



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
FOR  
THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE (SGR)  
FROM UVINZA TO KIGADYE VILLAGE IN KASULU DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

**JUNE, 2023**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 Compensation Summary sheet

No	Variables	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1.	Region	Kigoma
2.	District	Uvinza DC, Kasulu DC, Kasulu town Council and Buhingwe DC
3.	Village	Ruchugi, Msebehi, Kanazi, Migogwe, Ruhita, Mwenda, Nyansha, Rugwe Mpya, Kaguruka, Nyakitonto, Mukesha, Katonga, Nyamsanze, Lugoma, Heroshingo, Sogeeni Kwiriba, Kajana, and Katundu
4.	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction related activities (RoW, camps, stations, marshaling yards, crossings, ATS, PTS, and other associated facilities) and areas for materials (borrow pits, quarry sites and dumping sites)
5.	Project RAP implementation(USD)	4,907,875.34
6.	Applied cut-off date (s)	At this stage it was not applicable (as provisional and instead of detailed alignment was used)
7.	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	12 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2023
8.	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	13 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2023
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
9.	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	593
10.	Number of Physically displaced	14
11.	Number of economically displaced	481
12.	Number of both physically and economically displaced	98
13.	Number of affected households	593
14.	Number of affected household' members	1,434
15.	Number of females affected	174 (PAPs) and 806 (household' members)
16.	Number of vulnerable affected	232
17.	Number of major PAP	593
18.	Number of minor PAP	0
19.	Number of right-owners and beneficiaries	589
20.	Number of households losing their shelters	112
21.	Total area of lost arable/farm/productive lands (acres)	3,152.02
22.	Number of households losing their crops	155
23.	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	260,465.34
24.	Number of building to demolish totally	112
25.	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26.	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27.	Number of tree-crops lost	4,243
28.	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29.	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30.	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	14
31.	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

## 0.2 Introduction

The report constitutes the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the 6<sup>th</sup> link of the Standard Gauge Railway Project (SGR) spanning 156 km from Uvinza–Kigadye, thorough Kasulu District, Kasulu Town and Buhigwe District in Kigoma Region. This document details the extent of physical and economic displacement likely to be induced by the Project as well as the measures designed to avoid or mitigate negative impacts. These include outlining the valuation process for calculating compensation to cover the lost assets, indicating the resettlement benefits to be paid to displaced households and communities, as well as proposing livelihood restoration measures/activities to the economically displaced PAPs. A total of 593 PAPs have been confirmed to be either physically, economically or culturally affected or both.

### 0.2.1 Project Background

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) through Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) is continuing with the development of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Line (herein referred to as “the SGR Project”). The SGR Project covers a total length of 1,219 km connecting Dar es Salaam to the Mwanza Region via Isaka. Plans to build the Tabora -Kigoma (Lot 6) have started, a process that will complete the SGR connectivity from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma with a link from Tabora to Isaka (Lot 4) thus having the whole of the central corridor under SGR.

The project will be undertaken as a design and build contract which is the basic requirement for infrastructure projects. The GoT through TRC is in the process to find a qualified contractor to design and build the Uvinza– Kigadye railway line. The role of the contractor will be to mobilize the equipment and labour to design and build the infrastructure. Construction must adhere to the Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Safety (RAMS) as the basic requirement for infrastructure and all systems under this project

The main objective of the SGR Project is to provide efficient and sustainable transportation along the central corridor of Tanzania and to revitalize the railway transport sector to contribute to the national economy. Thus, the main objectives of the project include:

- a) Develop a reliable, cost-effective, efficient and seamless railway transport system to Burundi and other EAC countries from the coast of the Indian Ocean.
- b) Provide efficient and affordable transport services, promote trade, regional economic integration and the development of mining, manufacturing and agri-business within the corridor area.
- c) Increase transport safety and protection of the environment.
- d) Allow interoperability with new railway lines by modernizing standards.
- e) Increase the railway speeds and haulage capacity more than the existing railway line.

### Technical Specification of the SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega)

Parameter	Design
Design speed	160 km/h
Max speed (Passenger trains)	160 km/h
Max speed (Freight trains)	120 km/h
Maximum axle load	35 t
Rail	60 UIC (all track work)
Rail cross inclination - On track	1: 20
Rail cross inclination - On turnouts	1: ∞
Gauge of track	1,435 mm
Sleepers	Pre-stressed Mono-block concrete (≈ 380 kg)

Parameter	Design
Sleeper length	≈ 2.60 m
Sleeper spacing	600 mm / 1,667 sleepers/km
Sleepers for turnouts	Pre-stressed Mono-block concrete
Ballast thickness	300 mm minimum
Ballast shoulder width	400 mm minimum
The slope of ballast shoulder	1: 1.5
Ballast volume	2.50 m <sup>3</sup> /m
Ballast size	Graded 25mm to 63 mm
Rail fastening system	Elastic rail fastening - anti-vandal
Track	Continuously welded rails (CWR)
Welding procedure	Flash-butt
Mainline turnouts	1:24 60 UIC tangential
siding turnouts	1:12 60 UIC tangential
Width platform (top of formation width)	≈ 7.10 m
Inclination platform (formation cross slope)	1: 20
A minimum horizontal curve radius	1900 m
A maximum vertical grade of	1.6%
A maximum actual track cant value (E <sub>a</sub> )	120 mm
A maximum cant deficiency (E <sub>u</sub> )	75 mm
Fencing of the railway corridor	Fencing of railway corridors shall be installed on both sides in urban and rural areas.
Tamping method	Mechanized for the whole track including turnouts
Road, rail crossings	Grade separation
Expansion Joint	
Gradient of Station	0 ‰ or 2 ‰ (under approval Engineer)

**Source:** TRC 2023

### 0.2.2 Project Location

The SGR Uvinza -Kagadye project with approximately 156km covers the Kigoma region in four districts of Uvinza DC, Kasulu town council, Kasuku District and Buhigwe District.

### 0.3 RAP Objectives, Scope and Methodology

The Uvinza – Kigadye railway line is traversing from Uvinza District through Kasulu and Buhigwe District in Kigoma Region to Gitega via Musongati Commune on the border of Tanzania and Burundi. The proposed railway line is expected to link with the Tabora-Kigoma new SGR line, now under construction, and the SGR Dar es Salaam to Mwanza railway line via Isaka. From the starting point at Uvinza, the proposed railway line will traverse through Kasulu and Buhigwe Districts before crossing the Malagarasi River boarder into Burundi then running into Makamba, Rutana and Gitega Provinces. This RAP covers the Tanzanian section which ends at Kigadye village at the border between Tanzania and Burundi.

The Uvinza-Kigadye railway development project covers components such as the acquisition of the railway Right of way corridor (RoW), ATS and TPS, the station for passenger and freight, bridges and culverts, overpass and underpass, animals and pedestrian crossings, fence, access roads, sources of construction materials and dumping sites, workers camps, sleeper production and storage units, batching plant and marshaling yard. Also, there will be a signaling and communication network and maintenance and depots.

In line with Category 1 (high risk) project categorisation by the African development Bank, this Full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP) is prepared to avoid, mitigate and compensate the impacts that may arise. The main objectives of this RAP include the following:

- i. To provide a summary and documentation of the land acquisition and resettlement process
- ii. Provide the legal and policy framework Highlight the gaps between the Tanzanian Land Acquisition legislation and the AfDB OS2 requirements and provide recommendations on how those gaps could be addressed aiming to achieve among others AfDB OS2 compliance for the project.
- iii. To identify PAPs and their assets and determine the extent of involuntary resettlement/displacements
- iv. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are fully engaged in the resettlement process through participation and public consultations aimed at informing them about the risks and impacts of the project in land and properties and mitigation measures.
- v. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are fairly and promptly compensated and at full “replacement” cost,
- vi. To ensure that entitled Project Affected Persons will be provided with assistance to restore and /or improve their livelihood through clear mechanisms; and
- vii. To ensure that PAPs will be provided with a mechanism to present their grievances arising from the land acquisition.
- viii. To ensure compensation and related budget is considered as part of project costs.

### **0.3.1 Scope**

This RAP report covers the provisional Right of Way (RoW) only i.e 60m wide (i.e. 30m from both side from the center line). The report will be updated to cover any changes to the provisional RoW (if any) and the rest of the components outside the current RoW after the approval of the final alignment such as stations, camps, marshaling yards, crossings, borrow pits areas, quarry site areas, as well as dumping sites areas

The scope of this RAP includes providing detailed information about the effect of land acquisition and /or restrictions to land use on ecosystem services and on archaeological and cultural resources that have resulted from the construction of the SGR Uvinza -Kagadye alignment. The report describes the type and number of affected persons, including vulnerable groups, the type and sizes of land and properties affected or acquired; the process of land acquisition and its impact on ecosystem services and archaeological sites in general. The Plan further, describes the compensation process and how it should be done, systems that will be put in place to address grievances arising from land acquisition as well as programmes to restore lost livelihoods.

### **0.3.2 Methodology**

A review of available literature was carried out before the preparation of this RAP. Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design for Construction of the Proposed New Railway from Uvinza to Musongati, TRC, 2019; Revised Resettlement Policy Framework for the Proposed SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega) Kigoma Region, TRC 2022; and National policies and legislation on land acquisition as well as African Development Bank Operation Safeguards (OS) on Involuntary Resettlement.

Primary data covering the social economic baseline that was used in the preparation of RAP/LRP for SGR Uvinza -Kagadye was obtained through a variety of methods and techniques such as a



household survey conducted to 593 PAPs, Focused Group Discussions (17) conducted with 319 members, 15 public meetings with 678 members, Interviews with 22 Key Informants with 37 participants who the majority are local leaders impacted by the SGR Uvinza-Kigadye project. A village checklist was also prepared to collect information at the village level.

Data collection for socio-economic variables commenced in 12<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023 covering the four districts of Uvinza District, Kasulu Town, Kasulu District and Buhigwe District.

#### **0.4 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework**

This RAP is prepared in line with relevant national laws and regulations as well as international instruments and standards such as those related to African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) especially Operational safeguard 2 (OS2). Through the guidance of the national laws and international standards, this RAP will apply to all economically and/or physically displaced persons regardless of the total number of affected properties and the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Equally, attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups including women-headed households, low-income households, households headed by the elderly with no support, and households headed by physically challenged people. RAP preparation has been participatory, based upon consultations with a variety of stakeholders and the draft RAP will be disclosed to stakeholders.

This RAP has been prepared taking into consideration the gaps that exist between the national laws and the AfDB OS. This RAP has, to a large extent, addressed the gaps by integrating all relevant issues required by OS. However, in case of any unaddressed differences in substance and/ or in the interpretation between international standards and Tanzanian legislation, the differences will be addressed as appropriate, and the higher safeguards apply.

#### **0.5 Entitlement and eligibility**

According to the OS 2, the project should and must compensate all eligible affected people for the loss of physical assets, revenue and income resulting from physical and/or economic displacement whether the losses are temporary or permanent.

According to the OS 2, eligible groups are classified as persons who:

- (i) Has formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- (ii) Do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or
- (iii) Has no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

All PAPs surveyed in the ROW before the '*cut-off-date*' will be eligible for compensation. With regards to this RAP, no cut off date exists because cut off date is a specific date which does not apply as this alignment is provisional and subject to change. Cut off date will be provided during the valuation as per detailed alignment.

Based on the harmonization efforts and the impacts likely to occur, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for various categories of losses based on the tenure and magnitude of impact has been provided. Additional assistance to vulnerable households and reimbursement of transaction costs concerning those who receive land for land compensation are some of the provisions contained in the EM. A framework for the valuation and compensation of PAPs and relevant procedures (in line with the ISS) will be adopted by the



project. Where gaps between Tanzanian legislation and international standards exist, supplementary measures have been included.

## **0.6 Assets Inventory and Valuation**

All the affected properties, cultural heritage and community institutions will be given cash compensation. The price per square meter or hectare is based on the location of the plot, the type of land, and the quality of the soil. Land that is easily accessible, in a prominent location, well maintained and fertile is valued at a higher price per square meter/hectare than land that is isolated, abandoned and/or with poor quality soil. In compliance with international resettlement standards, livelihood restoration support will be provided to PAPs to ensure rapid reestablishment/maintaining the livelihood status

## **0.7 Stakeholders Engagement**

The stakeholder's engagement and consultations are essentially guided by the national laws and AfDB OS. TRC with the support of LGAs, wards and villages/Mtaa leaders, organized public meetings, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions as well as sensitization meetings with relevant stakeholders and PAPs to each of the affected village/Mtaa. The stakeholder engagement approach and issues raised by different groups of stakeholders have been described in stakeholder's engagement chapter

## **0.8 Socioeconomic baseline**

The team of enumerators conducted the socio-economic baseline survey from 12<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The scope of survey coverage included among others; characteristics of displaced households, - population size, average household size, age and gender of the project-affected people, education and literacy, marital status, average household monthly incomes, household monthly expenditures, healthcare status and facilities, livelihoods, land use and land ownership, accessibility to social services, vulnerable groups, and preferred livelihood restoration measures. The socio-economic baseline also covers ecosystem services and cultural heritage available in the project area.

A total of 593 Project Affected Households are expected to be either physical, economical, physical-economical or/and cultural impacted by the project. 593 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or household heads will lose various assets/livelihoods. 1434 household members are affected.

In terms of gender, survey findings indicate indicated that the majority of the household heads are male 419 (70.7%). Part of the reason for this kind of outlook relates to the fact that communities in Tanzania where the corridor traverses are patriarchal and hence households are headed by male adults.

The survey shows that Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) ages are ranging from 21 years to 65 years and above. The household survey shows that those in the age group from 21 to 34 are 136 (22.9%), the age group from 35 to 64 are 371 (62.6%) and the age group from 65 and above are 86 (14.5%).

PAHHs' marital status indicates that 509 (85.9%) heads of households are married followed by 45 (7.6%) who are widows, 21 (3.5%) PAHHs are single and the remaining 18 (3.0%) PAHHs are divorced.

The household survey intended to know PAP's preference regarding the best approach to compensating the affected properties. Majority of household heads 582 (98.1%) preferred cash compensation over in-kind compensation who were only 11 (1.8%)

## **0.9 Magnitude of Impacts**

### **0.9.1 Positive Impacts**

The likely impacts associated with the proposed SGR Uvinza –Kagadye project were assessed in various project phases such as construction, operations and maintenance as outlined hereunder:

- i. Improved local economy and quality of life;
- ii. Improved transportation of goods, people and services.
- iii. Increased employment opportunities
- iv. Increased government revenue generation
- v. Marketing of agricultural products

### **0.9.2 Design measures to avoid/mitigate the impact**

TRC will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, paying particular attention to impacts on the poor and vulnerable. With regards to the conducted socio economic survey the following are initially proposed to be taken into consideration

- i. Railway Corridor re-alignment
- ii. Avoidance of water catchment and forest areas
- iii. Sufficient utilization of existing MGR railway Strip
- iv. Construction of sufficient underpasses and overpasses

Note: During consultation it was suggested by Buhingwe Executive Director to change the preliminary design in Kigadye area. Documents with the reasons for realignment is appended in this report for reference and consideration

### **0.9.3 Negative Impacts**

#### **0.9.3.1 Impact on land**

The SGR Uvinza -Kagadye is expected to traverse rural, peri-urban and urban areas which include major municipal areas, towns, and rural areas with different levels of development and activities. Thus, some parts of these towns, land and properties will be affected and acquired to give way for the SGR alignment. Approximately a Total land of 3,152.02 acres is required (123 for institutions and 3,029.05 for private).

The construction of other facilities and structures such as stations, culverts, underpasses, overpasses, bridges and sources of construction materials will also require the acquisition of land. When the locations of these areas are determined and the final detailed design for the whole project is prepared, the RAP will be updated to cover the additional land requirements.

#### **0.9.3.2 Impact on Agricultural Land**

About 579 (97.63%) PAPs will be affected on agricultural land which is used for permanent and seasonal crop cultivation. Approximately 1,509.48 acres will be affected for the agricultural land.

#### **0.9.3.3 Impacts on Households**

The household census identified 593 households to be displaced by the project where 481 (81.1%) PAPs will be economically displaced, 98 (16.5%) PAPs will be both physically and economically displaced, and 14 (2.4%) PAPs will be physically displaced.

#### **0.9.3.4 Impact on Residential and Non-Residential Structures**

Based on the field observation and valuation reports, the construction of SGR Uvinza -Kagadye will affect about 265 structures of different categories which include residential, non-residential and business structures. Of the total structures affected, 200 are residential structures (complete and incomplete structures) and 65 are non-residential structures

#### **0.9.3.5 Impact on Permanent and seasonal crops/trees**

Several households will be directly and indirectly affected by the project through immediate clearance or prevention of cultivating acres of crops and trees to give way for the construction of the project. Permanent crops include those which take more than a year to reach full maturity and can be harvested over a long period such as fruit trees (orange, lemon, mangoes, baobab etc. Annual/seasonal crops include those taking less than six months to reach maturity for harvesting such as maize, cassava, vegetables, and beans. Total of 3993 trees will be affected

#### **0.9.3.6 Impact to Institutions**

Land acquisition for SGR Uvinza -Kagadye will affect some of the community assets and structure. Based on the valuation a total of 14 institutions will be affected by the project in terms of either land, structures or crops

#### **0.9.3.7 Loss of Cultural Heritage**

Cultural resources identified within the project area of influence include graves and sacred places. A total of 3 graves will be impacted. Compensation 'kifuta machozi' will be provided to grave owners as stipulated in the Graves Relocation Act of 1969.

#### **0.9.3.8 Impact of ecosystem services**

The proposed provisional alignment project traversed in the forest reserve area however no ecosystem services identified to be potentially impacted by the project through the proposed alignment.

#### **0.9.3.9 Impacts on vulnerable groups**

There are 232 (39.1%) Project affected household heads with different types of vulnerability. These include chronic illnesses, physical impairment, hearing and visual impairment, elderly, widows as well as female-headed households. These groups will need special consideration, and the project will take these into account during compensation and implementation of livelihood restoration programs (LRP).

### **0.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Involuntary resettlement generates grievances among affected populations over issues related to land acquisition, eligibility criteria, rates of compensation, access to livelihood assets and related matters.

Recognizing this fact, TRC has taken steps to ensure a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is user-friendly; free, accessible to all affected persons and which will help to ensure grievances raised by the PAPs are addressed timely and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The GRM consists of 3 main levels of Village Councils, Ward Tribunal and the TRC project Team. PAPs will also have the last resort of legal redress at their own cost.

PAPs will be represented in the village councils and ward tribunals.

All GRCs will be capacity built by TRC and facilitated to do their work.

### 0.11 Livelihood Restoration Plan

The LRP consists of four (4) initial livelihood restoration programmes designed to restore livelihoods in the project area. The first programme focuses on the provision of Financial Literacy (FL) that will be undertaken during payment of compensation and will continue immediately after compensation. Based on the fact that agriculture is the dominant livelihood activity, employing about 96.1% of PAPs in the project area, the second programme will focus on capacity building on profitable agriculture. The programme is also justified by the results from the socio-economic survey where more than half of 486 (82.0%) of PAPs mentioned “Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices” when asked about their preferred LRP. The third programme will be Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development. This programme is also supported by the baseline information where 67 (11.3%) PAPs expressed a preference for entrepreneurship and financial skills development as a means to restore and/or improve their livelihoods. Vocational training will also be provided to the interested PAPs

### 0.12 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a key component in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process. In this RAP, the M&E will provide project stakeholders, impacted individuals, and relevant authorities with information on whether resettlement activities align with overall RAP objectives as well as support the early gap identification and timely adjustment (s) if required. Among others, the following aspects will be considered in RAP monitoring and Evaluation

- i. Timely disbursement of compensation payments;
- ii. Effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities;
- iii. Implementation effectiveness of Livelihood Restoration Programs;
- iv. Functionality and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms;
- v. Participation of vulnerable groups in project related activities

### 0.13 Implementation Arrangements

TRC Environmental and Social Project (E & S) Manager in collaboration with Project Managers through Resettlement Implementation Team (RIT) with relevant staff. Other important members who will be involved in RAP implementation are Ministry of Finance of Planning (MoFP), Ministry of land, Chief Government Valuer (CV), the Project Contractor and consultant, Local Government Authorities (District, wards and Village/Mtaa leaders), Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations (NGOs and CBOs).

### 0.14 RAP Implementation Budget

To implement the Resettlement related measures, budgetary provisions will be made available, in terms of each RAP Component. Budgetary estimation for various components in resettlement implementation is necessary, this includes resettlement management. Based on the valuation report and estimation of costs for other components related to this RAP and LRP activities, the total cost of compensation and RAP implementation is estimated to be **USD 4,907,875.34** equals to **TZS 11,424,196,765.98** as detailed. The budget includes the costs of compensation and allowances; operational costs; livelihood restoration; monitoring and evaluation and the complete audit. The summary of the budget for the RAP and LRP implementation is shown in the following Table.

### Summary of RAP Implementation Budget

S/n	Item	Amount	
		USD	TSHS
1	<b>Compensation Payment</b>		
	Compensation for affected properties	1,366,009.78	3,196,462,885.20
	Topping up allowances	129,694.83	303,485,902.20
	<b>Sub Total 1</b>	<b>1,495,704.61</b>	<b>3,499,948,787.40</b>
2	<b>RAP Implementation</b>		
	RAP implementation	1,086,376.05	2,500,000,000.00
	<b>Sub Total 2</b>	<b>1,086,376.05</b>	<b>2,500,000,000.00</b>
3	<b>RAP performance monitoring</b>		
	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	250,000.00	585,000,000.00
	External Monitoring and Evaluation	500,000.00	1,170,000,000.00
	RAP Completion audit	100,000.00	234,000,000.00
	<b>Sub Total 3</b>	<b>850,000.00</b>	<b>1,989,000,000.00</b>
4	<b>1. Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>343,208.066</b>	<b>798,894,878.7</b>
	<b>2. Additional Contingency (30% of the total budget to cover for compensation for other land requirements for stations, borrow pits etc.</b>	<b>1,132,586.62</b>	<b>2,636,353,099.84</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,907,875.34</b>	<b>11,424,196,765.98</b>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>IV</b>
ABBREVIATIONS .....	xxix
DEFINITION OF TERMS .....	xxxii
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Project Rationale and Objectives.....	1
1.3 Project Description .....	2
1.3.1 Project Location .....	2
1.3.2 Description of the Project Area .....	4
1.4 Project Activities and Components .....	4
1.4.1 Railway Right of Way corridor (RoW).....	7
1.4.2 Track .....	7
1.4.3 Stations .....	7
1.4.4 Marshalling yard and workshop .....	8
1.4.5 Freight yards.....	8
1.4.6 TPS, ATS and Catenary .....	8
1.4.7 Fence .....	8
1.4.8 Signalling facilities .....	8
1.5 Project requirements .....	8
1.5.1 Land .....	9
1.5.2 Construction Materials .....	9
1.5.3 Sources of Construction Materials .....	9
1.5.4 Access Roads to Site Locations.....	10
1.5.5 Logistics Arrangements .....	11
1.5.6 Other Utility Connections .....	11

1.6	RAP Objectives .....	11
1.7	RAP Scope.....	11
1.8	Methodology.....	12
1.8.1	Literature Review .....	12
1.8.2	Socio-Economic baseline.....	12
1.8.3	Stakeholders' Engagement.....	12
1.8.4	Household Survey .....	12
1.8.5	Focus Group Discussion .....	13
1.8.6	Public Meetings .....	13
1.8.7	Key Informant Interviews .....	13
1.9	Limitations and Constraints .....	14

## **CHAPTER TWO: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS ..... 16**

2.1	Introduction .....	16
2.2	Project impacts.....	16
2.2.1	Positive impacts associated with the project .....	16
2.2.1.1	Improved local economy and quality of life .....	16
2.2.1.2	Increased employment opportunities.....	16
2.2.1.3	Increased government revenue generation .....	16
2.2.1.4	Improving the Environment.....	17
2.2.1.5	Marketing of agricultural and livestock products .....	17
2.2.2	Negative impacts associated with the project.....	17
2.2.2.1	Types of PAPs Displacement.....	17
2.2.2.2	Impact on Community Institutions.....	17
2.2.2.3	Impacts on land resource .....	19
2.2.2.4	Loss of Agricultural land .....	19
2.2.2.5	Loss of crops and trees .....	19
2.2.2.6	Impact on Households and Assets .....	20



2.2.2.7	Impact on cultural heritage .....	21
2.2.2.8	Impact on ecosystem services .....	22
2.2.2.9	Impacts On Livelihoods .....	23
2.2.2.10	Impact to general community.....	23
2.3	Measures to minimize impacts .....	23
2.3.1	Design measures.....	23
2.3.1.1	Alternative alignment.....	24
2.3.1.2	Design sufficient and appropriate crossing .....	24
2.3.1.3	Sufficient utilization of existing MGR railway Strip .....	24
2.3.1.4	Construction of sufficient underpasses and overpasses .....	24
2.3.2	Mitigation Measures to Project Affected Person.....	24
2.3.3	Mitigation Measures to the Affected Institutions .....	24
2.3.4	Mitigation Measures for Cultural Heritage .....	25
2.5.5	Mitigation measures for general community.....	25

### **CHAPTER THREE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS ..... 26**

3.1	Introduction .....	26
3.2	Institutional overview .....	26
3.2.1	Ministry of Works and Transport .....	26
3.2.2	Tanzania Railway Cooperation (TRC).....	26
3.2.3	Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) .....	26
3.2.4	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).....	27
3.2.5	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.....	27
3.2.6	Chief Government Valuer (CGV) .....	27
3.2.7	Local Government Authorities (LGAs).....	27
3.2.8	Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations .....	28
3.3	Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation .....	28

3.3.1	RAP Implementation Committee as part of the overall Project Implementation Unit/Team (PIU/T).....	28
3.3.2	Grievance Redress Committees .....	33
3.4	Coordination and communication mechanisms .....	33
3.4.1	Vertical coordination .....	33
3.4.2	Horizontal coordination .....	33
3.5	Resource gap and capacity building requirement .....	33
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION .....</b>		<b>36</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	36
4.2	Stakeholders Engagement Guidance .....	36
4.2.1	Tanzania Legal Guidance .....	36
4.2.2	African Development Bank Enhanced Public Consultation .....	37
4.3	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Stakeholder Engagement Objectives .....	37
4.4	Stakeholder Identification and Mapping .....	37
4.5	Stakeholder Engagement Plan .....	38
4.5.1	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy .....	39
4.5.2	Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Preparation of this RAP .....	39
4.5.2.1	Introduction Meeting with Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) .....	39
4.5.2.2	Meetings with Kigoma Districts Officials .....	40
4.5.2.3	Meetings with Institutions .....	49
4.5.2.4	Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) .....	56
4.5.2.5	Consultation at the Ward and Village Levels .....	60
4.5.2.5.1	Public meetings .....	61
4.5.2.5.2	Key Informants' Interviews (KIs) .....	63
4.5.2.5.3	Focused Group Discussions (FGD) .....	64
4.5.2.5.4	Structured questionnaire.....	66
4.5.3	Key Issues Raised During Stakeholder Engagement.....	67

4.6	RAP disclosure.....	68
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE.....</b>		<b>69</b>
5.1	Introduction .....	69
5.2	Area of Influence (Aol) .....	69
5.3	Average Household Size .....	70
5.4	Age and Gender of the Project-Affected People .....	70
5.4.1	Age Categorization .....	71
5.4.1.1	Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs).....	71
5.4.1.2	Project Household Members (PAHMs) .....	71
5.5	Gender of the Project Affected People .....	72
5.6	Marital Status .....	72
	<b>Marital Status.....</b>	<b>72</b>
5.7	Education and Literacy .....	73
5.7.1	Level of Education for Project Household Heads .....	73
5.7.2	Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members.....	73
5.8	Time lived in Project Affected Area.....	74
5.9	Household's main source of Income.....	74
5.10	Average PAPs monthly income.....	75
5.11	Household monthly expenditure.....	75
5.12	Livelihoods, land use and land ownership.....	76
5.12.1	Livelihood – Agriculture.....	76
5.12.2	Livelihoods – Livestock keeping.....	77
5.13	Livelihood – Ecosystem services .....	77
5.14	Land ownership .....	78
5.15	Interface Procedures for Land Release.....	79
5.16	Land ownership in the project area .....	1
5.17	Means of obtaining land and type of ownership .....	1

5.18	Types of land ownership documents.....	1
5.19	Land use.....	2
5.20	Household food security in the project area .....	2
5.21	Housing conditions and purposes along the project areas .....	3
5.21.1	House flooring materials .....	4
5.21.2	House Roofing Materials.....	4
5.21.3	House walls .....	5
5.22	Main Source of household cooking energy .....	6
5.23	Main source of lighting .....	6
5.24	Main source of domestic water .....	7
5.25	Sanitation facilities .....	8
5.26	Availability and accessibility of social services .....	8
5.27	Vulnerable Groups.....	9
5.28	Household Assets.....	10
5.29	PAPs Level of Understanding of SGR Line Project .....	11
5.30	Preferred mode of compensation.....	11
5.31	The use of compensation amount.....	12
5.32	Preferred livelihood restoration measures.....	12
<b>CHAPTER SIX: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK .....</b>		<b>14</b>
6.1	Introduction .....	14
6.2	Tanzania Policy Framework .....	14
6.2.1	Tanzania Development Vision 2025.....	14
6.2.2	National Land Policy (1995) Revised in 1997.....	14
6.2.2	National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000) .....	15
6.2.3	National Gender Policy (2002) .....	15
6.2.4	The National Cultural Policy (1997).....	16
6.2.5	The National Energy Policy (URT 2015) .....	16

6.2.5	National Environment Policy (2021) .....	17
6.3	Tanzanian Legislative Framework .....	18
6.3.1	The Tanzanian Constitution .....	18
6.3.2	Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 .....	18
6.3.3	The Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 .....	18
6.3.4	Village Land Act (1999) Cap 114 R.E 2019.....	19
6.3.5	Land Registration Act (Chapter 334) .....	19
6.3.5	The Law of Marriage Act.No.5 of 1971 .....	20
6.3.6	Urban Planning Act (2007).....	20
6.3.7	Land Use Planning Act (2007) .....	20
6.3.8	The Railway Act, 2017 .....	20
6.3.9	Environmental Management Act (2004).....	21
6.3.10	Forest Act (2002) .....	21
6.3.11	Graves Removal Act No.9 (1969) .....	22
6.3.12	Antiquities Act (1964).....	22
6.3.13	The Court (Land Disputes Settlements) Act (No. 2), 2002 .....	23
6.3.14	Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016.....	23
6.3.15	Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982.....	24
6.4	Tanzania Regulatory Framework.....	25
6.4.1	Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, (2001).....	25
6.4.2	Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001).....	25
6.4.3	Village Land Regulations (2001) .....	26
6.4.4	EIA and EA Regulation (2005) as amended in 2018 .....	26
6.4.5	Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018) .....	27
6.5	Tanzania Railway Corporation and Contractors' Policy .....	27
6.5.1	Tanzania Railway Corporation Environmental and Social Policy.....	27
6.6	International Requirements .....	28

6.6.1	African Development Bank's Intergrated Safeguards System (ISS) .....	28
6.6.2	AfDB Gender Policy .....	31
6.6.3	AfDB's Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) .....	31
6.7	Gaps between the Tanzania Policy and Legal Requirements and AfDB Operational Safeguards .....	31
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>		<b>40</b>
7.1	Introduction .....	40
7.2	Defining good practice in GRM processes .....	40
7.3	Potential Grievance Related to Project Activities .....	41
7.4	Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanisms .....	43
7.5	Scope of Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	43
7.6	GRM structure and composition .....	44
7.6.1	Project-level grievance and redress mechanism .....	44
7.6.2	The Bank's grievance and redress mechanism .....	47
7.7	Grievance Redress Procedures .....	48
	Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Registration .....	49
	Step 2: Screening and Prioritization .....	50
	Step 3: Grievance investigation .....	51
	Step 4: Resolution and feedback .....	52
	Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation .....	52
7.8	Capacity Building of the GRC members .....	53
7.9	Remuneration of GRC members .....	53
<b>CHAPTER EIGHT: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT .....</b>		<b>54</b>
8.1	Introduction .....	54
8.2	Defining Eligibility .....	54
8.2.1	Eligibility as per Tanzanian laws .....	54
8.2.2	Eligibility as per International Standards .....	54

8.3	Types of Project-Affected People (PAPs) .....	56
8.4	Entitlements .....	56
8.5	Cut-off Dates .....	62
<b>CHAPTER NINE: ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION .....</b>		<b>63</b>
9.1	Introduction .....	63
9.2	Assets Documentation and Valuation Process .....	63
9.3	Applied Valuation Methods .....	65
9.3.1	Valuation of Land .....	65
9.3.2	Valuation of Structures .....	65
9.3.2.1	Valuation of residential structures .....	66
9.3.2.2	Non-Residential Structures .....	66
9.3.2.3	Valuation of Public and institutional structures .....	66
9.4	Valuation and compensation of crops and permanent trees .....	66
9.5	Valuation of archaeological and cultural services .....	67
9.5.1	Grave removal .....	67
9.6	Transitional support and additional allowances .....	67
9.7	Payment of Compensation .....	68
<b>CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION .....</b>		<b>69</b>
10.1	Introduction .....	69
10.2	The objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) .....	69
10.3	Livelihood activities within the project area .....	69
10.4	Approach to Livelihood Restoration Plan .....	70
10.5	Livelihood Restoration Plan .....	70
10.5.1	Financial literacy sensitization .....	71
10.5.2	Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices .....	72
10.5.2.1	Maize cultivation programme .....	73
10.5.2.2	Beans cultivation programme .....	73



10.5.2.3	Cassava cultivation programme .....	74
10.5.3	Entrepreneurship and financial skills development.....	75
10.5.4	Technical and Vocational skills development .....	75
10.5.5	PAP's own LRP initiatives.....	76
10.5.6	Consideration of vulnerable persons.....	77
10.5.6.1	Specific measures for vulnerable groups.....	78
<b>CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES.....</b>		<b>79</b>
11.1	Key Implementation Activities .....	79
11.2	Implementation Schedule .....	80
<b>CHAPTER TWELVE: BUDGET.....</b>		<b>84</b>
12.1	Introduction.....	84
12.2	RAP budget .....	84
<b>CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>		<b>88</b>
13.1	Introduction.....	88
13.2	RAP Monitoring and Evaluation .....	89
13.2.1	Internal Monitoring .....	89
13.2.2	Key activities and responsibilities for internal monitoring.....	89
13.3	RAP monitoring indicators .....	90
13.4.1	Annual Audit .....	90
13.4.2	Mid-Term Review .....	90
13.4.3	Completion Audit .....	91
13.4	Logical Framework Matrix.....	91
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>		<b>98</b>
Annex 1: PAPs Mandatory Document .....		100
Annex 2: Letter from the the district proposing change of alignment in Kigadye .....		101
Annex 3: List of Key Stakeholders Consulted During Socio Economic Survey .....		102
Annex 4: Minutes and List of Attendance for All Meetings/KIIs.FGDs.....		102

Annex 5: Names of the Interviewed Project Affected Persons (PAPs) .....	104
Annex 6: Grievance Forms.....	105
Annex 7: Issues raised during stakeholders consultation .....	109
Annex 8: Socio-Economic Household Questionnaire.....	110

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of SGR Project Uvinza – Kigadye to Musongati - Gitega.....	3
Figure 2: Location of the potential Quarry Site at Ilunde.....	10
Figure 3: Walking Distance During Socio economic data collection .....	15
Figure 4: Caterorization of Properties per Household.....	20
Figure 5: Location of the graves likely to be impacted. ....	22
Figure 6: The SGR alignment passes through the Forest Reserve Area with water catchment .....	22
Figure 7: The SGR alignment passes through Rivers .....	23
Figure 8: Proposed map showing shifting of the provisional alignment.....	41
Figure 9: PAP/HHs average monthly income .....	75
Figure 10: Land aceess flowchart .....	80
Figure 11: Major land use in the project area .....	2
Figure 12: Reasons for food insecurity in the project areas.....	3
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of respondent's major source of lighting .....	7
Figure 14: Household assets and durable goods .....	11
Figure 15: TRC’s GRM system .....	49

## List of Tables

Table 1: Technical Specification of the SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega) .....	5
Table 2: Functional requirement for railway design .....	6
Table 3: The number of PAPs/households per type of impact .....	17
Table 4: Affected Public and private institution properties .....	18
Table 5: Number of lost Agricultural land .....	19
Table 6: Number of projects affected properties.....	20
Table 7: Number of projects affected properties.....	21
Table 8: Summary of the Affected Structures.....	21
Table 9: RAP Implementation Framework.....	29
Table 10: Human Resources available for RAP implementation .....	34
Table 11: Proposed capacity building.....	34
Table 12: Main Stakeholders Consulted.....	38
Table 13: Number of the Reached Participants at the Regional and District Levels .....	42
Table 14: Issues raised at District Level .....	42
Table 15: Number of the Reached Participants at the Institutional Levels .....	51
Table 16: Issues raised During Meeting with direct and Indirect Affected Institutions .....	51
Table 17: Issues raised during meeting with Elderly Council at Uvinza District .....	56
Table 18: Number of the Reached NGO Officials.....	57
Table 19: Issues Raised During Meeting with Paralegal Organization and BAKAID Tanzania.....	58
Table 20: Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings.....	62
Table 21: key Summary of Public consultation.....	62
Table 22: Number of the Reached Participants During Key Informant Interviews.....	63
Table 23: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs).....	64
Table 24: Number of the Reached Participants During Focus Group Discussion .....	65
Table 25: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion .....	66
Table 26: Summary of Key Issues .....	67
Table 27: Location of the Project and number of PAPs/PAHs .....	69
Table 28: Percentage distribution of PAP/Hs and PAHMs in the project area .....	70
Table 29: Age group of Project Affected Household Head (PAHHs) .....	71
Table 30: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Head and Household Members by Age Group .....	71
Table 31: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Heads and Household Members by Gender.....	72
Table 32: Marital Status of the Project Affected Household Heads .....	72
Table 33: Education level of the Project Affected Persons .....	73
Table 34: Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members .....	73

Table 35: Time lived in the Project Affected Area.....	74
Table 36: Major Source of Income to Project Affected Person/Households.....	75
Table 37: Expenditure pattern of the respondents in the project area.....	76
Table 38: Agricultural Crops Grown along the Project Areas.....	76
Table 39: Types and number of households keeping livestock in the project area .....	77
Table 40: Ecosystem utilization profile .....	78
Table 41: Land ownership in the project area.....	1
Table 42: Means of obtaining land .....	1
Table 43: Type of Land Ownership Document .....	2
Table 44: Household flooring materials .....	4
Table 45: Households Roofing Materials.....	4
Table 46: House walls.....	5
Table 47: Main Source of cooking energy .....	6
Table 48: Main source of domestic water .....	7
Table 49: Type of sanitation facilities .....	8
Table 50: Estimated distance to social services along the project area .....	8
Table 51: Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons .....	10
Table 52: Preferred mode of compensation .....	11
Table 53: The use of compensation amount .....	12
Table 54: Preferred livelihood restoration measures .....	12
Table 55: Comparison of Tanzanian and AfDB Operational Policies on Resettlement and Compensation (OS2) .....	33
Table 56: Nature and type of likely grievances.....	41
Table 57: Project-level grievance and redress mechanism .....	44
Table 58: Grievance classifications criteria .....	50
Table 59: Grievance significance level .....	51
Table 60: Eligible Groups.....	55
Table 61: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs.....	57
Table 62: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programmes.....	71
Table 63: Financial literacy sensitization .....	72
Table 64: Agricultural training: Maize .....	73
Table 65: Agricultural training: Beans.....	73
Table 66: Agricultural training: Cassava .....	74
Table 67: Entrepreneurship and financial skills development .....	75
Table 68: Technical and Vocational skills development .....	76
Table 69: PAP's own LRP initiatives .....	77
Table 70: RAP Implementation Schedule.....	81

Table 71: RAP Implementation Budget .....	85
Table 72: Logical Framework Matrix .....	92

## List of Photos

Photos 1: Meeting with RAS in Kigoma Region.....	40
Photos 2: Discussion with Uvinza Districts experts.....	74
Photos 3: Reviewing the provisional alignment with Kasulu Town experts .....	41
Photos 4: Meeting with Buhigwe and Kasulu District officials .....	42
Photos 5: Discussion with De Paul Mission School teachers.....	76
Photos 6: TRC and TFS officials after discussion.....	50
Photos 7: Discussion with teachers at Ruchugi secondary.....	84
Photos 8: Discussion with acting head master-Katundu secondary.....	50
Photos 9: Meeting with Elderly Council in Ruchugi Village .....	51
Photos 10: TRC and BAKAID Tanzania officials after the meeting .....	57
Photos 11: Public meetings in Buhoro and Nyamnyusi Villages.....	61
Photos 12: Empty seats for the Public Meeting at Kigadye Village .....	62
Photos 13: Key Informant Interview in Kigadye and Buhoro Villages .....	63
Photos 14: FGD with farmers in Buhigwe District.....	99
Photos 15: FGD with livestock keepers in Kasulu District .....	65
Photos 16: Houses Roofed with an Irony sheet and Dry grasses.....	105
Photos 17: Burned and unburned Bricks in Kasulu district.....	106
Photos 18: Consultation and sensitization for Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project.....	164

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
Aol	Area of Influence
AREMA	American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association
ATS	Auto Transformer Stations
AU	African Union
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSO	Civil Society
CV	Chief Valuer
DED	District Executive Director
DLS	District Land Surveyor
DMO	District Medical Officer
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ERTMS	European Rail Traffic Management System
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRO	General Right of Occupancy
GSM-R	Global System for Mobile Communications-Railway
HAPA	Health Actions Promotion Association
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	Key Informant Interviews



LGA	Local Government Authority
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
MGR	Meter Gauge Railway
MLHHSD	Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement development
MSMEs	Micro, Small to Medium Scale Enterprises
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OCC	Operation and Control Centre
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PAYE	Pay as You Earn
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Project Manager
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RAMS	Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Safety
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RESA	Rapid Environmental and Social Assessment
RIT	Resettlement Implementation Team
RoW	Right of way
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SMD	Social Management Data Base (SMD Social Management Data Base)
SMP	Severance Management Plan
STDs	sexually transmitted diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TASAF	Tanzanian Social Action Fund
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
TPS	Traction Power Stations
TRC	Tanzania Railways Corporation
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

VAC	Violence Against Children
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or kind at replacement value for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project at the time the assets need to be replaced.

**Cut-off dates:** The date that the valuation survey is undertaken in the project area. Persons occupying the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and wood-lots) established after the date of completion of the valuation survey will not be compensated. With regards to the provisional alignment of this RAP, the cut off date was not announced until the finalization of the detailed project alignment

**Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from the land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) caused by the construction or operation of the project or its associated facilities. Not all economically displaced people need to relocate due to the project.

**Involuntary resettlement:** Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

**Livelihood:** The full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

**Livelihood Restoration Plan:** The additional support (i.e. beyond project completion) provided to Project Affected Households to ensure restoration of livelihoods.

**Physical Displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**Project-Affected Area:** An area that is subject to a change in use as a result of the construction or operation of the project.

**Project-Affected Person (PAP):** Any person who, own or occupies land, property or other asset or structures which are affected by the project, or whose livelihood, business, trade, or other occupation is affected by the project

**Project Affected Household (PAHs):** A household that includes one or several Project Affected Persons as defined below. A PAH will usually include a head of household, his/her spouse and their children, but may also include other dependents living in the same dwelling or set of dwellings, like close relatives (e.g., parents, grandchildren etc.)

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

**Resettlement assistance:** Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that

compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

**Replacement cost:** The market value of assets plus transaction costs. Concerning land and structures, replacement cost is defined as follows:

- **Agricultural land** – the market value of the land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- **Land in urban areas** – the market value of the land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- **Household and public structures** – the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labour and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

Typically, when determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

**Stakeholders:** All individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

**Vulnerable Groups:** People who are under gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) through the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) is continuing with the construction of the electrified Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) across the country. The SGR project is implemented in phases, which are referred to as “Lots”. Lot 1 (Dar es Salaam to Morogoro) and Lot 2 (Morogoro to Makutupora) have a total length of approximately 541 km. The SGR lot 3 (Makutupora to Tabora) has a total length of 294 km and Lot 4 (Tabora to Isaka) has a total length of 130 km. Lot 5 (Mwanza to Isaka) cover approximately 237km of the mainline. Construction for these Lots (i.e. Lot 1 up to Lot 5) is on-going. The contract for SGR Lot 6, Tabora to Kigoma has been signed and logistics to commence work have started. Preparatory works are underway for the construction of the SGR project from Uvinza to Kigadye covering four districts of Uvinza DC, Kasulu town council, Kasuku District and Buhigwe District in the Kigoma region.

The Uvinza–Kigadye railway line covers approximately 156km. The project will constitute an integral part of a new international trade corridor from the Tanzania central railway line linking Uvinza to the mining area in Musongati, Burundi. The aim is to connect the mining area around Musongati to world trade, via the Dar es Salaam seaport. It will also connect DR Congo through a proposed SGR extension from Gitega to Kindu, DRC. According to the study commissioned by the African Development Bank in 2009, Burundi is among the 10 countries in the world that have important deposits of nickel, cobalt, copper, iron, and platinum group elements most of the are untapped. The most important deposit is the one of Musongati with estimated 185 million tons of nickel. This mining area needs a reliable freight and passenger transport connection with sufficient capacity to the central railway line in Tanzania. Therefore, the Uvinza to Kigadye and later Musongati to Gitega railway line is one of the priority projects in Tanzania and Burundi.

The project will be undertaken as a design and build contract which is the basic requirement for infrastructure projects. Land acquisition and compensation is among of the key activity that will be undertaken throughout project construction phase. This RAP report is prepared to guide the process of land acquisition and compensation for the SGR provisional alignment. This RAP report covers the part within Tanzania (Uvinza to Kigadye Village in Kasulu District (at the Tanzania- Burundi border) and does not include the Burundi side.

The GoT through TRC is in the process to find a qualified contractor to design and build the Uvinza–Kigadye railway line. The role of the contractor will be to mobilize the equipment and labour to design and build the infrastructure. Construction must adhere to the Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Safety (RAMS) as the basic requirement for infrastructure and all systems under this project

## 1.2 Project Rationale and Objectives

The main objective of the SGR Project is to provide efficient and sustainable transportation along the central corridor of Tanzania and to revitalize the railway transport sector to contribute to the national economy. At the moment, over 90% of the cargo leaving the port of Dar es Salaam is transported by road to the detriment of the road network and resulting in higher maintenance costs and higher rates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Therefore, it is expected that the SGR from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma will increase freight and passenger capacity and reduce road transport, thereby releasing pressure on the road network and reducing GHGs. The SGR is also expected to reduce the travel times

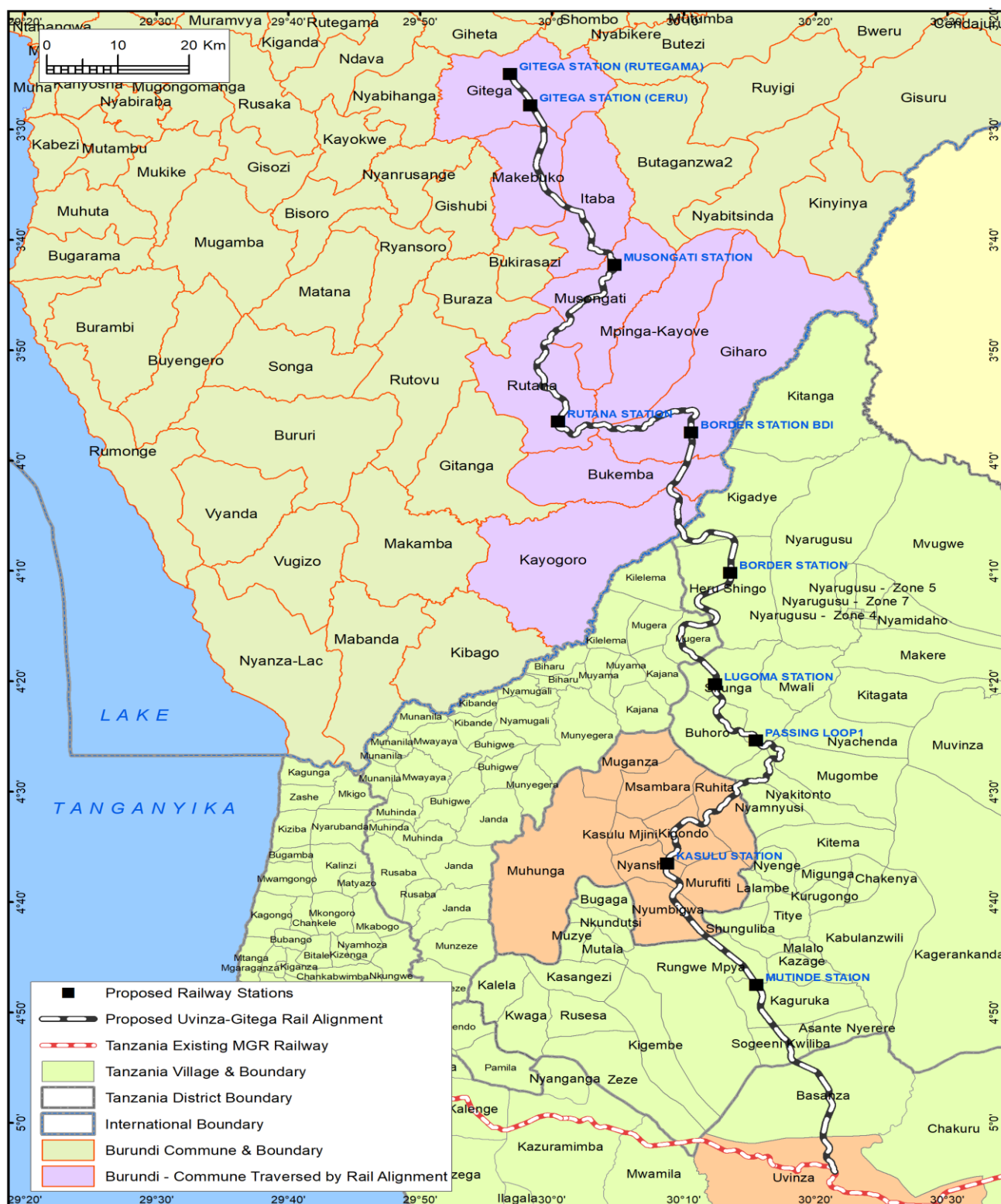
for both goods and passengers and unlock economic opportunities in remote areas of Tanzania and the central corridor, which has the potential for growing agriculture, mining and livestock sectors as well as increasing intra-trade among the East African countries. The SGR project will also contribute to providing the connection of landlocked neighbouring countries of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and opening those countries to the outside economy. Thus, the main objectives of the project include:

- f) Develop a reliable, cost-effective, efficient and seamless railway transport system to Burundi and other EAC countries from the coast of the Indian Ocean.
- g) Provide efficient and affordable transport services, promote trade, regional economic integration and the development of mining, manufacturing and agri-business within the corridor area.
- h) Increase transport safety and protection of the environment.
- i) Allow interoperability with new railway lines by modernizing standards.
- j) Increase the railway speeds and haulage capacity more than the existing railway line.

### **1.3 Project Description**

#### **1.3.1 Project Location**

The Uvinza – Kigadye railway line is traversing from Uvinza District through Kasulu and Buhigwe District in Kigoma Region to Gitega via Musongati Commune on the border of Tanzania and Burundi. The proposed railway line is expected to link with the Tabora-Kigoma new SGR line, now under construction, and the SGR Dar es Salaam to Mwanza railway line via Isaka. From the starting point at Uvinza, the proposed railway line will traverse through Kasulu and Buhigwe Districts before crossing the Malagarasi River boarder into Burundi then running into Makamba, Rutana and Gitega Provinces. This RAP covers the Tanzanian section which ends at Kigadye village at the border between Tanzania and Burundi.



**Figure 1: Location of SGR Project Uvinza – Kigadye to Musongati - Gitega**

Detailed information on the districts and villages/communities through which the project passes is presented in socio economic chapter of this report. The project's Area of Influence (AoI) is defined as the extent of the risks and impacts on the environmental and social receptors and associated components beyond the project footprint or activity. In this RAP, the AoI is defined through a spatial dimension as the local area from 5 km to 50 km away from the central line to also include sub region areas depending on the ecological scale of the processes affecting the environment and social parameters. Thus, areas that



are within 50km and where construction materials are drawn from will be included as project Aol because of the potential risks and impacts that might occur as a result of extracting and transporting construction materials.

### **1.3.2 Description of the Project Area**

The nature of the environment within which the railway corridor traverses is very variable ranging from areas with high rainfall to arid and semi-arid areas. The project traverses through four districts in Tanzania namely Uvinza, Kasulu District, Kasulu Town and Buhigwe and the Tanzania side ends at Kigadye village.

The topography of the project railway alignment is generally characterized by undulating to nearly flatland, rolling, and undulating to rolling terrain which are dissected by both perennial and seasonal rivers. In Uvinza, the railway line will traverse through areas which are relatively flat up to Kasulu, and then from Kasulu, the railway project is expected to ascend gradually through a series of hilly areas up to the Heru Ushingo area. The project then traverses through the lowland area of the Malagarasi River and floodplain before running through extensive lowlands of sugar cane plantations. Thereafter the railway line is in Burundi where the topography is different. The major drainage system includes Malagarasi, Mutsindozi and Muyowosi Rivers. However, there are several other smaller but significant drainage systems, which cross the railway line and therefore require bridges. These variations produce different types of vegetation such as natural miombo woodland in Uvinza, Basanza to near Nyansha, extensive farmlands in Nyansha-Kasulu-Mtabila, From Mtabila to Shunga and Buhigwe (Kitundu) shrubs to wood grassland to grassland and woodlots of *Eucalyptus ssp* and *Pynus patula* characterizes the railway corridor. The later trend extends to the Burundian side up to Gitega.

### **1.4 Project Activities and Components**

The Uvinza-Kigadye railway development project covers components such as the acquisition of the railway Right of way corridor (RoW), ATS and TPS, the station for passenger and freight, bridges and culverts, overpass and underpass, animals and pedestrian crossings, fence, access roads, sources of construction materials and dumping sites, workers camps, sleeper production and storage units, batching plant and marshaling yard. Also, there will be a signaling and communication network and maintenance and depots. This RAP report covers the provisional Right of Way (RoW) only i.e 60m wide (i.e. 30m from both sides from the center line). The report will be updated to cover any changes to the provisional RoW (if any) and the rest of the components outside the current RoW after the approval of the final alignment such as stations, camps, marshaling yards, crossings, borrow pits areas, quarry site areas, as well as dumping sites areas

Nevertheless, the Uvinza–Kigadye railway line will be designed to meet the client's requirements. The employer requirements demand that the alignment should be designed considering future expandability. The detailed design when finalized and approved shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i. All alignment design elements will be reviewed and optimized during detail design, using lidar survey, and geotechnical and hydrological inputs.
- ii. Alignment design should be under AREMA
- iii. All structural elements will be reviewed and optimized during detail design, using a lidar survey, and geotechnical and hydrological inputs.
- iv. Viaducts should be specified in major cities to avoid communities' separation.
- v. All road crossings specified in the employer's requirements are a minimum.
- vi. All road crossings dimensions shall be designed to cater for road class DC2 as a Minimum. Road Classification is given in the Ministry of Works Road Geometric Design Manual (RGDM).

- vii. All road crossings dimensions shall be designed to cater for road class DC1 as given in the RGDM to allow trucks as well as an animal crossing.
- viii. All roads over rail crossings shall be provided with a wide enough opening to also allow passage and construction of service roads.
- ix. Inlets and outlet structures of all pedestrian crossings and box culverts larger than 1.5m x 1.5m should be designed and constructed to also serve as animal crossings and passage of carts.
- x. Scour protection works for bridges shall be provided.
- xi. Box Culverts of lengths from 15m to 20m shall have minimum internal opening dimensions of 1.5m x 1.5m
- xii. Box Culverts longer than 20m shall have minimum internal opening dimensions of 2m x 2m.
- xiii. Side ditches shall have minimum widths of 750mm
- xiv. All retaining structures shall be made up of reinforced concrete. Such structures shall include bridges, box culverts, road crossings, retaining walls, etc.
- xv. An operations analysis using dynamic simulation software to model train movements along the main line and to be used to determine the optimized location of passing loops.
- xvi. All working drawings and designs required for the construction are under the applicable standards and codes of procedure as set out in this contract.
- xvii. Project specifications and other provisions are required to give effect to the construction.
- xviii. Design changes to the drawings, to comply with the engineering requirements or as agreed by the employer's representative.
- xix. Design drawing(s) for elevated structures, tunnels, cut and cover and culverts consisting of a general arrangement drawing or drawings as provided for by acceptable international standards.
- xx. Typing, printing, duplication and binding of documents, reduction of plans and the making of all plan reproductions.
- xxi. Investigation as to the availability of construction materials and the testing of such materials obtained from various sources.
- xxii. Centerline soil surveys are to be done for the works according to the Specification listed in Section 4 of this document.
- xxiii. The contractor is required to provide service manuals for all works.
- xxiv. The use of BIM should be specified. Building Information Modelling (BIM) is an intelligent model-based process that gives architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) professionals the insight and tools to more efficiently plan, design, construct, and manage structures and progress.
- xxv. The box bridges (which are culvert type), the type of structures are counted as bridges, but the actual structure type should be based on transportation survey details with a required classification of structures.
- xxvi. The contractor is required to provide the Engineer with a fully paid license copy of the analysis/design software used in the design.

**Table 1: Technical Specification of the SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega)**

Parameter	Design
Design speed	160 km/h
Max speed (Passenger trains)	160 km/h
Max speed (Freight trains)	120 km/h
Maximum axle load	35 t
Rail	60 UIC (all track work)
Rail cross inclination - On track	1: 20
Rail cross inclination - On turnouts	1: ∞
Gauge of track	1,435 mm

Parameter	Design
Sleepers	Pre-stressed Mono-block concrete ( $\approx 380$ kg)
Sleeper length	$\approx 2.60$ m
Sleeper spacing	600 mm / 1,667 sleepers/km
Sleepers for turnouts	Pre-stressed Mono-block concrete
Ballast thickness	300 mm minimum
Ballast shoulder width	400 mm minimum
The slope of ballast shoulder	1: 1.5
Ballast volume	2.50 m <sup>3</sup> /m
Ballast size	Graded 25mm to 63 mm
Rail fastening system	Elastic rail fastening - anti-vandal
Track	Continuously welded rails (CWR)
Welding procedure	Flash-butt
Mainline turnouts	1:24 60 UIC tangential
siding turnouts	1:12 60 UIC tangential
Width platform (top of formation width)	$\approx 7.10$ m
Inclination platform (formation cross slope)	1: 20
A minimum horizontal curve radius	1900 m
A maximum vertical grade of	1.6%
A maximum actual track cant value ( $E_a$ )	120 mm
A maximum cant deficiency ( $E_u$ )	75 mm
Fencing of the railway corridor	Fencing of railway corridors shall be installed on both sides in urban and rural areas.
Tamping method	Mechanised for the whole track including turnouts
Road, rail crossings	Grade separation
Expansion Joint	
Gradient of Station	0 ‰ or 2 ‰ (under approval Engineer)

**Source:** TRC 2023

The works will also include design elements such as the main line, siding/crossing loops, passenger stations, freight loading/offloading facilities, and the marshaling yard and/or workshop as part of the campsites. Following completion of the feasibility study phase, a detailed design shall be completed for all parts of the work for which employer consent has been received. The design also will have the following functional specifications as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Functional requirement for railway design**

Parameter	Design
Railway type	Single-track
Traction type	Electrification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catenary Nominal Voltage: 25KV AC</li> <li>• Traction Power Supply System: 2x25KV</li> <li>• SCADA System</li> </ul>
Passing loops	Must accommodate 2,000 m long train. The passing loop consists of a single siding line with a maintenance spur (400 m) to store not-to-go wagons and maintenance machines.
Passenger stations sidings	Must accommodate 400 m long train. Passenger siding consists of a single siding line only.
Freight loading/off-loading facility	Must accommodate 2,000 m long train. The freight facility consists of one marshaling line, two loading lines and a not-to-go spur (400 m)
Marshaling yard and/or Workshop	Marshaling and rolling stock maintenance facility shall be designed with considering future expansion.

Parameter	Design
	<p>The contractor shall provide a sufficient number of facilities to fully accommodate TRC's train operation plan.</p> <p>Includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrival lines for 2,000m long trains.</li> <li>• Departure lines for 2,000 m long trains.</li> <li>• The run-around line for arrivals and departure lines</li> <li>• Classification lines for 500 m long trains</li> <li>• The run-around line for classification is 2000m.</li> <li>• The draw-out line for 1,000m for shunting</li> <li>• Wagon and Coach workshop lines</li> <li>• Locomotive workshop lines</li> <li>• EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) workshop lines (optional – to be paid from Provisional sums if instructed)</li> <li>• Paint shop line (optional – to be paid from Provisional sums if instructed)</li> <li>• An electrified test line of 1,000m (with fence). Test-related equipment such as signal ATO/ATP, and Balise shall be implemented for a proper test. (Optional – to be paid from Provisional sums if instructed)</li> <li>• Not-to-go spur lines of 400 m each</li> <li>• Shunter lines of 80 m each</li> <li>• Sanding and refuelling line</li> <li>• Wash bay line</li> <li>• UFL line</li> <li>• Connecting lines and turnouts.</li> </ul>

**Source: TRC, 2023**

#### **1.4.1 Railway Right of Way corridor (RoW)**

The proposed standard gauge railway corridor requires 60m wide (i.e. 30m from both side from the center line) throughout the corridor while on stations, workers' camps, marshalling yards and TPS/ATS additional land size beyond 60m is required depending on the classification of the station and size of the workers' camp required, sleeper production units, batch plants, quarry sites, borrow pits etc.

#### **1.4.2 Track**

The track on a railway or railroad is the structure consisting of the rails, fasteners, railroad ties (sleepers) and ballast (or slab track), plus the underlying subgrade. It enables trains to move by providing a dependable surface for their wheels to roll. The track is the most important and most vulnerable part of a railway system. It is expected to cross about 156.4 kilometres of unprotected territory. The track and structures will be composed of many items designed to provide a smooth and strong riding surface for rail traffic. The proposed railroad will be supported by sleepers attached via base plates that spread the load. A plastic or rubber pad will usually be placed between the rail and the tie plate where concrete sleepers will be used.

#### **1.4.3 Stations**

Stations will also be constructed along the alignment falling within three categories (major/category 1, medium/category 2 and small/ category 3) based on the size and function designed for have been proposed across the corridors. These are mostly elevated stations located at a clear height above the railway. The final approved alignment will provide clear areas where the stations will be allocated.

#### **1.4.4 Marshalling yard and workshop**

The marshalling yard for the Uvinza-Kigadye SGR line will also be designed. The marshalling yard will include a campus maintenance facility or workshop which includes trackwork, civil works, drainage, earthworks, signal and telecoms work, electrical works, etc.

#### **1.4.5 Freight yards**

As per employer specifications, the freight yards will be designed for all major and medium stations. The design of the freight facility provides loading and offloading sections and facilities to accommodate a 2,000m long train. The freight facility consists of one marshalling line, two loading lines and a not-to-go spur (400 m), freight storage buildings, shed storage and a security control facility.

#### **1.4.6 TPS, ATS and Catenary**

The power to run Uvinza-Kigadye SGR will come through the traction power stations, auto transformer stations, and catenary systems designed under all relevant European Norms (EN). The system shall consist of traction power stations which are connected to the grid at 220 KV, which steps down the voltage to 25KV this feeds the catenary system. The design and specifications including the distance between TPS are similar to the entire system covering TPS, ATS and Catenary and are harmonized to accommodate Dar es Salaam to Kigoma line. The High Voltage Metering Units to be installed at the Traction Power Substations shall be provided with the capability of Transmitting data to the OCC and TANESCO.

#### **1.4.7 Fence**

The SGR line will be fenced similarly to other SGRs (Dar es Salaam -Makutupora -Tabora -Isaka and Mwanza to Isaka line) and Tabora Kigoma in Tanzania. The design of the fence will follow the employers' requirements.

#### **1.4.8 Signalling facilities**

The project will have safety signage and passing loops along the entire route. The control of trains into and out of railway stations and block sections safely is achieved through the use of 3 groups of railway operating equipment. Various systems will be used to facilitate communications which include the train dispatching system described under telecommunications, radio and cab signalling; block signalling systems that ensure train safety when trains are in a block section; yard signalling systems that control the movement of trains into and out of stations safely. The design and specifications for the signalling and communication systems are harmonized to accommodate Dar es Salaam to Kigoma line, Mwanza -Isaka-Tabora.

### **1.5 Project requirements**

The construction of the SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega) will require different types and quantities of materials including those obtained from within local areas. Details of the materials and quantities will be provided after the completion of the final alignment, however, this section highlights materials that may be sourced from the local environment and, which will have implications on the environmental services and livelihoods of the local communities.

### **1.5.1 Land**

The project will require land for SGR right of way, stations, freight yards, and worker's camps, borrow pits, dump sites, rock quarry sites, access roads for construction, operation phases. Other land parcels will be necessary for establishing batch plants and sleeper production. The total size of land required by project components will also be determined after the final approval of the SGR alignment. Since the SGR traverse to a large extent, parallel to the existing MGR line, part of the MGR RoW will be used by the SGR. Therefore, TRC will need to acquire additional land to meet the SGR RoW requirement (60m) and obtain new land needed for areas identified as worker's camps, stations, borrow pits and quarry sites etc.

### **1.5.2 Construction Materials**

During the construction phase, raw materials such as sand, gravel, crushed stone and water as well as machinery and equipment will be required. These materials will be required for earthworks, civil works, permanent way, stations Signaling Telecommunications and Electrification. Construction activities related to earthworks include cut and fill, excavation, embankments, sub-ballast and drainage works, and cleaning and profiling of existing slopes. Those related to civil works are set up of viaduct foundations, columns, deck, tunnel excavation, anchoring, lining and finishing, and crossings above the motorway. Construction of a permanent way involves rail placement and ballasting (track work). As for stations, activities involving building the platforms, passenger buildings, parking places and utility service will require a significant amount of raw and construction materials.

### **1.5.3 Sources of Construction Materials**

The preliminary sources of construction materials have been identified in strategic places along the project corridor by considering minimum possible howling distances, and minimum possible land use overlap (conflicts) with agricultural settlements and conservation. Potential quarry and borrow pits may be located in the Ilunde quarry, Simbo quarry, Kongasere quarry, Bukemba borrow pit and Rutana borrow pit. However, the actual number and location of a source of materials to be used for the project will be provided once the contractor is secured and the detailed design of the project is finalized. Sources of water for construction will be mainly from existing rivers within the project area. Some of the rivers identified close to the project area include the Musasa River, Mutsindozi, Muyowosi River and Malagarasi Rivers.

Ilunde site is an existing stone quarry along Uvinza –Nguruka road about 15 km from the Malagarasi River. The site is on a hill characterized by miombo woodland covering the hillside while the lower land and slopes descend into the plain area covered by farms with scattered settlements. Typical species include *Brachystegiaspeciformis*, *Brachystegialongifolia*, *Brachystegiaboehmii*, *Jubernadiaglobifera*, *Terminalis brawnii*, and *Strychnonus ssp*.





### **1.5.5 Logistics Arrangements**

In consideration of the massive movement of construction equipment, materials and resources during the construction phase of the project, the construction work itself will need a proper logistic arrangement. The operational focus of the project will be provided by road transport. Most of the logistical facilities will be coordinated and operated from workers' camps to be established in various sections of the railway corridor. These camps will serve as storage areas for fuel, a worker's camp complete with water supply, electricity and communication facilities, a logistics office and cranes for handling the material. The operational base for the project will be selected on the bases of the ability to provide easy logistical support and mostly will target already settled areas or townships with supporting infrastructure.

### **1.5.6 Other Utility Connections**

The main supporting utilities that would be connected to main stations and small stations located in urban and rural areas include:

- i. Water supply systems
- ii. Solid and liquid Waste management
- iii. Electrical power supply
- iv. Telecommunication systems

## **1.6 RAP Objectives**

The main objectives of this RAP include the following:

- i. To provide a summary and documentation of the land acquisition and resettlement process
- ii. Provide the legal and policy framework Highlight the gaps between the Tanzanian Land Acquisition legislation and the AfDB OS2 requirements and provide recommendations on how those gaps could be addressed aiming to achieve among others AfDB OS2 compliance for the project.
- iii. To identify PAPs and their assets and determine the extent of involuntary resettlement/displacements
- iv. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are fully engaged in the resettlement process through participation and public consultations aimed at informing them about the risks and impacts of the project in land and properties and mitigation measures.
- v. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are fairly and promptly compensated and at full "replacement" cost,
- vi. To ensure that entitled Project Affected Persons will be provided with assistance to restore and /or improve their livelihood through clear mechanisms; and
- vii. To ensure that PAPs will be provided with a mechanism to present their grievances arising from the land acquisition.
- viii. To ensure compensation and related budget is considered as part of project costs.

## **1.7 RAP Scope**

The scope of this RAP includes detailed information about land acquisition and /or potential restrictions to land use that will result from the construction of this project. The report describes the type and number of affected persons, the type and sizes of land and properties that will be affected or acquired; the process of land acquisition that will be followed. The report further, describes the compensation process and how it should be done, systems put in place to address grievances arising from land acquisition as well as programmes to restore lost livelihoods.



This RAP assess the existence of gaps between Tanzania land acquisition laws and international safeguard policies specifically African Development Bank Operation Safeguards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, and suggest ways to overcome the gap to enable smooth implementation of the RAP/LRP by considering both national and the Bank Operation Safeguards.

## **1.8 Methodology**

### **1.8.1 Literature Review**

A review of available literature was carried out before commencing the preparation of this RAP report. Literatures that were reviewed include the following:

- a) Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design for Construction of the Proposed New Railway from Uvinza to Musongati, TRC, 2019;
- b) Revised Resettlement Policy Framework for the Proposed SGR Uvinza-Kigadye (Musongati-Gitega) Kigoma Region, TRC 2022;
- c) National policies and legislation on land acquisition as well as African Development Bank Operation Safeguards (OS) on Involuntary Resettlement.

In addition to the above-reviewed documents, other reports and documents that were reviewed were Regional and District Profiles for Uvinza District, Kasulu District, Kasulu Town and Buhigwe Districts that provided some of the vital secondary data on socioeconomic profiles and characteristics describing all sectors.

### **1.8.2 Socio-Economic baseline**

Data collection for socio-economic variables commenced in 12<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023 covering the four districts of Uvinza District, Kasulu Town, Kasulu District and Buhigwe District.

### **1.8.3 Stakeholders' Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement is a continuous process that will be conducted throughout project life cycle. At this stage of RAP preparation, different stakeholders at the Regional, District, ward, and village levels were consulted to share information about the proposed project and get their insight regarding the project. Key groups that were consulted includes; Representative officials at the Regional and District levels, representatives from local government authorities at ward and village levels, community members residing along the project area of influence.

Other consulted group of stakeholders were from institutions which will be directly and indirectly impacted by the project such as Mtabila Military force, De Paul Mission School, Ruchugi Secondary School, and Katundu Secondary School. Consultations were also conducted with individuals working with NGOs, FBO and other institutions such as Uvinza Paralegal Organization, BAKAID Tanzania, TFS, Migration Office and Red Cross. The stakeholder consultation helped to gather more information about project potential impacts and the associated mitigation measures. Details of stakeholders' analysis and their stake concerning project land acquisition are provided in Chapter 6 of this RAP

### **1.8.4 Household Survey**

Structured questionnaires were prepared and administered to PAPs for data collection in this RAP. The questionnaire was uploaded onto tablets that were installed with an Open Data Kit (ODK) application and structured to collect Socio-Economic profiles of the PAPs. The questionnaire captured data related to demographic information of the household members (age, sex, household size, level of education, marital status); Economic activities; Type of land holdings; Housing conditions; monthly income and

expenditure; Sources of income; Household assets; vulnerability as well as PAPs' opinion about the Project. Collected data was used in informing the preparation of RAP/LRP implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Total of 593 PAPs who were identified were interviewed<sup>1</sup>.

#### **1.8.5 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized at the ward/village level and arranged by the Village Executive Officer/Mtaa Executive Officer. FGDs have been conducted in Msebei, Sogeeni Kwiliba, Kaguruka, Rungwe Mpya, Ruhita Mwenda, Nyansha, Migogwe, Kumbanga, Nyakitonto, Katonga, Nyamnyusi, Kigadye, Heru Shingo, Katundu and Buhoro.

FGD meetings obtained qualitative information on the general overview of the project, the expected cons and prons of the project and community participation in different projects. Community inputs will be used to inform the project developer as well as resettlement procedures related to eligibility, entitlements, and livelihood restoration.

#### **1.8.6 Public Meetings**

Public meetings were conducted to inform, engage and disseminate information about the project to larger community members including those who will not be directly affected by the project, but they needed to know what the project is all about. Before conducting such public meetings, letters informing local authorities about the meetings were circulated to different regions, districts and villages. Permits to conduct such meetings were granted and information about possible meeting dates was sent to respective villages. With the assistance of local leaders (Village Chairperson and/or Village Executive Officers) meeting agenda were prepared and meetings were set to commence.

Public meetings have been conducted in Ruchugi, Msebei, Basanza Sogeeni Kwiliba, Kaguruka, Rungwe Mpya, Ruhita, Mwenda, Nyansha, Migogwe, Kumbanga, Nyakitonto, Katonga, Nyamnyusi, Kigadye, Heru Shingo, Katundu and Buhoro villages to inform the community about the project, it's potential impacts and mitigation measures, valuation process, resettlement and livelihood restoration plans.

Meetings were held in open areas where the majority of the people could attend. Key issues were about land acquisition, compensations and items that would be considered in compensation such as land, structures, crops both seasonal and permanent as well as recognized businesses. Attendees asked questions about the land acquisition processes and clarifications were given to them. Meetings were conducted in Kiswahili, a language well-spoken and understood by a majority of people in the project area.

#### **1.8.7 Key Informant Interviews**

Interviews with Key Informants (KIs) such as Village Chairperson, Village Executive Officer, and Ward Executive Officers were conducted in their respective areas within the project area. Among of the key issues that were addressed in KIs includes compensation issues, employment opportunities, community perspective regarding the project as well as potential project impacts and proposed mitigation measures

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<sup>1</sup> A few PAPs were absent/unknown, untraceable thus could not be interviewed. However, their assets were valued.

## 1.9 Limitations and Constraints

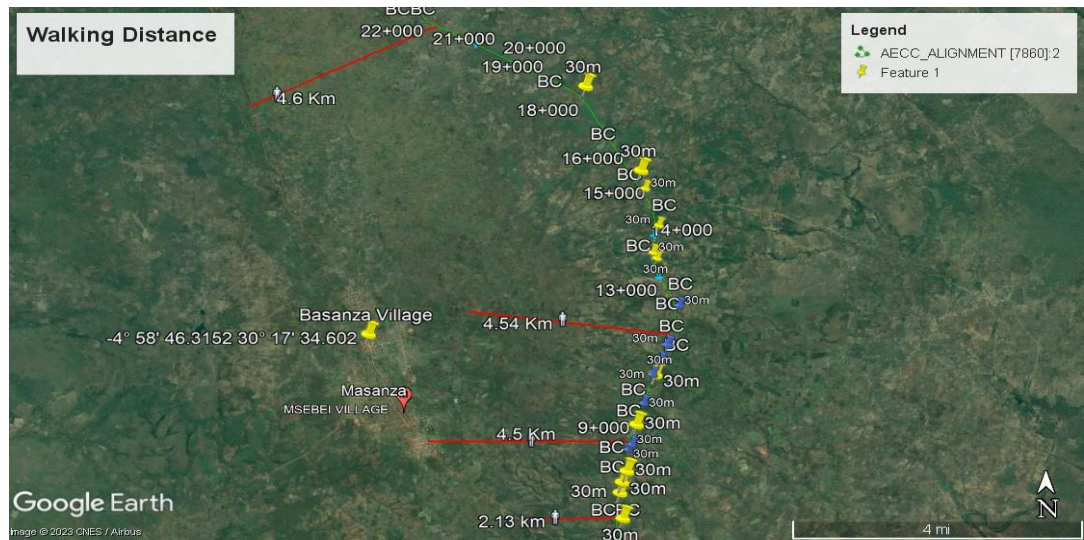
The alignment for the SGR line Uvinza -Kigadye is not yet approved. Therefore, this RAP has been conducted following the provisional/preliminary alignment which might be changed and will have the following implications:

- a) The identified number of PAPs might increase or decrease after the final approval of the alignment. This will have cost implications for the government in terms of compensation.
- b) The fact that the proposed alignment is not finalized, local communities may internally continue with performing various activities in the provisional alignment which will increase compensation costs to the government.
- c) Risk for speculation in the project area is high which might lead to high compensation cost
- d) This RAP will be updated to cover the additional land taken proposed by the contract. This process will increase costs to the government as well.
- e) Difficultness in managing PAPs expectations especially for those who are eligible for valuation/compensation as per provisional alignment but are not eligible upon the finalization of the detailed project alignment

On the other hand, during socioeconomic data collection, the team encountered the following setbacks;

- a) Some of the plots were identified to be affected by the project but the owners were not present (i.e. absent owners) but also some of the PAPs were unknown and untraceable. Hence, apart from the collected valuation details, it was difficult to collect the socio-economic details. Notice was given to the local leaders to keep on finding them and communicate with TRC once they will be found. However, the valuation cost of the RAP covered their affected assets.
- b) The public meeting that was arranged to be conducted at Kigadye village was not successful because the villagers were not showing up on the meeting's set dates but they were seen to continue with their normal work routines. The team tried to reach site three times without any good response from the villagers. The team only succeeded to conduct Key Informative Interview with Assistant VEO and Public meeting with the leader together with one member from the village. According to Assistant VEO, it seems that it's the customs of Kigadye villagers not attending the public meetings as for the past ten years of his presence at Kigadye village he has never seen any public gathering unless forced out by local guards.
- c) Out of 593 PAPs, 45 PAPs were not captured by the valuation team as they were slightly outside the provisional alignment. Therefore compensation amount for these PAPs (45) have not been provided in PAPs mandatory document as shown in annex 1. Details for these PAPs will be kept and will be updated accordingly during the actual valuation as per detailed alignment .The details were taken during public consultation where these individuals claimed to be part of the potential affected people. However, they were captured under the socio-economic baseline as they are most likely to be affected when the detailed alignment is done.
- d) Accessibility to villages and Plots/farms along the project alignment. It was difficult to access some of the areas due to lack of accessibility, some of the areas are covered by thick forest where there is no possibility to be accessed by vehicles. In some areas, the team had been walking for more than 8km (to and fro) to reach the destination; this

consumes a lot of time and causes the team to work in one village for more than one day. For instance, in Basanza Ward and others which are located very far from the proposed alignment? (See Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Walking Distance during Socio economic data collection**

Source: Google Earth Satellite Images

## CHAPTER TWO: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

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### 2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the potential project impacts as well as proposed mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise the identified impacts during RAP implementation. The scope of displacement associated with Project land-take includes descriptions of:

- i. Impacts on physical resources (land, housing, non-residential structures);
- ii. Impacts on natural resources (agricultural plots, crops and trees)
- iii. Impacts on social resources (access to social infrastructure and socio-cultural heritage).

Different methods were used to assess the project impacts and numbers of displaced PAPs across SGR Uvinza -Kagadye projects. Primarily documentary review, socio-economic surveys, FGDs & KIs, site visits and observation were used to obtain land acquisition impacts on PAPs and properties/assets such as land, structures, crops and trees, archaeological, cultural heritage and community ecosystem services as elaborated in chapter two of this RAP report.

### 2.2 Project impacts

#### 2.2.1 Positive impacts associated with the project

The likely impacts associated with the proposed SGR project were assessed with regard to project phases such as construction, operations and maintenance as outlined hereunder:

##### 2.2.1.1 Improved local economy and quality of life

The SGR project will play a vital role in the transportation of goods from one destination to another and hence boosting the agricultural, industrial, fishing as well as other sectors of the economy. The project will facilitate the transportation of agricultural goods, livestock products; non-wood forest products (NWFPs) hence stimulating economic development and improving the quality of life of people living in these areas.

##### 2.2.1.2 Increased employment opportunities

The local economy will benefit through employment opportunities with the contractor and TRC. The beneficiary will be able to open restaurants, and shops at railway stations, as well as the development of local economic activities like agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, and harvesting of forest foods which is expected to be intensified due to better access to newly opened markets nationally and regionally. Additionally, there will be increased commercial potential for regional vendors as a result of facility building. More employment opportunities are expected during the construction phase where labour will be required for the construction of access roads, earthworks, rail embankments, laying of rail, terminal, stations bridges, culverts and other related infrastructures.

##### 2.2.1.3 Increased government revenue generation

Transportation of goods as the main component of the project will have a significant impact on government revenue. Transportation of different goods across the border in landlocked countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Eastern DR Congo as well as the use of Mwanza North and South port and storage of facilities will have a significant revenue increase to the government. Moreover, the government will obtain revenue during the operation phase from a large number of employees who will be paying Pay as You Earn (PAYE) taxes to the government.

#### 2.2.1.4 Improving the Environment

The electrical train is an environmentally friendly means of transportation compared with other transportation modes: road transport, sea transport, and aviation. The operation of this train will minimise overreliance on road transport hence reducing the amount of emission caused by vehicles and tracks.

#### 2.2.1.5 Marketing of agricultural and livestock products

The construction phase will also create indirect employment for different people including farmers, livestock keepers, food vendors (especially women) and other small business operators. Therefore, the project will stimulate the local economy and hence improve the quality of life of people living along the proposed railway line.

### 2.2.2 Negative impacts associated with the project

The proposed railway alignment traverses through agricultural and forest land; therefore, agricultural land forest areas will be the most affected by project land use. There will also be some impact on residential and commercial properties and public infrastructure and utilities. A significant amount of land will be taken for various project components which this RAP will update after the approval of the final alignment and its associated facilities.

#### 2.2.2.1 Types of PAPs Displacement

Land acquisition process will result to physical displacement, economic displacement, as well as physical-economic displacement. With regards to the interviewed Project Affected Persons/Households (PAP/Hs) these displacement are caterorized as follow; 481 (81.1%) PAPs/Households will be economically displaced, 16.5% (98 households) will be both physically and economically displaced and 14 (2.4%) households will be physically displaced as shown in Table 3

**Table 3:** The number of PAPs/households per type of impact

Type of impact	Number of PAPs	Percent
	N	%
Physical displacement	14	2.4
Economic displacement	481	81.1
Physical and economic displacement	98	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 2.2.2.2 Impact on Community Institutions

Land acquisition for Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project will affect some of the community assets and structure. Based on the valuation a total of 14 institutions will be affected by the project in terms of land, structures and crops across the four districts and one municipal/town council as shown in table 4. Most of the institution's affected assets will be land and crops while few will be affected in terms of structures.

**Table 4: Affected Public and private institution properties**

District	Village	Institution Name	Type of Institution	Affected Properties
Uvinza	Migongwe	Tuungane Group	Saccoss	Land
		Serikali ya Mtaa Migongwe-Ruhita	Local government office	Land & Crops
	Nyansha	Free Pentecostal Church Of Tanzania-Nyansha	Religious	Land & Crops
Kasulu District	Rungwe Mpya	Taasisi ya Matumizi Bora ya Ardhi	Agricultural production	Land & Crops
	Kaguruka	Serikali ya Kijiji cha Kguruka	Local government office	Land
		Chama cha Msingi Matabaro Amcos	Saccoss	Structure & Land
		Kanisa la Baptist Tanzania-Nyakitonto	Religious	Land & Crops
	Mukesha	Serikali ya Kijiji Mukesha	Local government office	Land
	Nyamsanze	Eneo la Kanisa	Religious	Land
		Taasisi ya Fidesu(Fighters Develoment Sustainability)	NGO	Land & Crops
		Serikali ya kijiji Nyamsanze	Local government office	Land
	Kigondo	Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (JKT)-Mtabila	Military	Land
Buhingwe	Kajana	Eneo la serikali (MALISHO/KUCHUNGIA)	Local government office	Land
	Katundu	Shule ya Msingi Migogo	Educational	Structure Land &Crops

Source: TRC, valuation report (2023).

### 2.2.2.3 Impacts on land resource

The Project will require permanent land acquisition for the Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project Right of Way (RoW). Approximately a Total land of 3,152.02 acres is required (123 for institutions and 3,029.05 for private).

Additionally, there will be subsequent land acquisition outside the RoW for the construction of stations, borrow pits, dumping sites, quarry sites, marshalling yards, campsites and access roads will be determined in the later stage after the approval of the final alignment. When the locations of these areas are determined and the final detailed design for the whole project is prepared, the RAP will be updated to cover the additional land requirements.

### 2.2.2.4 Loss of Agricultural land

About 160 plots of agricultural land which is used for various permanent and seasonal crop cultivation will be affected. As such, agricultural activities as means of their livelihoods in terms of food and source of income will be affected by the Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project. Table 5 provides number of the lost plots used for agricultural activities. Approximately 1,509.48 acres will be affected for the agricultural land.

**Table 5:** Number of lost Agricultural land

District	Ward/Village	Plots for Agriculture activities
Uvinza	Ruchugi	5
	Msebehi	17
Kasulu Town	Ruhita	30
	Mwenda	14
	Nyansha	28
Kasulu District	Rungwe Mpya	4
	Kaguruka	9
	Nyamnyusi	3
	Muksha	15
	Nyamsanze	18
	Herushingo	2
	Sogeeni kwiriba	3
Buhingwe	Kajana	2
	Katundu	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>160</b>

**Source:** TRC, valuation report (2023)

### 2.2.2.5 Loss of crops and trees

Moreover, the construction activities will result in the clearing of crops and trees cultivated/planted along the project area. These include perennial crops which take more than a year to reach full maturity and can be harvested over a long period such as fruit trees (orange, lemon, guava, mangoes, baobab etc. Also, annual or seasonal crops taking less than six months to reach maturity for harvesting such as Maize, Beans, Cassava, Groundnuts, Rice, Sunflowers, Cottons, Millet, and Potatoes will be affected and usually valued in terms of acreage. Total of 4243 (33993 trees and 250 crops) will be affected. Number of PAPs losing crops and trees is shown in table 6



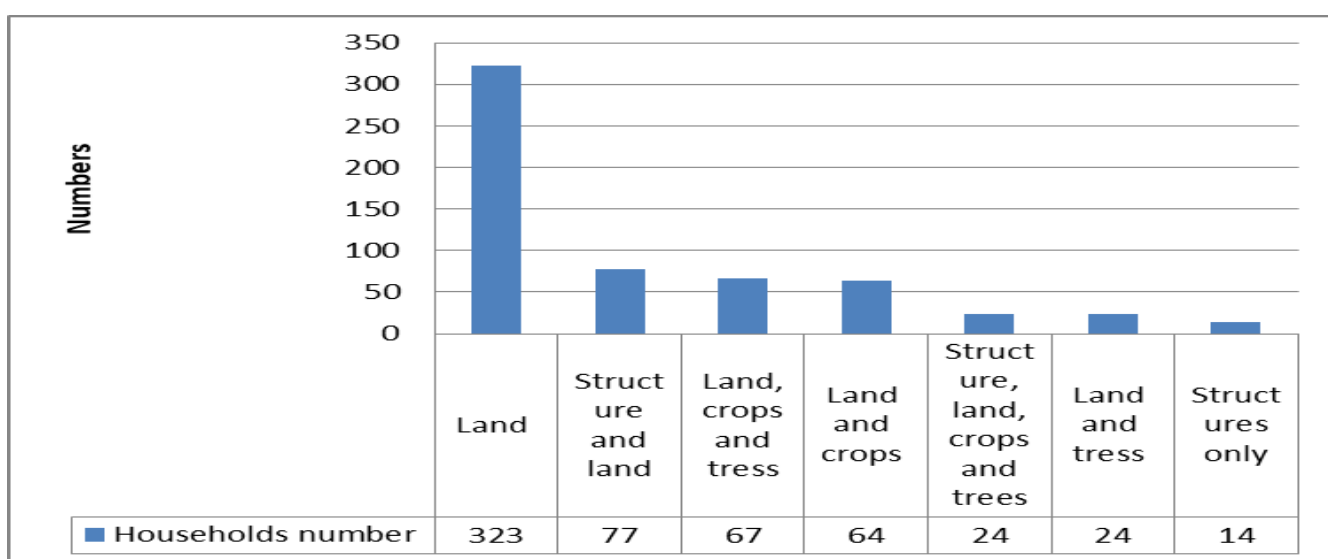
**Table 6:** Number of projects affected properties

Regions	District/Municipal/Town Council	Village/Mtaa	PAPs Losing Crops and trees
Kigoma	Uvinza District Council	Ruchugi	13
		Basanza	17
		Sogeeni-Kwiriba	28
		Msebehi	8
	Kasulu Town Council	Nyansha	59
		Buhoro	43
		Ruhita	110
	Kasulu District Council	Heru Shingo	15
		Mwenda	36
		Nyakitonto	38
		Kaguruka	34
		Kigondo	2
		Korongo	21
		Rungwe Mpya	21
	Buhigwe District Council	Katundu	32
Kajana		2	
Nyamnyisi		3	
TOTAL		482	

Source: TRC, valuation report (2023)

#### 2.2.2.6 Impact on Households and Assets

In terms of properties, each household will be affected differently. The socio economic survey shows that majority of households will lose land, ( 323 households) followed by 77 households which will lose land, crops and trees. Figure 4 categorize type of the affected properties to each of the interviewed household



**Figure 4: Categorization of Properties per Household**

Source: TRC, valuation report (2023)

On the other hand, the number of projects affected properties per district is shown in Table 7 whereby the most affected asset categories are trees (3993) as well as structures (265). The number of affected properties differs per district; Kasulu District has the highest number of properties (1857), followed by Kasulu Town (1492), Uvinza (1104) and Buhingwe (215).

**Table 7: Number of projects affected properties**

Village(s)	Land Plots/parcels	Crops	trees	Structures	Total
Uvinza	22	2	1054	26	1104
Kasulu Town	72	125	1244	51	1492
Kasulu District	54	118	1528	157	1857
Buhingwe	12	5	167	31	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3993</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>4668</b>

Source: TRC, valuation report (2023)

Table 8 shows that Kasulu District has the highest number of structures (157) as compared with other districts of Kasulu town with (51) structures, Uvinza with (26) structures and Buhingwe with (31) structures.

**Table 8: Summary of the Affected Structures**

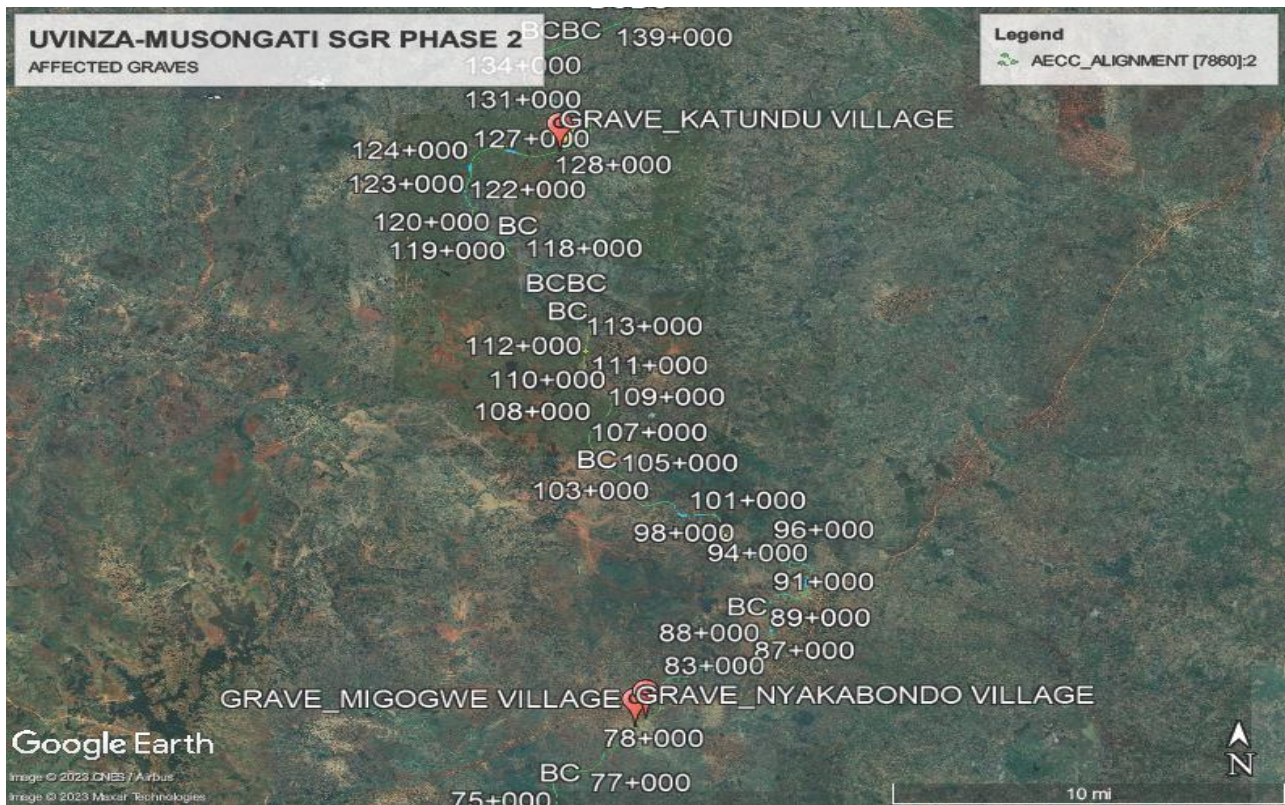
Villages/Steet	Complete residential structures	Incomplete/under-construction structures	Outside Toilets	Outside Kitchen	Farm/ animal shades	Total structures
Uvinza	16	7	2	1	0	26
Kasulu Town	29	6	4	11	1	51
Kasulu District	95	23	21	18	0	157
Buhingwe	24	0	1	6	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>265</b>

Source: TRC, valuation report (2023)

#### 2.2.2.7 Impact on cultural heritage

Cultural resources which include graves and sacred places have been identified within the Uvinza – Kigadye SGR Project RoW. A total of 3 graves will be impacted. TRC will facilitate the process of grave relocation with the community members responsible for the impacted graves. Before the construction activities commence as stipulated in the Graves Relocation Act of 1969. Beliefs and traditions will be conducted in a culturally sensitive way to allow smooth reallocation of the graves. Suitable mitigation measures under the Graveyard Removal Act, of 1969 will be applied in the process of relocating the graves. Figure 5 shows locations of graves to be affected by the Uvinza-Kiganye SGR Project.





**Figure 5: Location of the graves likely to be impacted.**

Source: Source: Arc map

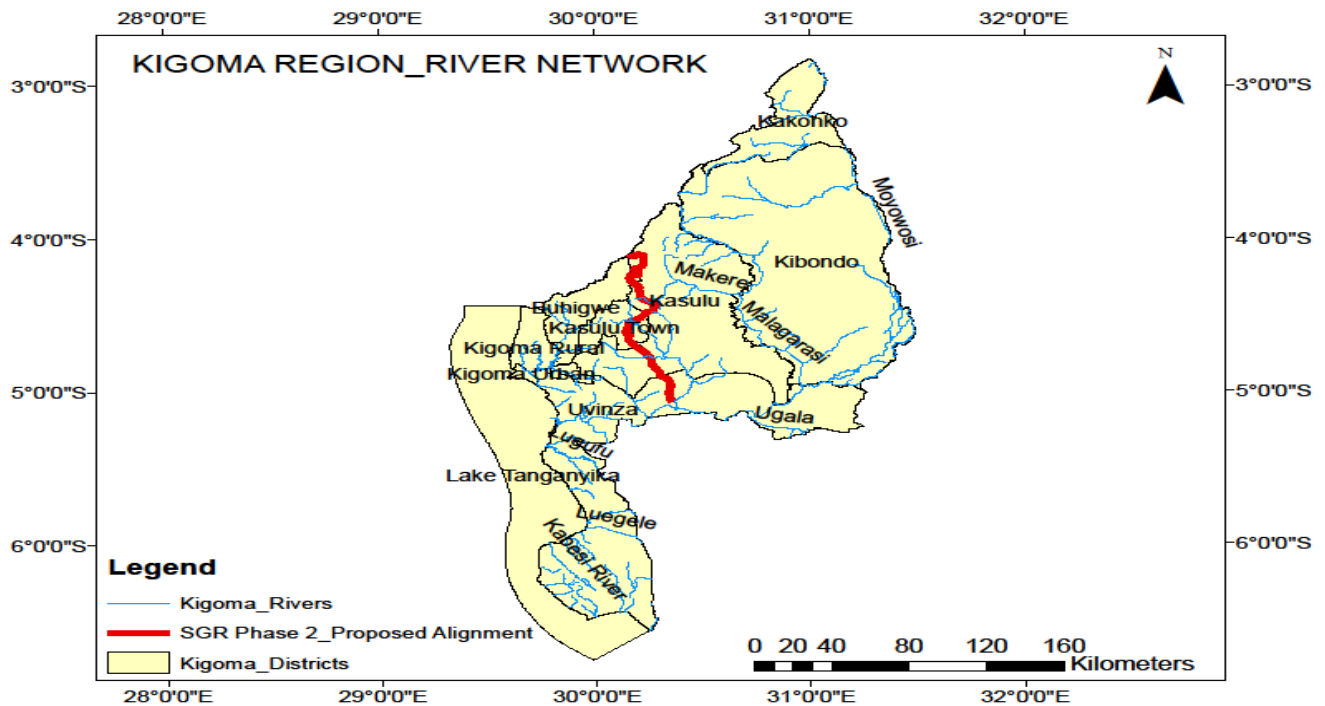
### 2.2.2.8 Impact on ecosystem services

To some points, the proposed provisional alignment project will transverse in the water catchment areas and forest reserve area as shown in Figure 6 and 7 consecutively. Therefore, as part of maintaining these ecosystems alternative design will be considered to these areas (where applicabel)



**Figure 6: The SGR alignment passes through the Forest Reserve Area with water catchment**

Source: Arcmap



**Figure 7: The SGR alignment passes through Rivers**

Source: Arcmap

### 2.2.2.9 Impacts On Livelihoods

The livelihoods base of the in the project proposed alignment area is located entirely rural with a few areas which are in town areas. Generally, a large part of community livelihoods is based on agricultural activities and most will lose a part of their land. This may impact on their livelihoods.

In addition, the land owners who have rented out their land to some tenants may lose part of that income.

### 2.2.2.10 Impact to general community

- ❖ Increase of GBV due increase of interaction of new people in the community and labour influx.
- ❖ Loss of place of worship in the alignment it has been identified that Church might be acquired hence temporally loss of place of worship,
- ❖ Conflict due to cultural interference and differences
- ❖ Loss of community income example in the community quarry area
- ❖ Family conflicts especially during compensation payment due to traditional systems where men are dominant.

## 2.3 Measures to minimize impacts

### 2.3.1 Design measures

TRC will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, paying particular attention to impacts on the poor and vulnerable. Project design measures to be undertaken to avoid and/or minimize the land acquisition and resettlement of the Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project included.



### **2.3.1.1 Alternative alignment**

Alternative alignment is suggested on the areas that traverse through catchment area in Kigadye village where district official suggested for the change, the areas that are close to schools like De paul mission which is 500m from the proposed alignment which will pose number of risks to students, wet land as indicated in different consultations. (NB; Letter from the district proposing change of alignment in Kigadye is attached in this RAP report for reference as Annex 2)

### **2.3.1.2 Design sufficient and appropriate crossing**

Accessibility in terms of movements at some points along the project alignment may be blocked since the railway will be fenced. To rescue this, detailed consultation regarding crossings will be conducted with the residents from specific areas of the project alignment

### **2.3.1.3 Sufficient utilization of existing MGR railway Strip<sup>1</sup>**

Except for determined restricting gradients and/or high curvatures sections, a significant portion of the Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project corridors will run parallel to and within the existing MGR line reserve. This will help reduce physical-economic displacements and Railway Corridor re-alignment.

### **2.3.1.4 Construction of sufficient underpasses and overpasses**

Sufficient underpasses and overpasses will be constructed to allow access at specific locations identified based on consultations with communities along the corridor. These underpasses and overpasses will ensure that loss or restriction of access to natural resources, social services and other amenities is mitigated.

## **2.3.2 Mitigation Measures to Project Affected Person**

- Timely (prior to requirement to move) and adequate compensation for affected properties and structures to PAPs.
- PAPs will be given sufficient notice period to relocate i.e 90 days
- PAPs will be given a chance to demolish their structures and recover whatever materials they wish to recover. For example, cement blocks, iron sheets, wood, plumbing works etc. could be re-used in house construction;
- Livelihood restoration support should be in terms of access to community services and livelihood resources that have been impacted by the project.
- TRC has in place a well-structured grievance redress mechanism procedure for PAPs to express any project-related complaints or concerns for effective and efficient solutions/actions.

## **2.3.3 Mitigation Measures to the Affected Institutions**

- Provision of timely (prior to requirement to move) and adequate compensation for affected institutional structures to respective entities/owners.
- PAPs will be given sufficient notice period to relocate i.e 90 days
- The owners are to be given time to demolish their structures and recover whatever construction materials they wish to recover such as; cement blocks, iron sheets, wood, plumbing works etc.
- Restoration support is to be implemented by TRC/Contractor in terms of access to community services and facilitates the re-establishment of the impacted properties' proximity to the community.

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<sup>1</sup> "Railway strip" means the land on both sides adjacent to the railway track measuring thirty metres in width from the centre line of the track reserved for safety purpose and for facilitating future development of rail infrastructure; See railways ACT,2017

### **2.3.4 Mitigation Measures for Cultural Heritage**

A cultural heritage management plan will be developed as part of the project construction environmental and social management plan. The cultural heritage management plan will meet all applicable environmental laws and regulations and apply the appropriate standard. The cultural heritage management plan will be prepared and will make provision for:

- Management of cultural heritage sites within the area of disturbance of the project, and the documentation and storage of salvaged materials.
- The contractor will to use chance-finding procedures to report any archaeological and cultural materials which will be found due to each work and excavation.
- Management of sites in the vicinity of, but outside, the area of disturbance of the project that may be indirectly impacted by project activities or by the activities of others.

### **2.5.5 Mitigation measures for general community**

- GBV awareness program
- Specific awareness for primary and secondary schools on different related topics like HIV,GBV,safety precautions and sexual transmitted diseases
- Dust suppression to avoid dust related pollution
- Code of conduct for workers
- Avoidance of hiring from the gate to minimize risk related to labour influx
- Management of labour related issues to avoid child labour and school drop outs
- Preparation of traffic management plan to manage traffic related risks
- Community health and safety related awareness to minimize risks
- Preparation and implementation of security management plan to manage criminal acts and related risks
- Further consultation with community members on compensation of the community quarry site or avoidance of the community quarry area by changing the alignment in that specific area
- To ensure women participation in every stage of implementation of the project and more especially during compensation payment and provision of special assistance for the vulnerable ones to make sure that they receive the compensation and avoid family conflicts.
- Special assistance to other special groups like elderly and disables by linking them with the bank most especially during compensation payment for opening of bank account and assistance during relocation.

## CHAPTER THREE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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### 3.1 Introduction

The institutional arrangement is necessary for effective RAP implementation. This chapter presents the arrangements guiding the implementation of the land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration activities detailed in this plan. It also proposes coordination mechanisms to ensure there is a clear flow of information and feedback among the implementers and other key stakeholders.

Key tasks to be undertaken during RAP implementation include the signing of final household compensation agreements; payment of final compensation and allowances; evacuating affected people; implementing livelihood restoration activities; and undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities. The resource required, timelines, and roles and responsibilities for RAP implementation are discussed.

### 3.2 Institutional overview

Generally, TRC is responsible for the implementation of this RAP together with the livelihood restoration programmes. However, for effective implementation, TRC will be working closely with other parties including the leading ministries for policy guidance and decision-making. Key institutions with their roles in the RAP implementation are discussed herein below.

#### 3.2.1 Ministry of Works and Transport

The Ministry of Works and Transport is mandated to formulate and monitor the implementation of Policies on Works, Construction, Transport and Transportation and their implementation. In implementing these roles, the Ministry is assisted by the different institutions including TRC in areas of railway transportation. Despite TRC being an independent Government Institution, it still reports to the Ministry of Works and Transport in all matters related to policy guidance and strategic decision-making. As such, the Ministry will be involved in implementing this RAP as part of its supervisory and decision-making roles.

#### 3.2.2 Tanzania Railway Cooperation (TRC)

The TRC has an overall responsibility to implement the RAP by ensuring that Project-Affected People (PAPs) are compensated and resettled according to the applicable Tanzanian legislation and the AfDB Performance Standards. TRC is also responsible to implement the livelihood restoration programmes as well as monitoring and evaluate its performance. There are several staff members allocated for RAP implementation, but the Environmental and Social (E&S) Manager is responsible for overall coordination to ensure that the resettlement process is properly executed.

Other important members who will be involved in RAP implementation are the Project Contractor, the Chief Government Valuer, Local Government Authorities (District, wards and Village/Mtaa leaders), Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations (NGOs and CBOs). Each member will have assigned specific responsibilities in the implementation of the RAP.

#### 3.2.3 Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)

The MoFP is responsible for economic and public finance management. It has a mandate of developing policies and frameworks for the establishment, promotion and management of government investments and assets as well as preparing the national budget and executing and controlling approved budgetary

resources to MDAs, LGAs and other Government agencies/entities. Considering this mandate, the Ministry is responsible for approving and disbursing the fund allocated or borrowed for SGR construction including compensation claims for resettlement activities as well as the general budget for implementing the RAP.

### **3.2.4 President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)**

The PO-RALG coordinates rural and urban development management policies and strategies. The Ministry coordinates Regional Secretariats activities and builds their capacity in institutional development strategies for integrated socioeconomic development. The Ministry also coordinates and supervises development planning and sectorial interventions on donor-funded programmes at the local levels; issues ministerial guidelines to Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities; and strengthens the channel of communication and information flow between the national and sub-national levels. Through this Ministry, the RAP exercise will closely be implemented by the Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in the respective regions and districts traversed by the SGR project. The Ministry also oversees the Ward Tribunals which are vital in securing peace and harmony in their area by mediating and endeavouring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes including land disputes.

### **3.2.5 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development**

The Ministry is mandated to facilitate effective management of land and human settlements development services for the betterment of social and economic well-being of the Tanzanian society. The Ministry coordinates issues related to land administration, survey and mapping, physical planning and housing. The core activities include the registration of titles, property valuation, and land dispute settlement through the District Land and Housing Tribunal. The success of land acquisition and resettlement to a large extent depends on this Ministry. The Ministry in collaboration with TRC will have a responsibility to conduct and approve the valuation of the properties to be affected by the SGR project.

### **3.2.6 Chief Government Valuer (CGV)**

The office of the CGV under the Ministry of Lands is responsible for involuntary land acquisition and the payment of compensation to PAPs. The CGV is responsible for surveying the land required by the Project, as well as the valuation of land and assets in Project-Affected areas. The list below provides a summary of the CGV roles in RAP implementation: CGV office will be included in RAP preparation upon the finalization of the detailed alignment

### **3.2.7 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)**

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are key stakeholders in the Project as construction and implementation affect their areas of jurisdiction. The LGA's involvement in different stages of project implementation and RAP exercise is fundamental. In any case, the SGR project traversed different districts and therefore, the District Executive Director offices are mandated to oversee the functioning of the SGR and RAP activities in the districts. Working together with the District Commissioner's office, the DED enjoys full support from District Administrative Secretary, and other officers including but not limited to the District Land Surveyor (DLS), District Medical Officer (DMO), Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO), Ward Executive Officer, (WEO), and Village Executive Officer (VEO).



### **3.2.8 Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations**

TRC have Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several NGOs which are competent in livelihood restoration program such as Women and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania (WOPATA) and other NGOs which are competent in GBV related issues such as C-SEMA, Children's Dignity Forum (CDF), Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), and Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA). Other NGOs will continue being identified collaborate with TRC such as Uvinza Paralegal Organization and BAKAID Tanzania which have been identified during the preparation of this RAP report.

The Project welcomes the involvement of civil society, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that are active in promoting socio-economic development, human rights, the rule of law and environmental management in the Project area. TRC is committed to partnering with these organizations to ensure the smooth implementation of the project and RAP in particular.

### **3.3 Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation**

#### **3.3.1 RAP Implementation Committee as part of the overall Project Implementation Unit/Team (PIU/T)**

For effective implementation of this RAP, TRC will formulate a Committee that will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the RAP activities. The Committee will be composed of the Environmental and Social Project Manager who will be the chairperson, the Social Safeguard Manager who will be the secretary, Land and Property Manager, the M& E Reporting Officer, Data Management and Reporting Officer, Contractor, Community Liaison Officers, surveyor, valuer and one representative from the Ministry of Works, Lands and Finance. The organizational framework for RAP implementation as well as roles and responsibilities are provided in table 9

**Table 9: RAP Implementation Framework**

Position	Key Responsibilities
RAP Implementation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaising with Project-Affected Households and Persons, including an explanation of the RAP and entitlements, as well as managing the Grievance Redress Mechanism and day-to-day concerns and issues raised by the Community. The Team is also responsible for arranging the individual sign-off of all Project-Affected Persons and compensates, witnessing and recording payments to PAPs, and assisting people in opening bank accounts;</li> <li>• Assisting PAPs with livelihood restoration through the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programmes set out in the RAP. The Team will also be responsible for addressing the concerns and issues of vulnerable persons impacted by the Project, and for internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation activities to ensure they take place per the RAP;</li> <li>• Ensure that there is an up-to-date computer database and hardcopy filing system containing baseline data and other information on PAPs. This will include ensuring that people are provided with clear information on what their existing Project-affected assets are and what they will be entitled to per the RAP.</li> </ul>
Social Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leading implementation of TRC's E&amp;S obligations (community engagement, information sharing &amp; grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility)</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with SGR E&amp;S obligations and lenders' requirements on Environmental and Social aspects</li> <li>• The key focal point for TRC to lenders on E&amp;S matters</li> <li>• Accountable for reporting to TRC and Lenders on E&amp;S matters</li> <li>• Reporting to management and Lenders on SGR E&amp;S obligations Compliance</li> <li>• Establishing appropriate organizational structure and scrutiny of suitable resources to implement the RAPs, SEP and LRP</li> <li>• Advise on the environmental &amp; Social issues related to the projects, and advise on the best ways to mainstream environmental and social aspects into project design including livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility, capacity building, awareness raising and public consultation</li> <li>• Contribute to the project appraisal processes by reviewing, analysing, and advising on social and environmental impact/risks</li> <li>• Managing all the environmental and social strategies and budgets</li> <li>• Managing the E&amp;S team and third parties involved in the implementation of E&amp;S obligations</li> </ul>

Position	Key Responsibilities
TRC Social Safeguards Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leadership of TRC's social management systems (community engagement, information sharing &amp; grievance management development, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility)</li> <li>• The leadership of training and capacity development of TRC staff and third-party collaborators on social matters</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with SGR E&amp;S obligations and lender's requirements on social aspects (except labour &amp; working conditions)</li> <li>• Accountable to TRC management on social safeguards issues (except labour &amp; working conditions)</li> <li>• A key focal point for TRC on social matters</li> <li>• Oversee daily activities of team members with compliance to E&amp;S obligations</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP</li> </ul>
TRC Environmental Safeguards Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leadership training and capacity development</li> <li>• Permits and approval management</li> <li>• Accountable to TRC management for environmental management, resource efficiency as well as pollution prevention and control.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance on environmental aspects as indicated in ESIA</li> <li>• Reporting to management on Environmental Compliance</li> <li>• Oversee daily activities of team members with compliance to E&amp;S obligations</li> <li>• Develop budget and timelines for environmental operations and develop cost reduction initiatives while still maintaining quality</li> <li>• Stay updated with environmental a trend while ensuring compliance with legislation.</li> </ul>
M&E and Reporting Officer (Environmental and Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take the lead in the analysis of data collected under the monitoring framework for assessment of progress and areas for improvement.</li> <li>• Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the RAP</li> <li>• Ensure an appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) system is in place and is functioning satisfactorily. Periodically review and revise the system so that it is adapted appropriately to changing operating contexts.</li> <li>• Ensure relevant and timely M&amp;E information is provided in user-friendly formats to the E&amp;S Project Manager.</li> <li>• Provide regularly updated reports to the E&amp;S PM on the status of implementation against E&amp;S obligations goals and</li> </ul>

Position	Key Responsibilities
	<p>objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working closely with E&amp;S PM, Environmental Manager and Data Manager by providing backstopping and assistance in the performance of the E&amp;S obligations</li> <li>• Act as a focal point to organize and manage monitoring reviews, evaluations and/or After-Action Reviews (AARs).</li> <li>• Helping determine performance and impact indicators and targets</li> <li>• Developing data collection tools.</li> <li>• Conducting or providing support to data quality assessments</li> </ul>
Data Management and Reporting Officer (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design, develop, and modify all RAP data management infrastructure to expedite data analysis and reporting.</li> <li>• Implement policies and guidelines for RAP data management.</li> <li>• Review presentations, manuscripts, tables and graphs for accuracy and quality.</li> <li>• Develop standard operating procedures for RAP data handling and archiving.</li> <li>• Guide in identifying and defining data requirements.</li> <li>• Provide technical oversight for integrating new technology or new initiatives into data standards and structures.</li> <li>• Design and develop databases that are compatible with RAP needs.</li> <li>• Maintains all the RAP data set and documentation on an ongoing basis and ensures that it is up to date.</li> <li>• Assist in setting milestones and timelines for RAP</li> <li>• Ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and security of all datasets.</li> <li>• Continually develop data management strategies.</li> </ul>
Community Liaison Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms as set out in SGR Uvinza -Kagadye Stakeholder Engagement Plans for all aspects (compensation, livelihood restoration, construction &amp; operational impacts &amp; risks)</li> <li>• Organization and implementation of community engagement and information activities</li> <li>• Sharing information and reporting project progress to communities per E&amp;S obligations requirements including the RAP</li> <li>• Maintenance of records for the consolidated grievance system (TRC) and of stakeholder engagement activities relating to all SGR activities</li> <li>• Overseeing the resolution of grievances (including compensation, livelihood restoration &amp; other SGR concerns)</li> <li>• Gathering and advising TRC management on public sentiment</li> </ul>

Position	Key Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day-to-day responsible for delivering the RAPs and associated commitments</li> <li>• Procurement, management and monitoring of organizations to deliver livelihood restoration activities per the RAPs</li> <li>• Collection and maintenance of records to facilitate the reporting of land acquisition and livelihood restoration progress to Lenders</li> <li>• Organization of locally-based CSR activities</li> </ul>
Environmental (or EHS) Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of all Environmental Health and Safety issues</li> <li>• Implementation of EMS procedures &amp; plans at the site, including SGR operations- phase ESMP</li> <li>• Site inspections and internal auditing</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring</li> <li>• Record keeping</li> <li>• Training and capacity building at the site</li> <li>• Maintenance of emergency preparedness &amp; response equipment (e.g., for spills)</li> <li>• Environmental incident investigation &amp; reporting</li> </ul>
Interns (Environmental/Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist CLO in the Management of Stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism as set out in MGR and SGR Stakeholder engagement plans for all aspects (compensation, livelihood restoration, construction &amp; operational impact &amp; risks)</li> <li>• Assist in the organization and implementation of community engagement and information activities</li> <li>• Assist in sharing information and reporting project progress to communities per E&amp;S obligations requirements</li> <li>• Assist in the maintenance of records to the consolidated grievance system (TRC) and of stakeholder engagement activities relating to all SGR activities</li> <li>• Overseeing the resolution of grievances (including compensation, livelihood restoration &amp; other SGR concern)</li> <li>• Assist in gathering and advising TRC management on public sentiment</li> <li>• Assist in day-to-day responsibility for delivering the RAPs and associated ESIA</li> </ul>

### **3.3.2 Grievance Redress Committees**

For effective implementation of this RAP, the GRCs formed under chapter seven will ensure grievances are resolved on time to allow for timely compensation of PAPs and their relocation.

## **3.4 Coordination and communication mechanisms**

Coordination mechanisms encompass the procedural and organizational arrangements to enable the implementation of the RAP. Appropriate coordination mechanisms provide opportunities for cross-sectorial learning and effective sharing of information, lessons and experience for sound decision-making. There will be vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms for RAP implementation.

### **3.4.1 Vertical coordination**

Vertical coordination includes the establishment of a cooperation mechanism that will link the institutions or the RAP stakeholders from the national to the local level. The mechanisms involve the establishment of a dedicated institution/committee that will help to coordinate and implement RAP activities at the different levels of the government through consultation, awareness raising and exchange of information. In this regard, RAP Implementation Committee will be responsible for coordinating RAP activities at different levels of the government. This committee needs to be capacitated to ensure RAP activities including community capacity-building training, communications, and awareness programmes are properly implemented at all levels of the government. A National RAP Stakeholder's Forum may be established to ensure RAP and other relevant stakeholders convene to share knowledge, experience and lessons on the SGR implementation.

### **3.4.2 Horizontal coordination**

Horizontal coordination provides room for collaboration among different departments, units, agencies and other administrative counterparts at the local level. Ideally, this process involves the development of cross-departmental and sector collaboration in the implementation of RAP activities in particular and SGR project in general. In this regard, RAP Implementation Committee will be responsible for horizontal coordination as well to ensure all information on RAP activities is shared across the departments and key sectors involved in the RAP exercise. Working sessions/workshops/seminars should be encouraged or established to enrich the participation and consultation process across the departments as well as other sectorial and societal stakeholders such as NGOs, corporate, civil society and research institutions.

## **3.5 Resource gap and capacity building requirement**

Effective implementation of RAP and LRP for SGR Uvinza -Kagadye requires a reliable supply of human resources, physical and financial resources. Considering the available human resource (Table 10), a gap analysis for staff is required to determine the additional staff and/or the skills required to effectively implement the RAP and LRP activities. The analysis should also indicate the gap exists in terms of physical and financial resources for RAP implementation.

**Table 10:** Human Resources available for RAP implementation

Position	Minimum Requirement	Available	Gap
Environmental and Social Project Manager	1	1	0
RAP & Livelihood Restoration Implementation Advisor	1	1	0
Social Safeguards Manager	1	1	0
Environmental Safeguards Manager	1	1	0
M&E and Reporting Officer (Social)	1	1	0
M&E and Reporting Officer (Environment)	1	1	0
Data Management and Reporting Officer (s)	1	0	1
Community Liaison Officers	2 (but maximum as many as required along the whole route)	0	2
Interns (Social)	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

TRC will source staff to fill the identified gaps, especially community liaisons and a data management officer.

On the other hand, RAP and LRP implementation requires continuous capacity building for internal staff, RAP Implementation Committee/Team and community representatives/stakeholders. Enhanced capacity will increase the chances of the team to implement RAP and LRP per local and international standards. The training needs assessment should be conducted to indicate appropriate courses and skills that need to be developed to ensure the team and staff implements RAP effectively and efficiently. At the moment, table 11 recommended areas for capacity-building training for the SGR Uvinza -Kagadye project.

**Table 11:** Proposed capacity building

Item	Description	capacity building activities	Output	Participants
Awareness of National and International performance standards (AfDB ISS)	Inadequate knowledge of the OS 2 and International Performance Standards and National laws and regulations among the project implementers	Awareness-raising workshop on matters related to International Performance Standards and National laws and regulations	Enhanced awareness of OS2 and Performance Standards and their implications on project progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance and Planning</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Ministry of Lands</li> <li>Attorney General Office</li> <li>TRC</li> <li>RAP Implementation Committee/team</li> </ul>
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Most of the reported grievances are not timely closed as required by National and International	Workshop sessions on the GRM functionality	Establishment of functional channels for receiving and responding to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S team</li> <li>TRC land department</li> <li>TRC- Customer care unit</li> <li>MEO</li> <li>VEO</li> </ul>

Item	Description	capacity building activities	Output	Participants
	performance standards		reported project grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP Implementation Committee</li> </ul>
Participation of local government authorities and District officials in LRP implementation	Local Government officials' representatives are not well equipped with the knowledge necessary to ensure that they can actively participate in RAP implementation.	Workshops to be undertaken in each region where the basic approaches to RAP planning and implementation should be taught	Developing a commitment plan with the expected deliverables of the developed LRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government officials from project areas</li> <li>• RAP Implementation Committee</li> </ul>
Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)	The existing SEP is well implemented. Special groups and minorities (vulnerable) are supposed to be frequently consulted	Workshop sessions on the best approach to reach all groups of vulnerable as mentioned in the OS	Development of specific methodology for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E&amp;S team</li> <li>• RAP Implementation Committee</li> </ul>
Leadership training for effective project management and implementation	TRC management, the E&S team and RAP Implementation Committee should be provided with leadership training for effective project management and implementation	Key modules such as leadership for emotional intelligence, improved communication and interpersonal skills, Organizational, people and personal leadership, Leadership of effective teams,	Enhanced leadership competencies to senior management team & staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC Management</li> <li>• E&amp;S team</li> <li>• RAP Implementation Committee</li> <li>• RAP Advisor</li> </ul>



## CHAPTER FOUR: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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### 4.1 Introduction

The engagement and consultation among project developers, PAPs and other stakeholders is a vital component for the success of any development project. Not only is it regarded as best practice on ethical and moral grounds, but it is cost-effective in the long term and it ensures project acceptability and sustainability. In addition, stakeholders' engagement provides an opportunity for PAPs to express their views and opinions on the project, and on their present and possible future. To achieve this, public consultation and disclosure of information about the project is significant. Accordingly, the Project proponent, TRC has spearheaded this process by considering all stakeholders, putting in place supportive institutional arrangements, and a plan of implementation.

This chapter provides a summary of consultations undertaken as of the writing of this document as well as the approach to resettlement consultations moving forward.

*Note: This chapter is based upon the records and outcomes of consultations undertaken to March 2023. It will continue to be updated to include documentation of additional PAPs and other stakeholders that will be identified as a result of project activities.*

### 4.2 Stakeholders Engagement Guidance

#### 4.2.1 Tanzania Legal Guidance

The importance of Stakeholders Engagement is emphasised in Section 89 of the EMA No. 20 of 2004 by guiding public participation. Regulation 17 of the EIA and Audit Regulations (URT, 2005) provides further directives and procedures for public participation. In seeking views during the engagement, the procedures as provided in Regulation 17 (2) (a) includes

- (a) Publicize the project and its anticipated effects and benefits by:
  - (i) posting posters in strategic public places in the vicinity of the site of the proposed project informing the affected parties and communities of the proposed project;
  - (ii) publishing a notice on the proposed project for two successive weeks in a newspaper that has a nationwide circulation; and
  - (iii) making an announcement of the notice in both Kiswahili and English languages on the radio with nationwide coverage at least once a week for two consecutive weeks;

Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002; The Act (Sections 5 to 18) provides the procedures to be followed when a compulsory land acquisition occurs, including the notice provided to all interested persons or those claiming to be interested in the land (Section 6); the investigation of the land to confirm suitability for the intended purpose; notification to the landowner(s) to inform them of the decision to acquire their land; and payment of compensation to those who will be adversely affected.

#### **4.2.2 African Development Bank Enhanced Public Consultation**

The Operational Safeguards 2 of the AfDB on Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation emphasize meaningful consultation and participation of all project stakeholders. In line with MFIs' best practice, the ISS sets out clear requirements for greater public consultation among and participation by communities and local stakeholders likely to be affected by project undertaking. Consultation must meet the requirements of being "free, prior and informed" and of achieving broad community support, especially in high-risk projects or projects affecting vulnerable groups. In particular, the ISS makes it clear how consultations should be integrated into specific steps in the assessment process, such as developing draft terms of reference for an environmental and social assessment, and draft reports of RAP, ESIA, and Environmental and Social Management Plans for Category 1 projects.

#### **4.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Stakeholder Engagement Objectives**

The overarching objective of stakeholder engagement is to secure the participation of all affected parties regarding the resettlement planning and implementation, including:

- Assessment of project impacts;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- Choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;
- Development opportunities and initiatives;
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes; and
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions.

#### **4.4 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping**

Analysing and prioritising stakeholders is essential because it helps to determine appropriate ways of providing information and consulting with various groups.

In this project, stakeholder identification and mapping have considered three levels; ministries, governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as individuals. The identified stakeholders in table 6 have met one of the following criteria:

- Would potentially be impacted by the project either positively or negatively
- Have an interest in the project;
- Influence the project

It should be noted that stakeholder identification and mapping will continue throughout the project implementation phases and will be updated accordingly.

**Table 12: Main Stakeholders Consulted**

No	Stakeholder	Purpose of engagement
1	Regional Authority	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of cooperation with local government for RAP planning and implementation.
2	District Councils	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of cooperation with local government for RAP planning and implementation.
3	Ward Councils	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of co-operation with TRC for RAP planning and implementation.
4	Project Affected Villages	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of co-operation with TRC for RAP planning and implementation.
5	Indirectly affected communities and households	To introduce the project and establish and address key areas of concern
6	Directly impacted households	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, compliance and process risks
7	Institutions ( <i>JKT-Mtabila Military force, De Paul Mission School, Ruchugi Secondary School, Katundu Secondary School, and Red Cross-Kigoma</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To introduce the project and establish and address key areas of concern</li> <li>Discuss the magnitude of impact, potential implications to the communities, and possible areas of cooperation with TRC for RAP planning .</li> </ul>
8	Tanzania Forest Authority Service (TFS)	Discuss the magnitude of impact, potential implications to the communities, and the ecosystem as well as procedures for compensation
9	NGOs, CBO & FBOs ( <i>Uvinza Paralegal Organization, BAKAID Tanzania</i> )	To support the implementation of LRP, GBV and Health related issues along the project area

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder consultations and participation were and will continue to be implemented throughout project implementation phases. TRC is finalizing the SEP for Uvinza-Kigadye. The SEP provide a mechanism for grievance redress procedures, a mechanism for on-going disclosure and dissemination of information, and other consultations and participations that will be conducted throughout the life cycle of the project. SEP is a 'living document' and will be updated as the Project progresses

#### 4.5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

TRC recognizes transparent communication with PAPs as an essential component of any resettlement process. TRC will maintain continuous and proactive communication with all agencies, organizations, and individuals with an interest in the development of the project.

TRC has undertaken a comprehensive suite of activities regarding consultation information disclosure as well as other various forms of stakeholder engagement throughout the development of resettlement procedures. TRC is finalizing developing a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This strategy will be updated throughout RAP implementation to ensure that it accurately reflects the needs of the PAPs and other stakeholders. The stakeholder engagement strategy achieves the following objectives:

***Awareness and information sharing:*** awareness building and information sharing are the cornerstone of any successful resettlement project and should be employed continuously throughout the RAP planning and implementation processes;

***Involvement in decision-making:*** all PAPs and other relevant stakeholders will be consulted and engaged on all key decisions and milestones on the project, including compensation rates, livelihood restoration measures, and grievance redress procedures;

***Public disclosure:*** following the completion of the RAP report, the document will be disclosed to all affected households and other relevant stakeholders for comment.

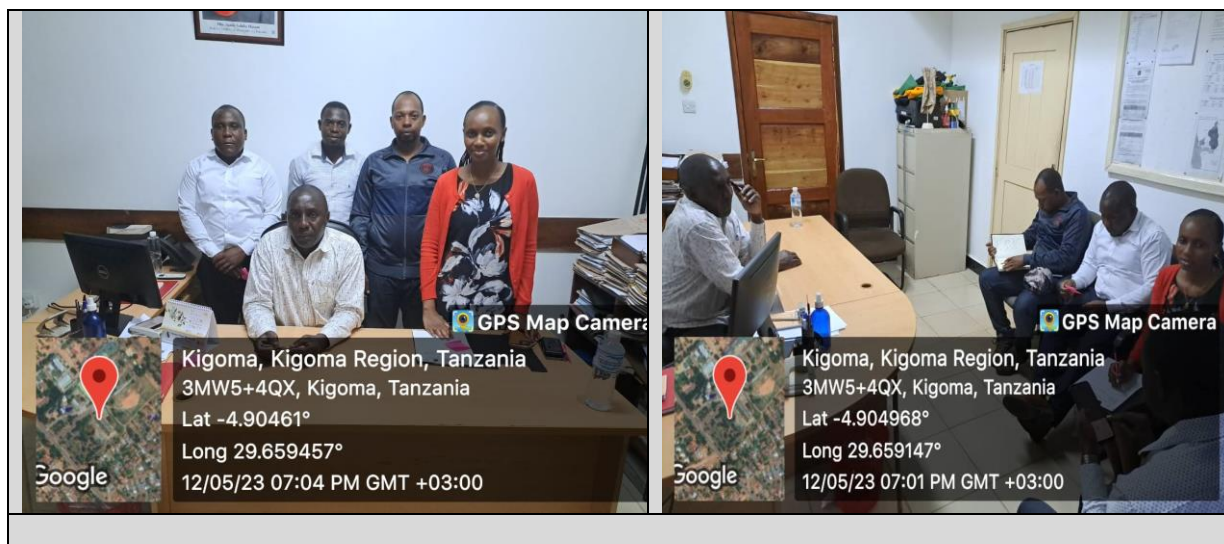
***Engagement with vulnerable groups:*** vulnerable people will need to be engaged throughout the resettlement planning

#### 4.5.2 Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Preparation of this RAP

Stakeholders' engagement in Uvinza Kidadye SGR Project has been intensively conducted (see Annex 3) summary of key stakeholders consulted. Major issues addressed during engagement include project awareness, land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, railway crossings, health and safety, cultural heritage, as well as project opportunities such as employment, business and corporate social responsibilities. With regards to this RAP the following engagements have been undertaken;

##### 4.5.2.1 Introduction Meeting with Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)

On 12<sup>th</sup> May 2023, the RAP team conducted consultative meeting with RAS in Kigoma by introducing the project and objectives of the visit and the site works that will be undertaken in four Districts within Kigoma Region. Good cooperation was received from RAS and introduction to the respective Districts administrative administration were made for the team to conduct consultation meetings and household survey.



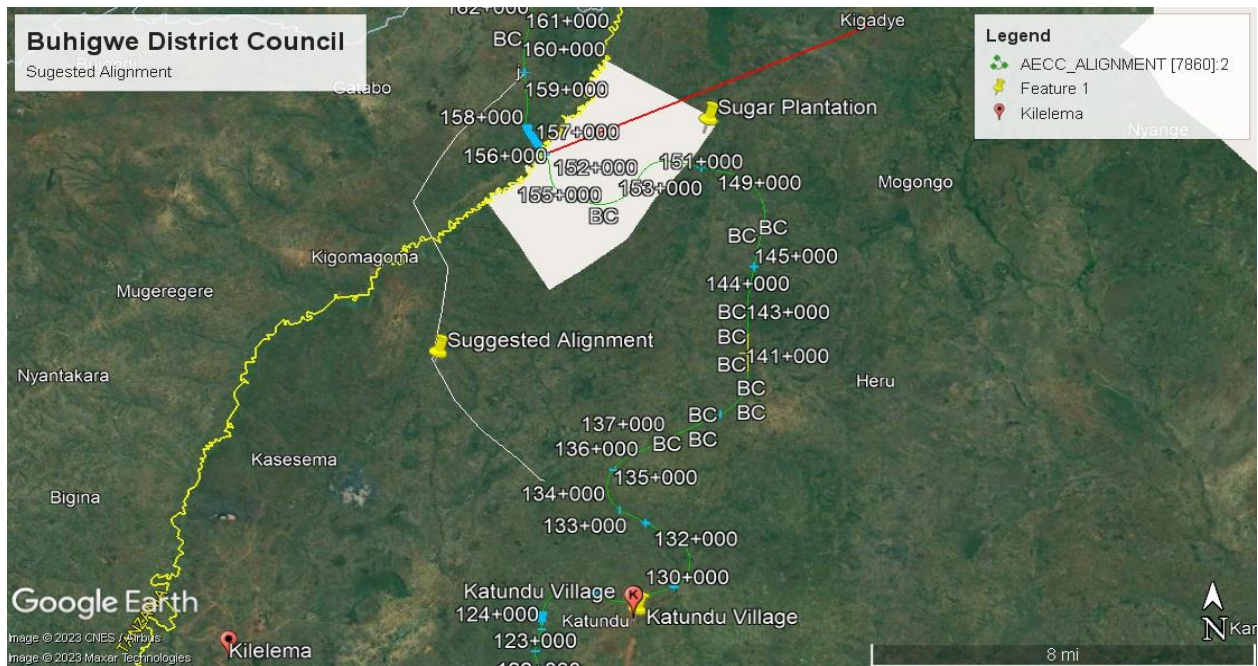
**Photos 1: Meeting with RAS in Kigoma Region**

#### **4.5.2.2 Meetings with Kigoma Districts Officials**

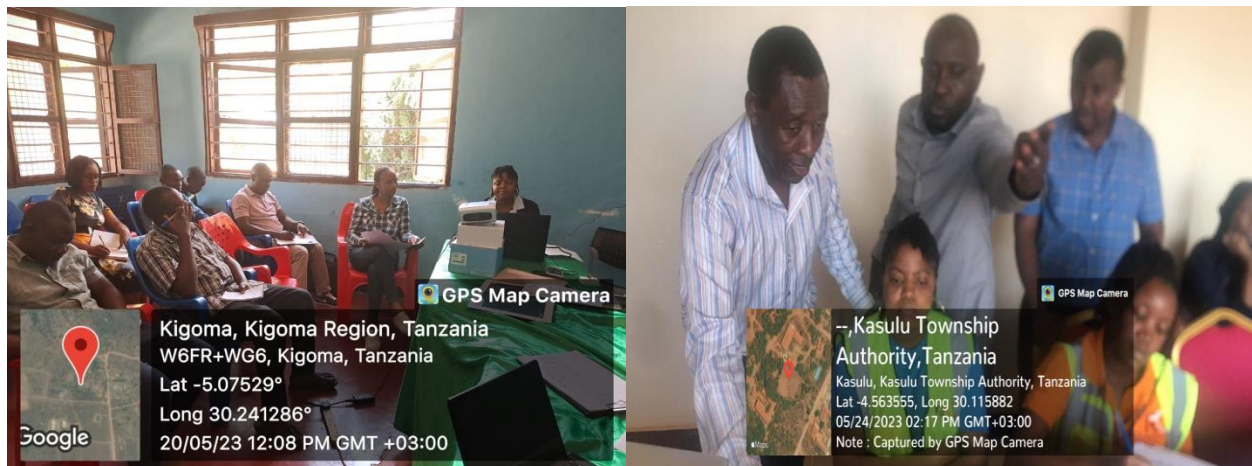
Consultative meetings have been conducted with officials from Uvinza District, Kasulu District, Kasulu council, and Buhigwe District. The essence of these meetings was to introduce the project and establish key areas of concern regarding project potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures. The key participants in these meetings were District Executive Directors (DEDs), District Administrative Secretaries (DASs), Community development officers, business officers, Planning officers, agriculture extension officers, cultural heritage officers, and environmental officers.

Among other issues, During stakeholder consultation meeting at Buhigwe District Council, the members from Buhigwe District Office raised concern of shifting the alignment to Kilelema Village within Buhigwe District Council due to following reason; The proposed alignment doesn't pass through Kilelema village which contribute up to 40% of the economy of Buhigwe district Council instead it passes through Kigadye village in Kasulu District, the village which is full of farms and migrants. At the same time the proposed alignment through kigadye village pass through Kigoma sugar plantation at Heru shingo village, hence for economic reason the members suggested to shift the proposed alignment to kilelema village as it also where there is a construction of Tanzania and Burundi Bridge (see figure 8). A total of 52 (38 male and 14 female) participants attended the held meetings at the Regional and District levels as summarized in table 13. The raised issues at District level are described in table 14. Meeting minutes for district consultation is attached in annex 4



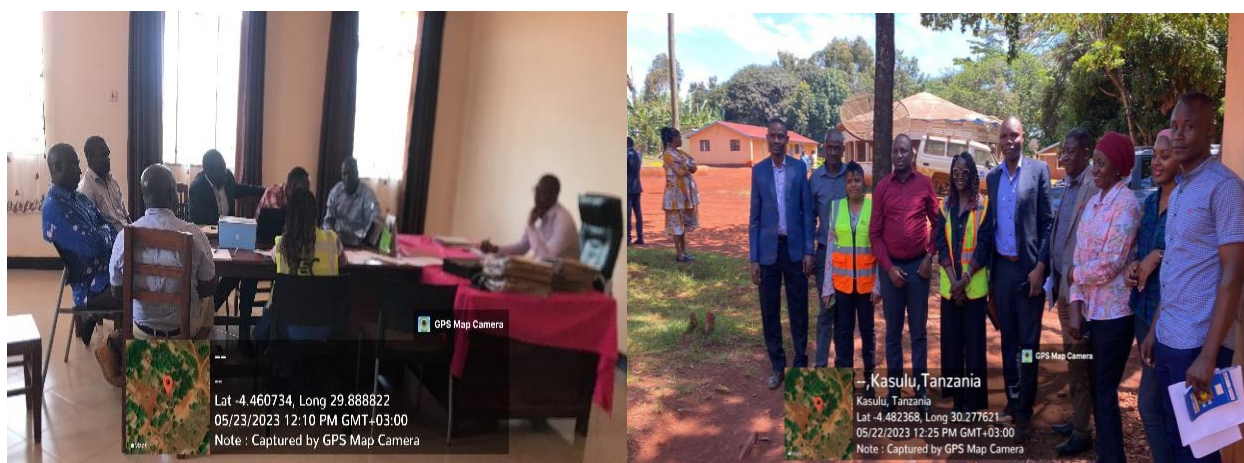


**Figure 8: Proposed map showing shifting of the provisional alignment**



**Photos 2: Discussion with Uvinza Districts experts**

**Photos 3: Reviewing the provisional alignment with Kasulu Town experts**



**Photos 4:** Meeting with Buhigwe and Kasulu District officials

**Table 13:** Number of the Reached Participants at the Regional and District Levels

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Introduction Meeting with Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	12/5/2023	04	02	06
Meeting with Uvinza DC officials	20/05/2023	07	04	11
Meeting with Kasulu DC officials	22/05/2023	09	03	12
Meeting with Kasulu Town Council officials	24/05/2023	09	03	12
Meeting with Buhigwe DC officials	23/05/2023	09	02	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 14: Issues raised at District Level**

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
20/05/2023	UVINZA (Longitude 30.24137, Latitude -5.075326)	❖ The Stakeholders from Uvinza District Council requested to know the proposed SGR alignment.	❖ TRC representatives explained about the proposed SGR alignment and projected the map which show the proposed alignment from Uvinza to Msongati. The stakeholders familiarized with the area which were shown in the map and spotted different institutions, schools, churches, weigh bridge construction site.
		❖ The members wanted to know about the distances from institutions to proposed SGR alignment	❖ From the map, the institutions identified were as follows De Paul Mission School at 500m, Muungano Primary School at 980m, Weigh Bridge Construction at 1km, Community at 500m, Community quarry at 1.2km from the proposed SGR alignment.  ❖ From the map, The proposed alignment crosses about 4km of TFS Forest.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the other institutions that are present within Uvinza District but not spotted on the map but can be indirect impacted by the SGR project	❖ The stakeholder members mentioned other institutions such as Roman Catholic Church (Mt Inyasi wa Loyola), Nyanza Mining at Ruchugi, Ruchugi Secondary School, Chumvi Secondary School, Uvinza Health Center

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district	❖ The members mentioned that the commercial crops are Tobacco and grain crops such as maize and beans
			❖ The members responded that there are small livestock keeper's other large livestock keepers shifted to the ranch outside the village.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are beekeeping activities in the villages close to the SGR project	❖ The members responded that there was beekeeping activity in the area. There was a group named "Hifadhi ya Wanyuki" which is no longer active but it is likely for them to resume anytime.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the status of Gender related issues in the district and villages close to the SGR project.	❖ The District Social Worker Officer explained that there are GBV and Child abuse cases.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to have the database report for Health, GBV and Social Economic Profile for Uvinza District.	❖ The District Social Worker Officer promised to share all the requested documents.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the Gender roles.	❖ The members responded that for Waha and Sukuma tribes present in the area, Men are the main speakers on family matters which will possibly result to family disintegration during the compensation exercise.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are special groups available in District	❖ The special groups available in the district are Women, Disabled and Youth. But also, there is Baraza la Wazee known by District
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if the district have any plans/activities/programmes for development in the areas close to proposed SGR	❖ The members responded that they will inform the District Urban Planner who was not present in the meeting to share with TRC team the development plans for the area.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there any wildlife corridors and dispersal areas close/within to SGR project	❖ The members responded that within the TFS forest the elephants used to cross to Basanza village. Also, there are hippopotamus in Malagarasi River Though it is seasonal for both.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common animals found in the area.	❖ The common animals found are monkeys
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are protected areas within/close to the SGR projected	❖ The members responded that the protected areas are TFS forest managed by TFS which is within the proposed SGR alignment and Msebehi Mountain owned by the community which is close to the SGR project.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common use of the forest resources in the villages	❖ The common use of the forest resource is used for charcoal production and source of traditional herbs
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are wetlands within or close to the SGR.	❖ The members responded that there are wetlands from Basanza towards Asante Nyerere.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are land use plans.	❖ The members responded there is Land use plan Programme at the village levels however they will inform the District Land Officer who was not present in the meeting to share with TRC team the land use plans for the area.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common land use conflict	❖ It was responded that there are conflicts among the farmers and livestock keepers



DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there is any information on migration into the areas within the project area	❖ There are migrants in the district and the common migrants are Rundi and Tutsi in which some have permits and some do not.
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there are any organizations (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) close to the project	❖ The organizations present are Paralegal- Within Nguruka, Friends of Lake Tanganyika (FOLT), BakAids, Jane Goodall.
		❖ The benefits of having SGR railway in your areas	❖ Increase of employment opportunities
		❖ The challenges of having the SGR built in the area	❖ Noise pollution during construction activities ❖ Dust production from construction activities ❖ Health and safety risks for community close to the project such as Schools, houses etc. ❖ Crossing issues which cause disturbances to access social economic services on the other side of the proposed alignment as the alignment will be fenced for example the Basanza villagers will face a challenge to access the Health facility that will be found on the other side of the alignment
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are social economic challenges in the area of the proposed SGR alignment.	❖ The members responded that there are family abandoning issues. ❖ The community has a tendency of causing bush fires believing that the far the fire goes, the longer the person lives. ❖ The Community likes to interact a lot with new people coming to the area which cause high risk of diseases spreading. ❖ Contractors coming to execute different project in the area does not involve locals, they come with or employee another laborer from outside for example coming with their own Social officers and Masai as Security guards while they have their own security guards trained in “Jeshi la akiba”
		❖ Uvinza District officers requested to be consulted and engaged from the beginning to the decommission phase of the Project.	❖ TRC team responded that there will be more engagements and consultations at each stage of project implementation such as awareness campaigns, consultations and also ESIA team will need some more information especially from the environmental specialists from the district as well as collaboration with the district official during RAP and livelihood restoration implementation
20/05/2023	KASULU TOWN (Longitude 30.24137 Latitude -5.075326)	❖ The Stakeholders from Kasulu Town Council requested to know the proposed SGR alignment.	❖ TRC representatives explained about the proposed SGR alignment and projected the map which show the proposed alignment from Uvinza to Msongati. The stakeholders familiarized with the area which were shown in the map and spotted different features such as schools, Health Centers, Dispensary, VETA, Chuo Cha Kilimo-Mubondo, Disabled Centers, Ruchugi stream, Swamp ❖ It was noted that Kigondo Ward was not included among the wards in which the alignment crosses
		❖ The members wanted to know the distances of these Features from the proposed SGR alignment	❖ From the map, the institutions identified were as follows Mwenda Dispensary at about 1km, Tumaini Primary School at 30m, Madandi Boarding School at 426.5m Nyansha Secondary School at 2km, RED CROSS Office at 200m, A Swamp at about 500m from the alignment and it is the source of water used by the community.

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the other institutions that are present within Kasulu TC but not spotted on the map but can be indirect impacted by the SGR project.	❖ The stakeholder members mentioned other institutions such as Josho la Mifugo, Sport academy (100 acres) GTZ Compound
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district	❖ The commercial crops are Palm trees and grain crops such as maize and beans
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are livestock keepers close to the proposed SGR and where do they usually get water	❖ The members responded that there are small livestock keeper's, some take their livestock to Josho la Mifugo and some are using the available stream water
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are beekeeping activities in the villages close to the SGR project	❖ The members responded that there are beekeeping activities at Mubondo. Agricultural College. This is outside the alignment.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the status of Gender related issues in area close to the SGR project.	❖ The Social Worker Officer explained that there are Child abuse and cases GBV i.e at Kanazi where two kids died after their throat being cut. Also many GBV cases have been reported at Nyansha street. TRC and the officials agreed to work together in management of GBV incidents in the proposed project. ❖ In the discussion there were an agreement that community development officers, local NGOs will work hand in hand with TRC and project contractor to develop awareness programs for GBV and formulate joint implementation plan.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to have the database report for Health, GBV and Social Economic Profile for Kasulu Town Council. ❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the Gender roles. ❖ TRC Team wanted to know the diseases status within the township	❖ The Social Worker Officer will share all the requested documents. ❖ The members responded that Men are the main speakers in the family matters which will possibly result to family disintegration during the compensation exercise. ❖ It is 1.2% for HIV spread, Sexual diseases are gonorrhea and syphilis. Other diseases Malaria and Flue
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are special groups available in District	❖ The special groups available in the district are Women, Disabled and Youth. But also, there is Baraza la Wazee known by District were team promised to visit that council (BARAZA la wazee for more consultation)
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are any plans/activities/programmes for development in the areas close to proposed SGR	❖ The plans/activities/programmes are Disabled Centre at Nyumbigwa Ward Sport Academy (100 Acres, Water Project at Ruhita and Kanazi Street.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are any wildlife corridors and dispersal areas close/within to SGR project	❖ There is no wildlife corridors
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common animals found in the area	❖ The common animals found are monkeys
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are protected areas within/close to the SGR project.	❖ The members responded that there are no protected areas apart from Matete trees in Mubondo. Agricultural College which is managed by the community. Mubondo is not affected as per the proposed alignment
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common use of the natural resources resource	❖ The common use of the resource is used for Traditional Mat and Basket production. However this resource is not impacted by the project in the current proposed alignment.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are wetlands within or close to the SGR.	❖ The wetlands are Swamps (seasonal and permanent), Streams and Rivers i.e Ruchugi River
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are land use plans.	❖ The Land Officer explains that the land use plan has not yet been prepared, they are looking for donors but they request TRC to share the designed alignment so as to include it in their land use plan.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common land use conflict and how they are being resolved	❖ The common Land conflicts are boundaries conflicts between Kasulu DC and Kasulu TC i.e and also conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers i.e at Heru Juu ❖ The conflicts are resolved at Municipal level (TC and DC)

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there is any information on migration into the areas within the project area	❖ There are migrants and the common migrants are “Rundi”
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there are any organizations (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) close to the project	❖ The community development officer shares with TRC a list of NGO's that operates in Kasulu Town Council
		❖ The benefits of having SGR railway in your areas	❖ The project will facilitate the transportation of people and crops (as for Kasulu TC 50% of revenue is from farming) ❖ Economic growth ❖ Increase of employment opportunities ❖ It will motivate other people to come and work in Kigoma Region
		❖ The challenges of having the SGR built in the area	❖ Dust production during construction activities ❖ Health and safety risks for community close to the project such as Schools, houses etc. ❖ Increase in spread of diseases ❖ Environmental pollution ❖ Increase of family conflicts due interaction of people and also during compensation
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are social economic challenges in the area of the proposed SGR alignment.	❖ Delaying in paying the compensation will increase grievances from the locals as well as fall economically
		❖ Kasulu Town Council officers requested that local people should be engaged during the implementation of the project.	❖ TRC team responded that there will be more engagement of the local during the project
22/05/2023	KASULU DC (Longitude 30.24137 Latitude -5.075326)	❖ The Stakeholders from Kasulu District Council requested to know the proposed SGR alignment.	❖ TRC representatives explained about the proposed SGR alignment and projected the map which show the proposed alignment from Uvinza to Msongati. The stakeholders familiarized with the areas which were shown in the map and spotted different features such as school and hospital
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know institutions that are present within Kasulu DC that can be indirect impacted by the SGR project.	❖ The institutions are Hospital, Sogeeni Kwiliba Primary School, Kagege Primary School
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district	❖ The commercial crops are maize, beans, Cassava and cotton
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are livestock keepers close to the proposed SGR	❖ The members responded that there are small livestock keeper's, livestock such as cows, goats and Hens.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are beekeeping activities in the villages close to the SGR project	❖ There are beekeeping activities around the areas
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the status of Gender related issues in area close to the SGR project.	❖ The Social Worker Officer explained that there are Child abuse and cases GBV i.e at Kanazi where two kids died after their throat being cut. Also many GBV cases have been reported at Nyansha street
		❖ TRC representatives requested for a Social Economic Profile of Kasulu District Council.  ❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the Gender roles.	❖ The Kasulu DC officers will share the requested documents.  ❖ The members responded that Men are the main speakers in the family matters which will possibly result to family disintegration during the compensation exercise.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are special groups available in District	❖ The special groups available in the district are Women, Disabled and Youth. But also, there is Baraza la Wazee known by District

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are any plans/activities/programmes for development in the areas close to proposed SGR	❖ The plans/activities/programmes are Disabled Centre at Nyumbigwa Ward Sport Academy (100 Acres, Water Project at Ruhita and Kanazi Street.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are any wildlife corridors and dispersal areas close/within to SGR project	❖ There is no wildlife corridors
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common animals found in the area.	❖ The common animals found are monkeys
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are protected areas within/close to the SGR projected.	❖ The members responded that there are no protected areas apart from Matete trees in Mubondo. Agricultural College which is managed by the community
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common use of the resource	❖ The common use of the resource is used for Traditional Mat and Basket production.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are wetlands within or close to the SGR.	❖ The wetlands are Swamps (seasonal and permanent), Streams and Rivers i.e Ruchugi River
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are land use plans.	❖ The Land Officer explains that the land use plan has not yet been prepared, they are looking for donors but they request TRC to share the designed alignment so as to include it in their land use plan.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common land use conflict and how they are being resolved	❖ The common Land conflicts are boundaries conflicts between Kasulu DC and Kasulu TC i.e and also conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers i.e at Heru Juu ❖ The conflicts are resolved at Municipal level (TC and DC)
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there is any information on migration into the areas within the project area	❖ There are migrants and the common migrants are "Rundi"
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there are any organizations (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) close to the project	❖ The community development officer shares with TRC a list of NGO's that operates in Kasulu Town Council ❖
		❖ The benefits of having SGR railway in your areas	❖ The project will facilitate the transportation of people and crops (as for Kasulu TC 50% of revenue is from farming) ❖ Economic growth ❖ Increase of employment opportunities ❖ It will motivate other people to come and work in Kigoma Region
		❖ The challenges of having the SGR built in the area	❖ Dust production during construction activities ❖ Health and safety risks for community close to the project such as Schools, houses etc. ❖ Increase in spread of diseases ❖ Environmental pollution ❖ Increase of family conflicts due interaction of people and also during compensation
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are social economic challenges in	❖ Delaying in paying the compensation will increase grievances from the locals as well as fall economically

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		the area of the proposed SGR alignment.	
		❖ Kasulu District Council officers requested that local people should be engaged during the implementation of the project.	❖ TRC team responded that there will be more engagement of the local during the project
23/05/2023	BUHIGWE (Longitude 29.888822 Latitude 4.460734)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Buhigwe District officials requested to know the proposed SGR alignment.</li> <li>❖ Buhigwe District officials proposed for the change of project alignment to Kilelema Village within Buhigwe District Council due to following reason; The proposed alignment doesn't pass through Kilelema village which contribute up to 40% of the economy of Buhigwe district Council instead it passes through Kigadye village in Kasulu District, the village which is full of farms and migrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives explained about the proposed SGR alignment and projected the map which shows the proposed alignment from Uvinza to Msongati. The stakeholders familiarized with the area which is 12Km from the proposed alignment where shown in the map and was able to spot different features such as schools, Mugera River sugar cane plantations</li> <li>❖ It was noted that the proposed alignment will also cut across at Kajana village in Mugeru Ward at small extent.</li> <li>❖ TRC representative requested the District official to submit an official letter to TRC regarding their proposal for the change of project alignment</li> </ul>
		❖ The members wanted to know the distances of some of these features from the proposed SGR alignment	❖ From the map, the institutions identified were as follows Katundu Secondary School at about 250m from the proposed alignment
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the other features and institutions that are present within Buhigwe District but not spotted on the map but can be indirect impacted by the SGR project.	❖ The council members mentioned the presence of Mugeru River at Kajana village, Sugar cane plantation at Heru Shingo and Kigadye
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district	❖ The commercial crops are ginger, Palm Trees, Coffee and grain crops such as maize and beans
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are livestock keepers close to the proposed SGR and where do they usually get water	❖ The members responded that there are small livestock keeper's,
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are beekeeping activities in the villages close to the SGR project	❖ The members responded that there planted forest (Managed by the community) which are used for beekeeping activities.
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know the status of Gender related issues in area close to the SGR project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Social Worker Officer explained that Buhigwe District council have many GBV cases, Child abuse Cases and Child abandonment.</li> <li>❖ Poor family planning which lead to high birth rates therefore cause poor health care for both women and children</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives requested to have the database report for Health, GBV and Social Economic Profile for Buhigwe District Council.</li> <li>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the Gender roles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Social Worker Officer shared Social Economic Profile for Buhigwe District Council.</li> <li>❖ Women works more than men but men are the final decision makers in the family which will possibly result to family disintegration during the compensation exercise.</li> </ul>
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are any plans/activities/programmes for development in the areas close to proposed SGR	❖ The plan/activity/programme is the ongoing construction of Katundu Secondary School which is about 250m from the proposed alignment
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there are any wildlife corridors and dispersal areas close/within to SGR project	❖ There is no wildlife corridors
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common animals found in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The common animals found are Hyena, Hippotamus,</li> </ul>

DATE	DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are protected areas within/close to the SGR projected.	❖ The members responded that there are no protected areas apart from Matete trees which are managed by the community
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common use of the resource	❖ The common use of the resource is used for Traditional Mat.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are wetlands within or close to the SGR.	❖ The wetlands available are Swamps (seasonal and permanent), Streams and Rivers i.e Mugeru River at Kajana village which originates from River Malagarasi.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are land use plans.	❖ The Land Officer explains that there is a land use plan and they will share it with TRC
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common land use conflict and how they are being resolved	❖ The common Land conflicts are boundary conflicts between Herushingo and Kilelema, and conflicts between the farmers and livestock keepers are not much since are small scale livestock keeping to cause conflicts with farmers ❖ The conflicts are resolved at District level
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there is any information on migration into the areas within the project area	❖ There are migrants in the districts both legal and illegal migrants
		❖ TRC wanted to know if there are any organizations (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) close to the project	❖ The community development officer explained that there are NGO's that operates at the districts but only two have offices at Buhigwe which are world vision and Tuungane.
		❖ The benefits of having SGR railway in your areas	❖ The project will facilitate the transportation of people and crops ❖ It will facilitate growth of Buhigwe's Economic ❖ It will Increase employment opportunities
		❖ Kasulu Town Council officers requested if the alignment and station can shift to Kilelema village instead of Kigadye village the following are the reason;  - Kilelema is a commercial area contribute to about 40% of Buhigwe's Economic therefore if the alignment will pass at kilelema will facilitate transportation of goods and commodities. - They explained that at Herushingo there are sugarcane plantation which will be cost full to compensate the plantations.	❖ DED of Buhigwe wrote a letter to TRC to recommend a change of alignment and station to kilelema Village instead of Kigadye Village

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5.2.3 Meetings with Institutions

Consultative meetings have been conducted to some institutions which are either directly or indirectly impacted by the project. The consulted institutions which are direct affected by the project are; Tanzania Forest Service Authority (TFS), and Mtabila Military force-825 KJ Kasulu. Consultations have also conducted to indirectly impacted institutions such as; Katundu Secondary School which is located at 250m from the provisional alignment, De Paul Mission primary School which is located at 500m from the provisional alignment and Ruchugi Secondary School which is located about 1 km from the provisional alignment. Further consultations were held with representative officials from; Lake Tangayika Basin Water Board, The Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS)-Kigoma and Kigoma Immigration Office. Meeting minutes are attached in annex 4



The essence of these consultations was to introduce the project, to get stakeholders views on the potential project impacts and proposed mitigation measures, and project benefits. A total of 50 (31 males and 19 females) participants attended the meeting as summarized in table 15 and Issues raised are summarized in table 16



**Photos 5: Discussion with De Paul Mission School teachers**



**Photos 6: TRC and TFS officials after discussion**



**Photos 7: Discussion with teachers at Ruchugi secondary secondary**



**Photos 8: Discussion with acting head master-Katundu**

After introduction of vulnerable group existing in the project alignment by the Uvinza District officials, TRC RAP team visited Elderly council called 'BARAZA LA WAZEE' Uvinza District and women group at Nyakitonto in Kasulu District. In the meeting different issues were discussed including information about the project, involvement of this group in different project development, dialogues about views and perception of the project from this Elderly group, discussion about ritual areas, and perceived impacts of the project. Summary of the key issues is attached hereunder in table 17



**Photos 9:** Meeting with Elderly Council in Ruchugi Village

**Table 15:** Number of the Reached Participants at the Institutional Levels

Institution Name	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Tanzania Forest Service Authority (TFS)	31/05/2023	3	2	5
De Paul Mission primary School	22/05/2023	3	1	4
Ruchugi Secondary School	22/05/2023	3	3	6
Ruchugi Elderly Council	01/06/2023	10	3	13
Lake Tangayika Basin Water Board	01/06/2023	2	3	5
Migration Office	31/05/2023	5	3	8
Mtabila Military Force	31/05/2023	3	2	5
Katundu Secondary School	23/05/2023	2	2	4
Total		31	19	50

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 16:** Issues raised During Meeting with direct and Indirect Affected Institutions

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
22/5/2023	DE PAUL MISSION SCHOOL	❖ TRC requested to know the name, the number of workers and the average number of the beneficiaries of the institution.	❖ The member responded that the total number of workers are 35, 13 teachers 22 are boarding workers, the total number of students are 370 (F=178, M=192)
		❖ TRC requested to know the benefits that the institutions will get as the proposed SGR alignment pass close to their institution at 500m.	❖ The members responded that the benefits that the school will get as the alignment pass close to the alignment standard of life will increase, transport, and employment opportunity, ❖ Infrastructures that will come with the project such as electricity, the school will advertise itself as it is close to the SGR line, it will be used as a learning tool.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impact that the institutions will get if the SGR line pass cross to their institution and the mitigation	❖ The members responded that if the alignment will pass through the school, the school's land will be acquired, noise pollution which will bring disturbance to students, moral deterioration, spread of diseases



Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		measures	and security problems.
		❖ TRC requested to know if there is an alternative area if the institution will be acquired to allow the construction of the SGR.	❖ The members responded that if their area will be acquired which is 150 acres, they don't have alternative area.
		❖ TRC requested to know positive impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that it will ease transportation of goods and people on time, will open up business opportunities for Congo, Burundi and Zambia, to improve their homes after compensation.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that there will be possibilities for accidents to occurs, failure to use the compensation funds appropriate, Children will be affected psychologically as a result of relocations, people to lose their farms.
		❖ The members(teachers) requested to be involved in awareness campaigns	❖ TRC representative responded that they invite all people to raise awareness on SGR project.
22/5/2023	RUCHUGI SECONDARY SCHOOL	❖ TRC requested to know the name, the number of workers and the average number of the beneficiaries of the institution.	❖ The member responded that the total number of workers are 14(F=2, M=12), and the total number of the student is 102, (F=506, M=522)
		❖ TRC requested to know the benefits that the institutions will get as the proposed SGR alignment pass cross to their institution.	❖ The members responded that the benefits that the school will get as the alignment pass cross to the school is that the students will get their needs from the parents who will be employed in the project, The plan of having a boarding school might succeed as a result of project CSR, employment opportunity, the school will benefit from the infrastructures that will come with the project such as electricity which will solve the electricity challenge that they have, The project will be used as a learning tool for the geography subject, Environmental conservation as some of the project facilitators and contractors initiates trees planting programs.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impact that the institutions will get if the SGR line pass close to their institution and the mitigation measures	❖ The members responded that if the alignment pass through or close to the school there will be noise pollution which will bring disturbance to students, moral deterioration, spread of diseases and security problems, school drop outs for entrepreneurs, environmental pollution especially soil erosion after cutting trees down, Early pregnancy and marriage. ❖ The members responded that the following to be done to mitigate and minimize the negatives impacts such as for the areas where there is a junction a junction between road and SGR line, the SGR line should pass up to minimize accidents, education provision, emphasis on trees planting to avoid soil erosion, there should be equal rights and locals to be involved.
		❖ TRC requested to know if there is an alternative area if the institution will be acquired to allow the construction of the SGR.	❖ The members responded that if their area will be acquired, the government and the village will have to find another place to build the school.

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		❖ TRC requested to know positive impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that it will ease transport of goods and people on time, will open up International business opportunities, increase of employment opportunities, Government will improve on International relations, Government and individual revenue will increase, Strengthening of the tourism sector and different social services.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that there will be possibilities for accidents, moral deteriorations, International terrorism and street children.
		❖ The members(teachers) appreciated the coming of TRC representative and promised to corporate.	❖ TRC representative responded they identify them as key stakeholders and will keep on involving them.
23/5/2023	KATUNDU SECONDARY SCHOOL	❖ TRC requested to know the name, the number of workers and the average number of the beneficiaries of the institution.	❖ The member responded that the School is on initial stages of registrations and they expect to start on 3/7/2023 with total number of workers to be 5 but in future will reach 10 to 12, the total number of students to start with is 130 but the total capacity is 200 for 4 streams, 50 each. ❖ The member again responded that the school will approximately benefit approximate about 1500-3000 people of Katundu.
		❖ TRC requested to know the benefits that the institutions will get as the proposed SGR alignment pass cross to their institution at about 250m.	❖ The members responded that the benefits that the school will get as the alignment pass close to the school is that transport, The project might sponsor the school during construction, the school will be compensated if the SGR will pass through it, the project will a place for students to learn.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impact that the institutions will get if the SGR line pass cross to their institution and the mitigation measures	❖ The members responded that if the alignment pass through or cross to the school there will be noise pollution which will bring disturbance to students, death due to accidents, Vibrations which will cause cracks to the buildings and other impacts
		❖ TRC requested to know if there is an alternative area if the institution will be acquired to allow the construction of the SGR.	❖ The members responded that if their area will be acquired, then the proposal will go to the village and the village will be involved in finding another place to build the school.
		❖ TRC requested to know positive impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that the project will help in improving international relations, interactions for the citizens of Tanzania and Burundi, Increase of Crops and Industrial goods market, increase of employment opportunities, Possibility of two government (Tanzania and Burundi) to have a joint Industry, the two governments to get revenue, Knowledge and skills increase, Cultural change.
		❖ TRC requested to know the negative impacts of SGR for the Kigoma region and the country in general.	❖ The members responded that there will be possibilities of Land owners to loss their land and start searching for lands, environmental pollution, Noise pollution, Deaths as a result of accidents, moral decay as a result of permanent structure such as stations
		❖ The members (teachers) appreciated	❖ TRC representative responded they identify them as

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		<p>the coming of TRC representative and promised to corporate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members (teachers) commented that consultations should be done earlier to avoid loss to the government for example Katundu school which is new might need to be relocated.</li> </ul>	<p>key stakeholders and will keep on involving and consulting them.</p>
31/5/2023	MTABILA MILLITARY FORCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives introduced the project and showed on the map the proposed for uvinza – Msongati and km 93-104 of the military force area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members identified different areas on the map and the area where they have proposed administration area which was 723.46m from the proposed alignment.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC requested to get information about the negative impacts that will be as a result of the project implementation in the military force area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There might be relocations of the buildings which are in plan to be built and which are already built., The whole plan of the military force might change, the hospital and the camps might be affected.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives wanted to get the opinions of the members from Mtabila Military force on the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members from Mtabila military force explained that the coming of the project is very good things which will also help in transportation of the military weapons.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know what to be done to make sure that the project doesnot affect the military activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members from the military force explained that to avoid interference of the military activities, the station should not be built within the military reserve area or army area but outside at least in the village of Shunga and Buhoro.</li> </ul>
31/5/2023	MIGRATION OFFICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives introduced the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members appreciated the coming of TRC members</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC requested to get information about the benefits of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members responded that the SGR project will help to increase revenue for the countries nearby such as Congo and transportations of goods from Burundi as for now the Rundi transport the goods by bicycles.</li> <li>❖ The SGR project will help in education about migration because a lot of people does not know about migration issues.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know what they think would benefit from the project in terms of facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members from the migration office mentioned that one stop boarder will be of great advantage to control entrance of people from Burundi without permits.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives requested to know about their opinions and advice about the SGR project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members responded that the during implementation of the project compensation payments should not be delayed.</li> </ul>
31/05/2023	TANZANIA FOREST SERVICES AGENCY (TFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TFS were enquired about the presence of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas within/close to the SGR project area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TFS explained that previously at Mlima Msebei some of the Elephants found crossing the village road to the field areas with crops</li> <li>❖ From the proposed area for SGR line in the TFS area it seems that the location of wildlife corridor is far away</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TFS were requested to explain about the location of wetlands in or near to the SGR project and what are they used for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ They replied that areas with wetland found in the forest are about 1.5 Km away from the Ruchugi village road however most of the wetlands have been disappeared as the result of climate changes.</li> </ul>

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
			❖ The villagers use the sources of water found in the TFS area for their domestic and economic purposes.
		❖ TFS were asked about the protection of the forest and any economic activities conducted in the forest reserve area	❖ They replied that, the forest reserve area is protected and economic activities which were allowed with specific permissible permit were beekeeping because it does not directly affect the environment.
		❖ TFS were requested to explain what should be done to ensure the forest areas are well protected during project implementation	❖ TFS replied that; there must be good communication and cooperation between TRC and TFS when implementing the SGR project ❖ TFS requested to be engaged during site clearance in order to compensate their acquired area by taking all the cut trees. ❖ Environmental education to be provided to the near be communities where the SGR projected will be implemented ❖ To ensure enough security to all areas this will not be taken by considering the boundaries. ❖ TFS requested that before project implementation, the nearby communities should be provided with good water infrastructure.
		❖ TFS were asked on the benefits of having SGR project on their areas	❖ TFS replied that the SGR project will improve the means of transportation and communication also increasing in economic development through conducting tourism in the forest areas.
		❖ TFS were asked about the challenges of having SGR project on their reserved forest	❖ TFS replied that, the project will cause more environmental disturbance which will cause loss of biodiversity, increase in poaching, the SGR alignment may affect natural vegetation
01/06/2023	LAKE TANGANYIKA BASIN WATER BOARD	❖ The Lake Tanganyika Basin were asked about the existing rivers found in Kigoma Region	❖ They replied that the main existing rivers are Malagarasi, Luiche, Mgonya, Kaseke ❖ Also, there are many seasonal rivers which villagers used to depend on them.
		❖ The Lake Tanganyika Basin were asked about the protected river areas.	❖ They responded that the most protected rivers are Miseno Ruchugi and Luiche. All found in Kigoma Region
			❖ They also replied that rivers are protected through providing Environmental education to the nearby communities also demarcating the boundaries by warning signs as it is prohibited to conduct any human activities within 60m from water sources and these helped to protect the environment.
		❖ The Lake Tanganyika Basin were asked about the permit for the villagers who conduct their daily activities like agriculture in the water sources.	❖ They responded that to the Environmental Management Act, 2004 stated that human activities should be conducted by 60m away from the source of water. But for Malagarasi river the distance from human activities to its source is ranged between 200m to 500m
		❖ The Lake Tanganyika Basin were asked about existing boreholes	❖ The replied that mainly there are two types of boreholes of Monitoring borehole and Production borehole (owned by private sector).
		❖ The Lake Tanganyika basin were asked about future plan of conserving	❖ They responded that, the strategic plan for conservation is ongoing especially for Malagarasi

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		the rivers	river and Luiche river because they will be affected by project.
		❖ The Lake Tanganyika basin were asked about the existing catchment areas in Kigoma region	❖ They replied that, there are seven catchment areas in Kigoma Region but for proposed SGR project only three catchment areas will be affect i.e., Luiche, Malagarasi and Ruchugi.

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 17: Issues raised during meeting with Elderly Council at Uvinza District**

Discussed issues	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC asked the Elders if they have heard about SGR project</li> <li>❖ The Elders were asked about their involvement in the SGR project</li> <li>❖ TRC questioned the elders about the benefits of having SGR project on their village.</li> <li>❖ TRC asked the elders about the negative impacts of having SGR project</li> <li>❖ The Elders were asked about the presence of land disputes in their village and way forward to resolve.</li> <li>❖ The Elders were asked about common tribes existing in their village</li> <li>❖ The elders were asked about the existence ritual areas.</li> <li>❖ The Elders asked about community engagement during SGR project implementation</li> <li>❖ The Elders asked about improvement of community services such as scarcity of water, shortage of health services and poor condition of playing grounds for youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Elders responded that for the first time they heard the SGR project on the awareness sessions and consultation meeting.</li> <li>❖ The Elders appreciated as they were consulted in the preliminary assessment of SGR project but they also replied that in some of the community development projects they were not involved.</li> <li>❖ The Elders responded that through having the SGR project, their village will be economically developed, the youth will be employed also community services such as transportation, electricity and water supply will be provided.</li> <li>❖ The elders replied that there will an increase in population which may lead to deficit of health services, most of the community land will be taken for project implementation and increase in crime.</li> <li>❖ They replied that many land disputes still existing but elders' participation is very limited and mostly these land disputes were resolved at ward level.</li> <li>❖ They responded that the most common tribes were Waha, Watongwe and Wasukuma.</li> <li>❖ They replied that they have ritual area at Mlima Kaluzee found at Ruchugi village</li> <li>❖ It was replied that community members and local leaders will be engaged in all phases during project implementation.</li> <li>❖ It was responded that through CSR, the responsible Contractor will provide social services during implementation of the project.</li> </ul>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### **4.5.2.4 Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

During meeting with Uvinza District officials, Uvinza Paralegal Organization and BAKAID Tanzania were mentioned as among of the NGOs located in Kigoma. Therefore, as part of identifying NGOs to partner with in the implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programmes and other related activities, TRC visited these NGO's to understand their scope of work, experience in implementing government related projects, experience in community/livelihood projects as well as human and financial capacity. After discussion, it was noted that both NGOs have human and financial capacity, as well as experience with donor related projects (Uvinza Paralegal Organization is more focused on Genders based violence (GBV) related programmes and BAKAID Tanzania is more focused on health related programmes). These NGOs will collaborate with TRC (through memorandum of understanding) while implementing GBV and



Health related programmes. A total of 16 ( 9 male and 7 female) participants attended the meetings as summarized in table 18 and Issues raised during consultation with these NGOs are summarized in table 19 and meeting minutes are attached in annex 4



**Photos 10: TRC and BAKAID Tanzania officials after the meeting**

**Table 18: Number of the Reached NGO Officials**

Name of Organization	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Uvinza Paralegal Organization	22/05/2023	4	3	7
BAKAID Tanzania	23/05/2023	5	4	9
Total		9	7	16

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 19: Issues Raised During Meeting with Paralegal Organization and BAKAID Tanzania**

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
23/5/2023	UVINZA PARALEGAL FOUNDATION (UPAFO)	❖ TRC representatives requested to get information about the NGO's name, contacts, physical address, and registration number	❖ The members responded that the NGO's name is Uvinza Paralegal Foundation, UPAFO, located in Nguruka village of Uvinza District and Nguruka ward. ❖ The members promised to share all the documents they about
		❖ TRC representatives requested to know about the vision, mission and objectives of the NGO.	❖ The members responded that the vision and promised to share all the documents about the vision, mission and objectives of the NGO.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the geographical focus of the NGO	❖ The members responded that the geographical focus of the NGO is Uvinza District.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the NGO's key donors and other source of funds for the organization.	❖ The members responded that the key donors of the NGO's are Legal Service Facility and the other source of funds to run the NGO is their own normal routine activities.
		❖ TRC representatives also asked about other NGO's Partners apart from donors.	❖ The members responded that apart from the donors the NGO partners with other NGO such as Nguruka Community Agency NCA, Nguruka Development Agency NDA, Mandela Paralegal Organisation MAPAO and other paralegal unit in Kasulu, Buhigwe and Kasulu DC.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the list of the projects that have been implemented by the organization.	❖ The members responded that the list of the project that have been implemented by the organization is legal empowerment for the community on the access to justice. ❖
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the experience of the NGO in implementing government related projects.	❖ The member responded that the experience of the NGO in implementing government related project is their participation on Project such as Provision of voter's education and citizen's right to vote, and implementation of sexual violence education, all of these projects were conducted within Uvinza district.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the future projects intended to be implemented by the organization.	❖ The members responded that the project that they want to implement in future are Genders based violence project for women and children, Education on Land, inheritance and marriage, Education on Malaria and spread of the HIV AIDs in connection to the coming SGR project.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the target groups or beneficiaries of the organization	❖ The members responded that the target group is children, men, women, elders and disabled.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to see the organogram of the NGO, the number of the staff the NGO have and staff CV's	❖ The members responded that the total number of staffs for the NGO is 22 and promised to share staff CV's together with the Organogram.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to hear from the members what they think about the positive and the negative	❖ Regarding the positive impacts the member responded that the project will increase employment opportunities, transportations, city,

Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		<p>impact of the SGR project</p> <p>❖ The members requested that during implementation of the project the stakeholders to be involved and they expect to learn a lot during the project time and argue to be best ambassadors of the project.</p>	<p>economy and infrastructure growth, population increase and new comers will buy plots and build, intermarriage and social interactions.</p> <p>❖ Regarding the negative impacts of the project the member responded that there will be environmental pollution such as dusts and open pits after excavations for materials, eruptions of diseases, security issues</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives responded that the stakeholder involvement is ongoing process, therefore during implementation of the project, the stakeholders will be involved.</p>
23/5/2023	BAKI AID	<p>❖ TRC representatives requested to get information about the NGO's name, contacts, physical address, and registration number</p> <p>❖</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives requested to know about the vision, mission and objectives of the NGO.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the geographical focus of the NGO</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the NGO's key donors and other source of funds for the organization.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives also asked about other NGO,'s Partners apart from donors.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the list of the projects that have been implemented by the organization.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the experience of the NGO in implementing government related project s.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know about the future projects intended to be implemented by the organization.</p> <p>❖ TRC representatives wanted to know</p>	<p>❖ The members responded that the NGO's name is BAK AID Tanzania, Head quarter in Dar es Salaam, for Kigoma they are located in Kigoma Mji Mwema.</p> <p>❖ The members promised to share all the documents they about the contacts, physica; address and registration numbers.</p> <p>❖ The member promised to share all the documents about the vision, mission and objectives of the NGO with TRC representatives.</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the geographical focus of the NGO is the whole Tanzania</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the key donors of the NGO's are PACT Tanzania funded by USAID, THPF funded by CDC, Norwegian Church funded by DANIDA.</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the NGO's donors are the ones the partner with but apart from that they worked with Deloitte and US embassy.</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the list of the project that have been implemented is Achieve Project with PACT Tanzania about children and parents with HIV/ AIDs (Uvinza and Kigoma Ujiji)., Capacity Building for Paralegals with LSF for Katavi, Child Labour-Uvinza after receiving funds from USAID, Children living in a risk environment with TEC under umbrella of Tanzania Interface Partnership.</p> <p>❖ The member responded that the experience of the NGO in implementing government project is having joint projects especially in Health Sector</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the project that they want to implement in future is Mtoto Kwanza which will start in June 2023 about Early Child development.</p> <p>❖ The members responded that the target group is</p>



Date	Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
		about the target groups or beneficiaries of the organization	children, men, women, elders and disabled.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to see the organogram of the NGO, the number of the staff the NGO have and staff CV's	❖ The members responded that the total number of staffs for the NGO is 43 and promised to share staff CV's together with the Organogram.
		❖ TRC representatives wanted to hear from the members what they think about the positive and the negative impact of the SGR project	❖ Regarding the positive impacts the member responded that the project will increase employment opportunities, transportations, city, economy and infrastructure growth, population increase and new comers will buy plots and build, intermarriage, family increase and social interactions, Opening up Burundi boarder will increase communication, New business ideas which will raise country's and region's revenue, the community will benefit from the education they will get from the project. ❖ Regarding the negative impacts of the project the member responded that there will be spread of diseases, family will be disturbed economically as a result of resettlement environmental pollution such as dusts, Child abandoning eruptions of diseases, Gender based violence cases, security issues, the compensation rate could be low.
		❖ The members explained that the HIV rate is high in Uvinza district and requested TRC to be careful during project implementation in that area	❖ TRC representatives appreciated the given information and promised on more awareness campaigns.
		❖ The members explained that TRC representatives came to the right office for consultations ❖ The members explained that they have discipline for fund utilization and management and they will provide annual audit report once requested. ❖ The members appreciated TRC representatives for their visit and promised to cooperate.	❖ TRC representatives responded that the stakeholder involvement is ongoing process, therefore ❖ during implementation of the project, the stakeholders will be involved.

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5.2.5 Consultation at the Ward and Village Levels

Consultations with local government authorities and community members/villagers residing along the project affected wards/villages have been conducted. Also valuation of properties and socio economic data were concurrent conducted to Project Affected Person (PAPs). Before the start of these consultations, local leaders were first informed about the essence of the consultation so as to be in the same page before reaching the community and PAPs

During consultation, public meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informants' Interviews (KIs), and structured questionnaires were used differently to specific group as described hereunder

#### 4.5.2.5.1 Public meetings

A total of 15 public meetings have been conducted in Ruchugi, Msebei, Basanza, Sogeeni Kwiliba, Kaguruka, Rungwe Mpya, Ruhita, Mwenda, Nyansha, Migogwe, Kumbanga, Nyakitonto, Katonga, Nyamnyusi, Kigadye, Heru Shingo, Katundu and Buhoro villages to inform the community about the project, its potential impacts and mitigation measures, valuation process, resettlement and livelihood restoration plans. In these meetings, the total number of 678 members was reached where 491 are male and 187 are female. The aim of public meetings was; to inform the community about the project, its potential impacts and mitigation measures, valuation process, resettlement and livelihood restoration plans. A total of 678 ( 491 male and 187 female) participants attended the public meetings as summarized in table 20 and Issues raised during public meetings are summarized in table 21. Details of public consultation is attached in annex 4



**Photos 11:** Public meetings in Buhoro and Nyamnyusi Villages

Public meeting in Kigadye village was not conducted because the villagers didn't showing up on the meeting's set dates but they were seen continuing with their normal work routines (see photo 12). The team tried to reach site three times without any good response from the villagers. According to Assistant VEO, it seems that it's the customs of Kigadye villagers not attending the public meetings as for the past 10 years of his presence at Kigadye village he has never seen any public gathering unless forced out by local guards. With this regards, more efforts on the importance of public meetings will be provided to Kidadye villages through different awareness and communication campaigns that will be conducted in different phases of the project



**Photos 12:** Empty seats for the Public Meeting at Kigadye Village

**Table 20:** Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings

Village (Public meetings)	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Ruchugi	13/05/2023	50	14	64
Msebei	15/05/2023	25	8	33
Basanza	16/05/2023	22	7	29
Sogeeni Kwiliba	17/05/2023	20	2	22
Kaguruka & Rungwe Mpya	17/05/2023	26	17	43
Ruhita& Migogwe	18/05/2023	20	13	33
Mwenda	19/05/2023	68	24	92
Nyansha & Kumbanga	19/05/2023	52	30	82
Nyakitonto& Katonga	20/05/2023	41	12	53
Nyamnyusi	22/05/2023	11	6	17
Kigadye	24/05/2023	3	2	5
Heru Shingo	24/05/2023	28	6	34
Katundu	23/05/2023	82	14	96
Buhoro	22/05/2023	43	32	75
<b>Total</b>		<b>491</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>678</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 21: key Summary of Public consultation**

Theme	Issues Discussed	Response
Provision of CSR	Villagers requested for support to improve community facilities such as schools, hospital, and access road	The project could support the community needs/requirements at different point such as drilling of wells, provision of construction materials for school, hospital etc
Compensation	Villagers requested for the Provision of fair and prompt compensation	Compensation process is guided by the rules and regulations formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time
Progressing with livelihood activities	Villagers needed to know if they can still use their areas for their daily activities.	The main aim of the assessment is to obtain the preliminary information in regards to environment and social issues. Therefore, the assessment shouldn't affect the daily activities. In addition, the preliminary assessment will not involve compensation process.

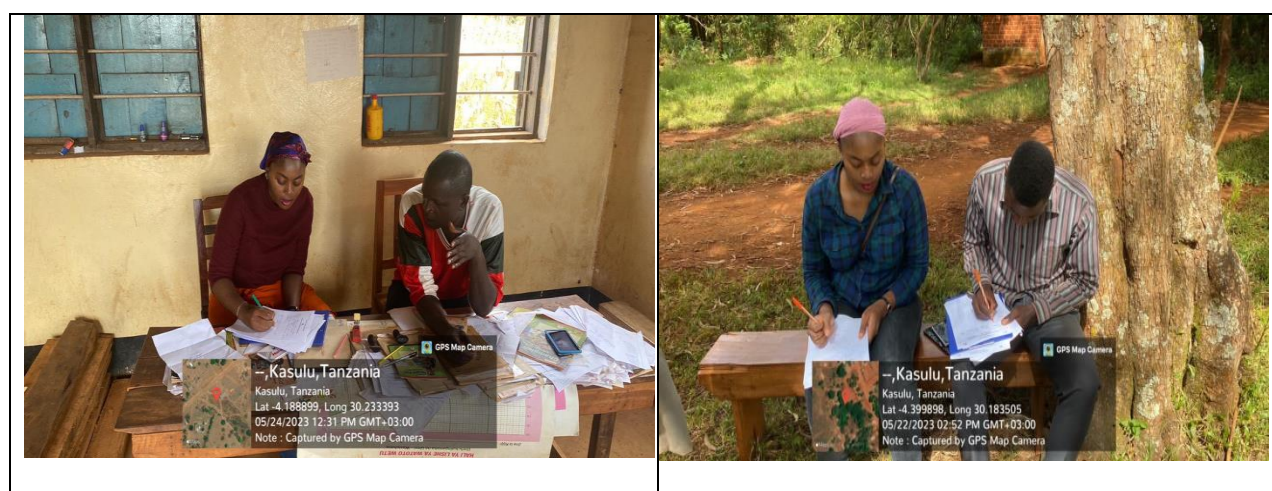


Theme	Issues Discussed	Response
Employment opportunity	Villagers requested for project employment opportunities They requested for the people alongside the project be given priorities during employment procedures	It was explained that, one of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, once the phase II project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5.2.5.2 Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs)

Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers were consulted purposely to provide key information (KIIs) regarding the project.. Also, the KIIs provided qualitative information on general overview of the project, community participation and livelihood restoration plans. A total of 42 ( 21 male and 21 female) participants were reached as summarized in table 22 and key issues raised during KIIs are summarized in table 23.



Photos 13: Key Informant Interview in Kigadye and Buhoro Villages

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 22: Number of the Reached Participants During Key Informant Interviews**

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
KII at Ruchugi	13/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Msebei	15/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Basanza	16/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Sogeeni Kwiliba	17/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Kaguruka	17/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Rugwe Mpya	17/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Ruhita	18/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Mwenda	19/05/2023	1	1	2
KIIs at Nyansha & Kumbanga	19/05/2023	2	2	4
KII at Migogwe	18/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Nyakitonto	20/05/2023	1	1	2
KII at Katonga	20/05/2023	1	1	2

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
KIIs at Nyamnyusi	22/05/2023	2	2	4
KII at Kigadye	24/05/2023	1	1	2
KIIs at Heru Shingo	24/05/2023	2	2	4
KII at Katundu	23/05/2023	2	2	4
KII at Buhoro	22/05/2023	1	1	2
Total		21	21	42

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 23: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs)**

Theme	Issue raised by the Key Informants ( VEO, WEO)	Response
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	Employment should be provided especially to youth during project construction	One the project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the villagers. Equal chances will be provided
<b>Protecting railways infrastructure</b>	Continuous awareness campaign should be conducted to community members residing along the project alignment	Frequency awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout project construction phases.
<b>Participation</b>	Inclusion of community members at all stages of the project	Community participation will be considered in all phases of the project.
<b>Corporate social responsibility</b>	Support to improve community facilities such as schools, hospital, and access road	The contractors for the project are responsible for the CSR however; they consider the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities their needs once submitting to the contractor
<b>Compensation</b>	Provision of fair and prompt compensation	Compensation process is guided by the rules and regulations formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price surveyed in a particular area in conjunction with Councils and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) hence, fair compensation. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time

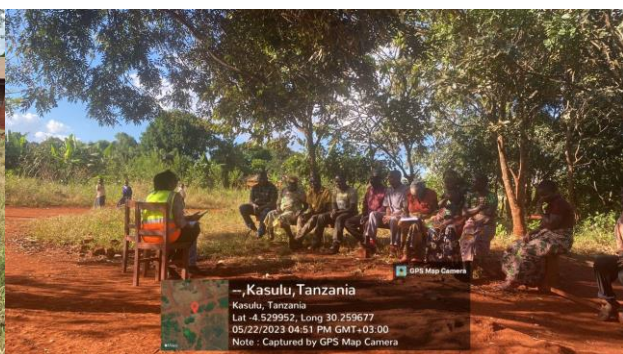
Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### **4.5.2.5.3 Focused Group Discussions (FGD)**

FGDs information is crucial while triangulating the public meeting and KIIs information. In this view, the RAP team conducted FGDs with an average of 90 minutes to specific groups such as women, youths, livestock keepers, farmers and elders. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized at the ward/village levels and arranged by the Village Executive Officers. A total of 17 FGDs have been conducted in Msebei, Sogeeni Kwiliba, Kaguruka, Rungwe Mpya, Ruhita Mwenda, Nyansha, Migogwe, Kumbanga, Nyakitonto, Katonga, Nyamnyusi, Kigadye, Heru Shingo, Katundu and Buhoro. A total of 318 ( 229 male and 89 female) participants were reached as summarized in table 24 and key Key issues raised during KIIs are summarized in table 25



**Photos 14:** FGD with farmers in Buhigwe District



**Photos 15:** FGD with livestock keepers in Kasulu District

**Table 24: Number of the Reached Participants During Focus Group Discussion**

Village (Focus Group Discussions)	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Ruchugi	13/05/2023	-	-	-
Msebei (Farmers)	15/05/2023	5	3	8
Basanza	16/05/2023	-	-	-
Sogeeni Kwiliba(Farmers)	17/05/2023	28	-	28
Kaguruka (Livestock Keepers)	17/05/2023	10	3	13
Rugwe Mpya (Women)	17/05/2023	1	11	12
Ruhita & Migogwe (Farmers)	18/05/2023	9	8	17
Mwenda (Youth)	19/05/2023	11	5	16
Mwenda (Livestock Keepers)	19/05/2023	30	5	35
Nyansha & Kumbanga(Women)	19/05/2023	-	23	23
Nyansha & Kumbanga(Men)	19/05/2023	20	-	20
Nyakitonto & Katonga(Farmers)	20/05/2023	10	3	13
Nyakitonto & Katonga(Youth)	20/05/2023	15	4	19
Nyamnyusi(Farmers)	22/05/2023	7	6	13
Kigadye	24/05/2023	-	-	-
Heru Shingo (Farmers)	24/05/2023	16	5	21
Katundu(Youth )	23/05/2023	23	-	23
Katundu(Farmers )	23/05/2023	28	6	34
Buhoro(Youth)	22/05/2023	16	7	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>229</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>318</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 25: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion**

Group	Issues Discussed	Response
Youth	They need to be considered in terms of employment provision once the project start	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, once the phase II project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens
	Early start of the project implementation.	The project is at the preliminary stage however, once all the details are obtained the project will commence
Farmers	Employment should be provided especially to youth during project construction	One the project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the villagers. Equal chances will be provided
	Early start of the project implementation.	The project is at the preliminary stage however, once all the details are obtained the project will commence
	Prompt and fair compensation to the affected farm land land and crops	Compensation process is guided by the rules and regulations formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price surveyed in a particular area in conjunction with Councils and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) hence, fair compensation. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time
Elderly	Early compensation payments when they will be affected	the compensation processes are done before the project implementation activities to those who will be affected by the project.
	Protection of cultural and ritual sites	Proper procedures will be followed to the identified cultural and ritual sites.
Women	The contractor should not exceed the identified/requested area.	The contractor is obligated to follow through with only the area provided/authorized to use, however if that is to happen the community were provided with several measures to take in delivering the grievance
	They need to be considered in terms of employment provision once the project start	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, once the phase II project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5.2.5.4 Structured questionnaire

As opposed to the public meetings where all stakeholders in the respective village in the project area are free to attend, the structured questionnaire is narrowly administered to PAPs. The questionnaire, administered via tablets installed with Open Data Kit (ODK) application) were structured to collect the socio-economic data of specific PAPs. Among other things, the questionnaire captured data related to demographic information of the household members (Age, sex, household size, level of education, marital status); Economic activities; Type of land holdings; Housing conditions; monthly income and expenditure; Sources of income; Household assets; cultural heritage; ecosystem services; Vulnerability; as well as PAPs' opinion about the Project. A total of 593 PAPs have been interviewed.

Details on the magnitude and type of impacts such as physical displacement, economic displacement and physical-economical displacement have been explained in the socio-economic section. Names of the interviewed PAPs area attached in annex 5



### 4.5.3 Key Issues Raised During Stakeholder Engagement

In general, stakeholders viewed the project as a key development project for Tanzania and the areas through which the SGR will pass. Stakeholders emphasized the need to expedite project preparatory work, including finalising the proposed alignment to facilitate land acquisition and compensation for acquired properties so that any difficulties encountered by affected persons could be addressed timeously. A summary of key issues raised during the preparation of this RAP report is presented in table 26

**Table 26: Summary of Key Issues**

Key Issues and concern of stakeholders	Responses
Community Members requested for clear information of the detailed alignment of the project to determine their daily activities progression.	The main aim of the assessment is to obtain the preliminary information of the alignment for the government decision purpose regarding environment and social issues. Therefore, the assessment shouldn't affect the daily activities until informed otherwise. In addition, the preliminary assessment will not involve compensation process
Community members requested for the clarification on the distance (meters) from the alignment (left and right).	It was explained that, since it is a preliminary assessment there isn't settled details concerning the distance in meters from the alignment. Thus, clear information will be provided often during project implementation activities.
Community Members requested to be incorporated in employment opportunities during project implementation.	TRC representative explained to the citizens that, one of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. Nevertheless, once the phase II project commence, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the villagers through their local administration.
Community members requested to know about the project impacts to the community involved.	TRC representative elaborated about the benefits of the project that do not only involve people who are directly affected by the project but also to the whole community at large, such benefits are employment opportunities, easy access to transportation services, business growth and economic development of the community due to the increase of population and access to social services.
Community members suggested requested for the fair compensation to the people affected by the project during the implementation.	It was replied that, the compensation process is guided by the rules and regulations formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price surveyed in a particular area in conjunction with Councils and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) hence, there will be a fair compensation.
TRC enquired TFS about the presence of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas within/close to the SGR project area	It was replied that the location of wildlife corridor is far away from the proposed area for SGR line.
TRC representatives wanted to know if there are any plans/activities/Programmes for development in the areas close to `proposed SGR.	The plans/activities/Programmes are Disabled Centre at Nyumbigwa Ward Sport Academy (100 Acres, Water Project at Ruhita and Kanazi Street.
TRC representatives requested to know if there are special groups available in District.	The special groups available in the district are Women, Disabled and Youth. But also, there is Baraza la Wazee known by District.



Key Issues and concern of stakeholders	Responses
TRC representatives requested to know the status of Gender related issues in areas close to the SGR project.	The Social Worker Officer explained that there are Child abuse and cases GBV i.e at Kanazi where two kids died after their throat being cut. Also, many GBV cases have been reported at Nyansha street.
TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district.	The commercial crops are maize, beans, Cassava, and cotton.
TRC Team wanted to know the diseases status within the township.	It is 1.2% for HIV spread, Sexual diseases are gonorrhea and syphilis. Other diseases Malaria and Flue.
TRC representatives wanted to know if there are social economic challenges around the proposed SGR alignment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members responded that there are family abandoning issues.</li> <li>❖ The community has a tendency of causing bush fires believing that the far the fire goes, the longer the person lives.</li> <li>❖ The Community likes to interact a lot with new people coming to the area which cause high risk of diseases spreading.</li> <li>❖ Contractors coming to execute different project in the area does not involve locals, they come with or employee another laborer from outside for example coming with their own social officers and Masai as Security guards while they have their own security guards trained in “Jeshi la akiba”</li> </ul>
The benefits of having SGR railway in their areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The project will facilitate the transportation of people and crops (as for Kasulu TC 50% of revenue is from farming)</li> <li>❖ Economic growth</li> <li>❖ Increase of employment opportunities</li> <li>❖ It will motivate other people to come and work in Kigoma Region</li> </ul>
The challenges of having the SGR railway in their areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Dust production during construction activities</li> <li>❖ Health and safety risks for community close to the project such as Schools, houses etc.</li> <li>❖ Increase in spread of diseases.</li> <li>❖ Environmental pollution</li> <li>❖ Increase of family conflicts due to the interaction of people and compensation processes.</li> </ul>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.6 RAP disclosure

This RAP report will be uploaded to the TRC website, and availed to the District departments along the project alignment. Also, the executive summary in Swahili version will be availed to local government offices and PAPs. These mechanisms will provide people with the opportunity to ask questions and offer feedback related to the RAP. It will also ensure a broad understanding of eligibility criteria and entitlements, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and how PAPs can continue to meaningfully participate in resettlement implementation.

## CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

### 5.1 Introduction

This section discusses the findings of a household-level census conducted to identify and enumerate persons who are affected, details of their surveyed lands, structures and other fixed assets which will be exposed to physical-economic impacts of the Uvinza- Kigadye SGR project. It also sheds light on characteristics of potential project-affected households, including a description of production systems, household organization, baseline information on livelihood, standards of living, information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made, property or services that may be affected, the patterns of social interaction in the communities likely to be affected, social and cultural characteristics of communities and another project RAP planning and implementation aspects

The socio-economic characteristics of the regions within the project cut across different ethnic groups with varying population characteristics as well as varying economic activities and cultures. The discussion on the socio-economic characteristics of the proposed project will focus on one Region and four districts/town councils crossed by the proposed SGR project

### 5.2 Area of Influence (Aoi)

People within the Right of Way (RoW) of (30m on either side of the centreline) will be directly impacted due to loss of land, loss of livelihood, and loss of access to public services and infrastructure. Table 27 shows number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) who are within the RoW of the provisional alignment. In each of the 593 PAHs, 1 person was interviewed, mostly the household head (Project Affected Household Head/PAHH). So for this RAP purposes PAPs/PAHs and Project Affected Household Heads (PAHH) is same i.e. 593.

**Table 27:** Location of the Project and number of PAPs/PAHs

Region	District	Ward	Village	Number of PAHs
Kigoma	Uvinza	Ruchugi	Ruchugi	16
		Basanza	Msebei	44
	Kasulu Town	Ruhita	Kanazi	21
			Migogwe	31
			Ruhita	70
		Nyumbugwa	Mwenda	53
			Nyansha	88
	Kasulu District	Rungwe Mpya	Rungwe Mpya	20
			Kaguruka	34
		Nyakitonto	Nyakitonto	30
			Mukeshu	10
			Katonga	28

Region	District	Ward	Village	Number of PAHs
		Buhoro	Nyamsanze	16
			Lugoma	32
		Herushingo	Herushingo	37
		Asante Nyerere	Sogeeni kwiriba	29
	Buhingwe	Kajana	Kajana	4
		Mugera	Katundu	30
<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>593</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.3 Average Household Size

Based on the socio-economic survey as shown a total of 593 project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) were surveyed/interviewed. The data analysis shows that the number of household members ranged from 1 to 15 members with an average household size of 2.4 household members. Based on the average household size, 1434 Project Affected household members (PAHM) are indirectly and directly affected by the project (exclusive of the 593 Heads). The number of household sizes along the project area was classified into three groups as shown in table 28.

**Table 28:** Percentage distribution of PAP/Hs and PAHMs in the project area

Household Size	Number of PAP/Hs	Project Affected Household Members (PAHM)	Percent
1 to 4	444	788	55.0
5 to 10	141	548	38.2
11 to 15	8	98	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

According to table 28, a high percentage of households have other household members between 1 and 10 of which 788 (55.0 %) of affected households have between 1 to 4 household members and 548 (38.2%) households have between 5 to 10 household members. The rest of the households 98 (6.8%) have members between 11 and 15.

### 5.4 Age and Gender of the Project-Affected People

Age and gender of the head and household members are important variables in that they inform on the general social set-up of that given society and are crucial in guiding as to who to target when developing, for example, a Livelihood Restoration Plan as well as in determining and targeting interventions that are deemed feasible to that community during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

## 5.4.1 Age Categorization

### 5.4.1.1 Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs)

The survey shows that Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) ages are ranging from 21 years to 65 years and above. The household survey shows that those in the age group from 21 to 34 are 136 (22.9%), the age group from 35 to 64 are 371 (62.6%) and the age group from 65 and above are 86 (14.5%). This implies that the majority (85.5%) of PAHHs are in the working age group, therefore, they are involved in various activities for their livelihood. The percentage age-group distribution PAHHs is shown in Table 29

**Table 29:** Age group of Project Affected Household Head (PAHHs)

District	21 years to 34 years		35 years to 64 years		65 years and above		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	11	1.9	44	7.4	5	0.8	60	10.1
Kasulu Town	60	10.1	160	27.0	43	7.3	263	44.4
Kasulu District	55	9.3	148	25.0	33	5.6	236	39.8
Buhingwe	10	1.7	19	3.2	5	0.8	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.4.1.2 Project Household Members (PAHMs)

For the case of household members, the survey shows that apart from the general magnitude of impacts on PAP/HHs, the data on other household members were also analysed to understand the impact of the project on other age groups. Table 30 shows the percentage age-group distribution of PAHHs and Project Affected household members (PAHM).

**Table 30:** Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Head and Household Members by Age Group

Age Group	PAHH/Ps		Household Members		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 15	0	0.0	688	48.0	688	33.9
16 - 34	136	22.9	453	31.6	589	29.1
35 - 64	371	62.6	256	17.9	627	30.9
Above 64	86	14.5	37	2.6	123	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

The age of the affected population may explain the magnitude of impacts differing in children and elderly as important factors in determining the level of household dependency. The analysis shows that among the household members, 688 (33.9%) are children below 15 years of age, 709 (34.9%) are in the working age group and 37 (1.8%) are elders. Generally, table 30

indicates that 882 (40%) are dependents (children and Elderly). Therefore, timely payment of compensation will have to be adhered to reduce levels of adverse project impacts.

## 5.5 Gender of the Project Affected People

In terms of gender, survey findings indicated that the majority of the household heads are male 419 (70.7%). Part of the reason for this kind of outlook relates to the fact that communities in Tanzania where the corridor traverses are patriarchal and hence households are headed by male adults. In addition, land, property and structures are socially defined to belong to men as compared to women. Further analysis of household members, the result shows that most household members 628 (43.8%) are males and 806 (56.2%) as shown in table 31

**Table 31:** Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Heads and Household Members by Gender

District	PAP/PAHs						Project affected household' members					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	43	7.3	17	2.9	60	10.1	88	6.1	106	7.4	194	13.5
Kasulu Town	173	29.2	90	15.2	263	44.4	236	16.5	309	21.5	545	38.0
Kasulu District	180	30.4	56	9.4	236	39.8	257	17.9	318	22.2	575	40.1
Buhingwe	23	3.9	11	1.9	34	5.7	47	3.3	73	5.1	120	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.6 Marital Status

Marital status is a very important indicator, especially in determining how a person will be affected by land acquisition. Widows are particularly vulnerable. Women face considerable challenges especially where lines of traditional inheritance systems are followed. However, the laws of the country are explicit regarding the rights of women to land and inheritance for legally married persons. Table 32 shows the marital status of project affected person in the project-affected area.

**Table 32:** Marital Status of the Project Affected Household Heads

Marital Status	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	4	0.7	10	1.7	7	1.2	0	0.0	21	3.5
Married	46	7.8	218	36.2	216	36.4	30	5.1	509	85.9
Divorced	3	0.5	10	1.7	4	0.7	1	0.2	18	3.0
Widow	7	1.2	26	4.4	9	1.5	3	0.5	45	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Based on table 26, PAHs' marital status indicates that 509 (85.9%) heads of households are married followed by 45 (7.6%) who are widows, 21 (3.5%) PAHs are single and the remaining

18 (3.0%) PAHHs are divorced. The observed substantial number of widows and divorcees signify the potential presence of vulnerable groups along the proposed project which will require special consideration during the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

## 5.7 Education and Literacy

### 5.7.1 Level of Education for Project Household Heads

Understanding PAP's education level is an essential parameter while selecting and establishing livelihood restoration programmes and utilizing project benefits such as employment opportunities, business establishment/expansion etc. The socio-economic survey result shows that the majority of household heads 436 (73.4%) had at least attained primary education as compared with 157 (26.5%) of which some dropped Primary education and others do not have formal education as shown in table 33

Generally, the survey results reveal that the majority of the household heads are semi-literate and can read and write in Kiswahili language which is a good indication that financial literacy training and other related training programmes could be effectively implemented and some household heads could be attached with project opportunities which require both literates and illiterates ones.

**Table 33:** Education level of the Project Affected Persons

PAHHs Education Level	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No formal education	19	3.2	47	7.9	44	7.4	12	2.0	122	20.6
Primary education- dropped	4	0.7	15	2.5	11	1.9	5	0.8	35	5.9
Primary education-completed	34	5.7	170	28.7	171	28.8	15	2.5	390	65.8
Secondary education-dropped	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.5	1	0.2	5	0.8
Secondary education-completed	2	0.3	19	3.2	6	1.0	1	0.2	28	4.7
Certificate	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.3
University education	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8
Diploma	1	0.2	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.8
Vocational training such as VETA	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.7.2 Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members

In addition to the assessment of PAHHs' education level, the analysis of educational attainment was also made of PAHs members. The results are shown in table 34

**Table 34:** Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
	N	%
No formal education	152	10.6
Primary education- dropped	48	3.3
Primary education-completed	465	32.4
Secondary education-dropped	7	0.5

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
	N	%
Secondary education-completed	54	3.8
Primary education-Studying	361	25.2
Secondary education-Studying	120	8.4
University education	20	1.4
Diploma	8	0.6
N/A (Child under 5 years)	199	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

The results in table 34 show that the majority of PAH members 465 (32.4%) have completed primary school, followed by 361 (25.2%) members who are studying primary school, 199 (13.9%) members are children, who have not yet been enrolled into the education system, 55 (0.5%) PAH members have dropped out of school. The data also shows that 28 (2.0%) PAHs members are holders of certificates as follows; 8 (0.6%) PAHs members are diploma holders while 20 (1.4%) members are university graduates. Additionally, there are also 152 (10.6%) members who have not attained any formal education. Generally, prompt and fair compensation to the affected educational institutions should be considered to ensure none of the households is being negatively affected in terms of schooling

## 5.8 Time lived in Project Affected Area

The duration spent in the project area can be viewed as an indicator of the magnitude of impacts when the land is acquired. Table 35 shows that 2 (0.3%) of respondents have lived in the areas for less than one year, while 77 (13.0%) have lived in the project from 1 to 5 years, 163 (27.5%) have lived for 5 to 10 years and the majority 351 (59.2%) of respondents have spent more than 10 years in the project affected areas. Due to this, prompt and fair compensation should be provided to the affected properties

**Table 35:** Time lived in the Project Affected Area

Living Period	Less than one years		1 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		More than 10 years		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	0	0.0	8	1.3	9	1.5	43	7.3	60	10.1
Kasulu Town	1	0.2	42	7.1	67	11.3	153	25.8	263	44.4
Kasulu District	1	0.2	22	3.7	79	13.3	134	22.6	236	39.8
Buhingwe	0	0.0	5	0.8	8	1.3	21	3.5	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.9 Household's main source of Income

Surveyed households have a diversity of income sources. As detailed in table 36, the majority 570 (96.1%) of PAHs along the SGR Uvinza- Kigadye project footprint rely on agriculture as their main source of income, 13 (2.2%) PAHs are depending on small businesses, 8 (0.14%),

PAPs have been employed, 1 (0.1%) PAPs depend on wages and 1 (0.1%) PAP does have any source of income.

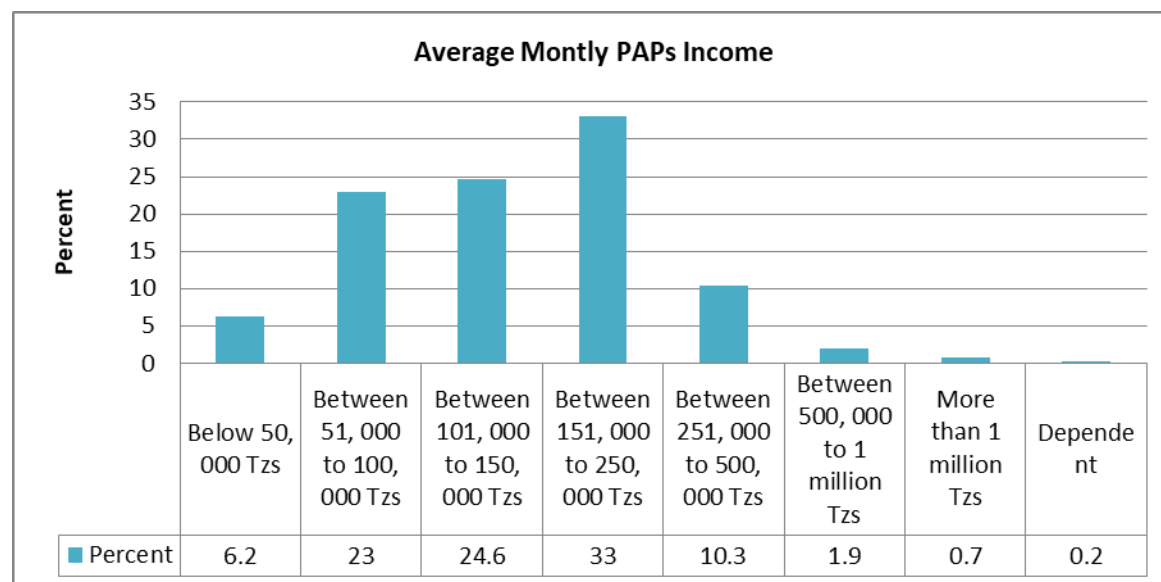
**Table 36:** Major Source of Income to Project Affected Person/Households

Source of Income	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business (Small, Macro)	4	0.7	9	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.2
Agriculture	56	9.4	246	41.5	234	39.5	34	5.7	570	96.1
Employed (private)	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7
Employed (Government)	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.7
Wages	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Don't have any source	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.10 Average PAPs monthly income

Majority of PAHHs 196 (33%) have a monthly income range between Tsh. 51,000 to Tsh. 100,000, followed by 146 (24.6%) PAHHs with a monthly income range between Tsh.101, 000 to Tsh 150,000. Other 250 (42.2%) PAHHs have different monthly incomes as shown in figure 9. Because the majority of the PAHHs are engaged in agriculture for livelihood, most of the produce are used for food consumption and trading the surplus as a main source of income.



**Figure 9: PAP/HHs average monthly income**

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.11 Household monthly expenditure

Apart from analysing the household's incomes; an analysis of how households use the income generated from different sources was also done. According to the responses from the



respondents, six main uses were mentioned as the most requirements of the households; these include food, medical services, electricity, school fees and other school-related requirements and water bills. Most of the surveyed households use the generated income to buy food for their families which was most frequently mentioned by the respondents (99.5%), this was followed by health treatment (88.2%), shelter (74.9%), school fees (26.5%), water bills (7.8%), and electricity bills (3.7%). The summary of how the surveyed respondent spend their income every month is presented in Table 37

**Table 37:** Expenditure pattern of the respondents in the project area

Item	Frequency	Percentage
Food	590	99.5
Health	523	88.2
Shelter	444	74.9
School Fees	157	26.5
Water Bills	46	7.8
Electricity Bills	22	3.7

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.12 Livelihoods, land use and land ownership

### 5.12.1 Livelihood – Agriculture

The livelihoods base of the in the project proposed alignment area is located entirely rural with a few areas which are in town areas. Generally, a large part of community livelihoods is based on agricultural activities (see table 38) summarizes the most grown crops by PAPs.

**Table 38:** Agricultural Crops Grown along the Project Areas

Crops	Uvinza	Kasulu Town			Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Maize	60	10.3	242	41.7	232	40.0	32	5.5	566	97.6
Beans	42	7.2	201	34.7	164	28.3	13	2.2	420	72.4
Cassava	6	1.0	143	24.7	114	19.7	24	4.1	287	49.5
Groundnuts	7	1.2	127	21.9	84	14.5	23	4.0	241	41.6
Rice	23	4.0	25	4.3	76	13.1	0	0.0	124	21.4
Sunflowers	8	1.4	16	2.8	15	2.6	0	0.0	39	6.7
Cotton	1	0.2	0	0.0	15	2.6	0	0.0	16	2.8
Millet	1	0.2	1	0.2	11	1.9	1	0.2	14	2.4
Potatoes	3	0.5	5	0.9	6	1.0	0	0.0	14	2.4
Total	60	10.3	254	43.8	234	40.3	32	5.5	580 <sup>3</sup>	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Based on table 38, maize (97.6%) is the most cultivated crop, followed by other crops such as beans (72.4%), cassava (49.5%), groundnuts (41.6%), rice (21.4%), sunflowers (6.7%), cotton

<sup>3</sup> This was a multiple response and was only for those who are engaged in crop cultivation

(2.8%), millet (2.2%) and potatoes (2.4%). The types of crops grown in the area are critical in providing livelihood assistance to the majority of the PAPs/households.

### 5.12.2 Livelihoods – Livestock keeping

Livestock rearing is also undertaken by the surveyed PAPs. The most common livestock reared by households include chickens, goats, cows, pigs, and ducks as shown in Table 39. It is interesting to find that the majority of households keeping this livestock are residing in Kasulu Town (45%) and few in rural areas such as Buhigwe (5.4%).

**Table 39:** Types and number of households keeping livestock in the project area

Animals	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhigwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chickens	8	2.9	50	18.0	43	15.5	8	2.9	109	39.2
Goats	10	3.6	38	13.7	40	14.4	2	0.7	90	32.4
Cows	9	3.2	17	6.1	20	7.2	1	0.4	47	16.9
Pigs	0	0.0	15	5.4	5	1.8	1	0.4	21	7.6
Duck	1	0.4	6	2.2	0	0.0	3	1.1	10	3.6
Guineafowls	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>278<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.13 Livelihood – Ecosystem services

This term refers to economic benefits that are being obtained from natural resources by the communities. In most cases these benefits are not considered during valuation. With regards to Operational safeguard standard three (OS3), ecosystem services can be classified into four types;

- i. Provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems;
- ii. Regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes;
- iii. Cultural services, which are the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems; and
- iv. Supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services

In the context of this project, ecosystem services refer to;

- i. The use of natural resources, like plants for cultural, subsistence (animal enclosures, crafts, mats, structures, etc.), commercial and/or medicinal purposes and wood (for energy or selling, such as to make charcoal or construction);
- ii. Culturally significant sites that are normally associated with particularly forested areas, hills or naturally occurring trees and plants;
- iii. The use of natural water from rivers and boreholes.

<sup>4</sup> This was a multiple response and was only for those who are engaged in livestock keeping

## Utilization of ecosystem services along the project areas

Natural resources play a significant subsistence role in food, firewood, income etc. The utilisation of natural resources varies depending on the type of natural resources. Firewood, fruits edible insects, medicinal plants and honey are mostly used by household members as shown in table 40. With regards to the conducted interviews with PAPs it has been shown that these natural resources were outside of the project footprint hence they are not directly impacted by the proposed project provisional alignment except for the catchment area where the suggestion for change of alignment have been made.

**Table 40:** Ecosystem utilization profile

Type of Ecosystem	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firewood collection and charcoal making	2	1.5	54	39.4	8	5.8	3	2.2	67	48.9
Edible roots and fruits	0	0.0	45	32.8	4	2.9	1	0.7	50	36.5
Honey	1	0.7	9	6.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	11	8.0
Edible insects	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.5
Timber	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Grass for thatching	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Aggregates	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.5
Salt	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	3	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.14 Land ownership

The Land Acquisition Act places extensive discretionary powers in the hands of the President as the Trustee of Public Land, including the power to transfer village land into the general land category, where it can then be made available for large-scale investments (Sundet 1997) in the 'public interest'. This is because, under the Land Acquisition Act of Cap118, 'the President may, subject to the provisions of this Act, acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for any public purpose' (URT 2002, Section 3). In practice, therefore, the President has legal powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for any public purpose (URT 2002, Section 3; Jacob et al. 2016). This includes land with a granted right of occupancy or a customary right of occupancy.

Land laws of Tanzania are embedded in the 'Land Act Cap 113 and the 'Village Land Act Cap 114' (see Chapter 3). All land in Tanzania is vested in the President as a trustee for and on behalf of all the citizens. This means that people can only obtain rights to use land and not own land, although such rights can be inherited, bought and sold. There are three main types of land in Tanzania, which are summarized in Box 1

## Box 1: Land Categories in Tanzania

Under the Land Acts, there are three categories of land in Tanzania:

- General Land is all urban land (including land within a municipality), except land which is covered by laws governing Reserved Land.
- Village Land is land that falls under the jurisdiction and management of a registered village. Due to the rural nature of much of Tanzania, most land in the country is Village Land. Each village is required to define three land-use categories within its own borders: Communal Village Land; Individual and Family Land; and Vacant Land (for future village expansion).
- Reserved Land is land set aside and governed by nine specific laws. Reserved Land includes protected areas such as national parks, forest reserves, wildlife reserves and marine parks as well as areas intended and set aside by spatial planning for (future) infrastructure and other development.

### 5.15 Interface Procedures for Land Release

All the required land acquisition procedures will be followed throughout the project construction phases. With regards to Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2), no land entry will be provided for construction before the Environmental and Social (E&S) assessment including the preparation and implementation of updated RAP. Figure 10 shows how the land will be acquired with consideration of E&S matters.

## LAND ACCESS FLOWCHART

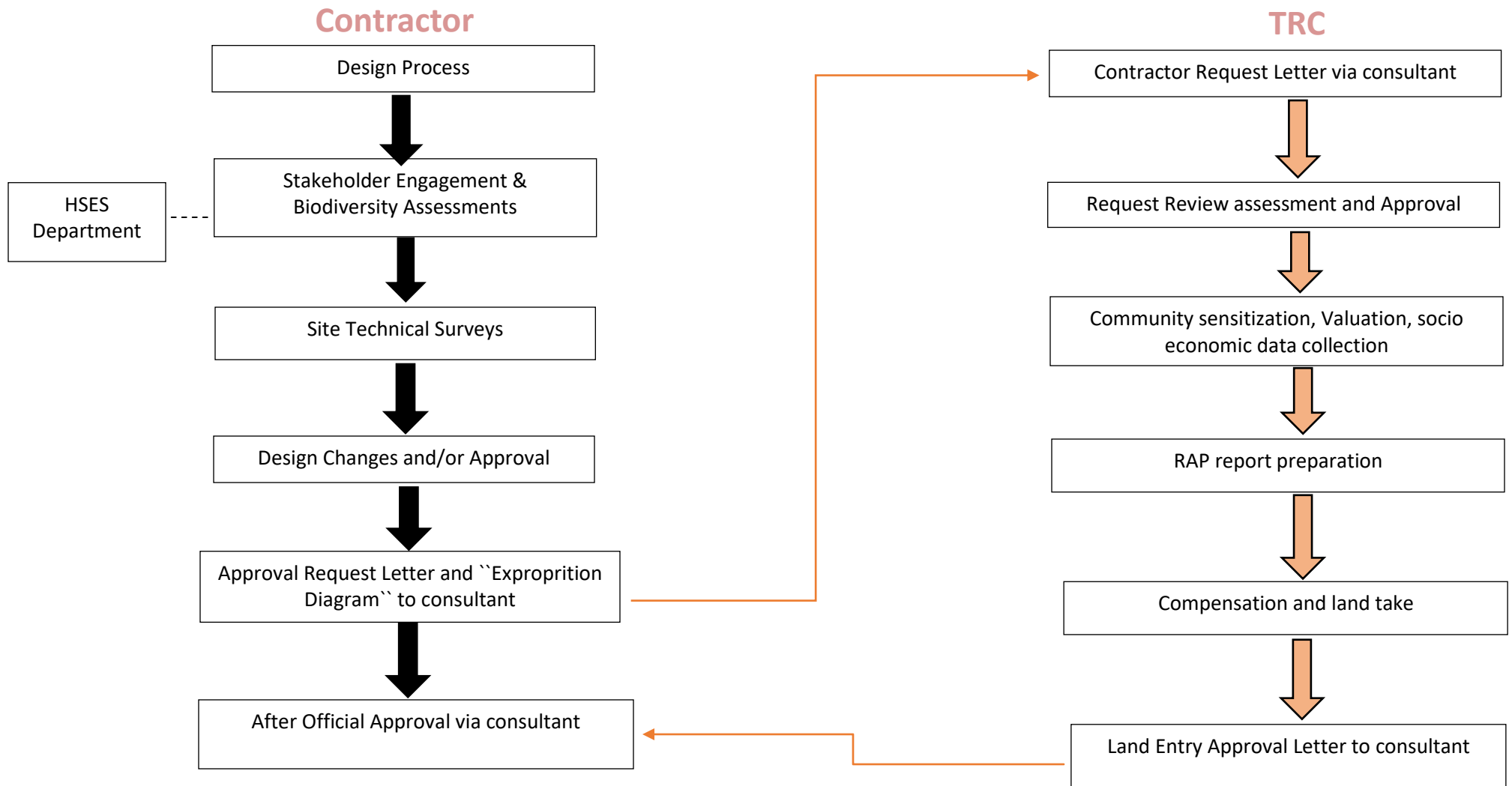


Figure 10: Land access flowchart

## 5.16 Land ownership in the project area

Understanding land ownership type and pattern informs on clarity of eligibility and anticipated implications to resettlement activities. The results of the surveyed project lands are shown in Table 41

**Table 41:** Land ownership in the project area

Land ownership	Owner		Co-owner		Tenant		Caretaker		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	59	9.9	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	10.1
Kasulu Town	257	43.3	3	0.5	3	0.5	0	0.0	263	44.4
Kasulu District	233	39.3	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	236	39.8
Buhingwe	32	5.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

According to the assessment of land ownership along the project area, the majority of the surveyed household heads 581 (98.0%) are owners, 8 (1.3%) household heads are co-owners, 3 (0.5%) heads are a tenants and 1 (2.0%) household head is a caretaker.

## 5.17 Means of obtaining land and type of ownership

The system or method of accessing and owning land differs from one household to another depending on the availability, location, leadership, affordability, etc. in a given village located along the proposed SGR project. The household survey shows that the majority of household heads 401 (67.6%) own purchased land. Other household heads own land which is inherited and/or given by parents/relatives 159 (27.0%), free government allocation 30 (5.1%). Temporary ownership/arrangements in the forms of tenants constitute 3 (0.5%). See Table 42

**Table 42:** Means of obtaining land

Means of obtaining land	Purchased		Inherited		Given		Given by the Government		Tenant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	54	9.1	2	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.0	60	10.1
Kasulu Town	153	25.8	64	10.8	29	4.9	14	2.4	3	0.5	263	44.4
Kasulu District	173	29.2	42	7.1	7	1.2	14	2.4	0	0.0	236	39.8
Buhingwe	21	3.5	4	0.7	9	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.18 Types of land ownership documents

The socioeconomic survey also explored types of ownership documents for PAPs' land. Out of the surveyed PAPs, only 236 (35.9%) have land ownership documents such as land title deeds, traditional title deeds and purchasing documents signed by the local government as shown in table 43

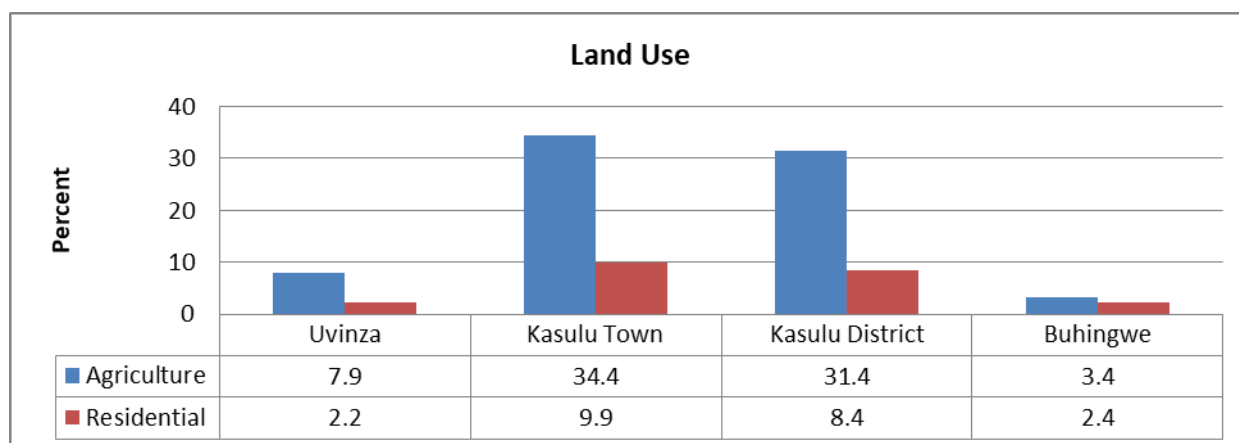
**Table 43: Type of Land Ownership Document**

Type of land ownership documents	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Purchasing document signed by local government	35	5.9	73	12.3	102	17.2	1	0.2	211	35.6
Traditional title deed	2	0.3	6	1.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	11	1.9
Land Title deed	2	0.3	11	1.9	1	0.2	0	0.0	14	2.4
Don't have any Document	21	3.5	173	29.2	130	21.9	33	5.6	357	60.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.19 Land use

In project-affected villages, the land is a resource that is used for different purposes like residential, agricultural farming, grazing livestock and many others. Different crops are grown and some are found along the proposed SGR. There are various recreational facilities located variously in the project-affected villages or public institutions like schools. Since the project passes through rural areas and some peri-urban areas, a large part of the affected land is being used for agricultural and grazing activities as shown in Figure 11 whereby, 457 (77.1%) household heads stated that they used their lands for agricultural purposes and 136 (22.9%) for residential purposes.

**Figure 11: Major land use in the project area**

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

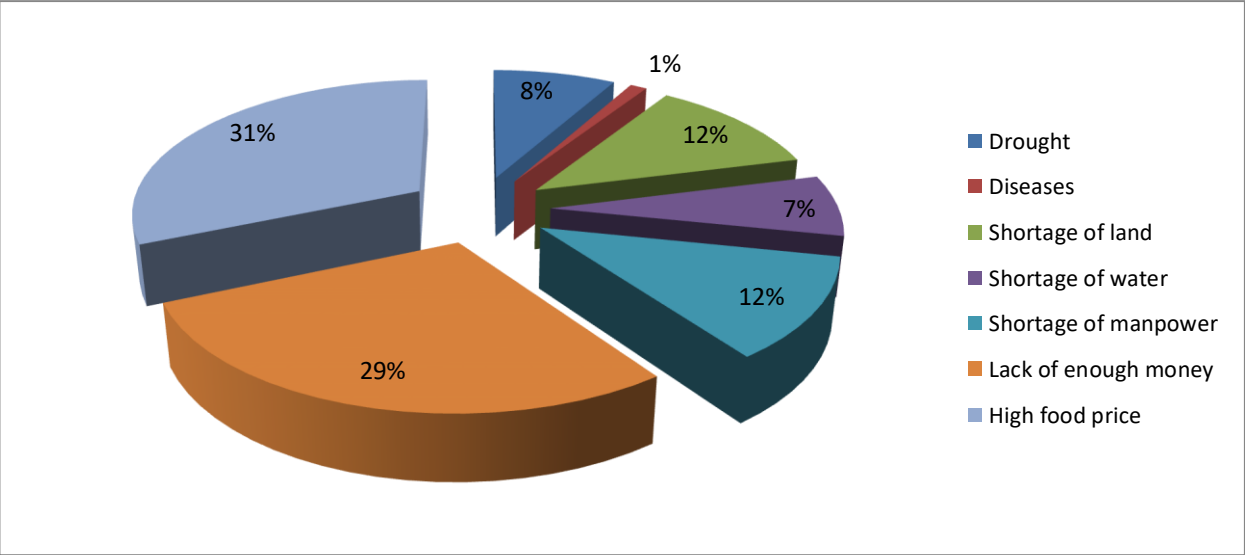
### 5.20 Household food security in the project area

The World Food Summit held in 1996 defined food security as a state of existence when: "... all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO, 2015). It refers to continuous food availability, food access, food utilization and nutrition levels. For this



baseline, indicators such as lack of three meals per day (in terms of occurrence, length, frequency and period of the year), months of food shortage and reasons for hunger, were used to describe the food security situation in the project districts.

The household’s survey for Uvinza-Kigadye SGR project assessed the reasons for persistent food insecurity in the projected areas. The results are summarized in Figure 12



**Figure 12:** Reasons for food insecurity in the project areas

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Based on the analysis shown in Figure 8, the major factors affecting food security in the project area are high food prices and a lack of money for buying agricultural inputs. The Project will make efforts to ensure the household existing household shocks are not exacerbated by project-related activities.

**5.21 Housing conditions and purposes along the project areas**

Different building materials used by residents in constructing their houses were observed and confirmed during household surveys with the PAPs. This implies the variation of quality of the houses and corresponding values which were associated with valuation and eventually the amount for compensation. The study assessed materials used for floors, walls and roofing materials per each house as discussed in the following sub-section. The materials used by the owners in the construction of houses greatly determine the value of the house for compensation together with other factors like the size of the house and land. There are attributed factors to the use of different materials by house owners such as ability (costs), determination, prioritization, etc.

### 5.21.1 House flooring materials

Survey findings have shown that most of the houses 101 (90.2%) have mud floors, 8 (7.1%) houses have cemented floors and 3 (2.7%) are incomplete houses. A summary of houses flooring materials per each district is presented in table 44

**Table 44:** Household flooring materials

Flooring materials	Mud Floor		Cemented floor		Incomplete House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	12	10.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	13	11.6
Kasulu Town	25	22.3	1	0.9	2	1.8	28	25.0
Kasulu District	51	45.5	6	5.4	1	0.9	58	51.8
Buhingwe	13	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>112<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.21.2 House Roofing Materials

As shown in Table 45, most of the houses 76 (67.9%) among the surveyed PAPs are roofed with corrugated iron sheets; dominantly in Kasulu District 44 (39.3%), followed by Kasulu Town 61 (18.8%). The second prevailing roofing material used is dry grasses 33 (29.5%), mostly observed in the Kasulu district with 13 (11.6%). The remaining 3 (2.7%) houses are incomplete

**Table 45:** Households Roofing Materials

Roofing materials	Irony sheets		Dry grass		Incomplete House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	5	4.5	8	7.1	0	0.0	13	11.6
Kasulu Town	21	18.8	5	4.5	2	1.8	28	25.0
Kasulu District	44	39.3	13	11.6	1	0.9	58	51.8
Buhingwe	6	5.4	7	6.3	0	0.0	13	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

<sup>5</sup> This question was only for those with physical displacement



**Photos 16: Houses Roofed with an Irony sheet and Dry grasses**

### 5.21.3 House walls

As per the summary in Table 46, the affected houses have burned blocks 73 (65.2%) as building walls, mainly observed dominantly in Kasulu District 44 (39.3%), followed by Kasulu Town 23 (20.5%). The second dominant walling material is an unburned block with 23 (20.5%) houses. Other walling materials are mud and stick with 13 (11.6%)

**Table 46: House walls**

Walling materials	Burned blocks		Unburned blocks		Mud and sticks		Incomplete house		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	2	1.8	6	5.4	5	4.5	0	0.0	13	11.6
Kasulu Town	23	20.5	1	0.9	2	1.8	2	1.8	28	25.0
Kasulu District	44	39.3	10	8.9	3	2.7	1	0.9	58	51.8
Buhingwe	4	3.6	6	5.4	3	2.7	0	0.0	13	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>112<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

<sup>6</sup> This question was only for those with physical displacement



**Photos 17: Burned and unburned Bricks in Kasulu district**

## 5.22 Main Source of household cooking energy

The survey asked about the major sources of energy for cooking used by the affected households. The socio-economic survey revealed that a major portion of the residents relies on firewood and Charcoal as their source of cooking energy, with a combined proportion of 107 (95.5%), (i.e., 97 (86.6% and 10 (8.9% respectively), as detailed in Table 47

**Table 47: Main Source of cooking energy**

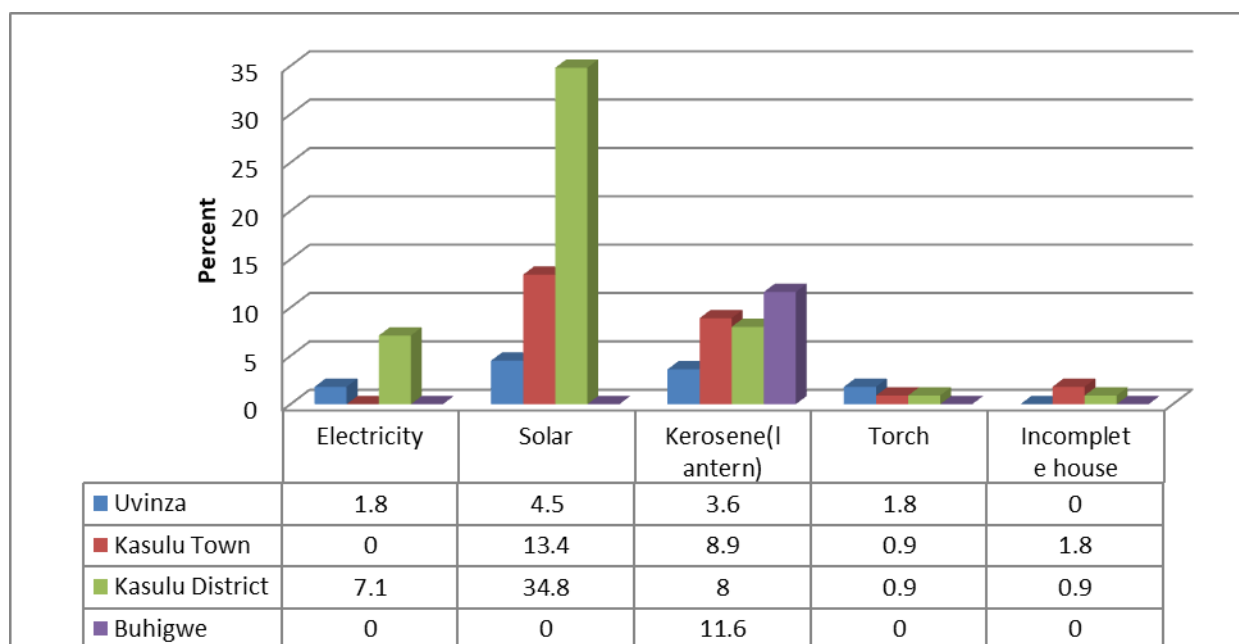
Source of household cooking energy	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firewood	13	11.6	25	22.3	47	42.0	12	10.7	97	86.6
Charcoal	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.0	1	0.9	10	8.9
Gas	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.8
Incomplete house	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.23 Main source of lighting

The survey shows that 59 (52.7%) of households use solar as their main source of energy for home lighting purposes followed by kerosene – lanterns with 36 (32.1%), electricity with 10 (8.9%), and torch 4 (3.6%) as shown in figure 13

<sup>7</sup> This question was only for those with physical displacement



Error!

or! Reference source not found.**Figure 13:** Percentage distribution of respondent's major source of lighting

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.24 Main source of domestic water

Water is an important indicator for development. The availability and accessibility of water sources influence other income-generating activities and the health and well-being of household members. The household survey along the project area shows that people households access to water for multiple uses from different sources of water as detailed in Table 48

**Table 48: Main source of domestic water**

Water Sources	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water into the dwelling	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Piped water into the yard	0	0.0	5	4.5	4	3.6	1	0.9	10	8.9
Protected well	0	0.0	2	1.8	14	12.5	0	0.0	16	14.3
Unprotected well	11	9.8	18	16.1	22	19.6	8	7.1	59	52.7
Running surface water (e.g. river)	1	0.9	1	0.9	10	8.9	1	0.9	13	11.6
Still surface water (e.g. spring, dam)	1	0.9	0	0.0	6	5.4	3	2.7	10	8.9
Incomplete house	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

<sup>8</sup> This question was only for those with physical displacement

As summarized in Table 48, a significant number of respondents 59 (52.7%) rely on unprotected wells. The rest of the surveyed households depend on other sources such as protected wells, running surface water, piped water and still surface water.

## 5.25 Sanitation facilities

Sanitation and convenience facilities are one of important indicators of community health. Field findings indicate that 108 (96.4%) households rely on pit latrines and 1 (0.9%) household relies on improved flash toilets as summarized in Table 49

**Table 49: Type of sanitation facilities**

	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Flush toilet	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Pit toilet	13	11.6	26	23.2	56	50.0	13	11.6	108	96.4
Incomplete house	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.26 Availability and accessibility of social services

Social and economic access are important factors in development; People need to have adequate access to water, energy, land, health services, education, transport services and markets (ILO, 2003).

Interviewed PAPs were asked to estimate how far the social services were located from their homes. The majority of the affected people travel more than 1000m to access different social services such as primary schools, worship facilities, and main sources of water as shown in Table 50

**Table 50: Estimated distance to social services along the project area**

Estimated distance	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
A: Distance towards Health Center										
Within 100m	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Within 500m	0	0.0	8	7.1	9	8.0	0	0.0	17	15.2
Within 1000m	3	2.7	4	3.6	18	16.1	0	0.0	25	22.3
More than 1000m	10	8.9	15	13.4	31	27.7	13	11.6	69	61.6
Total	13	11.6	28	25.0	58	51.8	13	11.6	112	100.0
B: Distance towards Primary Schools										
Within 100m	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8
Within 500m	1	0.9	12	10.7	10	8.9	0	0.0	23	20.5
Within 1000m	2	1.8	2	1.8	18	16.1	0	0.0	22	19.6



Estimated distance	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
More than 1000m	10	8.9	12	10.7	30	26.8	13	11.6	65	58.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>C: Distance towards Secondary Schools</b>										
Within 500m	0	0.0	8	7.1	7	6.3	0	0.0	15	13.4
Within 1000m	11	9.8	8	7.1	24	21.4	0	0.0	43	38.4
More than 1000m	2	1.8	12	10.7	27	24.1	13	11.6	54	48.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>D: Distance towards Market</b>										
Within 100m	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.9
Within 500m	0	0.0	8	7.1	9	8	0	0.0	17	15.2
Within 1000m	1	0.9	3	2.7	13	12	0	0.0	17	15.2
More than 1000m	12	10.7	16	14.3	36	32	13	11.6	77	68.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>E: Distance towards Bus Station</b>										
Within 100m	1	0.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.6
Within 500m	0	0.0	7	6.3	9	8.0	0	0.0	16	14.3
Within 1000m	0	0.0	2	1.8	13	11.6	0	0.0	15	13.4
More than 1000m	12	10.7	16	14.3	36	32.1	13	11.6	77	68.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>F: Distance towards Main Road</b>										
Within 100m	1	0.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.6
Within 500m	3	2.7	9	8.0	10	8.9	1	0.9	23	20.5
Within 1000m	0	0.0	7	6.3	14	12.5	0	0.0	21	18.8
More than 1000m	9	8.0	9	8.0	34	30.4	12	10.7	64	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>G: Distance towards Religious Center</b>										
Within 100m	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7
Within 500m	0	0.0	3	2.7	9	8.0	1	0.9	13	11.6
Within 1000m	11	9.8	13	11.6	30	26.8	3	2.7	57	50.9
More than 1000m	0	0.0	11	9.8	19	17.0	9	8.0	39	34.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.27 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable or at-risk groups may include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more diversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. OS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and OS 2 on involuntary resettlement particular attention is paid to vulnerable people.



According to the household census, the project-affected area appears to have a significant number of respondents with different categories of vulnerability. For this RAP, vulnerability has been categorized into different categories as shown in Table 51

Table 51 shows different types of vulnerability among the interviewed PAPs/household heads. There are 232 (39.1%) household heads with different types of vulnerability such as chronic illnesses, physical impairment, hearing and visual impairment, elderly, widows and female-headed households.

These groups will need special consideration, and the project will take these into account during the planning and implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration programs (LRP), to ensure that project-induced adverse impacts on their livelihoods are minimized during the implementation of RAP/LRP activities.

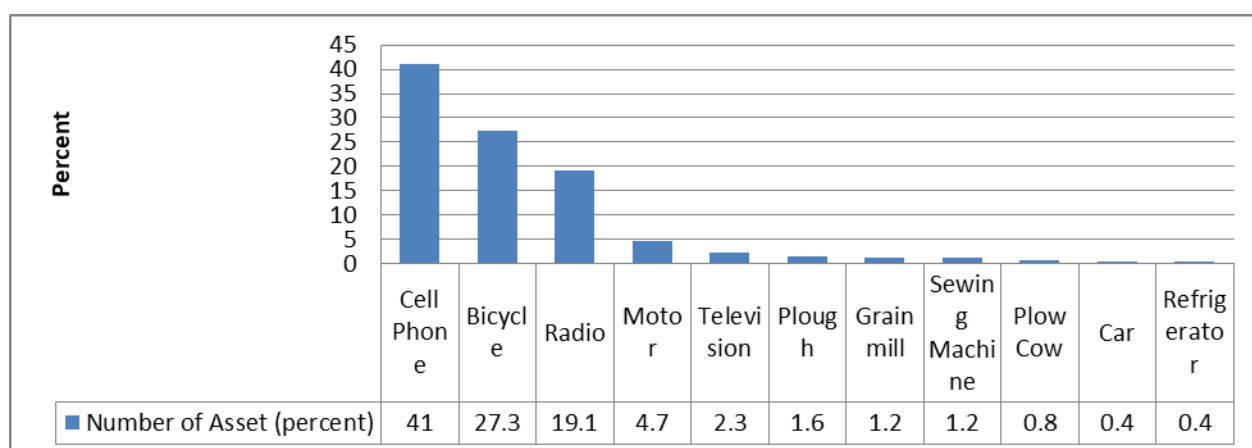
**Table 51: Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons**

Type of Vulnerability	Total	
	N	% was calculated from the total number of household heads of 593
Female-household head	121	20.4
Elderly household head	62	10.5
Widow/female- household head	28	4.7
Elderly/widow/female- household head	11	1.9
Elderly/female- household head	4	0.7
Widow household head	2	0.3
Hearing impaired household head	1	0.2
Physical Disabled household head	1	0.2
Widow/Chronic diseases/female- household head	1	0.2
Chronic diseased household head	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>39.1</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.28 Household Assets

Different properties and assets are affected differently during physical-economic displacement. Movable and immovable productive household assets reflect the level of significance of relocation adverse impacts, particularly loss of income sources or other means of livelihood. Notwithstanding this, household assets remain one of the important indicators of a household's wealth and resilience during shocks and crises. Household assets are usually stocks of capital that are exploited when they are vulnerable to various shocks such as resettlements. The results of household assets possession among the project-affected households are shown in Figure 14



**Figure 14:** Household assets and durable goods

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Based on Figure 10, the project affected households own different categories of assets that differ from one household to another depending on the household needs and the level of the economy. The collected data shows that cell phones, bicycles, and radios are the assets most owned and used by the majority of respondents with a combined proportion of 87.4%, as compared to other assets. The project will strive to utilize the opportunities presented by a large proportion of communication-related assets, during the planning, and implementation of RAP/LPR.

## 5.29 PAPs Level of Understanding of SGR Line Project

All (100%) of the interviewed household heads are aware of the Project. This result shows the level of efforts which have been made to ensure that the local communities are well informed about the project and their rights regarding land acquisition and impact on other properties. Nonetheless, a substantial number of suggestions regarding continued awareness and sensitization campaigns about the project were provided by the local communities during public meetings, focused group discussions as well as key informant interviews.

## 5.30 Preferred mode of compensation

The household survey intended to know PAP's preference regarding the best approach to compensating the affected properties. Majority of household heads 582 (98.1%) preferred cash compensation over in-kind compensation who were only 11 (1.8%) as shown in Table 52

**Table 52:** Preferred mode of compensation

District	Cash compensation		Replacement Land		Replacement House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Uvinza	60	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	10.1
Kasulu Town	260	43.8	3	0.5	0	0.0	263	44.4
Kasulu District	228	38.4	2	0.3	6	1.0	236	39.8

District	Cash compensation		Replacement Land		Replacement House		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buhingwe	34	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.31 The use of compensation amount

Respondents who proposed cash compensation as the best compensation approach were also required to explain how they will use the compensation amount. The majority of the respondents 495 (83.5%) envisaged using the compensation payments on buying replacement land and building new houses 57 (9.6%) as shown in Table 53

**Table 53:** The use of compensation amount

	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
To build a house	2	0.3	14	2.4	33	5.6	8	1.3	57	9.6
House rehabilitation	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Buying land	58	9.8	231	39.0	184	31.0	22	3.7	495	83.5
Investing in business	0	0.0	16	2.7	19	3.2	4	0.7	39	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.32 Preferred livelihood restoration measures

The implementation of the Uvinza- Kigadye SGR project is expected to impact the Project Affected People (PAPs) in different ways from loss of residential structures, business structures, loss of employment, loss of agricultural land, loss of grazing land etc. As part of enhancing the meaningful participation of project-affected persons in decision-making concerning available options for livelihood restoration programs, TRC included questions on the preferred livelihood restoration during census surveys and baseline socioeconomic surveys. The proposed livelihood measures are shown in Table 54

**Table 54:** Preferred livelihood restoration measures

Preferred LRP	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Dev. Training	5	0.8	31	5.2	29	4.9	2	0.3	67	11.3
Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices	46	7.8	216	36.4	192	32.4	32	5.4	486	82.0
Technical and Vocational skills	9	1.5	13	2.2	14	2.4	0	0.0	36	6.1

Preferred LRP	Uvinza		Kasulu Town		Kasulu District		Buhingwe		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
development										
Beekeeping	0	0.0	3	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Table 54 shows that capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices was the most preferred measure of livelihood restoration which was mentioned by 486 (82.0%) PAPs/household heads. Entrepreneurship and financial skills are another land-based livelihood restoration strategy mentioned by 67 (11.3%) PAPs. Other mentioned programmes were technical and vocational skills development and beekeeping. Further analysis to will be made in collaboration with Regional and district officials such as community development officers, agriculture extension officers, and business officers to understand what specifically could be implemented as the general options proposed by PAPs/household heads.

## CHAPTER SIX: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the institutional and legal framework that has guided the development of this RAP. The chapter provides an overview of Tanzania's national policy, legal and regulatory framework, and international requirements related to the acquisition of rights to land. In addition, this chapter provides an analysis of the key differences between national legal requirements and international resettlement standards.

### 6.2 Tanzania Policy Framework

#### 6.2.1 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 outlines broad national long-term goals, perspectives and aspirations. The Vision sets three principal objectives, which are achieving quality of life; good governance and the rule of law; and building a strong and competitive economy. It sets the national direction and pre-development priority that guides all other sector strategic plans. These sector strategic plans also take into account other sectoral policies and national strategies and plans such as the Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) which are fundamental in implementing the Vision.

The Vision articulates that by 2025 the society of Tanzanians will be substantially developed with high quality livelihoods, with the key priority of alleviating poverty. The Vision 2025 seeks to mobilise the people, the private sector and public resources towards achieving shared goals and achieving a sustainable semi-industrialised middle market economy by year 2025. The SGR railways line is among the strategic projects for Tanzania to realise the Vision 2025 by unlocking the country towards building a strong and competitive economy.

#### 6.2.2 National Land Policy (1995) Revised in 1997

The National Land Policy calls for the securing of land tenure and optimal utilization of land for the public interest. Additionally, all land in Tanzania is considered public land, under the trusteeship of the President of Tanzania. Both customary and statutory rights of occupancy are seen as equal.

Regarding land acquisition, the National Land Policy recognizes the following;

- The President's power to acquire land for public interest will be maintained. However, reasons for acquisition must be clearly defined and can be challenged in a court of law;
- The rights and interests of citizens in the land shall not be infringed upon without due legal process; and
- Customary land ownership is legally recognized.

The Land Policy Statement stipulates that the compensation of land will be full, fair and promptly paid when land is acquired. As such, compensation for land acquired in the public interest will be based on the principle of opportunity cost which includes:

- The market value of the real property;
- Disturbances allowance;
- Transport allowance;
- Loss of profits or accommodation;
- Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land; and
- Any other cost or capital expenditure incurred for the development of the subject land.

### **6.2.2 National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)**

The National Human Settlements Development Policy defines human settlement as not merely physical structures of a city, town, or village but as an integrated combination of all human activity processes – residence, work, education, health, culture, and leisure - and the physical structures that support them.

The policy includes the following objectives relevant to the SGR Project and preparation of this RAP:

- To make serviced land available for shelter and human settlements development in general to all sections of the community including women, youth, elderly, disabled and disadvantaged;
- To improve the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development; and
- To assist the poor to acquire decent shelter.

### **6.2.3 National Gender Policy (2002)**

Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to the socio-economic and political development of its people. The marginalisation of females has contributed to the slow development of individual households and the country as a whole. Women are found to be disadvantaged in socio-economic development projects, and often vulnerable to changes brought about by large development projects such as the SGR RAP project.

In recognition of this fact, the government has taken various measures to ensure gender equality among all of its citizens. The National Gender Policy has explicitly emphasized gender equality and equal opportunity for both men and women to benefit from large development projects, including the SGR project.

Additional key policy statements to be considered for the Project and RAP include but are not limited to the following:

- Decision-making and power;
- Access and ownership of resources;
- Community participation; and
- Economic empowerment.

The National Gender Policy stipulates that the RAP should ensure the full restoration of the livelihoods of women who are affected by the implementation of the Project by promoting equal participation and opportunities for the duration of the project.

#### **6.2.4 The National Cultural Policy (1997)**

The National Cultural Policy project developer to conduct cultural assessment studies on the projects that will require land acquisition and resettlement (paragraph 3.2.1 of the Cultural Policy). Furthermore, paragraph 3.1.5 requires the states to establish mechanisms that will identify, own and preserve national treasures e.g. art, objects, natural resources minerals as well as archaeological, paleontological and botanical remains. The SGR project will be implemented in areas that are potential cultural rich areas hence measures to address chance find of artefacts should be provided together with preliminary cultural/ archaeological survey of the way leave. In addition, consideration of the cultural heritage of the PAPs and surrounding community should be taken into account and measures to preserve the same need to stipulated in this RAP

#### **6.2.5 The National Energy Policy (URT 2015)**

The National Energy Policy of 2015 provides comprehensive legal and institutional frameworks for petroleum, electricity, renewable energies, and energy efficiency as well as local content issues including safety, health and environment.

The policy aligns with the National Development Vision 2025 aims at transforming Tanzania into a globally competitive, industrialized, middle income and prosperous country. Tanzania National Development Vision 2025, identifies increased access to modern energy as one of the important pillars for socio-economic transformation. This can be achieved through an adequate, affordable, and reliable energy supply which is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the economy and other social settings. However, to enhance energy security, mitigate climate change, generate income, and create employment, energy resources have to be explored in a diversified manner. To exploit these resources efficiently and sustainably, the energy sector requires a robust legal and regulatory framework as well as a sound institutional set-up.

One of the key outcomes of the NEP 2015 is to increase sustainable production and utilization of renewable energies. National Construction Industry Policy, 2003

The railway sector is among the key areas to benefit from the implementation of the NEP by ensuring the promotion and application of cost-effective and innovative technologies and practices to support socio-economic development activities. The project implementation will observe these



provisions, particularly in this RAP study; therefore, the project should not aim to destroy human development but rather improve their livelihood.

### **6.2.5 National Environment Policy (2021)**

This Policy is an overarching national framework for environmental management in the country. It recognizes the role of sectorial policies in pursuit of effective environmental conservation and sustainable socio-economic development. The policy identified key environmental challenges requiring priority actions to address; among these is Land degradation.

The land is one of the most valued natural assets in the country supporting the livelihoods of millions of Tanzanians. This valued resource is under increasing pressure resulting in different forms of land degradation in many parts of the country which include loss of vegetation cover, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, soil pollution and deforestation. SGR is a strategic project aiming at improving socio-economic communities.

The policy identifies several interventions for effectively combating the rate of land degradation in the country. These include strengthening security in land tenure systems to make the ownership of land more secure and permanent; promoting integrated environmental awareness approaches on land degradation; enhancing land management by promoting the integration of environmental issues in land use plans; strengthening enforcement and compliance to various pieces of legislation addressing land degradation; and promoting economic incentives to encourage investments in restoration of degraded lands.

The main objective is to enhance environmentally sound management of land resources for socio-economic development. The project implementation will observe these provisions, particularly at this RAP exertion; therefore, the project should not aim at razing land resources but rather improving them in tandem with livelihood restoration.

### **Other National Policies Related to the SGR Project**

- National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001);
- National Health Policy (URT, 2003);
- National Transport Policy (2003);
- National Mineral Policy (2012);
- National Construction Industry Policy (2003);
- The National Water Policy (2002);
- National Forestry Policy (1998) and
- National Agricultural Policy (2013).

### **6.3 Tanzanian Legislative Framework**

This section presents an overview of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977 (“Constitution”), National Land Policy and other national laws relating to compulsory land acquisition and compensation thereof.

#### **6.3.1 The Tanzanian Constitution**

Tanzanian law draws its substance from several sources, namely the Constitution, international treaties, legislation, administrative regulations, custom, case law, and doctrinal writings. At the apex of the legal system, the Tanzanian Constitution is the first source of law. It establishes the institutions and the apparatus of government, defines the content and limits of government powers, and protects fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Constitution makes specific reference to resettlement. The Constitution provides that every person has the right to own property and the right to have his or her property protected following the law. However, the Constitution allows for the State to compulsorily acquire property for a list of broadly defined public purposes, including “enabling any other thing to be done which promotes, or preserves the national interest in general.” Lastly, the Constitution requires that no person can be deprived of property for purposes of nationalization or other purposes except following law and upon the government’s payment of fair and adequate compensation.

#### **6.3.2 Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002**

The Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 is the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. Sections 3 and 4 of the Act empower the President to acquire land in any locality provided that the land is required for public purposes such as for exclusive government use, general public use, any government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind.

The Act (Sections 5 to 18) provides the procedures to be followed when a compulsory land acquisition occurs, including the notice provided to all interested persons or those claiming to be interested in the land (Section 6); the investigation of the land to confirm suitability for the intended purpose; notification to the landowner(s) to inform them of the decision to acquire their land; and payment of compensation to those who will be adversely affected.

#### **6.3.3 The Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019**

The Land Act Cap 113 R.E of 2019 provides the legal framework for two of the three categories of land in Tanzania: General Land and Reserved Land. The Forest Reserve along the right of way falls under the category of Reserved Land, while land in urban areas / small towns fall under the category of General Land (i.e. any land which does not fall under the category of Reserved Land or Village Land). It provides the basic law concerning the management of land, the settlement of disputes and related matters. It also stipulates requirements for land acquisition and takes precedence over many of the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

One of the fundamental principles of the Land Act is “to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognised longstanding occupation or customary use of land is revoked”. Section 3(f) and (g) of the Act also require the “prompt payment of full compensation for loss of any interests in land and any other losses that are incurred due to any move or any other interference with their occupation or use of land”.

The Act outlines the administrative framework for managing land, acknowledging the authority of the Commissioner for Lands as the principal administrative officer reporting to the Minister of Lands (section 10 (1)), and establishes Land Allocation Committees within Central, Urban and District government authorities. The Land Act states that local government authorities are not authorised to grant rights of occupancy, but may make applications and recommendations to the Commissioner for approval.

#### **6.3.4 Village Land Act (1999) Cap 114 R.E 2019**

The majority of the land to be acquired by the Project is classified as Village Land. The Village Land Act (Cap 114) provides details on the governance and administration of Village Land. The purpose of the Act is to recognize and secure customary rights in land in rural communities. As such, the Act vests all village land in the Village Assembly, while the Village Council administers the land through the authority of the Village Assembly.

The Act provides for equal rights to access, use and control of land, recognizes, and protects the rights of women and vulnerable groups concerning land access. It also includes information on the application of the National Land Policy on Village Land, management and administration, dispute resolution and transfers of land. Under the Act, Village Land shall be divided into communal village land (Section 13), land that is occupied or used by an individual or family under customary rights of occupancy (Section 14) and land that may be available for communal or individual occupation and use through allocation by the Village Council. The Act also defines parties that can claim land under a customary or granted right of occupancy. Once allocated, those with customary rights of occupancy are entitled to receive full, fair and prompt compensation from the loss or diminution of the value of the land and the buildings and other improvements on it.

#### **6.3.5 Land Registration Act (Chapter 334)**

The Land Registration Act provides for procedures for Land registration and administration of the Land Registry. The act provides for an official record of the right defined in area of land or an authoritative record of information concerning land for legal purposes and establishment rights in land. The act provide for the registration of the title to land in Tanzania and the recording of dispositions, transmissions and encumbrance of and over registered land. Land acquisition for the SGR project should follow the requirement of this act by inquiring the status of the surveyed land if it has been registered and whether there is any encumbrance that may impose complications during compensation process.

### **6.3.5 The Law of Marriage Act.No.5 of 1971**

The Act regulate the law relating to marriage, personal and property rights as between husband and wife, separation, divorce and other matrimonial reliefs and other related matters. The rights of women and children especially regarding property rights during marriage, death of a spouse, and during divorce are well protected. Section 60 of the Act provide a presumptions as to property acquired during marriage. It states that where the property is acquired in the names of the husband and wife jointly, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that their beneficial interests therein are equal. Moreover, section 114 of the act empower the court, upon the grant of the decree of separation or divorce, order division of matrimonial assets acquired by the spouses during the marriage by their joint efforts. The court may also order the sale of any such asset and the division between the parties of the proceeds of sale. The land acquisition process for SGR project should take into account the provisions of these act by make a proper inquiry during valuation to determine the marriage status of the spouse so to ensure compensation and other related rights a full protected.

### **6.3.6 Urban Planning Act (2007)**

The Urban Planning Act (2007) aims to provide for the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas, to preserve and improve amenities, to provide for the grant of consent to develop land, and to provide powers of control over the use of land. Section 63 of the Act provides that “the value of any land within a planning area shall, to determine the amount of compensation payable, be calculated following the provisions of the Land Act” (or Village Land Act).

### **6.3.7 Land Use Planning Act (2007)**

The Land Use Planning Act (2007) builds on the fundamental principles of the National Land Policy and determines the procedures for the preparation, administration and enforcement of land use plans in Tanzania. The Act guides all land use planning, determining roles and responsibilities for managing and financing at the various levels of government, along with outlining the conditions for the preparation and approval of plans. Any changes to land use planning need to adhere to the requirements set out in this Act.

### **6.3.8 The Railway Act, 2017**

The Railway Act guides the development, maintenance and promotion of the railway infrastructure, rail transport services and related matters. The Act gave power to TRC to acquire, hold, and alienate movable and immovable properties; Borrowing and lending Entering into any contract or any other transaction; Provide rail transport services, infrastructure and superstructure

Section 25 provides power to TRC authorized officer on the production of evidence to enter any land or a dwelling house and inspect, survey the land and make any inquiry, investigation or examination to ascertain whether or not the land is suitable for construction of a railway. However, consent ought to be given by the landowners. Subsection 4 of section 25 call for compensation as it states that “*Where an authorized officer enters any land or a dwelling house according to this*

*section he shall be liable to make good all damage done to the land or a dwelling house entered upon or interfered with by the exercise of such functions and pay compensation in respect of any loss arising out of or in the course of the performance of the functions for which he is authorized”*

In addition, the Act calls for EIA for railway works and covers a range of issues including health and safety. The ESIA and the process of land acquisition for the establishment of the proposed SGR Uvinza -Kagadye shall observe the requirements of this Act.

### **6.3.9 Environmental Management Act (2004)**

The Environmental Management Act (Cap. 191) (EMA) of 2004 is the principal legislation governing environmental management in the country. The Act provides the legal and institutional framework for environmental management in Tanzania and recognizes “the right of every citizen to a clean, safe and healthy environment, and the right of access to environmental resources for recreational, educational, health, spiritual, cultural and economic purposes”. The EMA links with the EIA and Audit Regulation of 2005 as amended in 2018 to detail requirements for EIA, along with monitoring requirements. The EMA specifies, “Environmental experts or firm of experts prepare a Monitoring Plan and Environmental and Social Management Plan with details about institutional responsibilities, monitoring framework, parameters, indicators for monitoring and costs of monitoring where appropriate”.

The EMA identifies and outlines specific roles, responsibilities and functions of various key players, comprised of:

- National Advisory Committee;
- Minister Responsible for Environment;
- Director of Environment;
- National Environment Management Council (NEMC);
- Sector Ministries; Regional Secretariat; and
- Local Government Authorities (City, Municipal, District and Town Councils).

### **6.3.10 Forest Act (2002)**

The Forest Act (2002) provides for the management of forests to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources.

Section 18 of the Act states:

*...any proposed development in a forest reserve, private forest or sensitive forest area including watersheds, whether that development is proposed by, or is to be implemented by a person or organization in the public or private sector, the developer of the development*

*shall prepare and submit to the Director an Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed development.*

Section 49 of the Act outlines various permits that are required when certain activities are undertaken. These activities include:

- Those activities are carried out in national and local authority forest reserves;
- Felling or extraction of timber (for domestic use; export; mining purposes, or for prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources);
- Gathering and picking parts or extracts of any protected plant for research or the production manufacture of any medicine or product;
- Erecting buildings or other structures;
- Constructing roads, bridges, paths, waterways or runways;
- Sowing, planting or cultivating trees, crops or other vegetative matter; and
- Entering to hunt or fish.

#### **6.3.11 Graves Removal Act No.9 (1969)**

The Graves Removal Act (1969) (revised in 2002) is an Act to provide for the removal of graves from land required for public purposes. Subject to the provisions of this Act under section 3, “where any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose the Minister may cause such grave and any dead body buried therein to be removed from the land and, in such case, shall take all such steps as may be requisite or convenient for the reinstatement of the grave and the re-interment of the dead body in place approved by him for the purpose”. The definition of “public purpose” is contained in Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 - i.e. for exclusive Government use, for general public use, of sites for industrial, agricultural or commercial development, social services or housing, for use by the Community or a corporation within the Community. Section 3 states,

*...where any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose the Minister may cause such grave and any dead body buried therein to be removed from the land and, in such case, shall take all such steps as may be requisite or convenient for the reinstatement of the grave and the re-interment of the dead body in place approved by him for the purpose.*

The process of land acquisition for the establishment of the proposed SGR Uvinza -Kagadye project shall observe the requirements of this Act.

#### **6.3.12 Antiquities Act (1964)**

The Antiquities Act of 1964, amended in 1979, stipulates that no archaeological research can be undertaken without the permission of the Director of Antiquities. According to this Act, local government authorities can pass by-laws for the preservation of archaeological heritage in their

area of jurisdiction. The process of land acquisition for the establishment of the proposed SGR Uvinza -Kagadye project shall observe the requirements of this Act.

### **6.3.13 The Court (Land Disputes Settlements) Act (No. 2), 2002**

The Land Disputes Courts Act provides for the establishment of land courts. Section 3 (1) of the Act stipulates that subject, to section 167 of the Land Act, Cap 113, and section 62 of the Village Land Act, Cap114, every dispute or complaint concerning land shall be instituted in the Court having, jurisdiction, to determine land disputes in a given area. It provides for the establishment and jurisdiction of:

- (a) The Village Land Council;
- (b) The Ward Tribunal;
- (c) The District Land and Housing Tribunal;
- (d) The High Court (Land Division);
- (e) The Court of Appeal of Tanzania.

Section 5(1) stipulates that the Village Land Council shall consist of seven members of whom three shall be women, and each member shall be nominated by the village council and approved by the Village Assembly. The functions of the Village Council according to Section 7 include:

- (a) to receive complaints from parties in respect of the land;
- (b) to convene meetings for hearing of disputes from parties; and
- (c) to mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement of the disputes on any matter concerning, land within its area of jurisdiction.

Section 9 stipulates that where the parties to the dispute before the Village Land Council are not satisfied with the decision of the Council, the dispute in question shall be referred to the Ward Tribunal under section 62 of the Village Land Act, Cap 113. The primary function of each Tribunal is to secure peace and harmony, in the area for which it is established, by mediating between and assisting parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution on any matter concerning land within its jurisdiction. Section 15 however limits the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to handling cases of disputed land or property valued at three million shillings.

Where a party to the dispute fails to comply with the order of the Ward Tribunal, the Ward Tribunal shall refer the matter to the District Land and Housing Tribunal for enforcement. Any party, who is aggrieved by a decision or order of the District Land and Housing Tribunal in the exercise of its appellate or provisional jurisdiction, may within sixty days after the date, of the decision or order, appeal to the High Court (Land Division) as stated in Section 38 (1).

### **6.3.14 Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016**

Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 is An Act to provide for the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer of the Government; to establish the Valuers Registration Board; to provide for the functions and management of the Board; to provide for regulation and control of valuation profession and practice; and to provide for related matters.



This Act provides concerning the process in which the value of an interest in real property is assessed by a registered valuer (section 25-(1)). The Act requires every registered valuer or person practising valuation to comply with guidance on valuation practice set out under this Act and Regulations made under this Act. The carrying out of valuation shall be for the specified purposes including, among other things: (a) rating; (b) compensation; (c) land rent assessment; (d) probate and administration; (e) capital gains tax; (f) sale or purchase; (g) mortgage; (h) rental value assessment.

Section 51.-(1) of the Act guides on the methods to be applied to the valuation process and states that a registered valuer shall apply the appropriate method of valuation and shall include-

- a) Direct market comparative method;
- b) Replacement cost or contractors test method;
- c) Income approach or investment method;
- d) Profit method; and
- e) Residual method.

With regards to the cut-off date section 53-(1) states explicitly that, the cut-off date shall be the date of commencement of valuation.

#### **6.3.15 Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982**

This Act provides for a detailed responsibility for the District Councils on the administration of day-to-day activities within its area of jurisdiction. The Act applies to every district authority established under the Act.

Part V of the Act provides for the functions of the local government authorities. Under Section 111 the following basic functions are spelt out;

- (a) to maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its area of jurisdiction;
- (b) to promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction;
- (c) Subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development, to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

Section 118 (1) states that in addition, to the functions and duties conferred or imposed on local government authorities under section 111, it shall be the function of every district council, concerning its area of jurisdiction - '(a) "to formulate, coordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development in its area of jurisdiction.

## **6.4 Tanzania Regulatory Framework**

### **6.4.1 Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, (2001)**

These regulations guide in determining compensation, providing the basis for assessment of the value of any land taking into consideration unexhausted improvements. Unexhausted improvements are defined under the Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 as:

Anything or any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labour by an occupier or any person acting on his behalf and increasing the productive capacity, the utility, the sustainability of its environmental quality and including trees, standing crops and growing produce whether of an agricultural or horticultural nature.

These regulations state that “the basis for assessment of the value of any land shall be the market value of such land”. Market value is arrived at through the comparative assessment of recent sales of similar properties, or assessment of income or replacement cost. The assessment of the value of land and any improvements must be undertaken by a Qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Valuer of the Government.

According to the Regulation, the following are eligible for compensation /resettlement:

- Holder of the right of occupancy;
- Holder of customary right of occupancy whose land has been declared a hazard land;
- Holder of customary land who is moved or relocated because his/her land is granted to another person;
- Holder of land obtained as a consequence of disposition by a holder of granted or customary right of occupancy but which is refused a right of occupancy; and
- Urban or peri-urban land acquired by the President.

Section 7 of these regulations states that compensation for the land shall include the value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits. If the right holder does not agree with the amount or method of payment or is dissatisfied with the time taken to pay compensation, he/she may apply to the High Court. The High Court determines the amount and method of compensation payment and determines any additional costs for inconveniences incurred.

### **6.4.2 Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001)**

These regulations outline parties that can claim compensation for loss of land and define the role of the Commissioner for Land in publishing a public notice notifying the land occupant of their right to claim compensation. Section 7 states that the Commissioner must also initiate the valuation process for compensation.

Section 10 states that compensation can take two forms: monetary compensation; or at the option of the government, compensation shall form all or a combination of the following:

- The plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential to the land lost;
- Building or buildings of comparable quality, extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost;
- Plants and seedlings; and
- Regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified time.

#### **6.4.3 Village Land Regulations (2001)**

The Village Land Act is implemented through the Village Land Regulations, which are divided into seven sections: Preliminary; Management and Administration; Compensation; Joint Management of Village Land; Register of Village Land; Adjudication; Miscellaneous. The compensation process outlined in Section 3 has the same principles as those set out under the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations. There is more detail in terms of compensation claims, assistance to prepare claims and acceptance of claims as well as mediation on claims and forms of compensation (all contained within Sections 20 to 25 of the Regulations). Section 25 describes the forms that the claims may take.

#### **6.4.4 EIA and EA Regulation (2005) as amended in 2018**

The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005) were developed following the Environmental Management Act (2004). The regulations provide the basis for undertaking Environmental Impact Assessments and Environmental Audits for various types of development projects with significant environmental impacts.

The regulations provide the procedures and requirements for undertaking EIA for various types of development projects with significant environmental impacts. In addition, the Regulations provide a list of projects that qualify for Environmental Assessment procedures in Tanzania. Regulation 4 Part III classifies projects into four types: (I) Type “A” Projects requiring a mandatory EIA; (ii) Type B1- Borderline projects; Type B2 -Projects that are not mandatory and a category for Special Projects.

The Fourth Schedule of Regulations provides steps that must be taken to conduct an EIA and Regulation 16 directs the EIA study to take into account environmental, social, cultural, economic and legal considerations as well as identify environmental impacts, analyse project alternatives, propose mitigation measures to be taken during and after implementation of the project and develop an environmental management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

Section 22 specifically mentions resettlement and relocation of people and animals as activities that should undergo a mandatory environmental impact assessment (EIA).

#### **6.4.5 Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018)**

The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016 is implemented through the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations. Part III Section 10-11 These regulations outline, Assessment of value for compensation and define roles for the registered valuer and chief valuer; Preparation of assessment of value for land –All of the land and unexhausted improvements of this Act shall be prepared by a Registered Valuer. Verification and approval of value for land as such; every assessment for land and unexhausted improvements for payment of compensation shall be verified and approved by the Chief Valuer.

Part IX section 54 of the Regulations describes the compensable items which include land and all unexhausted improvements permanently affixed to land. The execution of this RAP abides by the Regulations.

### **6.5 Tanzania Railway Corporation and Contractors' Policy**

#### **6.5.1 Tanzania Railway Corporation Environmental and Social Policy**

TRC is a Government Institution formed under the Railway Act of 2017, with the responsibilities of handling railways infrastructure, development and operations. The mission of TRC is to provide cost-effective, dependable, secure, efficient and sustainable rail transport services to customers in Tanzania as well as neighboring countries.

TRCs aim to design, construct and operate the railway line safely and sustainably together with its staff, contractors and subcontractors by considering the environmental aspects and social risks and their impacts to comply with the local legislation and international conventions ratified by the country, standards, principles and common approaches while performing its daily duties. TRC assess the environmental and social impacts of all potential projects and operational activities so that they can be appropriately reduced, mitigated or compensated for as they cannot be avoided during development.

TRC recognizes that it has a responsibility to the environment beyond legal and regulatory requirements. Concerning Stakeholders Engagement TRC Identify systematically the stakeholders and their interests disclose and disseminate transparent and timely information to affected communities, communicate in a transparent and meaningful and document all the evidence of consultation compensation and benefits.

TRC also consider critically Grievance Procedure and Remedy by providing both workers and communities affected by railway activities and operations with mechanisms to express their grievances without fear of reprisal and ensure concerns are appropriately addressed promptly.

## **6.6 International Requirements**

The Project is committed to implementing all Project-related land acquisition and resettlement activities following the African Development Bank Operation Safeguards 2.

### **6.6.1 African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)**

The overarching operational safeguards are the Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) (December 2013) among them the Policy Statement, Operational Safeguards including the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard (OS2) and Guidance Materials. This Operational Safeguard (OS) aims to facilitate the operationalization of the Bank's 2003 Involuntary Resettlement Policy in the context of the requirements of OS1 (Environmental and Social Assessment) and thereby mainstream resettlement considerations into Bank operations.

#### **a) Operational Safeguard 1: Environmental and social assessment**

The Operational Safeguard 1, also referred to as OS1, requires that all AfDB-supported operations be screened and assessed for their environmental and social impacts and risks, including those impacts related to gender, climate change and vulnerability in their areas of influence. OS1 requires that stakeholder participation be provided for during the consultation process so that affected communities and stakeholders have timely access to information in suitable forms about AfDB operations, and are consulted meaningfully about issues that may affect them.

Bank lending and grant-financed operations are to avoid or, if avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts on the environment and affected communities. Another objective for OS1 is for operations to ensure the effective management of environmental and social risks in projects during and after implementation, and contribute to strengthening regional member country systems for environmental and social risk management by assessing and building their capacity to meet AfDB requirements set out in the Integrated Safeguards System.

#### **Applicability of OS 1 to the project**

Projects that are directly funded by the AfDB are classified into three categories, depending on the expected severity of the potential beneficial and adverse impacts for the project. This project has been placed by AfDB under Category 1. Projects under Category 1 are likely to induce important adverse environmental and/or social impacts that are irreversible or to significantly affect environmental or social components considered sensitive by the Bank or the borrowing country. Category 1 projects require a full ESIA, including the preparation of the RAP and LRP.

#### **(d) Operational Safeguards 2: Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation**

This Operational Safeguard (OS) guide the Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation. It aims to facilitate the operationalization of the Bank's 2003 Involuntary Resettlement Policy in the context of the requirements of OS1 and thereby mainstream resettlement considerations into Bank operations. It relates to Bank-financed projects that cause the involuntary resettlement of people. It seeks to ensure that when people must be displaced, they are treated fairly, equitably, and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner; that they receive compensation and resettlement assistance so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement.

The specific objectives of this OS 2 mirror the objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy:

- i. Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;
- ii. Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- iii. Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels;
- iv. Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and
- v. Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

### **Applicability of OS2 to the project**

According to OS2, when a Bank-supported project leads to the displacement of people (AfDB, 2013), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be formulated to take care of the interests of the project-affected persons (PAPs). According to OS2, Livelihood restoration is not applicable only in the mitigation and enhancement measures addressing impacts of resettlement, but also applies to those PAPs not displaced but still affected by the loss of access to natural resources such as the river, plant material, relocated social services and resettled relatives upon whom they depend morally and financially. This requirement is relevant to the project since involuntary resettlement is anticipated, those whose sources of livelihoods which might be affected will need to be compensated and their livelihoods restored, or bettered.

### **Key Requirement of AfDB Operational Safeguards**

#### **a) Project Design**

This safeguard requires consideration of feasible alternatives during project design, including re-siting and re-routing to avoid or minimize the impacts of displacement. This is the requirement to be considered during project planning and before the completion and approval of the design. The inputs on alternative routes are used at the planning stage to ensure that all the impact social economic, spiritual and physical are either avoided or minimized, the process continues through the implementation of the project, especially during monitoring and evaluation, resettlement and compensation.

#### **b) Consultation, participation and board community support**

As part of stakeholder engagement, the safeguard requires meaningful consultation of all stakeholders and disclosure of project information in a way that people communities where the project traverses and the general public gets full understanding and ownership of the project, and they can voice out their views and concerns about the project.

#### **(e) Resettlement Planning**

This safeguard requires a comprehensive social economic survey in line with the international standards for social economic baseline studies including population census and an inventory of assets. The assets refer in this safeguard include natural assets upon which people may depend for a portion of their livelihood.

#### **(f) Compensation Procedures**

The units that are entitled to be compensated are decided through consultation with those to be displaced. Affected people are to be fully compensated for their loss before the land is taken from them. It provides the room for people to be compensated in phases where the project is being implemented in phases but requires compensation to be paid in each phase before project activities start in each particular phase. Furthermore, the OS requires total project cost to include costs of resettlement activities and factor in the loss of livelihood and earning potentials of the population. Social, health, psychological and environmental impacts are also considered important facts to be included in the project.

#### **(g) Vulnerable Groups**

This safeguard requires special attention in particular women, pregnant women and infants, widows, divorcees, elders and people with chronic illnesses. In this aspect, the preparation of a Community Development Plan with a clear risk of the affected communities and measures for different vulnerable groups is a key requirement.

#### **(h) Implementation of monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation of the prepared resettlement action plan are among the key requirement of OS2. The project proponent is responsible for the preparation and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan with a clear logical framework for its operation. A quarterly review of operation is proposed in the OS2 depending on the scale of the project. Some of the monitoring



activities include a review of the grievance mechanism and physical progress of and impact of the Resettlement Action Plan. Continuous monitoring and evaluation and a RAP Completion Audit will be carried out to ensure compliance with all required safeguards.

#### **6.6.2 AfDB Gender Policy**

The relevant guiding principles which form the basis of the African Development Bank's assistance in the area of gender/women empowerment are discussed below:

##### **a) Gender analysis**

The policy requires that gender analysis be an integral part of all Bank's interventions to ensure that such interventions respond to the needs and priorities of both men and women. This requirement is based on the premise that the absence of specific attention to differences between women and men has been shown to result in the exclusion of women or men as participants or beneficiaries of planned change.

##### **b) The cooperative relationship between men and women**

This policy provision promotes a shift away from the tendency of focusing on women's empowerment without taking into account their relations with men since this often undermines the very objective of reducing disparities. Development practitioners are required under this policy to strive to empower both men and women to transform relations between them by taking into account the needs and interests of both genders and ensuring that they all benefit equally from development.

#### **6.6.3 AfDB's Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI)**

In effect, under the DAI Policy, all information held by the Bank will be made public unless there is a compelling reason for confidentiality. The timely, active and effective provision of information about the Bank Group and its activities, in particular its development operations, is essential to keeping stakeholders informed, and ensuring that the intended beneficiaries of the Bank Group's development operations understand the intended objectives, and are adequately positioned to derive the benefits. This RAP will therefore be disclosed on the Bank's website.

#### **6.7 Gaps between the Tanzania Policy and Legal Requirements and AfDB Operational Safeguards**

The inconsistencies and gaps that exist between AfDB Operational Safeguards and Tanzanian policies and regulatory requirements relevant to resettlement and compensations are discussed in Table 55. This is done to identify the gaps where the AfDB OS 2 could apply for the effective implementation of the RAP. Where gaps exist between Tanzania and AfDB provisions, recommendations are made on what should be done for the effective implementation of this RAP

i.e the higher safeguards apply. The main gaps between Tanzania's requirements and those of the AfDB are mainly on additional areas of focus of the Bank that include:

- i. Recognising encroachers as PAPs with entitlement
- ii. Recognising tenants have some kind of entitlement
- iii. The market value of affected properties (no depreciation and full replacement value)
- iv. Providing attention to vulnerable groups
- v. Monitoring the performance of Involuntary Resettlement and
- vi. Meaningful stakeholder engagement in the RAP process.

**Table 55: Comparison of Tanzanian and AfDB Operational Policies on Resettlement and Compensation (OS2)**

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
Land Owners	<p>The Land Acquisition Act provides that land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. They also get disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property.</p> <p>Lost assets are limited to “unexhausted improvements”, that is the land and developments on the land.</p>	<p>Displaced persons are classified into three groups:</p> <p>(a) those who have formal legal rights (b) those with customary and traditional rights;</p> <p>(c) those who do not have legal rights to the land but can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence prior to a cut-off date</p> <p>Landowners under categories (a) and (b) above, are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation for land as well as other relocation assistance. PAPs in category (c) have claim to developments and relocation assistance. Socio-economic impacts on PAPs are taken into consideration in preparing the RAP</p>	<p>PAPs under category C such the encroachers to the land are not entitled to compensation under the Tanzanian laws. The lost assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OS are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seek to improve them or at least restore them to pre-displacement levels.</p> <p>Moreover, Tanzanian laws do not cover the economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process.</p>	<p>The RAP shall apply both the national laws and OS2 where the need arises. However, AfDB policy in its recognition that impact can be more than just assets and livelihoods, also through recognition of encroachers assets/developments supersede.</p>
Land Tenants/Squatters	<p>Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation</p> <p>Also squatters on land are treated similarly</p>	<p>Tenants would be under the category (c) above and are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation for developments only and for other relocation assistance</p>	<p>AfDB- OS2 recognizes a wider Spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants</p>	<p>Tenants if any will be provided with some assistance to relocate</p>

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
Owners of non-permanent Buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-permanent buildings. As long as ownership is proved compensation is payable.	Under AfDB – OS2 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated. There is no differentiation as all assets/developments on land need to be compensated.	The gap between Tanzania and AfDB–OS2 is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership of land, and not the assets	In this case all structures/buildings will be compensated.
Owners of permanent Buildings	The determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets.	Under AfDB – OS2 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated. There is no differentiation as all assets/developments on land need to be compensated and given full replacement value without differentiation	While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, AfDB – OS2 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost assets/developments at full replacement cost.	Full replacement costs will be applied. This will ensure that In addition to compensation, other benefits such as disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, etc. are taken care of. Depreciation will not be taken into consideration.
Timing of Compensation Payments	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be paid within six months, failure to do so attracts an interest rate equivalent to the average rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.  Legally, compensation for the acquired land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in	AfDB – OS2 requires displaced persons are compensated for all their losses at full replacement costs before their actual move; before land and related assets are taken; and, if the project is implemented in phases, before project activities begin for each particular phase.	In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and AfDB–OS2 require that compensation be paid promptly. The bank qualifies this as prior to requiring people to move or taking their assets	AfDB Policy applies, unless major disputes e.g court cases delay the compensation

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	current practice, it is usually paid before existing occupiers are displaced.			
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the Land Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation Regulations, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p> <p>The basis for assessing any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.</p> <p>The market value is arrived at by the use of a comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings</p>	<p>AfDB – OS2 requires that the displaced persons be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.</p> <p>Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method.</p> <p>For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.</p>	<p>Tanzanian law adopts a market value approach which allows for the depreciation of structures as opposed to AfDB which adopts replacement value.</p> <p>Losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) are not accounted for in compensation under Tanzanian laws</p>	<p>Full replacement costs will be applied. This will ensure that In addition to compensation, other benefits such as disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, etc. are taken care of. Depreciation will not be taken into consideration.</p>

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used.			
Relocation and Resettlement	Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general, however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the displaced persons to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere.	AfDB – OS2 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.  In addition, preference to land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/or compensation-in-kind in lieu of cash compensation where feasible;	There is no requirement for relocation and resettlement under Tanzanian land acquisition laws.	AfDB policy requires that PAPs be offered a choice of land or cash. Whichever, case follow-up after compensation to ensure resettlement is taking place and lives/livelihoods re-established is key.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land after the expiration of the notice before paying compensation.	AfDB – OS2 stipulates that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for	The Land Acquisition Act, of 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying	In particular, taking of land and related assets will take place only after

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	resettlement are in place.	compensation.	compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.
Livelihood restoration and Assistance	<p>There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods.</p> <p>Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples</p>	<p>AfDB – OS2 provides that the resettlement plan or policy includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.</p>	<p>There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice, nor there are provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to livelihood. However, PAPs who are able and willing to work shall be given priority at the construction site.</p>	<p>OS2 shall be applied to ensure that livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to PAPs.</p>
Consultation and Disclosure	<p>Citizens shall participate in decision-making on matters connected to their occupation of land. (National Land Policy and Land Act, 1999).</p> <p>The project proponent is to “...seek</p>	<p>AfDB – OS2 requires that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights about resettlement; and,</p>	<p>AfDB requires a more comprehensive engagement process than stipulated by local legislation, along with continued engagement throughout the resettlement</p>	<p>The OS2 will be applied to disclose a summary of the RAP on the website where applicable, a timetable for</p>

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	<p>the views of any person who is likely to be affected by the project.” (17(1), EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005).</p> <p>The proponent will hold, where appropriate, public meetings with the affected parties and communities to explain the project and its effects, and to receive their oral or written comments (ss. 17(2), EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005).</p>	(ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	process.	<p>disclosure shall be prepared to guide the process, and where applicable, meetings can be arranged to disclose the report to wider stakeholders.</p> <p>Measures for stakeholder engagement detailed in the RAP Implementation Plan that align with AfDB OS2 with corresponding institutional resources and structures have been prepared</p>
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>	Both the Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, 2002, The Village Land Act Cap 114 and the Land Act Cap113, define avenues for hearing disputes, actions and proceedings concerning land. For example, the Village Land Act refers to the following: (a) the Court of Appeal; (b) the Land Division of the High Court;	The AfDB requires the borrower or client to establish a credible, independent and empowered local grievance and redress mechanism to receive, facilitate and follow up on the resolution of affected people's grievances and concerns about the	Although the law in Tanzania does not explicitly provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases, there are for at the community level for resolving differences before taking the	TRC has established a grievance mechanism, which will be communicated to all affected communities along the Uvinza Musongati SGR



Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	<p>(c) the District Land and Housing Tribunals (d) Ward Tribunals; and (e) Village Land Councils. (Village Land Act Cap114 and Land Act Cap 113).</p> <p>The Commissioner can also establish an inquiry to investigate land matters. The primary mode of dispute resolution in the local forums is negotiation and conciliation. The adoption of local dispute-resolution tribunals has reportedly been less than universal.</p>	<p>environmental and social performance of the project.</p> <p>The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle and all responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports</p>	<p>matters to court.</p>	<p>alignment.</p> <p>Legal redress as a last resort also remains an option for PAPs.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>No legislation in Tanzania governs the monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations of a Resettlement Action Plan.</p>	<p>Under OS2, the borrower or client is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan, and it keeps the Bank informed of the progress</p>	<p>There is no local legislation that specifically provides for the monitoring and evaluation aspects of resettlement. The National Policy only acknowledges that monitoring and evaluation are essential elements for any resettlement process.</p>	<p>An M&amp;E Plan has been prepared to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this RAP.</p>

## CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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### 7.1 Introduction

Involuntary resettlement generates grievances among affected populations over issues related to land acquisition, eligibility for compensation, rates of compensation, access to livelihood assets and related matters that affect PAPs in varied types depending on the extent of the impact. For example, some land acquisition risks and impacts disproportionately affect women and children more than other PAPs; some PAPs are physically affected, while others are economically affected and yet, others can be affected in both conditions, thus making their life in post land acquisition, a challenge.

Recognizing the need to ensure PAP's concerns are addressed and solutions communicated back to the PAPs, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is user friendly; accessible to all affected persons and, which will help to ensure grievances raised by the PAPs are addressed timely and the satisfaction of all concerned parties is established. The main goal of a GRM system is to reduce the risks and costs that are associated with unresolved grievances. These costs can be litigation and/or administrative costs. As such, the proposed GRM will allow the institutions dealing with grievance resolutions to receive and address concerns and grievances raised by PAPs or other community members on issues related to land acquisition and implementation of the RAP and the SGR project on time. To enable him to work effectively, resources must be allocated ion to resolve disputes in a manner that will reduce lengthy litigation processes.

The proposed GRM was introduced to the stakeholders and potential PAPs during the consultation process. The GRM information communicated to the stakeholders included the length of time PAPs can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances, transparency about the grievance procedure, the structure within which complaints can be channelled, contacts of the responsible officers and decision-making processes, feedback and the right of individuals to appeal to judicial systems should they want to do so. For effective implementation, a community grievance mechanism should be widely and frequently publicized to ensure grievances, comments, questions and suggestions from project-affected persons are appropriately channelled, registered and handled and feedback is timely provided.

### 7.2 Defining good practice in GRM processes

The United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights lists several “effectiveness criteria” for the successful implementation of a grievance mechanism. The UNGP states that the grievance mechanism should always be:

**Legitimate:** the mechanism must have a clear transparent and sufficiently independent governance structure to ensure that no party to a grievance process can interfere with the fair conduct of that process.

**Accessible:** the mechanism must be publicized to stakeholders who may wish to access it and provide adequate assistance for aggrieved parties who may face barriers to access, including language, literacy, awareness, finance, distance, or fear of reprisal.

**Predictable:** the mechanism must provide a clear and known procedure, with time frames for each stage; clarity on the types of process and outcome it can (and cannot) offer, and means of monitoring the implementation of any outcome.

**Equitable:** the mechanism must ensure that aggrieved stakeholders have reasonable access to sources of information, advice, and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair and equitable terms.

**Rights-compatible:** the mechanism must ensure that its outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights standards.

**Transparent:** the mechanism must provide sufficient transparency of process and outcome to meet the public interest concerns at stake and should presume transparency wherever possible.

In addition to the above and drawing lessons from other SGR lots, the following additional qualities will make the GRM system effective:

- Recognizes existing formal institutional structures such as Mtaa/Village/ GBV Desks that are involved in dispute resolutions to ensure continuity in resolving project/community issues;
- Is supported by an effective communication arrangement where affected persons are always informed not only about their concerns but also about overall project implementation progress;
- Is adequately resourced to ensure it works efficiently;
- It does not eliminate the right of the affected persons to seek judicial recourse in case they are not satisfied with the decisions.

Furthermore, the process should be a source of continuous learning, drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms; and based on engagement and dialogue improve designs, project performance and address and resolve grievances.

### 7.3 Potential Grievance Related to Project Activities

Given the sensitivity of Land acquisition, several grievances specifically, about the process of land acquisition and compensation may arise. Some of the potential grievances likely to occur are listed in Table 56

**Table 56:** Nature and type of likely grievances

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
Pre-construction	Inventory Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate awareness of the project footprint, way leave/corridor;</li> <li>• Inadequate communication, consultation/ sensitization;</li> <li>• Delays in payments of compensation;</li> <li>• Improper consideration for vulnerable people in</li> </ul>

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
		<p>the project designs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets;</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of women in the land acquisition process;</li> <li>• Disagreement over the rates utilized for the valuation of affected assets;</li> <li>• Disputes over plot boundaries, either between the PAP and the Project or between neighbouring households.</li> </ul>
Construction (in which RAP Implementation is taking place)	Grievances related to construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miscalculation of compensation and resettlement;</li> <li>• Inadequate communication, consultation/ sensitization;</li> <li>• Delays in payments of compensation;</li> <li>• Mode of payment of compensation;</li> <li>• Missing/incorrect recording of individual particulars;</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge of /or inappropriate LRP activities;</li> <li>• Damage to properties caused by on-going construction;</li> <li>• Increased incidences of accidents;</li> <li>• Increased Gender Based Violence (GBV) related to land acquisition and compensations;</li> <li>• Limited access to environmental services, livelihood assets, and social services</li> <li>• Pollution (air, noise vibrations) due to machines' movements;</li> <li>• Gender and GBV issues in employment;</li> <li>• Complaints on workers' behaviour or conduct, especially towards women, young girls and children</li> <li>• Disruption of services including, health, transport, electricity and water without alternatives;</li> <li>• Inadequate support services to PAPs;</li> <li>• Increase in cost of living due to increase of demand on services, food etc.</li> </ul>
Operation	Grievances related to the operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased incidences of accidents;</li> <li>• The emergency of PAPs claiming not to have been paid/unfairly treated;</li> <li>• Limited access to livelihood assets;</li> <li>• Increased waste generation;</li> <li>• Pollution (air, noise vibrations) due to train</li> </ul>

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
		movements.
Post Construction	Grievances on Decommissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities;</li> <li>• Improper disposal of waste causes nuisance and odour.</li> </ul>

#### 7.4 Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Given the possibility of grievances occurring during various stages of project implementation, a GRM process that will deal with those grievances must be put in place with clear objectives. The GRM should aim at achieving speedy resolution of grievances to the satisfaction of the aggrieved parties (PAPs) and project developers/contractors. Specifically, the objectives of the GRM include the following:

- Ensure all disputes related to land acquisition, valuation, compensation and project implementation are addressed promptly and as a matter of priority;
- To ensure that project implementation is not hampered by delays in resolving grievances;
- To bring confidence to and garner support from communities about the project when their concerns are promptly addressed;
- Provide data that can be used in future RAP programmes, specifically in improving the GRM process.

#### 7.5 Scope of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The scope of the GRM includes the following:

- Providing quick and appropriate solutions and responses to grievances raised by different categories of project-affected stakeholders (including village leaders for community properties, PAPs, women, and children even if they are not heads of households, IPs and other vulnerable groups) within the spatial and institutional boundaries of the project;
- Providing feedback mechanism to the Project owner (TRC) and contractor regarding the status of project implementation and issues that concern stakeholders for immediate corrective actions;
- Providing a platform for effective stakeholder engagement in addressing critical issues of concern relevant to land acquisition and projects in general.

## 7.6 GRM structure and composition

### 7.6.1 Project-level grievance and redress mechanism

**Integrated GRM through LGRC:** It is proposed that TRC (and later when construction starts the Contractor) will integrate their Grievance Redress Mechanism within the existing Village Council and Ward Tribunals which in this RAP, they will be designated as Local Grievance Redress Committees (LGRC) dealing with operational issues at the Village/Ward level when dealing with grievances related to the Project. The use of these two local institutions will provide immediate and easy access to stakeholders and PAPs to present their grievances to entities that have the mandate to deal with land-related matters at the local level. See Table 57

**Table 57: Project-level grievance and redress mechanism**

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility																						
First	Village Council	<p>The Village Council is a village level council already existing in the villages, and which holds general assemblies to discuss all matters of the village. It is normally a 20-25 member, and in this case will be required to hold special sittings with an aggrieved PAP to resolve their grievances.</p> <p>Its membership will be modified/checked to ensure PAPs are represented. At minimum, the project will ensure the basic minimum as below:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Committee members</th><th>Position</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mtaa Leader</td><td>Chairperson</td></tr><tr><td>Grievance Community liaison officer</td><td>secretary</td></tr><tr><td>Influential person</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>Religious leaders (01)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>PAPs representatives -male, female, vulnerable, youth (04)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>Representatives of people with disabilities (02)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>Representatives of project contactors and consultants (01 each)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>Representatives from Relevant CBOs (GBV) (01)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>Representatives or community affected institutions (01)</td><td>Member</td></tr><tr><td>District Land officer from respective District (01)</td><td>Members</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>The PAPs representatives will be selected by the PAPs.</p> <p>NB: Contractor, consultants and the community liaison officer will be ex officio members of this GRC and will not vote on matters brought to the sittings.</p>	Committee members	Position	Mtaa Leader	Chairperson	Grievance Community liaison officer	secretary	Influential person	Member	Religious leaders (01)	Member	PAPs representatives -male, female, vulnerable, youth (04)	Member	Representatives of people with disabilities (02)	Member	Representatives of project contactors and consultants (01 each)	Member	Representatives from Relevant CBOs (GBV) (01)	Member	Representatives or community affected institutions (01)	Member	District Land officer from respective District (01)	Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acts as first level GRC to resolve grievances related to the Project at no cost to the PAPS</li><li>• Escalate all unresolved grievances to the second level.</li></ul>
Committee members	Position																								
Mtaa Leader	Chairperson																								
Grievance Community liaison officer	secretary																								
Influential person	Member																								
Religious leaders (01)	Member																								
PAPs representatives -male, female, vulnerable, youth (04)	Member																								
Representatives of people with disabilities (02)	Member																								
Representatives of project contactors and consultants (01 each)	Member																								
Representatives from Relevant CBOs (GBV) (01)	Member																								
Representatives or community affected institutions (01)	Member																								
District Land officer from respective District (01)	Members																								
1B	Village Land Council (special	Is established under the Land Dispute Court Act Cap 216 to receive complaints from parties in respect of land within its area of jurisdiction. In doing so, they mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Where the parties to the dispute are not satisfied with the decision, parties are</li></ul>																						

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility
	<b>council for land disputes only)</b>	<p>settlement of the disputes.</p> <p>The Village Land Council consists of seven members of whom three are women. They are all nominated by the Village Council and approved by the Village Assembly.</p> <p>The PAPs representatives will be selected by the PAPs.</p> <p>NB: Contractor, consultants and the community liaison officer will be ex officio members of this GRC and will not vote on matters brought to the sittings.</p>	<p>allowed to refer the matter to the Ward Tribunal. Land (only) acquisition issues related to the Project could also be handled by this Committee to assist PAPs access an organ that is within their proximity.</p>
<b>Second</b>	<b>Ward Tribunals</b>	<p>Are established under the Ward Tribunal Act Cap 206 to secure peace and harmony in the area for which it is established by mediating and endeavouring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes.</p> <p>The Tribunals consist of not less than four or more than eight other members elected by the Ward Committee from amongst persons residing in the ward. Project team will ensure the membership is modified to represent PAPs similarly to the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve as a second escalation mechanism</li> <li>• In all matters referred to the tribunal an attempt to settle by mediation will be conducted. The Tribunals have jurisdiction in all matters and disputes arising under all laws and directives passed by the appropriate authority, or any undertaking that affects the business and affairs of the ward within the area of the Tribunal's jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Escalate all unresolved grievances to the third level.</li> </ul>
<b>Third</b>	<b>RAP Implementation Team</b>	<p>There shall be an established RAP Implementation Committee within the Project Implementation Unit within TRC) that will be responsible for ensuring RAP/LRP is implemented as planned and matters related to GRM are addressed and resolved timely. In addition to TRC (E&amp;S Unit) and TRC Lands Department, the committee shall also have Representatives from among others, the</p>	<p>Serve as a third and final escalation mechanism</p>

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility
		Contractor, TRC Representatives from the TRC's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and any other members that will be deemed relevant.  TRC team will be at liberty to involve and consult with district authorities in resolution of grievances escalated to this level.	
Fourth	Legal Redress	PAPs will be free to seek legal redress	Last resort escalation mechanism

The Major responsibility of the Grievance Management Committee will be:

- Represent the interests of PAPs and communities in the project's zone of influence;
- Act as an entry and exit point for all grievances arising from resettlement activities

**Gender Desk:** Gender-based Violence specific grievances will require special attention and a system that is easy to access, creates confidence (without the fear of stigma), respect affected parties and is safe. There are several gender desks established at the Village/Ward level and some at the police stations that already receive GBV complaints. These can also be used to receive gender-based grievances associated with Project land acquisition. The project team will assess and direct GBV cases as required/necessary.

#### **Role of the Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)**

CLOs (and the social safeguards team) will coordinate the GRM at the local level and ensure necessary logistics, grievance forms, and training for the LGRCs, and GBV/VAC service providers are provided. The Community Liaison Officers should be a link between the LGRCs and the RAP Implementation Team. The officers should be the custodian of the GRM reports collected from the LGRC and the same should be submitted to TRC for records and/or further actions. TRC will assign sufficient CLOs to cover the whole of the SGR Uvinza –Kigadye alignment to ensure adequate coverage and follow-ups, without the constraints of inadequate human manpower.



### 7.6.2 The Bank's grievance and redress mechanism

The grievance and redress system at the AfDB comprises public access to the process through:

1. the Bank country office, or
2. the Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) which administers the Independent Review/Recourse Mechanism.

The country-level team has a responsibility for receiving and responding to requests for redress while the CRMU, provides a corporate window for receiving requests for dispute resolution and mediation process.

The mandate of the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) is to provide people who are, or are likely to be, adversely affected by a project financed by the Bank Group as a result of violation of the Bank Group's policies and procedures with an avenue to request the Bank to comply with its own policies and procedures. The requestors first seek to resolve their complaints with Bank Management; but if in their opinion, Bank Management has not adequately handled their complaints, they may submit their requests to IRM.

The IRM is an independent accountability instrument established by the Boards of Directors of the AfDB to provide people adversely affected by Bank-financed operations with an independent complaints mechanism through which they can seek redress and hold the bank to account to respect its policies and procedures related to sustainability.

The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) administered by Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM)) provides people adversely affected by projects financed by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) with an independent mechanism through which they can request the Bank Group to comply with its own policies and procedures.

For recourse, BCRM receives requests presented by two or more persons (such as community of persons, an organization, association, society, or other grouping of individuals) and/or by a qualified representative of the affected persons who demonstrate that their rights or interests have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the non-compliance of the relevant Bank Group policies. The requestor(s) and any other interested persons may ask that their identities be kept confidential, and if so, the reasons for such confidentiality.

Requests must be sent to the Director of the Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (BCRM),

African Development Bank Group (AfDB)  
Compliance Review and Mediation Unit (CRMU) - AfDB  
BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire  
Immeuble du Centre de Commerce International d'Abidjan (CCIA) - Avenue Jean Paul II |,  
14th Floor  
[BCRM\\_info@afdb.org](mailto:BCRM_info@afdb.org)  
Tel: +225 27 20 26 20 56 (CRMU Front Office)

The IRM comprises two separate, but related, phases:

- A grievance or problem-solving phase, led by the CRMU reporting directly to the Bank President, to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and

- A compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel drawn from the IRM roster of experts.

- **Problem-Solving (mediation)**

In a request for problem-solving, BCRM will restore an effective dialogue between the requestors and any interested persons with an aim to resolving underlying issues without seeking to attribute blame or fault to any such party.

- **Compliance Review (investigation)**

The compliance review function is handled by the IRM Roster of Experts appointed by the Board of Directors. The Experts together with the Director of BCRM determine eligibility of request(s) for compliance review, and submit their eligibility report, recommending whether or not to undertake the compliance review, to the Board of Directors or to the President, as the case may be for project's status of approval.

The purpose of a Compliance Review is to examine whether the Bank Group has complied with its policies and procedures applicable to the concerned project/operation and, in cases of non-compliance, whether such non-compliance has caused or may cause harm to the Complainants and/or the environment.

## **7.7 Grievance Redress Procedures**

Steps to be followed for GRM during the RAP and project implementation builds on lessons and experience learned from other SGR lots while making some improvements to ensure SGR Uvinza -Kigadye GRM and RAP/LRP are better implemented.

Consistent with international standards, TRC's GRM includes the following five-step procedure:

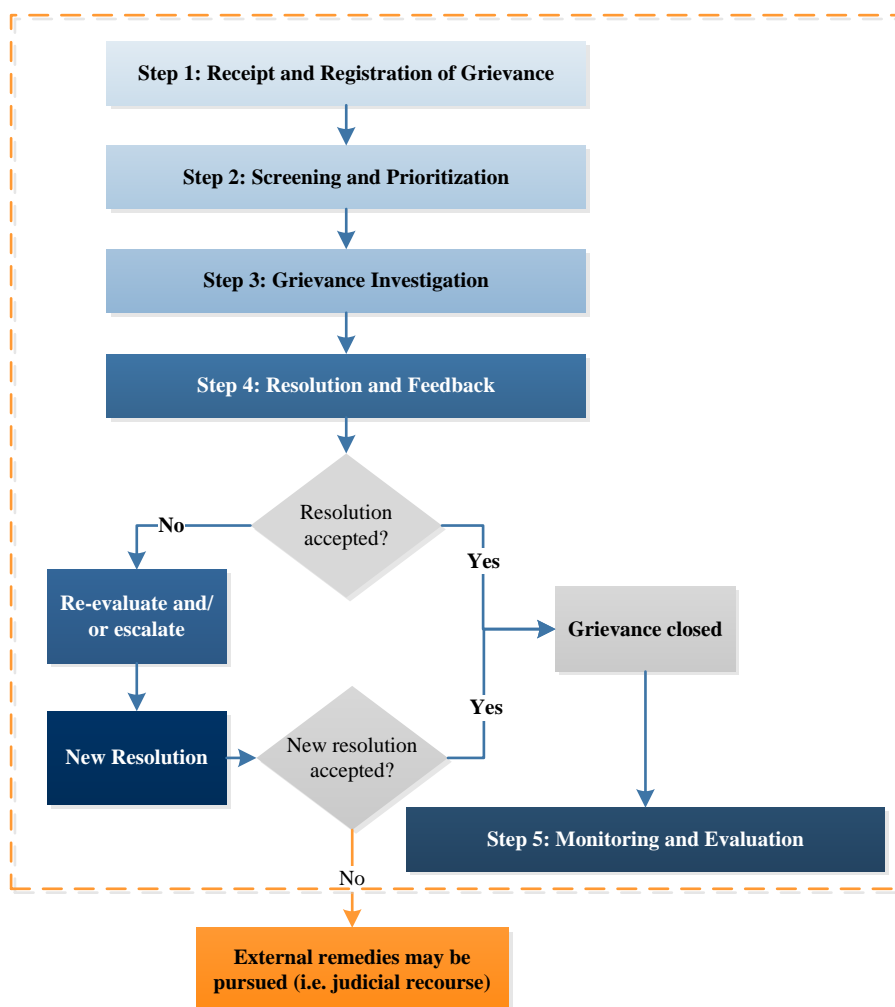
Step 1: Receipt and Registration

Step 2: Classification and Prioritization

Step 3: Investigation

Step 4: Resolution and Feedback

Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation



**Figure 15: TRC's GRM system**

### **Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Registration**

Complainants may submit a grievance verbally or in writing via the Project Grievance Form to their respective village chairman of the first level GRC i.e. the Village Council. All grievances will be referred to the CLO for recording as well as compiling newly registered grievances on a weekly basis. Complainants may also bypass local authorities and register their grievance directly to the CLOs, or by any other submission channel established by the Project (Box 1).

The CLO will undertake follow-up and assist the PAP fill the required form. All grievances will be acknowledged within 7 days.

The CLO will also ensure the reported complaints are recorded to TRC **Grievance Logbook**. The logbook contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, anonymous complaints and records dates for the following activities:

- Date and time the complaint was reported.

- Date, time and name of the Officer or Chairperson sending a note to the complainant acknowledging receipt of the complaint using a special Grievance Receipt Acknowledgement Form (as Annex 6A).
- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto TRC's Social Management Database (SMD).
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to the complainant.
- Date the complaint was closed out.
- The date response was sent to the complainant.

### Stakeholder options for filing a grievance

TRC recognizes the need for grievance filing procedures to be easily accessible and culturally appropriate for stakeholders regardless of education levels, gender, or other access issues.

Within this context, the following channels have been established for registering a grievance:

- *Written communication* via Project Grievance Forms
- *Verbal communication* in-person or via telephone to village representatives or CLOs
- *Via toll-free Project hotline* (0800-110-042) monitored by two designated TRC personnel.

### Step 2: Screening and Prioritization

Grievances that are not related to the Project will be screened out and referred to relevant entities at the Village Council level and PAPs informed accordingly **within 7 days**. Some cases may just need the provision of required information or clarification and may therefore not be referred to Step 2.

Grievances that do not involve just providing information and are related to the project will be classified and prioritised by the CLO who will determine the potential social risk, and subsequent steps. e.g. a grievance on a PAP who has not received their compensation may be directed directly to the RAP implementation Team and does not have to pass through the village council. Also a grievance on land dispute/ownership may be directed to the village land council. GBV cases will not be directed to the village councils but handled as appropriate.

This activity of sorting/screening may require reviewing records of similar incidents or occurrences, any available evidence, supporting documents, or statements. CLOs will determine potential risks and impacts arising from the grievance, and subsequent steps to be followed for investigation.

**Table 58: Grievance classifications criteria**

No.	Classification Criteria
Category 1	Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in compensation
Category 2	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures such as Land policies of Tanzania, regulations and misconducts including those that abuse the rights of vulnerable people livelihood assets, inheritance etc.
Category 3	Grievances regarding contract violations. e.g., between village authorities and the contractor on the lease of borrow pits. Private land lease for camp constructions etc.

No.	Classification Criteria
Category 4	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government officials
Category 5	Grievances regarding construction misconduct/violation of safety and precautions by the construction personnel.
Category 6	Grievances on gender/child/sexual abuse/harassment, misconduct or any form of abuse by any project-related person or process
Category 7	Suggestions
Category 8	Appreciation

**Table 59:** Grievance significance level

Significance Level	Description
Level 1	A grievance that is isolated or 'one-off' and essentially local and restricted to one complainant. Note: Some one-off grievances may be significant enough to be assessed as a Level 4 grievance e.g. when a national or international law is broken (see Level 4 below)
Level 2	A grievance that extends to the local community or region and has occurred more than once, which is judged to have the potential to cause disruption to Project operations or to generate negative comments from local media or other local stakeholders
Level 3	A grievance which is widespread and repeated or has resulted in long-term damage and/or has led to a negative comment from local media, or is judged to have the potential to generate negative media and local stakeholder comments (e.g., damage to a sacred site or flooding of the local school)
Level 4	A one-off complaint, or one which is widespread or repeated and, in addition, has resulted in a serious breach of Project policies, Tanzanian or International Law and/or has led to negative national/international media attention, or is judged to have the potential to generate negative comment from the media or other key stakeholders (e.g., failure to pay compensation where appropriate e.g., resettlement)

### Step 3: Grievance investigation

The resolution of a grievance may require additional information to clarify the situation and/or improve communication between the complainant and TRC/Contractor (See Annex 6B). In addition, it may also be necessary to introduce mitigation measures to prevent the problem from recurring in the future. Where these cases occur, GRC members including the CLO or GBV/VAC designated officers (for GBV cases only) will organize telephone or face-to-face meetings with the complainant to investigate the complainant's allegations as well as verify the validity and/or gravity of the grievance.

Where the grievance relates to a specific site or location, a site inspection by some GRC members in collaboration with CLO, Mtaa/Village leaders or local areas GBV Desk Officer (for GBV cases only) will be conducted. The GRC members will gather supporting information to identify corrective or preventive measures to properly address the grievance including photographs and/or other

documentary evidence. While setting a specific time frame for investigations may not be feasible, the general principle shall be to ensure the investigation is prioritized to resolve the grievance as quickly as possible and within the timeframe set out in the GRM, namely within 15 days since the receipt of the grievance.

As the first/second level GRC has a lot of members, the chairman will coordinate the members to do the investigation as not everyone should be involved in the investigations.

#### **Step 4: Resolution and feedback**

After investigations and resolution of the grievance by the relevant GRC, the GRC chairman and the CLO, or GBV designated Officer (for GBV cases only) will draft a formal communication to the complainant detailing the investigation findings as well as any proposed response. The GRC chairman and the CLO, or GBV designated Officer (for GBV cases only) will communicate the response, discuss any mutual commitments, and ask for the complainants' agreement using a Grievance Response Form (as Annex 6C). If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions, the response should be reviewed and (if appropriate) amended in light of further discussion/negotiation.

Formal responses will include:

- Compilation of photos or other documentation of the grievance;
- A record of the date and time the resolution was presented, a summary of corrective actions, and the signature of responsible Project staff;
- A record of the meeting with the complainant to form a collective agreement closing out the claim; and
- Where issues are resolved to the satisfaction of the complainants, confirmation of agreement will be filed along with the case documentation and the grievance will be closed.

Grievance resolution should be provided to complainants within 15 days of receipt of the initial grievance. If more time is required, this will be communicated clearly in advance to the concerned party, and where needed information shared with Mtaa/Village leaders/LGRC (e.g. for cases of compensation been handled directly by TRC). Where the complainant is satisfied with the response provided to their grievance as resolved by the GRC, CLO/GBV Officer will close out the grievance in the grievance database and the matter reported accordingly in the TRC SMD.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution or the outcome of the agreed corrective actions at a certain GRC level, he/she may appeal to have the matter escalated to next level GRC or finally to the judicial recourse. The CLO will be responsible to ensure that the grievance is escalated and recorded within the next level GRC.

Any party resorting to a court of law will be exempt from all administrative and legal fees associated with a complaint that was part of the GRM process.

#### **Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Social safeguard expert working with the CLOs will be responsible to oversee the implementation and effectiveness of GRM with regard to the following key performance indicators:

- Number of grievances (aggregated by type, location, aggrieved party e.g., vulnerable or not and gender) reported through the GRM system every month;

- Percentage of grievances acknowledged/responded to within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of hearing of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Number of grievances (aggregated by type and gender) escalated to the next level GRC and within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Percentage of grievances resolved within the timeframe set out in the GRM;
- Evidence that all long-standing outstanding grievances (e.g., open for more than 3 months) are being addressed and closed within the TRC's control;
- Evidence that grievance records include grievances from diverse stakeholder groups (e.g., directly and indirect PAPs, PAPs representatives, institutions/organizations, displaced and or vulnerable groups);
- Evidence that PAPs are informed about the outcome of the reported grievances according to the timeframe set out in the GRM; and
- Results of the functioning of the GRM should show that PAP groups are aware of and able to access/use the GRM system as required by international standards.

Data, correspondences and corrective actions will be uploaded into the TRC Social Management Database (SMD) for archiving and record keeping. Reports from the grievance database including resolution and feedback will be used for discussing the effectiveness of the GRM system as well as any common or recurrent issues that may indicate the need for structural changes in project activities as well as on the GRM system. GRM results will be reported back to the community as well as any changes made to the GRM process via village meetings.

### **7.8 Capacity Building of the GRC members**

The project implementation team will ensure capacity building of the GRCs at the start of operations related to this RAP implementation, and thereafter, refresher training as and when needed.

### **7.9 Renumeration of GRC members**

GRC members will not be paid but will be facilitated by the project to undertake their roles. This includes offering some transport/lunch allowances, provision of stationery etc.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

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### 8.1 Introduction

Eligibility and Entitlement are an essential part of any resettlement plan document. It provides the bases for calculations of costs of impacted properties and sources of earnings lost to people affected by the project in the process of planning for any infrastructure development. It also puts forward the premises of formalizing the eligibilities of affected persons in receiving compensation for the loss of their properties and earnings and other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance being packaged for the beneficiaries through the project provisions. This is important for implementing the current RAP. This chapter provides an overview of the criteria for eligibility for compensation and a description of the types of entitlements.

### 8.2 Defining Eligibility

During the registration of the inventory of the affected assets within the project area, all categories of affected lands and assets have been identified and recognized and their legal status determined. This has helped in estimating proper compensation packages for the losses concerning the acquisition of land and other private properties.

The census survey has been carried out to identify and determine the number of PAP under the procedures, satisfactory to the national policies and the OS2 and AfDB OS 2. To determine the groups and individuals eligible for inclusion in the entitlement process, the number and type of different landowners were established and each land plot was visited to confirm the details of the landowner(s). Simultaneously, additional land users such as tenant farmers were identified. National legislative requirements recognise eligibility at an individual level, with compensation provided to each asset owner or user.

#### 8.2.1 Eligibility as per Tanzanian laws

Tanzanian law states that those with formal title to Customary Land (Customary Rights of Occupancy) and General Land (Granted Rights of Occupancy) are eligible for compensation for land and assets

Those with derivative rights (as a result of leasing land, sub-leasing or a usufruct right) and those residing illegally on reserved land are not eligible for land compensation. Those with derivative rights only have rights to compensation for any improvements they may have made to this land including compensation for crops and other related assets. Individuals residing in Reserved Land are not entitled to any compensation for land or any improvements made to the land under Tanzanian law.

#### 8.2.2 Eligibility as per International Standards

##### Eligibility and entitlements as per AfDB OS 2

Under OS 2, three groups of displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for the loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes:



- i. Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.
- ii. Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognized by communities as customary inheritors. Depending on the country's customary land use rights, they may also be considered to have a claim if they are sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights.
- iii. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months before a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources<sup>14</sup>, structures and crops, etc.).

There is no gap between national and international standards concerning eligibility for those with formal and customary rights or otherwise legally recognised claims to the land. Those with no recognizable right to land are not eligible for compensation under Tanzanian legislation; however, these informal land users are entitled to compensation for the structures and permanent crops that they own and occupy and for any improvements to the land under international resettlement standards. In Tanzania, also those who have right of occupancy will be paid compensation value plus the costs incurred during acquisition of that right of occupancy such as resurvey cost, surrender fees for returning right of occupancy and all other cost mentioned for acquiring right of occupancy. Additionally, while Tanzanian law emphasizes compensation for lost assets, international resettlement standards have an additional focus on livelihood improvement (or as a minimum restoration). This may include improvements in livelihood activities such as agricultural production, providing access to new income-earning opportunities, or enhancing natural resources deemed critical for income and/or subsistence. The different categories of eligible people and groups considered by this Project are summarised in table 60

**Table 60: Eligible Groups**

Type of Eligible Group	Description
Formal Landowners	All formal landowners are eligible for compensation for land and assets. Formal landowners include those with customary rights to village land (CCRO) and those with rights to general land (GRO).
Formal Tenant land users	Farmers or residents renting land from private landowners based on official tenancy agreements. Formal tenant land users are not entitled to compensation for the land, but for any improvements made (i.e. crops)

Type of Eligible Group	Description
	and for additional allowances.
Informal land users	Informal land users are occupants/users of land without the security of tenure. As such, they are not entitled to compensation for land but for any improvements made and additional allowances.
The authority managing affected community structures and public infrastructure	All relevant authorities in charge of the affected infrastructure, i.e. District Executive Directors for affected public schools and health facilities, TANESCO for affected power lines, TTCR for affected underground cables, etc.

### 8.3 Types of Project-Affected People (PAPs)

A Project Affected Person (PAP) is defined here as any person whose land and any other property, livelihood and/or use/access rights has been lost due to the project irrespective of his/her stand of gender, age, marital status, ability/disability, religion, origin and any other social or cultural attributes. The perspective of the word PAP mentioned above will embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Mitaa leaders. Types of PAP and properties have been identified based on the preconstruction impacts identified from the Asset Inventory exercise, as follows:

- i. Individual land user or owner (having crops, trees and structures within the project sites);
- ii. Community properties (land resources/structure /worship/ schools and boreholes);
- iii. Institutional PAP (private leasehold land);
- iv. Property-less PAP who depend on the affected land/structure/resources/ to earn their livelihoods (tenants/renters/ workers);
- v. Vulnerable PAPs (PAPs who need additional assistance – landless economically poor.

### 8.4 Entitlements

The different entitlements related to the land acquisition of the project are outlined in table 61. **Error! Reference source not found.** Each section describes the type of compensation eligible PAPs are entitled to according to the loss induced by the project.

**Table 61: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs**

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
<b>Loss of Land</b>			
Permanent loss of residential or commercial plot/ non-arable land or access to it (complete or partial)	Formal Landowner (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of ownership (title documents, land registration or other administrative documents: e.g. tax declaration)</li> <li>• Customary recognition by the community or land council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for loss of land at Full replacement Value prior to land take over by the project</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance, 7% of the total compensation value obtained to be assessed if enables the gap between full replacement value and market value be closed</li> <li>• In unique cases (to be agreed upon prior with the bank), where compensation remains unpaid for more than six months following the approval of the valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer, interest for delayed payment is based on the commercial bank rate on fixed deposits.</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> <li>• Right to salvage developments on the land</li> <li>• 90 days Notice relocation Period (should land be required before expiry of notice period, rental allowance applies as may be determined and applicable)</li> <li>• If the land is rented out, loss of rental income is added as per national law</li> </ul>
	Land tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lease agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land but for loss of lease</li> <li>• Right to salvage developments on the land</li> <li>• 90 days Notice relocation Period</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> </ul>
	Individuals who Encroached on the Railway reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of ownership (title documents, land registration or other administrative documents: e.g. tax</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for loss of land at Full replacement value (as far as defined and accepted within national laws);</li> <li>• Disturbance Allowance, 8% of the total compensation value obtained to assessed if enables the gap between full replacement value and market value be closed</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Application Criteria/	Compensation Entitlement
		declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to salvage developments on the land</li> <li>• 90 days Notice relocation Period</li> <li>• In unique cases (to be agreed upon prior with the bank), Where compensation remains unpaid for more than six months following the approval of the valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer, interest for delayed payment is based on the commercial bank rate on fixed deposits.</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> <li>• Right to salvage developments on the land</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Structures</b>			
Residential buildings within the Project footprint	Formal structure owner(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of residential buildings during asset inventory.</li> <li>• Proof of ownership (title documents, land registration or other administrative documents: e.g. tax declaration)</li> <li>• Customary recognition by the community or land council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for the entire structure at Full replacement cost, prior to requirement to move by the project</li> <li>• Where the residential building is rented out, a loss of rental allowance is paid to the property owner (for 36 months of rent);</li> <li>• Transport allowance (to move 12 tons up to 20km);</li> <li>• Accommodation allowance (for 36 months of rent);</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance (7% of total compensation value) to be assessed and offered to cover the gap between market price and full replacement value</li> <li>• In unique cases (to be agreed upon prior with the bank), Where compensation remains unpaid for more than six months following the approval of the valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer, interest for delayed payment is based on the commercial bank rate on fixed deposits.</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> <li>• Right to salvage the structure</li> <li>• 90 days Notice relocation Period (should land be required before expiry of notice period, rental/accommodation allowance applies)</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
	Tenants of affected structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenancy agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not eligible for compensation for structures (unless they have built the structures or are the owners)</li> <li>Accommodation allowance (3 months)</li> <li>90 days' notice relocation Period (in case needed to move earlier, rental allowance still applies)</li> <li>Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> </ul>
<b>Non-residential structures (fences, animal sheds, toilets facilities etc.)</b>	Owner of a non-residential structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of non-residential structures during asset inventory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for the structure at Full replacement cost, prior to requirement to move by the project</li> <li>In unique cases (to be agreed upon prior with the bank), Where compensation remains unpaid for more than six months following the approval of the valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer, interest for delayed payment is based on the commercial bank rate on fixed deposits.</li> <li>Right to salvage the structure</li> <li>90 days' Notice relocation Period</li> <li>Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> </ul>
<b>Communal and public structures</b>	Designated responsible party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of communal structure during asset inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for the structure at Full replacement cost, prior to requirement to move by the project</li> <li>In unique cases (to be agreed upon prior with the bank), Where compensation remains unpaid for more than six months following the approval of the valuation report by the Chief Government Valuer, interest for delayed payment is based on the commercial bank rate on fixed deposits.</li> <li>Transport allowance (to move 12 tons up to 20km);</li> <li>Disturbance allowance (8% of total compensation value) to be assessed and offered to cover the gap between market price and full replacement value;</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			
<b>Crops and trees</b>	Owner of crops/trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of permanent crops/trees during asset inventory.</li> <li>• Presence of seasonal crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for permanent crops according to the Territorial Crop Compensation Schedule of the Lake Zones.</li> <li>• Households will be given sufficient time to enable them to harvest any crops before land entry.</li> <li>• Compensation will be paid to the person or group using the land i.e owner of the crops and trees; this may be the landowner or another user (tenant, non-official or land user without legal title);</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance (7% of total compensation value);</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> <li>• Right to salvage</li> </ul>
	Individuals who Encroached on the Railway reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of crops during asset inventory.</li> <li>• Presence of seasonal crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for permanent crops according to the Territorial Crop Compensation Schedule of the Lake Zones.</li> <li>• Households will be given (14 to 90 days) to vacate to enable them to harvest any crops before land clearance</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> </ul>
<b>Business establishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal Business owner(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of small, medium and large business establishments during asset inventory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for formal business owner's equivalent to the average net monthly profit x36 months of the business carried out on the land. (average of last 5 years)</li> <li>• Value assessed by audited accounts where necessary and applicable, and multiplied by 36 months to arrive at the loss of profits payable.</li> <li>• Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> <li>• Notice to relocate</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal business owners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of small business establishments during asset inventory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of profit will be paid</li> <li>Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter</li> </ul>
<b>Graves</b>			
<b>Graves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible party Next of Kin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of graves during asset inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal, transportation, reinstatement or reinternment costs as per Grave Removal Act (1969). Relocation of graves will be performed by the government through the respective municipal council</li> <li>Flat rate facilitation costs for rituals and religious practices as determined by the Chief Government Valuer</li> <li>Compensation for reconstructing the grave.</li> <li>PAPs will be allowed to propose a site of their choice for reallocation of the graves</li> </ul>
<b>Public infrastructure</b>			
<b>Limited access to public Infrastructure and Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communal users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public infrastructure affected by the Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of Over and Underpasses at designated sections;</li> <li>Replacement of affected infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerable PAPs/vulnerability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly with 65 years and above, Female headed household, People with chronic illness, and Disabled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of assistance during project construction and RAP implementation.</li> <li>Door to door project awareness campaign</li> <li>Provision of transitional programmes during LRP implementation</li> </ul>

## **8.5 Cut-off Dates**

The cut-off date refers to the last day on which people are eligible for claiming compensation. It is defined by the day when the valuation of PAPs properties such as structures, crops, trees and bare land in the area is carried out. According to Tanzanian standards, the notice of land acquisition shall be delivered in person to the intended individual or shall be left at their last usual place of abode or business<sup>9</sup> (Land Acquisition Act Cap 118).

With regards to this RAP, no cut off date exists because cut off date is a specific date which does not apply as this alignment is provisional and subject to change. Cut off date will be provided during the valuation as per detailed alignment.

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<sup>9</sup> Land Acquisition Act 1967



## CHAPTER NINE: ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

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### 9.1 Introduction

Compensation for loss of land and the associated benefits due to land ownership is a legal matter enshrined in the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended) which under Article 24(2) provides that;

*“Subject to the provision of the relevant laws to the land, every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law. Therefore, it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.”*

As such, procedures and methods for undertaking valuation for compensation are largely dictated by the provisions of the laws such as the Land Acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967, Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 and the Village Land Act Cap 114R.E 2019, Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016, all of which advocate for full, fair and prompt compensation based on the market value of the property. Section 3 (g) Land Act Cap 113 provides that in assessing compensation, the following should be compensated: market value of real property; disturbance allowance; accommodation allowance; transport allowance; loss of profits from business undertakings; interest for the delayed payment; graves and shrines and crops/trees compensation.

In addition, the ISS of the AfDB stipulates requirements for compensation through full replacement value.

### 9.2 Assets Documentation and Valuation Process

TRC in collaboration with consultant valuers started the assessment of asset inventory and valuation of properties for the SGR Uvinza- Kigadye line from 12<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. At this stage, the Chief Valuer's office (CV) was not involved because the detailed alignment was not yet provided and therefore this valuation as per the provisional alignment was only for RAP preparation. All the valuation procedures were followed as per the section 25 and 47 of Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016. The CV office will be included upon the finalization of the detailed project alignment. The conducted asset inventory and valuation assessment, which are subject to change, involved several procedures as detailed hereunder:

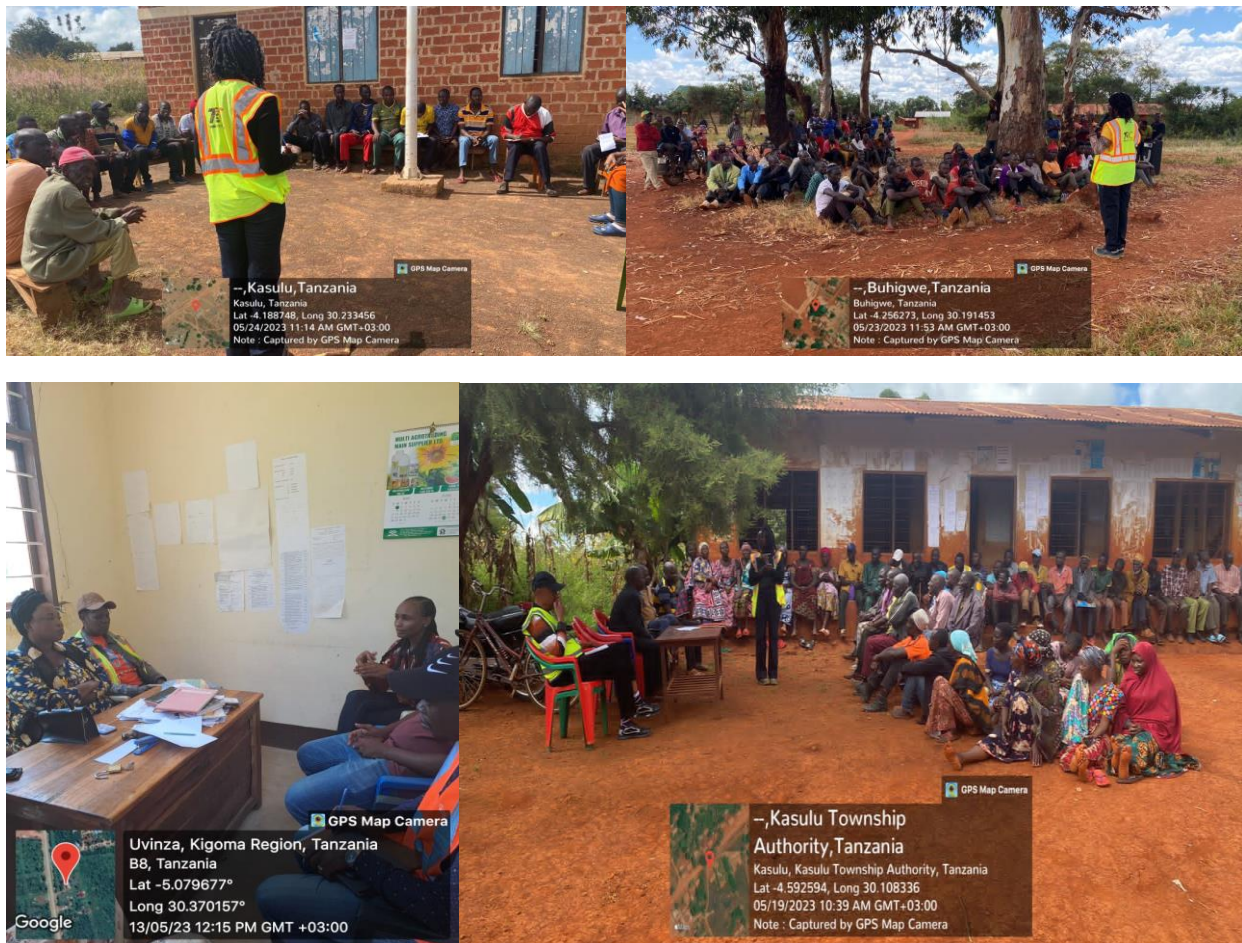
#### **a) Preliminary investigation and property identification**

This involved the identification and description of land parcels and properties to be affected by land acquisition for the Uvinza -Kagadye alignment (60m (30m from the centre of the rail embankment)

#### **b) Public notification and sensitization**

Notification of the government's intention to make a preliminary valuation of the areas to be affected by the SGR Uvinza- Kigadye project was made to the respective villages and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions. This was done by the TRC valuation team and E&S team, relevant stakeholders at the regional, district (development Community officer), ward and village level (Chairman and committee members) to community members. Local leaders were asked to invite all community members affected by the project to a public meeting where they were informed about the project and its purpose, the associated impact,

entitlements, and the available compensation options. Moreover, the process for the Grievance Redress Mechanism was introduced. (See photo 18)



**Photos 18: Consultation and sensitization for Uvinza –Kigadye SGR Project**  
**Source; TRC Valuation Report (2023)**

### ***c) Surveys and Asset Valuation***

This entails site visits to inspect and document PAPs assets (land parcel, properties/structure, crops and trees and another land improvement), assessment of value for the affected assets and preparation of compensation schedule which were done by qualified and licensed valuers and TRC - land department Officers. Land surveying and asset valuation assessment includes the following activities/processes;

- The valuation team identified and demarcated the affected land parcels. Boundaries were set based on the adjudication methods whereby the adjacent PAPs jointly identified the size and locations of their common neighbor. Handheld GPS was used to take the coordinates of an adjudicated parcels including the sketching of each land parcel geometrical figure.
- The valuation team undertake physical inspecting and valuing all affected assets under the Tanzanian land acquisition laws. This entails the careful recording of the affected person's details, affected land sizes, affected structures, graves and cultural heritage sites.

- Provision of a valuation identification number to the property owner
- Taking a photograph of the owner or affected person in front of his/her property while holding his/her identity name
- The valuation team establish the compensation amount for each of the valued properties

**d) Preparation of valuation and compensation report**

Asset Inventory and Valuation Reports were prepared including a summary of the valuation and detailed compensation schedule as per the Tanzanian compensation items

### **9.3 Applied Valuation Methods**

Valuation methodologies for assessing compensation for land, improvements and allowances in Tanzania are guided by legal frameworks as further elaborated in the Land (Assessment of Value for Compensation) Regulations 2001. As per the Land Act (Cap 113 R.E 2019), *one of the fundamental principles is 'to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognised long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked'*. Thus, valuation methods and compensation entitlements are to be used depending on the type of project-affected assets.

A comparative method of valuation was used on land, valuation for buildings and other structures on land were assessed through the full replacement cost method of valuation.

#### **9.3.1 Valuation of Land**

The market value of affected land by the Uvinza –Kigadye SGR project was valued through the comparative method of valuation which is based on the availability of recent market transactions of land/properties. The valuation team collected reliable information on recent land transactions through market research in respective impacted villages by Uvinza –Kigadye SGR project and in villages with relatively similar characteristics neighbouring the affected villages in terms of acres or metre square units. The same is further compared and complemented by the Indicative Land Value Rates of 2023 issued by the MLHSD under the office of CGV to facilitate arriving at fair and adequate compensation to PAPs. Land that is easily accessible, in a prominent location, well maintained and fertile is valued at a higher price per square meter/hectare than land that is isolated, abandoned and/or with poor quality soil.

The values are then adjusted to reach full replacement value to cover costs for registration etc.

#### **9.3.2 Valuation of Structures**

The Land Act Cap 113 states that individuals losing structures are entitled to compensation and additional allowances such as a disturbance allowance, transportation allowance, and an accommodation allowance as detailed in Section 5.8 and the Land (Compensation Claim) Regulation, 2001.

Valuation of buildings and other structures should also be assessed by reference to its replacement cost or the cost of reinstating it as new and then depreciated valued at replacement cost applicable only with regard to their respective levels of completion as per the valuation date. The identified structure within the project area was categorised as residential buildings, non-residential structures. Communal and public structures and was valued as detailed hereunder.

### **9.3.2.1 Valuation of residential structures**

Residential structures are compensated according to 'replacement cost' per square meter. All necessary baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials were collected and valuation of the same was done accordingly. The prices per square meter are determined by an evaluation of market prices of building materials, construction and labour costs based on location and quality of materials and also from the quantity surveyor's Bills of Quantity (BoQs). The Valuer then assessed the value of the affected residential assets by multiplying the established construction cost per metre square by the size of the structure and calculating the applicable depreciation allowance rates with the condition of the building at the time of valuation. In addition to compensation for residential structures, structure owners are entitled to the payment of an accommodation allowance. It is projected that the accommodation allowance will enable PAPs to secure temporary accommodation during transition periods of rebuilding or otherwise securing alternative housing.

To confirm that owners of affected structures receive full replacement value (i.e., exclusive of depreciation), the amount of depreciation applied to residential structures was compared to the accommodation allowance. Households are expected to be able to secure alternative permanent housing within 12 months. Based on analysis of the completed valuation data for PAPs in other Project affected areas, the residual accommodation allowance (i.e., 24 months) substantially exceeds the amount of depreciation. As a result, total compensation for structures achieves full replacement value.

### **9.3.2.2 Non-Residential Structures**

According to Sections 11 and 12 of the Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 and Regulation 7 of the Land Regulations of 2001 (Assessment of Value of Land for Compensation) the Non-residential structures were part of valuation and will be compensated. The replacement cost method of valuation was used to assess the values of non-residential structures as applied to residential structures and depreciated to arrive at the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) where the structures are incomplete. If extreme differences between quality and condition exist, the construction rates are adjusted accordingly.

### **9.3.2.3 Valuation of Public and institutional structures**

Project construction activities affect some communal and institutional structures including schools and health facilities. TRC will compensate the responsible entity at replacement cost through the replacement cost method of valuation which takes into account the size of the building; construction costs data and asset condition or depreciation level. This category of structures is also entitled to disturbance allowances and accommodation allowances for 36 months of renting elsewhere with the expectation that, the responsible entities or owners will be able to rebuild or repair the affected structure.

## **9.4 Valuation and compensation of crops and permanent trees**

Under Tanzanian Law, all land users are entitled to compensation for lost crops and trees. Within the context of Project land acquisition, all households farming land within the Project footprint area is entitled to compensation for lost crops and trees. Compensation will be based on the crop

compensation rates provided for each geographical area<sup>10</sup> by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlement Developments; Lake Zone Crop Rates of 2012 as revised in 2014. Rates included in these schedules take into account the value of each type of perennial/annual crop based on its price, yield and input costs collected at the district level. In addition, values are adjusted based on the level of crop maturity in percentage to allow for differentiation between seedlings (30%, mature crops (60%), optimum-producing crops (100%), and aged crops (15%). PAPs will also be eligible for additional measures under the initial livelihood restoration programmes to rapidly restore and (where possible) sustainably enhance cultivation practices as well as productive agriculture.

## **9.5 Valuation of archaeological and cultural services**

Operational standards promote and protect cultural heritage on properties and sites of archaeological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious significance. It also encompasses unique environmental features and cultural knowledge, as well as intangible forms of culture embodying traditional lifestyles that need to be preserved for current and future generations.

### **9.5.1 Grave removal**

The removal, transportation and reinstatement or re-interment of the grave shall be as undertaken by “Grave Removal Act No 9 of 1969”, that recommends removal of the grave to be respected with due regard to the view of the person interested and the religious susceptibilities of the members of the religious community to which the person belonged.

The process involves field visits to identify the affected graves in terms of owners, quantity, grave construction status and material including grave costing. For Uvinza –Kigadye SGR project, it has been agreed that the relocation of graves will be performed by the government through the respective municipal council. All PAPs with grave will be paid an allowance (*kifuta machozi*) amounting to TZS. 300,000/= per grave for relocation procedures and ritual or traditional ceremonial requirements plus the cost of re-constructing the grave after relocation. Further, PAPs will be allowed to propose a site of their choice for reallocation of the graves.

## **9.6 Transitional support and additional allowances**

Some allowances are provided under Tanzanian law to eligible PAPs as described in the compensation entitlements matrix. The same is detailed below:

### **a) Accommodation allowance**

Section 179 sub-sections 8 of the Land Act (Cap 113) stipulates how accommodation allowance is to be arrived at: The market rent for the building shall be assessed and multiplied by 36 months to arrive at accommodation allowance payable. (i.e., Accommodation allowance = Rent/p.m. x 36 months). Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures. Given the nature of the project that there is a substantial number of tenants residing in the affected area, this project is providing a consideration that the tenants be receiving a token amount equal to Rent/p.m x 3 months Under Tanzanian Law, physically displaced households are entitled to an accommodation allowance, which is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by 36 months.

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<sup>10</sup> Territorial Crop Compensation Schedules for the Northern Zones of 2012 as revised in 2014 and the new rates of 2023 will be used for valuation of crops and trees within Uvinza-Msongati alignment.

#### **b) Disturbance allowance**

As guided by Section in the Land Act (Computation of Compensation), a one-off disturbance allowance of 7% of the total amount of compensation shall be awarded to physically and economically displaced households in addition to the total assessed compensation amount. Disturbance allowance is calculated by applying the value of real property to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12 months. The current average rate of interest obtained on fixed deposits is 7%. Therefore, the total compensation value (land/structure/crops/business) is first determined, and then 7% of the value is computed as a disturbance allowance. All PAPs that are eligible to compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance.

#### **c) Transport/moving allowance habitat environment**

Section 179 subsection 11 of the aforesaid Land Act (Cap 113 R.E 2019) directs how this allowance is to be assessed: "Transport Allowance shall be the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton x 20km)". Transport allowance is computed based on prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs with Occupied Residential/Commercial/institutional Structures.

#### **d) Loss of profit/rental income**

This is provided under Section 179 subsection 9 of the Land Act (Cap 113) inter alia: The net monthly profit of the business carried out is assessed, evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable and multiplied by 36 months to arrive at the loss of profits payable (i.e., Loss Profit = Net profit/per month x 36 months). Finally, PAPs are allowed to salvage all building materials that are required to be demolished before the construction of the Project.

#### **e) Interest payments**

Under Tanzanian law (Land Act, Cap 113), if compensation is not paid within "six months after approval of valuation report by the Chief Valuer", the affected parties are eligible for additional compensation in the form of interest payments, "at the average Percent of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits" until compensation is paid.

### **9.7 Payment of Compensation**

Compensation will be paid in cheques in respect of PAPs' bank accounts. PAPs will also be assisted to open a bank account. During the payment of compensation, each PAP will sign a compensation payment certificate/form indicating the compensation amount and items compensated in front of the local leaders and project representatives. Compensation Summary Sheet is attached in annex 7



## CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

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### 10.1 Introduction

Similar to other large-scale projects, the construction of SGR Uvinza -Kagadye cannot be spared from land acquisition and certainly resettlement. This entails physical (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) to the affected households. In such circumstances, PAPs are entitled to receive development assistance in addition to compensation to enable them to maintain or improve their living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, either through similar or new activities.

As noted in Chapter 3, under current Tanzanian legislation, there are no legal provisions for project sponsors to undertake livelihood restoration measures in addition to compensation for non-movable assets. AfDB OS however stipulate that in cases where resettlement affects the income-earning capacity of displaced households, compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration or improvement of living standards. As a result, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is developed.

### 10.2 The objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The overall objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan is to ensure that the production, income-earning capacity, standards of living and overall means of livelihood for all evicted and displaced persons are improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.

The specific objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are to:

- (i) Provide feasible and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- (ii) Promote self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.
- (iii) Provide additional, targeted assistance for the identified vulnerable groups who are affected by the revamping of the railway line.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) described in this chapter outlines the programmes intended to restore and, to the fullest extent possible, improve the livelihoods of households affected by the Project. These programmes are designed to complement the compensation payments described in the Entitlement Matrix detailed in Chapter Four to mitigate displacement-related impacts. A detailed implementation plan for these programmes needs to be prepared for effective implementation.

### 10.3 Livelihood activities within the project area

Based on the results from the socio-economic census the main livelihood sources of most of the villages in the project area are agriculture (570 PAPs) and business –small and macro enterprise (13 PAPs). Equally important, agriculture and business are the main income sources for the majority of PAHs. Therefore, it is essential to support PAHs whose land resources are impacted by the Project via support in agriculture and business development to ensure that their livelihood losses are compensated.

Agriculture production is carried out by both men and women with women investing the larger share of their labour force. However, due to the large proportion of 419 (70.7%) male-headed households in the project area, women have limited power to make decisions on land and its produces implying that LRP should be gender-sensitive.

In addition to land-based livelihoods, there is a diverse business sector in the villages along the project area, particularly in town locations. Mini supermarkets, salons, restaurants, clothing stores, pharmacies, and other trades are common in villages and towns affected by the project. To a lesser extent, informal businesses are operated on the outskirts of Project construction areas across the alignment.

#### **10.4 Approach to Livelihood Restoration Plan**

To guarantee sustainability, the development of LRP was guided by the following key principles:

- (i) The focus is on the replacement and subsequent enhancement of livelihoods through the improvement of income, increased production and a better quality of life.
- (ii) Livelihood restoration programmes are designed bearing in mind the context of the project area such as current livelihoods, local capacities and initiatives to foster sustainability and continuity beyond the project.
- (iii) A combination of approaches is used to support the restoration and improvement of income.
- (iv) Vulnerable households require additional, targeted support through the planning and implementation of livelihood restoration.
- (v) The capacity building shall be incorporated into livelihood restoration activities to develop PAP's skills and potential for economic diversification and will include financial literacy to enable appropriate investment of cash compensation.
- (vi) LRP is to be implemented in a gender-appropriate manner where both men and women are given equal opportunities to benefit from the programs.
- (vii) LRP will equally consider existing business enterprises if they are impacted by the project
- (viii) The LRP implementation and outcomes are to be continuously monitored and evaluated as part of the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

#### **10.5 Livelihood Restoration Plan**

Results from the socio-economic census entail the impact of the project where the majority of 481 (81.1%) of PAHs are economically displaced. This implies that the development of an LRP to restore and/or improve their livelihood is necessary. The census further points out agriculture as the dominant livelihood activity employing the majority (96.1%) of PAHs in the project area. The crops cultivated for agricultural production include Maize, Beans, Cassava, Groundnuts, Rice, Sunflowers, Cottons, Millet, and Potatoes. Maize comes out as a dominant crop as it is cultivated by 566 (97.6%) PAHs. Other main crops include balance and cassava, cultivated by almost half 420 (72.4%) and 287 (49.5%) of PAPs respectively. The LRP measures on agriculture will therefore take into account the three major crops.

In addition to agriculture, business activities (Small, Macro) which engage 13 (2.2%) of PAPs was noted as the second livelihood activity. Surprisingly, livestock production did not



emerge at all as among the livelihood activities preferred in the project area. The analysis of these livelihood activities in the project area implies that LRP must take into account programmes focusing on agriculture and business development.

To ensure ownership and sustainability of the LRP, the socio-economic census further included questions on alternative income generation and livelihood restoration preferences of the PAHs. More than half 486 (82.0%) of interviewed PAHs declared that support for capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices would restore and/or improve their livelihoods. Equally important, 67 (11.3%) expressed a preference for entrepreneurship and financial skills development training as a means to restore and/or improve their livelihoods. Others express technical and vocational skills development 36 (6.1%) and 4 (0.7%) bee keeping. Based on the above analysis, the LRP for SGR Uvinza –Kigadye project will consist of four (04) capacity development programmes designed to restore and/or improve livelihoods in the project area. The 4 programmes are summarised in Table 62

**Table 62: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programmes**

LRP Programs No	Type	Name	Area of implementation	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Finance	Financial literacy sensitization	All districts in the project area	593
2	Agriculture	(i) Maize Cultivation Training	All districts	100
		(ii) Beans Cultivation Training	Kasulu Town and Kasulu District	100
		(iii) Cassava Cultivation Training	Kasulu Town, Kasulu District and Buhigwe District	100
3	Business	Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development	All districts in the project area	50
4	Vocational Training	Technical and Vocational skills development	Kasulu Town	20

### 10.5.1 Financial literacy sensitization

Financial literacy training as shown in table 45 will be implemented shortly after receipt of compensation to ensure that all PAPs have the tools to invest their funds in sustainable housing and livelihoods. Several risks are associated with cash compensation when paid to PAPs that are unfamiliar with managing significant sums of money. This may be true, particularly for households in subsistence-based economies as well as income-poor households who may divert compensation from its intended purpose to short-term consumption, leading to long-term hardship and impoverishment with corresponding social or family-related problems.

To ensure sustainability, financial literacy training will be conducted in collaboration with other key stakeholders working in the respective districts within the project area. These may include the local government authority particularly the community development officers at

district and ward levels, as well as banks, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels.

Programmes of training will target both physically and economically displaced households. The training will be provided in the form of seminars and workshops. Should it appear that women's participation in training is low, TRC will consider running additional workshops to ensure their inclusiveness.

Training sessions will include:

- i. Financial management and savings; and
- ii. Cash management.

**Table 63: Financial literacy sensitization**

<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Financial Literacy Training</b>
<b>Programme Definition/Title:</b>	Improving Financial Literacy
<b>Programme duration:</b>	One year (12 months)
<b>Programme goal:</b> to ensure that PAPs have the financial skills to invest their funds in sustainable housing and livelihoods. <b>Objective/justification:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To avoid the risk for PAPs that are unfamiliar with managing significant sums of money to divert compensation from its intended purpose to short-term consumption</li> <li>2. To impart PAPs with saving knowledge and skills</li> </ol>	
<b>Programme focus areas:</b>	Programme focus areas; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Financial management and savings; and</li> <li>ii. Cash management.</li> </ol>
Program Beneficiaries: 593 PAPs. Beneficiaries are both physically and economically displaced households	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>ii. Number of PAPs with savings</li> </ol>
<b>Implementing partners</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Community Development Officers at LGAs</li> <li>ii. NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels</li> </ol>
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 100,000

### 10.5.2 Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices

As pointed out earlier in this chapter, results from the socio-economic census show a preference towards the development of agriculturally based LRP to restore and/or improve PAPs' livelihood. Based on this background, the following agricultural training is proposed.

### 10.5.2.1 Maize cultivation programme

Table 64: Agricultural training: Maize

Programme Title	Maize Cultivation Programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving maize farming
Programme duration:	One year (12 months)
<b>Programme goal:</b> To increase maize productivity to enhance food security and income generation through the selling of surplus and/or value-added maize. <b>Objective/justification:</b> 1. To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing maize production <i>Note: Such skills are outlined in the Programme focus areas section.</i>	
Programme focus areas:	Programme focus areas; i. Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage) ii. Value addition and marketing
Program Beneficiaries: <b>100</b> PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in maize production in the respective districts	
Monitoring Indicators	i. Number of PAPs trained ii. Number of PAPs applying value addition iii. Yield before and after receiving training iv. Revenue from the sale of maize
Implementing partners	i. Extension Officers at LGAs in the selected districts ii. NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels
Estimated budget	\$ 100,000

### 10.5.2.2 Beans cultivation programme

Table 65: Agricultural training: Beans

Programme Title	Beans Cultivation Programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving beans farming
Programme duration:	One year (12 months)
<b>Programme goal:</b> To increase beans productivity to enhance food security and income generation through the selling of surplus and/or value-added beans. <b>Objective/justification:</b> 1. To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing beans production <i>Note: Such skills are outlined in the Programme focus areas section.</i>	
Programme focus areas:	Programme focus areas; i. Site selection and land preparation ii. Planting and field management iii. Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage) iv. Value addition and marketing
Program Beneficiaries: 100 PAPs.	

<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Beans Cultivation Programme</b>
Beneficiaries are PAPs involved in rice production in the respective districts	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	i. Number of PAPs trained ii. Number of PAPs applying value addition iii. Yield before and after receiving training iv. Revenue from the sale of beans
<b>Implementing partners</b>	i. The Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute ii. Extension Officers at LGAs in the selected districts iii. NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 100,000

### 10.5.2.3 Cassava cultivation programme

Table 66: Agricultural training: Cassava

<b>Programme title</b>	<b>Cassava cultivation programme</b>
<b>Programme Definition/Title:</b>	Improving Cassava farming
<b>Programme duration:</b>	One year (12 months)
<b>Programme goal:</b> To increase cassava productivity to enhance food security and income generation through the selling of surplus and/or value-added cassava.	
<b>Objective/justification:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing cassava production</li> </ol> <i>Note: Such skills are outlined in the Programme focus areas section.</i>	
<b>Programme focus areas:</b>	Programme focus areas; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site selection and land preparation</li> <li>Planting and field management</li> <li>Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage)</li> <li>Value addition and marketing</li> <li>Seed selection and propagation</li> </ol>
Program Beneficiaries: 100 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAPs involved in cassava production in the respective districts	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	i. Number of PAPs trained ii. Number of PAPs applying value addition iii. Yield before and after receiving training iv. Revenue from the sale of cassava
<b>Implementing partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute</li> <li>Extension Officers at LGAs in the selected districts</li> <li>NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels</li> </ul>
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 100,000

### 10.5.3 Entrepreneurship and financial skills development

As pointed out earlier in this chapter the socio-economic census shows that about 13 (2.2%) of PAPs mentioned business (Small and Macro) as the main source of income and 651 (67%) expressed a preference for Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development as a means to restore and/improve their livelihoods. Based on the above fact, the Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development related to LRP is seen in Table 67

**Table 67: Entrepreneurship and financial skills development**

<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Business Management Training Programme</b>
<b>Programme Definition/Title:</b>	Improving Business Management skills
<b>Programme duration:</b>	Six months
<b>Programme goal:</b> to ensure that PAPs have adequate business management skills to facilitate a sustainable business. <b>Objective/justification:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To enhance the capacity of the PAPs engaging in trade mainly to empower them with skills for enhanced business solutions to widen their income streams</li> </ol>	
<b>Programme focus areas:</b>	Programme focus areas; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Identifying relevant business ideas</li> <li>ii. Developing groups</li> <li>iii. Opportunities for accessing loan</li> <li>i. Diversification of income, etc.</li> </ol>
Program Beneficiaries: 50 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in business activities and those interested to start a business	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of business ideas proposed</li> <li>ii. The new business group established</li> <li>iii. Amount of loans accessed</li> <li>iv. Income generated from business</li> </ol>
<b>Implementing partners</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Business Development Officers at LGAs</li> <li>ii. NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels</li> </ol>
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 50,000

### 10.5.4 Technical and Vocational skills development

As pointed out earlier in this chapter, results from the socio-economic census show that the majority of the PAPs requested technical and vocational skills development to improve their livelihood in the project area. The following LRP programme is planned for Technical and Vocational skills development.

**Table 68: Technical and Vocational skills development**

<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Technical and Vocational skills development programme</b>
<b>Programme Definition/Title:</b>	Improving technical and vocational skills
<b>Programme duration:</b>	One year (12 months)
<b>Programme goal:</b> To enhance the Technical and Vocational skills of the PAPs to increase income generation and diversification <b>Objective/justification:</b> 1. To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills Technical and Vocational skills <i>Note: Such skills are outlined in the Programme focus areas section.</i>	
<b>Programme focus areas:</b>	Programme focus areas; i. Identify technical skills relevant to the area ii. Improve the skills of the identified PAPs iii. Income generated from technical and vocational activities
Program Beneficiaries: 20 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAPs involved in Technical and Vocational skills.	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	ii. Number of technical skills identified iii. Number of PAPs trained iv. Number of income generation activities from technical and vocational skills
<b>Implementing partners</b>	➤ The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology ➤ VETA ➤ LGAs in the selected districts ➤ NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 50,000

#### 10.5.5 PAP's own LRP initiatives

The fourth but relatively less known LRP are those initiatives that PAPs themselves are taking to improve their livelihoods following payment of compensation. Based on experience gained from previous lots and findings from the socio-economic survey for the RAP preparation shows that some of the affected people preferred to use their compensation to make improvements to their livelihoods either by buying replacement land 495 (83.5%), building new houses 57 (9.6%), while 39 (6.6%) and 2 (0.3%) expected to use the compensation money for investing in small business and house rehabilitation respectively. The remaining PAPs are expected to spend their compensation money on other activities such as buying livestock.

In recognizing the preferences of PAPs to improve livelihoods through individual initiatives, particularly for those who prefer to use their compensation for investing in small businesses, TRC will develop a monitoring programme to follow up on what PAPs have done after they have received their compensation money and document their initiatives that are contributing to LRP besides those that are externally introduced. This exercise will be done as part of

subsequent monitoring and evaluation that is part of the RAP implementation. Table 69 provides descriptions of LRP initiatives likely to be implemented in the SGR Uvinza – Kigadye project.

**Table 69: PAP's own LRP initiatives**

<b>PAP's own initiative to LRP</b>	
Description:	Understanding and documenting PAPs' own initiatives to improve livelihoods
Eligible Parties:	A selected representative sample size of PAPs that have received compensation from land acquisition
Number of Beneficiaries	At least 50 PAPs
Activities: Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conducting surveys and interviews with selected PAPs to document how they have spent their compensation money</li> <li>ii. To detail progress from the same group of the PAPs in the sample to see how the initiatives have impacted their livelihoods in subsequent years till project closure.</li> </ul>
Budget:	\$ 50,000
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs dealing with community development in the project area</li> </ul>

#### **10.5.6 Consideration of vulnerable persons**

The AfDB requires that additional consideration be given to the needs of disadvantaged or otherwise vulnerable persons to ensure that they are not disproportionately affected by Project impacts. To abide by the international requirement (s), LRP considers vulnerable groups as a part of the LRP programme. Vulnerable groups will benefit from extra assistance as described in this section.

Equally important, based on the socio-economic survey of the PAPs, the following pre-existing vulnerable groups were identified within the project area.

- i. Households headed by women;
- ii. Households headed by the elderly (65 years or older);
- iii. Households with a member who is physically and/or mentally disabled; and
- iv. Households with a member who is chronically ill.

Considering its commitment to integrate preventative measures into all resettlement processes and therefore avoid disproportionate impacts, TRC will provide further/additional assistance to the vulnerable groups who will be further impacted by the project in ways that would intensify their already vulnerable conditions.

In addition, TRC will work alongside existing structures such as TASAF and the Most Vulnerable Children Committee<sup>11</sup> (MVC), and/or village councils to continue to identify vulnerable PAPs who do not fall within the criteria listed above but who may nevertheless be vulnerable and impacted by the project for inclusion in the LRP.

<sup>11</sup> Most Vulnerable Children Committees (MVC) is a committee lead by the Village Executive Officer and responsible for identifying vulnerable children.

Finally, PAHs may self-identify as vulnerable to any member of the project resettlement team to be considered for additional assistance. PAPs who self-identify will be subject to an assessment using the indicators above to confirm the actual vulnerability.

#### **10.5.6.1 Specific measures for vulnerable groups**

Additional support will be provided to the vulnerable groups. The support will include the following;

- i. Assistance in opening bank accounts by bringing the bank officials to the compensation areas
- ii. Door-to-door awareness campaign for those who will be unable to attend the LRP training programmes
- iii. Compensation Payment at their household (specifically those who will be unable to attend the compensation ground areas)
- iv. To support and coordinate the availability of security of tenure for those who will be unable to obtain
- v. Livelihood training such as financial literacy training at their household or transport support to the training venues

To ensure the sustainability of LRP programmes, TRC should map out both government and non-governmental entities implementing similar initiatives within the project area to identify potential implementation partners. All potential partners will be subjected to thorough screening to assess their institutional and technical capacity, as well as their relevance to respective proposed projects. Partners will be asked to support LRP activities in their respective areas as part of their on-going initiatives to ensure there is continuity and sustainability of the activities beyond the project construction phase.



## CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

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### 11.1 Key Implementation Activities

With regards to National and International performance standards numerous activities will be implemented as described hereunder;

- **Valuation and socio-economic data collection as per the provisional alignment and RAP preparation**

The activity has been undertaken where a total of 593 PAPs have been interviewed throughout the entire route of the proposed project provisional alignment.

- **Disclosing RAP report**

This RAP report will be uploaded to the TRC website, and also the AfDB website..

- **Updating the RAP report as per the detailed Project Alignment**

This RAP report has been prepared as per the provisional alignment but upon the finalization of the detailed alignment, the socio economic profile, asset inventory and magnitude impact chapter will be updated with regards to valuation details.

- **Disclosing the Final RAP report**

The final RAP report will then be uploaded to the TRC website, District residing along the project alignment as well as AfDB website.

Also, the executive summary in Swahili for the final updated RAP version will be availed to local government offices and PAPs. PAPs disclosure meetings will also be held to explain the entitlements and processes involved. These mechanisms will provide people with the opportunity to ask questions and offer feedback related to the RAP. It will also ensure a broad understanding of eligibility criteria and entitlements, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and how PAPs can continue to meaningfully participate in resettlement implementation. Valuation and socioeconomic data collection as per the detailed Project Alignment. PAPs will also be allowed to identify/elect their own representatives to the GRCs.

- **Compensation for the affected properties**

Prior to handing over the site to contractor, compensation payment will be made to PAPs. Prior to compensation several activities will be undertaken such as provision of financial literacy training and supporting PAPs to open bank account (only to those who don't have)

- **Project construction and RAP implementation**

During project construction, RAP will also be implemented (prior to start of works) to ensure the PAPs and the host communities are not adversely impacted by the project construction activities. The key activities which will be implemented are; PAPs/community engagement,

and awareness campaigns, addressing PAPs complaints associated by the project, livelihood restoration programmes, monitoring contractor's compliance on E & S matters, as well as monitoring the implementation progress of RAP activities

## **11.2 Implementation Schedule**

Timeframe of the above mentioned activities are presented in Table 70. In addition, there is a risk involved that may hinder smooth implementation or adherence to the proposed schedule. The anticipated risks include:

- Delay in releasing the funds for project implementation may also impact the RAP implementation schedule and the SGR project.
- Design and build may change the alignment hence additional land will be required which eventually may affect the RAP implementation exercise.

**Table 70: RAP Implementation Schedule**

		Year/ Month																															
		2023								2024								2025															
Activity	Responsibility	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Valuation and socio-economic data collection as per the provisional alignment	TRC																																
RAP preparation as per the provisional alignment	TRC																																
Disclosing RAP report	TRC/AfDB																																
Valuation and socioeconomic data collection as per the detailed	TRC																																

		Year/ Month																															
		2023								2024								2025															
Activity	Responsibility	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Project Alignment																																	
Updating the RAP report as per the detailed Project Alignment	TRC																																
Modification of the GRCs and Capacity Building	TRC																																
Grievance Redress	TRC																																
Disclosing the Revised RAP report	TRC/AfDB																																
Compensation for the affected properties	TRC																																

		Year/ Month																															
		2023								2024								2025															
Activity	Responsibility	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Project construction and RAP implementation	TRC																																
RAP Monitoring	TRC/AfDB																																

## CHAPTER TWELVE: BUDGET

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### 12.1 Introduction

This RAP has documented the context, extent, impact and potential mitigation and restoration measures associated with the displacement of households, housing and land take associated with the construction and operation of the SGR Uvinza -Kigadye. The implementation of RAP and LRP will therefore require a budget which is divided into two levels: (i) costs for paying the compensation amounts to PAP for losses of properties incurred and (ii) costs for engaging RAP implementation and Monitoring Agencies.

### 12.2 RAP budget

To implement the Resettlement related measures, budgetary provisions will be made available, in terms of each RAP Component. Budgetary estimation for various components in resettlement implementation is necessary, this includes resettlement management. Based on the valuation report and estimation of costs for other components related to this RAP and LRP activities, the total cost of compensation and RAP implementation is estimated to be **USD 4,907,875.34** equals to **TZS 11,424,196,765.98** as detailed. The budget includes the costs of compensation and allowances; operational costs; livelihood restoration; monitoring and evaluation and the complete audit. The summary of the budget for the RAP and LRP implementation is shown in the Table 71

**Table 71: RAP Implementation Budget**

Activity	Description	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
<b>A. COMPENSATION PAYMENT</b>						
Compensation	Structures	Lump sum	1	1	686,065.14	1,605,392,427.60
	Land (M <sup>2</sup> )	Lump sum	1	1	286,053.61	669,365,447.40
	Crop/Tree	Lump sum	1	1	274,180.84	641,583,165.60
	Graves	Lump sum	1	1	384.62	900,010.80
	Public/Community properties (and, crops and structures)	Lump sum	1	1	119,325.57	279,221,833.80
					<b>1,366,009.78</b>	<b>3,196,462,885.20</b>
Topping up Allowances	Accommodation, transport and disturbance allowances	Lump sum	1	1	129,694.83	303,485,902.20
					<b>129,694.83</b>	<b>303,485,902.20</b>
<b>Sub-Total A</b>					<b>1,495,704.61</b>	<b>3,499,948,787.40</b>
<b>B. RAP IMPLEMENTATION</b>						
RAP Preparation	Socio-economic data collection and RAP report writing	Lump sum	1	1	42,735.04	100,000,000.00
Knowledge Transfer and Skills on RAP Implementation	Capacity building to RAP implementation team	Lump sum	1	1	213,675.21	500,000,000.00
Stakeholder/PAPs' Consultations	Continuous consultations with stakeholders/PAPs is important for project sustainability	Lump sum	1	1	231,675.21	500,000,000.00

Activity	Description	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
Grievance Redress	Meeting sessions with different stakeholders while investigating and resolving grievances is important	Lump sum	1	1	64,102.56	150,000,000.00
Livelihood Restoration programmes	Provision of financial literacy training to PAPs; and other programmes as per PAP's preferences	Lump sum	1	1	534188.03	1,250,000,000.00
<b>Sub Total B</b>					<b>1,086,376.05</b>	<b>2,500,000,000.00</b>
<b>C. MONITORING RAP ACTIVITIES</b>						
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Site visits for monitoring of RAP implementation	Years	50,000	5	250,000.00	585,000,000.00
External monitoring and Evaluation (Mid Term Review - Consultant)	Follow up on the implementation of LRP and undertake a socio-economic survey to determine PAP's well-being post resettlement	Years	250,000	2	500,000.00	1,170,000,000.00
RAP Completion Audit (consultant)	Undertake RAP implementation audit and report writing	Lump sum	100,000	1	100,000.00	234,000,000.00
<b>Sub Total C</b>					<b>850,000.00</b>	<b>1,989,000,000.00</b>
<b>1. Total (A+B+C+D)</b>					<b>3,432,080.66</b>	<b>7,988,948,787.40</b>
<b>2. Contingency (10% of the total budget)</b>					<b>343,208.066</b>	<b>798,894,878.7</b>
<b>3. Additional Contingency (30% of the total budget to cover for compensation for other land requirements for stations, borrow pits etc.)</b>					<b>1,132,586.62</b>	<b>2,636,353,099.84</b>
<b>Grand Total (1+2+3))</b>					<b>4,907,875.34</b>	<b>11,424,196,765.98</b>

**\*\*BOT Exchange rate as of May 2023: 1 USD = 2,340TZS**



**Table 71: Summary of Indicative RAP Implementation Budget**

S/n	Item	Amount	
		USD	TSHS
1	<b>Compensation Payment</b>		
	Compensation for affected properties	1,366,009.78	3,196,462,885.20
	Topping up allowances	129,694.83	303,485,902.20
	<b>Sub Total 1</b>	<b>1,495,704.61</b>	<b>3,499,948,787.40</b>
2	<b>RAP Implementation</b>		
	RAP implementation	1,086,376.05	2,500,000,000.00
	<b>Sub Total 2</b>	<b>1,086,376.05</b>	<b>2,500,000,000.00</b>
3	<b>RAP performance monitoring</b>		
	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	250,000.00	585,000,000.00
	External Monitoring and Evaluation	500,000.00	1,170,000,000.00
	RAP Completion audit	100,000.00	234,000,000.00
	<b>Sub Total 3</b>	<b>850,000.00</b>	<b>1,989,000,000.00</b>
4	<b>3. Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>343,208.066</b>	<b>798,894,878.7</b>
	<b>4. Additional Contingency (30% of the total budget to cover for compensation for other land requirements for stations, borrow pits etc.</b>	<b>1,132,586.62</b>	<b>2,636,353,099.84</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,907,875.34</b>	<b>11,424,196,765.98</b>

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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### 13.1 Introduction

Understanding the complexity of the SGR project a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to monitor RAP implementation will be of high importance. In this project, an M&E is a key component in the resettlement and livelihood restoration process. In this RAP, the M&E will provide project stakeholders, impacted individuals, and relevant authorities with information on whether resettlement activities align with overall RAP objectives as well as support the early gap identification and timely adjustment (s) if required. The M&E system will include both internal, external, and participatory monitoring and reporting processes to ensure that the project and RAP intended objectives are achieved. The development of the RAP M&E system will form the wider and integrated into the SGR project M&E system to inform the management of projected related impacts.

The Project will finalize a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and reporting system before the implementation of RAP. This will include both internal, external and participatory monitoring and reporting processes to ensure complete and objective information is provided. The RAP M&E and reporting process will be integrated into a larger project-wide environmental and social management process that will collectively inform the management of project-related impacts.

Given the scope of the project, the RAP monitoring indicators are given at length in the RAP logical framework aiming to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes across all resettlement activities. The RAP log frame will also be used as a feedback mechanism to inform RAP project implementers and stakeholders across the resettlement process and throughout the monitoring phases.

RAP studies such as household level socio-economic, vulnerability and livelihoods assessment, and asset assessment are aimed to establish baseline data and indicators for RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of progress to be made.

Among others, the following aspects will be considered in RAP monitoring and Evaluation as required by international standards

- i. Timely disbursement of compensation payments;
- ii. Effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities
- iii. Implementation effectiveness of RAP Livelihood Restoration Programmes
- iv. Functionality and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms
- v. Inclusion of vulnerable groups based on impacts experienced post-resettlement and their ability to cope (including levels of resilience).

It is therefore important to underscore the fact that RAP M&E mechanisms will provide a basis by which the project-specific deliverables and overall project achievement, and effectiveness of different elements including resettlement processes and measures will be assessed. The RAP

M&E mechanisms are therefore categorized into two different levels including internal Monitoring and External Monitoring which are further described in detail in the next sections.

## **13.2 RAP Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **13.2.1 Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring will be a responsibility of TRC which will be carried out routinely with the support of the Environmental and Social Unit assisted by CLOs and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of TRC and the contractor's social team.

The specific objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process include the identification of suitable indicators; measurement of indicators at appropriate intervals; creation of a mechanism to analyze monitoring and evaluation data against a pre-resettlement baseline and setting up a system to respond to monitoring and evaluation findings through adoption of appropriate measures evenly modifying implementation processes.

The internal monitoring will be conducted on a monthly and quarterly basis and will include a review of the status of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, process, targets, budget and duration as laid down in the RAPs. Indicators for internal monitoring are related to processes and immediate outputs and results. This monitoring process will be used to analyze progress and where possible make changes at some intervals. The RAP Monitoring will be conducted across different projects phase from construction and operation phases.

During construction phase, the RAP monitoring and evaluation will focus on resettlement indicators issues like the number of PAPs that have been compensated, the number of PAPs with grievances, the number of vulnerable PAPs that need assistance, and the number of IP access issues addressed among others.

Likewise, during the operation phase, the RAP M&E will focus on several indicators including the number of PAPs and grievances resolved, the number of PAPs or vulnerable persons/groups assisted, the number of PAPs whose livelihoods have been restored, the number of IP livelihoods restored.

### **13.2.2 Key activities and responsibilities for internal monitoring**

#### **a) Updating and populating the Social Management Database (SMD)**

TRC RAP implementation team will be responsible to prepare a monitoring form/ template to be filled each month by RAP focal person. The information will be updated and collected information on a monthly and quarterly basis will be filled in the database. The database will be able to produce compiled reports quarterly and/or seen in the dashboard.

#### **b) On-going monitoring**

At present TRC has Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) in other lots and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/IT Officer. The role of this team includes monitoring and evaluation of

ongoing project activities. It is expected that a similar team will be employed in this project to undertake monitoring and evaluation of regular implementation processes. This will involve:

- i. Feedback and inputs from the RAP Implementation team.
- ii. Reviewing and updating existing SMD.
- iii. Produce reports from SMD and GRM issues
- iv. Direct consultation with PAP

### **c) Monthly Reports**

RAP implementation will be prepared monthly and quarterly.

Based on the internal monitoring, a monthly RAP report will be submitted to the AfDB in line with all category 1 projects, accounting for all PAPs affected by the project.

### **13.3 RAP monitoring indicators**

The prepared Logical framework matrix for this RAP has been categorized into three key performance indicators as listed below:

**Process indicators:** Indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment etc. These indicators will largely concern TRC's internal arrangements

**Output indicators:** Indicating RAP implementation results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, livelihood restoration programmes delivered, etc. These indicators will assess the RAP's internal implementation processes and results; and

**Impact indicators:** Measuring the longer-term effects of resettlement on people affected by physical and economic displacement. These indicators will largely determine the external impacts of the RAP implementation process. For project resettlement, the following are the key areas that will be monitored and assessed:

- Accessibility to socio-services such as healthcare facilities, schools, markets, and public transport in the new settlements or the newly relocated neighbourhoods of the project-affected areas
- Recovery status of the affected properties such as residential structures, business structures or residential/agriculture plots
- Improvement status of household income and expenditure post-resettlement
- Household's (including vulnerable) perceptions of the overall impacts of the resettlement

#### **13.4.1 Annual Audit**

The RAP will also be covered under the annual externally undertaken E&S audit (which covers both ESMP and RAP).

#### **13.4.2 Mid-Term Review**

Impact monitoring will be used to determine the long-term implications of RAP Indicators related to the living standards and livelihoods of PAPs and impacted communities against baseline information gathered during the household census and asset inventories.

The monitoring will be conducted using a statistically significant sample population of PAPs as well as focus groups and interviews with key informants including vulnerable groups, community members and relevant administrative authorities at the regional, district, and village levels

### **13.4.3 Completion Audit**

A completion audit will be carried out to establish whether the project has implemented all activities needed to ensure compliance with resettlement commitments defined within this RAP as well as whether or not resettlement and compensation are complete. The following objectives will be considered in the complete audit.

- Overall assessment of the RAP implementation against the objectives and procedures set out in this RAP.
- Assessment of compliance of the implementation with Tanzania laws, regulations and international practice and standards.
- Assessment of fairness, adequacy and promptness of the implemented compensation and resettlement procedures.
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation and resettlement programme on livelihood restoration, measured through incomes and standards of living.
- Assessment of the engagement level of project beneficiaries/stakeholders in different levels of project implementation.
- Assessment of the functionality of the established grievances redress mechanism
- Identification of potential corrective actions necessary to mitigate the negative impacts of the programme, if any, and to enhance its positive impacts.

### **13.4 Logical Framework Matrix**

The proposed RAP Logic framework table 72 has identified various RAP management domains, some of the key performance indicators, targets, means of verification, assumption, monitoring frequency, as well as the responsible person/department for each of the required RAP activities.

**Table 72: Logical Framework Matrix**

RAP Management Domain	Description	Performance indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
<b>Process indicators</b>							
Consultations	TRC has a stakeholder engagement plan for consulting primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders in a meaningful and sustainable way throughout the project cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of frequency of communication with PAPs</li> <li>• Inclusion of marginalized groups (youth, elderly, women, disabled (etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the project-affected areas to be reached</li> <li>• All PAPs to be reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation and engagement reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The willingness of direct and indirect to participate in engagement sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC CLOs</li> <li>• M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
PAPs Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC to finalize developing the database system for storing PAPs details such as valuation/compensation data, PAPs socio-economic profile, and LRP implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs entered into the SMD</li> <li>• Number of PAPs registered and attending LRP sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All PAPs details entered into SMD as per the valuation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility of all valuation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database officers</li> <li>• M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
<b>Output indicators</b>							
Project affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs' willingness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database</li> </ul>

households	affected by resettlement	of people affected by physical displacement Number of people affected by economic displacement Number of people affected by both physical and economic displacement (disaggregated by gender) • Number of people neither physically nor economically displaced (i.e. graves only)	economic profile of the affected households with regards to their displacement type (i.e. physical and economic displacement)	compensation reports		to attend economic collection	socio- data	officers M&E officer
Compensation	• Compensation	• Number of	• No land entry	• Project	• Quarterly	• On-time approval	• Land and	

payments	payment amounts as per the valuation reports	PAPs properties affected by the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs received compensation payment with regards to the affected properties</li> <li>• Number of PAPs not paid compensation</li> </ul>	for project construction activities before PAPs compensation payments	construction schedule against valuation and compensation schedule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation reports</li> </ul>		of valuation reports by CGV and fund disbursement from MOFP	property manager <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
Livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs' willingness to participate in livelihood restoration programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of PAPs participated in financial literacy training</li> <li>• Number of PAPs attended and completed capacity building on profitable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingly PAPs to be reached in livelihood restoration programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LRP reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs' willingness to attend LRP sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC CLOs</li> <li>• M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>



		agriculture (disaggregated by gender) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs taking their own LRP initiatives</li> </ul>					
Grievances mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The functionality of the grievance redress mechanism</li> <li>• There is evidence (e.g. records of grievances received from IP groups)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of grievances received</li> <li>• Number of grievances resolved as the GRM timeframe (disaggregated by type and gender)</li> <li>• Number of outstanding grievances within 3 months</li> <li>• Number of outstanding grievances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All project-related grievances are responded to/closed as per the set timeframe in the GRM system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grievance reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs/communities are aware of the existing GRM system</li> <li>• Project implementers are willing to address PAPs complaints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC CLOs</li> <li>• M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>

		within 6 months					
<b>Impact indicators</b>							
PAPs Recovery/improvement status	Evaluate PAPs recovery/improvement status post-project displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of PAPs with recovery properties affected by the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PAPs can restore their properties affected by the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>End term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs participation willingness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRC CLOs</li> <li>M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
Effectiveness of Livelihood restoration	Assess the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households with improved income and expenditure post-resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of PAP's income/expenditure is affected by project post resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>End term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs participation willingness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRC CLOs</li> <li>M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
Accessibility to socio services	Community accessibility to socio services such as healthcare facilities, schools, markets, and public transport post-project displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households pleased with the established crossings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project crossings suit community demands in terms of accessibility to socio services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>End term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs participation willingness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRC CLOs</li> <li>M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>
Household's (including vulnerable)	Document changes in household perceptions and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households (including vulnerable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term</li> <li>End term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs participation willingness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRC CLOs</li> <li>M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>

perceptions of the overall impacts of the resettlement	evaluates household's satisfaction with the resettlement and compensation process	<p>pleased with the compensation process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of households pleased with the physical displacement process</li> <li>• Percentage of households with positive sentiments</li> <li>• of households pleased with the livelihood restoration process</li> <li>• Percentage of households with improved quality of life</li> </ul>	satisfied with the provided project interventions				
--------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

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**Annex 1: PAPs Mandatory Document**

Attached in a separate folder

**Annex 2: Letter from the the district proposing change of alignment in Kigadye**

### **Annex 3: List of Key Stakeholders Consulted During Socio Economic Survey**

### **Annex 4: Minutes and List of Attendance for All Meetings/KIIs.FGDs**

Attached in a separate folder





## **Annex 5: Names of the Interviewed Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

## Annex 6: Grievance Forms

## 6A: Registration Form

**COMPLAINT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM. FORM No.....**

## 1. STATEMENT OF THE COMPLAINANT

- a) Name..... b) Gender Female ☐ Male ☐
- c) Occupation: ..... d) Mobile No.....
- e) Region: ..... f) District: .....
- g) Ward: ..... h) Street/Village: .....

**1.1. COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED THROUGH:**

- a). Complaint form ☐ b). Letter ☐ c). Toll free number ☐ d). Office visiting ☐
- e). Meeting with the representative of the corporation in person/site ☐
- f). Visiting the local government office ☐ g). Postal address ☐

## 2. DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINT

The Corporation acknowledges to receive your complaint of  
 Date.....Month.....Year..... Concerning  
 with.....

[illegible]

We would like to inform you that your complaint is being dealt with and you will be given an initial feedback within fourteen days, starting from Date...../...../.....

### 3. RECIPIENT OF THE COMPLAINT

Name: .....

Title: .....

Signature.....

#### 4. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

Name: .....

Signature: .....

## 6B: Grievance Investigation Form

### INVESTIGATION FORM

FOMU NO. ....

#### 1. COMPLAINT DETAILS

- b) Name: ..... b) Gender Female ☐ Male ☐
- d) Age: ..... d) Mobile No.: .....
- e) Region: ..... f) District:.....
- g) Street/Village: ..... h) Date.....
- i) Valuation number (*if the complaint concerns with Valuation/compensation*)...

#### 2. REFERENCE

Complaint received Date...../...../..... Through form Number.....

#### 3. INVESTIGATION DETAILS

Complaint received Date...../...../..... Through form Number.....

Grievance Investigation: Details/Facts:

Committee members involved in the investigation Signatures:

Witness Name/Signature (If any witnesses involved):

Date:

Investigation Completion Date: -----

## FEEDBACK COMPLAINT FORM

#### 4. COMPLAINT DETAILS

- ## 5. REFERENCE

## 6. FEEDBACK

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

## 7. COMPLAINT FEEDBACK PROVIDER INFORMATION

Title: .....Signature: .....

## 8. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

107

## 6D: Complaint Closing Form

### COMPLAINT CLOSING FORM

FORM NO.....

#### 9. COMPLAINT DETAILS

- d) Name: ..... b) Gender Female ☐ Male ☐  
f) Age: ..... d) Mobile No.: .....  
g) Region: ..... f) District: .....  
g) Street/Village: ..... h) Date: .....  
k) Valuation number (*if the complaint concerns with Valuation/compensation*) .....

#### 10. REFERENCE

Complaint received Date...../...../..... Through form Number.....  
.....with a feedback form No.....

#### 3. PROCEDURES TO CLOSE GRIEVANCE

The following steps have been followed by the Railway Corporation in order to find a solution concerning with your complaint.

- i. ....  
.....  
.....  
ii. ....  
.....  
.....  
iii. ....  
.....  
.....  
iv. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....

#### 11. COMPLAINT CLOSING FORM

Due to the steps mentioned above, Railway Corporation would like to inform you that your complaint which was presented through a form No..... has been closed.

#### 12. AGREEMENTS

I.....with whom I had a complaint with form No.....

AGREE ☐ DO NOT AGREE ☐ with the solution towards my complaint.

#### 13. COMPLAINT FEEDBACK PROVIDER INFORMATION

Name: .....

.....  
Title: ..... Signature: .....

#### 14. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

Name: .....Signature: .....

## **Annex 7: Issues raised during stakeholders consultation**

## Annex 8: Socio-Economic Household Questionnaire

### RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF SGR PROJECT UVINZA KIGADYE

I am.....working with TRC, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on the proposed construction of commercial facilities. The purpose of the assignment is to collect data on PAPs to be used for the RAP implementation process. I have a few questions which I request you to answer

The answers you will provide will be confidential and in the writing of the report, names of the respondents will not be indicated. This interview will take about 45 minutes. If you have any questions or clarifications before we start, feel free to ask

I request for your consent to proceed with the interview. (Tick as appropriate)

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue with the interview
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abandon the interview and thank the respondent for their time then proceed to the next sampled household



NA	SWALI	JIBU
<b>SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</b>		
1.	Tarehe ya mahojiano	
2.	Mda wa kuanza mahojiano	
3.	Mhojiwa amekubali kuhojiwa?	1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana
4.	Jina la anayehoji	
5.	Mkoa	<b>Jina:</b> _____
6.	Wilaya	<b>Jina:</b> _____
7.	Kata	
8.	Kijiji/mtaa	<b>Jina:</b> _____
9.	Chukua GPS ya eneo lililoathirika na mradi	
10.	Namba ya simu ya mhojiwa (NB: Usianze na 0)	
11.	Jina	<b>Jina:</b> _____
12.	Aina ya mali iliyoathirika ni ipi? ( Inanweza kuwa zaidi ya jibu moja)	1. Nyumba ya kuishi 2. Biashara 3. Eneo la kilimo (Shamba) 4. Eneo la makazi (Kiwanga) 5. Choo 6. Banda la mifugo (Zizi) 7. Farm shed 8. Tenki la maji 9. Store 10. Kaburi 11. Nyingine, Taja.....
13.	Kama ni nyumba, nyumba ngapi zimeathirika/zitaathirika na mradi?	Idadi.....
14.	Kama ni makaburi, ni makaburi mangapi yamepitiwa na mradi wa SGR?	Idadi.....
15.	Ardhi imechukuliwa kwa madhumuni gani katika ujenzi wa SGR?	1. Right of Way (Njia kuu ya Reli) 2. Borrow Pit (moramu) 3. Crossing (Vivuko) 4. Quarry area (Karasha sehemu ya kuvunja mawe) 5. Marshalling yards (karakana ya Treni/mizigo) 6. Camp (kambi) 7. Station (Stesheni) 8. Nyingine,Taja
16.	Kwa mda gani umekuwa ukiishi/ukilitumia eneo	1. Chini ya mwaka mmoja 2. Kati ya mwaka 1 mpaka 5 3. Kati ya miaka 5 mpaka 10 4. Zaidi ya miaka 10
17.	Kaya hii ina wanakaya wangapi (NB: Ataje wanakaya ambao wanaishi na kaya hii kwa mda wote)	<b>Number:</b> _____
<b>Katika sehemu inayofuata nitakuuliza kuhusu wewe na wale wanaoishi pamoja nanyi nyumbani kwa sasa. NB: Jina la kwanza liwe la kiongozi wa kaya</b>		

1.	Jina lako ni nani (Kama wewe ni mkuu wa kaya.NB kama wewe ndiyo mwenye mali/eneo hakikisha unataja jina kulingana na repoti ya uthamini)	Namba ya uthamini ya mali ni ngapi (Kama hana weka 0 lakini hakikisha unaipata baada ya kumaliza mahojiano)	Miaka	Yupo kwenye kundi lipi. 1. Miaka 0 – 20 2. Miaka 21 mpaka 34 3. Miaka 35 mpaka 64 4. Miaka 65 na zaidi	Jinsi 1. Me 2. ke	1. Hajaoa/hajaole wa 2. Ameoa/ameole wa 3. Wanaishi Pamoja 4. Mtalaka/ wametengana 5. Mjane N/A (mtoto/mwanaf unzi) Nyingine, taja	Level of education 1. Hajawahi andikishwa shule 2. Amehitimu shule ya msingi 3. Amehitimu shule ya sekondari 4. Anasoma shule ya Msingi 5. Anasoma shule ya sekondari 6. Ameacha shule ya Msingi 7. Ameacha shule ya sekondari 8. Mafunzo ya ufundi kama VETA 9. cheti (certificate) 10. Diploma 11. Elimu ya chuo kikuu Nyingine, taja	Chanzo chako kikuu cha kipato 1. Kilimo 2. Biasha ra ndogo ndogo 3. Biasha ra kubwa 4. Ufugaji 5. Uvuvi 6. Mwajiri wa serikali ni 7. Mwajiri wa sekta binafsi 8. Vibarua (wages ) 9. Tegemezi (mlemavu,mzee nk) 10. Nyingine taja	Chanzo vingine vya kipato 1. Kilimo 2. Biasha ra ndogo ndogo 3. Biasha ra kubwa 4. Ufugaji 5. Uvuvi 6. Mwajiri wa serikali ni 7. Mwajiri wa sekta binafsi 8. Vibarua (wages ) 9. Tegemezi (mlemavu,mzee nk) 10. Nyingine taja	Average income per month 1.Chini ya 50,000 2.51,000 to 100,000 3.101,000 to 150,000 4.151,000 to 250000 5.251000 to 500000 6.501000 to 1 million 7.Above one million 8. N/A (Children, student, elder)	Mkuu wa kaya anahitaji mahitaji maalumuYes 1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana	Yupo kundi lipi kati ya haya? 1. Tatizo la kusikia 2. Tatizo la kuona 3. Tatizo la akili 4. Ulemavu wa viungo 5. Magojwa sugu (taja) 6. Nyingine, taja
2	Name Anza na jina la mkuu wa kaya	Uhusiano na mkuu wa kaya 1. Mkuu wa kaya 2. Mke/Mume 3. Mtoto 4. Mkwe	Miaka	Yupo kundi lipi 1. 0 – 14 2. 15 – 34 3. 35	Jinsi 1. Me 2. ke	Marital status Hajaoa/hajaolewa 1. Ameoa/ameole wa 2. Wanaishi Pamoja 3. Mtalaka/ wametengana 4. Mjane	Level of education 1. Hajawahi andikishwa shule 2. Amehitimu shule ya msingi 3. Amehitimu	Chanzo chako kikuu cha kipato 1. Kilimo 2. Biasha ra ndogo ndogo	Chanzo vingine vya kipato 11. Kilimo 12. Biasha ra ndogo ndogo 13. Biasha	Average income per month 1.Chini ya 50,000 2.51,000 to 100,000 3.101,000 to 150,000	Mkuu wa kaya anahitaji mahitaji maalumuYes 1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana	Yupo kundi lipi kati ya haya? 1. Tatizo la kusikia 2. Tatizo la kuona

		5. Mjukuu 6. Ndugu 7. Nyingineyo		4. – 64 Abo ve 64		5. N/A (mtoto/mwanaf unzi) 6. Nyingine, taja	shule ya 4. Anasoma shule ya Msingi 5. Anasoma shule ya sekondari 6. Ameacha shule ya Msingi 7. Ameacha shule ya sekondari 8. Mafunzo ya ufundi kama VETA 9. cheti (certificate) 10. Diploma 11. Elimu ya chuo kikuu Nyingine, taja	3. Biasha ra kubwa 4. Ufugaji 5. Uvuvi 6. Mwajiri wa serikali ni 7. Mwajiri wa sekta binafsi 8. Vibaru a (wages ) 9. Tegem ezi (mlem avu,mz ee nk) 11. Nyingi ne taja	ra kubwa 14. Ufugaji 15. Uvuvi 16. Mwajiri wa serikali ni 17. Mwajiri wa sekta binafsi 18. Vibaru a (wages ) 19. Tegem ezi (mlem avu,mz ee nk) 20. Nyingi ne taja	4.151,000 to 250000 5.251000 to 500000 6.501000 to 1 million 7.Above one million 8. N/A (Children, student, elder)		3. Tatizo la akili 4. Ulema vu wa viungo 5. Magoj wa sugu (taja) 6. Nyingi ne, taja		
Taarifa za wanakaya														

3	Jina la mwanaka ya ni nani (anza na jina lako kama sio mkuu wa kaya. NB Kama wewe ndio mwenye mali iliyoathirika na mradi basi hakikisha unataja jina kulingana na repoti ya uthamini)	Ataje namba ya uthamini kama yeye ndio mwenye mali iliyoathirika na mradi na weka 0 kama sio mwenye mali iliathirika na mradi	Uhusiano na mkuu wa kaya 1.Mkuu wa kaya 2.Mke/Mume 3.Mtoto 4. Mkwe 5. Mjukuu 6. Ndugu 7. Nyingineyo	Miaka	Yupo kundi lipi 1. 0 – 14 2. 15 – 34 3. 35 – 64 4. Above 64	Jinsi 1. Me 2. ke	Marital status 1. Hajaoa/hajaolewa 2. Ameoa/ameolewa 3. Wanaishi Pamoja 4. Mtalaka/wametengana 5. Mjane 6. N/A (mtoto/mwanafunzi) 7. Nyingine, taja	Level of education 1. Hajawahi andikishwa shule 2. Amehitimu shule ya msingi 3. Amehitimu shule ya sekondari 4. Anasoma shule ya Msingi 5. Anasoma shule ya sekondari 6.Ameacha shule ya Msingi 7.Ameacha shule ya sekondari 8. Mafunzo ya ufundi kama VETA 9. cheti (certificate) 10. Diploma 11. Elimu ya chuo kikuu 12. N/A (Mtoto chini ya miaka 5) 13. Nyingine, taja	Chanzo chako kikuu cha kipato 1.Kilimo 2.Biashara ndogondogo 3.Biashara kubwa 4.Ufugaji 5.Uvuvi 6.Mwajiriwa serikalini 7.Mwajiriwa sekta binafsi 8.Vibarua (wages) 9.Tegemezi (Mtoto, mlemavu, mzee nk) 10.Nyingine taja	Chanzo vingine vya kipato 1.Kilimo 2.Biashara ndogondogo 3.Biashara kubwa 4.Ufugaji 5.Uvuvi 6.Mwajiriwa serikalini 7.Mwajiriwa sekta binafsi 8.Vibarua (wages) 9.Tegemezi (Mtoto, mlemavu, mzee nk) 10.Nyingine taja	Average income per month 1.Chini ya 50,000 2.51,000 to 100,000 3.101,000 to 150,000 4.151,000 to 250000 5.251000 to 500000 6.501000 to 1 million 7.Above one million 8. N/A (Children, student, elder)	Anahitaji mahitaji maalumu (vulnerability status)? 1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana  <b>Kama Ndiyo yupo kwenye kundi lipi kati ya haya?</b> <b>Yupo kundi lipi kati ya haya?</b> 1. Tatizo la kusikia 2. Tatizo la kuona 3. Tatizo la akili 4. Ulemavu wa viungo 5. Magojwa sugu (taja) 6. Nyingine, taja
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NA	SWALI	MAJIBU	
HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARDS AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP			
16.1	Chanzo kikuu cha maji katika kaya yako ni kipi?	1. Maji ya bomba ndani ya nyumba 2. Maji ya bomba nje ya nyumba/ ndani katika makazi 3. Kisima kilichojengwa 4. Kisima kisichojengelewa 5. Maji yanayotembea mf: mto 6. Maji yaliyotulia mf. Chemchem, bwawa 7. Maji ya mvua yaliyovunwa 8. Nyingine (chanzo kikuu cha maji).....	
16.2	Chanzo kikuu cha nishati ya kupikia ni nini?	1. Umeme 2. Gesi 3. Mafuta ya taa 4. Kuni 5. Mkaa 6. Nyingine	
16.3	Chanzo kikuu cha nishati ya mwanga ni nini?	1. Umeme 2. Sola 3. Kibatari 4. Chemri 5. Nyingine	
16.4	Aina ya choo anachotumia	1. Choo cha kuvuta (sinki) 2. Choo cha shimo 3. Hakuna choo 4. Nyingineyo, taja	
16.5	Chunguza paa la nyumba na nyenzo iliyotumika	1. Vigae 2. Mabati 3. Majani makavu 4. Tope/kinyesi cha Wanyama 5. Nyingineyo, taja	
16.6	Chunguza sakafu ya nyumba na nyenzo iliyotumika	1. Udongo 2. Tiles 3. Sakafu ya simenti 4. Nyingine taja	
16.7	Chunguza kuta za nyumba na nyenzo iliyotumika	5. Matofali ya simenti 1. Matofali ya kuchoma 2. Matofali yasiyochomwa 3. Tope na fito za miti 4. Nyingineyo	
16.8	Nyumba ina vyumba vingapi?		
17	Je, wewe au wanakaya wengine wa kaya yako wanamilikisamani zipi kati ya hizi?		
17.1	Domestic assets	Ndiyo	Hapana
17.1.1	Redio		
17.1.2	Television		
17.1.3	Car		
17.1.4	Motorcycle		
17.1.5	Bicycle		
17.1.6	Mobile phone		
17.1.7	Refrigerator/Deep freezer		
17.2	Productive Assets		
17.2.1	Plough		
17.2.2	Grain mill		

NA	SWALI	MAJIBU			
17.2.3	Sewing machines				
17.2.4	Bicycle				
17.2.5	Cart				
17.2.6	Oxen				
17.2.7	Tractor				
1 8	Kama ufugaji ni moja ya chanzo cha kipato katika kaya yako, unafuga mifugo ipi kati ya hii? (kama hafugi nenda swali na 25)	1 Ngombe _____ Idadi 2 Mbuzi _____ Idadi 3 Punda _____ Idadi 4 Nguruwe _____ Idadi 5 Kuku _____ Idadi 6 Others _____ Idadi			
1 9	Kama kilimo ni moja ya chanzo cha kipato katika kaya yako, unalima mazao gani	1. Mahindi 2. Mpunga 3. Maharage 4. Mtama 5. Mhogo 6. Mbogamboga 7. Ufuta 8. Karanga 9. Pamba 10. zao lingine (Taja)			
2 0	Ni umbali gani wa kaya yako na huduma hizi	Ndani ya mita 100	Ndani ya mita 500	Ndani ya mita 1000	Zaidi ya mita 1000
20a	huduma ya afya				
20b	shule ya msingi				
20c	shule ya sekondari				
20d	sokoni				
20e	Kituo cha usafiri				
20f	barabara kuu				
20g	sehemu za ibada				
<b>WASTANI WA MATUMIZI YA KAYA MWEZI</b>					
21	Aina ya matumizi	Kiasi cha matumizi			
21a	Afya				
21b	Chakula				
21c	Nguo/mavazi				
21d	Ada za shule				
21e	Umeme				
21f	Maji				
21g	Nyingine, taja.....				
<b>SHUGHULI ZA KIBIASHARA</b>					
2 2	Unajishugulisha na biashara?	1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana			
2 3	Kama mali iliyoathirika ni biashara, ulikua unafanya biashara gani?	3. Mgahawa/ Hoteli 4. Bar 5. Duka/kioksi 6. Saluni 7. kiwanda kidogo kama mashine ya kusaga nafaka nk 8. Biashara ya mazao (Agri business) 9. Mamantilie Nyingine			
<b>MATUMIZI YA ARDHI NA UMILIKI</b>					

NA	SWALI	MAJIBU	
2 4	Matumizi ya ardhi ni kwa ajili gani?	1. Makazi 2. Biashara 3. Kilimo 4. Viwanda 5. Taasisi/kijamii 6. N/A (Mali iliyochukuliwa ni kaburi tu) 7. Nyingine, taja.....	
2 5	Ni aina gani ya umiliki wa ardhi iliyoathiriwa na mradi?	1. Binafsi 2. Umma (serikali) 3. Jumuiya 4. N/A (Mali iliyochukuliwa ni kaburi tu) 5. Nyingine, taja.....	
2 6	Umiliki wako kwenye mali iliyoathirika na mradi ni wa aina gani?	1. Mmiliki 2. Mmiliki mwenza 3. Mpangaji 4. Mtunzaji 5. Mvamizi 6. N/A (Mali iliyochukuliwa ni kaburi tu) 7. Nyinginezo, (taja)	
2 7	Eneo lako lina ukubwa gani?	1. Chini ya nusu hekari 2. Nusu hekari 3. Kati ya nusu hekari na hekari 4. Hekari Moja 5. Zaidi ya hekari moja 6. N/A (Mali iliyochukuliwa ni kaburi tu)	
29	Je una nyaraka zozote halisi zinazoonyesha umiliki wako wa ardhi iliyoathiriwa na mradi?	1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana	
30	Kama Ndiyo, ni aina ipi ya nyaraka?	1. Hati ya kiwanja 2. Risiti ya malipo ya makazi 3. Hati miliki ya kimila 4. Nyingine	
31	Je, ulilipatataje eneo lililochukuliwa na mradi?	1. Amenunua 2. Urithi 3. Kapewa 4. Amegaiwa na Serekali 5. Mpangaji 6. Nyingine, taja	
UENDELEU WA USALAMA WA CHAKULA KWA KAYA			
32	Ni matatizo gani ambayo yameathiri vibaya uwezo wa kaya yako kukidhi mahitaji yako ya chakula	Ndiyo	Hapana
32a	ukame		
32c	magojwa baina ya wanakaya		
32d	uhaba wa ardhi		
32e	uhaba wa maji		
32f	ubaha wa nguvu kazi		
32g	Upungufu wa pesa ya kutosha kukidhi mahitaji ya chakula		
32h	bei kubwa ya vyakula		
UPATIKANAJI WA MALIASILI PEMBEZONI MWA MRADI WA SGR ZINAZOSAIDIA USATWI WA JAMII			
33	Ni maliasili gani unayoitegemea kama sehemu inayokupa kipato kwa aili ustawi wa kaya yako	Ndiyo	Hapana

NA	SWALI	MAJIBU
33a	mkaa	
33b	kuni	
33c	miti/mizizi ya dawa	
33d	mizizi ya chakula na matunda	
33e	Asali	
33f	Wadudu wanaoliwa (kama kumbikumbi)	
33g	Mbao	
33h	Nyasi	
33i	kokoto	
33j	Mchanga kwa ajili ya kuuza	
33k	chumvi	
33l	Nyingine,taja	
<b>AWARENESS, PERCEPTION, AND ATTITUDE REGARDING THE PROJECT</b>		
34	Je, unaufahamu mradi wa SGR (Treni ya mwendo kasi)?	1. Ndiyo 2. Hapana
35	Ni njia ipi kuu imekufanya uujuu/uusikie Mradi wa SGR kati ya hizi?	1. Redio 2. kupitia mazoezi mbali mbali TRC kama zoezi la ESIA na RAP 3. Kampeni mbali mbali za uhamasishaji 4. Magazeti 5. Mitandao ya kijamii 6. Kupitia viongozi na matangazo kwenye ofisi za mitaa 7. Television 8. Nyingine Taja
36	Unafikiriaje kuhusiana na huu mradi	1. Mzuri 2. Mbaya
37	Kwanini unafikiri mradi huu ni mzuri?	1. Utaleta maendeleo/kukuza uchumi wa nchi 2. Utarahisisha usafirishaji wa abiria na mizigo 3. Utasaidia kuunganisha sehemu mbalimbali za ndani na nje ya nchi 4. Utaongeza upatikanaji wa ajira 5. Utasaidia kukua kwa maeneo mbalimbali ya nchi 6. Nyingine Taja
38	Kwanini unafikiri mradi huu ni mbaya	1. Kuchukuliwa kwa maeneo yetu kama (makazi,biashara,mashamba na maeneo ya kuabudia) 2. Athari za kimazingira kama (kupoteza uoto wa asili na vyanzo vya maji) 3. Mmomonyoko wa maadili kutokana na muingiliano wa tamaduni mbalimbali 4. Kuongezeka kwa magonjwa 5. Nyingine Taja
39	Ni aina gani ya fidia ungependelea?	1. Fidia ya pesa 2. Kurudishiwa mali iliyoathiriwa na mradi 3. Nyingine Taja
40	Ukipokea fedha ya fidia, utaifanyia nini?	1. Kununua Ardhi 2. Kujenga nyumba mpya 3. Kuboresha nyumba 4. Kuwekeza katika biashara 5. Nyingine
	Ni program zipi unazani	



NA	SWALI	MAJIBU
41	zikitekelezwa zinaweza kuinua uchumi na kipato cha kaya yako? (Livelihood restoration programs) NB Hakikisha programu atakazozitaja ziwe ni zile zinazohusiana na mafunzo	
42	Piga picha ya eneo lililoathiriwa na mradi	
	Piga picha ya PAP	
<b>ASANTE KWA MUDA WAKO</b>		