

## **TANZANIA RAILWAYS CORPORATION (TRC)**



### **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE (SGR) FROM TABORA TO KIGOMA REGION, TANZANIA: 50 KM OF THE RIGHT OF<sup>1</sup> WAY (KM64 TO KM114)**

**August, 2025**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 Compensation Summary Sheet

No	Variables	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1.	Region	Tabora
2.	District	Urambo and Kaliua
3.	Village	Mpigwa, Itundu, Ulasa B, Fundika, Isike, Usisya, Sioungu, Usoke, Chekeleni, Motomoto, Vumilia, Imalamihayo, Usimba, and Maagele
4.	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of railway embankment, camp site and areas for construction materials such as quarry site, borrow pit and sand pits
5.	Project RAP implementation(USD)	1,392,897.35
6.	Applied cut-off date (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the case of Land parcels the cutoff date were announced on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023 up to 16<sup>th</sup> June 2023</li> <li>For the case of Right of the cutoff date were announced on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023 to 12 January 2024</li> </ul>
7.	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation during Land parcels started from 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023 up to 16<sup>th</sup> June 2023</li> <li>Consultation during Right of Way started from 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023 to 12 January 2024</li> </ul>
8.	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the case of land parcels it was on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2023 up to 6<sup>th</sup> June 2023</li> <li>For the case of the Right of Way it was 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023 to 12 January 2024</li> </ul>
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
9.	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	715
10.	Number of Physically displaced	3
11.	Number of economically displaced	639
12.	Number of both physically and economically displaced	71
13.	Neither physically nor economically displaced (graves only)	4
14.	Number of affected households	715
15.	Number of affected household' members	2867
16.	Number of females affected	Female: 208 (PAHHs) and 1588 (household' members) Male: 507 (PAHHs) and 1279 (household' members)
17.	Number of vulnerable affected	332
18.	Number of major PAP	715
19.	Number of minor PAP (land & structure tenants)	261

No	Variables	Data
20.	Number of households losing their shelters	711
21.	Total area of lost arable/farm/productive lands (acres)	1061.799
22.	Number of households losing their crops	1666
23.	Number of households losing their trees	37
24.	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	
25.	Number of building to be demolished totally	74
26.	Number of building to be demolished totally at 50%	0
27.	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
28.	Number of trees	17992
29.	Number of crops	845
30.	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
31.	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
32.	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	6
33.	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk (economically displaced PAPs)	711

## 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) specifically for the first approved 50 km of the Right of Way (RoW). 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 715 Households 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. Currently, the contractor is at site. 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 Tabora-Kigoma

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)
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	1:9 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 ( $E_a$ )	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	Mechanized for the whole track including turnouts
Road, rail crossings	Grade separation
Gradient of Station	0 ‰ or 2 ‰ (under approval Engineer)

**Source:** TRC Provisional RAP report, 2023



### 0.2.2 Project Location

The SGR Tabora-Kigoma project with approximately 411 km of mainline and 95 km of siding/loops covers the Tabora and Kigoma regions. Specifically, this report covers the first approved 50 Km of the right of way and will continue being updated section by section as in line with alignment approval

## 0.3 RAP Objectives, Scope and Methodology

In line with Category 1 (high risk) project categorisation by the African development Bank, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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 first approved 50 Km (from 64 km to 114km ) of the right of Way and land parcels found within i.e 60m wide (i.e. 30m from both side from the center line), and some of the sites identified for borrow pits, quarry site and sand pits. The report will continue being updated upon having other approved sections of the Right of Way for the project.

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 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

The existing RAP report for this project as per the provisional alignment was used while preparing this RAP report

Primary data covering the social economic baseline that was used in the preparation of RAP/LRP through a variety of methods and techniques such as a household survey conducted to 715

PAHHs, Focused Group Discussions, public meetings, and Interviews with Key Informants who the majority are local leaders impacted within the first approved 50 Km of the Right of Way and land parcels found within.

#### **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 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.

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. All compensation will be at full replacement value.

## **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 but in summary was obtained through a variety of methods and techniques such as:

- A household survey conducted to 715 PAHHs,
- Focused Group Discussions, with a total number of 210 (140 males and 70 females) participants reached
- Public meetings, the total number of 600 members was reached, where 383 are males and 217 are females.
- And Interviews, the total of 64 (39 males and 25 females) were reached in the KIIs.

## **0.8 Socioeconomic baseline**

The socio-economic baseline survey for the land parcels started from 64 km to 114 km and for Right of Way started from 19th December 2023 to 12 January 2024. 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, health care 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 715 Project Affected Households will be physically, economically, physical-economical or/and cultural impacted by the project. 715 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or household heads will lose various assets/livelihoods. 2867 household members are affected.

In terms of gender, survey findings indicate that the majority of the household heads are male 507 (70.9%). 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. PAHHs' marital status indicates that majority of them 533 (74.5%) are married

## **0.9 Magnitude of Impacts**

### **0.9.1 Positive Impacts**

The likely impacts associated with the proposed SGR Tabora –Kigoma project specially within the approved first 50 Km of the Right of way (64km to 114 km) are 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

### **0.9.3 Negative Impacts**

Out of 715 PAPs, 574 PAPs are in the Right of Way (RoW) based on the 50km approved alignment and 141 PAPs/households properties were in land parcels for secondary facilities such as borrow pits, sand pits, camps areas, and quarry sites as the sites are already approved by the contractor. 6 institutions (2 Religious, 1 Private and 3 government) will be affected.

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

The first approved 50 km of the project is largely traverse in rural areas different levels of development and activities. Thus, land and properties will be affected and acquired to give way for the SGR alignment.

#### **0.9.3.2 Impact on Agricultural, residential, and Institutional Land**

About 806 PAPs and 6 institutions (2 Religious, 1 Private and 3 government) will be affected on Agricultural, residential, and Institutional Land. With regard to this RAP report which covers the first approved 50 Km of the RoW, 590 plots of agricultural land with the coverage of 1061.799 acres will be affected (4.918 acres for Institutions land and 1245.689 acres for private land).

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

The household census identified 715 households to be displaced by the project where 651 (91.0%) PAPs will be economically displaced, 58 (8.1%) PAPs will be both physically and economically displaced, and 2 (0.3%) 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 Tabora- Kigoma, within the first approved 50 km will affect about 91 structures of different categories which include residential, non-residential and outbuildings such as business structures, kitchen, and toilets. Of these 90 structures affected, 83 are residential structures (complete and incomplete structures) and 8 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. Approximately 845 crops and 17992 trees will be acquired by the project

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

Land acquisition for SGR Tabora-Kigoma will affect some of the community assets and structure. Based on the valuation a total of 5 institutions will be affected by the project in terms of either land, structures or crops.

5 institutions (i.e 2 Religious, 3 Government and 1 Private institutional properties affected) including:

- 1 private Institutions i.e Chama cha msingi Sipungu (*AMCOS*)
- 2 religious Institutions i.e Msikiti wa Abrahman Sipungu (*Islamic Mosque of Sipungu*), Kanisa Katoliki Ulasa- Kigango Cha Ulasa B (*Catholic Church of Ulasa B*)
- 3 government institutions, i.e Shule ya Msingi Ulasa B (*Government school Ulasa B*), Sipungu Village Government (*Serikali ya Kijiji cha Sipungu*) and Mpigwa village office

#### **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 114 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 Impacts on vulnerable groups**

There are 322 (45.0%) 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, the second programme will focus on capacity building on profitable agriculture. The third programme will be Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development. 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) coordinator 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 (MoF), 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 **USD 1,558,500.93** equals to **TZS 4,122,234,967.79** as detailed below. 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 Indicative RAP Implementation Budget

S/n	Item	Amount	
		USD	TSHS
1	<b>Compensation Payment</b>		
	Compensation for affected properties	726,810.72	1,922,414,354.40
	Topping up allowances <sup>2</sup>	92,910.05	245,747,082.25
	<b>Sub Total 1</b>	<b>819,720.77</b>	<b>2,168,161,436.65</b>
2	<b>RAP Implementation</b>		
	RAP implementation	407,478.61	1,077,780,923.45
	<b>Sub Total 2</b>	<b>407,478.61</b>	<b>1,077,780,923.45</b>
3	<b>RAP performance monitoring</b>		
	Monitoring and Evaluation	189,619.65	501,543,974.25
	<b>Sub Total 3</b>	<b>189,619.65</b>	<b>501,543,974.25</b>
4	<b>1. Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>141,681.90</b>	<b>374,748,633.44</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,558,500.93</b>	<b>4,122,234,967.79</b>

<sup>2</sup> Additional allowances which are being provided to PAPs which include disturbance allowance, accommodation allowance, transport allowance and loss of profit (for the business owners)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	IV
0.1 Compensation Summary Sheet.....	iv
0.2 Introduction .....	v
0.3 RAP Objectives, Scope and Methodology .....	vii
0.4 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework .....	viii
0.5 Entitlement and eligibility .....	viii
0.6 Assets Inventory and Valuation.....	viii
0.7 Stakeholders Engagement.....	ix
0.8 Socioeconomic baseline .....	ix
0.9 Magnitude of Impacts.....	ix
0.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	xi
0.11 Livelihood Restoration Plan.....	xii
0.12 Monitoring and Evaluation .....	xii
0.13 Implementation Arrangements.....	xii
0.14 RAP Implementation Budget .....	xii
ABBREVIATIONS .....	xxix
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	xxxii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Project Objectives .....	2
1.3 Project Description .....	3
1.3.1 Project Location .....	3
Table 1: List of affected Districts, Wards and Villages on the 50km .....	3
1.4 Project Activities and Components within the First 50 Km (64 km to 114 km).....	4



1.4.1	Railway Right of Way Corridor (RoW) Covering the First 50 Km (54 km-164 km)	7
1.4.2	Stations.....	7
1.4.4	Freight yards.....	7
1.4.6	TPS, ATS and Catenary.....	7
1.4.7	Fence.....	8
1.4.8	Signaling facilities .....	8
1.5	Project requirements .....	8
1.5.1	Land.....	8
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.....	10
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 and Household Survey .....	12
1.8.3	Valuation of Losses.....	12
1.8.4	Stakeholders' Engagement .....	12
1.9	Limitations and Constraints .....	14
CHAPTER TWO: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS .....		15
2.1	Introduction .....	15
2.2	Project impacts within the approved first 50 Kms of the RoW .....	15
2.2.1	Positive impacts associated with the project .....	15

2.2.1.1	Improved local economy and quality of life.....	15
2.2.2.2	Increased employment opportunities .....	16
2.2.2.3	Increased government revenue generation.....	16
2.2.2.4	Improving the Environment .....	16
2.2.2.5	Marketing of agricultural and livestock products.....	16
2.2.3	Negative impacts associated with the project.....	16
2.2.3.1	Types of PAPs Displacement.....	16
2.2.3.2	Impact on Project Affected Institutions .....	17
2.2.3.3	Impacts on land resource.....	18
2.2.3.3.1	Loss of Agricultural land (PAPs) .....	18
2.2.3.3.1	Loss of Residential Land (PAPs) .....	19
2.2.3.3.2	Loss of Institutional Land .....	19
2.2.3.4	Loss of crops and trees.....	20
2.2.3.5	Impact on Households Assets.....	21
2.2.3.6	Impact on cultural and Religious Assets and heritage .....	24
2.2.3.7	Impacts on Livelihoods .....	25
2.2.3.8	Gender Concerns in Compensation Matters .....	25
2.2.3.9	Impact on Vulnerability .....	26
2.2.3.9	Impact on Services and Accessibility .....	26
CHAPTER THREE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS .....		29
3.1	Introduction .....	29
3.2	Institutional overview .....	29
3.2.1	Ministry of Transport .....	29
3.2.2	Tanzania Railway Cooperation (TRC) .....	29
3.2.3	Ministry of Finance (MoF) .....	30

3.2.4	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)	30
3.2.5	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development .....	30
3.2.6	Chief Government Valuer (CGV).....	30
3.2.7	Local Government Authorities (LGAs) .....	31
3.2.8	Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organisations .....	31
3.3	Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation .....	31
3.3.1	RAP Implementation Committee as part of the overall Project Coordination (PCU)	31
3.3.2	Grievance Redress Committees .....	36
3.4	Coordination and communication mechanisms .....	36
3.4.1	Vertical coordination .....	36
3.4.2	Horizontal coordination .....	36
3.5	Resource gap and capacity building requirement .....	36
CHAPTER FOUR: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION .....		39
4.1	Introduction .....	39
4.2	Stakeholders Engagement Guidance .....	39
4.2.1	Tanzania Legal Guidance .....	39
4.2.2	African Development Bank Enhanced Public Consultation.....	40
4.3	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Stakeholder Engagement Objectives .....	40
4.4	Stakeholder Identification and Mapping .....	40
4.5	Stakeholder Engagement Plan .....	41
4.5.1	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.....	41
4.5.2	Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Preparation of this RAP .....	42
4.5.2.1	Introduction Meeting with Urambo and Kaliua DC and DAS.....	42
4.5.2.2	Meetings with Urambo and kaliua Districts Officials .....	43
4.5.2.3	Meetings with Institutions .....	44

4.5.2.4	Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs).....	47
4.5.2.5	Consultation at the Ward and Village Levels.....	48
4.5.2.5.1	Public meetings .....	48
4.5.2.5.2	Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs) .....	51
4.5.2.5.3	Focused Group Discussions (FGD) .....	54
4.5.2.5.4	Structured questionnaire.....	58
4.5.2.10	Key Issues Raised During Stakeholder Engagement.....	58
4.5. 5	RAP disclosure .....	60
CHAPTER FIVE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE .....		61
5.1	Introduction .....	61
5.2	Area of Influence (Aol).....	61
5.3	Average Household Size .....	62
5.5	Marital Status .....	64
5.6	Education and Literacy .....	65
5.6.1	Level of Education for Project Affected Household Heads.....	65
5.6.2	Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members.....	66
5.7	Time lived in Project Affected Area.....	67
5.8	Household's main source of Incomes .....	67
5.9	Average PAPs monthly income .....	68
5.10	Household monthly expenditure .....	68
5.11	Livelihoods, land use and land ownership .....	69
5.11.1	Livelihood – Agriculture.....	69
5.11.2	Livelihoods – Livestock keeping.....	70
5.12	Livelihood – Ecosystem services.....	70
5.13	Land ownership.....	71
5.13.1	Interface Procedures for Land Release .....	72

5.14	Land ownership in the project area.....	74
5.15	Means of obtaining land and type of ownership.....	74
5.16	Types of land ownership documents .....	74
5.17	Land use .....	75
5.18	Household food security in the project area.....	75
5.19	Housing conditions and purposes along the project areas.....	76
5.19.1	House flooring materials .....	76
5.19.2	House Roofing Materials.....	77
5.19.3	House walls .....	77
5.20	Main Source of household cooking energy.....	78
5.21	Main source of lighting .....	78
5.22	Main source of domestic water.....	78
5.23	Sanitation facilities .....	79
5.24	Availability and accessibility of social services.....	79
5.25	Vulnerable Groups .....	80
5.26	Household Assets .....	81
5.27	PAPs Level of Understanding of SGR Line Project .....	82
5.28	Preferred mode of compensation .....	83
5.29	The use of compensation amount .....	83
5.30	Preferred livelihood restoration measures .....	84
CHAPTER SIX: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....		85
6.1	Introduction .....	85
6.2	Tanzania Policy Framework .....	85
6.2.1	Tanzania Development Vision 2025.....	85
6.2.2	National Land Policy (1995) Revised in 1997 .....	85
6.2.2	National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000) .....	86

6.2.3	National Gender Policy (2002) .....	86
6.2.4	The National Cultural Policy (1997) .....	87
6.2.5	The National Energy Policy (URT 2015).....	87
6.2.5	National Environment Policy (2021) .....	88
6.3	Tanzanian Legislative Framework .....	89
6.3.1	The Tanzanian Constitution .....	89
6.3.2	Land Acquisition Act Cap 118 R.E 2002 .....	89
6.3.3	The Land Act Cap 113 R.E 2019 .....	89
6.3.4	Village Land Act (1999) Cap 114 R.E 2019.....	90
6.3.5	Land Registration Act (Chapter 334).....	90
6.3.5	The Law of Marriage Act. No.5 of 1971 .....	90
6.3.6	Urban Planning Act (2007) .....	91
6.3.7	Land Use Planning Act (2007) .....	91
6.3.8	The Railway Act, 2017 .....	91
6.3.9	Environmental Management Act (2004) .....	92
6.3.10	Forest Act (2002) .....	92
6.3.11	Graves Removal Act No.9 (1969) .....	93
6.3.12	Antiquities Act (1964) .....	93
6.3.13	The Court (Land Disputes Settlements) Act (No. 2), 2002.....	94
6.3.14	Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7 of 2016.....	94
6.3.15	Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 .....	95
6.4	Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation 95	
6.4.1	Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, (2001) 95	
6.4.2	Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001) .....	96
6.4.3	Village Land Regulations (2001) .....	97



6.4.4	EIA and EA Regulation (2005) as amended in 2018 .....	97
6.4.5	Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations (2018) .....	97
6.5	Tanzania Railway Corporation and Contractors' Policy .....	98
6.5.1	Tanzania Railway Corporation Environmental and Social Policy .....	98
6.6	International Requirements .....	98
6.6.1	African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) .....	98
6.6.2	AfDB Gender Policy .....	101
6.6.3	AfDB's Policy on Disclosure and Access to Information (DAI) .....	102
6.7	Gaps between the Tanzania Policy and Legal Requirements and AfDB Operational Safeguards.....	102
CHAPTER SEVEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....		111
7.1	Introduction .....	111
7.2	Defining good practice in GRM processes.....	111
7.3	Potential Grievance Related to Project Activities .....	112
7.4	Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanisms .....	114
7.5	Scope of Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	114
7.6	GRM structure and composition .....	114
7.6.1	Project-level grievance and redress mechanism .....	114
7.6.2	The Bank's grievance and redress mechanism .....	117
7.7	Grievance Redress Procedures .....	118
Step 1: Grievance Receipt and Registration .....		119
Step 2: Screening and Prioritization .....		120
Step 3: Grievance investigation .....		122
Step 4: Resolution and feedback .....		122
Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation .....		123
7.8	Capacity Building of the GRC members .....	124

7.9 Remuneration of GRC members .....	124
CHAPTER EIGHT: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT.....	125
8.1 Introduction .....	125
8.2 Defining Eligibility .....	125
8.2.1 Eligibility as per Tanzanian laws .....	125
8.2.2 Eligibility as per International Standards .....	126
Eligibility and entitlements as per AfDB OS 2 .....	126
8.3 Types of Project-Affected People (PAPs) .....	127
8.4 Entitlements .....	127
8.5 Cut-off Dates .....	133
CHAPTER NINE: ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION.....	135
9.1 Introduction .....	135
9.1 Introduction .....	135
9.2 Assets Documentation and Valuation Process .....	135
9.3 Applied Valuation Methods.....	136
9.3.1 Valuation of Land .....	136
9.3.2 Valuation of Structures.....	137
9.3.2.1 Valuation of residential structures .....	137
9.3.2.2 Non-Residential Structures .....	137
9.3.2.3 Valuation of Public and institutional structures .....	138
9.4 Valuation and compensation of crops and permanent trees .....	138
9.5 Valuation of archaeological and cultural services .....	138
9.5.1 Grave removal .....	138
9.6 Transitional support and additional allowances .....	139
9.7 Payment of Compensation .....	140
CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION .....	141

10.1	Introduction .....	141
10.2	The objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).....	141
10.3	Livelihood activities within the project area.....	141
10.4	Approach to Livelihood Restoration Plan .....	142
10.5	Livelihood Restoration Plan.....	142
10.5.1	Financial literacy sensitization.....	143
10.5.2	Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices .....	144
10.5.2.1	Maize cultivation programme .....	144
10.5.2.2	Rice cultivation programme .....	145
10.5.2.3	Groundnuts cultivation programme .....	145
10.5.3	Entrepreneurship skills development.....	146
10.5.4	Technical and Vocational skills development .....	147
10.5.5	PAP's own LRP initiatives .....	148
10.5.6	Consideration of vulnerable persons .....	148
10.5.6.1	Specific measures for vulnerable groups .....	149
CHAPTER ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....		150
11.1	Key Implementation Activities .....	150
11.2	Implementation Schedule.....	151
CHAPTER TWELVE: BUDGET .....		154
12.2	RAP budget .....	154
CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....		159
13.1	Introduction .....	159
13.2	RAP Monitoring and Evaluation .....	160
13.2.1	Internal Monitoring .....	160
13.2.2	Key activities and responsibilities for internal monitoring.....	160
13.3	RAP monitoring indicators.....	161

13.4.1 Annual Audit .....	161
13.4.2 Mid-Term Review .....	161
13.4.3 Completion Audit.....	162
13.4 Logical Framework Matrix .....	162
ANNEXES .....	170

## List of Photos

photos 1: Meeting with officials from Urambo and Kaliua District .....	42
photos 2: Discussion with SIPUNGU AMCOS .....	45
photos 3: TRC and ULASA B primary school .....	45
photos 4: Public meetings in kazaroho-imalamihayo and Itundu Wards .....	51
photos 5: Key Informant Interview in Mchikichini-isike and Usoke Villages .....	51
photos 6: FGD with Elders in Mchikichini-Isike .....	54
photos 7: FGD with farmers at Usisya .....	55
photos 8: Structures to be affected by the Project .....	77

## List of Tables

Table 1: List of affected Districts, Wards and Villages on the 50km .....	3
Table 2: Technical Specification of the SGR line from Tabora to Kigoma .....	5
Table 3: Functional requirement for railway design.....	6
Table 4: Summary of the initial land requirement for project components .....	8
Table 5: Summarized some of the proposed areas for construction materials .....	9
Table 6: The number of PAPs/Households per type of impact .....	17
. Table 8: The number of Institutions per type of impact .....	18
Table 9: Number of the affected Agricultural land plots.....	18
Table 10: Number of the affected Residential Plots .....	19
Table 11The number of Institutions losing land .....	19
Table 12: Number of PAPs losing Crops and Trees .....	20
Table 14: Summary of the Affected Structures .....	22
Table 19: Number of the Participants at Urambo and Kaliua Districts .....	43
Table 20: Issues Raised at District Level .....	43
Table 21: Number of the Reached Participants at the Institutional Level .....	45
Table 22 : Issues raised During Meeting with direct and Indirect Affected Institution .....	45
Table 23: Number of the Reached Participants during consultation of Non-Government ..... organisation	48
Table 24 : Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings for Land Parcels	48
Table 25 : Key Summary of Public Meetings Issues Raised During Land Parcel Valuation .....	49
Table 26 : Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings on Right of Way	49
Table 27 : key Summary of Public meetings issues raised during valuation of the Right of way.....	50
Table 28: Number of the Participants Reached During Key Informant Interviews Land Parcel.....	51
Table 29: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs) during valuation of Land Parcel.....	51
Table 30: Number of the Participants Reached During Key Informant Interviews Right of Way.....	52
Table 31: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs) during valuation of Right of way.....	53
Table 32; Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Land Parcel .....	55
Table 33: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Land Parcel .....	55
Table 34: : Number of the Participants Reached During Land Acquisition Right Way FGD (Focus Group Discussion) .....	56
Table 35: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Right of way.....	56
Table 36: Summary of Key Issues from consultations with Persons in land parcel as well as right of way .....	58
Table 37: Location of the Project and number of PAPs/PAHs .....	62
Table 38: Percentage distribution of PAHs and PAHMs in the project area .....	62
Table 39: Age group of Project Affected Household Head (PAHHs) .....	63



Table 40: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Head and Household Members by Age Group .....	64
Table 41: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Heads and Household Members by Gender .....	64
Table 42: Marital Status of the Project Affected Household Heads .....	65
Table 43: Education level of the Project Affected Household Heads .....	66
Table 44: Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members .....	66
Table 45: Time lived in the Project Affected Area .....	67
Table 46: Major Source of Income to Project Affected Person/Households .....	67
Table 47: Average PAPs monthly income .....	68
Table 48: Expenditure pattern of the respondents in the project area .....	69
Table 49: Agricultural Crops Grown along the Project Areas .....	69
Table 50: Types and number of households keeping livestock in the project area .....	70
Table 51: Ecosystem utilization profile .....	71
Table 52: Land ownership and access in the project area .....	74
Table 53: Means of obtaining land .....	74
Table 54: Type of Land Ownership Document .....	75
Table 55: Major Land Use in the project area .....	75
Table 56: Reasons for Food Insecurity in project proposed areas .....	75
Table 57: Household flooring materials .....	76
Table 58: Households Roofing Materials .....	77
Table 59: House walls .....	77
Table 60: Main Source of cooking energy .....	78
Table 61: Sources of lighting in various districts within Project Area .....	78
Table 62: Main source of water .....	78
Table 63: Type of sanitation facilities .....	79
Table 64: Estimated distance to social services along the project area .....	79
Table 65: Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons .....	81
Table 66: Type of Assets Owned by PAHHs .....	82
Table 67: Major source of Information on SGR Project .....	82
Table 68: Preferred mode of compensation .....	83
Table 69: The use of compensation amount .....	83
Table 70: Preferred livelihood restoration programs .....	84
Table 71: Comparison of Tanzanian and AfDB Operational Policies on Resettlement and Compensation (OS2) .....	103
Table 72: Nature and type of likely grievances .....	112
Table 73: Project-level grievance and redress mechanism .....	115
Table 74: Grievance classifications criteria .....	121
Table 75: Grievance significance level .....	121
Table 76: Eligible Groups .....	126
Table 77: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs .....	128
Table 78: Valuation Commencement And Sensitization Dates .....	133
Table 79: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programmes .....	143
Table 80: Financial literacy sensitization .....	143
Table 81: Agricultural training: Maize .....	144

Table 82: Agricultural training: Rice .....	145
Table 83: Agricultural training: Groundnuts.....	145
Table 84: Entrepreneurship and financial skills development .....	146
Table 85: Technical and Vocational skills development .....	147
Table 86: RAP Implementation Schedule .....	152
Table 87: RAP Implementation Budget .....	155
Table 88: Summary of Indicative RAP Implementation Budget	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 89: Summary of Indicative RAP Implementation Budget	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 90: Logical Framework Matrix.....	163

## **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 owns or occupies land, property or other assets 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 Tanzania (GoT) through Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) is developing the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) across the country. The SGR project is developed in phases/lots parallel to the existing Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) line (figure 1). Lot 1 (Dar es Salaam to Morogoro) and Lot 2 (Morogoro to Makutupora) have a total length of approximately 541 km. 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) covers approximately 237km of the mainline. Construction for these Lots is ongoing and other lots such as lots 1 and 2 are in the final stages of completion. Recently, the government has initiated processes for construction of the SGR Lot 6 starting from Tabora to Kigoma region thus having the whole of the central corridor under SGR.

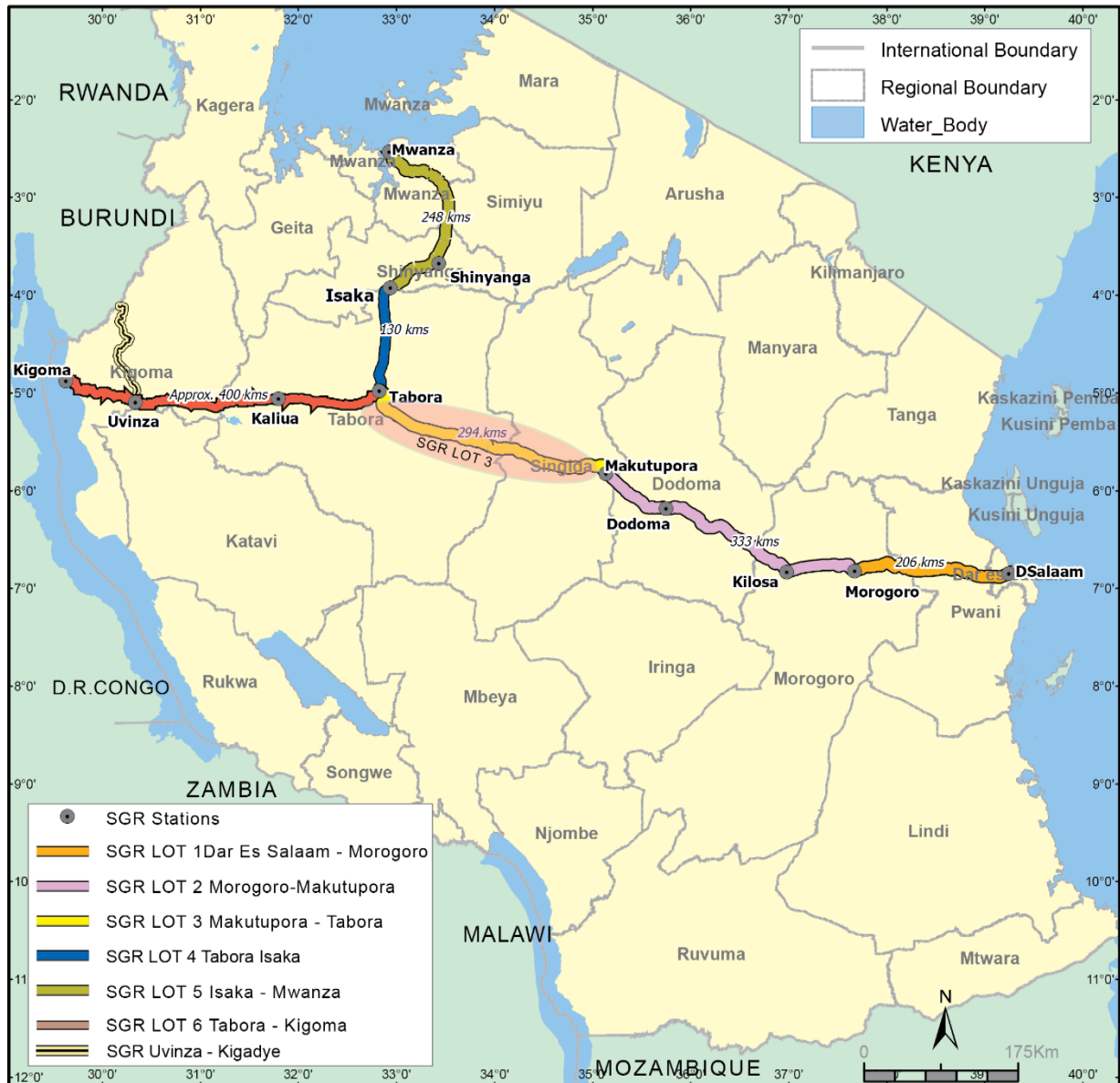
The SGR railway line stretching from Tabora to Kigoma boasts a total length of 411 km of mainline and 95 km of siding/loops. The project is being executed using the design and build construction method system. With this reason the RAP report based on the provisional alignment was prepared and disclosed by TRC and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in 2023 based on an agreement that updates will be made based on the approved final alignment. Currently, the 50 Km of the Right of Way (km64 to km114) covering parts of two districts (Urambo and Kaliua) have been approved. Therefore, this updated RAP report covers only this coverage from km64 km to km114 of the Right of Way. TRC will continue updating the 2023 disclosed RAP report upon the alignment approvals

The overall objective of this project is to promote sustainable mobility along the Tabora –Kigoma rail corridor including the branch line between Kaliua and Uvinza. The project will lead to unlocking DRC, Burundi, Uganda and Northwest Tanzania economic opportunities. The project will increase the capacity of the railway line and train speeds, reduce travel time and costs for passengers and goods, increase transport safety and protection of the environment, and allow interoperability with new railway lines by modernizing standards. This project will also link with the proposed Uvinza –Kagadye SGR line that will connect important mining areas in Musongati, Burundi and the trade corridor with the Dar es Salaam seaport. This new SGR project will also connect DR Congo through a proposed SGR extension from Gitega to Kindu, DRC. Therefore, the SGR line from Tabora to Kigoma is one of the priority projects for the Tanzania government to ensure the whole central corridor is covered by the SGR line.

China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation (CCECC) in association with China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (CRCC) has been awarded a contract to design and build the Tabora-Kigoma section of the SGR Lot 6. The role of CCECC is to mobilize the equipment and labour to design and build the infrastructure. Construction must also adhere to the Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Safety (RAMS) as the basic requirement for infrastructure and all systems under this Project and shall comply with the Employer's (TRC) requirements, technical, Environmental and Social National regulations, and International Standards including AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). Land acquisition and compensation are among the



key activities that will be undertaken throughout the project construction phases. This RAP report is prepared to guide the process of land acquisition and compensation for the proposed SGR activities between km 64 km to km114



**Figure 1 : Location of SGR Project Tabora – Kigoma Region**

## 1.2 Project Objectives

The main objective of the SGR Project is to provide efficient and sustainable transportation along the Central Corridor of Tanzania and to promote the railway transport sector to contribute to accelerating socio-economic transformation. The SGR project 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. Equally, the SGR Project will 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. Specifically, the project will:

- a) Provide a reliable, cost-effective, efficient and seamless railway transport system to the country 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.

### 1.3 Project Description

#### 1.3.1 Project Location

The proposed SGR line traverses from Tabora Municipal Council, Uyui, Urambo, and Kaliua in the Tabora region through the Kigoma and Kigoma districts in the Kigoma region. The 411km SGR route will run parallel to the existing MGR for most of the route, covering 32 wards and 61 villages in two regions of Tabora and Kigoma (figure 1). The two regions and districts where the SGR Lot 6 traverses are in the central zone of Tanzania crossing in part, through the eastern arm of the East African Rift Valley. In a few areas, the SGR line will deviate from the main MGR way leave to avoid significant impact on sensitive receptors such as heavily built-up and settled areas and sensitive environmental receptors.

As due to the fact that the acquisition processes is being approved in phases, this RAP covers the first approved 50 KMs for RoW starting from km 64 to km114 of the main project, the approved part covers two districts (Urambo and Kaliua) nine wards and 14villages

Detailed information on the districts and villages/communities through which the first 50 km of the main project passes is presented in Table 1. The route traverses farmlands of tobacco, maize, bananas, rice, groundnuts and other perennial and non-perennial crops.

**Table 1: List of affected Districts, Wards and Villages on the 50km**

Region	District	Ward	Village
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa
			Itundu
		Kapilula	Ulasa B
		Kiyungi	Fundikila
		Mchikichini	Isike
		Usisya	Usisya
			Sipungu
		Usoke	Usoke
		Vumilia	Chekeleni

Region	District	Ward	Village
	Kaliua		Motomoto
			Vumilia
		Kazaroho	Imalaminhayo
		Usimba	Usimba
	2		Magele
		9	14

Source: Social economic census, 2023

#### 1.4 Project Activities and Components within the First 50 Km (64 km to 114 km)

The section is designed to meet the client's requirements. The employer requirements demand that the alignment be designed considering future expandability. The detailed design comprises the preparation of the detailed working drawings, project specifications and the appropriate documentation for construction purposes. The approved design includes, but not limited to, the following:

- Alignment design followed American Railways Engineering and Maintenance –of-Way Association (AREMA)
- All structural elements has been optimized, using a lidar survey, and geotechnical and hydrological inputs.
- All road crossing dimensions have been designed to cater for road class for trunk roads and regional roads as a minimum. Road classification is given in the Tanzania Ministry of Works Road Geometric Design Manual (RGDM).
- All Trunk road crossing dimensions have been designed to cater for road class DC1 as given in the RGDM.
- All roads over rail crossings have been provided a wide enough opening to also allow passage and construction of service roads.
- Inlets and outlet structures of all pedestrian crossings and box culverts larger than 1.5m x 1.5m have been designed and constructed to also serve as animal crossings and passage of carts.
- Scour protection works for bridges shall be provided.
- Box Culverts of lengths from 15m to 20m have minimum internal opening dimensions of 1.5m x 1.5m
- Box Culverts lengths from 15m to 20m have minimum internal opening dimensions of 1.5m x 1.5m.
- Side ditches have minimum widths of 750mm
- All retaining structures have been made up of reinforced concrete. Such structures shall include bridges, box culverts, road crossings, retaining walls, etc.
- An operations analysis using dynamic simulation software to model train movements along the main line was used to determine the optimized location of passing loops.
- All working drawings and designs required for the construction are under the applicable standards and codes of procedure as set out in the contract.
- Project specifications and other provisions are required to give effect to the construction.
- Design changes to the drawings, to comply with the engineering requirements or as

agreed by the employer's representative.

- p) 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.
- q) Typing, printing, duplication and binding of documents, reduction of plans and the making of all plan reproductions.
- r) Investigation as to the availability of construction materials and the testing of such materials obtained from various sources.
- s) Centerline soil surveys are to be done for the works according to the specifications listed in Section 4 of the contract.
- t) The contractor is required to provide service manuals for all works.
- u) The use of Building Information Modelling (BIM) for station buildings should be specified. 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.
- v) 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.
- w) The contractor is required to provide the Engineer with a fully paid license copy of the analysis/design software used in the design.

**Table 2: Technical Specification of the SGR line from Tabora to Kigoma**

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)
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	1:9 60 UIC tangential
Width platform (top of formation width)	≈ 7.10 m

Parameter	Design
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	Mechanized for the whole track including turnouts
Road, and rail crossings	Grade separation
Gradient of Station	0 ‰ or 2 ‰ (under approval Engineer)

**Source:** TRC Provisional RAP report, 2023

The works has been designed with four elements of the main line, passenger stations, freight loading/offloading facilities and the marshalling yard and/or workshop. These four elements have been linked together in the integrated design. Attention has been given to the design of other works not specifically part of the works, but affecting the works such as electrical, water supply etc. The design works has comply with the procedures provided under the contract. The design also has the following functional specifications as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: 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 marshalling line, two loading lines and a not-to-go spur (400 m)
Marshalling yard and/or Workshop	Marshalling and rolling stock maintenance facility shall be designed with consideration for future expansion. The contractor shall provide a sufficient number of facilities to fully accommodate TRC's train operation plan. It will include the following: <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</li> <li>• The draw-out line for 1,000m for shunting</li> <li>• Wagon and Coach workshop lines</li> </ul>

Parameter	Design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locomotive workshop lines</li> <li>• EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) workshop lines (KATOSHO)</li> <li>• Paint shop line</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</li> <li>• Not-to-go spur lines of 400 m each</li> <li>• Shunter lines of 80 m each</li> <li>• Sanding and refueling line</li> <li>• Wash bay line</li> <li>• UFL line</li> <li>• Connecting lines and turnouts.</li> </ul>

**Source:** TRC Provisional RAP report, 2023

The first fifty Kilometer of the SGR project phase two, Lot 1 (Tabora to Kigoma) will consist of several activities involving various components which will require permanent land acquisition for the construction of access roads to the sources of construction materials and dumping sites, station at Urasa B, worker's camp (Urambo camp), Freight yards, PTS/ATS and batching plant.

Under this section, a total of 715 Project Affected Persons/Households (PAPs) will be impacted from Urambo and Kaliua districts.

#### **1.4.1 Railway Right of Way Corridor (RoW) Covering the First 50 Km (54 km-164 km)**

The proposed standard gauge railway corridor requires 60m wide (i.e. 30m from both sides from the centre line) throughout the corridor while on stations, workers' camps units, and TPS/ATS additional land size beyond 60m will be required depending on the classification

#### **1.4.2 Stations**

One medium/category 2 stations will be constructed along the alignment

#### **1.4.4 Freight yards**

As per employer specifications, the freight yards have been designed along the station . 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 traction power stations, auto transformer stations, and catenary systems designed are under all relevant European Norms (EN). The system 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 Mwanza and Tabora to Kigoma SGR lines. 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 line under this section will be fenced similarly to other SGRs (Dar es Salaam -Makutupora -Tabora -Isaka and Mwanza to Isaka lines). The design of the fence will follow the employers' requirements.

#### 1.4.8 Signaling facilities

The section 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; and 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 line for the first 50 km will require land for the construction of access roads to the sources of construction materials and dumping sites, station at Urasa B, worker's camps (Urambo camp, Kaliua cam), Freight yards, PTS/ATS and batching plant

#### 1.5.1 Land

The project is required 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. With regard to this 50 KMs, the total size of 1151.20 acres of land was identified for railway embankment, station, borrow pits, quarry site and sand pits.

**Table 4: Summary of the initial land requirement for project components**

Project component	Affected land size in m <sup>2</sup>
Railway embankment	1,050.22
Stations	12.92
Worker's camp	26.762
Borrow pits and dumping sites	61.298
<b>Total</b>	<b>1151.20</b>

### 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 Signalling 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 with agricultural, settlements and conservation. Within the first 50 KMs, the valuation has been undertaken to 24 land parcels as shown in Table 5

**Table 5:** Summarized some of the proposed areas for construction materials

S/N	Chainage	Type of facility	Location (Village)	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
1.	KM 64+000 to 64+450	RoW	USOKE	10.38
2.	KM 64+450 to 71+960	RoW	SIPUNGU	148.59
3.	KM 71+960 to 75+800	RoW	USISYA	71.56
4.	KM 75+800 to 78+900	RoW	MPIGWA	77.49
5.	KM 78+900 to 82+400	RoW	ITUNDU	68.40
6.	KM 82+400 to 88+880	RoW	ULASA "B"	165.85
7.	KM 83+ 100	Borrow pit	ULASA "B"	10.515
8.	KM 88+ 000	Camp site	ULASA "B"	26.76
9.	KM 88+ 100	Sand pit	ULASA "B"	61.543
10.	KM 88+880 to 89+340	RoW	MASWANYA	27.79
11.	KM 89+340 to 90+660	RoW	FUNDIKILA	9.97
12.	KM 90+660 to 96+750	RoW	ISIKE	131.21
13.	KM 94 + 600	Access road	ISIKE	2.00
14.	KM 96+750 to 99+502	RoW	CHEKELENI	63.506



S/N	Chainage	Type of facility	Location (Village)	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
15.	KM 99+502 to 102+220	RoW	MAGELE	53.063
16.	KM 102+220 to 103+820	RoW	MOTOMOTO	29.708
17.	KM 103+820 to 105+725	RoW	VUMILIA	36.251
18.	KM 105+725 to 109+500	RoW	USIMBA	72.039
19.	KM 109+500 to 114+00	RoW	IMALAMIHAYO	84.415
20.	KM 64+000 to 64+450	RoW	USSOKE	10.38
21.	KM 64+450 to 71+960	RoW	SIPUNGU	148.59
22.	KM 71+960 to 75+800	RoW	USISYA	71.56
23.	KM 75+800 to 78+900	RoW	MPIGWA	77.49
24.	KM 78+900 to 82+400	RoW	ITUNDU	68.40

**Source:** Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

#### 1.5.4 Access Roads to Site Locations

With regard to this first 50 KMs (64 to 114 KMs), land acquisition for the access roads to reach the specified land parcels and RoW have been established by considering the existing roads (main and feeder roads) The designated access roads will be used during both the construction and operational phases of the SGR. The established access roads have 1200m long and 20m wide which is equivalent to 5.931 acres

Measures to reduce the impact of creating new access roads and haulage roads on residents, local businesses and traffic have been addressed in the Construction Traffic Management Plan developed by the contractor. All-access roads will be constructed with suitable grades and widths and will avoid sharp curves, blind corners, and dangerous cross-traffic. The necessary lighting, signs, barricades, and distinctive markings for the safe movement of traffic and pedestrians will be provided. Dust control will be implemented on all access roads as per the dust suppression plan.

#### 1.5.5 Logistics Arrangements

During mobilization and construction phases, proper logistics arrangement will be required due to the massive movement of construction equipment, materials and resources for construction activities. 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.

### **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 (several dump sites have been proposed for solid waste)
- 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 for the SGR Lot 6 specifically the first 50 KMs of the RoW
- ii. Provide the legal and policy framework highlighting 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 found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW and their assets and determine the extent of involuntary resettlement/displacements
- iv. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW are fully engaged in the resettlement process through participation and public consultations aimed at informing them about the risks and impacts of the project on land and properties and mitigation measures.
- v. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW are fairly and promptly compensated,
- vi. To ensure that entitled Project Affected Persons found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW are provided with assistance to restore and /or improve their livelihood through clear mechanisms.
- vii. To ensure that PAPs found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW are provided with a mechanism to present their grievances arising from the land acquisition.
- viii. To ensure compensation and related budget are considered as part of project costs.

### **1.7 RAP Scope**

The purpose of this report is to furnish detailed information regarding land acquisition and the probable restrictions that may arise in land use as a result of the implementation of the project between KM64 to 114. The report expounds on the demographic of affected individuals found within the first approved 50 KMs of the RoW and the size and type of land and properties that will be acquired or affected. Furthermore, it elaborates on the acquisition process, compensation process, and grievance redress mechanisms that will be set up to address any concerns that may arise.

In addition to the above, the report evaluates the existing legal framework for land acquisition in Tanzania and assesses its compatibility with the African Development Bank Operational Safeguards 2 on Involuntary Resettlement. The report also suggests possible measures to resolve any gaps encountered between the national and lender's (bank) operation safeguards to ensure the successful implementation of the RAP/LRP.

## **1.8 Methodology**

### **1.8.1 Literature Review**

The existing 2023 disclosed RAP report as per the provisional alignment was reviewed and the findings were aligned and specified with this RAP report which covers the first 50 KMs of the RoW

### **1.8.2 Socio-Economic baseline and Household Survey**

Data collection for socio-economic variables was conducted at different timeline of interval from May 2023 to January 2024 covering two Districts of Kaliua and Urambo, nine wards and fourteen villages with the total number of 715 PAPs. The socio economic data collection tool was used as shown in annex 1

Structured questionnaires were prepared and administered to PAPs for data collection in this RAP. The questionnaire was uploaded into 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. A total of 715 PAPs who were identified were interviewed.

### **1.8.3 Valuation of Losses**

The valuation with regard to this RAP was undertaken for the first approved 50 Kms of the RoW and land parcels which follow within the 50 Kms. Therefore, the valuation was conducted under the guidance of the Chief Valuer's office (CV). The valuation for the land parcels found within the approved 50 Km started in May 2023 followed by RoW in December 2023. Further details regarding the valuation has been provided in chapter 9 regarding the asset inventory and valuation

### **1.8.4 Stakeholders' Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process that will continue throughout the project's life cycle. During the preparation of this RAP report, various stakeholders at different levels - Regional, District, Ward, and Village - were consulted to share information about the proposed SGR phase two Lot 1 project (specifically the first 50 KMs of the RoW) and obtain their insights. The key groups that were consulted include representative officials at the District level, representatives from local government authorities at ward and village levels, government and private institution leaders and community members residing along the project area of influence. Before these consultations began, local leaders were informed about the nature of the

consultation to ensure that everyone was on the same page before reaching out to the community and PAPs. During the consultations, public meetings, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informants' Interviews (KIs), and structured questionnaires were used to collect data. Chapter 6 of this RAP report provides details of stakeholders' analysis and their concerns regarding SGR project land acquisition.

A total of 19 meetings have been conducted in all villages with a total number of 872 (560 males and 312 females) participants reached within May 2023 and January 2024 as summarized in Chapter 4.

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. A total of 715 PAPs who were identified were interviewed.

#### **1.8.4.1 Focus Group Discussion**

FGD meetings were conducted to obtain qualitative information on the general overview of the project, the expected cons and pros 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. In this regard, 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 14 FGDs have been conducted in all villages with a total number of 210 (140 males and 70 females) participants being reached as summarized in Chapter 6.

#### **1.8.4.2 Public Meetings and Land Acquisition Sensitization**

The project team has made preparations for public meetings intended to educate and engage community members about the project, as well as the land acquisition and compensation procedures governed by Tanzanian laws and guidelines. To that end, they have maintained communication with local authorities to apprise them of the upcoming events scheduled at district and village levels. The team has secured the necessary permits for the public meetings and land acquisition sensitization sessions and has provided information on potential dates for the respective villages. The team, consisting of valuers from the regional land commissioner's office, Chief Government Valuer officers, TRC land and property officers, and E&S staff, with the assistance of the Village Chairperson and/or Village Executive Officers, have collaborated in preparing meeting agendas and scheduling the meetings.

The primary objective of these public meetings and land acquisition sensitization sessions is to disseminate information about the SGR project to both directly and indirectly affected members of the community and to comply with land acquisition laws and guidelines. Furthermore, seek to engage with affected populations regarding the procedures and practices involved in land acquisition exercises, as well as the rights, roles, and responsibilities of both the project owner's/land takers and the land and property owners along the proposed SGR right of way and land parcels required by the project.

A total of 19 public meetings and land acquisition sensitization sessions have been conducted in Ussoke, Sipungu, Usisya, Mpigwa, Itundu, Ulassa B, Kiyungi (Fundikila & Maswanya), Kazaroho-Imalamihayo, Usimba, Mchikichini, and Vumilia, Motomoto villages. These meetings have reached a total of 600 members, out of which 383 are males and 217 are females.

The convened meetings were conducted in public areas with the significant participation of the local populace. The primary focus of the discussion was centred on the highly pertinent issue of land acquisition, with due consideration to the essential items of compensation, such as land, structures, seasonal and permanent crops, lawful compensation allowances and recognized businesses. The attendees were provided with an opportunity to raise queries and clarify the various aspects of the land acquisition and compensation processes. The clarifications were provided with utmost sincerity and transparency.

#### **1.8.4.3 Key Informant Interviews**

During the socio-economic study, interviews were conducted with Key Informants (KIs) in their respective areas within the project area. The KIs included the leaders of institutions affected by the project, and Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, and Ward Executive Officers. The interviews addressed several key issues such as compensation, employment opportunities, community perspective regarding the project, potential project impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. The interviews reached a total of 64 participants, including 39 males and 25 females. A summary of the participants is provided in Table 23 and the key issues raised during KIs are summarized in Chapter 6.

### **1.9 Limitations and Constraints**

As part of loan securing for this project, the first RAP report was prepared based on the provisional alignment and disclosed in 2023. For the purpose of loan disbursement, the existing RAP report is supposed to be updated by considering the detailed approved design. Based on this retroactive approach of preparing the RAP report several challenges can't be excluded such as;

- a) Difficult in managing PAPs' expectations, especially for those who were eligible for valuation/compensation as per provisional alignment but are no longer not eligible upon the finalization of the detailed project alignment. However, the RAP data collection team managed to have meeting sessions with these PAPs and were required to proceed with their livelihood activities.
- b) Updating the RAP report needed human and financial resources to the government.

## 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 specifically for the first approved 50 Km of the RoW. The scope of displacement associated with Project land-take includes descriptions of:

- i. Impacts on physical resources (land, housing, non-residential structures) to PAPs found within the approved 50 Km of the RoW
- ii. Impacts on natural resources (agricultural plots, crops and trees) found within the approved 50 Km of the RoW
- iii. Impacts on socio-economic and cultural resources (access to social infrastructure and socio-cultural heritage) to PAPs found within the approved 50 Km of the RoW

Different data collection methods were used to assess the impacts of this project and numbers of displaced PAPs found with the first approved 50 Km of Tabora – Kigoma SGR project. 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 this chapter (chapter two) of this RAP report.

### 2.2 Project impacts within the approved first 50 Kms of the RoW

This project is expected to result into both positive and negative impacts as detailed as follows:

#### 2.2.1 Positive impacts associated with the project

The likely impacts associated with the proposed SGR project especially within the approved first 50 Kms of the RoW were assessed by considering not only project construction phases but also the operations and maintenance phases as outlined hereunder.

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

The SGR project will play a vital role of simplifying human transport and the transportation of goods from one point to another. Thus, agricultural as well as other sectors of the economy will be boosted. The project will facilitate the transportation of agricultural goods, livestock products; non-wood forest products (NWFPs), and the like, hence stimulating economic development and improving the quality of life of people living in these areas and in the neighbourhood.

The construction phase will also create indirect employment opportunities to a good number of people including crop producers, 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.

#### **2.2.2.2 Increased employment opportunities**

The local economy will benefit through employment opportunities with the contractor and TRC. The beneficiaries will be able to open restaurants, shops, and any other related trade at SGR railway stations. This will as well help to facilitate development of local economic activities like agriculture, forestry, tourism, and harvesting of forest foods which is expected to be intensified due to better access to newly opened markets nationally and regionally. In addition, 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 infrastructure.

#### **2.2.2.3 Increased government revenue generation**

Human transport and the transportation of goods as the main components of the project will have a significant impact on government revenue. Human transport will be improved across the areas covered by this project, and in connection with transportation of different goods across the area covered by this project, the generation of government revenue will significant be increased as this project directly connects Tanzania to Burundi, and indirectly to Eastern DR Congo, and Rwanda.

#### **2.2.2.4 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 proposed SGR will minimise overreliance on road transport hence reducing the amount of emission caused by vehicles and trucks.

#### **2.2.2.5 Marketing of agricultural and livestock products**

The railway will enhance transportation of agricultural products form the areas it traverses. This will likely allow farmers to access better as well as new markets thus increased incomes from agriculture.

### **2.2.3 Negative impacts associated with the project**

The approved first 50 Km of the RoW traverses through agricultural, human settlements and forest land. In this case, agricultural, human residency areas will be affected by project land take. Some impact will be on residential, public infrastructure and utilities as outlined in the following sections.

In terms of impact, the project affects 715 PAPs/households, and 6 institutions (whereby, three (03) are private Institutions, (02) are religious institutions and (03) are government institutions.

#### **2.2.3.1 Types of PAPs<sup>1</sup> Displacement**

Land acquisition process will result in physical displacement, economic displacement, physical and economic displacement as well as neither physical nor economical displacement. With

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<sup>1</sup> Here a PAP is taken to represent a Household.

regard to the affected PAPs, these displacements are categorized as follows; 639 (89.370) households will be economically displaced, 71 households (9.930) will be both physically and economically displaced, 1 (0.4) households will be physically displaced and 4 (0.56%) households will be neither physical nor economical displaced as shown in Table 6

**Table 6:** The number of PAPs/Households per type of impact

Magnitude of impact	Number of PAPS	Percent
	N	%
Physical Displacement	1	0.14
Economical Displacement	639	89.370
Physical and Economical Displacement	71	9.930
Neither physical nor Economical Displacement	4	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

675209

### 2.2.3.2 Impact on Project Affected Institutions

Land acquisition for the first approved 50 Km of Tabora – Kigoma SGR project will affect five (6) institutions in terms of structures, land and crops as shown in table 7

**Table 7 :** Affected Public and Private Institutions' properties

Region	District	Village/ Mtaa	Institution Name	Type of Institution	Affected properties
TABORA	Urambo	Mpigwa	<i>Serikali ya kijiji cha mpigwa</i>	Government	Land & Crops
		Ulasa B	Kanisa Katoliki Ulasa-Kigango Cha Ulasa B ( <i>Catholic Church of Ulasa B</i> )	Religious	Structure, Land & Crops
			<i>Shule ya Msingi Ulasa B (Government school Ulasa B)</i>	Government	Land
			Chama cha msingi sipungu Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society ( <i>AMCOS</i> )	Private	Land & Crops



Region	District	Village/ Mtaa	Institution Name	Type of Institution	Affected properties
		Sipungu	Sipungu Village Government ( <i>Serikali ya Kijiji cha Sipungu</i> )	Government	Land & Crops
			Msikiti wa Abrahman Sipungu ( <i>Islamic Mosque of Sipungu</i> )	Religious	Land & Crops

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

**Table 8:** The number of Institutions per type of impact

Magnitude of impact	Number of Institutions	Percent
	N	%
Economical Displacement	05	83.333
Physical and Economical Displacement	01	16.667
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 2.2.3.3 Impacts on land resource

With regard to this RAP report which covers the first approved 50 Km of the RoW, 1250.607 acres have been identified whereby 1063.47 acres is for the RoW and 187.137 acres for the borrow pits, sand pits, and camp site, in total 651 plots have been affected.

1245.689 acres of land is household/PAPs owned land while 4.918 of acres is institutional land.

#### 2.2.3.3.1 Loss of Agricultural land (PAPs)

With regard to this RAP report which covers the first approved 50 Km of the RoW, 590 plots of agricultural land with the coverage of 1061.799 acres will be affected. Table 9 provides number of the affected agricultural plots

**Table 9:** Number of the affected Agricultural land plots

Region	District	Ward	Village	Agricultural Land Plots lost
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa	77
			Itundu	40
		Kapilula	Ulasa B	200
		Kiyungi Mchikichini	Fundikila	44
			Isike	69
		Usisya	Usisya	32
			Sipungu	58
		Usoke	Usoke	1
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	13
			Motomoto	6
			Vumilia	9

Region	District	Ward	Village	Agricultural Land Plots lost
	Kaliua	Kazaroho	Imalamihayo	15
		Usimba	Usimba	13
			Magele	13
Total				590

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

### 2.2.3.3.1 Loss of Residential Land (PAPs)

With regard to this RAP report which covers the first approved 50 Km of the RoW, 61 plots of residential plot with the coverage of 180.878 acres have been affected. Table 10 provides number of the affected agricultural plots

**Table 10:** Number of the affected Residential Plots

Region	District	Ward	Village	Residential Plots	Land Size
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa	1	1.334
			Itundu	7	11.568
		Kapilula	Ulasa B	16	31.105
		Kiyungi Mchikichini	Fundikila	4	18.519
			Isike	8	19.312
		Usisya	Usisya	1	16.962
			Sipungu	17	30.221
		Usoke	Usoke	0	0
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	1	0.385
			Motomoto	1	2.609
			Vumilia	0	0
	Kaliua	Kazaroho	Imalamihayo	3	12.338
		Usimba	Usimba	1	20.512
			Magele	1	16.013
Total				61	180.878

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

### 2.2.3.3.2 Loss of Institutional Land

Loss of institutional land for the first approved 50 Km of Tabora – Kigoma SGR project will affect six (6) institutions and in terms of land and crops as shown in table 11

**Table 11** The number of Institutions losing land

Region	District	Village/ Mtaa	Institution Name	Loss of Institution Land
			Kanisa Katoliki Ulasa-Kigango Cha Ulasa B (Catholic Church of Ulasa B)	1

Region	District	Village/ Mtaa	Institution Name	Loss of Institution Land
TABORA	Urambo		<i>Shule ya Msingi Ulasa B (Government school Ulasa B)</i>	1
		Mpigwa	<i>Serikali ya Kijiji cha Mpigwa</i>	1
		Sipungu	Chama cha msingi sipungu Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS)	1
			<i>Msikiti wa Abrahman Sipungu ( Islamic Mosque of Sipungu)</i>	1
			Sipungu Village Govenment ( <i>Serikali ya Kijiji cha Sipungu</i> )	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

#### 2.2.3.4 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, etc.). Likewise, seasonal crops which taking less than six months to reach maturity for harvesting such as maize, beans, cassava, groundnuts, rice, sunflowers, cotton, millet, and potatoes will be affected. These are usually valued in terms of acreage. Total of 18,837 (17,992 trees and 884967 crops) will be affected. The number of PAPs losing crops and trees is shown in Table 12

**Table 12:** Number of PAPs losing Crops and Trees

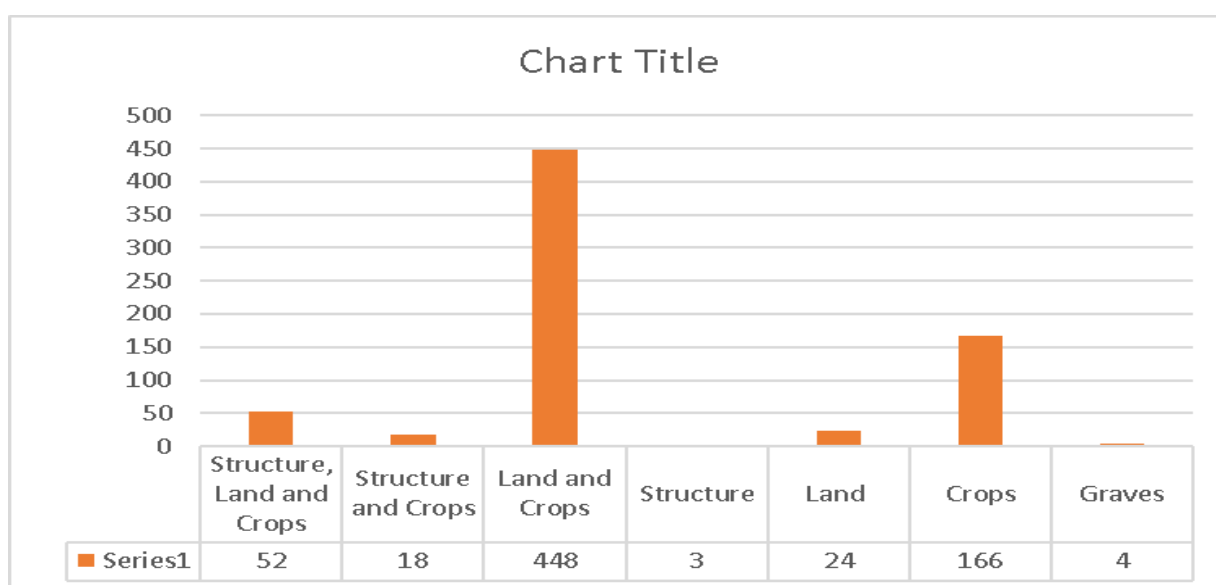
Region	District	Ward	Village	PAPs Losing Crops and Trees
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa	96
			Itundu	53
		Kapilula	Ulasa B	227
		Kiyungi Mchikichini	Fundikila	48
			Isike	135
		Usisya	Usisya	57
			Sipungu	105
		Usoke	Usoke	1
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	25

Region	District	Ward	Village	PAPs Losing Crops and Trees
		Kazaroho	Motomoto	14
			Vumilia	14
			Imalamihayo	30
	Kaliua	Usimba	Usimba	23
			Magele	17
Total				845

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

### 2.2.3.5 Impact on Households Assets

In terms of properties, each household will be affected differently. The socio-economic survey and valuation with the approved 50 Km of the RoW shows that majority of households will lose land and Crops, (448 households) followed by 170 households which will lose crops, followed by land, then structure, land and crops, etc.



**Figure 2: Categorization of Properties per Household**

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

On the other hand, trees (17,992) and Crops (845) are mostly affected. The number of affected properties differs per district; Urambo District has the highest number of properties (15675), followed by Kaliua (3898) as shown in table 13d

**Table 13:** Number of properties affected by the project

Region	District	Land Plots/parcels	Crops	trees	Structures	Total
Tabora	Urambo	605	775	14224	71	15675
	Kaliua	46	70	3768	14	3898

Region	District	Land Plots/parcels	Crops	trees	Structures	Total
<b>Total</b>		651	845	17992	85	

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

Table 14 shows that Urambo district has the highest number of structures (71) as compared with Kaliua districts with (14) structures

**Table 14:** Summary of the Affected Structures

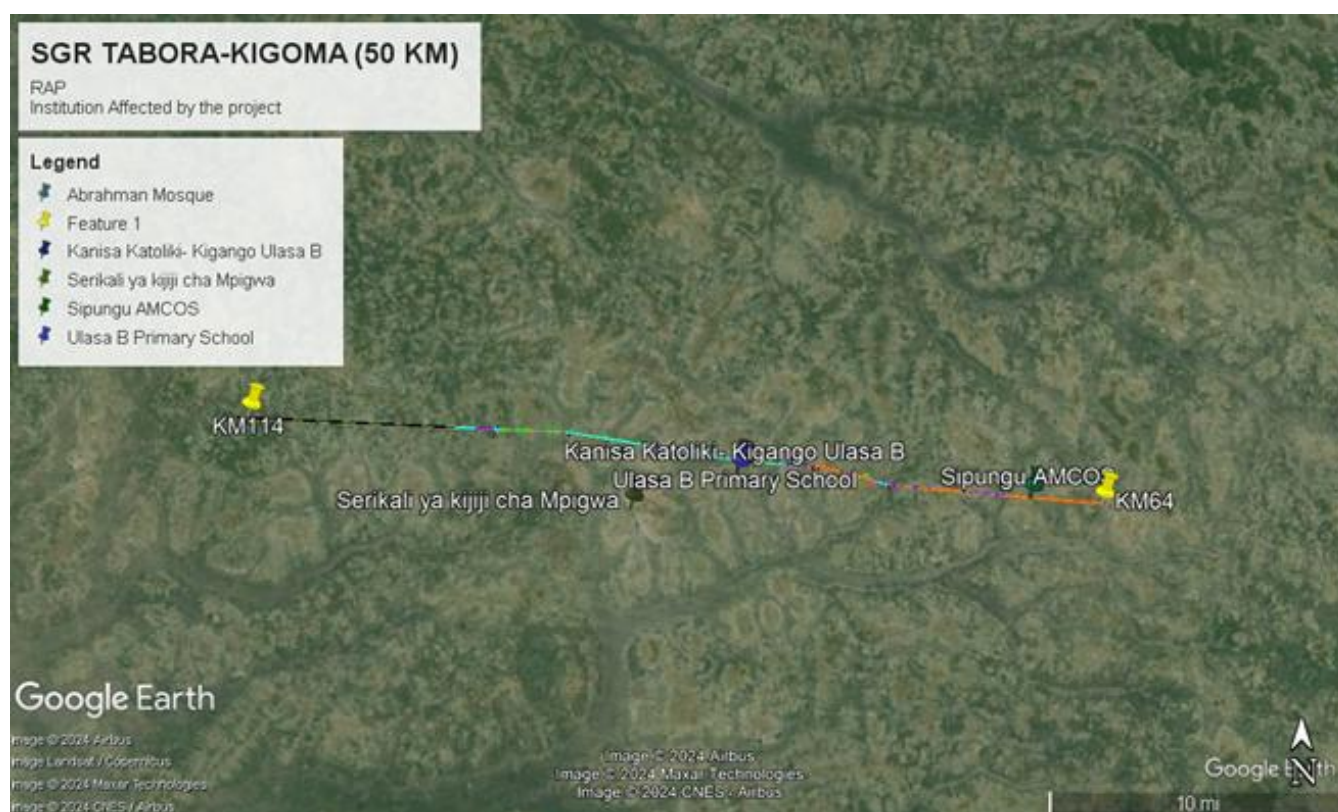
Region	District	Ward	Village	Complete residential structures	Incomplete/ Under construction structures	Outside Toilets	Outside Kitchen	Total
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa	2	0	1	1	4
			Itundu	12	7	1	0	20
		Kapilula	Ulasa B	13	7	2	0	22
		Kiyungi	Fundikila	9	0	0	0	9
		Mchikichini	Isike	8	6	1	0	15
		Usisya	Usisya	1	0	0	0	0
			Sipungu	0	0	0	0	0
		Usoke	Usoke	0	0	0		0
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	8	0	1	0	9
			Motomoto	1	1	0	0	2
			Vumilia	0	0	0	0	0
	Kaliua	Kazaroho	Imalamihayo	2	0	0	0	2
		Usimba	Usimba	0	4	0	0	4
			Magele	1	1	0	1	3
Total				57	26	6	2	90

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

Region	District	Ward	Village	Total number of Graves
Tabora	Urambo	Usisya	Usisya	9
			Sipungu	57
		Itundu	Itundu	6
		Kapilula	Ulassa B	30
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	2
			Vumilia	1
		Mchikichini	Isike	19

Region	District	Ward	Village	Total number of Graves
		Kapilula	Ulasa BP 83	14
		Kiyungi	Fundikila BP 88	4
	Kaliua	Usimba	Magele	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>143</b>

Source: Tabora – Kigoma valuation report chainage 64-114 (2023)

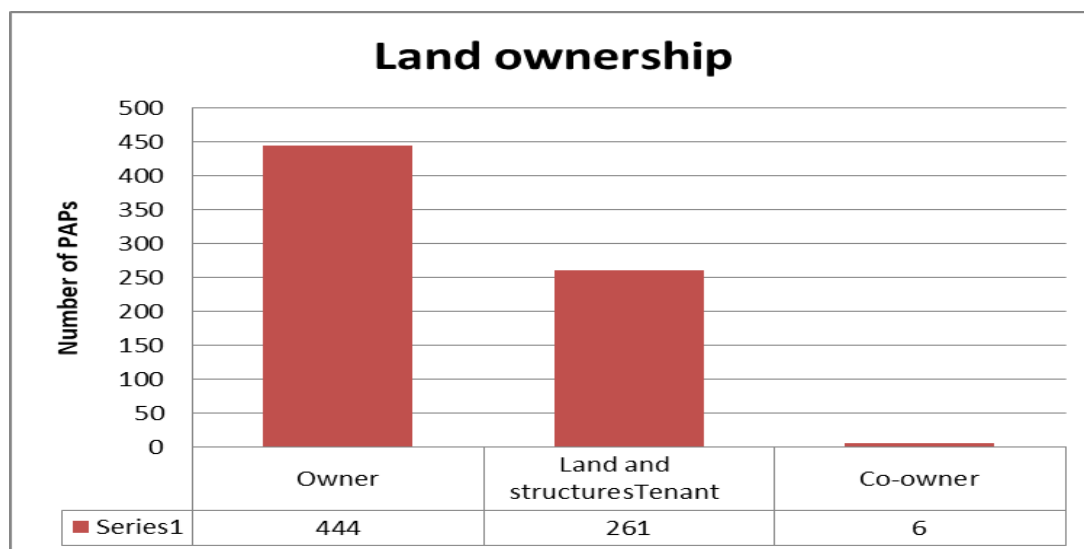


**Figure 3:** Location of the Impacted Institutions found within 64 and 114 KMs

Source: Source: Arc map

### 2.2.3.6 Land ownership in the project area

In terms of land ownership, within the approved first 50 Km majority of PAPs were the owner followed with land tenants as shown in Figure 4.



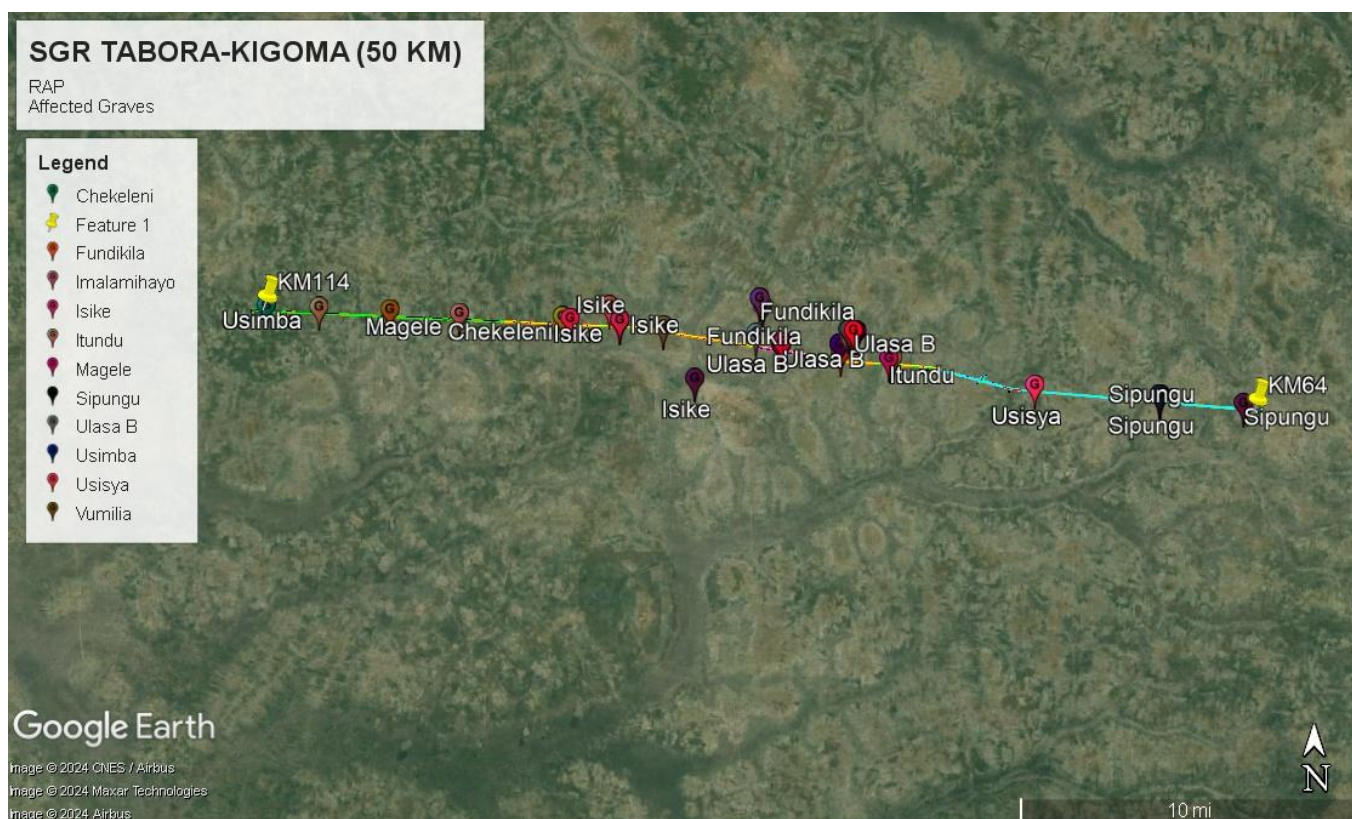
**Figure 4 :** Land ownership and access in the project area

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 2.2.3.6 Impact on cultural and Religious Assets and heritage

Cultural resources which include graves have been identified within the first 50 KMs of Tabora – Kigoma SGR Project where a total of 114 graves will be impacted. TRC will facilitate the process of relocating these graves before the construction activities commence as stipulated in the Graves Relocation (Removal) Act (1969). Beliefs and traditions will be adhered 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 2.2 shows locations of graves to be affected by the first approved 50 Km of Tabora - Kigoma SGR Project.





**Figure 5:** Location of the Impacted Graves found within 64 and 114 KMs

Source: Source: Arc map

Religious services will also be temporarily affected due to temporary loss of places of worship since it has been identified that such that the Catholic Church of Ulasa B. As Msikiti wa Abrahman Sipungu (*Islamic Mosque of Sipungu*) will only lose land, the religious services will not be affected.

### 2.2.3.7 Impacts on Livelihoods

Within the approved 50 Km of the Row, agricultural lands, crops, trees and other properties as described in the magnitude impact chapter have been impacted by the project, whereby agriculture productivity is the major source of economy. However, since the amount of land affected per household is not major for majority houses, it is expected that majority of the households will be able to continue with their agricultural practices on the remaining land.

More important, apart from the compensation payments, livelihood restoration programme will be provided to PAPs as detailed explained in the livelihood restoration chapter.

### 2.2.3.8 Gender Concerns in Compensation Matters

Men are the most dominant in terms of family asset ownership as compared to women at the household level due to different reasons including traditional systems. Henceforth, during the valuation and compensation payments women are more likely to be less considered in terms of fair distribution of the compensation payment over the affected property (es). To recognize this, the project will ensure the compensation payments are being paid in a very transparent way.



where by the compensation valuation and compensation procedures will be well explained to PAPs through awareness campaigns and sensitization sessions that promote awareness of gender bias and promote inclusive practices. Moreover, the formulated GRCs will assist to resolve such kind conflicts (if happened)

#### **2.2.3.9 Impact on Vulnerability**

The identified vulnerable groups as caterorized in Table 53 will be given different support which is not limited to;

- 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**

#### **2.2.3.9 Impact on Services and Accessibility**

Apart from the religious services described above, the project does not anticipate other direct impact on institutions which may curtail service provision. However, due to the construction of the railway and safety concerns, some level of restricted access to services due to curtailed movement may be involved. Accessibility in terms of movements at some points across the project alignment may be blocked since the railway will be fenced. As part of managing this, numerous community consultations with regard to crossing allocation will be conducted prior being approved by the project designing team

### **2.3 Measures to minimize impacts**

#### **2.3.1 Design measures**

Project design measures to avoid and/or minimize chaos that may be resulted from land acquisition and resettlement caused by the first approved 50 Km of Tabora - Kigoma SGR Project were considered as elaborated hereunder;

##### **2.3.1.1 Design sufficiency and appropriate crossings, underpasses and overpasses**

Accessibility in terms of movements at some points across the project alignment may be blocked since the railway will be fenced. To rescue this, detailed consultations (FPIC approach) regarding crossings have been conducted where additional crossings were proposed and were taken into consideration in the designing. Such consultations will continue being conducted with the residents from specific areas of the project alignment to ensure sufficient and critical crossings are provided.

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.

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

Except for determined restricting gradients and/or high curvature sections, a significant portion of the first approved 50 Km of the Tabora - Kigoma SGR Project corridors runs parallel to and within the existing MGR line reserve. This helps reduce physical-economic displacements and Railway Corridor re-alignment.

#### **2.3.2 Mitigation Measures to PAPs and Institutions**

The RAP in later sections provides sufficient mitigation measures for the impacts to be occasioned, and which include:

- Timely (prior to requirement to move) and adequate compensation for affected properties and structures to PAPs.
- PAPs/Institutions 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.
- Restoration support is to be implemented by TRC/Contractor in terms of access to community services; and; to facilitate the re-establishment of the impacted properties' proximity to the community.
- Ensuring 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 the disabled by linking them with banks most especially during compensation payment for opening of bank account(s) and assistance during relocation.

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

TRC will facilitate the process of relocating the affected graves before the construction activities commence as stipulated in the Graves Relocation (Removal) Act (1969).

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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

A cultural heritage management plan (See annex 02) has been developed (all applicable environmental laws and regulation) as part of the project construction environmental and social management plan. The cultural heritage management plan has the 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 have 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.

## 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 for the PAPs found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW. 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; relocating the identified PAPs; 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 programme. 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 Transport

The Ministry of Transport is mandated to formulate and monitor the implementation of Policies on 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 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 and Institutions (PAP/Is) are compensated and resettled according to the applicable Tanzanian legislation and the AfDB 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) coordinator 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 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 (MoF)**

The MoF 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 Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (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: Undertaking sensitization meetings with the PAHs
- ❖ Surveying land required for the project;

- ❖ Conducting the valuation of land and assets of PAHs, after which the CGV officer is required to compose maps of Project-Affected areas that identify each affected land parcel;
- ❖ Disclosure of compensation schedules to entitled PAHs.

### **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 District Executive Director (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 Organisation and Community-Based Organisation**

TRC have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several NGOs which are competent in livelihood restoration programs 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 to collaborate with TRC such as Jamii Salama Development Volunteer, Tabora Paralegal Center, Link Against Poverty, Mamas Development Foundation, 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, 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 Coordination (PCU)**

Taking the experience of implementing RAP in the previous lots, 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 coordinator who will be the chairperson, the Social Safeguard Manager who will be the secretary, the Land and Property Manager, the M& E Reporting Officer, the Data Management and Reporting Officer, the Contractor, Community Liaison Officers, surveyor, valuer and one representative from the Ministry of Transport, Lands and Finance. The organizational framework for RAP implementation as well as roles and responsibilities are provided in the table below.

**Table 15:** 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>
E&S Project Coordinator	<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>
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 objectives</li> <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> </ul>



Position	Key Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>Continually develop data management strategies.</p>
Community Liaison Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms as set out in SGR Tabora -Kigoma 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> <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> </ul>

Position	Key Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of community engagement especially those associated with construction related such as blasting</li> <li>• Implementation of Grievances Redress Mechanism specifically to construction related complains such as dust, and flooding, blasting</li> <li>• To undertake Rapid Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (RESA) to the requested land</li> <li>• Provision of compensation payments for the land parcels from the contract provisional sum to TRC who will account to the respective PAPs</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 this RAP requires a reliable supply of human resources, physical and financial resources. Considering the available human resource Table 16 shows 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 16: Human Resources available for RAP implementation**

Position	Minimum Requirement	Available	Gap	Description
RAP & Livelihood Restoration Implementation Advisor	1	1	0	Nil
Environmental and Social Project Coordinator	1	1	0	Nil
Social Safeguards Manager	1	1	0	Nil
Environmental Safeguards Manager	1	1	0	Nil
M&E and Reporting Officer (Social)	1	1	0	Nil
M&E and Reporting Officer (Environment)	1	1	0	Nil
Data Management and Reporting Officer (s)	1	1	0	Nil
Community Liaison Officers	2	2	0	Nil
Interns (Social) but maximum as many as need arises	1	1	0	Nil
E&S Expert	1	0	1	Under procurement
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	

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 17 recommended areas for capacity-building training for the proper implementation of the Tabora –Kigoma SGR project.

**Table 17: Proposed capacity building**

Item	Description	capacity building activities	Output	Participants
Awareness of National and International Safeguards 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</li> <li>Ministry of 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 standards	Workshop sessions on the GRM functionality with refresher training as and when required	Establishment of functional channels for receiving and responding to the reported project grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S team</li> <li>TRC land department</li> <li>TRC- Customer care unit</li> <li>Mtaa Executive officer (MEO)</li> <li>Village Executive officer (VEO)</li> <li>RAP Implementation Committee</li> <li>GRCs</li> </ul>
Participation of local government	Local Government officials' representatives are not well equipped	Workshops to be undertaken in each region where the basic	Developing a commitment plan with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government officials from project areas</li> <li>RAP Implementation Committee</li> </ul>

Item	Description	capacity building activities	Output	Participants
authorities and District officials in LRP implementation	with the knowledge necessary to ensure that they can actively participate in RAP implementation.	approaches to RAP planning and implementation should be taught	expected deliverables of the developed LRP	
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 it is 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.

This chapter is based upon the records and outcomes of consultations. 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 emphasized in Section 89 of the Environment Management Act (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**

Analyzing and prioritizing 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 18 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 18: Main Stakeholders Consulted**

No	Stakeholder	Purpose of engagement
1	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.
2	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.
3	Project Affected Villages found within the first 50 KMs of the RoW	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of co-operation with TRC for RAP planning and implementation.
4	Indirectly affected communities and households	To introduce the project and establish and address key areas of concern
5	Directly impacted households	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, compliance and process risks.

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 prepared the draft SEP and has been shared with AfDB for further review before being termed as the final project document. The SEP provides 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. The draft SEP has been shared with AfDB for further review before being termed as the final project document

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.

**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 Tabora - Kigoma 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.

Several meetings at different time have been undertaken. The first meeting sessions conducted during the valuation of the land parcels found with the 50 km of the first approval of the RoW from were conducted from 10<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2023 in and the second meeting sessions were conducted during valuation of the for the first 50 km of the Right of Way from 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023 to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2024 as described hereunder.

##### 4.5.2.1 Introduction Meeting with Urambo and Kaliua DC and DAS

RAP team conducted consultative meeting with District Commissioner (DC) and District Administrative Secretary (DAS) in Urambo and Kaliua respectively by introducing the project and objectives of the visit. District officials were taken through the areas which will be acquired for project construction. After presentation, the district official allowed the valuation and RAP team to proceed with the acquisition processes



photos 1: Meeting with officials from Urambo and Kaliua District

#### 4.5.2.2 Meetings with Urambo and Kaliua Districts Officials

Consultative meetings have been conducted with officials from Districts of Urambo & Kaliua, in Tabora. The essence of these meetings was to inform them about project valuation and compensation procedures within the specified villages. Further to that project impacts and proposed mitigation measures were discussed. The key participants in these meetings were District Executive Directors (DEDs) and District Administrative Secretaries (DASs). The meetings were held On 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023.

A total of 31 (23 male and 8 female) participants attended the held meetings at the Regional and District levels as summarized in table 19. The raised issues at District level are described in table 20. Meeting minutes for district consultation is attached in annex 4

Table 19: Number of the Participants at Urambo and Kaliua Districts

Name of Meeting	Date	Male	Female	Total
Meeting with Urambo DC officials	19/12/2023	11	5	16
Meeting with Kaliua DC officials		12	3	15
<b>Total</b>		23	8	31

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Table 20: Issues Raised at District Level

DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
Urambo and Kaliua	❖ The Stakeholders from Urambo District Council requested to know the proposed SGR alignment	❖ TRC representatives explained about the proposed SGR alignment with the focus of the first approved 50 Km of the RoW
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district	❖ The members mentioned that the major commercial crops are Tobacco, cotton Groundnuts, Sunflowers, Cashew nuts, Oil palm, and Paddy
	❖ District officials insisted on the fair and prompt compensation of the affected properties. They further insisted that majority of farmers took loans from different cooperative organizations and from banks.	❖ TRC representative responded that fair and prompt compensation will be considered throughout the project implementation phases
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are livestock keepers within the project area especially the area within the approved 50 KMs	❖ The members responded that the area is dominated by small livestock keepers. However, they insisted community should be well consulted while allocating livestock crossing along the project areas
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if the district have any plans/activities/programmes for development in the area within the approved 50 KMs	❖ The members responded that there is plan to construct a Secondary school that will be allocated about 3 km from the project alignment
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are graves within or close to the alignment	❖ Members responded that there is high possibilities of having graves along the project area. Therefore, they insisted on proper procedures while allocating the graves which will be found within the project construction areas
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if	❖ The members responded that beekeeping activities is

DISTRICT	ISSUES DISCUSSED	RESPONSE
	there are beekeeping activities in the villages close to the SGR project	being undertaken along the project areas in scale.
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are any historical, cultural and archeological sites	❖ The members responded that there are historical and ritual sites like (German Historical Cave) in Fundikira village, and some of big old tree which are used for worshiping purposes. They then, requested TRC to ensure proper mitigation measures are put in if these historical, cultural and archeological site will be affected by the project
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there is wildlife corridor (s) within the approved 50 KMs	❖ The members from Urambo District responded that there is elephant corridor in Vumilia village as well as buffalos corridor in Sipungu and Usisya villages . Hence they insisted on crossing consideration ❖ With regard to Kaliua District, members responded that within the approved 50 KMs there is no wildlife corridor
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are natural resources that are used as source of livelihood by community members or any other special group. ❖ TRC representatives wanted to know if there are wetlands within or close to the SGR.	❖ The member responded that the palm trees are used in making soap which are used by some people as a source of livelihood.
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the common land use conflict	❖ It was responded that there are conflicts among the farmers and livestock keepers on grazing areas
	❖ 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 who come as labours to work in agriculture productivity
	❖ TRC wanted to know the benefit of having SGR railway	❖ Increase of employment opportunities ❖ Growth of city ❖ Money circulation ❖ Cultural development due to human interaction ❖ Community growth and its services ❖ Increase in technology
	❖ TRC wanted to know the challenges of having the SGR	❖ Increase transmission of communicable diseases ❖ Dust production from construction activities ❖ Noise pollution due to construction activities. ❖ Destruction of water sources. ❖ Conflicts in the community as a result of resource competition due to increase of people.

#### 4.5.2.3 Meetings with Institutions

Consultative meetings have been conducted with institutions which will be impacted by project construction activities. The consulted institutions are Kanisa Katoliki Kigango cha mtakatifu thelesia, Sipungu Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) and Ulasa B primary school .Among other issues representative members of these institutions proposed that if the institutions will be fully relocated then they should not relocated far because they are mostly

being used by community members found with the District. The meetings were held in 19th December 2023.

A total of 28 (23 males and 5 females) participants attended the meeting as summarized in table 21 and Issues raised are summarized in table 22.



photos 2: Discussion with SIPUNGU AMCOS



photos 3: TRC and ULASA B primary school

**Table 21: Number of the Reached Participants at the Institutional Level**

Institution Name	Date	Male	Female	Total
Catholic Church (kigango cha ulasa B	19/01/2024	3	3	6
Sipungu AMCOS	19/01/2024	18	1	19
Ulasa B primary school	19/01/2024	2	1	3
Sipungu Village Government	20/01/2024	2	2	4
Islamic Mosque (msikiti wa abrahman)	20/01/2024	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

**Table 22 : Issues raised During Meeting with direct and Indirect Affected Institution**

Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
Kanisa Katoriki Kigango Cha Mtakatifu Theresia	❖ Representatives of Kigango Cha Mtakatifu Theresia requested to know the visit of TRC team at their institution.	❖ TRC representatives explained about their consultation visit at Kigango Cha Mtakatifu Theresia that, TRC is implementing SGR phase II Tabora-Kigoma that is now collecting social-Economic and Environmental information ❖ TRC team also explained that Kigango Cha Mtakatifu Theresia is among the affected institution in the proposed alignment within the project area.
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the about the Institution	❖ Kigango cha mtakatifu Theresia institution provides worship services to the community members especially catholic church believers ❖ Among other livelihood related activities, the Institution produce Timber trees, Plants/trees to fertilize the soil also they involves in cultivation of sunflower
	❖ Kigango cha mtakatifu Theresia representatives insisted that if the institution will be relocated, then it should	❖ TRC team responded that relocation will consider several factors including distance from the community and others which will intent to avoid the impacts which could be caused by the project throughout the construction and operation phases

Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
	be within the District	
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know from the Institution about the benefits of the SGR project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Members responded that it will facilitate transportation of people and goods.</li> <li>❖ It will facilitate transportation of crops within short time.</li> <li>❖ Increase of employment opportunities</li> <li>❖ The railway line will reduce the use of roads to transport heavy goods</li> <li>❖ Economic growth to individual, community and national as well.</li> <li>❖ Growth of the national income</li> </ul>
	❖ TRC representatives requested to know will be the negative impacts of the SGR project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Destruction of plants and forest resources that the institute have been maintaining i.e timber trees</li> <li>❖ Land scarcity due to rapid population increase</li> <li>❖ Land acquisition will affect believers sustainability i.e the church will be allocated far from the residential areas of church members hence it will be hard to maintain the distance due to land acquisitions.</li> <li>❖ Eruption of diseases due to the increase of population example HIV/AIDS</li> <li>❖ The institution will be supposed to start finding the new area for construction of church and finding land for planting trees</li> </ul>
Sipungu AMCOS (Agriculture Marketing Cooperative Society)	❖ Representative of Sipungu AMCOS requested to know the visit of TRC team at their institution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representatives explained that, TRC is implementing SGR phase II Tabora-Kigoma that is now collecting social-Economic and Environmental information</li> <li>❖ TRC team also explained that Sipungu ASMCOS is among the affected institution in the proposed alignment within the project area.</li> </ul>
	❖ TRC representatives displayed the map which show the proposed alignment in Urambo district to identify the areas that the alignment pass through the SIPUNGU AMCOS	❖ From the map, it was observed Sipungu AMCOS will be impacted by the project.
	❖ AMCOS representatives insisted that if the institution will be relocated, then it should be within the District	❖ TRC team responded that relocation will consider several factors including distance from the community and others which will intent to avoid the impacts which could be caused by the project throughout the construction and operation phases
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the challenges of the SGR project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase of diseases example sexual transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS</li> <li>❖ Environmental destruction like deforestation and dust</li> <li>❖ Sexual harassment especially for women</li> <li>❖ Land scarcity due to land acquisition</li> <li>❖ Increase of crime activities like theft and robbery due to the increase of people</li> <li>❖ Destruction of culture due the integration of people with different culture from different place.</li> </ul>



Institution	Issues Discussed	Response
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the benefits of the SGR project.	❖ Increase of income and business. ❖ Growth of the national income ❖ It will simplify transportation ❖ Business growth
Ulasa Primary School	❖ TRC representatives projected the map of Tabora-Kigoma to show the provisional alignment in the area where the construction of SGR project pass	❖ From the map, it was observed Ulasa Primary School will be impacted by the project
	❖ School representatives insisted that if the institution will be relocated, then it should be within the District	❖ TRC team responded that relocation will consider several factors including distance from the community and others which will intent to avoid the impacts which could be caused by the project throughout the construction and operation phases
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the benefits of the SGR project.	❖ representatives mentioned that the farmers will increase their income, which eventually will help the institution to get revenue because depend on farmers ❖ it will attract investors in Tabora region and Easy transportation ❖ Employment opportunity especial to the youth ❖ Improvement of social services like hospital and schools.
	❖ TRC representatives wanted to know the challenges of the SGR project.	❖ It will affect the agriculture activity during Implementation of the project and destruction of the environment. ❖ Crossing especially for students ❖ Moral erosion due to increase of people with different culture and behavior. ❖ Accidents which can be caused by high speed of car ❖ Increase of diseases ❖ Environmental pollution caused by constructor during construction activities
	❖ TRC representative wanted to know about the benefit of the SGR project	❖ The representative replied that It will bring development i.e. people will be attracted to come and invest along the railway line, ❖ It will simplify transportation, facilitating people's welfare. ❖ Increase of business opportunity during construction which will bring money circulation.

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

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

During the preparation of this RAP report, Eight NGOs were consulted with the aim of identifying the reputable ones which could work with TRC towards addressing different issues related to Environmental and Social matters through the project implementation. The consultation assessment was conducted in June 2025 and a total number of 32 (female 20 and 12 male) participants were reached Table 23 shows list of the consulted NGOs

**Table 23: Number of the Reached Participants during consultation of Non-Government organisation**

Institution Name	Date	Male	Female	Total
Tanzania Development Foundation Trust (TDFT)	26/5/2025	1	2	3
Tanzania Early Childhood and Community Development (TECD)	26/5/2025	1	2	3
Watumishi Family Organisation	26/5/2025	0	3	3
Inland Development in Tanzania (IDT)	27/5/2025	2	2	4
Child and Women Empowerment Organisation (CWEO)	16/6/2025	1	4	5
Urambo Development Initiatives (UDEI)	16/6/2025	2	3	5
Farmers Solidarity For Agriculture and Social Development (SOPAOAS)	17/6/2025	3	2	5
Hope Initiative Organisation	17/6/2025	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>

#### 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 were conducted. Also, valuation of properties and socio-economic data collection were concurrently conducted and involving the 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 (KIIs), and structured questionnaires were used differently to specific groups as described hereunder.

##### 4.5.2.5.1 Public meetings

Consultation with PAPs within the affected land parcels within first 50km of the approved alignment started in 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023 up to 15 May 2023 and it covered three (3) villages which are Mpigwa, Fundikila and Ulasa B whereby three public meetings were conducted. A total number of 153 members attended whereby (100 males, female 53). Then the consultation stopped to wait for the approval of land acquisition for Right of Way in December 2023 up to January 2024. Participants attended the public meetings during the acquisition of land parcel summarized in table 24 and Issues raised during public meetings are summarized in table 25.

**Table 24 : Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings for Land Parcels**

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Public meeting at Mpigwa (land parcel)	10/5/2023	32	10	42
Public meeting at Ussoke(land parcel)	10/5/2023	31	11	42
Public meeting at Ussoke(land parcel)	10/5/2023	37	32	69
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>153</b>

**Table 25 : Key Summary of Public Meetings Issues Raised During Land Parcel Valuation**

Theme	Issues Discussed	Response
Employment opportunities.	Community members requested for project employment opportunities to the people alongside the project to be given priorities during employment procedures.	It was explained that, one of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor is providing employment requirements to the citizens according to the project needs
Compensation	Community members requested for the Provision of fair and prompt compensation. Example the compensation rate of tobacco crop do not relate with the amount of money they have invested in, at the lower stage they have used 75% while the compensation done according to the growth status of the crops.	The representative replied that Compensation process is guided by procedures formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time.
Provision of CSR	Community members requested for support to improve community facilities such as schools, hospitals, and access roads.	It was explained that; the project through the Contractor will support community needs/requirements at different points such as drilling of wells, provision of construction materials for school, hospital etc. The contractor will provide the CSR requirements to the community
Participation	Community members requested to be involved in all stages of the project.	This is a participatory project hence; the community will be fully engaged in all phases of the project.

Therefore, additional consultation was undertaken on 19th December 2023 after the approval of the Right of Way. A total of 16 public meetings for Right of Way were conducted in Kazaroho-Imalamihayo, Usimba, Magele,Isike,Vumilia-Vumilia, Motomoto, Ussoke, Chekeleni,Usisya, Ulasa B,Sipungu, Mpigwa,Kiyungi-Fundikila and Maswanya, kaliua District and Urambo district. The total number of 579 members were reached, where by 193 were Females and 386 were Male. Participants attended the public meetings during the acquisition of land parcel summarized in table 26 and Issues raised during public meetings are summarized in table 27.

**Table 26 : Number of the Reached Participants During Public Meetings on Right of Way**

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Public meeting at Ussoke	20/12/2023	26	10	36
Public meeting at Imalamihayo	20/12/2023	35	9	44
Pubic meeting at Usisya	21/12/2023	41	11	52
Public meeting at Usimba and Magele	21/12/2023	30	9	39
Public meeting at Sipungu	21/12/2023	15	64	79
Public meeting at Mpigwa	22/12/2023	45	9	54
Public meeting at Ulasa B	23/12/2023	49	21	70



Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Public meeting at Itundu	23/12/2023	25	14	39
Public meeting at Chekeleni	24/12/2023	15	6	21
Public meeting at Isike	26/12/2023	31	9	40
Public meeting at vumilia and motomoto	27/12/2023	33	10	43
Public meeting at Vumilia and Usimba	27/12/2023	14	7	21
Public meeting at Maswanya and Fundikila	28/12/2023	27	14	41
<b>Total</b>		<b>386</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>579</b>

**Table 27** : key Summary of Public meetings issues raised during valuation of the Right of way

Theme	Issues Discussed	Response
Progressing with livelihood activities.	Community members requested to know if they can still use their areas for their daily activities.	The representative responded that after the announcement of cut off date the community will not allowed to proceed with any development.
Employment opportunities.	Community members requested for project employment opportunities to the people alongside the project to be given priorities during employment procedures.	It was explained that, one of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor is providing employment requirements to the citizens according to the project needs
Compensation	Community members requested the Provision of fair and prompt compensation. Example the compensation rate of tobacco crop do not relate with the amount of money they have invested in, at the lower stage they have used 75% while the compensation payment done according to the growth status of the crops.	The representative replied that Compensation process is guided by procedures formed by the Government, with the regard of the market price plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time.

The aim of the public meetings were to inform and consult the community about the project, its potential impacts and mitigation measures, valuation process, resettlement and livelihood restoration plans. The consultation of both land parcels and Right of Way within 50km lead the public meetings to be 19 and the total number of members reached were 732 (486 males and 247 females).



photos 4: Public meetings in kazaroho-imalamihayo and Itundu Wards

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

Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers were consulted purposely to provide key information regarding the project. Also, the KIs provided qualitative information on general overview of the project, community participation and livelihood restoration plans. A total of 64 (39 males and 25 females) participants were reached as summarized in table 28 and key issues raised during KIs are summarized in table 29



photos 5: Key Informant Interview in Mchikichini-isike and Usoke Villages

Table 283: Number of the Participants Reached During Key Informant Interviews Land Parcel

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
KII at Mpigwa (land parcel)	15/05/2023	2	1	3
KII at Ulasa (land parcel)	16/05/2023	4	1	5
KII at Fundikila(land parcel)	16/05/2023	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 29: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIs) during valuation of Land Parcel

Theme	Issue raised by the Key Informants (VEO, WEO)	Response
<b>Corporate social responsibility (CSR).</b>	Support to improve community facilities such as hospitals, schools, wells and access roads.	❖ The Representative responded that the contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor.
<b>Project awareness/ education</b>	Continuous education should be provided to the citizen residing along the project alignment.	❖ Representative replied frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout project construction phases.
<b>Fair compensation</b>	Provision of fair and prompt compensation.	❖ The representative responded that; 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. Tops ups will then be done to ensure replacement value is reached. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time
<b>Participation</b>	Inclusion of leaders and community members at all stages of the project.	❖ Representative replied that this SGR project is a participatory project, therefore leaders and community participation will be considered in all phases of the project
<b>Crossing</b>	Leaders insisted on the crossing issue to the suggested areas by considering the vulnerable and marginalized group	❖ Representative replied that the SGR project is designed to have different crossings like overpass, underpass, pedestrian crossing and cattle crossing, therefore, the construction of crossing will be considered well according to their suggested areas.
<b>Project awareness/education toward eruption diseases</b>	Local leaders insisted on the provision of education to community members toward the eruption of diseases which will be caused by intergration of people from different areas with different culture , example inflammatory diseases like tuberculosis sexual transmitted diseases like HIV/ AIDS, chorela	❖ Representative responded that frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout the project construction phase, so as to make people aware and reduce the tendency of eruption of diseases within the community <b>Employment opportunities</b> Equal employment opportunities to be provided to the people residing along the project alignment especially youth. ❖ ity
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	Equal employment opportunities to be provided to the people residing along the project alignment especially youth.	❖ The representative responded that Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens through local leaders according to the project needs and phases.

**Table 30: Number of the Participants Reached During Key Informant Interviews Right of Way**

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
KII at Imalamihayo	20/12/2023	4	0	4
KII at Usimba and Magele	21/12/2023	1	4	7
KII at Itundu	8/1/2024	2	1	3

Name of Meeting	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
KII at Ulasa B	11/1/2024	3	0	3
KII at Sipungu	20/12/2023	3	1	4
KII at Usisya	21/12/2023	4	1	5
KII at ussoke	21/12/2024	3	1	4
KII at Isike	26/12/2024	3	3	6
KII at Vumilia	9/1/2024	1	2	3
KII at Mpigwa	8/1/2024	2	1	3
KII at Maswanya	9/1/2024	1	2	3
KII at Fundikila	9/1/2024	2	1	3
KII at Chekeleni	9/1/2024	1	1	2
KII at Motomoto	9/1/2024	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>

**Table 31: Key Summary for the Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs) during valuation of Right of way**

Theme	Issue raised by the Key Informants (VEO, WEO)	Response
<b>Corporate social responsibility (CSR).</b>	Support to improve community facilities such as hospitals, schools, wells and access roads.	❖ The Representative responded that the contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor.
<b>Project awareness/ education</b>	Continuous education should be provided to the citizen residing along the project alignment.	❖ Representative replied frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout project construction phases.
<b>Fair compensation</b>	Provision of fair and prompt compensation.	❖ The representative responded that; 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
<b>Participation</b>	Inclusion of leaders and community members at all stages of the project.	❖ Representative replied that this SGR project is a participatory project, therefore leaders and community participation will be considered in all phases of the project
<b>Crossing</b>	Leaders insisted on the crossing issue to the suggested areas by considering the vulnerable and marginalized group	❖ Representative replied that the SGR project is designed to have different crossings like overpass, underpass, pedestrian crossing and cattle crossing, therefore, the construction of crossing will be considered well according to their suggested areas.



Theme	Issue raised by the Key Informants (VEO, WEO)	Response
<b>Project awareness/education toward eruption diseases</b>	Local leaders insisted on the provision of education to community members toward the eruption of diseases which will be caused by intergration of people from different areas with different culture , example tuberculosis, sexual transmted like HIV/ AIDS	❖ Representative responded that frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout the project construction phase, so as to make people aware and reduce the tendency of eruption of diseases within the community
<b>Employment opportunities</b>	Equal employment opportunities to be provided to the people residing along the project alignment especially youth.	❖ The representative responded that Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens through local leaders according to the project needs and phases.

#### 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, 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 all villages which involved land parcels and Right of Way covered 50 km with a total number of 210 (138 males and 70 females) participants were reached as summarized in table 32 and key issues raised during FGDs are summarized in table 33



photos 6: FGD with Elders in Mchikichini-Isike



**photos 7: FGD with farmers at Usisya**

**Table 32;** Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Land Parcel

Name of Meeting	Date	Male	Female	Total
FGD at Mpigwa (land parcel)	15/05/2023	7	3	10
FGD at Ulasa B(land parcel)	16/05/2023	12	2	14
FGD at fundikila(land parcel)	16/05/2023	14	3	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>

**Table 33: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Land Parcel**

Group	Issues Discussed	Response
Farmers	Employment should equally be provided especially to the people alongside the project.	The Contractor will provide employment requirements to the community members. Equal chances will be provided to both men and women.
	Provision of fair compensation to the affected farm 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) plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs. Hence, fair compensation. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time
	They requested for support to improve community facilities such as hospitals, schools, wells and access roads.	The contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor.
Youth	They want priority in terms of employment provision.	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens.
	They requested for CSR ie; schools and access roads.	The contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor
	Request for prompt and fair compensation to the affected properties.	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). plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs hence, fair compensation.

Group	Issues Discussed	Response
Elderly	Early compensation payments when they will be affected	Compensation processes are done before the project implementation activities to those who will be affected by the project.
	they requested on the provision of education to community members toward the eruption of diseases which will be caused by intergration of people from different areas, example HIV/AIDS	Frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout the project construction phase, so as to reduce the tendency of eruption of diseases within the community
	they insisted on the crossing issue to the suggested areas by considering the vulnerable and marginalized group	SGR project is designed and have different crossing like overpass, underpass, pedestrian crossing and cattle crossing, therefore, the construction of crossing will be considered well according to their suggestion areas.
	They requested for the employment opportunities for the people alongside the project.	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens.

**Table 34:** : Number of the Participants Reached During Land Acquisition Right Way FGD

Name of Meeting	Date	Male	Female	Total
FGD at Imalahihayo (youth)	20/12/2023	14	3	17
FGD at Usimba and Magele (youth)	20/12/2023	10	2	12
FGD at Ussoke (elders)	20/12/2023	13	3	16
FGD at Usisya(women)	21/12/2023	7	2	9
FGD at Sipungu (women)	21/12/2023	1	10	11
FGD at Isike (Women)	26/12/2023	0	23	23
FGD at Itundu (elders)	08/01/2024	8	3	11
FGD at Mpigwa (Farmers)	08/01/2024	11	4	15
FGD at Maswanya (Elders)	09/01/2024	10	1	11
FGD at Motomoto (wakulima)	09/01/2024	5	1	6
FGD at vumilia (farmers)	09/01/2024	6	0	6
FGD at chekeleni (farmers)	09/01/2024	9	2	11
FGD at Fundikila (elders)	09/01/2024	7	3	10
FGD at Ulasa B(Youth)	11/01/2024	4	5	9
<b>Total</b>		105	62	167

**Table 35: Key Summary for the Focus Group Discussion during Right of way**

Group	Issues Discussed	Response
Farmers	Employment should equally be provided especially to the people alongside the project.	The Contractor will provide employment requirements to the community members. Equal chances will be provided to both men and women.
	Provision of fair compensation to the affected farm 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) plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs. Hence, fair compensation. Each PAPs will be compensated fair amount at the specified time
	They requested for support to improve community facilities such as hospitals, schools, wells and access roads.	The contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor.
Youth	They want priority in terms of employment provision.	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens.
	They requested for CSR ie; schools and access roads.	The contractor for the project is responsible for the CSR however; he considers the demand and the need of the particular place to implement the same. Local leaders will be required to set priorities of their needs and submitting to the contractor
	Request for prompt and fair compensation to the affected properties.	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). plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs hence, fair compensation.
Elderly	Early compensation payments when they will be affected	Compensation processes are done before the project implementation activities to those who will be affected by the project.
	they requested on the provision of education to community members toward the eruption of diseases which will be caused by intergration of people from different areas, example HIV/ AIDS	Frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout the project construction phase, so as to reduce the tendency of eruption of diseases within the community
	they insisted on the crossing issue to the suggested areas by considering the vulnerable and marginalized group	SGR project is designed and have different crossing like overpass, underpass, pedestrian crossing and cattle crossing, therefore, the construction of crossing will be considered well according to their suggestion areas.



Group	Issues Discussed	Response
	They requested for the employment opportunities for the people alongside the project.	One of the benefits of the project is equal employment opportunities. However, the Contractor will provide employment requirements to the citizens.
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 for project resolution
	They need to be considered in terms of employment opportunities.	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.
	They suggested Continuous education should be provided to the people residing along the project alignment.	Frequent awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout project construction phases

#### 4.5.2.5.4 Structured questionnaire

As opposed to the public meetings where all stakeholders in the respective village in the project area free to attend, the structured questionnaire is narrowly administered to PAPs. The questionnaires, 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 715 PAPs and their households were 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 in Chapter 5 as well as the impacts chapter 2.

#### 4.5.2.10 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 on the fair and prompt compensation payment and continued engagement of the community throughout the project implementation phases. A summary of key issues raised during the preparation of this RAP report is presented in table 36 Table 36: Summary of Key Issues from consultations with Persons in land parcel as well as right of way

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The RoW take 60 meters (30 meter each side from center line. However, some in some areas it might change depending on the design i.e. marshalling yard and station areas, more information will be provided often during project implementation activities</li> <li>❖ After the announcement of cut off date the community will not allowed to proceed with any development.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ It was explained that; since it is a preliminary assessment the proposed alignment is expected to be 60 meters (30 meter each side from center line. However, some in some areas it might change depending on the design ie; marshalling yard and station areas, more information will be provided often during project implementation activities.</li> </ul>
Community Members requested to be incorporated in employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 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.</li> </ul>
Community members requested to know about the project benefits to the community involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representative elaborated about the benefits of the project that; not only people who are directly affected by the project are involved but also, 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.</li> </ul>
Community members suggested for the fair compensation to the people affected by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ TRC representative 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). plus topping up allowances such as disturbance allowance, accommodation and transportation allowance so as to meet full replacement costs hence, there will be a fair compensation.</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, crops and luggage.</li> <li>❖ Social and Economic growth</li> <li>❖ Increase of employment opportunities</li> <li>❖ It will increase the interaction of people and money circulation.</li> </ul>
❖ Challenges of having 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 such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable disease.</li> <li>❖ Environmental pollution due to blasting activities.</li> <li>❖ Increase of robbery activities such as theft.</li> </ul>
❖ TRC representatives requested to know if there is any commercial or large-scale farming in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The members mentioned that the commercial crop is Tobacco for the most part of Tabora districts, Coffee plants and Palm trees in Kigoma Districts. There are other food crops like Maize, Groundnuts, Sunflowers and Potatoes.</li> </ul>

Key Issues and concern of stakeholders	Responses
❖ \TRC representative asked about the existence of IP communities along the proposed SGR alignment	❖ There is no IPs along the project alignment
❖ The benefits of having SGR railway in their areas.	❖ The project will facilitate the transportation of people, crops and luggage. ❖ Social and Economic growth ❖ Increase of employment opportunities ❖ It will increase the interaction of people and money circulation.
❖ The challenges of having the SGR railway in their areas.	❖ 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 such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable disease. ❖ Environmental pollution due to blasting activities. ❖ Increase of robbery activities and crimes such as theft.

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 4.5.5 RAP disclosure

This RAP report will be uploaded to the TRC and AfDB websites, and availed to the district departments along the project alignment. Also, a detailed executive summary (including the entitlement matrix) 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

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### 5.1 Introduction

This section discusses the findings of a household-level census conducted to identify and enumerate persons who are affected within the approved first 50 KMs of the RoW. The socio-economic data will continue being conducted under phase base approach upon further approvals of the RoW. Therefore, this chapter will continue being updated until it reaches a total length of 411 km of mainline and 95 km of siding/loops

The socio economic baseline focuses on the findings of a household-level census conducted to identify and count those who will be impacted, as well as details about their surveyed lands, structures, and other fixed assets that will be impacted by the physical-economic effects for the first 50 KMs of the RoW. It also highlights the key attributes of potential project-affected households, including a description of production systems, household organization, baseline data on livelihood, standards of living, information on vulnerable groups or individuals for whom special provisions may need to be made, information on property or services that may be affected, patterns of social interaction in the communities likely to be affected, and social and cultural features of the communities. The socio economic of land parcel within 50km started in 10<sup>th</sup> May 2023 and socio economic for right of way started 19<sup>th</sup> December 2023 to 12<sup>th</sup> January 2024

With regards to the first approved 50 Kms of the RoW, the socio economic characteristics under this RAP report covers one (1) Region of Tabora, two (2) districts of Urambo and Kaliua, nine (9) wards of Itundu, Kapilula, Kiyungi, Mchikichini, Usisya, Usoke, Vumilia, Kazaroho as well as fourteen (14) villages. Therefore, these areas will be the focus of the discussion on the socioeconomic aspects of the project.

### 5.2 Area of Influence (Aol)

Due to the loss of land, loss of livelihood, and loss of access to public services and infrastructure, people living within Right of Way (RoW) of 30 meters on either side of the centerline will be directly impacted. Table 37 shows the number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) within RoW of the provisional alignment. In each of the 715 PAHs, one person typically the household head, or PAHH, Project Affected Household Head was interviewed. PAPs/PAHs and Project Affected Household Heads (PAHH) are the same for the purposes of this RAP, i.e. 715.

**Table 37:** Location of the Project and number of PAPs/PAHs

Region	District	Ward	Village	Number of PaH's
Tabora	Urambo	Itundu	Mpigwa	74
			Itundu	35
		Kapilula	Ulasa B	173
		Kiyungi	Fundikila	73
		Mchikichini	Isike	117
		Usisya	Usisya	36
			Sipungu	88
		Usoke	Usoke	1
		Vumilia	Chekeleni	25
			Motomoto	12
			Vumilia	18
	Kaliua	Kazaroho	Imalamihayo	27
		Usimba	Usimba	22
			Magele	14
Total			715	

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.3 Average Household Size

Based on the socio-economic survey as shown, a total of 715 project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) were surveyed/interviewed. The data analysis shows that the number of household members ranged from 1 to 20 members with an average household size of 3.7 household members. In total, 2867 Project Affected household members (PAHM) are affected by the project (exclusive of the 715 Heads). The number of household sizes along the project area was classified into four groups as shown in table 38.

**Table 38:** Percentage distribution of PAHs and PAHMs in the project area

Household Size	Number of PAHs	Percent	Household Members	Percent
1 to 4	327	45.7	1652	57.6
5 to 10	232	32.4	873	30.4
11 to 15	135	18.9	276	9.6
16 to 20	21	2.9	66	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Table 38 indicates that the majority of households, 327 out of 715 (45.7%), have a size ranging from 1 to 4 members, 232 households (32.4%) fall into the category of 5 to 10 size, A smaller portion of households have sizes between 11 to 15 (135 households, 18.9%) and 16 to 20 households' size 21 (2.9%).

The majority of household members, 1652 out of 2867 (57.6%), reside in households with 1 to 4 size, 873 household members (30.4%) are part of households with 5 to 10 size, A smaller portion of household members belong to households with sizes between 11 to 15 276 (9.6%) and 16 to 20 size 66 (2.3%).

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

Age and gender are among the key components to consider while preparing plans such as Livelihood Restoration Plan or deciding on suitable interventions for a community's improvement. The variables inform on the general social set-up of that given society and are crucial in guiding as to who to target when developing interventions.

### 5.4.1 Age Categorization

#### 5.4.1.1 Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs)

Based on the survey, majority of PAHHs 432 (60.4%) fall within 35 to 64 years followed by 143 (20.0%) PAHHs who fall within 21 to 34 years. 140 (19.6). PAHHs with 65 years and above are fewer (19.6%). With these trends, majority (80.4%) of PAHHs are of working age and are involved in various income-generating activities. Table 39 shows the percentage distribution of PAHHs across different age groups.

**Table 39:** 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	%
Urambo	123	17.2	401	56.1	128	17.9	652	91.2
Kaliua	20	2.8	31	4.3	12	1.7	63	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 5.4.1.2 Project Household Members (PAHMs)

The survey also examined the impact of the project on other age groups within the households, not just the Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs). This analysis was conducted to understand the overall magnitude of impacts on the PAP/HHs and their

other household members. Table 40 displays the percentage distribution of different age groups for both the PAHHs and the Project Affected Household Members (PAHM).

**Table 40:** Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Head and Household Members by Age Group

Age Group	Head of Households		Number of Household Member excluding Head of Households		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 years to 18 years	0	0.0	1800	50.3	1800	50.3
21 years to 34 years	143	4.0	618	17.3	761	21.2
35 years to 64 years	432	12.1	375	10.5	807	22.5
65 years and above	140	3.9	74	2.1	214	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>3582</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Table 29 shows that majority of household members are children 1800 (50.3%). With this indication, the project should ensure prompt compensation and livelihood restoration programmes effectively implemented as the household dependency ratio is high.

#### 5.4.1.3 Gender of the Project Affected People

Research shows that males are dominant over property ownership than female. This was proved by this survey which revealed that majority of PAHHs 507 (70.9%) owning properties along the project alignment are male as compared with 208 (29.1%) of female. Further analysis shows that majority of household members are females, accounting for 55.4% of the total population (see table 41)

**Table 41:** Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Heads and Household Members by Gender

	Gender	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Head of Households	Female	195	27.3	13	1.8	208	29.1
	Male	457	63.9	50	7.0	507	70.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Household's members	Female	746	26.0	842	29.4	1588	55.4
	Male	861	30.0	418	14.6	1279	44.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

#### 5.5 Marital Status

Marital status is a crucial factor, particularly when assessing how individuals will be impacted by land acquisition. Widows, in particular, are especially vulnerable during this

process. Women, in general, encounter significant challenges, particularly in areas where traditional inheritance systems are followed. However, the country's laws explicitly state the rights of women to land and inheritance, especially for legally married individuals. Table 42 provides information on the marital status of project-affected individuals in the project-affected area.

**Table 42: Marital Status of the Project Affected Household Heads**

Marital Status	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	31	4.3	4	0.6	35	4.9
Married	485	67.8	48	6.7	533	74.5
Living together	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3
Divorced	57	8.0	4	0.6	61	8.5
Widow	78	10.9	6	0.8	84	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

According to Table 42, majority of PAHHs 533 (74.5%) are married followed by followed by 84 (11.7%) who are widows. Additionally, 35 (4.9%) of PAHHs are single, 61 (8.5%) are divorced and the remaining 2 (0.3%) are just living together. The significant number of widows and divorcees highlights the potential presence of vulnerable groups along the proposed project area. The group will require special consideration during the relocation process as well as consideration during the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan to ensure their needs and challenges are addressed appropriately.

## 5.6 Education and Literacy

### 5.6.1 Level of Education for Project Affected Household Heads

Understanding PAHHs education level is vital while creating restoration programs. According to the socio-economic survey, most of the PAHHs 441 (61.7%) has completed at least primary education, while others 169 (23.7%) have either dropped out primary school or never had any formal education, as shown in Table 43. Overall, the survey shows that the majority of the household heads are able to read and write in Kiswahili, which suggests that financial literacy training and other relevant programs could be successfully implemented. Some household heads could also be connected with project opportunities that require both literate and illiterate individuals.



**Table 43:** Education level of the Project Affected Household Heads

Education Level	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No formal education	115	16.1	20	2.8	135	18.9
Primary education- dropped	26	3.6	8	1.1	34	4.8
Primary education-completed	411	57.5	30	4.2	441	61.7
Secondary education-dropped	14	2.0	0	0.0	14	2.0
Secondary education-completed	57	8.0	2	0.3	59	8.3
Certificate	5	0.7	1	0.1	6	0.8
University education	16	2.2	1	0.1	17	2.4
Diploma	8	1.1	1	0.1	9	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.6.2 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 44.

**Table 44:** Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	292	10.2
Studying Primary School	792	27.6
Primary education-completed	712	24.8
Primary education- dropped	53	1.8
Studying Secondary School	277	9.7
Secondary education-completed	231	8.1
Secondary education-dropped	37	1.3
University education	25	0.9
Diploma	13	0.5
Vocational training such as Vocational Education And Training Authority (VETA)	13	0.5
Certificate	4	0.1
Not Applicable (Child Under five years)	418	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

The results in table 44 show that the majority of PAHs members 792 (27.6%) are studying primary school followed by 712 (24.8%) members who are have completed primary school. Others 418 (14.6%) are children who haven't started school yet. 90 (3.1%) of PAH members have dropped out of school, 231 (8.1%) have completed secondary school. The data also shows that some PAH members 13 (0.5%) have achieved educational diploma, 13 (0.5%) of them have attended vocational training,

while 25 (0.9%) are university graduates. Additionally, 292 (10.2%) of the members have not received any formal education.

In conclusion, it is important to provide fair and timely compensation to the affected educational institutions. This will ensure that none of the households face negative consequences in terms of schooling. Further, a number of community members have can be employed on the project depending on the skill level required.

## 5.7 Time lived in Project Affected Area

The amount of time people have spent in the project area can provide the magnitude impact caused by the displacement by the project. Table 45 depicts that majority of PAHHs 540 (75.9%) have lived in the project area for more than ten years thus likely have a strong attachment to the affected land and have built strong social ties in the area. Any full displacement and relocation will therefore impact greatly their social ties should they need to move far. This is followed by 76 (10.7) PAHHs who have lived in the project area between five to ten years. The rest of PAHHs have lived in the project for five years and below. With this regards, prompt compensation should be provided to allow the PAPs to seek for the alternative land/property where required.

**Table 45:** Time lived in the Project Affected Area

Living Period	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than one year	21	3.0	5	0.7	26	3.7
1 to 5 years	66	9.3	3	0.4	69	9.7
5 to 10 years	73	10.3	3	0.4	76	10.7
More than 10 years	488	68.6	52	7.3	540	75.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.8 Household's main source of Incomes

The surveyed households earn their income differently. Most of the PAHHs 652 (91.2%) depend on agriculture as their main income source, 26 (3.6%) have been employed (private/government), 15 (2.1%) depend on small businesses and 3 (0.4%) depend on medium businesses such as small shops (kiosk, milling machine). On the other note, there are dependents (elderly and disabled) as shown in table see table 46

**Table 46:** Major Source of Income to Project Affected Person/Households

Source of Income	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business (Medium)	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4
Business (Small, Macro)	15	2.1	0	0.0	15	2.1

<sup>5</sup> Excluding those (4) PAHs only as they did not answer the question

Source of Income	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	592	82.8	60	8.4	652	91.2
Employed (private)	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Employed (Government)	22	3.1	1	0.1	23	3.2
Dependent (physical disability)	5	0.7	1	0.1	6	0.8
Dependent (elderly)	13	1.8	0	0.0	13	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: RAP Household Census (2023)**

In the case of the vulnerable, these will require adequate linkage to family members to ensure their smooth relocation and may require preferential treatment in the relocation process i.e. they may be given priority in compensation or priority assistance in accessing their compensation such as bringing banks closer if bank accounts are needed, amongst other forms of assistance.

### 5.9 Average PAPs monthly income

Majority of PAHHs 278 (38.9%) have a monthly income range between Tsh. 51,000 to Tsh. 100,000, followed by 171 (23.9%) PAHHs with a monthly income range between Tsh.101, 000 to Tsh 150,000 and 116 (16.2%) PAHHs with a monthly income range between 151, 000 to 250, 000 Tzs. Other PAHHs have different monthly incomes as shown in table 47

**Table 47: Average PAPs monthly income**

Average Monthly Income	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 50, 000 Tzs	65	9.1	15	2.1	80	11.2
Between 51, 000 to 100, 000 Tzs	252	35.2	26	3.6	278	38.9
Between 101, 000 to 150, 000 Tzs	161	22.5	10	1.4	171	23.9
Between 151, 000 to 250, 000 Tzs	109	15.2	7	1.0	116	16.2
Between 251, 000 to 500, 000 Tzs	31	4.3	4	0.6	35	4.9
Between 500, 000 to 1 million Tzs	7	1.0	0	0.0	7	1.0
More than 1 million Tzs	12	1.7	0	0.0	12	1.7
Dependent (Elder)	11	1.5	0	0.0	11	1.5
Dependent (physical disability)	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Dependent (Physical Disability,Elder)	3	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 5.10 Household monthly expenditure

In analyzing the reported household incomes, a thorough examination was conducted to understand how households utilize the income derived from various sources. The respondents highlighted six main expenditure categories considered essential by the households: food, medical services, electricity, school fees, other school-related expenses, and water bills. The majority of affected households allocate a significant portion of their income for health treatment for their families, with this expense being the most frequently mentioned 696 (97.3%). Following closely, purchasing food expenses with 615 (86.0%), followed by spending on shelter 407

(56.9%), school fees 82 (11.5%), Electricity bill 43 (6.01%), and water bills 11 (1.5%). See table 48

**Table 48:** Expenditure pattern of the respondents in the project area

Item	Frequency	Percent
Health	696	97.3
Food	615	86.0
Shelter	407	56.9
School fees	82	11.5
Electricity	43	6.0
Water bills	11	1.5

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.11 Livelihoods, land use and land ownership

### 5.11.1 Livelihood – Agriculture

The livelihoods of Project-Affected Households (PAHs) within the proposed project alignment area primarily depend on rural settings, with only a limited number of them residing in urban areas. Agricultural activities constitute a significant portion of the community's livelihoods. Table 49 provides a summary of the crops most commonly cultivated by the PAPs.

**Table 49:** Agricultural Crops Grown along the Project Areas

Crops	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Maize	478	66.9	50	7.0	528	73.8
Millet	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4
Groundnuts	368	51.5	45	6.3	413	57.8
Sunflowers	20	2.8	2	0.3	22	3.1
Rice	259	36.2	10	1.4	269	37.6
Tobacco	138	19.3	38	5.3	176	24.6
Vegetable garden	17	2.4	1	0.1	18	2.5
Cassava	70	9.8	10	1.4	80	11.2
Potatoes	32	4.5	1	0.1	33	4.6

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

According to the data presented in Table 50, maize 528 (73.8 %) emerges as the predominant cultivated crop followed by groundnuts 413 (57.8%), rice 269 (37.6%), tobacco 176 (24.6%), cassava 80 (11.2%), potatoes 33 (4.6%), sunflowers 22 (3.1%), vegetable garden 18 (2.5%) and millet 3 (0.4%) being notable examples. The diversity of crops grown in this area plays a

pivotal role in providing essential livelihood support to the majority of the project-affected households.

### 5.11.2 Livelihoods – Livestock keeping

The table 50 depicts the distribution of livestock and poultry across Urambo and Kaliua districts. In Urambo, notable figures include 65 cows (9.1%), 78 goats (10.9%), 3 pigs (0.4%), 173 chickens (24.2%), 1 guineafowl (0.1%), and 29 ducks (4.1%). Comparatively, Kaliua exhibits 22 cows (3.1%), 29 goats (4.1%), 0 pigs, 36 chickens (5.0%), 0 guineafowls, and 3 ducks (0.4%). Combined, both districts contribute to a total count of 87 cows (12.2%), 107 goats (15.0%), 3 pigs (0.4%), 209 chickens (29.2%), 1 guineafowl (0.1%), and 32 ducks (4.5%). This data underscores the differing agricultural compositions between the districts, offering insights crucial for resource distribution and agricultural planning in Urambo and Kaliua.

**Table 50:** Types and number of households keeping livestock in the project area

Animals	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cows	65	9.1	22	3.1	87	12.2
Goats	78	10.9	29	4.1	107	15.0
Pigs	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Chickens	173	24.2	36	5.0	209	29.2
Guineafowls	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Duck	29	4.1	3	0.4	32	4.5

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.12 Livelihood – Ecosystem services

This expression refers to the financial benefits that nearby communities receive from natural resources. Most often, these benefits are not taken into account when valuing. Ecosystem services can be categorized into four types in terms of Operational Safety Standard 3 (OS3). In this project's context, ecosystem services can be divided into four categories:

- Provisioning services, which encompass the goods and resources that people obtain from ecosystems. This includes utilizing natural resources such as plants for cultural, subsistence (animal enclosures, crafts, mats, structures, etc.), commercial, and/or medicinal purposes, as well as using wood for energy or selling, such as for charcoal production or construction.
- Regulating services, which refer to the advantages people gain from the regulation of ecosystem processes. These services involve managing forested areas, hills, or naturally occurring trees and plants, which hold cultural significance and are typically associated with specific locations.

- c) Cultural services, which pertain to the intangible benefits people receive from ecosystems. These non-material benefits include a profound appreciation of nature, spiritual connections, and cultural practices linked to the environment.
- d) Supporting services, which comprise the natural processes that sustain the other ecosystem services. These fundamental processes are responsible for maintaining the overall health and functioning of ecosystems, thereby facilitating the provision of provisioning, regulating, and cultural services.

Furthermore, within the scope of this project, ecosystem services involve utilizing natural water sources from rivers and boreholes to meet various human needs and activities.

**Table 51:** Ecosystem utilization profile

Type of Ecosystem	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Charcoal	70	9.8	17	2.4	87	12.2
Firewood	176	24.6	17	2.4	193	27.0
Medicinal plant	79	11.0	16	2.2	95	13.3
Edible roots and fruits	106	14.8	13	1.8	119	16.6
Honey	40	5.6	2	0.3	42	5.9
Edible insects	7	1.0	2	0.3	9	1.3
Timber	22	3.1	5	0.7	27	3.8
Grass	466	65.2	61	8.5	527	73.7
Aggregates	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Sand for sale	8	1.1	2	0.3	10	1.4

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.13 Land ownership

The Land Acquisition Act gives the President significant discretionary authority as the Trustee of Public Land. This authority includes the power to convert village land into general land, making it available for large-scale investments deemed to be in the "public interest." The Act allows the President, under Cap118, to acquire any land for any period or purpose that serves a public need.

In practical terms, this means the President has the legal power to acquire any land, whether it has a granted right of occupancy or is governed by customary rights. The Act grants the President the ability to do so for various purposes, which are considered to be in the public interest (URT 2002, Section 3; Jacob et al. 2016).

The land laws of Tanzania are governed by two main acts: the "Land Act Cap 113" and the "Village Land Act Cap 114" (refer to Chapter 3 for detailed information). According to these laws, all land in Tanzania is owned by the President, who acts as a trustee on behalf of all citizens. This means that individuals can acquire rights to use the land but cannot outright own it. However, these rights can be inherited, bought, and sold. There are three types of land in Tanzania, which are summarized in Box 1.

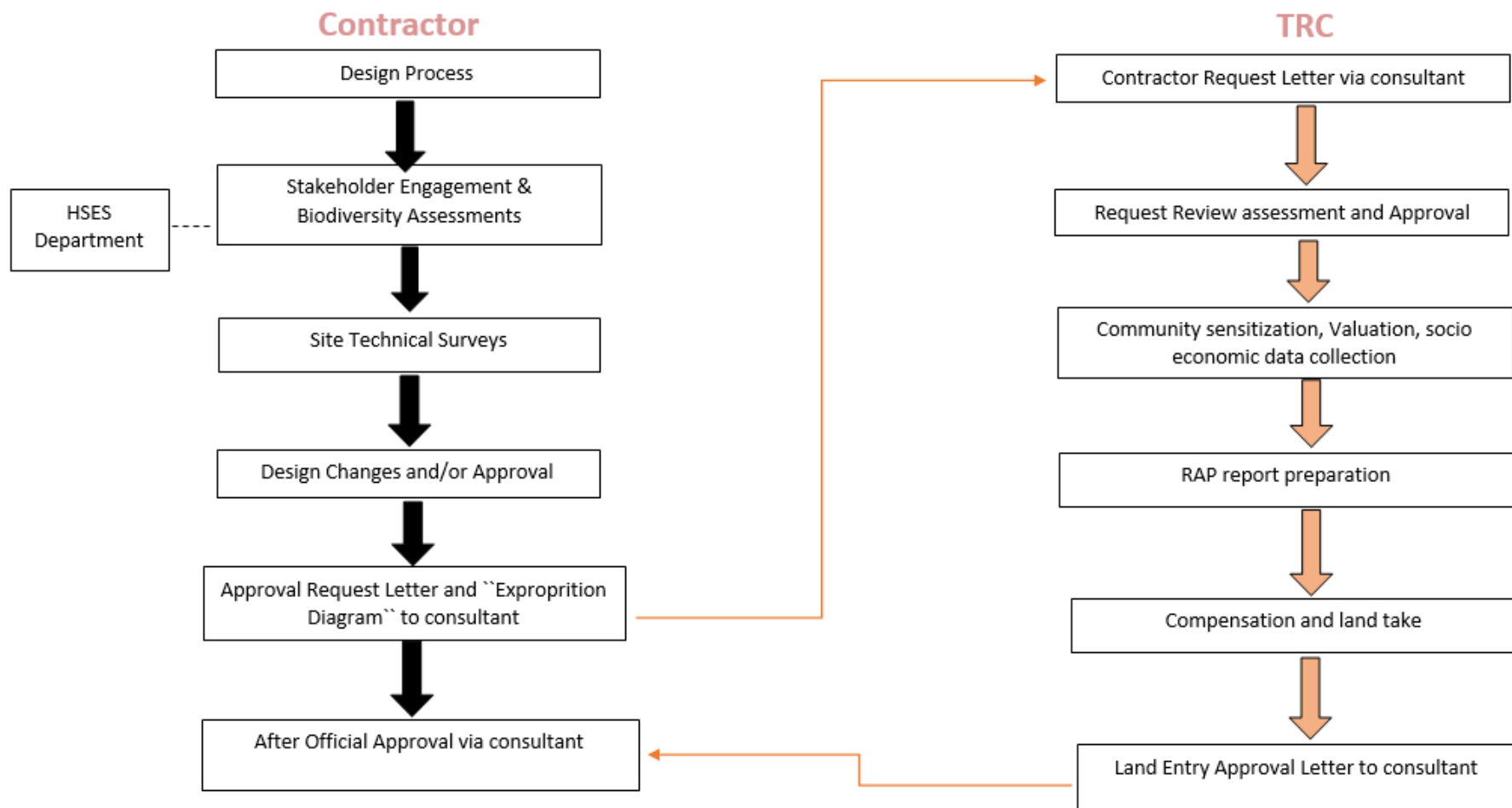
Under the Land Acts, there are three categories of land in Tanzania:

- 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 reserve
- , wildlife reserves and marine parks as well as areas intended and set aside by spatial planning for (future) infrastructure and other development.

#### Box 1: Land Categories in Tanzania

##### 5.13.1 Interface Procedures for Land Release

During all phases of the project construction, all necessary land acquisition procedures shall be adhered. As part of Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2), no land entry for construction purposes will be allowed before conducting the Environmental and Social (E&S) assessment. This assessment includes the preparation and implementation of an updated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure the proper handling of any land-related matters. Figure below illustrates the process of land acquisition, taking into account environmental and social considerations, to ensure responsible and ethical requirement.





## 5.14 Land ownership in the project area

Understanding the nature and distribution of land ownership type and pattern variation provide valuable insights into identifying suitability and anticipating of the potential impacts for resettlement activities. Detailed information about the surveyed project lands is found in Table 52. The data will help in making informed decisions and ensuring proper planning during the resettlement process.

**Table 52:** Land ownership and access in the project area

Tenure Status	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner	412	57.9	32	4.5	444	62.4
Co-owner	6	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.8
Tenant	230	32.3	31	4.4	261	36.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Table 52 shows that, majority of 444 (62.4%) PAHHs are owners of the properties affected by the project as compared to 261 (36.7%) PAHHs are tenant, 6 (0.8%) are co-owner.

## 5.15 Means of obtaining land and type of ownership

In the villages along the proposed SGR Tabora-Kigoma project, the method of accessing and owning land varies from one household to another. The household survey shows that 282 (39.7%) PAHHs purchased the land they live or farm on, 261 (36.7%) PAHHs tenant, 128 (18.0) are inherited. Others were given by parents/relatives or the government, caretakers as shown in table 53

**Table 53:** Means of obtaining land

Means of Obtain Land	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inherited	117	16.5	11	1.5	128	18.0
Given by the Government	26	3.7	2	0.3	28	3.9
Purchased	264	37.1	18	2.5	282	39.7
Given	11	1.5	1	0.1	12	1.7
Tenant	230	32.3	31	4.4	261	36.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.16 Types of land ownership documents

Out of 715 PAHHs<sup>8</sup> only 196 PAHHs have ownership document for the affected properties. The socio-economic survey show that 162 (82.7%) have land ownership through purchasing documents signed by the local government, 29 (14.8%) have traditional title deeds and 5 (2.6%) have land title deed. See table 54.

<sup>6</sup> Excluding those (4) PAHs with graves affected only as they did not answer the question

<sup>7</sup> Excluding those (4) PAHs with graves affected only as they did not answer the question

<sup>8</sup> Excluding those (4) with graves only

**Table 54:** Type of Land Ownership Document

Type of document	Yes	No	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Purchasing document signed by local government	162	349	157	80.1	5	2.6	162	82.7
Traditional title deed	29	134	26	13.3	3	1.5	29	14.8
Land Title deed	5	32	5	2.6	0	0	5	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.17 Land use

In project-affected villages, 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 Table 55 whereby, 675 (94.9%) PAHHs stated that they used their lands for agricultural purposes and 36 (5.1%) PAHHs for residential purposes.

**Table 55:** Major Land Use in the project area

Land Use	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	616	86.6	59	8.3	675	94.9
Residential	32	4.5	4	0.6	36	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.18 Household food security in the project area

According to a World Food Summit held in 1996, food security means that everyone always has enough safe and healthy food to eat for an active and healthy life. It includes having food available, being able to get it, using it properly, and having good nutrition. To understand the food situation in the project districts, we looked at things like how often people had less than three meals a day, how long it lasted, how often it happened, and when it occurred during the year.

The household's survey within the approved 50 KMs of RoW identified the reasons for persistent food insecurity in the projected area. The results are observed in Table 56.

**Table 56:** Reasons for Food Insecurity in project proposed areas

Food Insecurity	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drought	328	45.9	36	5.0	364	50.9
Diseases	75	10.5	11	1.5	86	12.0

<sup>9</sup> Excluding those (4) PAHs with graves affected only as they did not answer the question

Food Insecurity	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Shortage of land	378	52.9	39	5.5	417	58.3
Shortage of water	360	50.3	41	5.7	401	56.1
Shortage of manpower	175	24.5	5	0.7	180	25.2
Lack of enough money	275	38.5	19	2.7	294	41.1
High food price	477	66.7	45	6.3	522	73.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

Based on the analysis found on most of project affected areas, the major factors affecting food security in the project area are high food prices, drought, shortage of water and lack of money for buying agricultural inputs in comparison with their general income. The Project aim toward making efforts to ensure the household existing setbacks are not worsened by project-related activities rather to influence progressive development and economic growth.

### 5.19 Housing conditions and purposes along the project areas

During Household Survey with PAPs, different building materials used by residents in constructing their houses were observed along the proposed project area. The observation implies the variation of quality of the houses and corresponding values which are associated with valuation and eventually the amount for compensation. The study assessed materials used for floors, walls and roofing materials per each house as deliberated 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 costs, determination, prioritization, etc.

on, etc.

#### 5.19.1 House flooring materials

The survey showed that most houses 45 (75.0%) have no floor, 07 (11.7%) houses have cemented floors, 08 (13.3%) are incomplete houses as shown in table 57.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 57:** Household flooring materials

House flooring	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Floor	36	60.0	9	15.0	45	75.0
Cemmented floor	7	11.7	0	0.0	7	11.7
Incomplete House	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>10</sup> Numbers here are very low compared to section 2.2.3.5. Section 2.2.3.5 relies on the valuation report were by one Pas may be valuation more than once base on the number of affected of properties in different area, while section 5.19.1 is grounded in the socio-economic survey were the Pap is being counted once despite having more than one valuation number.

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.19.2 House Roofing Materials

The survey results show that most of the houses have been roofed using dry grass 30 (50.0%) followed by Iron sheets 22(36.7%) and 8 (13.3%) were incomplete houses. See table 58.

**Table 58:** Households Roofing Materials

Roofing Material	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Irony sheets	22	36.7	0	0.0	22	36.7
Dry grass	21	35.0	9	15.0	30	50.0
Incomplete House	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.19.3 House walls

The survey shows that majority of houses have been built with the unburned block 36 (60.0%) followed by the burned blocks with 15 (25.0) while 8 (13.3%) were incomplete houses. See table 59.

**Table 59:** House walls

Welding Material	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Burned blocks	15	25.0	0	0.0	15	25.0
Unburned blocks	28	46.7	8	13.3	36	60.0
Mud and sticks	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.7
Incomplete house	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)



**photos 8: Structures to be affected by the Project**

## 5.20 Main Source of household cooking energy

The socio-economic survey revealed that majority of households 52 (86.7%) depends on firewood and Charcoal as their source of cooking energy as shown in Table 60.<sup>11</sup>

**Table 60:** Main Source of cooking energy

Source of Cooking	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firewood	40	67	9	15	49	81.7
Charcoal	3	5	0	0	3	5.0
Incomplete house	7	12	1	2	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.21 Main source of lighting

According to the survey 40 (66.7%) of households use solar as their main source of energy for home lighting purposes followed by kerosene - lanterns with 12 (20.0%), torch with 1 (1.7%) while (2.9%) are incomplete houses as shown in table 61

**Table 61:** Sources of lighting in various districts within Project Area

Source of energy for lighting	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Solar	34	56.7	6	5.0	40	66.7
Kerosene(lantern)	8	13.3	3	0.0	11	18.3
Torch	1	1.7	0	1.7	1	1.7
Incomplete house	7	11.7	1	16.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.22 Main source of domestic water

Water is a vital 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 water for multiple uses from different sources of water as detailed in Table 62

**Table 62:** Main source of water

Source of Water	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Piped water into dwelling	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7
Protected well	12	20.0	2	3.3	14	23.3
Unprotected well	29	48.3	7	11.7	36	60.0
Still surface water (e.g. spring, dam)	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7
Incomplete house	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>11</sup> This question was only for who have physical displaced

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

According to the data in Table 62, a large number of PAPs 36 (60.0%) out of all respondents 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. With this regard the project must facilitate provisional of safe and clean water along the project areas

### 5.23 Sanitation facilities

Sanitation play a crucial role in community health. The socio economic survey observed that 50 (83.3%) households rely on pit latrines and 2 (3.3%) household relies on improved flash toilets and the rest 8 (13.3%) household are incomplete as summarized in Table 63.

**Table 63:** Type of sanitation facilities

Type of Toilet	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Flush toilet	2	3.3	0	0.0	2	3.3
Pit toilet	41	68.3	9	15.0	50	83.3
Incomplete house	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

### 5.24 Availability and accessibility of social services

Accessibility of Social and economic services are essential for development. People should have proper access to water, energy, land, health services, education, transportation, and markets (ILO, 2003).

Results from interviews with PAPs regarding the distance to social services from their homes show that a large majority of affected individuals have to travel more 1000 meters to reach various social services, like primary schools, places of worship, and main water sources in Table 64

**Table 64:** Estimated distance to social services along the project area

Distance to Social Service	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Within 100m	2	3.3	1	1.7	3	5.0
Within 500m	6	10.0	0	0.0	6	10.0
Within 1000m	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
More than 1000m	35	58.3	8	13.3	43	71.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>A: Distance towards Health Center</b>						
Within 100m	4	6.7	1	1.7	5	8.3
Within 500m	9	15.0	1	1.7	10	16.7
Within 1000m	9	15.0	0	0.0	9	15.0
More than 1000m	28	46.7	8	13.3	36	60.0

Distance to Social Service	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>C: Distance towards Secondary Schools</b>						
Within 100m	3	5.0	0	0.0	3	5.0
Within 500m	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
Within 1000m	9	15.0	1	1.7	10	16.7
More than 1000m	31	51.7	8	13.3	39	65.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>D: Distance towards Market</b>						
Within 100m	3	5.0	0	0.0	3	5.0
Within 500m	7	11.7	1	1.7	8	13.3
Within 1000m	9	15.0	1	1.7	10	16.7
More than 1000m	31	51.7	8	13.3	39	65.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>E: Distance towards Bus Station</b>						
Within 100m	3	5.0	0	0.0	3	5.0
Within 500m	6	10.0	1	1.7	7	11.7
Within 1000m	10	16.7	2	3.3	12	20.0
More than 1000m	31	51.7	7	11.7	38	63.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>F: Distance towards Main Road</b>						
Within 100m	9	15.0	0	0.0	9	15.0
Within 500m	7	11.7	0	0.0	7	11.7
Within 1000m	7	11.7	0	0.0	7	11.7
More than 1000m	27	45.0	10	16.7	37	61.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>G: Distance towards Religious Center</b>						
Within 100m	5	8.3	3	5.0	8	13.3
Within 500m	13	21.7	1	1.7	14	23.3
Within 1000m	11	18.3	0	0.0	11	18.3
More than 1000m	21	35.0	6	10.0	27	45.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.25 Vulnerable Groups

In the project-affected area, there are various vulnerable groups based on factors such as gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, and social status. The household census revealed a significant number of respondents falling into different vulnerability categories, as shown in Table 65.

Among the interviewed household heads, there are various types of vulnerability observed, including chronic diseases, physical impairment, hearing and visual impairment, elderly individuals, widows, female-headed households and others.



To support these vulnerable groups, the project will take special concerns to consider their needs during the planning and implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration programs (LRP). The goal is to minimize the negative impacts on their livelihoods caused by the project, ensuring that they receive appropriate support and assistance during the RAP/LRP activities.

**Table 65:** Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons

Type of Vulnerability	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chronic disease	3	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.6
Elderly	86	12.0	10	1.4	96	13.4
Visual impairment/Physical disability/Hearing Impairment	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4
Elderly/physical disabilities	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Female headed household	115	16.1	8	1.1	123	17.2
visual impairment	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Physical disability	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Elderly/visual impairment/Hearing Impairment	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Female headed household/Widow	38	5.3	4	0.6	42	5.9
Elderly/visual impairment	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Elderly/Chronic Disease	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Elderly/female headed household	27	3.8	0	0.0	27	3.8
Elderly/physical disabilities/widow/female headed household	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Elderly/widow/female headed household	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Chronic disease/female headed household	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Elderly/Chronic disease/widow/female headed household	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Female headed household/Physical disability	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Chronic Disease/Physical Disability	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Hearing impairment/female headed household/Widow	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
visual impairment/Widow	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
visual impairment/Hearing impairment	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Physical disability/Widow	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.26 Household Assets

Physical-economic displacement can have different effects on various properties and assets. Both movable and immovable productive household assets are crucial indicators of how much negative impact relocation can have, especially in terms of income loss and disruptions to livelihoods. The vulnerability of these assets emphasizes the need to



carefully assess and mitigate the consequences of displacement to protect the affected communities' economic well-being.

Despite the challenges, household assets remain important indicators of a household's wealth and ability to cope with shocks and crises. These assets act as reserves of capital that can be utilized when the household faces vulnerabilities, such as during resettlements. Table 66 shows the type of assets owned by PAHHs

**Table 66: Type of Assets Owned by PAHHs**

Assets Ownership	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Radio	37	19.0	10	5.1	47	24.1
Television	6	3.1	0	0.0	6	3.1
Car	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0
Motor Cycle	5	2.6	2	1.0	7	3.6
Bicycle	40	20.5	10	5.1	50	25.6
Cell Phone	48	24.6	8	4.1	56	28.7
Refrigerator	3	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.5
Plough	4	2.1	4	2.1	8	4.1
Grain Mill	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5
Sewing Machine	2	1.0	1	0.5	3	1.5
Plow Cow	7	3.6	4	2.1	11	5.6
Tractor	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 66 shows the diverse ownership of assets among the households affected by the project, which is influenced by individual needs and economic situations. According to the survey, cell phones, Radios and bicycles are the most commonly owned assets among the majority of respondents, making up a combined proportion of 78.5%, which is higher than the ownership rates of other assets. The project aims to leverage the opportunities provided by this significant number of communication-related assets during the planning and implementation of RAP/LPR activities.

## 5.27 PAPs Level of Understanding of SGR Line Project

PAPs were asked if they were aware with the SGR project where all PAPs 715 (100%) seemed to be aware with the project. This shows that substantial efforts have been made to inform the local communities about the project. Public meetings, radio, the use of village/street leaders and notice boards seemed to be the best approach for disclosing project information as shown in table 67. The local communities recommended for the continuous awareness campaign throughout project construction phases

**Table 67: Major source of Information on SGR Project**

Source of information	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Radio	95	13.3	16	2.2	111	15.5
Public meeting during ESIA and RAP	88	12.3	8	1.1	96	13.4

Source of information	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Public meetings (TRC awareness program)	219	30.6	34	4.8	253	35.4
Television	21	2.9	0	0.0	21	2.9
News papers	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Internet and social media	18	2.5	0	0.0	18	2.5
Village/Street Leaders and notice boards	210	29.4	5	0.7	215	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.28 Preferred mode of compensation

The household survey intended to know PAP's preference regarding the best approach to compensating the affected properties. Majority of PHHs 597 (84.0%) preferred cash compensation, 107 (15.0%) PHHs preferred Land Compensation and 8 (1.1%) PHHs preferred Housing compensation as shown in Table 68

**Table 68:** Preferred mode of compensation

Type of Compensation	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cash compensation	535	75.2	62	8.7	597	84.0
Land compensation	105	14.8	1	0.1	106	14.9
Housing compensation	8	1.1	0	0.0	8	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

## 5.29 The use of compensation amount

PHHs (those who opted for cash compensation) were asked how they will spend the compensation amount whereby majority of them 534 (89.4%) plan to buy land, 34 (5.7%) to invest in business, 28 (4.7%) build house. Other PHHs will rehabilitate their houses as shown in table 69

**Table 69:** The use of compensation amount

Use of Compensation	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
To build a house	25	4.2	3	0.5	28	4.7
House rehabilitation	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Buying land	484	81.1	50	8.4	534	89.4
Investing in business	25	4.2	9	1.5	34	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (2023)

<sup>12</sup> Exclude those (4) who have grave only

### 5.30 Preferred livelihood restoration measures

The implementation of the Tabora – Kigoma SGR project is expected to impact project members differently 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, PHHs were asked the preferred livelihood restoration as shown in Table 70. Responses in table 70 have been used to prepare the Livelihood restoration programmes

**Table 70:** Preferred livelihood restoration programs

LRP	Urambo		Kaliua		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Entrepreneurship and financial Skills Devt. Training	109	15.3	12	1.7	121	17.0
Capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices	536	75.4	51	7.2	587	82.6
Technical and Vocational skills development	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>711<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: RAP Household Census (July 2023)

Table 57 shows that capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices was the most preferred measure of livelihood restoration which was mentioned by 587 (82.6%) PAPs/household heads. Entrepreneurship and financial skills are another land-based livelihood restoration strategy mentioned by 121 (17.0%) PAPs. Other mentioned programmes were technical and vocational skills development and other not interested in any LRP. 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.

<sup>13</sup> Exclude those (4) who have grave only

## CHAPTER SIX: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the policy and legal frameworks that have guided the development of this RAP report which covers the first approved 50 KMs of the RoW. 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 gaps that exist between national legal requirements and the AfDB Operational Policies on Resettlement and Compensation (OS2).

### 6.2 Tanzania Policy Framework

#### 6.2.1 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which outlines broad national long-term goals, has set three principal objectives: achieving quality of life; good governance and the rule of law; and building a strong and competitive economy. It set 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 Plans (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 the year 2025. The SGR railways line is among the strategic projects for Tanzania to realise Vision 2025 by unlocking the country towards building a strong and competitive economy. Recently, the country has started the preparation of the new Vision 2050. The completion of strategic projects such as SGR is key towards the realization of the new vision which building a strong and competitive economy remains a top priority.

#### 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 the chance find of artefacts should be provided together with a 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 be 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**

### **6.3.1 The Tanzanian Constitution**

Tanzanian Constitution is the mother law of the country. 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. Therefore, this RAP and the SGR project at large adhered to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

### **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 falls 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 the area of land or an authoritative record of information concerning land for legal purposes and establishment rights in land. The act provides 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 about the status of the surveyed land if it has been registered and whether there is any encumbrance that may impose complications during the compensation process.

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

The Act regulates the law relating to marriage, personal and property rights 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 divorce are well protected. Section 60 of the Act provides 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 empowers the court, upon the grant of the decree of separation or divorce, to order the 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 the sale. The land acquisition process for the SGR project should take into account the provisions of these acts by making a proper inquiry during valuation to determine the marriage status of the spouse to ensure compensation and other related rights a fully 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 Tabora –Kigoma line shall observe the requirements of this Act as well.

### 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.

The proposed Tabora –Kigoma railway line will traverse forest areas which need to take into account the provision of this act. Areas with critical ecosystem services depended on by the local communities should be avoided or proper mitigation measures to be implemented to avoid significant damage to these resources.

#### **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 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 Tabora -Kigoma 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, Cap 114, 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 Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation**

### **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.

Regulation 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. Regulation 7 states that the Commissioner must also initiate the valuation process for compensation.

Regulation 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 Regulation 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 Regulations 20 to 25 of the Regulations). Regulation 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.

Regulation 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 Regulations 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.



Regulation 54 under Part IX 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 neighbouring 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 Procedures 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 ensures 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) 2 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.

### **b) 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 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.

#### **c) 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.

#### **d) 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.

#### **e) 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.

#### **f) 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)**

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 gaps that exist between AfDB Operational Safeguards and Tanzanian policies and regulatory requirements relevant to resettlement and compensations are discussed in the Table 71. For the effective implementation of this RAP, recommendations are made on what should be done to address the observed gaps. The main areas where gaps exist 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 71: 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: (a) those who have formal legal rights (b) those with customary and traditional rights; (c) those who do not have legal rights to the land but can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence before 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 claims 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 as 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 a 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 other</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 where found will be provided with assistance to relocate</p>

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
		relocation assistance		
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 the 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.	There is no differentiation as all assets/developments on the 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	AfDB – OS2 requires displaced persons to be 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 before requiring people to move or taking their assets	AfDB Policy applies unless major disputes e.g court cases delay the compensation where escrow accounts will be considered on a case by case basis

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in 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</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</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. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, crossings) attempts are made to establish access</p>



Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used.	equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.		to equivalent opportunities e.g. sufficient crossings will be provided
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>In addition, preference for land-based resettlement strategies and as a matter of priority offers land-to-land compensation and/or compensation-in-kind instead of cash compensation where</p>	There is no requirement for relocation and resettlement under Tanzanian land acquisition laws.	AfDB policy requires that PAPs be preferably offered land for land. The RAP will offered a choice of land or cash. Whichever, case follow-up after compensation to ensure resettlement will take place and lives/livelihoods re-established is key.

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
		feasible;		
Completion of resettlement and compensation	<p>The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land after the expiration of the notice before paying compensation.</p> <p>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</p>	AfDB – OS2 stipulates that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place.	The Land Acquisition Act, of 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation.	In particular, the taking of land and related assets will take place only after 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>	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.	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.	OS2 shall be applied to ensure that livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to PAPs.

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
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 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>	<p>AfDB – OS2 requires that displaced persons are</p> <p>(i) informed about their options and rights about resettlement; and,</p> <p>(ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>AfDB requires a more comprehensive engagement process than stipulated by local legislation, along with continued engagement throughout the resettlement process.</p>	<p>The OS2 will be applied to disclose the RAP on the website. Also, the full RAP will be availed to local government offices while the executive summary in Swahili for the final updated RAP version will be availed to PAPs. PAPs disclosure meetings will also be held to explain the entitlements and processes involved. A timetable for disclosure shall be prepared to guide the process.</p> <p>Measures for stakeholder engagement detailed in the RAP Implementation Plan that align with AfDB OS2 with corresponding</p>

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
				institutional resources and structures have been prepared
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>	<p>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; (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>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 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>	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 matters to court.	TRC has established a grievance mechanism, which will be communicated to all affected communities along the SGR alignment. Legal redress as a last resort also remains an option for PAPs.
Monitoring and evaluation	No legislation in Tanzania governs the monitoring and evaluation of the	Under OS2, the borrower or client is responsible for the	There is no local legislation that specifically provides for	An M&E Plan has been prepared to

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	recommendations of a Resettlement Action Plan.	implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan, and it keeps the Bank informed of the progress	the monitoring and evaluation aspects of resettlement. The National Policy only acknowledges that monitoring and evaluation are essential elements for any resettlement process.	monitor and evaluate the implementation of this RAP.

## 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 72

**Table 72:** Nature and type of likely grievances

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
Pre-	Inventory Grievances and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate awareness of the project footprint, way leave/corridor;</li> </ul>

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
construction	RAP Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate communication, consultation/ sensitization;</li> <li>• Delays in payments of compensation;</li> <li>• Improper consideration for vulnerable people in the project designs;</li> <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 RAP Preparation and implementation.	<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>
	Grievances related to the Construction	<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> </ul>



Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution (air, noise vibrations) due to train movements.</li> </ul>
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 73

**Table 73: 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 closed door sittings (not general assemblies) 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><tr><th>Committee members</th><th>Position</th></tr><tr><td>Mtaa Leader</td><td>Chairperson</td></tr><tr><td>Grievance Community liaison officer hired by TRC</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></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 hired by TRC	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 hired by TRC	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 council for land disputes only)	<p>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 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Where the parties to the dispute are not satisfied with the decision, parties are 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.</li></ul>																						
Seco	Ward	Are established under the Ward Tribunal Act Cap 206 to secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Serve as a second</li></ul>																						

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility
Second	<b>Tribunals</b>	<p>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 other above 2 committees</p>	<p>escalation mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Third	<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 Contractor, TRC Representatives from the TRC's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and any other members that will be deemed relevant.</p> <p>TRC team will be at liberty to involve and consult with district authorities in resolution of grievances escalated to this level.</p>	Serve as a third and final escalation mechanism
Fourth	<b>Legal Redress</b>	PAPs will be free to seek legal redress	Last resort escalation mechanism

The Major responsibility of the Grievance Management Committees 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. However, the project RAP Implementation Team will be first entry point for these cases, and once assessed internally will make informed decisions of which other parties to involve or escalate the issues.

### **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 will 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 Tabora Kigoma 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.

Despite this elaborate bank GRM system, PAPs and the community will be encouraged to use the project GRM as the first resort to grievance resolution.

## **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 Tabora - Kigoma GRM and RAP/LRP are better implemented.

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

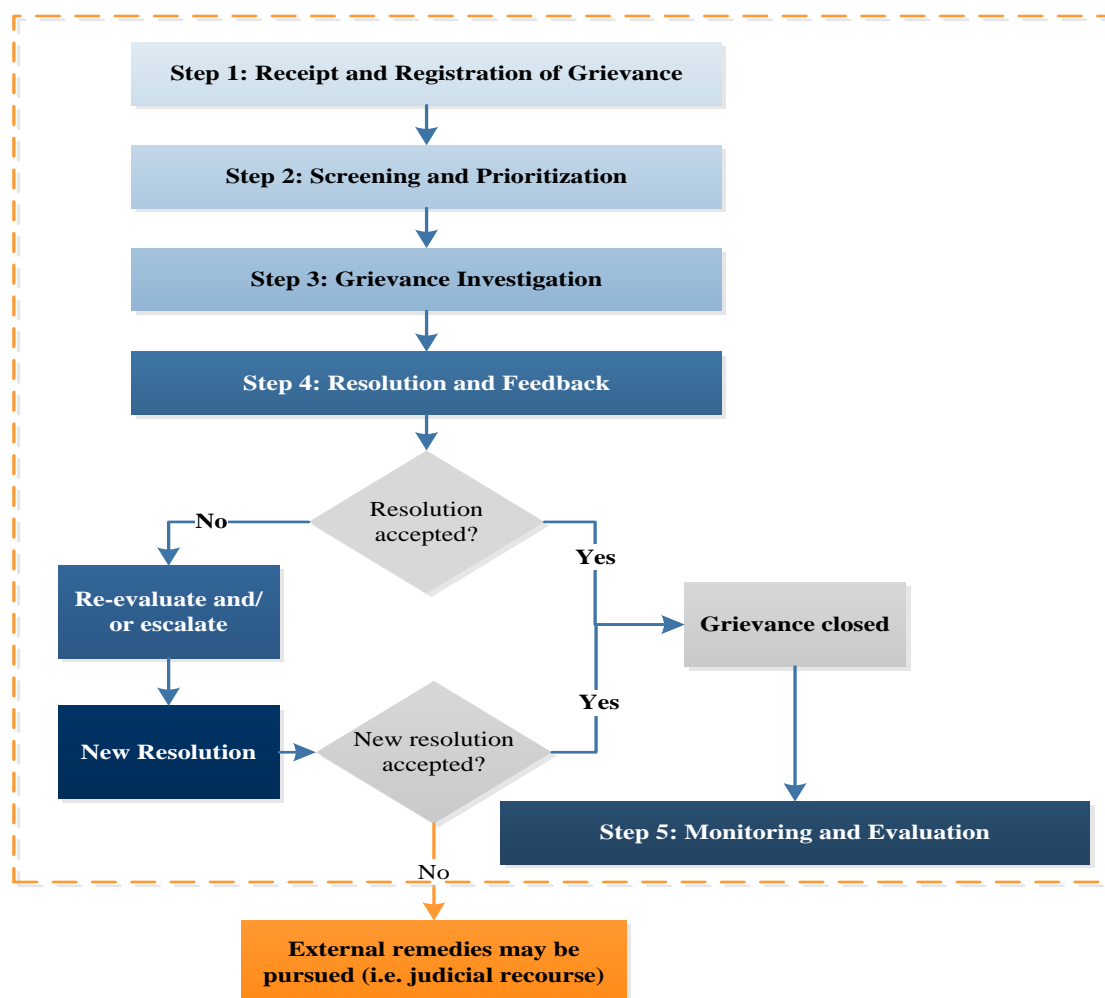
Step 1: Receipt and Registration

Step 2: Classification and Prioritization

Step 3: Investigation

Step 4: Resolution and Feedback

Step 5: Monitoring and Evaluation



**Figure 6: 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 in TRC **Grievance Logbook**. The logbook will 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 5A).
- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto TRC's Social Management Database (SMD).
- Nature of the Grievance
- Actions undertaken by the Committee
- Corrective action or other resolution reached on the grievance
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to the complainant.
- Date the complaint was closed out.
- The date response was sent to the complainant.

#### **Box 1: 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.

In all cases, the complainant will be encouraged to appear and fill the grievance form.

#### **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 by the RAP team.



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 74: 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.
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 75: 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 5B). 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. A smaller number of the first level committee members (i.e. not more than 10-15 persons) but including the PAPs representatives should ideally be involved.

### **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 5C). 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 the 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 Remuneration 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 base for calculation 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 eligibility 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 this RAP with the coverage of the first approved 50 Kms of the RoW. 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 status determined. This has helped in estimating proper compensation packages for the losses concerning the acquisition of land and other properties.

The census survey has been carried out to identify and determine the number of PAPs/institutions and affected assets 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 was established and each land plot was visited to confirm the details of the landowner(s) and the developments therein. Simultaneously, additional land users such as tenant farmers were identified. Requirements recognise eligibility at an individual/institutional/community 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, 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 76

**Table 76: Eligible Groups**

Type of Eligible Group	Description
Formal Landowners	All formal landowners are eligible for compensation for land and assets.

Type of Eligible Group	Description
	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) 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 school, 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, structures, graves etc within the project sites);
- ii. Community properties (land resources/structure /worship/ schools and boreholes);
- iii. Institutional PAP (structures, land etc.);
- 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 77. Each section describes the type of compensation eligible PAPs are entitled to according to the loss induced by the project.

**Table 77: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs within the 50 Km**

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
<b>Loss of Land</b>			
Permanent loss of agricultural, 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 is not possible due to e.g. court cases, funds kept in an escrow account and if 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 and after compensation, rental allowance applies as may be determined and applicable after prior agreement with the Bank)</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>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<b>Loss of Structures</b>			
Residential buildings within the Project	Formal owner(s) structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of residential</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> </ul>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
footprint		buildings during asset inventory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 is not possible due to e.g court cases, funds kept in an escrow account and if 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 and after compensation, rental allowance applies as may be determined and applicable after prior agreement with the Bank)</li> </ul>
	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). If owners, same entitlements as Formal structure owner(s) apply.</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)</b>	Owner of a non-residential structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of non-residential structures during</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</li> </ul>



Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
facilities etc.)		asset inventory.	<p>compensation is not possible due to e.g court cases, funds kept in an escrow account and if 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 is not possible due to e.g court cases, funds kept in an escrow account and if 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport allowance (to move 12 tons up to 20km);</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> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Income and Livelihood</b>			

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
<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. For seasonal crops, PAPs to be given time to harvest or compensation will apply</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>
<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 (90 days)</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>

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
<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>Assistance in the compensation payment procedure</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>14</sup> (Land Acquisition Act Cap 118).

With regards to this RAP, cut-off date for the approved 50 KMs of the RoW and land parcels were announced after the valuation

**Table 78: Valuation Commencement And Sensitization Dates**

Sn	Location	Land Use	Dates of sensitization/Cut of date	Main Topics/Themes
1.	Usisya	ROW	21.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
2.	Usoke	ROW	20.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
3.	Vumilia	ROW	27.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
4.	Chekeleni	ROW	22.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
5.	Fundikila	ROW	28.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
6.	Maswanya	ROW	28.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
7.	Imalamihayo	ROW	20.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
8.	Fundikila	BORROW PIT 88	10.03.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in

<sup>14</sup> Land Acquisition Act 1967

Sn	Location	Land Use	Dates of sensitization/Cut of date	Main Topics/Themes
				valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
9.	Isike	ROW	26.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
10.	Itundu	ROW	23.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
11.	Mpigwa	BORROW PITS 76	10.05.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
12.	Mpigwa	ROW	22.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
13.	Sipungu	ROW	21.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
14.	Ulasa B	BORROW PIT 83	10.05.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
15.	Ulasa B	ROW	23.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
16.	Usimba	ROW	21.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
17.	Magele	ROW	21.12.2023	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.

## CHAPTER NINE: ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

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### 9.1 Introduction

#### 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 114 R.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

The valuation with regard to this RAP was undertaken for the first approved 50 Kms of the RoW and land parcels which fall within. Therefore, the valuation has been conducted under the guidance of the Chief Valuer's office (CV) and PAPs will be compensated accordingly. Under the provisional alignment valuation for the land parcels started in May 2023 and for the approved RoW followed in December 2023. Total of 715 PAPs were reached and their socio economic and valuation details have been incorporated in this RAP. The conducted asset inventory and valuation assessment, 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 found with the first approved 50 Km of the Tabora- Kigoma alignment (60m (30m from the center of the rail embankment).

#### **b) Public notification and sensitization**

Notification of the government's intention to make a preliminary valuation of the areas found with the first approved 50 Km of the SGR Tabora-Kigoma project was made to the respective villages and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions from May 2023. 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.

### **c) Surveys and Asset Valuation**

This entailed site visits to inspect and document PAPs assets (land parcel, properties/structure, crops and trees and other land improvements), assessment of value for the affected assets and preparation of compensation schedule which were done by CGV and TRC Land department officer 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 and AfDB Policies. 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 established 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 and AfDB policies.

## **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 first 50 Km of Tabora-Kigoma 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 the first 50 Km of Tabora-

Kigoma 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 Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements and Developments MLHSD under the office of Chef Government Valuer (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 e.g. registration.

### **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 e.g. if complete or not. 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 and Transport allowance (to move 12 tons up to 20km). 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., 36 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. Disturbance allowance (7% of total compensation value) to be assessed and offered to cover the gap between market price and full replacement value will be provided.

### **9.3.2.3 Valuation of Public and institutional structures**

Project construction activities affect some communal and institutional structures including schools land. 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 level of completeness. 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>15</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 involved field visits to identify the affected graves in terms of owners, quantity, grave construction status and material including grave costing. For first 50 Km of the Tabora-kigoma

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<sup>15</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.

SGR project, it has been established 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 years 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.

### **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 as well as 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. Mandatory annex and Compensation Summary Sheet are attached in annex 6 and respectively 7

## CHAPTER TEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

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### 10.1 Introduction

Similar to other large-scale projects, the construction of SGR Tabora-Kigoma 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 6, 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 8 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 (652 PAPs) and business –small and macro enterprise (18 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.

#### **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 709 (99.1%) 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 (91.2%) of PAHs found within the first approved 50 km. The crops cultivated for agricultural production include Maize, Millet, Groundnuts, Sunflowers, Rice, Tobacco, Vegetable garden, Cassava and Potatoes. Maize comes out as a dominant crop as it is cultivated by (34.2%) PAHs. Other main crops include Groundnuts and rice cultivated by (26.8%) and (17.4%) of PAHs respectively. The LRP measures on agriculture will therefore take into account the three major crops.

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 587 (82.6%) of interviewed PAHs declared that support for capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices would restore and/or improve their livelihoods. Equally important, 121 (17.0%) 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. Based on the above analysis, the LRP for SGR Tabora-Kigoma project for the first approve 50 km of the Right of Way 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 79

**Table 79: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programmes**

LRP Program s No	Type	Name	Area of implementation	Estimated No. of Beneficiaries
1	Finance	Financial literacy sensitization	All districts in the project area	715
2	Agriculture	Maize Cultivation Training	All districts	250
		Rice Cultivation Training	All districts	150
		Groundnuts Cultivation Training	All districts	200
3	Business	Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development	All districts	100
4	Vocational Training	Technical and Vocational skills development	All districts	15

**10.5.1 Financial literacy sensitization**

Financial literacy training as shown in table 79 will be implemented before/during 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 80: Financial literacy sensitization**

Programme Title	Financial Literacy Training
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Financial Literacy
Programme duration:	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: 715 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 Organisation 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 81: Agricultural training: Maize**

<b>Programme Title</b>	<b>Maize Cultivation Programme</b>
<b>Programme Definition/Title:</b>	Improving maize farming
<b>Programme duration:</b>	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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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></li> </ol>	
<b>Programme focus areas:</b>	Programme focus areas; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. How to increase productivity and production</li> <li>ii. Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage)</li> <li>iii. Value addition and marketing</li> </ol>
Program Beneficiaries: <b>250</b> PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in maize production in the respective districts	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>ii. Number of PAPs applying value addition</li> <li>iii. Yield before and after receiving</li> </ol>

Programme Title	Maize Cultivation Programme
	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	\$ 200,000

#### 10.5.2.2 Rice cultivation programme

Table 82: Agricultural training: Rice

Programme Title	Rice Cultivation Programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving rice 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 rice <b>Objective/justification:</b> 1. To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing rice 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: 150 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAPs involved in rice 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 rice
Implementing partners	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
Estimated budget	\$ 150,000

#### 10.5.2.3 Groundnuts cultivation programme

Table 83: Agricultural training: Groundnuts

Programme title	Groundnuts cultivation programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Groundnuts farming
Programme duration:	One year (12 months)



<b>Programme goal:</b> To increase groundnuts productivity to enhance food security and income generation through the selling of surplus and/or value-added groundnuts.	
<b>Objective/justification:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing groundnuts 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: 200 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAPs involved in groundnuts production in the respective districts	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PAPs trained</li> <li>Number of PAPs applying value addition</li> <li>Yield before and after receiving training</li> <li>Revenue from the sale of groundnuts</li> </ol>
<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>	\$ 150,000

### 10.5.3 Entrepreneurship skills development

For the sustainability of the provided training sessions, PAPs will be provided Entrepreneurship skills as a means to restore and/improve their livelihoods. Further analysis will be made to understand exactly type of skills to be provided to PAPs. Table 84 provides an estimated number of PAPs who could attend the programme

**Table 84: Entrepreneurship and financial skills development**

Programme Title	Business Management Training Programme
<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>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>Identifying relevant business ideas</li> <li>Developing groups</li> <li>Opportunities for accessing loan</li> </ol>

Programme Title	Business Management Training Programme
	i. Diversification of income, etc.
Program Beneficiaries: 100 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in business activities and those interested to start a business	
<b>Monitoring Indicators</b>	i. Number of business ideas proposed ii. The new business group established iii. Amount of loans accessed iv. Income generated from business
<b>Implementing partners</b>	i. Business Development Officers at LGAs ii. 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

#### 10.5.4 Technical and Vocational skills development

As pointed out earlier in this chapter, results from the socio-economic census show that the PAPs also 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 85: Technical and Vocational skills development**

Programme Title	Technical and Vocational skills development programme
<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills Technical and Vocational skills</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>Identify technical skills relevant to the area</li> <li>Improve the skills of the identified PAPs</li> <li>Income generated from technical and vocational activities</li> </ol>
Program Beneficiaries: 15 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

Programme Title	Technical and Vocational skills development programme
	from technical and vocational skills
<b>Implementing partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology</li> <li>➤ LGAs in the selected districts</li> <li>➤ NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels</li> </ul>
<b>Estimated budget</b>	\$ 50,000

#### 10.5.5 PAP's own LRP initiatives

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.

#### 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 Tanzania Social Action Fund TASAF and the Most Vulnerable Children Committee<sup>16</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>16</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 will 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 SCHEDULE

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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 and RAP preparation covering the first approved 50 KMs of the RoW**

The activity has been undertaken where a total of 715 PAPs found within the first approved 50 KMs of the RoW have been interviewed

- **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 by considering the first approved 50 KMs of the RoW. The report will continue being updated upon further approvals of the remaining project's KMs. The key chapters which will require updates upon the additional approvals are; the socio economic profile, livelihood restoration programmes, asset inventory and magnitude impact

- **Disclosing the Final RAP report**

The updated 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. 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. During compensation payment exercise, financial literacy training will be provided to PAPs and they will be supported 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 86. 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 86: RAP Implementation Schedule**

	Responsibility							Year/ Month																							
Activity		2023						2024												2025											
		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 for the first approved 50 KMs	TRC																														
RAP preparation as per the first approved 50 KMs	TRC																														
Review and Approval of RAP by AfDB																															
Disclosing RAP report	TRC/AfDB																														
Compensation for the affected properties	TRC																														
Project construction and RAP implementation	TRC																														
Formulation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)																															
Strengthening of GRCs																															

	Responsibility							Year/ Month																							
		2023						2024												2025											
Activity		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
Implementatio n of livelihood restoration programmes																															
RAP Monitoring	TRC/AfDB																														



## CHAPTER TWELVE: BUDGET

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**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 1,558,500.93** equals to **TZS 4,122,234,967.79** 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 87

**Table 87:** RAP Implementation Budget

Activity	Description	Unit	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
A. COMPENSATION PAYMENT					
Compensation	Structures	Number	85	130,390.55	344,883,004.75
	Land (M <sup>2</sup> )	Square meter	652	230,481.29	609,623,012.05
	Crop/Tree	Square meter	19214.9	339,627.58	898,314,949.10
	Graves	Number	143	16,725.17	44,238,074.65
	Public/Community properties (and, crops and structures)	Number	6	9586.13	25,355,313.85
Topping up Allowances	Accommodation allowances	Number	34	12267.99	32,448,833.55
	Transport allowances		18	2021.05	5,345,677.25
	Disturbance allowances		870	78621.01	207,952,571.45
SUB TOTAL: A				819,720.77	2,168,161,436.65
Knowledge Transfer and Skills on RAP Implementation	Capacity building to RAP implementation team	Lump sum	1	19,809.83	52,397,000.35
Stakeholder/PAPs' Consultations	Continuous consultations with project stakeholders/PAPs	Lump sum	1	79,239.30	209,587,948.5
Grievance Redress	Meeting sessions with different stakeholders while	Lump sum	1	59,429.48	157,190,974.6

Activity	Description	Unit	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
	investigating and resolving grievances is important				
<b>SUB TOTAL: B</b>				<b>158478.61</b>	<b>419,175,923.45</b>
<b>C. ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR LRP IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
Livelihood Restoration programmers		Lump sum		150000	396,750,000
Staff Logistic Requirements during LRP Implementation		Lump sum		99000	261,855,000
<b>SUB TOTAL: C</b>				<b>249,000</b>	<b>658,605,000</b>
<b>D. MONITORING RAP ACTIVITIES</b>					
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Site visits for monitoring of RAP implementation	Lump sum	1	50,000	132,250,000
External monitoring and Evaluation (Annual RAP audit - Consultant)	Follow up on the implementation of LRP and undertake a socio-economic survey to determine PAP's well-being post resettlement	Lump sum for 2 years		50,000	132,250,000
External monitoring and Evaluation (Mid	Follow up on the implementation of LRP and	Lump sum	1	39,619.65	104,793,974.25

Activity	Description	Unit	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
Term Review - Consultant)	undertake a socio-economic survey to determine PAP's well-being post resettlement				
RAP Completion Audit (consultant)	Undertake RAP implementation audit and report writing	Lump sum	1	50,000	132,250,000
<b>SUB TOTAL: D</b>				<b>189,619.65</b>	<b>501,543,974.25</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>				<b>1,416,819.03</b>	<b>3,747,486,334.35</b>
<b>Contingency (10% of the total budget)</b>				<b>141,681.90</b>	<b>374,748,633.44</b>
<b>Grand total</b>				<b>1,558,500.93</b>	<b>4,122,234,967.79</b>

**\*\*BOT Exchange rate as of July 2023: 1 USD = 2,645 TZS**

**Table 88: Summary of Indicative RAP Implementation Budget**

S/n	Item	Amount	
		USD	TSHS
1	<b>Compensation Payment</b>		
	Compensation for affected properties	726,810.72	1,922,414,354.40
	Topping up allowances	92,910.05	245,747,082.25
	<b>Sub Total 1</b>	<b>819,720.77</b>	<b>2,168,161,436.65</b>
2	<b>RAP Implementation</b>		
	RAP implementation	407,478.61	1,077,780,923.45
	<b>Sub Total 2</b>	<b>407,478.61</b>	<b>1,077,780,923.45</b>
3	<b>RAP performance monitoring</b>		
	Monitoring and Evaluation	189,619.65	501,543,974.25
	<b>Sub Total 3</b>	<b>189,619.65</b>	<b>501,543,974.25</b>
4	<b>2. Contingency (10%)</b>	<b>141,681.90</b>	<b>374,748,633.44</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,558,500.93</b>	<b>4,122,234,967.79</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, 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 the 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 and 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 weekly, 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 weekly, 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. A supervision Consultant is also on board 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 reports 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 90 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 89: Logical Framework Matrix**

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
Disclosure, Community participation, public engagement, and Access to Information	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> <li>• Disclosure of RAP on TRC and AfDB websites.</li> <li>• Availability of RAP at the community AND pap's level including executive summary in swahili.</li> <li>• Number of RAP Disclosure meetings at community level .</li> <li>• PAPs awareness of RAP and entitlements</li> <li>• Number of PAP consultative meetings held</li> <li>• Type of information provided in meetings</li> <li>• Type of issues raised at public consultation meetings, and response rate</li> <li>• Number of participants attending public consultation meetings</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> <li>• Minutes of meetings held and lists of attendance</li> </ul>	Monthly	<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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>related to displacement disaggregated by gender</li> <li>Modes and language of communication.</li> <li>Number of people seeking information on displacement and compensation</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>Availability of the database and update frequency</li> <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>
Project affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details of people affected by resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of people affected by physical displacement</li> <li>Number of people affected by economic displacement</li> <li>Number of people affected by both physical and economic displacement (disaggregated by gender)</li> <li>Number of people neither physically nor economically displaced (i.e. graves only)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-economic profile of the affected households with regards to their displacement type (i.e. physical and economic displacement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMD compensation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs' willingness to attend socio-economic data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database officers</li> <li>M&amp;E officer</li> </ul>

Compensation payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation payment amounts as per the valuation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of PAPs properties affected by the project</li> <li>• Number of PAPs received compensation payment with regards to the affected properties</li> <li>• Number of PAPs not paid compensation by reasons and gender</li> <li>• Number of PAPs promptly paid disaggregated by gender</li> <li>• Number of PAPs not paid promptly and reasons</li> <li>• Amounts of money paid to PAPs</li> <li>• The payment free of transfer costs</li> <li>• Use of compensation cash by PAPs</li> <li>• Options provided in compensation by PAP (land for land versus cash for land/assets), and adoption by PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No land entry for project construction activities before PAPs compensation payments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project construction schedule against valuation and compensation schedule</li> <li>• Compensation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-time approval of valuation reports by CGV and fund disbursement from MOFP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land and property manager</li> <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 agriculture (disaggregated by gender)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingly PAPs to be reached in livelihood</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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PAPs taking their own LRP initiatives</li> </ul>	restoration programmes				
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 by type and whom (gender) at each level</li> <li>Number of grievances resolved as the GRM time frame (disaggregated by type and gender)</li> <li>Number of outstanding grievances within 3 months</li> <li>Number of outstanding grievances within 6 months</li> <li>Number of PAPs sensitized on the grievance mechanism,</li> <li>Activation of GRCs, and timing</li> <li>Capacity building of Grievance committees and timing; thematic areas of training, and frequency of training</li> <li>Average timelines for resolution of grievances disaggregated by the various levels of grievance redress mechanism/institutions and disaggregated by</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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>different types of grievances.</li> <li>Number of grievances Escalated to higher levels and to court</li> <li>Number of PAPs that have access to the GRM</li> <li>Provision of necessary resources/tools for work (grievance forms, registers, files, etc.) per Grievance committee</li> </ul>					
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> <li>Number of PAPs without restored assets</li> <li>Size, construction, and durability of replacement houses.</li> <li>Number of restored or relocated cultural sites and assets (graves, mosques).</li> <li>The notice period for relocation</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> <li>Number of occupied (re-established) Rental Units, and average</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of PAP's income/expenditure is</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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>monthly rental income</li> <li>Number of re-established businesses, and average monthly income</li> <li>Several livelihoods specific training held by type, gender, and thematic areas covered.</li> <li>PAPs perception of the usefulness of the training</li> <li>Application of training in PAPs livelihoods</li> </ul>	affected by project post resettlement				
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) perceptions of the overall impacts of the resettlement	Document changes in household perceptions and evaluates household's satisfaction with the resettlement and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households pleased with the compensation process</li> <li>Percentage of households pleased with the physical displacement process</li> <li>Percentage of households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households (including vulnerable) satisfied</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>

	compensation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with positive sentiments of households pleased with the livelihood restoration process</li> <li>• Percentage of households with improved quality of life</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable PAPs assisted by type and gender</li> <li>• Type of assistance provided to vulnerable PAPs</li> <li>• Number of vulnerable PAPs not assisted and reasons</li> </ul>	d with the provided project interventions				
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## ANNEXES

### *Annex 1: The socio economic data collection tool*

#### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TRC-COMMERCIAL FACILITIES AT DODOMA**

I am.....working with TRC, to carry out socio-economic Census Survey for the Project Affected Persons on 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

Name of Enumerator..... Date..... Questionnaire No.....

QN	QUESTION	RESPONSE
<b>SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</b>		
1.	Interview date	
2.	Time to start	
3.	Has the respondent agreed to be interviewed?	1. Yes 2. No
4.	The name of the interviewer	
5.	Region	<b>Name:</b> _____
6.	District	<b>Name:</b> _____

7.	Village/Mtaa	<b>Name:</b> _____
8.	GPS location of the acquired property	
9.	Name of respondent	<b>Name:</b> _____
10.	Phone no	
11.	What is the type of the affected property? ( it can be more than one response)	1. Residential structure 2. Business structure 3. Agriculture land 4. Residential plot 5. Toilet 6. Kitchen 7. Animal shed 8. Farm shed 9. Water tank 10.Storage facility 11.Grave 12.Others (Mention.....)
12.	If it is a house, how many houses will be affected by the project?	Number.....
13.	If graves how many graves?	Number.....
14.	The acquired land has been taken for what purpose?	1. Right of Way 2. Borrow Pit 3. Crossing 4. Quarry area 5. Marshalling yards 6. Camp site 7. Station 8. Other (please mention)
15.	How long have you been living in this land (area)?	1. Less than one year 2. Between 1 to 5 years 3. Between 5 to 10 years 4. More than 10 years 5.
16.	How many household members are currently living in this house?	<b>Number:</b> _____
In the table below please provide list of all members found in this household		

1	What is your name (If you are the head of the household NB if you are the owner of the property/area, make sure you mention the name according to the valuation report)	valuation number of the property (If you don't have one, put 0 but make sure you get it after you finish the interview)	Age (In Years)	Age group 1. 0 – 14 2. 15 – 34 3. 35 – 64 Above 64	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital status 1. Single 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Widow/er 6. N/A (Children /student) Others specify	Level of education 1. No formal education 2. Primary education-completed 3. Secondary education-completed 4. Primary education-studying 5. Secondary education-studying 6. Primary education-dropped 7. Secondary education-dropped 8. Vocational training such as VETA 9. Certificate 10. Diploma 11. University education 12. Children (Under 5 years) Others specify	Main Source of income 1. Agriculture 2. Business (Large) 3. Business (small) 4. Livestock keeping 5. Fishing 6. Employed (government) 7. Employed (private) 8. 9. Wages 10.No source of income (state the reasons) 11. Dependent ( Children or elderly) Others ( specify )	Average income per month 1.Below 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)	Does the name have permanent disabilities? 1. Yes 2. No	If YES, What type of disability? 1. Hearing impairment 2. Visual impairment 3. Mental disability 4. Physical disability 5. Incurable/chronic diseases 6. Others specify
2	Name  Start with head of household	Relationship to head of HH 1. Head of household 2. Husband/wife 3. Spouse/Partner 4. Child 5. Son/daughter-in-law 6. Grand child 7. Relative Others specify	Age  (in years)	Age group 1. 0 – 14 2. 15 – 34 3. 35 – 64 Above 64	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital status 1. Single 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Widow/er 6. N/A (Children /student) Others specify	Level of education 1. No formal education 2. Primary education-completed 3. Secondary education-completed 4. Primary education-studying 5. Secondary education-studying 6. Primary education-dropped 7. Secondary education-dropped 8. Vocational training such as VETA 9. Certificate 10. Diploma 11. University education 12. Children (Under 5 years) Others specify	Main Source of income 1. Agriculture 2. Business (Large) 3. Business (small) 4. Livestock keeping 5. Fishing 6. Employed (government) 7. Employed (private) 8. 9. Wages 10.No source of income (state the reasons) 11. Dependent ( Children or elderly) Others ( specify )	Average income per month 1.Below 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)	Does the name have permanent disabilities? 1. Yes 2. No	If YES, What type of disability? 1. Hearing impairment 2. Visual impairment 3. Mental disability 4. Physical disability 5. Incurable/chronic diseases 6. Others specify
Information of household members											

3	Name of the household member (start with your name if you are not the head of the household. NB If you are the owner of the property affected by the project then make sure you mention the name according to the valuation report)	Mention the valuation number if he is the owner of the property affected by the project and put 0 if he is not the owner of the property affected by the project	<b>Relationship to head of HH</b> 1. Head of household 2. Husband/wife 3. Spouse/Partner 4. Child 5. Son/daughter-in-law 6. Grand child 7. Relative Others specify	<b>Age (in years)</b>	<b>Age group</b> 1. 0 – 14 2. 15 – 34 3. 35 – 64 Above 64	<b>Sex</b> 1. Male 2. Female	<b>Marital status</b> 1. Single 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Widow/er 6. N/A (Children /student) Others specify	<b>Level of education</b> 1. No formal education 2. Primary education-completed 3. Secondary education-completed 4. Primary education-studying 5. Secondary education-studying 6. Primary education-dropped 7. Secondary education-dropped 8. Vocational training such as VETA 9. Certificate 10. Diploma 11. University education 12. Children (Under 5 years) Others specify	<b>Main Source of income</b> 1. Agriculture 2. Business (Large) 3. Business (small) 4. Livestock keeping 5. Fishing 6. Employed (government ) 7. Employed (private) 8. 9. Wages 10. No source of income (state the reasons) 11. Dependent ( Children or elderly) Others ( specify )	<b>Average income per month</b> 1. Below 50,000 2. 51,000 to 100,000 3. 101,000 to 150,000 4. 151,000 to 250,000 5. 251,000 to 500,000 6. 501,000 to 1 million 7. Above one million 8. N/A (Children, student, elder)	<b>Does the name have permanent disabilities?</b> 1. Yes 2. No <b>If YES, What type of disability?</b> 1. Hearing impairment 2. Visual impairment 3. Mental disability 4. Physical disability 5. Incurable/chronic diseases 6. Others specify
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SECTION 2: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MIGRATION HISTORY		
NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE
15.1	Where were you born?	1. Within the village 2. In other village but within the district (name the village.....) 3. Outside the district but within the region (name the district) ..... 4. Outside the region (name the district and region) <b><i>If born within the same village, go to question 15.4</i></b>
15.2	When did you arrive in this village?	<b>Year</b>
15.3	What was/were the reason (s) for migrating in this village (you can tick more one reason (s))	1. Searching for agricultural land 2. Searching for water 3. Business opportunities 4. Accompanied by relatives 5. Marriage 6. Transfer (for government employee) 7. Other reasons (Specify)
15.4	For the past 10 years, have you lived somewhere else other than this village?	1. Yes 2. No If the answer is No, GO TO Qn 15.6
15.5	If yes, where did you live, before migrating to this village?	1. Village..... 2. District..... 3. Region.....
15.6	Do you thing that in- migration of people in this village have negative effect to people's livelihoods?	1. Yes 2. No
15.7	If yes, explain	
15.8	Do you thing that in- migration of people in this village have positive effect to people's livelihoods?	1. Yes 2. No
15.9	If yes, explain	
SECTION 3: HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARDS AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP		
16.1	What is the main source of drinking water?	1. Piped water into dwelling 2. Piped water into yard 3. Protected well 4. Unprotected well 5. Running surface water (e.g. river) 6. Still surface water (e.g. spring, dam) 7. Harvested rainy water 8. Others specify
16.2	What is the main source of energy for cooking?	1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Kerosene 4. Firewood 5. Charcoal 6. Others specify
16.3	What is the main source of energy for lighting?	1. Electricity 2. Solar 3. Kerosene (lantern) 4. Others specify
16.4	What type of toilet facility are you using?	1. Flush toilet 2. Latrine toilet No toilet 3. Others - Specify
16.5	Observe the house roof and material used	1. Roofing tiles 2. Iron sheets 3. Dry grass 4. Mud/animal dung 5. Others specify
16.6	Observe the house floor and material	1. Mud 2. Tiles 3. Cemented floor 4. Others specify

16.7	Observe the house wall and material used	1. Cement blocks 2. Burned blocks 3. Mud wall 4. Mud with sticks 4. Others - Specify		
16.8	How many rooms do you have?	1. 2. 3.		
<b>17.</b>	<b>Do you or any other member of your household own the following assets?</b>			
<b>17.1</b>	<b>Domestic assets</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
17.1.1	Radio			
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			
<b>17.2</b>	<b>Productive Assets</b>			
17.2.1	Plough			
17.2.2	Grain mill			
17.2.3	Sewing machines			
17.2.4	Taxi/tricycle			
17.2.5	Cart			
17.2.6	Oxen			
17.2.7	Tractor			
18	If livestock keeping is one of the sources of income to the household, what types of livestock are you keeping? (If there is no livestock, Go to Qn. 25)	1 Cow _____ number 2 Goat _____ number 3 Donkey _____ number 4 Duck _____ number 5 Chicken _____ number 6 Others _____ number		
19	If agriculture is one of the sources of income to the household, what type of crops are you cultivating?	1. Maize 2. Rice 3. Beans 4. Millet 5. Cassava 6. Vegetable 7. Delete 8. Nuts 9. Cotton 10. Other crop (Specify)		
<b>20</b>	How far is your household form these facilities?	Below 0.5km	1 to 4km s	5km
20a	Health facilities			
20b	Primary school			
20c	Secondary school			
20d	Marketplace			
20e	Transport station			
20f	Main road			
20g	Worship facility			
<b>SECTION 4: AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>21</b>	<b>Type of expenditure</b>	<b>Amount spent</b>		
21a	Health			
21b	Food			
21c	Clothes			
21d	Education (Fees)			
21e	Electricity			
21f	Water			
21g	Other expenditures -Specify			
<b>SECTION 5: BUSINESS ACTIVIY</b>				
22	Are you engaged in business?	1. Yes 2. No		

23	If the affected property is business structure? What type of business were you doing?	1. Hotel/ Restaurant 2. Bar 3. Shop/kiosk 4. Salon 5. Petrol station 6. Stationery 7. Small-scale Industry such milling machine etc 8. Agri-business 9. Food vendor 10. Others, specify
24	Do you intend to expand your business?	1. Yes 2. No
<b>SECTION 6: LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP</b>		
25	What is the type of use of the affected land?	1. Residential 2. Commercial 3. Agriculture 4. Industrial 5. Institutional/public 6. Not Applicable (Grave only) 7. Other, specify
26	What is the type of land ownership	1. Private 2. Public (government) 3. Communal ownership 4. Not Applicable (Grave only) 5. Others, specify
27	What is the type of ownership over the affected property?	1. Owner 2. Co-owner 3. Renter 4. Caretaker 5. Encroacher 6. Not Applicable (Grave only) 7. Other specify
28	What is the size of your area?	1. Less than half an acre 2. Half an acre 3. Between half an acre to one acre 4. One acre 5. More than one acre 6. Not Applicable(Grave only)
29	Status of the remained area after land acquisition process	1. The entire area has been acquired by the project 2. Large part of the area remained 3. Small portion of the area remained and can support other livelihood activities 4. Small portion of the area remained and cannot be used for any livelihood activities
30	Do you have valid documents to prove the ownership of this land?	1. Yes 2. No
31	If yes, what kind of documents?	1. Land title deed 2. Real Estate Tax Receipts 3. Traditional title deed 4. Others specify
32	How did you obtain this land?	1. Purchase 2. Inherited 3. Given 4. Allocated by the government 5. Others specify
33	Apart from this land (in affected area), do you have any land nearby or somewhere else?	1. Yes 2. No
34	If the answer is yes, where is it located?	1. Within the village/Mtaa 2. Outside the village/mtaa but within the district 3. Outside the district but within the region 4. Outside the region
<b>SECTION 7: Household's shocks in relation to food security Sustainability</b>		

35	What difficulties have negatively impacted your household's ability to meet your food needs	Yes	No
35a	Drought		
35b	Pest/rodents/disease problems		
35c	Personal illness within the HH		
35d	Not enough land		
35e	Shortage of water		
35f	Not enough labor		
35g	Not enough money to buy food		
35h	High food prices		
<b>SECTION 8: AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL RESOURCE ALONG THE ROUTE USEFUL TO LIVELIHOODS</b>			
36	What natural resources are currently available for your livelihood	Yes	No
36a	Charcoal		
36b	Firewood		
36c	Medicinal plant		
36d	Edible roots and fruits		
36e	Honey		
36f	Edible insects		
36g	Timber		
36h	Grass		
36i	Aggregates		
36j	Sand for sale		
36k	Salt		
36l	Others (Specify)		
<b>SECTION 9: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION, AND ATTITUDE REGARDING THE PROJECT</b>			
37	Are you aware of the proposed project?	1. Yes 2. No 3. No response	
38	Which is the main way you got to know/hear about the SGR Project among these?	1. Radio 2. TRC ESIA and RAP 3. Different awareness campaigns 4. Newspapers 5. Social networks 6. Through guides and announcements at local offices 7. Television 8. Other Mention	
39	What do you think about the project?	1. Good 2. Bad	
40	Why do you think this project is good?	1. It will bring development/promote the country's economy 2. It will facilitate the transportation of passengers and cargo 3. It will help connect different parts of the country and abroad 4. It will increase the availability of employment 5. It will help the growth of different areas of the country 6. Other, specify	
41	Why do you think this project is bad?	1. Taking our properties as (residences, businesses, farms and places of worship) 2. Environmental impacts such as (loss of natural vegetation and water sources) 3. Moral decay due to the interaction of different cultures 4. Increase in diseases 5. Other, specify	
42	If you will be relocated what type of relocation do you prefer?	1. Self-relocation with project assistance 2. Self-relocation w/out project assistance 3. Group relocation with project assistance 4. Group relocation w/out project assistance 5. Other, specify	



43	Have you received compensation for your property?	1. Yes 2. No
44	Preferred compensation livelihood and income restoration	1. Cash compensation 2. In-kind compensation such as replacement land, house etc 3. Other, specify
45	What did compensation help you?	1. Purchase land 2. Construction of new house 3. Repair of house 4. Invest in business 5. Others, specify
46	Picture of the business that has been opened (NB; If it is far away, ask them to send you a picture of the business)	
47	Picture of a built house (NB; If it is far away, ask them to send you a picture of the business)	
48	If you receive compensation in cash what will you use the money for?	1. Purchase land 2. Construction of new house 3. Repair of house 4. Invest in business 5. Others, specify
49	Preferred livelihood restoration programmes for livelihood and income restoration	
50	Why do you think these programs are useful?	
<b>THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME, AND HAVE A GOOD DAY!!!</b>		

## ***Annex 2: Cultural management plan***

***Annex 3: summary of key issues during stakeholders consultation***

***Annex 4: Minutes and List of Attendance for All Meetings/KIIs and FGDs***

## Annex 5A: Registration Form

## 1. STATEMENT OF THE COMPLAINANT

- 1.1. COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED THROUGH:**

- ## 2. DETAILS OF THE COMPLAINT

[illegible]

### 3. RECIPIENT OF THE COMPLAINT

#### 4. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

182

## 5B: 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

FOMU NO. ....

## 1. COMPLAINT DETAILS

- c) Name: ..... b) Gender Female ☐ Male ☐
- e) Age: ..... d) Mobile No.: .....
- f) Region: ..... f) District: .....
- g) Street/Village: ..... h) Date: .....
- j) Valuation number (*if the complaint concerns with Valuation/compensation*).....

## 2. REFERENCE

Complaint received Date...../...../..... Through form Number.....

### 3. FEEDBACK

Initial feedback of the complaint concerning with

[illegible]

#### 4. COMPLAINT FEEDBACK PROVIDER INFORMATION

Name: .....

Title: ..... Signature: .....

## 5. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

Name: ..... Signature: .....

## 5D: Complaint Closing Form

### COMPLAINT CLOSING FORM

FORM NO.....

#### 1. 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*).....

#### 2. 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. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....

#### 3. 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.

#### 4. AGREEMENTS

I.....with whom I had a complaint with form No.....

AGREE ☐ DO NOT AGREE ☐ with the solution towards my complaint.

#### 5. COMPLAINT FEEDBACK PROVIDER INFORMATION

Name: .....  
Title: ..... Signature: .....

#### 6. COMPLAINT/REPRESENTATIVE

Name: ..... Signature: .....



## ***Annex 6: Mandatory annex***

***Annex 7: Compensation Summary Sheet***

## ***Annex 8: Valuation Reports***