-146-09003967	17/03/1976
		Nhabala	TBR-146-09009953	08/07/1996
9	KARITU	Bulunde	TBR-146-09000422	06/01/1976
		Gulumbai	TBR-146-09001437	26/06/2009
		Idubula	TBR-146-09001719	06/01/1976
		Itunda	TBR-146-09002643	06/01/1976
10	KASELA	Kasela	TBR-146-09003278	07/01/1973
		Lububu	TBR-146-09005258	22/08/2014
		Udutu	TBR-146-09011833	06/01/1976
11	LUSU	Bujulu	TBR-146-09000325	15/11/1993
		Ifumba	TBR-146-09001743	01/07/1974
		Isanga	TBR-146-09002384	22/08/2014
		Mwaluzwilo	TBR-146-09008797	23/03/1998
12	MAGENGATI	Ilelamhina	TBR-146-09002132	17/03/1976
No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Inagana	TBR-146-09002253	01/07/1974
		Kaloleni	TBR-146-09003040	17/03/1976
		Magengati	TBR-146-09005772	22/07/1977
		Usagali	TBR-146-09012003	01/07/1977
13	MAMBALI	Gulyambi	TBR-146-09001443	26/06/2009
		Kikonoka	TBR-146-09003855	01/07/1974
		Mambali	TBR-146-09006205	06/01/1976
		Mwamalimu	TBR-146-09008826	26/06/2009
		Upilya	TBR-146-09011985	22/08/2014
14	MBAGWA	Gemedu	TBR-146-09001338	22/08/2014
		Mbagwa	TBR-146-09006717	06/01/1976
		Nkuge	TBR-146-09010086	05/12/1998
		Nongu	TBR-146-09010121	22/08/2014
15	MBUTU	Kadoke	TBR-146-09002868	22/08/2014

No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Lugululwanzungu	TBR-146-09001621	22/08/2014
		Mbutu	TBR-146-09006872	17/03/1976
		Mwino	TBR-146-09009141	26/06/2009
		Nkindu	TBR-146-09010052	26/09/1997
		Shilago	TBR-146-09011352	26/06/2009
16	MILAMBOITO BO	Kakulungu	TBR-146-09002974	27/07/1977
		Kawula	TBR-146-09003454	22/08/2014
		Magukula	TBR-146-09005825	10/3/1976
		Malole	TBR-146-09006168	22/08/2014
		Milamboitobo	TBR-146-09007234	17/03/1976
17	MIZIBAZIBA	Ibushi	TBR-146-09001661	17/03/1976
		Kipungulu	TBR-146-09004208	01/07/1974
		Luzuko	TBR-146-09005552	22/08/2014
		Mihama	TBR-146-09007170	22/08/2014
		Mizibaziba	TBR-146-09007412	06/01/1976
18	MOGWA	Iole	TBR-146-09002172	22/08/2014
		Kagando	TBR-146-09002884	05/12/1998
		Kwanzale	TBR-146-09004797	22/08/2014
		Luhumbo	TBR-146-09005348	18/10/2001
		Mogwa	TBR-146-09007887	06/01/1976
		Usalala	TBR-146-09012006	06/01/1976
19	MUHUGI	Ilungu	TBR-146-09002206	22/08/2014
		Muhugi	TBR-146-09008460	22/08/2014
		Mwamapuli	TBR-146-09008849	22/08/2014
		Nhumbili	TBR-146-09009971	10/01/1976
No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Ubinga	TBR-146-09011810	01/07/1974
		Upina	TBR-146-09011986	06/01/1976
20	MWAKASHA NHALA	Kigandu	TBR-146-09003723	17/03/1977
		Mwakashanhala	TBR-146-09008747	10/01/1976
21	MWAMALA	Chaming'hwa	TBR-146-09000738	06/01/1976
		Kishili	TBR-146-09004319	06/01/1976
		Mahene	TBR-146-09005878	06/01/1976

No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Nawa	TBR-146-09009567	06/01/1976
22	MWANGOYE	Chamipulu	TBR-146-09000739	06/01/1976
		Ilagaja	TBR-146-09002090	06/01/1976
		Kaselya	TBR-146-09003280	26/06/2009
		Mwaguguli	TBR-146-09008717	06/01/1976
		Mwamikola	TBR-146-09008883	26/06/2009
23	MWANTUNDU	Ibhambangulu	TBR-146-09001621	22/08/2014
		Ishiki	TBR-146-09002450	06/01/1976
		Kipilimuka	TBR-146-09004189	23/03/1998
		Mwantundu	TBR-146-09008990	01/07/1998
24	MWASALA	Mwakabasa	TBR-146-09008739	23/03/1998
		Mwasala	TBR-146-09009019	06/01/1976
		Nhele	TBR-146-09009957	22/08/2014
25	NATA	Kabale	TBR-146-09002803	06/01/1976
		Kanolo	TBR-146-09003166	15/11/1993
		Kilabili	TBR-146-09003887	06/01/1976
		Mwabangu	TBR-146-09008654	22/08/2014
		Mwamalulu	TBR-146-09008831	22/08/2014
		Nata	TBR-146-09009552	06/01/1976
26	NDALA	Kampala	TBR-146-09003101	17/03/1976
		Mabisilo	TBR-146-09005633	06/01/1976
		Ntoba	TBR-146-09010205	22/08/2014
		Uhemeli	TBR-146-09011873	27/07/1977
		Wita	TBR-146-09012247	17/03/1976
27	NKINIZIWA	Ngukumo	TBR-146-09009909	06/01/1976
		Nkiniziwa	TBR-146-09010058	06/01/1976
28	PUGE	Busondo	TBR-146-09000551	06/01/1976
		Isunha	TBR-146-09002514	17/03/1976
		Kipugala	TBR-146-09004200	22/08/2014
		Upungu	TBR-146-09011994	06/01/1976
No	Ward	Village	Village Registration Number	Village Registration Date
29	SEMEMBELA	Kasanga	TBR-146-09003259	05/12/1998
		Mbooga	TBR-146-09006825	06/01/1976

No	Ward	Village	Registration Number	Registration Date
		Nhamagumo	TBR-146-09009954	22/08/2014
		Nsumba	TBR-146-09010170	10/07/1974
		Semembela	TBR-146-09011262	06/01/1976
		Uguluma	TBR-146-09011858	26/06/2009
30	SHIGAMBA	Kagongwa	TBR-146-09002907	06/01/1976
		Shigamba	TBR-146-09011343	06/01/1976
31	TONGI	Chabutwa	TBR-146-09000686	17/03/1976
		Mangashini	TBR-146-09006297	06/01/1976
		Ndekeli	TBR-146-09009599	06/01/1976
		Nkingamalucha	TBR-146-09010055	06/01/1976
		Tumbi	TBR-146-09011765	06/01/1976
32	UDUKA	Kabanga	TBR-146-09002810	15/11/1993
		Uduka	TBR-146-09011828	06/01/1976
		Usongwanhala	TBR-146-09012047	27/07/1977
33	UGEMBE	Ibelafinga	TBR-146-09001594	26/06/2009
		Mwanhembo	TBR-146-09008970	26/06/2009
		Ugembe II	TBR-146-09011846	17/03/1976
34	UTWIGU	Isalalo	TBR-146-09002371	01/07/1974
		Iyombo	TBR-146-09002702	06/01/1976
		Mwambaha	TBR-146-09008863	01/07/1974
		Mwanhala	TBR-146-09008968	01/70/1974
		Utwigu	TBR-146-09012095	01/07/1974
35	WELA	Gulumuni	TBR-146-09001439	06/01/1976
		Malilita	TBR-146-09005157	06/01/1976
		Mwasambo	TBR-146-09009021	28/09/1997
		Wela	TBR-146-09012214	01/07/1974

appendix 5: Land use distribution in Nzega District Council, 2022

No.	Existing Land Use	Area (Ha)	Percentage	Remarks
1.	Forest Reserve	115,216	16.1	Ngukumo, Mwanhala, Karitu, Puge North, Puge South, Ilomelo Hills, Igombe River and Mwakalundi
2.	Scattered Settlement and farming	131,682	18.4	These areas are found in all wards of Nzega District council
3.	Grazing land	19,905	2.8	Bukene Holding ground and Kisasiga Ranch
4.	Infrastructure way leave (Road, Railway, Water pipeline, High tension, Puge Weigh bridge)	2,910	0.4	Lake Victoria Water Pipeline(140ha), EACOP (295ha), Railway line (554ha) High Power Tension(417ha) and Trunk Road (1597ha)
5.	Water bodies (Manonga River Buffer)	536	0.07	Lusu, Mwasala, Nata and Sigili Wards
6.	Mining Area	3082	0.3	Loacated in Lusu, Ikindwa, Nata, Mwamala, Mwangoye and Igusule wards
7.	Settlement	15,426	2.1	All villages in all Wards
8.	Agriculture/Farming (Low Land area - Mbuga)	137,414	19.33	Areas mainly found in Kahamanhalanga, Lusu, Lyamalagwa, Bulambuka, Bulende, Budushi and Bukene villages
9.	Mixed use (farming, settlement, grazing etc)	290,529	40.5	Found in all wards
	Total	716,700	100	