

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



**LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (LTIP)**

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



**Prepared By:  
KALIUA 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
EHS	-	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 <sup>8</sup>
VGPF	-	Vulnerable Groups Planning Framework
WB	-	World Bank
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background Information**

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

#### **1.2 LTIP Project Scope in Kaliua District Council**

The Kaliua District Council is one of the beneficiaries of LTIP activities. Kaliua is among the seven districts of the Tabora region and was established on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2012. Before its establishment, it was part of Urambo District. The headquarters of Kaliua District Council is located in Kaliua town, 125 km from Tabora Municipal Council. The district of Kaliua has an area of 14,050 square kilometers and is divided into 5 divisions, 28 wards, 99 registered villages, and 458 hamlets.

In the Kaliua District Council, the project is expected to support the preparation of village land-use plans (VLUP) and detailed settlement plans (DSP) covering the settlement part of the villages, as well as the issuance of CCROs and renovation/construction of district and village land offices. The Project (LTIP) at Kaliua District Council is expected to implement land use plans for forty(40) villages that

encroach and establish within the Ulyankulu Forest Reserve, Igombe River Forest Reserve, and Luganzo Tongwe Forest Reserve (Mpandaline). This ESMP is prepared specifically to guide the preparation of VLUP, DSP, and CCROs activities covering all 40 villages (Annex 1) :

Table 1: Kaliua District Council- Project Coverage Villages

NO.	WARD	VILLAGE
1	Igwisi	Mwahalaja,chemkeni
2	Uyowa	Mwendakulima,u hindi,songambe
3	Kazaroho	Nsimbo,Kazaroho,Imalamihayo,
4	Nhwande	Nhwande,Ntwigu,Imagi,
5	Mwongozo	Mwanduti,Mwongozo,Ibambo
6	konanne	King'wang'oko,Busondi,Busubi,
7	ileje	Ileje,Mkiligi,Ibapa,Kabanga
8	Seleli	Seleli,Nyasa,mwendakulima,Bulela
9	Kashishi	Iyombo,busondi,Kagera,
10	Sau	Sasu,Mpagasha
11	Usimba	Usimba,Ndorobo,Magele
12	Ichemba	Ichemba,Mgelela,Usigala
13	Ushokola	Usindi, Isanjandugu,Imalaupina
14	Zugimlole,	Zugimlole,usimba-zugimlole,Igombe
15	Makingi	Makingi,utantamke,mwamashimba,Tupendane,Uhindi
16	Kanoge	Kanoge, Ulanga
17	silambo	Nsungwa,SilamboUsonga
18	Ufukutwa	Mtapenda
19	Usenye	Malanga, mMiti mitsno,Shella,Maboha
20	Ugunga	Ugunga, Limbula,Tuombemungu,Limbulasiasa
21	Ukumbisiganga	Ukumbisiganga,Lumbe,Uyumbu
22	Zugimlole	Uyumbu, Kangeme,
23	Usinge	Usinge, Luganjo, Kombe, Ugansa
24	Igagala	Wachawaseme, Kazanaupate,Mtakuja magaribi,Mtakuja mashariki

25	Kamsekwa	Kamsekwa,Mpwaga
26	Igwisi	Imalampaka
27	Ushokola	Ushokola

In the Kaliua District Council, the preparation of VLUPs, DSPs, and issuance of CCROs are expected to involve the following activities:

**a. Village Land Use Plans (VLUP)**

There are 40 villages formally registered in the Kaliua district, of which 11 already have a VLUP. LTIP is expected to support the preparation of VLUP in 103 villages and DSPs for the 11 villages reached by LTIP in the district, as this is a prerequisite for the issuance of CCROs. The preparation of VLUPs involves awareness creation and capacity building for the Participatory Land Use Management Team (PLUM), village assembly and formulation of the Village Land Use Management Council (VLUM); preparation of baseline information, which includes resource assessment, existing land use, and existing environmental and social issues; preparation of draft Village Land Use Plan (VLUP); validation and approval of the proposed VLUP and respective by-laws by the village assembly, endorsement of the VLUP by the district council, and 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 implications and the formulation of advice to address them in ways that are consistent with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

**b. Issuance of CCROs**

The process of issuing CCROs is detailed in the LTIP CCRO Manual and involves six (6) major activities.

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

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

## **1.2 General Objectives of ESMP**

Preparing the Kaliua VLUPs, DSPs, and issuance of CCRO can potentially cause environmental and social risks and impacts. The Kaliua ESMP is a tool for identifying, mitigating, and monitoring the E&S impact associated with these activities. Specifically, it depicts how organizational capacity and resources are utilized to assess these impacts, define mitigation measures, and implement them when appropriate. Therefore, the Government's implementation team, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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 to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Identify potential E&S risks and impacts associated with land-use planning and rural certification activities supported by LTIP.
- ii. Strengthening the land administration system.
- iii. Solving land conflicts between villages and forest reserves.
- iv. Assess the capacity of the implementation agencies and develop plans for training and other capacity-building activities
- v. Define implementation arrangement and organization structure of ESMP implementation, including assessment of the implementation capacity of the implementing agencies (LGA)
- vi. Identify the parameters to be monitored and the respective tools used for monitoring and reporting.
- vii. Creating Village Land Use Plans

## **1.3 Methodology for Preparation of ESMP**

The team of district participatory land use management of Kaliua (PLUM) and the LTIP –ESMT has been used in Kaliua district through the following activities:

- i. Undertake environmental and social screening to determine risks and impacts associated with the 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
- ii. Define mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures for the identified impacts
- iii. Validation of mitigation, enhancement, and monitoring measures through stakeholder engagement.
- iv. Finalization of the ESMP report and sharing with wider stakeholders, including publication of the ESMP 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 Kaliua District Council, Tanzania. The screening was carried out using the E&S Safeguard Criteria established by the project for selecting specific project areas. This was performed using the screening form found in the ESMF guiding document (attached in Annex 6), which assessed the potential environmental and social impacts of the LTIP in the selected Kaliua area.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **BASELINE ADMINISTRATIVE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE KALIUA**

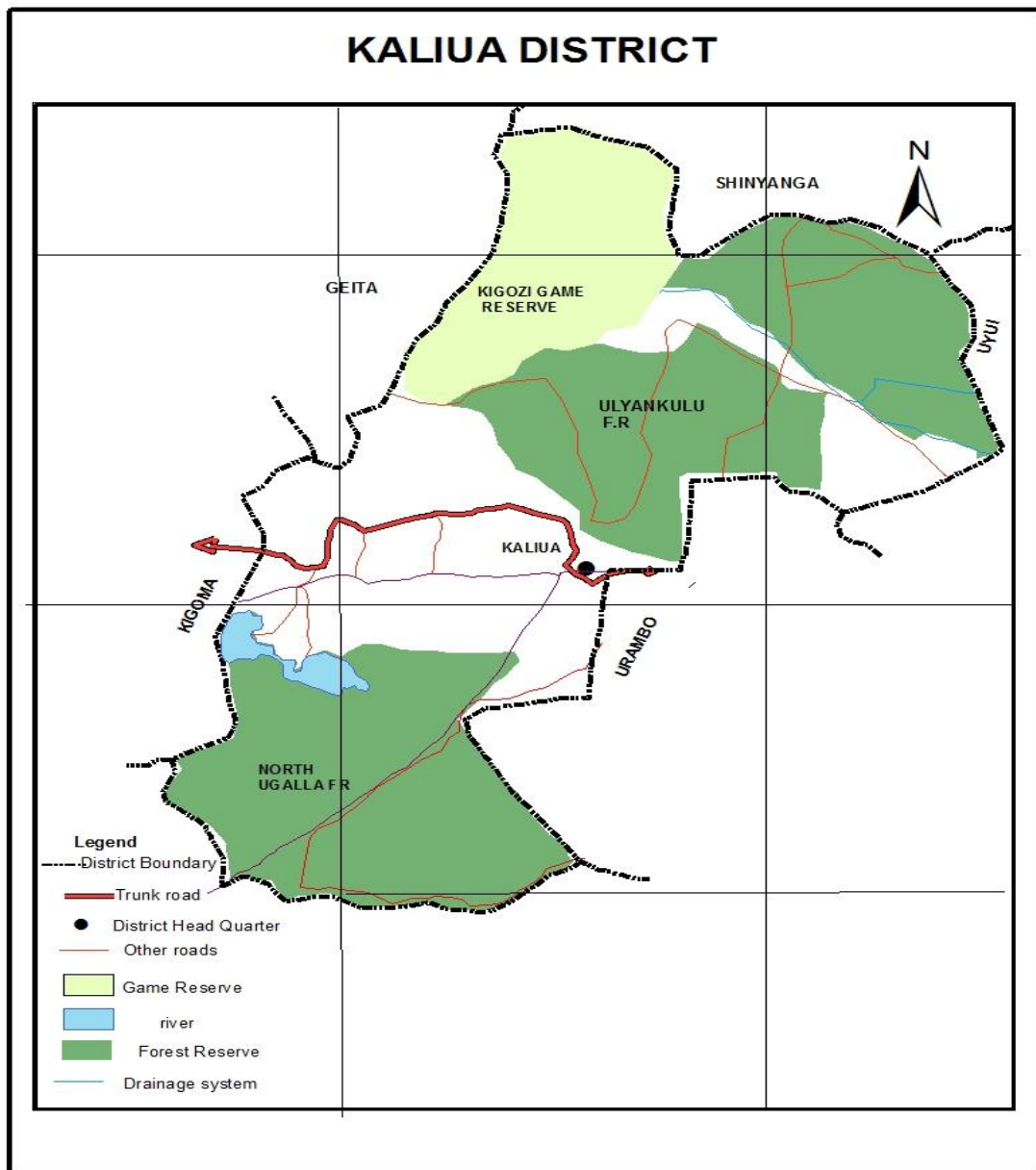
#### **2.1 Introduction**

The baseline environmental and social conditions of Kaliua district describe biophysical and social issues that are likely to be affected, the cause of conflicts, or biological outcomes in the district. The biophysical and social issues in Kaliua necessitate a project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented to avoid risks and impacts on the communities. The main indigenous ethnic group in Kaliua is the Nyamwezi. The district has other groups, namely Sukuma, Waha, Fipa, Sumbwa, and Kurya. The Sukuma mainly occupies the northeastern part of the district, which covers the Uyowa, Kashishi, Kazaroho, and Igagala wards, while Nyamwezi occupies most of the district. In addition, the district is occupied by a small group of Ha in the Usinge and Igalala wards and Fipa in the Ukumbisiganga ward. Refugees from Burundi mainly occupy Kanindo, Milambo, and Igombenkulu wards. Religious groups available in Kaliua are mainly Christians and Muslims, although a few adhere to traditional beliefs. The majority of residents produce both food and cash crops, such as Maize, Cassava, Paddy, Beans, and Fruits, specifically mangoes and bananas. The cash crop is tobacco. The dominant economic activity in the district is agriculture, which is exercised by the majority of the community.

#### **2.3 Administrative Condition of Kaliua District Council**

Kaliua district is one of the seven districts in the Tabora region, and it occupies a size of 14,050 square kilometers. The district headquarters is located in Kaliua, 125 km from Tabora Municipal Council. Kaliua district is situated in the Urambo and Uyui districts in the Eastern part, the Mpanda and Mlele districts (Katavi region) in the South, and the Uvinza and Kibondo districts (Kigoma region) in the West. The North side of the district is bordered by Ushetu (Shinyanga Region) and Bukombe (Geita region) in the North West. The council has one electoral constituency and one parliament member. The district has five divisions: 28 wards, 99 registered villages, and 458 hamlets.





Map 1.0: Administrative Map of Kaliua showing boundaries and drainage system

## 2.4 Environmental Baseline Information in Kaliua District Council

Physiography provides an analysis of the existing physical conditions within the council. It covers environmental context analysis, including climate, soil, geological conditions, land and vegetation cover, topography, and agroecological zones.

### 2.4. Climate

With the exception of very few slopes, the district forms part of the Central Plateau of Tanzania, which is relatively homogeneous, with gently undulating plains intersected

by seasonally flooded valley bottom soil. In the extreme northeast, central, and extreme south regions, this pattern opens flat land suitable for cultivation and is covered by well or moderately-drained soils with sandy loam textures.

#### **2.4.1. Temperature**

The temperature ranges from 21<sup>0</sup>C to 33<sup>0</sup>C, and the highest temperature occurs between August and October, just before the start of rainfall. The temperature gradually decreased in December and remained relatively constant until May. From May to August, the district experienced low temperatures.

### **2.2 Land use pattern**

The Kaliua District in Tanzania covers an area of approximately 14,050 square kilometers, representing approximately 18.82% of the total area of the Tabora region. The following are some key points regarding the land use pattern in Kaliua District. The district has 1,965.5 square kilometers of arable land. However, only 1,500 square kilometers are cultivated annually. The remaining 465.5 square kilometers lie idle for reasons such as soil leaching infestation or being located in edges and river beds. The district's land (86%) consists of forest reserves, normal grassland, and water areas. About 10,535.58 square kilometers are designated as forest reserves, while normal forests and grasslands used for grazing cover approximately 1,548.92 square kilometers. The district's vegetation is characterized by miombo woodlands and natural forests, primarily found in areas such as Igombenkulu, Milambo, and Kanindo.

#### **2.2.1. Vegetation**

Miombo woodlands cover the Kaliua District mixed with wetland vegetation of mbuga wooded grassland and mbuga grasslands. The Miombo woodlands are natural forests found in the Igombenkulu ward and some parts of the Milambo and Kanindo wards.

#### **2.4.3 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ)**

Basically, the district has two distinctive agro-ecological zones, namely, the High Rainfall Zone and the Low Rainfall Zone

### **2.5 Soil type**

The soils vary from sand or sandy loam to sand-clay or loam-clay texture “mbuga” to mention rocky and shallow soil, well-drained Sandy soil and well-drained sandy Soil, Well, Drained Medium Mixture Soil and Upland Soil with Impeded Drainage.

## **2.4. Topography**

The district receives rainfall between 900 mm and 1,300 mm annually, falling between the months of October or November and December, and a dry season from January to February or March. A second lower peak occurs in February or March; the rain then tails off in April or May. Because of its low altitude, Kaliua District experiences a tropical climate.

### **2.4.1. Drainage System**

The Kaliua District forms part of the vast central plateau of the Tabora region, an area of flat and gently undulating plains broken in places by small hills. Most parts of the district lie between 800 meters and 1,800 meters above sea level and form the main watershed separating rivers flowing southwestward into the Zimbwe River. The district has, however, no permanent rivers, although pools of water seem to remain after the long rains in the Igombe River located in the north and the Ugalla River in the southern parts of the district. The district also has Lake Sagara on the western side, which forms a major part of the Malagarasi – Muyowosi Ramsar Site Core Zone.

## **2.5 Population**

### **2.5.1 Ethnic Groups**

This district has six main ethnic groups: Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Waha, Fipa, Sumbwa, and Kurya. The Sukuma mainly occupies the northeastern part of the district, which covers the Uyowa, Kashishi, Kazaroho, and Igagala wards, while Nyamwezi occupies most of the district. In addition, the district is occupied by a small group of Ha in the Usinge and Igalala wards and Fipa in the Ukumbisiganga ward. Kanindo, Milambo and Igombemkulu wards are occupied by refugees from mainly Burundi.

### **2.5.2 Population Size and Growth**

The Kaliua District's population has experienced significant growth. According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, the district had 678447 people, of which males

accounted for 49.9 percent of the population, or 331,965 people, and females (50.1 percent, or 346 482 persons).

### 2.5.3 Population Density

By 2012, Kaliua District had a population density of 48 persons per sq. km. Among other reasons, the relatively small population density of Kaliua District has been caused by its relatively large land area. However, a large part of this area is covered by forest reserves. By 2022, the population density was estimated to be 48.

**Table 2: Population Density in Kaliua District**

District	Land area(sq. km)	Population	Population Density
Kaliua	14,050	678447	48

Computed Data from 2022 Population Censuses Reports

## CHAPTER THREE

### LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the relevant legal and institutional framework governing the preparation of VLUP and DSPs, and the issuance of CCRO in the Kaliua district. The focus has been on legislation that provides environmental and social provisions and requirements relevant to a project. In Kaliua district Council legal requirements that will be involved during the implantation of the land use plan are: -

#### 3.2. The Mining Act (2010 as revised in 2017)

The Mining Act (2010) and the Explosives Act (1963) are the principal legislations in the mineral sector. The following regulations are made under the Mining Act applied the Mining (Mineral Rights) Regulations, 2018; Mining (Minerals and Mineral Concentrates Trading) Regulations, 2019; Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018; Mining (Minerals Beneficiation) Regulations, 2019, Mining (Integrity Pledge) Regulations, 2018, Mining (Radioactive Minerals) Regulations, 2018 and the Mining (Mineral and Gem Houses) Regulations, 2019. The Mining Act (2010, revised in 2017) and the national environmental legislation govern the environmental management of mining projects. The Act has been amended to include prospecting activities for small-scale miners and address licensing barriers by increasing the Primary Mining License (PML) tenure to be processed at regional offices. The Act widens the playing field considerably for artisanal and small-scale miners. Specific regulations were made under the Act requires holders of PMLs to conduct baseline environmental investigation (EPP) and social studies with regard to human settlement, burial sites, cultural heritage sites, water, vegetation, animals, and soil, and prepare an Environmental Protection Plan to mitigate the environmental impacts in the licensed area. PMLs must pay all liabilities, including employees' entitlement, mine closure, and environmental rehabilitation costs as may be necessary to terminate mining operations.

#### 3.3. The Environmental Management Act No. 20 (2004)

This is a framework of legislation governing environmental aspects in Tanzania. It includes provisions for sustainable management of the environment, prevention and control of pollution, environmental quality standards, public participation, and the basis

for the implementation of international environmental agreements. The Act sets out the mandates of various actors to undertake enforcement and exercise general supervision and coordination of matters relating to the environment. The EMA has established environment units in all ministries and environmental committees at the regional, district, and village levels. Within each ministry, it is the Environmental Section's responsibility to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into the ministry's developmental planning and project implementation in a way that protects the environment. It requires project developers to develop and implement Environmental Management Plans (EMP) and monitor any identified environmental issues associated with their project.

#### **3.4. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005)**

The Mandatory List of Projects requiring EIA includes the extractive industry, including mining. An in-depth study is required to determine the impact's scale, extent, and significance and identify appropriate mitigation if the project is deemed likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts. ASM is included in the schedule of small-scale industries that require a Preliminary Environmental Assessment. This preliminary assessment decides whether the Project needs a full environmental impact assessment as the Project is likely to have some significant adverse environmental impacts, but the magnitude of the impacts is not well-known.

#### **3.5. Environmental Action Plan 2011 – 2016**

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), the Vice President's Office, and DANIDA produced an Environmental Action Plan 2011 – 2016 for the Minerals Sector in August 2011. The Environmental Action Plan aims to mainstream environmental management activities into the Ministry's Policies, Strategies, and Plans. Eight key issues/challenges are identified by the Action Plan, as detailed below, and 17 priority actions were identified to tackle these issues, along with targets, indicators, and budgets:

- i. Water and Soil Pollution
- ii. Land Degradation
- iii. Air Pollution
- iv. Disturbance of Biodiversity
- v. Climate change

- vi. Earthquakes, Flooding and Landslides
- vii. Radioactive Minerals
- viii. Other Legislations and Policies

### **3.6. The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003**

The role of OSHA is to improve the health, safety, and general well-being of workers and workplaces by promoting occupational health and safe practices to eliminate occupational accidents and diseases, hence achieving better productivity in the workplace. The law requires employers to provide a good working environment to workers to safeguard their health. The LTIP will ensure the implementation of this Act by training drivers to eradicate incidences and accidents and provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and welfare facilities such as tents, drinking water, and toilets to the direct and indirect implementing teams during the preparation of DLUPF, VLUP and the issuance of CCRO.

### **3.7. 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 program on HIV and AIDS for employees under this control, and such program shall include the 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 controlling the spread of HIV to workers and communities around the project area.

### **3.8. The Employment and Labor Relations Act No. 6 of 2004**

This Act sets out provisions for fundamental rights and protections, which include forced labor, child labor, discrimination, and freedom of association. It also sets out employment standards, wage parameters, working hours, and dispute regulations. Tanzania overhauled its employment and labor laws in 2004 when it enacted the Employment and Labour Relations Act, Act No. 6 of 2004, and the Labour Institutions Act, Act No. 7 of 2004. While the Employment Act provides for labor standards, rights, and duties, the Labour Institutions Act constitutes the governmental organ charged with the task of administering the labor laws. Subsequently, in 2007 several pieces of subsidiary legislation were promulgated to facilitate the enforcement of labour rights and standards stipulated in the Employment Act. The new laws further enact

employment and labour standards which, by and large, conform to the labour standards set by the International Labour Organization. LTIP will ensure equality in employment, forbid child labor, and provide valid employment contracts to direct and indirect workers. Several policies positively impact gender. Important among them are the Gender Policy, Affirmative Action Policy, Sexual Offenses Act (1998), and Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence (since 2010). Tanzania is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### **3.9. The Land Act No. 4 of 1999**

Private property is given either through Granted Rights in General and Reserved Land (Land Act, Section 19) or Customary Rights in Village Land (Village Land Act, Section 22). Provisions are also made for holding land by joint occupancy or occupancy in common (Land Act, Part XIII). This is under the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements. The Village Lands Act, No. 5 of 1999, requires each village to identify and register all communal land and obtain the approval of all village members for identification and registration (Village Assembly, Section 13). A Register of communal land (section 13(6) is to be maintained by each village land Council, and land cannot be allocated to individuals, families or groups for private ownership (section 12(1) (a)). This is also under the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements.

### **3.10. Land Act, Cap.113 R.E. 2002**

The major function of the Land Act is to promote the fundamentals of the National Land Policy by giving clear classification and tenure of land, land administration procedures, rights and incidents of land occupation, granted rights of occupancy, conversion of interests in land, dispositions affecting land, land leases, mortgaging of land, easements and analogous rights, co-occupation and partitioning and settlement of land disputes. Section 1(4) classifies Tanzanian land into three categories: Tanzanian land falls into three categories, namely *Reserved Land*: set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, etc. Specific legal regimes govern these lands under the laws that established them, e.g., the Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap 283, National Parks Ordinance, Marine Parks and Reserves Act, etc. *Village Land* includes all land inside the boundaries of registered villages, with village councils and village assemblages given the power to manage them. The Village Land Act, Cap 114, governs the land and gives details of how this is to be done, and General Land is neither reserved land nor



village land and is therefore governed by the Land Act and managed by the Commission.

### **3.11. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005)**

The Mandatory List of Projects requiring EIA includes the extractive industry, including mining. An in-depth study is required to determine the impact's scale, extent, and significance and identify appropriate mitigation if the project is deemed likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts. ASM is included in the schedule of small-scale industries that require a Preliminary Environmental Assessment. This preliminary assessment decides whether the Project needs a full environmental impact assessment as the Project is likely to have some significant adverse environmental impacts, but the magnitude of the impacts is not well-known.

### **3.12. Environmental Action Plan 2011 – 2016**

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM), the Vice President's Office, and DANIDA produced an Environmental Action Plan 2011 – 2016 for the Minerals Sector in August 2011. The Environmental Action Plan aims to mainstream environmental management activities into the Ministry's Policies, Strategies, and Plans. Eight key issues/challenges are identified by the Action Plan, as detailed below, and 17 priority actions were identified to tackle these issues, along with targets, indicators, and budgets:

- i. Water and Soil Pollution
- ii. Land Degradation
- iii. Air Pollution
- iv. Disturbance of Biodiversity
- v. Climate change
- vi. Earthquakes, Flooding and Landslides
- vii. Radioactive Minerals
- viii. Other Legislations and Policies

### **3.13. The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003**

OSHA's role is to improve workers' and workplaces' health, safety, and general well-being by promoting occupational health and safe practices. This eliminates occupational accidents and diseases and, hence, achieves better productivity in the workplace.

### **3.2 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 Kaliua District Council, the following ESSs are applicable, and this ESMP describes how specific ESSs will be complied with during the preparation of DLUPF, VLUM, and the issuance of CCROs:

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

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

#### *ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions;*

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

#### *ESS4 Community Health and Safety*

- Sensitization of the community about the project and associated health risks and impacts; and
- Training on HIV/Aids to project workers of direct and indirect teams;
- Training on community and road safety
- Awareness of accident risks and community safety.

#### *ESS5 Land acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement*

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

*ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.*

- Use of Annex 6 to ensure that no certification will be undertaken in reserved or conserved land or ecological resources of biodiversity.

*ESS10 Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure*

- Sensitization of the community about the project
- Formulation and operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Implement the District Stakeholders Engagement Forum (DSEF) and National Stakeholders Engagement Forum (NSEF).

The Project ESMF provides a legal gap analysis between the national laws and the applicable ESSs. 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 the 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 Kaliua District, the LTIP will create the following benefits:

*Effective Land Control and Management:* During Village Land Use Planning processes, different land uses will be identified, and their uses will be prescribed. This will reduce conflicts over land and provide land for grazing, agricultural, residential, road reserves, forest reserves, and river reserve uses, especially the Igombe River reserve. Also, the plan will identify hazardous areas unsuitable for human activities.

*Security of Tenure:* The issuance of CCROs will enhance the security of tenure for individuals, community members, and institutions. For instance, CCROs issued to a group of people owning jointly grazing lands will protect such resources from individual encroachment and appropriation.

*Capital Creation:* Because CCROs have legal representation, individuals and communities can potentially use them as collateral to access capital from financial institutions. This will help them accumulate capital, which will be invested in other productive economic activities that will stimulate development within the Kaliua district.

Negative Social Risks and Impacts of Land Use Planning and Rural Land Certification  
In Kaliua District Council, the selection of villages for the project considered Environmental and Social Safeguard as follows:-

- The villages selected are accessible throughout the year.
- Drivers selected are well trained, and they comply with Project regulations.
- Selection of surveyed Plots for construction of land office Building.
- Selection of 6 villages (Kanoge, Ulanga, Mwamashimba, Utantamke, Tupendane, and Usigala) whose residents have invaded Ulyankulu Forest Reserve.

- 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 Kailua District Council.

### **4.3 Social Impacts**

Discussion with experts within the particular LGA can yield social impacts; Kaliua DC is a matter of concern here.

*Poor Attendance in the meetings* occurs during the conduction of general meetings at the village due to the remoteness of hamlets, politicians' interference, and distance to the village center where the meetings were held; as a result, few/poor attendance may lead to the Plan not understood to the majority of the villagers which the Project will take Place.

*Political interference during project implementation.* This occurs during the selection of the villages where the project will be taking place. Some politicians see the project as part of the benefit to their villages that will be advantageous in the upcoming general election, and they used to force their villages to be selected even if their villages did not meet the identified criteria.

*Solid and Sewage Waste:* Solid waste, which will result from the abandonment of construction materials on site, could adversely impact the E&S management plan. Sewage waste issues will arise from wastewater during stormwater runoff, sanitary systems, and improper maintenance of sewer systems, which could end up in clean domestic water systems and spread diseases.

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

*Influx of Labourers:* Mass rural certification will involve many workers from within and outside the project areas. Project workers' interactions with the local community

are likely to accelerate the spread of STIs and crimes and overburden available social services.

*Unawareness of community on the proposed project:* this leads to poor attendance of the community at the meeting due to unawareness of the project proposed. As a result, this may lead to the Plan not being understood by the villagers; it may stop the plan's implementation in a particular area.

*The conflict between villages and forest reserves* leads to unsafe and insecure conditions in the area. Villagers have invaded the villages situated along Ulyankulu Forest, Igombe River, and Luanganzo-tongue Reserve in Kaliua District Council.

#### **4.4 Environmental Impacts**

Loss of Flora and Fauna: the project (LTIP) expects to build an Office that will accommodate all the project requirements; this may lead to a loss of vegetation during the construction of offices. The vegetation will be cleared in the area where the construction work is taking place is clear for construction work to be performed. As a result, the activity will expose the land to elements of erosion, such as wind and water, and thus could trigger the process of land degradation.

*Noise and Vibration Impacts.* In Kaliua District Council, we expect to have Construction activities that could result in noise and dust impacts on general well-being, health, and functioning. The proposed projects might involve trucks, concrete mixers, blasting equipment, graders, drilling equipment, and vehicular movement that emit incessant noise, usually harmful to the environment and people.

*Public Health.* There is potential for diseases resulting from pollution and unsound management of solid waste and effluent from poor sanitation at construction sites, food vendors selling food to construction workers, malaria due to stagnant waters associated with construction works, and other related diseases.

#### **4.5 Mitigation Measures and Complementary Initiatives**

Impacts associated with the land use Plan will be mitigated by effectively supervising the ESMT at the LGA office to ensure all adverse impacts are avoided or minimized. The Project bidding documents contain an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) as a document for environmental, social, and occupational health and safety

requirements for the whole team working under the project to abide by. In order to ensure that no issues are left behind, the mitigation measures have been grouped into three project steps.

### **Stakeholders Engagement**

The land use Plan needs massive community engagement to be understood by the villagers. This will make it easy to implement the plan and the project. Every piece of the land identified in the village must be planned for different uses as proposed by Village leaders, VLUM, and the Villagers.

### **Planning/ Adjudication stage**

PLUM/VLUM will visit all lands across a certain village to support the process of planning during the implementation of the land use plan to ensure the correct use of every piece of land in each piece of land allocated in the Plan in the village.

### **Land use Plan stage**

In order to comply with the better/proper land use plan in a certain village there must be proper involvement of all stakeholders involving in the Project, displaying the map which showing existing land uses and proposed land uses so as villagers were see and approval the plan or make some comment or advice before approval.

## **4.6 Community Engagement: Mitigation Measures**

The process will involve provision of education and training to the all villagers in a particular village which the project will take Place. This will help in mitigation of poor attendance in the meeting, unaware of the Land use Plan and implementation of the Plan. This will go through;-

- i. Conduct focus group discussion; the groups must consider the marginalized people, people working outside project area, entrepreneurs, government/private sector workers etc. In some cases, consider to have focus discussion with land owners, farmers (grapes grower), traditional leaders and tenants
- ii. The use of social media, television and radio to inform the community about the project
- iii. The use of local means to community engagement including the use of ten cells leaders

- iv. To identify and engage key stakeholder on special workshops
- v. To use variety means of public display not only on notice board (Media can also be used including mobile platforms like what sup, Facebook and twitter)
- vi. Compliance with standards of occupational safety and health management;
- vii. To Manage, supervise, monitor and record-keeping of all issues related to Environment and Social i.e. grievance, accident, contracts
- viii. To Assess of occupational safety, health risks and hazards associated during village's engagement and provide protective gears and means.

**Table 3** is the impacts and mitigation matrix for rural certification for Kaliua District. It detailed the proposed impacts, mitigation measures, responsible party, timeframe and costs that will be overseen and managed by LTIP project implementation team.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

#### 5.1 Introduction

Monitoring establishes benchmarks that 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's arrangement for executing ESMP. In particular, it clarifies the type of monitoring, who will carry out monitoring, and what other inputs, such as training, are necessary.

The objectives of the Environmental and Social monitoring plan are:

- i. To monitor the effectiveness and implementation of ESMP during planning phase of proposed mitigation measures;
- ii. To confirm compliance with environmental, social, and safety legislation/regulations during Village Land Use Planning as well as safeguards tools and instruments in place;
- iii. To control the risks and ecological/social impacts;
- iv. To ensure best practices management as a commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and social performance;
- v. To provide environmental information to community/stakeholders;
- vi. 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** summarizes monitoring plan for rural certification in Kaliua District Council.

**Table 4: Monitoring Schedule Table**

Environmental/ Social Aspect	Parameters	Indicator	Measurement Units	Method	Target level/ Standard	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for monitoring	Annual costs estimate (Tsh)
Community Grievances	Number of Grievances attended	Grievances resolved	Number	Records/ Focus group discussion	Minimum number of grievance	Every week	Safeguard team	4,000,000
Loss of biodiversity	Number of Acres cleared	Number of acres	Acres	Measurement	Minimum number of encroachment cases/reduced impact on biodiversity	Monthly	Safeguard team	-
Gender-Based Violence(GBV)	Number of Gender violence (GBV) attended	Cases reported	Number	Records/Focus group discussion	Reduce gender-based violence	Monthly	Safeguard team	1,000,000
Occurrence of unpredictable accidents	Number of Injuries/Accidents occurs and attended -Number of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) distributed	Number of accidents Number of PPE provided	Number	Records	Accidents prevention	Daily	Safeguard team	1,000,000
Poor attendance of villagers at the village meeting	Number of villagers attended by 50%	Number of Attendance	Number	Attendance Registers -Visual	Attendance improved	Daily	Safeguard team	500,000
Conflict on land use.	Number of conflicts on land use attended	Conflict dissolved	Number	Records Discussion Focus group	Conflict on land use dissolved	Monthly	Safeguard team -PLUM -VLUM	3,000,000
Political interference	Number of Political Interference issues attended	Political interference dissolved	Number	Records Minutes		Monthly	Safeguard team District Commissioner office -District Council	2,000,000
Encroachment of environment-sensitive areas such as water sources and forest reserves at Igombe, Ulyankulu, and Luganzo Tongwe.	Number of Hectors affected -Number of signs-boards installed	Number of hectors -Signs board installation	Hectors -Signboard	Record -Report -Inspection	Number of people affected -Land that can be conserved	Quarterly	-Safeguard Team -District Commissioner office, District Council,	40,000,000

Environmental/ Social Aspect	Parameters	Indicator	Measurement Units	Method	Target level/ Standard	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility for monitoring	Annual costs estimate (Tsh)
							Village Government. Leaders TFS, TANAPA and TAWA	
Unsightly conditions due to mismanagement of wastes	Amount of waste collected and disposed of	Number of tones /Kgs	Tones	-Records -Supervision -Inspection	Minimize environment pollution	Daily	Contractor -EMOs	1,500,000
Air Pollution	Number of people affected by particulate matter and dust	Number of cases	People	-Visual -Inspection -Interview complains		Daily	-do-	-
Noise and vibration pollution	Number of people affected or complains	Number of people	dB	Visual -Inspection -Interview complains	Minimize noise pollution	Daily	Contractors -EMO	1,000,000
Increased infection of HIV/AIDS and other STDs	Number of training on HIV/AIDS -Number of condoms distributed	Number of New cases	People	Register -Report	Reduce transmission rate	Monthly	Safeguard Team DACC Health Providers	1,500,000
Employment Opportunities	Number of Local people employed A number of local food vendors supply food	Number of Local people employed	people	Visual -Inspection -Supervision	National and International standards should be observed	Monthly	Contractor -CDO	1,000,000

## CHAPTER SIX

### INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMP

#### 6.1 Institutions

During the land use plan, the ESMT at the LGA level will ensure that all project workers stipulate all management measures (as given in this ESMP), as well as environmental and occupational safety and health standards that must be implemented at the project site.

Implementation of these measures will be enforced and supervised by ESMT at the LGA level together with CDO at the ward level, who will have direct responsibility for the on-site process of the Environment, Safety, and Quality Assurance program.

The project (LTIP) started in November 2023 in Kaliua District Council and is scheduled to be completed by June 2027 for the minimum of forty villages selected in phase one. Environmental and Social matters will be reported weekly to Kaliua district Council coordinators. The Environmental and Social Officers will monitor the implementation of the ESMP. A quarterly report will be sent to the national safeguard team for review and follow-up.

#### 6.2 Supervision and Monitoring Roles

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

#### 6.3 Capacity Development and Training

Capacity development training for LTIP is stipulated in ESMF. For Kaliua District Council, the following training has been provided to the E&S Team at LGA levels to enhance their capacity during the preparation of DLUPF. Several awareness-raising meetings were also conducted with different stakeholders during the preparation of DLUPF.

#### **Table 2: Training conducted to Kaliua E&S Team**

SN	NAME OF TRAINING	TRAINING INSTITUTION	DATE
1	Environmental and Social Framework Training to LGAs E&S Teams	World Bank	13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
2	Workshop for Review of the ESMPs	ESMT	3 March 2023
3	Health and safety training to project drivers and field teams	ESMT	5 April 2023
4	Training of code of conducts for GBV/SEA and ethics practice to ESMT and Kaliua District Council	ESMT	11 May 2023

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 7.1 Introduction

This ESMP is specifically for Kaliua 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.

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, 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.

#### 7.2 Conclusion

Through this project (LTIP) Kaliua District Council will solve all conflicts between villages and forest reserves for all forty villages which established within Ulyankulu forest reserve, Igombe forest reserve na Luganzo-tongwe forest reserve, by doing so forest reserves will be protected and conserved, villages will be legalized and villagers will live in peace and increase productivity through surveyed of the villages and implementation of land use Plans.

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 Kaliua District Council should be given this ESMP as part of the contract to ensure its implementations team in Kaliua 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.

**Table 6. E& S safeguard criteria for selecting specific project areas.**

	Area/issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
1	Area/village bordering reserved areas such as forests, National parks, game reserves	-Boundaries of the reserved area and the village are clear and well-identified	YES	The 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	Before proceeding with the certification, 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.
		-There is encroachment between the village and the reserved area, although the boundary is well known to all the parties	NO	The encroachment issue has been resolved by 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 shoreline/ 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 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 is associated with floods and other risks	NO	The area is considered hazardous, and no certification should be required. The MLHHS D will clarify with NEMC in advance before the 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 areas	-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.	YES <sup>4</sup>	Wetlands/water catchment areas are considered 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 by relevant Authorities as per the Water Act of 2019, the 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 be required.



	Area/issue of concern	Criteria	Applicability (Yes/No)	Guiding Remarks
4	Wildlife areas, corridors, or migratory routes	-Villages border wildlife areas, wildlife corridors or migratory routes	YES5	Relevant authorities (e.g., Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority) should identify such areas, and certification should not be allowed in them.
5	Livestock grazing areas and stock routes	-Village has communal land reserved for livestock grazing only or for established stock routes	YES	These areas should be given certificates in the village's name for communal use. No one within the village should be denied access due to the certification process, and 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	The 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 boundary issue should be resolved between stakeholders using available laws and regulations before proceeding with the certification.
		-There is encroachment between the village and the registered cultural heritage site, although the boundary is well known to all the parties	NO	The encroachment issue 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 upon as part of the village land use plan, and bylaws for communal use should be agreed upon and certified in the village's name.
7	Flood prone areas	-Settlement is located in flood-prone areas, which may be restricted for any development activities	NO	These are considered hazardous land, and no certification process should proceed if there is no clear the boundary is seen, clarification will be sought from NEMC

1. There is an installed beacon of one meter above the land surface, which is well visible to the village boundaries of Mwanduti, Mwaharaja, Uhindi, Mwendakulima, Usonga, and Silambo village.
2. The encroached reserved areas include village forests, district forest reserves, wildlife corridors, and water source catchment areas.
3. Settlement within 60m is not found in the Kaliua district.
4. The villages of Mwanduti, Nhwande, Sasu, Kabanga, Mkilingi, Mpagasha, Imagi, and Ntwigu border wetlands.
5. Villages border wildlife corridor including Igombe, Zugimlolo, and Usimba.
6. There are no Villages with flood-prone areas that may be restricted from development activities.

**Table 3: Mitigation Measures of Identified Impacts**

Environmental and Social Impacts	Root Cause Observed Stakeholders Engagement	Root cause Observed Planning/Adjudication	Root cause Observed – land Use Plan
Grievances Related to village and forest reserves boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un awareness of the land uses</li> <li>- Boundaries of the Forest Reserves were unknown.</li> <li>- Ignorance within Villagers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of landowners and village leaders during the implementation of the land use Plan Proposed and Boundary allocation</li> <li>- Change of land use on a certain parcel of Land may lead villagers to ignore the decision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ignorance among Villagers on the Land Use Plan implemented may lead to the destruction of the Plan.</li> <li>- Accepting the Plan also will lead to the Plan being un-comprised.</li> </ul>
Poor attendance on project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improper sensitization method.</li> <li>- Helmets are allocated far from the village center.</li> <li>- Un awareness of the Project to the Villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pool attendance may lead to the Land Use Plan not being understood by the Villagers.</li> <li>- The project takes place on weekdays were villagers are in their economic Activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -may lead to the Plan not to be understood.</li> <li>- The plan may not be Participatory to the Villagers, which leads to difficulty in implementation.</li> </ul>
Conflicting land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unawareness of the Residing of the Villages in the Reserves.</li> <li>- Destruction of Flora and fauna within the Forest Area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduces the area planned for forest reserves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduces the area planned for forest reserves</li> <li>- Villages established within Forest reserves Boundary.</li> </ul>
Political Interference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- some Politicians invade during the selection of villages to implement the land use Plan.</li> <li>- some politicians influence Villages not to attend meetings in their own interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some Politicians invade the Plan for their own interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some politicians invade the land use plan approved not to be implemented at the village.</li> </ul>
Encroachment of water sources (Igombe River)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the village leaders lead the selling of Plots near the water source.</li> <li>- Some villages doing their daily activities along the water source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of development control.</li> <li>- High cost of reviewing the plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invaded of water source destruct the land use Plan approved.</li> </ul>
Encroachment forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-invaded villages in the forest reserves</li> <li>-destruction of the forest reserves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of development control.</li> <li>- high cost of reviewing the -plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Invaded of Forest reserves destruct the land use Plan approved.</li> </ul>
Gender-Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -women are not involved in decision making most of the time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women are not participating in the Planning due to cultural.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use Plans based on men's decisions.</li> </ul>

Environmental and Social Impacts	Root Cause Observed Stakeholders Engagement	Root cause Observed Planning/Adjudication	Root cause Observed – land Use Plan
Accident during implementation of the Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not observing that an accident will appear during the implantation of the Plan.</li> <li>- Absent of First aid/PPE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan will take more time to implement (delay to accident).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay of land use approval.</li> </ul>
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to heavy rainfall, which has been announced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay of the implementation of the Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delay of the approval of the land use Plan</li> </ul>
Noise and vibration pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Injured of some staff</li> <li>- Interference/barrier of communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	
Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental pollution</li> <li>- Transmission of communicable diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of an Area for dumping near the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absence of a dumping area near the site</li> </ul>
Loss of flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental degradation</li> <li>- Soil erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the areas become difficult to plan.</li> <li>- Land value depreciated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the areas have land use plans not planned well.</li> </ul>