

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RURAL CERTIFICATION
PROCESS IN NKASI DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**Prepared by:
NKASI 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 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 Immune- 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
RL	-	Residential License
RSCBWB		Ruvuma and Southern Coast Basin Water Body
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
VEO		Village Executive Officer
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 (MLHHS) is implementing the Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP). The Project Development Objective (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 Nkasi District Council

The Nkasi District Council is one of beneficiaries of LTIP activities. In Nkasi the project is expected to support the preparation of Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) 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, and issuance of CCROs activities covering 60 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.

Table 2: Nkasi District Council- Project Coverage Villages

Ward	Village
Ntuchi	Ntuchi Kusini, Ntuchi Kaskazini, Ifundwa, Kitosi
Myula	Ntalamila, Chalatila, Myula, Kalundi, Chonga, Makupa
Kipande	Kipande, Kantawa, Nkundi
Kate	Nchenje, Kate, Mwenge
Kabwe	Kabwe Camp, Kalila, Mkombe, Kanchui Mpenge, Udachi
Kipili	Masolo, Katongolo,
Mkinga	Mkinga, Majengo Mapya, Kalungu,
Kala	Kilambo, Mpsa, Mlambo, Tundu, Kala, Kin'gombe
Sintali	Nkana, Sintali, Nkomanchindo,
Nkandasi	Milundikwa, Kasu A, Kasu B, Katani,
Chala	Chala A, Chala B, Chala C, Chima, Chatelekesha, Londokazi
Korongwe	Bumanda, Korongwe Asilia, Forodhani, Utinta,
Ntatimbila	Kacheche

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

1. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)

There are 90 villages formally registered in Nkasi District, this project (LTIP) is expected to support the preparation of VLUP for the 60 villages reached by LTIP in the district, 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 (6) 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 Nkasi District Council.

1.2 General Objectives of ESMP

The preparation of the Nkasi VLUPs, DSPs and issuance of CCRO have potential to cause E&S risks and impacts. The Nkasi 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 Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM) of Nkasi 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. Annex 1 for this ESMP on villages with existing VLUP
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 ESMP 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 Nkasi District Council, Tanzania. The screening was conducted using the screening form attached in Annex 3, 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) 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 Nkasi 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 Nkasi 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.

CHAPTER TWO

BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

2.0 Introduction

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Nkasi 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 Nkasi 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 Nkasi is Fipa. They constitute almost 70 percent of the entire population in the district. Other ethnic groups are Sukuma, Nyiha, Nyakyusa, Ha, Bende and Kinga. Religious groups available in Nkasi 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 sunflower and groundnut. The dominant economic activity in the district is agriculture being practiced by majority of the community. Other economic activities are trade, mining.

2.1 Administrative Condition of Nkasi District Council

Nkasi district is among three districts of Rukwa Region. It is located on the South West Part of Tanzania between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rukwa and lies between longitude 30° 20'-31° 30' East and Latitude 6° 58'-8° 17" South. The major and unique characteristic of the District is its long shore of Lake Tanganyika, which lies in the district covering almost 186 kilometers from Kalila village situated in the far north to Kilambo cha Mkolechi village in the south. The District occupies an area of 13,124 square kilometers of which; 9,375 square kilometers are covered by land and 3,749 square kilometers are water bodies.

The District is divided into 5 divisions namely, Namanyere, Kate, Chala, Kirando, and Wampembe-these last two divisions are situated along Lake Tanganyika shoreline; 28 wards, namely Namanyere, Itete, Mashete, Isale Asilia, Mkinga, Kizumbi, Paramawe, Majengo, Isunta, Ntatumbila, Kipundu, Nkomolo, Isale, Kate, Sintali, Kipande, Nkandasi, Mkwamba, Chala, Mtenga, Kabwe, Korongwe, Kirando, Kipili, Ninde, Wampembe, and Kala-the last

seven wards are composed in the divisions situated along Lake Tanganyika shoreline. The District has a total of 93 registered villages and 762 sub-villages.

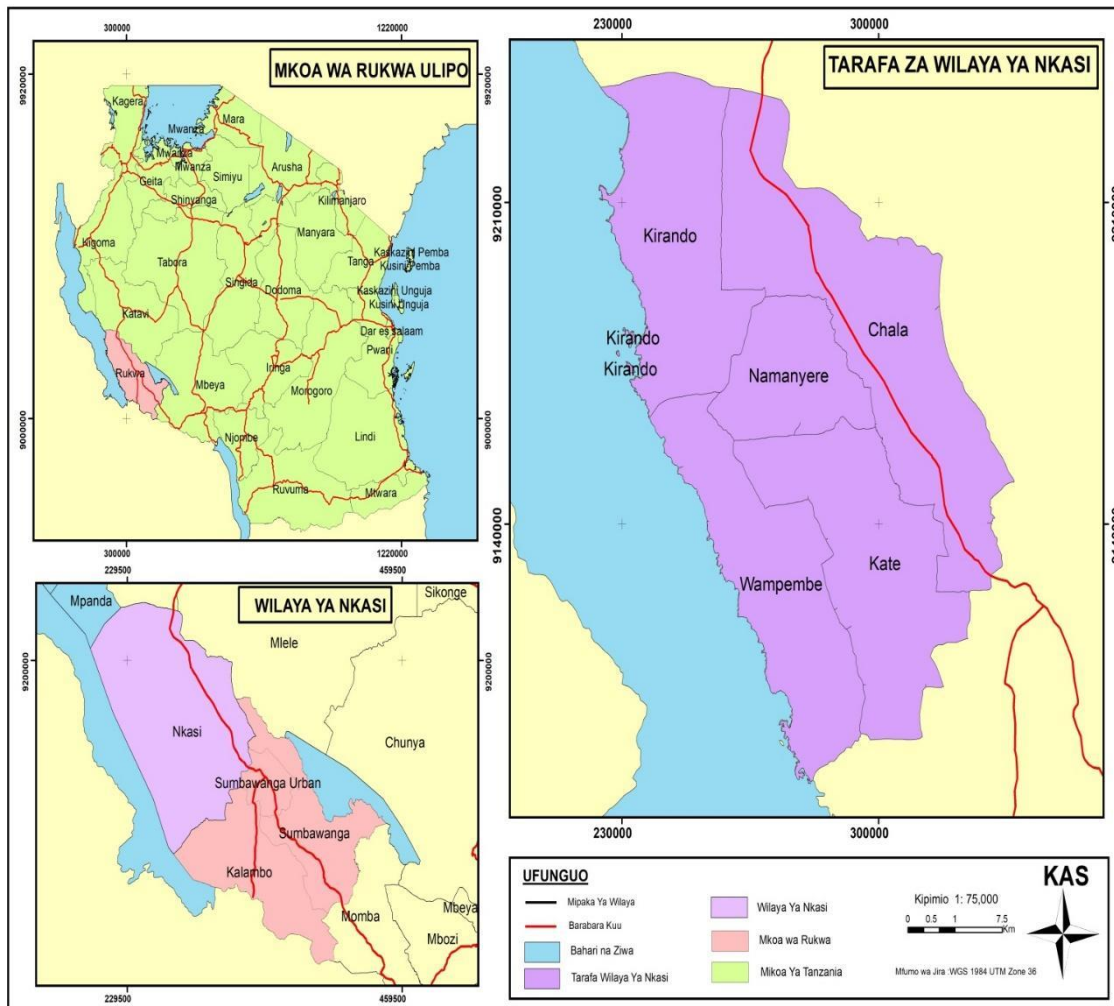


Figure 1: Nkasi District Administrative Map

2.1.1 Land Use Pattern

The District covers an area of 13,124 sq km of which; 9,375 sq km are covered by land and 3,749 square km are water bodies. The District is estimated to have an arable land of 179,007 Ha and 3,937.7 Ha as a total area of forest reserve, out of which 2,228.36 Ha is covered by Lwafi Game Reserve and 929.58 Ha central government forest reserve, 779.56 Ha are community-based forest.

The land use in Nkasi District reflects a complex interplay of agricultural activities, natural resource utilization, economic development, infrastructure provision, and conservation efforts. Sustainable land management practices are crucial for balancing economic development with environmental conservation and ensuring the well-being of local communities.

2.2 Environmental Baseline Information in Nkasi District Council

Physiography provides an analysis of existing physical conditions found within the Council. It covers environmental context analysis including climate, soils, geological condition, land and vegetation cover, topography and agro-ecological zones.

2.2.1 Climate

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

Nkasi District Council annual rainfall ranges from 600 mm to 1,200mm a year with Rainfall pattern in the district. In the Fipa Plateau the average annual rainfall ranges 800mm to 1,200mm. Meanwhile in Lake Tanganyika shore annual rainfall ranges 600mm to 800mm. The wet season (rainy season) extends from November to April leaving the rest of the year dry. The onset of the rains is reliable and normally begins at the end of November. The driest months are July, August and September with an average of 0 mm of precipitation

Temperature

Nkasi District Council experiences two varieties of temperature, in the Lake Tanganyika shore from 18⁰C to 35⁰C, meanwhile the Fipa plateau experiences temperature from 14⁰C with a maximum temperature of 25⁰C in October and November.

Humidity

Nkasi District Council is within proximity of an overcast and light in saturated relative humidity. It experiences high humidity in February and less humidity in October. The average annual humidity is 66%.

Topography

Nkasi district is characterized by two zone which involves varieties of features such as highlands, plateaus, valleys, and lowlands, contributing to its ecological diversity and supporting a range of economic activities essential for local communities. The Fipa plateau, which covers about 75% of the district's total land area, lies between altitudes 1,250 metres and 2,200 metres above sea level and the plateau is covered with open grassland that occupies 42% of the District area, and Miombo woodland which occupies 50%. The Fipa Plateau experiences rainy season from November to April, and dry season from May to October. The climate is generally cool during rainy season and warmer during dry season.

The Lake Tanganyika shore including its escarpments covers about 25% of the total land area and lies between altitudes 700 metres to 1,600 meters above sea level. This zone experiences varying rainy and dry seasons due to the effect of winds. The climate is warm throughout the year and rainfalls range from 750 millimetres to 1,200 millimetres per annum. Lake Tanganyika shore is covered with coastline forests and woodland vegetation. Understanding these geographical features is crucial for sustainable development and resource management in the district.

Drainage Pattern

Nkasi District has been endowed with many permanent natural water sources including Lake Tanganyika and rivers like such as *Katuma* which It flows through the Rukwa Valley and is significant for agriculture and the lives of people living near the valley, *Momba* which traverses various areas of the district and is important as a water source for agricultural activities and community life and *Lwiche* that runs through Nkasi District. It flows through villages and settlements and serves as a source of clean and safe water for human use. The drainage system in Nkasi District Council (DC) is an essential infrastructure that manages stormwater and wastewater to prevent flooding and ensure environmental sanitation. Nkasi DC, located in Tanzania, like many regions in developing countries, faces challenges related to drainage due to rapid urbanization, inadequate infrastructure development, and sometimes, natural topographical features.

Geological Features

Nkasi District Council is covered with sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks, and intrusive (plutonic) rocks. Sedimentary rocks are also common rock types in Nkasi District Council and are freely exposed on the earth's surface. Evidence from mining exploration and survey indicate the presence of mineral deposits in the district which are unexploited, minerals such as Emeralds in Mkwamba, Chala and Mtenga, Rubies in Kipande and Kate, Tourmaline in Mkwamba and Chala, Moonstone in Kabwe, Coal in Kipande, Garnets in Mkwamba, Chala and Mtenga, Amethyst in Mkwamba and Cooper in Kabwe. These resources are left unexploited due to lack of proper technology and capital. To date local miners are extracting the resources with poor indigenous technology.

Soil type

1. A *Chromi-Ferralic Cambisols* in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (WRB) is a soil at the beginning of soil formation. The horizon differentiation is weak. This is evident from weak, mostly brownish discoloration and/or structure formation in the soil profile.

2. ***Eutric Leptosols*** are very shallow soil over a hard rock or in unconsolidated gravelly material. Leptosols are unattractive soils for rainfed agriculture because of their inability to hold water, but may sometimes have the potential for tree crops or extensive grazing.
3. ***Humi-Umbric Acrisols*** form on old landscapes that have an undulating topography and a humid tropical climate. This soil type has strongly weathered acid soils with low base saturation.
4. ***Eutri-Pellic Vertisols*** is a Churning heavy clay soil A vertisol or vertosol. It is a soil type in which there is a high content of expansive clay minerals, many of them known as montmorillonite, that form deep cracks in drier seasons or years. In a phenomenon known as argilli-pedoturbation, alternate shrinking and swelling causes self-plowing, where the soil material consistently mixes itself, causing some vertisols to have an extremely deep A horizon and no B horizon. A soil with no B-horizon is called an A/C soil). This heaving of the underlying material to the surface often creates a microrelief known as gilgai. Vertisols typically form highly basic rocks, such as basalt, in climates that are seasonally humid or subject to erratic droughts and floods, or that impede drainage. The parent material and the climate, in Nkasi District Council, is largely red. The soil type in Nkasi District Council is shown on Map.

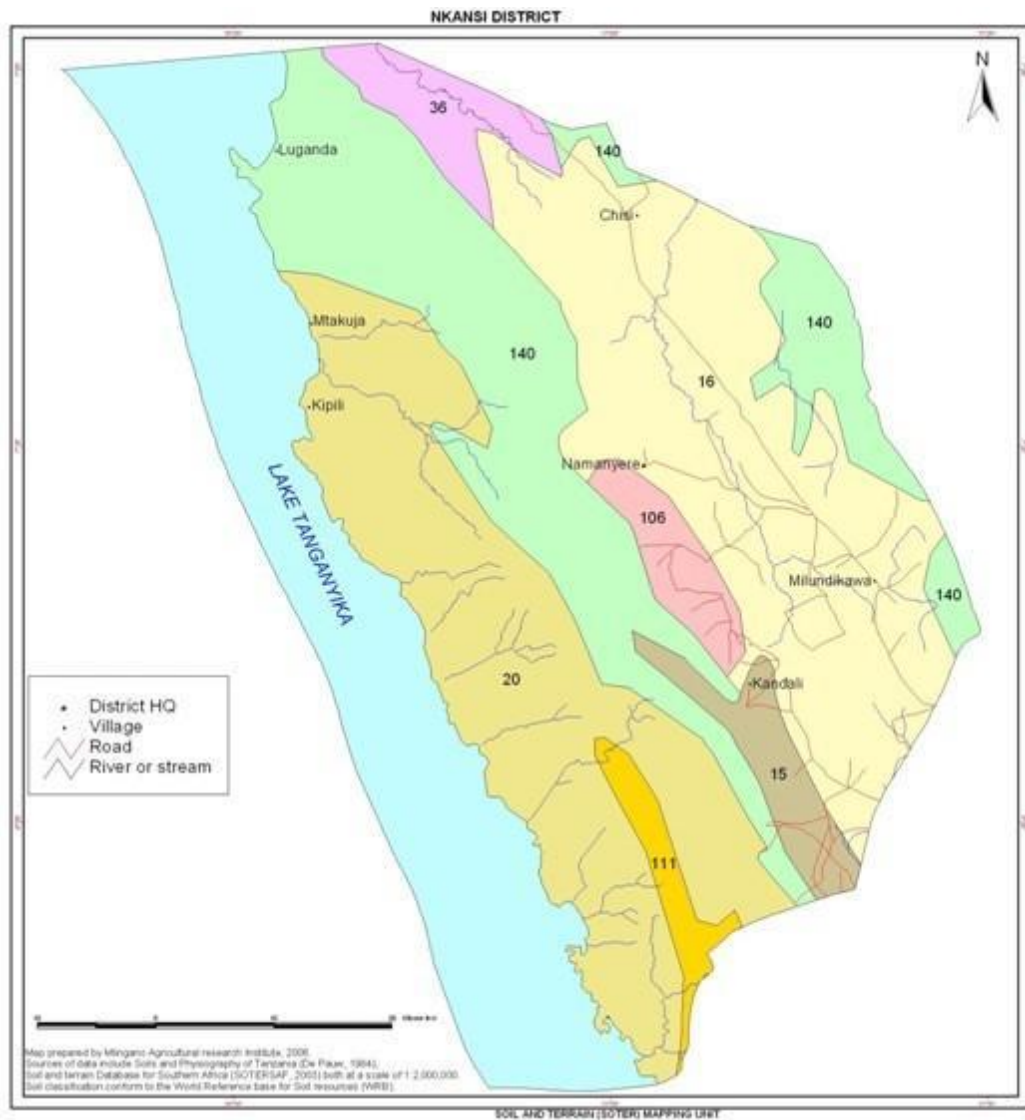


Figure 2: Nkasi District Soil Map

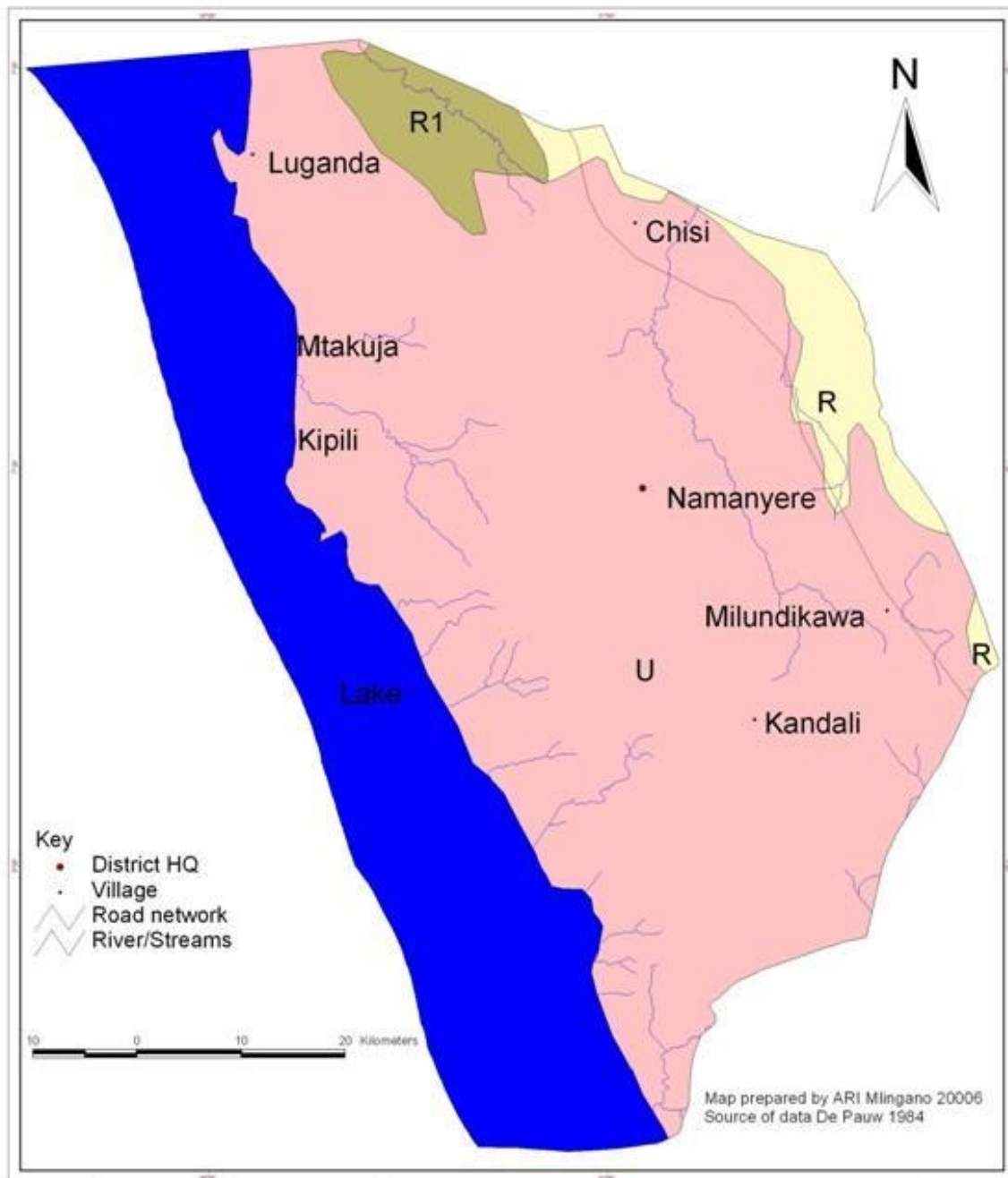
Agro Ecological Zone

The District has two Agro-Ecological Zones namely; the Fipa Plateau and the Lake Tanganyika Shore. The Fipa plateau, which covers about 75% of the total land area, lies between altitudes 1,250 metres and 2,200 metres above sea level and the plateau is covered with open grassland that occupies 42% of the District area, and miombo woodland which occupies 50%. Table 2 below summarizes Agro-economic zones characteristic in the District.

Table 3: Nkasi District Agro-economic zones Characteristic summaries.

Zone	Area (Km²)	General Morphology	Altitude (Meters)	Dominant soils	Economic activities	Rainfalls
Ufipa Plateau	9,186.8	Very gentle plain with moderately slopping hills and gentle plateaus.	1,000-2,661	Fertile sandy loams	<u>Agriculture:</u> Maize, beans, cassava, groundnuts, millets, sunflowers. <u>Livestock:</u> Cattle, goats, poultry.	800-1,200
Lake Tanganyika shores	3,937.2	Steep hills with gentle plateaus and plains.	772-1,631	Shallow sandy loams with scattered clayey.	<u>Fishing</u> <u>Agriculture:</u> Cassava, rice, maize, groundnuts, oil palms, <u>Livestock:</u> Cattle, goats, poultry.	750-1,200

NKASI DISTRICT AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE



Aez_code	Altitude (masl)	Rainfall(mm/year)	Physiography
U	1400-2300	1000 - 1200	Complex of flat to gently undulating plains developed on various rocks
R1	800-1000	1000 - 1200	Flat plains covered by riverine or lacustrine alluvium, saline or sodic
R	Not applicable	Not applicable	Rocky terrain
Blue Area	Not applicable	1200 - 1400	Not applicable

Figure 3: Nkasi District Agro Ecological map

Vegetation

Nkasi district is located in southwestern Tanzania, features diverse vegetation types influenced by its varied topography, climate, and soil conditions. In the highland areas and along the slopes of the Western Rift Valley, Nkasi hosts Montane forests characterized by tall trees, dense canopy cover, and a variety of plant species. These forests are important for biodiversity conservation and provide habitat for numerous wildlife species. Lower-lying areas of Nkasi are dominated by savannah and woodland vegetation. Savannahs consist of grasslands interspersed with scattered trees and shrubs. Acacia trees are common in these open landscapes, adapted to the drier conditions of the region. Nkasi district is also covered by riverine vegetation. This includes gallery forests and shrubs adapted to periodic flooding and seasonal water fluctuations. Riverine vegetation provides important habitats for aquatic species and supports riparian ecosystems. In areas where human activities such as agriculture and settlements are prevalent, the natural vegetation has been altered. Forested areas may have been cleared for farming, resulting in secondary vegetation or agroforestry practices where trees are integrated with crops.

Districts and other areas bordering Nkasi District:

It is bordered to the north by Mpanda District of Katavi Region, to the East by Sumbawanga District, to the South by Sumbawanga (Rural) District and Zambia, To the west, Nkasi District borders Lake Tanganyika, the lake forms a natural border with the Democratic Republic of Congo to the west.

2.4 Nkasi District Council Social Baseline Information

People and Population

Based on the population census reports of 2022, Rukwa Region has a total population of 1,540,519 (Male 743,119; Female 797,400). Nkasi District Council has a population size of 425,420 (206,738 Males and 218,682 Females) with a growth rate of 3.5. Nkasi District Council ranks second in population compared to other Districts in the region.

Project Workforce Requirements: VLUPs and the rural land certification process in Nkasi District Council will require workforce. This situation is likely to attract influx of people in search of employment from within and from outside the district. The presence of internal and external movement of people necessitates for the LTIP to pay attention on labor management and eligibility for land rights during issuance of CCRO.

Economic Activities: The Nkasi District has many and various economic sectors with activities in which people are engaged and employed in. The economic sectors in which people are engaged and employed in the District are; agriculture which employs more than 81% of the population, livestock keeping which give employment to 2% of the population, fishing industry gives 6.2%, clerical works 1.9% per cent, business activities 4.6%, and the other elementary occupations count at 3.6% of the District's population.

Social Services: Nkasi district council has primary and secondary schools, health centers, churches, mosques and market which are located in all wards within a district, owned by the government, private sector and religious institution. Provision of land parcels for social services such schools, health centers, churches, mosques and markets are critical for the LTIP and necessitate the project to ensure that these facilities are identified and provided with the CCRO to improve their tenure security.

Source of energy in the district for domestic and institution are firewood and charcoal remain the most source of energy for cooking, whereas approximately 94 percent of the households in the District uses it. Other sources like electricity, gas, biogas) are used by a total of 6 percent. Therefore, an insignificant number of the households reported using modern and/or environmentally friendly source of energy for cooking such as electricity, solar energy and Liquid Petroleum Gas. Measures should be taken to ensure that natural vegetation and ecology of the district are restored by promoting the use of friendly environment energy.

Road Infrastructure: Road transportation is the main means of transportation of people and various goods within and outside Nkasi District Council. It is one of the key sub-sectors which are responsible for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the council. Road transport is the predominant access mode of transport in the District as it shares traffic movement. The District council serves 1064.3 whereas Region roads serves 330km and District services 698.5 km of road network of which 147 km are gravel roads and the rest 551.5 km are earth roads. Road transport is the predominant access mode of transport in the District as it shares traffic movement to the District. Some of roads are passable throughout the year but other roads are not passable during rainy season especially those directly connected the district headquarters and Wampembe division.

The road that is maintained by Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) are classified as trunk/ regional roads, while feeder roads are maintained by Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA), the agency under District Council. Basically, roads infrastructure at present is also still poor and some of them are impassable during rain seasons as they are earth

roads. An inadequate fund endowed by Central government has rendered difficulties in implementing rehabilitation and maintenance works of the roads efficiently and timely. The District council lacks local civil works contractors who have enough capital and expertise to enable them conduct works precisely.

Conflicts over Land resources: The district also experiences conflicts with conservation authorities over land as the district plays an important role in conservation of major ecosystems in the district. In Nkasi district there is encroachment between the village and the reserved area and the boundary is not clearly known, establishments of settlement within 60 meters along Tanganyika Lake shore and village boundary conflicts. LTIP is required to recognize relevant conservation authorities to avoid conflicts between government ministries and conservation authorities. In particular, LTIP Team are required to closely observe ESS7, ESS6 and ESS10 requirements and provisions during VLUPs and rural land certification activities.

GBV/SEA and Diseases Transmission: Like other areas in Tanzania, HIV/AIDs is prevalent in Nkasi District. Proposed project activities including the preparation of PLUM, VLUP and issuance of CCROs will increase interactions between project workers and local community which is likely to trigger social issues such as GBV/SEA and spread of HIV/AID. In order to avoid GBV/SEA, spread of HIV and AIDS as well as conflicts between project workers and the community the project will require all workers to sign code of conduct (CoC).

CHAPTER THREE

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describe relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP and issuance of CCRO in Nkasi 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.

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

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 Nkasi during identification of national parks and preparation of DLUPF and VLUP. Specifically, LTIP project in Nkasi District Council will adhere to 60m buffer zone requirements when issuing CROs.

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 (Sec. 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 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 DLUFP 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 gazetted 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 Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004

The Act provide labour rights and protections particularly on Child labour, forced labour and discrimination in the working place and freedom of association. The act prohibits child labour it provides that no child under the age of 14 shall be employed. LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labour and provide valid employment contracts to direct and indirect workers. The employment contracts for direct and indirect teams will ensure compliance to basic employment standards which include: i) Wage determination that stipulates a minimum term and condition of employment (ii) An employment standard constitutes a term of a contract with an employee unless -a term of the contract contains a term that is more favorable to the employee; and a provision of an agreement alters the employment standard to the extent permitted by the provisions and iii) a provision of any collective agreement, a written law regulating employment, wage determination or exemption granted under section 100. The law also requires provision for health insurance and joining to National compensation funds for labour on employment beyond six months.

The HIV and AIDS (prevention and Control) Act, No. 28, 2008

Made under section (9) every employer in consultation with the ministry shall establish and coordinate a workplace programme on HIV and AIDS for employees under this control and such programme shall include provision of gender responsive HIV/AIDS and education, Distribution of Condoms and support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

LTIP project team shall be responsible for providing education, Condoms and awareness on HIV and AIDS for the purpose of control the spread of HIV to workers and communities around the project area.

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.

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.

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 streams, rivers and other water sources in Nkasi 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.

The Forest Act, 2002: A principal legislation governing for the Management of forests, to repeal certain laws relating to forests and for related matters. This Act reflects the country's commitment to sustainable development and conservation of its forest resources. By providing a legal framework for management and protection, the Act aims to balance economic development with environmental conservation and community welfare.

The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009: A principle Act of the Parliament that provides for structural and regulatory framework on management of wildlife and natural resources conservation within Tanzania. This Act plays a crucial role in safeguarding the country's rich wildlife heritage and natural ecosystems. By promoting sustainable practices, community involvement, and effective law enforcement, the Act aims to balance conservation goals with socio-economic development and environmental protection.

The Agriculture and Livestock Policy of 1997: Main objective is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system to encourage optimal use of land resources and facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The LTIP implementation in Nkasi will have adhere to this policy so as to protect the rights of livestock keepers, and specific use endowed to the VGs.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework

Project ESMF has identified ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS7, ESS8, and ESS10 to be applicable to the LTIP. However, for Nkasi District Council the following ESSs are applicable and this ESMP describe how specific ESSs will be complied with during preparation of DLUPF, VLUM and the issuance of CCROs:

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

1. Screening and of environmental and social risks and impacts, to determine level and magnitude of risks and impacts.

2. Prepared ESMP for Nkasi for mitigating identified risk and impacts; monitoring effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures as well as enhancing project benefits.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions;

1. Provision of Valid Employment Contractors to workers for both direct and indirect teams;
2. Provide Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) measures to workers, including PPE and welfare facilities to workers;
3. Training HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;
4. Provision of occupational and safety awareness and services to workers

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

1. Sensitization of community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
2. Training on HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect team;
3. Training on community and road safety
4. Awareness on accident risks and community safety.

ESS5 Land acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement

1. Sensitization of community about the project and land requirements for access roads, community facilities such as schools, health facilities, markets, cemetery; recreational and open areas; and
2. Land donation/acquisition requirements and procedures as stipulated in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

1. Use of **Annex 6** to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conservation land or ecological resources of biodiversity
2. Identification of boundaries of reserve land, water bodies and

ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure

1. Sensitization of community about the project
2. Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
3. Implementation of District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

A legal gap analysis between the national laws and the applicable ESSs has been provided in the Project ESMF. Wherever there are differences between the national laws and ESSs, the more stringent applies.

CHAPTER FOUR

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Introduction

Based on environment and social (E&S) baseline condition of the project area, the E&S assessment has identified the following likely project benefits, risks and impacts:

4.2 Project Social Benefits

In Nkasi District the LTIP will create the following benefits:

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

Capital Creation: Individuals and communities will use CCROs as collateral to access capital from financial institutions which will stimulate and land-based investments.

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

Reduction of Cost Associated with Informal Land Transaction: The provision of CCRO to Nkasi community members will enhance reliability in land transaction. CCROs serve as evidence of ownership of land with clear size and boundaries. Equally, it will discourage the practice of multiple sales of the same land to different buyers thus reducing land related conflicts.

Employments Opportunities: Rural certification activities in Nkasi will require workforce to perform different activities. In total the project will employ approximately 176 people: 32 skilled, 64 semi-skilled and 80 unskilled. Duties and responsibilities of each category of workers are detailed in CCRO Manual.

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

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

1. **VLUP:** LTIP will ensure that the villages have no contradicting GN before preparation of VLUP failure to do so is likely to cause conflicts between community and other institutions. Some decisions made as part of the VLUP preparation may also have E&S impacts. These will be assessed, and mitigation measures will be proposed as part of the VLUP preparation process.
2. Crosscutting Impacts due to Land use planning and rural land certification

Conflict over land ownership and rights: In project areas people live without proper identification of their areas, land size and boundaries with neighbors. During adjudication process the chances of not agreeing to the boundaries might lead to conflict over land use and the conservation authorities. In addition, some conflicts might involve proving evidence on who are legal owner of the land parcels to be issued with CCROs. Such cases are likely to happen especially in bouldering land parcels, extended and polygamous families, inherited land parcels and on land parcels which people have contested interest and ownership rights.

Similarly, individuals and communities residing close or who have encroached conservation areas might require CCROs on such land thus leading to conflict with authorities.

Ineligibility to CCROs: According to the **Annex 6** of the ESMF and the CCRO Manual guiding certification process, communities residing within road reserves, protected areas and other sensitive areas are not eligible for CCROs. Such areas are reserve lands and are restricted from human settlements and other social economic activities. Considering that land use restriction may be defined or formalized as part of the VLUP process (e.g., establishment of village forest reserves and/or village grazing land), there is a possibility that some individuals using these areas may lose access rights and/or may find out that they are ineligible for CCROs. Community members falling under such circumstances might consider having been denied project benefits related to CCROs. Some may also question the criteria used to establish land use restrictions as part of the VLUP process.

Inequalities for Women and other Marginalized Group: Marginalized groups such as elders, chronically ill people and the youth have less chances to get CCROs due lack of project information, and this could formalize inequalities between men and women regarding access to CCROs.

Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): In NKASI, 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: Mass rural certification will involve large number of workers from within and outside the project areas. Interactions of project workers among themselves and local community are likely to accelerate the spread of STI, crimes as well as over burdening of available social services.

Inaccessibility of Project Sites/Traffic accidents: Large section of Nkasi district is served with gravel and dirty roads which limits transportation especially during rainy season. Land certification process is likely to delay during rainy seasons and the issue of health and safety due to accidents

Possibility of Issuing CCROs to Non-nationals: Nkasi district is neighboring Congo D.R.C and Zambia country which its nationals have much interaction to Nkasi community thus putting risk of issuing CCROs to non-citizens due to demand of land.

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

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

The following are positive environmental impacts of this project in Nkasi District Council:

Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts: Nkasi district plays an important role in conservation. VLUPs and the issuance of CCROs will recognize all protected areas which will reduce their encroachment and conflicts between local community and conservation authorities. The provision of CCROs in

such as will be restricted from such areas in accordance to EMA (2004) and Road Act (2007).

Livable Settlements: The regularization process in Nkasi will create safe and conducive environment through provisions of green structures and enhancement of mobility.

4.5 Negative Environmental Impacts of Land Use Planning and Land Certification

The major negative environmental impacts of regularization process in Nkasi District Council are:

a) *Soil Erosion and Dust*

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

Additionally, the fabrication of beacons activities will involve sourcing materials from quarries and borrow pits such as gravel, sand, which may result in land degradation and soil erosion and dust. However, this impact will be minor if the project will leverage on the use of iron pins to earmark plot boundaries.

Waste management: During certification process project workers will generate solid and liquid wastes such as plastic, food and human waste leading to land pollution.

Health and Safety Hazards: Fabrication, transportation and subsequent installation of beacon might lead to incidences and accidents causing injuries and fatalities.

Encroachment of Sensitive Areas: Important conservation areas such as major ecosystems water source reserves and forest reserves require to be protected. Inadequate and failure to recognize such areas during rural certification might lead to their encroachment.

4.6 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 Nkasi District. It

detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.

Table 4: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation on Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
Negative Social Impacts						
1	Conflict over land use and land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation and operationalization of GRM - Capacity building and awareness creation to local leaders on conflict resolution. - Operationalization of Land Donation Procedures - Sensitization on the importance of joint land titling. - Educate men on the importance of including their wives on CCROs. 	9,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders 	ESMT	During Certification Process.
2	Ineligibility to CCROs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Households residing along road reserve, gullies and river streams. - Awareness on ineligibility for CCROs - Payment of compensation to those along road reserve by TARURA/TANROADS as per country 	1,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi Council district Certification Office (DRCO) - Nkasi E&S Team - Participatory Land 	ESMT	During identification of Parcels.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<p>laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise with NEMC and Central Water Basin Authority for further guidance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Management Team (PLUM) - National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) - Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency (TARURA) - Tanzania Road Agency (TANROADS)& - Lake Tanganyika Water basin 		

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
				Authorities.		
3	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth - Sensitization on importance of CCROs and other project benefits. 	2,000,000/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi E&S Team - Ward Executive Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - Civil Society Organisation (CSOs). 	ESMT	During Project Sensitization and identification
4	Gender Based Violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage Police Gender Desk to train Project staff on GBV/SEA. 	5,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi E&S Team - Ward Executive 	ESMT	Before placement of

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All LTIP staff to sign a code of conduct (CoC) which include GBV/SEA issues. - To develop a GBV Action Plan for the District. - To identify relevant government agencies and/ or NGOs in the district who can provide survivors of GBV and SEA assistance for example medical care, psychosocial support, legal redress, safety, etc. as and when necessary. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Officer (WEO), - Ward Community Development Officer (CDO) - Village Leaders - Private Companies involved in certification activities. 		employees and During rural Certification Process.
5	Influx of Laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community awareness on STIs transmission and basic hygiene practice and crimes - Give priority to unskilled laborers from within project areas. - Provision of welfare facilities such as water, toilets 	1,500,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi Council Certification Office - Nkasi E&S Team - Village Leaders - Private Companies 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		and food vending to project workers.		involved in certification activities.		
Negative Environmental Impacts						
1	Soil Erosion and Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tree and grass planting - Dust suppression using water - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. 	700,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO) - Nkasi E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leaders 	ESMT	During Certification Process.

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
2	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of dustbins in all project areas - Use of welfare facilities such as toilets and water. 	800,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi Council Certification Office (DRCO) - Nkasi E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Mtaa Leader 	ESMT	During Rural Certification Process.
3.	Health and Safety Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of PPEs (Mask, Boots, Gloves and Helmet) to workers. - Training drivers of direct and indirect teams on 	3,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO) 	ESMT	During VLUP and Certification

S/N	Potential Social Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Cost Estimates (TZS)	Responsible		Implementation Time Framework
				Implementation	Supervision	
		road safety - Provide Health and safety Training to project workers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkasi E&S Team - Private Companies involved in certification activities. - Village Leaders 		Process.

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:

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

The table 4 below summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Nkasi District Council.

Table 5: Social and Environmental Monitoring Plan

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
	Land Use Planning						
	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	8,000,000/=
	Enhancement of Social Benefits						
	Security of Tenure	No. of CCROs issued in each Village	50,000	ILMIS data	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=
	Capital Creation	No. of Beneficiaries using CCROs to secure capital.	10	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
	Reduction of land conflicts	No. of land conflicts identified and resolved as part of the CCRO	20	Project report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
		issuance process					
	Employments Opportunities	No. of people employed	50	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Enhancement of Environmental Benefits							
	Enhancement of protection of sensitive areas and minimization of Conflicts	Number of CCRO issued in sensitive areas	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
		Number and hectares or village land declared as forest reserve	100 Ha	VLUP Reports	Six Months	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
	Protection of Common resources	Presence of group of people owning jointly grazing lands issued with CCROs	5	Scheme of regularization & Reports	Annually	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
Social Negative Risks and Impacts							
	Lack of communities understanding of LTIP	Acceptance of the LTIP activities by the	50,000	Reports	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
	activities	communities in the Nkasi district 2. Participation of traditional leaders in LTIP activities.					
	Ineligibility to CCROs	No of parcels identified as ineligible for rural land certification	10	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
	Inequalities for Women and Other Marginalized Group	Tailored local information campaigns organized with the support of NGO-CSOs	1000	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
		No of Project staff trained on women land	100	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
		rights and how to encourage the registration of women's land rights as part of the CCRO process					
		Percentage of Women with CCROs.	30%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
		Marginalized Group with CCROs.	10%	ILMIS Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
	Gender Based Violence	Percentage of grievances that have been successfully resolved	100%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
	Influx of Laborers	Percentage of laborers employed from within the project areas.	40%	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
	Inaccessibility of Project Sites	No of Village identified as not accessible	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	500,000/=
	Land conflicts	Number of resolved land disputes	tbd	Report/GRM	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	0
Total							24,000,000/=
Environmental Negative Risks and Impacts							
	Waste Management	No. of dustbins provided in three Mitaas	150 dustbins @ village 3	Report and observation	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	15,000,000/=
	Health and Safety Hazards	No. of incidence and accidents reported.	0	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	1,000,000/=
	Greenhouse gas emissions	No. Service Conducted	Service at every 5000 Km	Maintenance Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	12,000,000/=
	Monitoring of oil spills	No of drums (100 liters) distributed for collect	1 Drums in each LGA	Report	Quarterly	ESMT & PIT	4,000,000/=

S/N	Environmental/ Social Impacts	Monitoring Parameters	Targets/Legal Standards	Monitoring Methods	Frequency /Duration	Host institution Supervising institutions	Monitoring Budget
		dirty oil					
	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	4,000,000
Total							36,000,000/=

CHAPTER SIX

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP

6.1 Institutions

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

ESMP Implementing Entities

Nkasi Council Rural Certification Office (DRCO): This will be responsible for daily certification activities which will involve support to Nkasi E&S Team

Nkasi E&S Team: This will be responsible for implementation of the E&S activities including the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures with the support from DRCO.

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

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

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

Ward and Village Leaders: These will be involved in conflict resolutions through operationalization of project GRM, identification of marginalized groups such as women, elders, chronically ill persons and youth, and sensitization on importance of CCROs, waste management, GBV/SEA matters, health and safety and other project related benefits.

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

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

Lake Tanganyika Basin Authority: he LTBA's involvement in a Land Tenure Improvement Project can enhance the project's effectiveness by leveraging its regional mandate, technical expertise, and collaborative networks to promote sustainable land use practices and tenure security in the Lake Tanganyika Basin.

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 MLHHS. The MLHHS 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 Nkasi council the following trainings have been provide to E&S Team at LGAs levels and Villages leaders to enhance their capacity to implementation of environmental and social risk management issues during certification process.

S/N	Name of Training	Training Institution	Date
1	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	November, 2023
2	Preparation and Implementation of	ESMT	November, 2023

	ESMP to DRCOs members.		
3	Training on Safeguards Compliance to Villages and ward Leaders	ESMT	

Other E&S trainings planned for Nkasi to enhance their capacity to implement ESMP are:

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Nkasi District Council LTIP activities. It proposes mitigation measures to minimize the adverse impacts, while enhancing the positive ones. The assessment and evaluation process of the proposed project activities indicates that the project will bring net social benefits within the project area. Negative implications of this project have been identified, and need to be mitigated, in order to make this project environmental and socially sound.

7.2 Conclusions

Given the importance of multiple land uses in Nkasi, ESMP shall be an important tool for facilitation of stakeholder's engagement and sensitization so as to affirm with proposed land uses, village boundaries and access to CCRO.

Furthermore, there is no identification of any VGs group as per VGPF guiding document hence VGP will not be prepared.

The social benefits of this project to include enhanced security of tenure, capital creation, effective land control and management, reduction of cost associated with informal land transaction, and employments opportunities. Apart from the positive impacts, this ESMP also identified some negative implications associated with the proposed interventions, which need to be mitigated in order to ensure project acceptability and sustainability. Among the negative impacts are: Conflict over land use and land rights, ineligibility for some people to obtain CCROs, inequalities for women and other marginalized group, likely of emergence of gender-based violation, influx of laborers, soil erosion and dust, generation of waste, and health and safety hazards.

To address the aforementioned risks and impacts, the ESMP include a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Monitoring Plan for proper implementation of the project and reduction of the negative effects from the project. The MLHHD is committed to effect this ESMP through ensuring that enough budget, human resources and logistics are available.

7.3 Recommendations

1. All Villages where the project is implemented should have the copy of this ESMP,
2. NGOs to be hired to conduct certification process in Nkasi District Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementations team in Nkasi District Council with Support from ESMT
3. PLUM (ES TEAM) shall ensure meaningful consultation of all key and relevant stakeholders
4. Adequate budget should be allocated to facilitate implementation of the mitigation measures to avoid project impacts to the environment and the community and enhance project benefits.
5. Training to all stakeholder on E&S issues is key for achieving the objectives of this ESMP. All key stakeholders identified in this ESMP must be trained to facilitate smooth implementation of the E&S issues during project implementation.

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

Sn	Checklist	Description
1	Is the village land uses approved through village Assembly	7. Conduct environmental and social assessment of the proposed land use plan basing on ESMF, ESCP, VGPF, SEP and RAP
		8. Basing on 1 above, confirm if the plan complies with ESF
		9. Check on supporting documents used to approve the VLUP (Entry Meeting Minutes and Approval of VLUP Meeting minutes)
		10. Check on engagement of women, youth and other minority community members
2	Is the proposed land use compactible with the GN	11. Check in the issues related to Reserve land and Village land
		12. Check if there are land uses conflicts between different land users (Environmental Conservation vs land uses)
3	Is the VLUP endowed by District Council	13. 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 Gazetted	14. 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

Annex 2: Show Mineral occurrence Nkasi district

S/n	Mineral type	Location
1	Emeralds	Mkwamba, Chala and Mtenga Wards
2	Rubies	Kipande and Kate Wards
3	Tourmalines	Mkwamba and Chala wards
4	Moonstones.	Kabwe Ward
5	Coal	Kipande wards
6	Garnets	Mkwamba, Chala and Mtenga Wards
7	Amethyst	Mkwamba, Chala and Mtenga Wards
8	Copper	Kabwe ward – kalila village

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

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

2	Area/village bordering rivers and lakes	-Settlement is found 60m away from the bank of the lake/river as per the Environmental Management Act of 2004	Yes	Under the Environmental Management Act of 2004, settlements found to be at least 60m from shore line/ bank can be considered for certification
		-Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake but no floods or any other risk is associated	Yes	Clarification should be obtained from NEMC on how to proceed with the certification, if given permission the process should proceed. The MLHHS D will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation
		Settlement is found within 60m from the banks of the river/lake and are associated with floods and other risks	yes	The area is considered hazardous and no certification should be conducted. The MLHHS D will clarify with NEMC in advance before project commencement on the issue so that it is included in the process manual to avoid delays during project implementation

<p>3</p>	<p>Area/village/ settlements bordering wetlands and water catchment Areas</p>	<p>-Village/area is found close to or bordering wetlands and/or watershed areas. The area/village boundary should maintain a 60m distance as per the national laws</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered as areas with high biological importance and are protected by national and international laws and agreements. Under such circumstances the conservation status of such areas will be established from relevant authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, Environmental Management Act of 2004, and other national and international laws. When identified as per the laws and regulations, such areas will be considered hazardous and certification will not proceed in these areas</p>
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4	Wildlife areas, corridors or migratory routes	-Villages borders wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	Yes	Such areas should be identified by relevant authorities (Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, etc) and no certification should be allowed in such areas.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	No	These areas should be given certificates in the name of the village for communal use. No one within the village should be denied access as a result of certification process. Individual titles should not be provided in these areas.
6	Cultural Heritage Sites	-Boundaries of the registered cultural heritage area and the village are clear and well identified	Yes	Certification process can proceed as boundaries are clear and no certificates will be issued in reserved areas

		-There is encroachment between the village and the registered cultural heritage site and the boundary is not clearly known	No	The issue of boundary should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification
		-There is encroachment between village and the 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	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

		protected.		
7	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood prone areas which may be restricted for any development activities	Yes	These are considered as hazardous land and no certification process should proceed, in case no clear boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC who will determine whether the area should be considered or not

1. The Encroachment of Road reserve (from Nkundi junction to the District HQ) Kalundi, Ntalamila, Myula, Nchenje, Kitosi, Ntuchi, Ifundwa).
2. The Encroached reserved area includes forests, district forest reserves and water sources catchment areas-Kate, kipande, Kalundi
3. Establishments of settlement within 60 meters along Tanganyika Lake shore in the villages of Kalungu, Korongwe Asilia, Kilambo, Kala, Kabwe Ward.
4. The villages of Kantawa, Sintali, Nkana and Kala borders wetlands
5. Village borders wildlife corridor include Kala Ward; King'ombe village.
6. Villages with flood prone areas includes villages of Kala Ward and Kantawa