

TANZANIA RAILWAYS CORPORATION



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
FOR
THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE (SGR)
MULTINATIONAL: TANZANIA/ BURUNDI FROM UVINZA TO MSONGATI OF THE SGR
PROJECT COVERING THREE LAND PARCELS – LOT 7**

August, 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Compensation Summary Sheet

No	Variables	Data
A. General		
1.	Region	Kigoma
2.	District	Kasulu District
3.	Village	Mumnyika and Msambara
4.	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of railway campsite and areas for construction materials such as quarry site and dumping site
5.	Project RAP implementation (USD)	276,142.88
6.	Applied cut-off date (s)	For the case of land parcels, it was from 24th April 2026 to 23rd June 2026 (at different intervals).
7.	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	For the case of land parcels, it was from 24th April 2026 to 23rd June 2026 (at different intervals).
8.	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	For the case of land parcels, it was from 30th March 2026 to 26th June 2026 (at different intervals).
B. Specific information		
9.	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	78
10.	Number of Institutions Affected	1
11.	Number of Physically displaced	0
12.	Number of economically displaced	78
13.	Number of both physically and economically displaced	0
14.	Neither physically nor economically displaced (graves only)	0
15.	Number of affected households' members	355
16.	Number of male and females affected	Female: 37 (PAHHs) and 181 (household' members) Male: 41 (PAHHs) and 174 (household' members)
17.	Number of vulnerable affected	36
18.	Number of major PAP	78
19.	Number of minor PAP (land & tenants)	78
20.	Number of households losing their shelters	0
21.	Total area of lost arable/farm/productive lands (acres)	78.651 Acres
22.	Number of households losing their crops	71
23.	Number of households losing their trees	71
24.	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	36,127.65

No	Variables	Data
25.	Number of buildings to be demolished totally	0
26.	Number of buildings to be demolished totally at 50%	0
27.	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
28.	Number of trees	3,055
29.	Number of crops	487.5715
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	0
33.	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk (economically displaced PAPs)	78

0.2 Introduction

The report constitutes the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Standard Gauge Railway Project (SGR) specifically for the approved land parcels along Lot 7 section. 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 78 Households has 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 Uvinza - Malagarasi (Lot 7) 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 Uvinza – Malagarasi Lot 7

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 ³ /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

This report covers the temporary land parcels required for the establishment of the camping site, quarry sites, and dumping sites in Ruhita and Msambara Wards, Kasulu District, Kigoma Region. The affected land parcels are located in Mumyika and Msambara Villages and were identified based on the project construction requirements

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;
- 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 covered land parcels for dumping site, quarry site and camp site. 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 78 PAHHs, Focused Group Discussions, public meetings, and Interviews with Key Informants who the majority are local leaders impacted within the approved of land parcels.

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.

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 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:

- Introduction meeting with Kasulu DC, total number of 22 (19 males and 3 females) participants reached
- A household survey conducted to 78 PAHHs

- Focused Group Discussions, with a total number of 33 (18 males and 15 females) participants reached
- Public meetings, the total number of 154 members were reached, where 122 are males and 22 are females.
- And Interviews, a total of 13 (7 males and 6 females) were reached in the Klls.

0.8 Socioeconomic baseline

The socio-economic baseline survey for the land parcels was collected time to time from 24th April 2026 to 23rd June 2026 (at different intervals). The scope of survey coverage included among others; characteristics of displaced households, population size, average household size, age and gender of the project-affected people, education and literacy, marital status, average household monthly incomes, household monthly expenditures, healthcare status and facilities, livelihoods, land use and land ownership, accessibility to social services, vulnerable groups, and preferred livelihood restoration measures.

The socio-economic baseline also covers ecosystem services available in the project area. A total of 78 Project Affected Households will be physically, economically, physical-economic or/and cultural impacted by the project. 78 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or household heads will lose various assets/livelihoods. 355 household members are affected.

In terms of gender, survey findings indicated that, majority of the household heads are male 41 (52.6%). 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 30 (78.9%) are married

0.9 Magnitude of Impacts

0.9.1 Positive Impacts

The likely impacts associated with the proposed SGR Uvinza – Msongati project are outlined hereunder:

- Improved local economy and quality of life;
- Improved transportation of goods, people and services.
- Increased employment opportunities
- Increased government revenue generation
- 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

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

0.9.3 Negative Impacts

In this RAP three land parcels i.e. dumping site, quarry site and camp area will be affected where there are crops and land. Also, 1 institution (Governments) will be affected.

0.9.3.1 Impact on land

The approved land parcels of the project are largely traversing in rural areas different levels of development and activities. Thus, land and properties will be affected and acquired to give way for dumping site, quarry site and camp construction

0.9.3.2 Impact on Agricultural, and Institutional Land

About 78 PAPs and 1 institution Government will be affected on Agricultural, and Institutional Land. With regard to this RAP report which covers the acquired land parcel, 71 plots of agricultural land with the coverage of 78.651 acres will be affected 0.9 acres for government Institution land.

0.9.3.3 Impacts on Households

The household census identified 78 households to be displaced by the project where all 78 (100%) PAPs will be economically displaced

0.9.3.4 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. Were by 487.5715 crops and 30,55 trees will be acquired by the project

0.9.3.5 Impact to Institutions

Land acquisition for SGR Uvinza-Malagarasi will affect some of the community assets and structure. Based on the valuation, Government 1 institution located at Kasulu District will be affected by the project in terms of either land and crops.

0.9.3.6 Loss of Cultural Heritage

Cultural resources identified within the Project Area of Influence include graves and sacred sites. However, no graves have been physically verified to date. All claims related to graves will be subject to a formal verification process prior to recognition and compensation. This process will involve physical identification and confirmation in the presence of relevant authorities and community representatives. Compensation (locally referred to as *Kifuta Machozi*) will only be provided to legitimate and verified grave owners, in accordance with the Graves (Removal) Act of 1969.

This approach is necessary to ensure transparency and to avoid compensation based on unsubstantiated claims, as instances have been observed where alleged graves are reported but not confirmed upon physical inspection.

12 graves were partially identified basing on the community guidance. Details of these graves will be provided upon the completion of relocation processes.

0.9.3.7 Impacts on vulnerable groups

There are 36 (46.2%) Project affected household heads with different types of vulnerability. These include Mental 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 (3) 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.

0.12 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are 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 Organizations and Community-Based Organizations (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 276,142.88** equals to **TZS 721,795,073.74** 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	Compensation Payment		
	Compensation for affected properties	63,671.10	167,136,641.26
	Topping up allowances ¹	3,820.27	10,028,198.50
	Sub Total 1	67,491.37	177,164,839.76
2	RAP implementation		
	RAP implementation	112,000	291,200,000
	Sub Total 2	112,000	291,200,000
3	Monitoring and Evaluation		
	Monitoring and Evaluation	71,547.61	187,812,500.00
	Sub Total 4	71,547.61	187,812,500.00
4	1. Contingency (10%)	25,103.90	65,617,733.98
Grand Total		276,142.88	721,795,073.74

¹ Additional allowances which are being provided to PAPs are disturbance allowance, accommodation allowance, transport allowance and loss of profit (for the business owners)

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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
MLHSD	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
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 the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Tanzania Railways Corporation, is implementing the development of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) network as a strategic national infrastructure project aimed at enhancing regional connectivity, trade, and economic growth. The SGR is being developed in a phased approach (Lots), generally aligned parallel to the existing Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) corridor (Figure 1).

Lots 1 (Dar es Salaam–Morogoro) and 2 (Morogoro–Makutupora) have a combined length of approximately 541 km, while Lot 3 (Makutupora–Tabora) extends approximately 294 km and Lot 4 (Tabora–Isaka) covers about 130 km. Lot 5 (Isaka–Mwanza) spans approximately 237 km. Further west, Lot 6 (Tabora–Kigoma) comprises approximately 411 km of mainline and an additional 95 km of sidings and loops. Construction of these sections is at advanced stages, with some Lots nearing completion while others remain under active development.

Building on this progress, the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi through TRC as the Implementing Agency have recently initiated the development of the cross-border SGR section under Lots 7 and 8. This section extends from Uvinza to Musongati, branching off from the Tabora-Kigoma SGR line, crossing the Malagarasi River at the international border, and terminating at Musongati (Burundi). and is divided into two segments: lot 7 Uvinza–Malagarasi within Tanzania, and lot 8 Malagarasi–Musongati within Burundi. This cross-border railway segment is expected to significantly strengthen regional integration and facilitate efficient movement of goods and passengers between the two countries.

The cross-border Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) section extending from Uvinza to Musongati has a total length of approximately 240 km of mainline and 58 km of sidings and loops. This section is divided into two Lots: Lot 7 (Uvinza–Malagarasi) covering approximately 156 km of mainline and 34 km of sidings, and Lot 8 (Malagarasi–Musongati) covering approximately 84 km of mainline and 24 km of sidings.

The project is being implemented under a design-and-build procurement approach, whereby the final alignment is subject to refinement during detailed design. In this context, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the provisional alignment was prepared and disclosed in 2023 by TRC and the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the understanding that it would be updated following confirmation of the final alignment. To date, land acquisition activities under Lot 7 have been limited to three specific sites, the main camp located at km 71+000, a dump site at km 73, and a quarry site at km 80. The TRC will continue to update the RAP to reflect changes arising from the approved alignment, ensuring compliance with applicable legal and safeguard requirements in sections.

The overall objective of the Uvinza–Musongati SGR project (Lots 7 and 8) is to promote sustainable mobility along the Central Corridor by extending the railway network from Uvinza to Burundi, with further regional linkages to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Implemented by the Tanzania Railways Corporation, the project forms a strategic branch of the international SGR system, strengthening cross-border connectivity and regional integration. The project is expected to unlock significant economic opportunities across Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and northwestern Tanzania by improving access to markets, facilitating trade, and enhancing the efficiency of regional logistics

systems. In particular, the railway will provide a direct link between key mineral-rich areas in Musongati, Burundi, and the port of Dar es Salaam, thereby strengthening the regional trade corridor.

From a transport perspective, the project will significantly increase railway capacity, improve train speeds, and reduce travel time and transportation costs for both passengers and freight. It will also enhance transport safety, minimize environmental impacts through a shift from road to rail, and support interoperability with modern railway systems by adopting standardized SGR technologies. Notably, the project will mark the first cross-border electrified Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) line in East Africa, setting a new benchmark for modern, efficient, and environmentally sustainable rail transport in the region. Strategically, the project will connect to a broader regional railway network, including a proposed extension from Gitega (Burundi) to Kindu in the DRC, further expanding regional trade opportunities. In this context, the development of the SGR line from Uvinza to Musongati remains a strategic priority for the Governments of Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as it is critical for ensuring full coverage, seamless connectivity, and operational efficiency of the multinational railway corridor within the broader SGR network.

The Contractor, a consortium of China Railway Engineering Group Company Limited and China Railway Engineering Design and Consulting Group Co., Ltd. (CREGC–CREDC), is hereinafter referred to as the CR Consortium, has been awarded the contract to undertake the design and construction of the Uvinza–Musongati section of the SGR (Lots 7 and 8). Under this contract, the consortium is responsible for mobilizing the necessary equipment, personnel, and technical resources to deliver the infrastructure in accordance with the project specifications. All construction activities are required to comply with the Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Safety (RAMS) principles, which form the core performance requirements for the infrastructure and associated systems. In executing the works, the consortium shall adhere to the Employer’s requirements as set by the TRC, as well as applicable national legal and regulatory frameworks, including environmental and social requirements in Tanzania (for Lot 7) and Burundi (for Lot 8). In addition, the project must comply with relevant international standards, including the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

Land acquisition and compensation are integral components of project implementation and will be undertaken progressively throughout the construction phases. In this context, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to guide the acquisition and compensation processes for priority project sites identified along the provisional alignment. These include the main camp located approximately at km 71+000, the dump site approximately at km 73+000, and the quarry site approximately at km 80+000. The acquisition of land for the main camp, quarry site, and associated storage and operational facilities for both the Engineer and the Contractor is necessary to support early project activities. These activities include contractor mobilization, detailed design preparation, construction planning, and preliminary civil works such as geotechnical investigations and topographical surveys.

Specifically, this Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) outlines the management approach for the acquisition of land designated for the main campsite, dumping and quarry site under Lot 7 in Kigoma Region. These sites will facilitate the Contractor’s early works and operational setup. Subsequent and updated Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared following the mobilization of the detailed design consultant and the approval of the final engineering design for defined sections of the railway alignment.

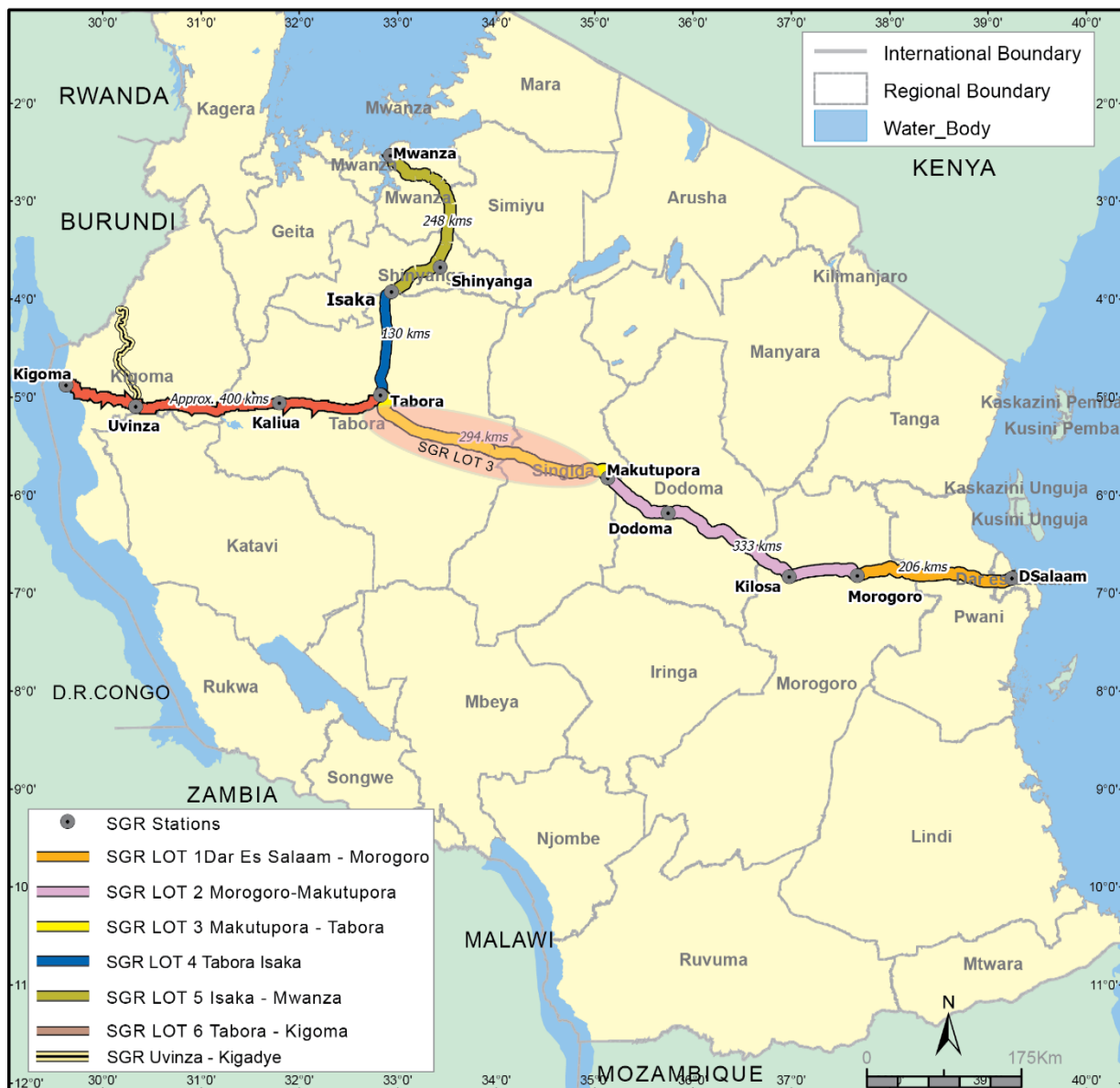


Figure 1 : Location of SGR Project Tabora – Kigoma Region

1.2 Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Project is to provide an efficient, reliable, and sustainable transport system along the Central Corridor of the United Republic of Tanzania, while extending connectivity through the development of a new cross-border SGR corridor linking Tanzania with Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. This initiative is designed to strengthen the railway transport sector and contribute to accelerated socio-economic transformation within the Great Lakes region, particularly by enhancing access for landlocked countries to the Port of Dar es Salaam.

The SGR Project is expected to significantly increase freight and passenger transport capacity, reduce reliance on road transport, and consequently alleviate pressure on the road network while lowering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In addition, the project will reduce travel time for both goods and passengers, improve logistics efficiency, and unlock economic opportunities in remote and underserved areas along the Central Corridor. The enhanced connectivity to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of

the Congo is anticipated to support the growth of key sectors such as agriculture, mining, and livestock, while facilitating regional and international trade.

Furthermore, the project will strengthen regional integration by improving transport linkages between Tanzania and neighbouring landlocked countries, including Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, thereby connecting these economies more effectively to global markets.

Specifically, the project aims to;

- Provide a reliable, cost-effective, efficient, and seamless railway transport system linking the inland regions and neighbouring countries to the Indian Ocean coast
- Enhance the provision of efficient and affordable transport services, promote trade, and support regional economic integration and development of key sectors such as mining, manufacturing, and agribusiness within the corridor
- Improve transport safety and contribute to environmental protection through reduced emissions and modal shift from road to rail
- Enable interoperability with modern railway systems by adopting standardized SGR technologies
- Increase train speeds and haulage capacity significantly beyond the existing railway system

1.3 Project Description

1.3.1 Project Location

The proposed Lot 7 Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) alignment originates from Uvinza District and traverses through Kasulu District Council (DC), Kasulu Town Council (TC), and Buhigwe District in Kigoma Region, United Republic of Tanzania, covering an approximate distance of 158 km before crossing the international border into Burundi. Unlike earlier SGR sections, this alignment does not generally follow the existing Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) corridor, as there is no existing railway infrastructure along most parts of the route within Kasulu, Buhigwe, and the corresponding areas in Burundi.

The project forms a critical component of a new international trade corridor, linking the Tanzania Central Railway Line at Uvinza to the mineral-rich Musongati mining area in Burundi. Its primary objective is to facilitate efficient transportation of mineral resources from Musongati to external markets through the Port of Dar es Salaam, thereby enhancing regional connectivity and economic integration.

To support the construction and operation of the SGR system, a range of ancillary facilities will be required. These include construction camps, workers' accommodation camps, material extraction sites such as quarries and borrow pits, spoil disposal (dumping) sites, sleeper production and storage facilities, concrete batching plants, and access roads. These supporting components are essential for effective project mobilization, construction logistics, and timely delivery of the works. They will be identified piecemeal and progressively as need arises.

The specific project sites covered under this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are all located within Kasulu District. These include the main construction camp situated at approximately km 71+000 in Ruhita Ward (Mmunyika Street), the quarry site located at approximately km 80 in Msambara Ward, and the dump site located at approximately km 73. These sites fall within one district (Kasulu District), two wards, and three streets/communities.

As land acquisition is being undertaken in a phased manner, this RAP focuses on the currently approved components, namely the main camp, dump site, and quarry site. Detailed administrative and community-level information for the project-affected areas is provided in Table 1.

The project area is predominantly characterized by agricultural land, with the land parcel and associated facilities traversing farmlands cultivated with crops such as maize, bananas, groundnuts, and a variety of perennial and non-perennial crops, including trees.

Table 1: List of affected Wards and Villages on the land parcels

Region	District	Ward	Village	Number of PAPs
Kigoma	Kasulu DC	Ruhita	Mumnyika	45
		Msambara	Masambara	33
Total				78

Source: Social economic census (2026)

1.4 Project Activities and Components under this RAP

This section describes the project activities and key infrastructure components within the currently identified land parcels under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The design and implementation of the works are being undertaken in accordance with the Employer's Requirements, which stipulate that the railway alignment and associated facilities shall be developed with due consideration for future expansion and interoperability. The detailed engineering design process includes the preparation of final working drawings, technical specifications, construction methodologies, and supporting documentation required for civil works execution and construction material sourcing as shown in table 2 below.

At the quarry site, the Contractor has conducted comprehensive geotechnical and construction material investigations to assess both the quality and quantity of available resources. Laboratory analyses and field test results for aggregates and other construction materials have been duly submitted, review and approved by the engineer. These results have confirmed full compliance with the required project specifications and applicable standards. Accordingly, the quarry site has been deemed technically suitable and approved for controlled extraction activities to support the construction works. These preliminary activities were necessary to determine if/whether the land should be acquired.

With respect to the main camp area, similarly construction activities have not started. The full development of the engineering camp, including activities within the Right of Way (RoW) and the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent facilities, will proceed only upon approval of the finalization of detailed design requirements in accordance with the Employer's specifications.

Table 2: Technical Specification of the SGR line from Uvinza to Malagarasi

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

Parameter	Design
Sleeper length	≈ 2.60 m
Sleeper spacing	600 mm / 1,667 sleepers/km
Sleepers for turnouts	Pre-stressed Mono-block concrete
Ballast thickness	300 mm minimum
Ballast shoulder width	400 mm minimum
The slope of ballast shoulder	1: 1.5
Ballast volume	2.50 m ³ /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 can't 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 shall be designed to comprise five principal components: the main railway line, passenger stations, freight loading and offloading facilities, railway sidings and loops, and tunnels. These components will be developed within an integrated design framework to ensure system coherence, operational efficiency, and seamless interface between all facilities.

Due consideration will also be given to ancillary infrastructure not forming part of the core Works but having a direct influence on their functionality, including electrical systems, water supply, drainage, and other utility services. All design activities shall be carried out in full compliance with the procedures and requirements stipulated under the Contract. The design further incorporates defined functional and performance specifications, as presented in Table 3, to ensure compliance with the required technical, operational, and safety standards.

Table 3:Functional requirement for railway design

Parameter	Design
Railway type	Single-track
Traction type	Electrification • Catenary Nominal Voltage: 25KV AC • Traction Power Supply System: 2×25KV SCADA System
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.

Parameter	Design
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: • Arrival lines for 2,000m long trains. • Departure lines for 2,000 m long trains. • The run-around line for arrivals and departure lines • Classification lines for 500 m long trains • The run-around line for classification • The draw-out line for 1,000m for shunting • Wagon and Coach workshop lines • Locomotive workshop lines • EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) workshop lines • Paint shop line • 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 • Not-to-go spur lines of 400 m each • Shunter lines of 80 m each • Sanding and refueling line • Wash bay line • UFL line • Connecting lines and turnouts.

Source: TRC Provisional RAP report, 2023

The initial land acquisition activities for ancillary facilities under the SGR Project Phase II, Lot 2 (Uvinza to Malagarasi), will comprise a series of interrelated actions involving multiple components that require permanent land acquisition, as outlined below.

1.4.1 Camps

The construction of the SGR line requires the establishment of temporary and operational facilities, including the main Engineer's camp and Contractor's camp. Land acquisition will therefore be required for the development of the main camp facilities located at approximately km 71+000 along the SGR alignment. The acquired land will support project mobilization, construction management activities, accommodation facilities, site offices, storage areas, and other essential infrastructure necessary for effective implementation of the project works.

Table 4: Proposed areas for Camps

S/N	Chainage	Type of facility	Location	Size(m2)
1	KM 71+000	Engineer and contractors main camp	Mumnyika	88,827 m ²

1.4.2 Sources of Construction Materials and waste Disposal

During the construction phase, significant quantities of construction materials, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, aggregates, water, and other resources, as well as heavy machinery and equipment, will be required to support the implementation of the SGR infrastructure. These materials will be utilized for various project components, including earthworks, civil structures, permanent way (track works), stations, signalling and telecommunications systems, and railway electrification works. Earthworks activities will

include excavation, cut-and-fill operations, embankment construction, sub-ballast placement, drainage works, and stabilization, cleaning, and profiling of existing slopes. Civil works will involve the construction of major structures such as viaduct foundations, columns, bridge decks, tunnel excavation, anchoring, tunnel lining and finishing works, as well as railway crossings and associated structures. Permanent way construction will include track formation preparation, ballast placement, rail installation, alignment, and final track works.

For railway stations, camps, and associated facilities, construction activities will involve the development of platforms, passenger buildings, parking areas, utility services, and other supporting infrastructure, all of which will require substantial quantities of raw and processed construction materials. Preliminary sources of construction materials were identified as per the provisional RAP at strategic locations along the project corridor, taking into consideration factors such as minimizing haulage distances, reducing transportation costs, and avoiding unnecessary impacts on agricultural land, settlements, environmentally sensitive areas, and other land uses. However, these need to be confirmed and approved by the Engineer (and client). The quarry site approximately at km 80 has recently been cleared for acquisition.

Therefore, as part of the land acquisition process for these ancillary facilities, valuation assessments have been undertaken for two (2) affected land parcels for the quarry, as presented in Table 5.

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

S/N	Chainage	Type of facility	Location	Size(m2)
1	Km 80+000	Quarry site	Msambara	220,793.87m ²
2	Km 73+000	Dumping site	Mumnyika	8,782.68 m ²

Source: Uvinza - Malagarasi valuation report (2026)

1.4.3 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 with the approved dump site approximately at km 73 covered in this RAP
- iii. Electrical power supply
- iv. Telecommunication systems

1.5. Summary of Land Requirement

During the preparation of this RAP, it has been established that, the total size of 318,404 m² which is equivalent to 78.651 acres will be required for the, camps, as well as areas for acquiring the construction materials, i.e. Camping site, Dumping site and Quarry site. Table 7 provide the summary of the required land.

Table 6: Summary of the initial land requirement for project components

Project component	Affected land size in M ²	Number of Affected PAPs
Camping Site	88,827 m ²	25
Dumping site	8,782.68 m ²	8
Quarry Site	220,793.87m ²	45

Project component	Affected land size in M ²	Number of Affected PAPs
Total	318,404 m²	78

1.6 RAP Objectives

The overall objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to establish a comprehensive framework for managing land acquisition, compensation, and associated resettlement impacts arising from the development of ancillary facilities under the SGR Lot 7 project. The RAP aims to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, consulted, compensated, and supported in accordance with applicable national legislation and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- i. Provide comprehensive documentation and disclosure of the land acquisition and resettlement process for SGR Lot 7, with particular focus on the three approved ancillary land parcels, including the main camp, dump site, and quarry site.
- ii. Review the applicable legal, regulatory, and institutional framework governing land acquisition and compensation in Tanzania, identify potential gaps between national requirements and AfDB OS5 provisions, and recommend appropriate measures to ensure alignment with international safeguard requirements.
- iii. Identify all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), affected assets, and livelihood sources within the approved ancillary land parcels, and assess the extent and nature of physical and/or economic displacement resulting from project-related land acquisition.
- iv. Ensure meaningful engagement and participation of PAPs throughout the resettlement process through structured consultations, information disclosure, and stakeholder engagement activities aimed at informing affected persons about project impacts, eligibility requirements, valuation procedures, compensation arrangements, and available mitigation measures.
- v. Ensure that all eligible PAPs are fairly, transparently, and promptly compensated for affected land, structures, crops, trees, and other assets based on approved valuation methodologies and applicable legal and safeguard requirements.
- vi. Establish appropriate livelihood restoration measures to ensure that PAPs whose livelihoods are affected by land acquisition receive necessary assistance to restore and/or improve their living standards to pre-project levels or better.
- vii. Establish an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to provide PAPs and other stakeholders with accessible channels to submit, address, and resolve complaints or concerns related to land acquisition, valuation, compensation, and resettlement implementation.
- viii. Define the institutional arrangements, roles, responsibilities, implementation schedule, monitoring requirements, and reporting mechanisms necessary for effective RAP implementation.
- ix. Ensure that all compensation costs, livelihood restoration measures, RAP implementation activities, and related monitoring requirements are adequately budgeted and integrated into the overall project cost.

Through these objectives, the RAP seeks to ensure that land acquisition for the SGR Lot 7 ancillary facilities is undertaken in a transparent, participatory, and socially responsible manner, minimizing adverse impacts while supporting sustainable project implementation.

1.7 RAP Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide comprehensive information on the land acquisition process and potential restrictions on land use arising from the implementation of the SGR Lot 7 project at the approved ancillary facilities located between chainages 71+000 km, 73 km, and 80 km. The report presents detailed information on the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identified within the three approved ancillary land parcels, including their demographic characteristics, affected land sizes, land-use types, and the nature and extent of affected assets.

Furthermore, the report describes the procedures and approaches adopted for land acquisition, asset valuation, compensation, stakeholder engagement, and the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that concerns and complaints arising during RAP implementation are addressed in a transparent, timely, and effective manner.

In addition, the report examines the applicable legal, regulatory, and institutional framework governing land acquisition and compensation in Tanzania and assesses its alignment with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) – Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. The assessment identifies potential gaps between national requirements and AfDB safeguard provisions and provides recommendations and mitigation measures to address these gaps, ensuring effective implementation of the RAP and, where applicable, Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in compliance with both national legislation and international safeguard standards

1.8 Methodology

1.8.1 Literature Review

This RAP has been prepared with reference to the previously disclosed 2023 RAP, which was developed based on the provisional project alignment. The relevant findings, methodologies, and baseline information from the 2023 RAP have been reviewed and aligned with the scope of this report, which specifically covers the three approved ancillary land parcels (main camp, dump site, and quarry site).

Updates and refinements are incorporated to reflect the current project status, approved locations, and site-specific conditions, ensuring consistency and coherence between the earlier RAP and the present assessment.

1.8.2 Socio-Economic baseline and Household Survey

The socio-economic baseline survey for the affected land parcels was conducted over a series of field visits between 24 April and 26 June 2026 at different intervals in Mumunyika and Msambara areas. The data collection process involved capturing detailed household-level information for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the identified ancillary sites. Following completion of the socio-economic survey, the team awaited the finalization of valuation reports, which were completed approximately one week thereafter. Subsequently, the preparation of this RAP report commenced and was finalized in July 2026. The socio-economic data collection tool utilized for the survey is presented in **Annex 1**.

Structured questionnaires were developed and administered to PAPs to systematically collect relevant socio-economic data. To enhance data accuracy, efficiency, and consistency, the questionnaires were digitized and deployed on tablets using the Open Data Kit (ODK) application which was utilized as the primary data collection platform, with structured questionnaires designed to capture comprehensive socio-economic profiles of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The survey instrument collected detailed information on household demographics (including age, sex, household size, education level, and marital status), economic activities, land ownership and use, housing conditions, monthly income and expenditure

patterns, sources of livelihood, household assets, and vulnerability status. In addition, PAP's perceptions and opinions regarding the project were documented.

The data collected formed a critical basis for informing the preparation and implementation of the RAP and, where applicable, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), as well as for subsequent monitoring and evaluation activities. In total, 78 PAPs identified within the project area were successfully interviewed during the survey.

1.8.3 Valuation of Losses

Valuation activities under this RAP were conducted for the three (3) land parcels, namely the main camp, quarry site, and dump site. The valuation process was carried out in accordance with national valuation requirements and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement under the guidance and oversight of the Chief Valuer's Office.

Field valuation for the main camp land parcel was undertaken on 24 April 2026, while the valuation for the quarry site and dump site was conducted between 22 and 26 June 2026 at different intervals. The exercise involved identification, measurement, and assessment of affected land, crops, and loss of livelihood in line with approved valuation methodologies and standards. Detailed information on the asset inventory, valuation approaches, and compensation assessment is provided in Chapter 6 of this report.

1.8.4 Stakeholders' Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a continuous and iterative process that will be maintained throughout the project lifecycle. During the preparation of this RAP, consultations were undertaken with a range of stakeholders at district, ward, and village levels to disseminate information regarding the proposed SGR Phase II, Lot 2 (Lot 7) project specifically the three approved ancillary land parcels and to obtain their views and inputs.

The key stakeholders consulted included district-level officials, representatives of local government authorities at ward and mitaa/street levels, community leaders, and members of the affected communities within the project area of influence. Prior to the commencement of consultations, local leaders were briefed on the purpose, scope, and approach of the engagement process to ensure clarity and alignment before outreach to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the wider community.

A combination of participatory methods was employed during the consultations, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and administration of structured questionnaires. These approaches facilitated inclusive participation and enabled the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. A detailed stakeholder analysis, including key concerns and issues raised in relation to land acquisition for the SGR project, is presented in Chapter 8 of this RAP report. For the three ancillary land parcels, a total of six (6) community meetings were conducted across two streets: two (2) in Msambara and four (4) in Mumnyika between 24 April 2026 and 21 June 2026 (at different intervals). These meetings engaged a total of 154 participants (122 males and 32 females)¹.

In addition, structured questionnaires were administered to PAPs to collect socio-economic data. The questionnaires were digitized and deployed on tablets using the Open Data Kit (ODK) application, enabling efficient and accurate data capture. The survey tool collected detailed information on household

¹ Meetings attracted a larger number of community members in addition to the PAPs

demographics (age, sex, household size, education level, marital status), economic activities, land ownership and use, housing conditions, income and expenditure patterns, sources of livelihood, household assets, vulnerability status, and PAPs' perceptions of the project. The data collected has informed the preparation of the RAP and, where applicable, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), as well as future monitoring and evaluation activities. A total of 78 PAPs were interviewed during the survey.

1.8.4.1 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to obtain qualitative insights on community perceptions of the project, including anticipated benefits and potential adverse impacts, as well as to understand community experiences with participation in similar development initiatives. The inputs gathered from these discussions are intended to inform project planning and implementation, particularly in relation to resettlement procedures, eligibility criteria, entitlement frameworks, and livelihood restoration measures.

The RAP team conducted FGDs with an average duration of approximately 100 minutes per session, targeting specific stakeholder groups to ensure inclusive representation. These groups included women, youth, farmers, livestock keepers, and elders. The FGDs were organized at the ward and village levels in coordination with Village Executive Officers to facilitate effective mobilization and participation.

A total of two (2) FGDs were conducted across two villages between 24 April 2026 and 23 June 2026 (at different intervals), reaching a total of 33 participants (18 males and 15 females). A summary of the FGD outcomes and key issues raised is provided in Chapter 8 of this RAP report.

1.8.4.2 Public Meetings and Land Acquisition Sensitization

The project team organized a series of public meetings and sensitization sessions aimed at informing and engaging community members on the SGR project, with particular emphasis on land acquisition and compensation procedures in accordance with Tanzanian laws and applicable guidelines. In preparation for these engagements, continuous coordination was maintained with local authorities to communicate planned activities at district, ward, and mtaa levels. Necessary approvals and permits were obtained, and indicative schedules were shared with the respective communities.

The meetings were jointly facilitated by a multidisciplinary team comprising valuers from the Regional Land Commissioner's Office, representatives from the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) Office, land and property officers from the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), and Environmental and Social (E&S) team. The process was supported by local leaders, including Mitaa Chairpersons and Street/Mtaa Executive Officers, who assisted in mobilization, agenda setting, and logistical arrangements.

The primary objective of these public meetings and sensitization sessions was to disseminate accurate and timely information about the SGR project to both directly and indirectly affected persons, while ensuring compliance with national land acquisition procedures. The sessions also aimed to explain the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and clarify the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local leaders, District Land Officers, the CGV Office, and TRC. In addition, the meetings provided a platform to engage affected communities on land acquisition procedures, eligibility criteria, compensation processes, and the rights and obligations of both the project proponent and affected land and property owners.

A total of three (3) public meetings and sensitization sessions were conducted across Mmunyika and Msambara streets, reaching 154 participants (122 males and 32 females).

These meetings were held in accessible public venues and were characterized by active participation from community members. Discussions focused primarily on land acquisition processes, including compensation for affected assets such as land, structures, seasonal and perennial crops, statutory allowances, and recognized businesses. Participants were given the opportunity to ask questions and seek clarification on all aspects of the process. Responses were provided in a transparent, inclusive, and responsive manner to ensure a clear understanding among stakeholders.

1.8.4.3 Key Informant Interviews

During the socio-economic survey, Key Informant Interviews (KIs) were conducted with selected stakeholders within the project area to obtain in-depth, context-specific information. The KIs primarily involved local leaders, including Mtaa Chairpersons, Mtaa Executive Officers, and Ward Executive Officers, who possess detailed knowledge of community dynamics and local governance structures.

The interviews focused on critical issues such as land acquisition and compensation processes, employment opportunities associated with the project, community perceptions and expectations, potential project impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. These engagements provided valuable insights to complement the quantitative data collected through household surveys.

In total, the KIs reached 13 participants, comprising 7 males and 6 females. A summary of the participants is presented in Table 45, while the key issues raised during the KIs are discussed in detail in Chapter 8 of this RAP report.

1.9 Limitations and Constraints

As part of the requirements for securing project financing, the initial Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared based on the provisional alignment and disclosed in 2024. With the availability of the detailed and approved design, the RAP has been updated to reflect the final project alignment. However, this retroactive approach to RAP preparation has presented several challenges, including:

- a) **Management of PAP Expectations:** It has been challenging to manage the expectations of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), particularly those who were initially identified as eligible for valuation and compensation under the provisional alignment but are no longer affected under the finalized design. To address this, the RAP data collection team conducted consultation meetings with such PAPs to clarify the changes and encouraged them to continue with their normal livelihood activities. This also explains why the public meetings attracted more numbers as opposed to the affected PAPs only
- b) **Resource Implications:** The process of updating the RAP required additional human and financial resources from the government, including the need to repeat certain surveys, consultations, and administrative procedures to align with the final design.

Despite these challenges, efforts were made to ensure transparency, continuous stakeholder engagement, and adherence to applicable guidelines throughout the RAP updating process – which will be key cornerstones of the SGR process.

CHAPTER TWO: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the potential project impacts. The scope of displacement associated with Project land-take includes descriptions of:

- Impacts on natural resources (agricultural plots, crops and trees) found within the approved Land Parcels
- Impacts on socio-economic to PAPs found within the approved Land Parcels
- Different data collection methods were used to assess the impacts of this project and numbers of displaced PAPs found within the approved Land Parcels. 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, crops and trees, and community ecosystem services as elaborated in this chapter of the RAP report.

2.2 Project impacts within the approved Land Parcels

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 Land Parcels were assessed by considering not only project construction phases but also the operations and maintenance phases as outlined hereunder.

2.2.2 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.

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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 significantly be increased as this project directly connects Tanzania to Burundi, and indirectly to Eastern DR Congo, and Rwanda.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 Marketing of agricultural and livestock products

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

2.3 Negative impacts associated with the project

The approved Land Parcels traverses are located within an agricultural area. In this case, agricultural land will be affected by project land take. The impact under this RAP is only follow on agricultural activity, as outlined in the following sections.

In terms of impact, the project affects 78 PAPs/households¹, and one (1) institution for government.

2.3.1 Types of PAPs/Institution Displacement and Losses

The project will require a total of 78.651 acres (318,404 m²) of land for temporary construction facilities, comprising 21.951 acres (88,827 m²) for the camping site, 2.17 acres (8,782.68 m²) for dumping site, and 54.53 acres (220,793.87 m²) for quarry site. In total, 78 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be affected, including 25 PAPs at the camping site, 8 PAPs at the dumping sites, and 45 PAPs at the quarry site. 1 institution will be affected. Appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration measures will be implemented in accordance with the approved Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and applicable national laws and lender requirements. as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of the initial land requirement for project components and number of affected PAPs.

Project component	Affected land size in Acres	Affected land size in M ²	Number of Affected PAPs
Camping Site	21.951 acres	88,827 m ²	25
Dumping site	2.17 acres	8,782.68 m ²	8
Quarry Site	54.53 acres	220,793.87m ²	45
Total	78.651 acres	318,404 m²	78

The assessment indicates that the project will result in economic displacement only, affecting a total of 78 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), representing 100% of all affected households. No physical displacement or relocation of residential structures is anticipated, as the affected land is primarily used for agricultural and other livelihood activities. As shown in Table 8.

¹ Here a PAP is taken to represent a household thus PAPs=households

Table 8: The number of PAPs/Households per type of impact

Magnitude of impact	Number of PAP/HS	Percent
	N	%
Economic Displacement	78	100

The assessment identified three main categories of losses among the 78 Project Affected Households (PAHs). A total of 68 PAHs will lose both land and crops, representing the majority of affected households. Additionally, 3 PAHs will lose land only, while 7 PAHs will lose crops only. As shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Number of affected households appears in one category only

Type of Loss	No. of PAHs
PAHs losing land and crops	68
PAHs losing Land only	3
PAHs losing crops only	7
Total Number of PAHs affected	78

2.3.2 Tenure Status

In terms of land ownership, within the approved Land Parcels majority of PAPs were the owners 71 PAPs followed by 7 land tenants as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Tenure Status of PAPs/ Households.

Village	Owner		Tenant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mumyika	32	41.0	1	1.2	33	42.3
Msambara	39	50	6	7.6	45	57.6
TOTAL	71	91.0	7	8.9	78	100

2.3.3 Impact on Project Affected Institutions

Land acquisition for the approved Land Parcels SGR project will affect only one (1) institution in terms of land and crops.

Table 11: Affected Public and Private Institutions' properties

District	Village/Mtaa	Institution Name	Magnitude of impact	Type of Institution	Affected Properties
Kasulu	Msambara	Director Of Kasulu District Council	Economic displacement	Government	Land & Crops

2.3.4 Impacts on land resource

78.651 Acres have been identified as impacted whereby for the camp site is 21.951, dumping site is 2.17 and Quarry Site is 54.53 Acres. In total, 71 plots have been affected and all the plots use is agriculture activities.

The impacted land with the total of 78.651 acres is owned by household/PAPs and one institutional land is affected whereby 77.751 is household land and 0.9 is institutional land.

2.3.5 Loss of Agricultural land

71 plots of agricultural land with the coverage of 78.651 acres will be affected. Table 12 provides number of the affected agricultural plots.

Table 12: Number of the affected Agricultural land plots

Region	District	Ward	Village	Agricultural Land Plots lost
Kigoma	Kasulu	Ruhita	Mumyika	32
		Msambara	Msambara	39
Total				71

2.3.6 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 3,542.5715 (3055 trees and 487.5715 crops¹) will be affected. The number of PAPs losing crops and trees is shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Number of PAPs losing Crops and Trees

Region	District	Ward	Village	PAPs Losing Crops & Trees
Kigoma	Kasulu	Ruhita	Mumyika	30
		Msambara	Msambara	45
Total				75

2.4 Impact on Households Assets

In terms of properties, each household will be affected differently. The socio-economic survey and valuation with the approved Land Parcels shows that majority of households will lose land and Crops (68 households) followed by 7 households which will lose crops only, followed by 3 losing Land Only.

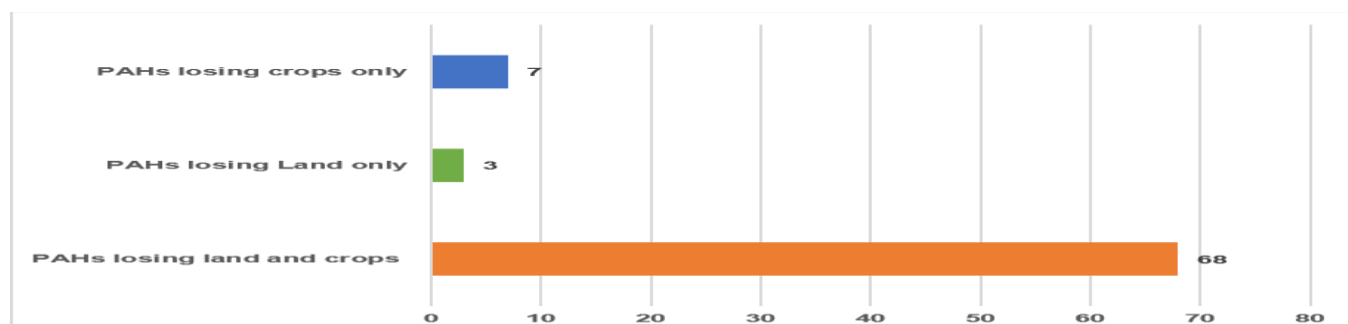


Figure 2: Categorization of Properties per Household

¹ The valuation and calculation of crops, including maize, are undertaken in accordance with established Tanzanian valuation procedures. These assessments are conducted by the Valuation Team, comprising technical experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, who apply the 2023 Crop Valuation Schedule (Jedwali la Ukokotoaji wa Mazao) issued by the Ministry.

On the other hand, trees (3055) and Crops (487.5715) are mostly affected. The number of affected properties differs per village; Mumnyika village has the highest number of properties, followed by Msambara as shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Number of properties affected by the project

Region	District	Ward	Village	Land Plots/Parcels	Trees	Crops
Kigoma	Kasulu	Ruhita	Mumyika	32	1750	248.151
		Msambara	Msambara	39	1305	239.4205
Total				71	3055	487.5715

2.4.1 Impacts on Livelihoods

Within the approved Land Parcels, large part of the land is just bare land with few crops and relatively moderate number of trees.

More important, apart from the compensation payments, livelihood restoration programme will be provided to PAPs as detailed explained in the livelihood restoration chapter and which will be further elaborated in an LRP.

2.4.2 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) as shown in Figure 3.

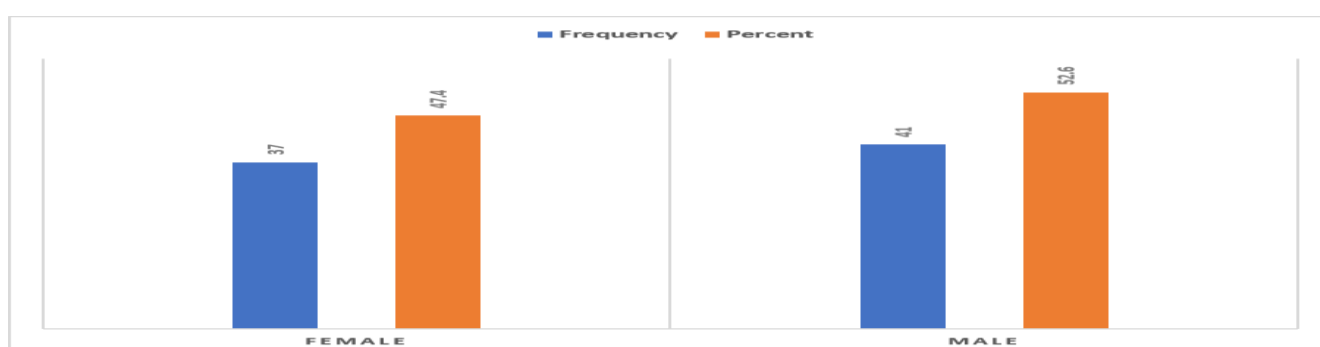


Figure 3: Gender concerns in Compensation matters

2.4.3. Impact on Vulnerability

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 15.

Table 15: Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons

Vulnerability Type	Mumnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elderly	2	5.6	0	0	2	5.6
Female headed household/Widow	3	8.4	19	52.8	22	61.1
Elderly/female headed household	1	2.8	0	0	1	2.8
Female headed household/Mental disabilities	2	5.6	0	0	2	5.6
Female headed household/Visually impaired	3	8.3	5	13.9	8	22.2
Visually Impaired	0	0	1	2.8	1	2.8
Total	11	30.6	25	69.4	36	100

The identified vulnerable groups as categorized in Table 15 will be given different support which is not limited to;

- Assistance in opening bank accounts by bringing the bank officials to the compensation areas
- Door-to-door awareness campaign for those who will be unable to attend the LRP training programmes
- Compensation Payment at their household (specifically those who will be unable to attend the compensation ground areas)
- To support and coordinate the availability of security of tenure for those who will be unable to obtain

Livelihood training such as financial literacy training at their household or transport support to the training venues

2.4.4 Loss of Cultural Heritage

A total of twelve (12) graves has been partially identified and will be subject to physical verification during the grave relocation process . All claims related to graves will be subject to a formal verification process prior to recognition and compensation. This process will involve physical identification and confirmation in the presence of relevant authorities and community representatives. Compensation (locally referred to as *Kifuta Machozi*) will only be provided to legitimate and verified grave owners, in accordance with the Graves (Removal) Act of 1969, as the relocation of graves is handled by the relevant authorities

This approach is necessary to ensure transparency and to avoid compensation based on unsubstantiated claims, as instances have been observed where alleged graves are reported but not confirmed upon physical inspection.

12 graves were partially identified basing on the community guidance, pending verification.

2.5 Measures to minimize impacts

2.5.1 Design measures

Project design measures to avoid and/or minimize chaos that may be resulted from land acquisition and resettlement caused by the approved Land Parcels Project were considered as elaborated hereunder;

2.5.2 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 and once the final alignment is determined. 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.

2.5.3 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.
- Livelihood restoration support should be in terms of access to community services and livelihood resources that have been impacted by the project.
- TRC will ensure 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.

2.5.4 Provision of Livelihood Restoration Programme

The livelihood restoration programmes (LRP) will be provided, considering the facts that PAPs livelihood will be impacted due to land acquisition activities. The provided LRP will focus on financial literacy training, entrepreneurship skills, agricultural productivity, as well as vocational trainings. Detailed information regarding LRP implementation have been provided in chapter seven and will be outlined in an LRP.

CHAPTER THREE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

3.1 Introduction

This section discusses the findings of a household-level census conducted to identify and enumerate persons who are affected within the approved Land parcel (Camping Site, Quarry Site and Damping Site). The Socio-Economic data will continue being conducted under phase base approach upon further approvals of the RoW and other auxiliary facilities.

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 economic displacement. 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.

With regard to the approved land parcels (Camping Site, Quarry Site, and Dumping Site), the socio-economic assessment under this RAP Report covers Msambara and Ruhita Wards, including Mumnyika and Msambara Villages, in Kasulu District, Kigoma Region. Therefore, these areas will be the focus of the discussion on the socioeconomic aspects of the project.

3.2 Area of Influence (Aoi)

The Project Area of Influence (Aoi) comprises the approved land parcels (Camping Site, Quarry Site and Damping Site) required for Project implementation. Due to land acquisition and the associated impacts on livelihoods and access to land and other resources, landowners and land users within the Project Area of Influence will be directly affected. A total of 78 Project Affected Households (PAHs) were identified. In each of the 78 PAHs, one person, typically the household head (Project Affected Household Head - PAHH), was interviewed during the socio-economic survey. For the purposes of this RAP, the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Households (PAHs), and Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) is the same, i.e. 78.

3.3 Average Household Size

Based on the Socio-Economic survey as shown, a total of 78 project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs) were surveyed/interviewed. The data analysis shows that the number of household members ranged from 1 to 15 members with an average household size of 4.5 household members. In total, 355 Project Affected household members (PAHM) are affected by the project (exclusive of the 78 Heads). The number of household sizes along the project area was classified into four groups as shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of PAHs and PAHMs in the project area

Household Size	Number of PAHs	Percent	Household Members	Percent
1-4	65	83.3	215	60.6
5-10	11	14.1	110	31.0
11-15	2	2.6	30	8.5
Total	78	100.0	355	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Table 16 indicates that most households, 83.3% out of 65, have a size ranging from 1 to 4 members, 14 households (14.1%) fall into the category of 5 to 10 size, A smaller portion of households have sizes between 11 to 15 (2 households, 2.6%).

Many household members, 65 out of 215 (60.6%), reside in households with 1 to 4 size, 110 household members (31%) are part of households with 5 to 10 size, A smaller portion of household members belong to households with sizes between 11 to 15 30 (8.5%).

3.4 Age and Gender of 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 us of the general social set-up of that given society and are crucial in guiding as to who to target when developing interventions.

3.4.1 Age Categorization Project Affected Household Heads (PAHHs)

Based on the survey, majority of PAHHs 53 (67.9%) fall within 35 to 64 years followed by 13 (16.7%) PAHHs who are 65 years and above. PAHHs with 21 years to 34 years are fewer with 12 (15.4%). With these trends, majority (81%) of PAHHs are of working age and are involved in various income-generating activities. Table 17 shows the percentage distribution of PAHHs across different age groups.

Table 17: Age group of Project Affected Household Head (PAHHs)

Age category	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
21 years to 34 years	8	10.3	4	5.1	12	15.4
35 years to 64 years	24	30.8	29	37.2	53	67.9
65 years and above	5	6.4	8	10.3	13	16.7
Total	37	47.4	41	52.6	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.4.2. 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 18 displays the percentage distribution of different age groups for both the PAHHs, and the Project Affected Household Members (PAHM).

Table 18: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Head and Household Members by Age Group

Age Category	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 years to 20 years	118	27.3	122	28.2	240	55.4
21 years to 34 years	35	8.1	32	7.4	67	15.5
35 years to 64 years	63	14.5	39	9.0	102	23.6
65 years and above	8	1.8	16	3.7	24	5.5
Total	224	51.7	209	48.3	433	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Table 18 shows that majority of household members are children 240 (55.4%). With this indication, the project should ensure prompt compensation and livelihood restoration programs effectively implemented as the household dependency ratio is high.

3.4.3 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 41 (52.6%) owning properties along the project alignment are male as compared with 37 (47.4%) of female. Further analysis shows that majority of household members are females, accounting for 51% of the total population (see Table 19)

Table 19: Percent distribution of Project Affected Household Heads and Household Members by Gender

Gender	Head of Household		Household Members	
	N	%	N	%
Female	37	47.4	181	51.0
Male	41	52.6	174	49.0
Total	78	100.0	355	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.5 Marital Status

Marital status is a crucial factor, particularly when assessing how individuals will be impacted by land acquisition. Widows 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. Figure 4 provides information on the marital status of project-affected individuals in the project-affected area.

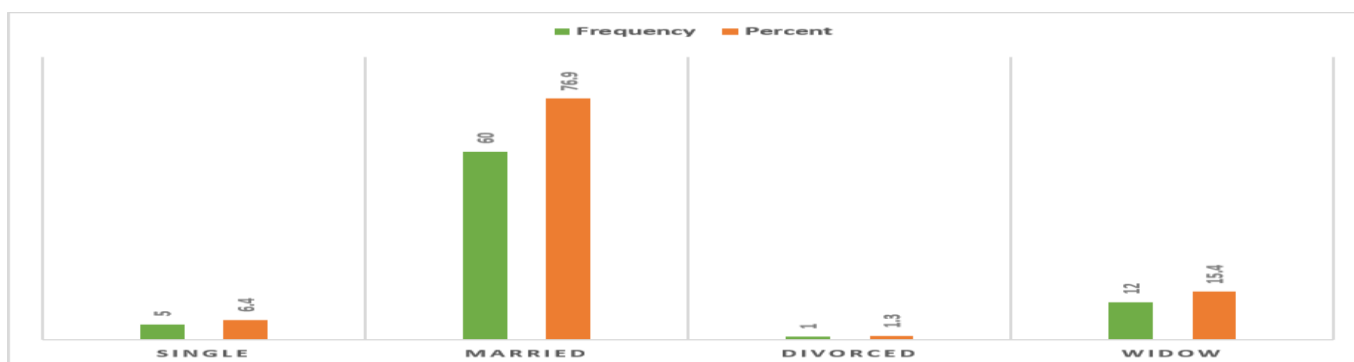


Figure 4: Marital Status of the Project Affected Household Heads

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

According to Figure 4 majority of PAHHs 60 (76.9%) are married followed by followed by 12 (15.4%) who are widows. Additionally, 5 (6.4%) of PAHHs are single, 1 (1.3%) is divorced. The significant number of widows 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 during the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan to ensure their needs and challenges are addressed appropriately.

3.6 Education and Literacy

3.6.1 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 23 (29.5%) have completed at least primary education, while others 37 (55.5%) have either dropped out of primary school or never had any formal education, as shown in Table 20. Overall, the survey shows that many 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 20: Education level of the Project Affected Household Heads

Education Level	Mumnnnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No formal education	5	6.4	16	20.5	21	26.9
Primary education dropped	1	1.3	15	19.2	16	20.5
Primary education completed	12	15.4	11	14.1	23	29.5
Secondary education completed	5	6.4	3	3.8	8	10.3
Certificate	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.6
University education	6	7.7	0	0.0	6	7.7
Diploma	2	2.6	0	0.0	2	2.6
Total	32	41.0	46	59.0	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.6.2 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 21.

Table 21: Level of Education for Project-Affected Household Members

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	25	7.0
Incomplete primary education	13	3.7
Completed primary education	83	23.4
Primary school (on-going)	120	33.8
Incomplete secondary education	3	0.8
Completed secondary education	26	7.3
In secondary school (on-going)	29	8.2
Certificate	3	0.8
University education	11	3.1
Diploma	6	1.7
N/A (Child under five years)	36	10.1
Total	355	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

The results in table 21 shows that, majority PAHs members 120 (33.8%) are studying primary school followed by 83 (23.4%) members who have completed primary school. Others 36 (10.1%) are children who haven't started school yet. 26 (7.3%) have completed secondary school, 16 (4.5%) of PAH members have dropped out of school. The data also shows that some PAH members 11 (3.1%) have achieved university education, 6 (1.7%) of them have diploma education, while 3 (0.8%) have collage certificate. Additionally, 25 (7%) 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.

3.7 Time lived in Project Affected Area

The amount of time people has spent in the project area can provide the magnitude impact caused by the displacement by the project. Figure 5 depicts that Out of the 78 responses, majority of PAHHs 49 (62.8%) 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 19 (24.4) 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 regard, prompt compensation should be provided to allow the PAPs to seek for the alternative land/property where required as shown on figure 5

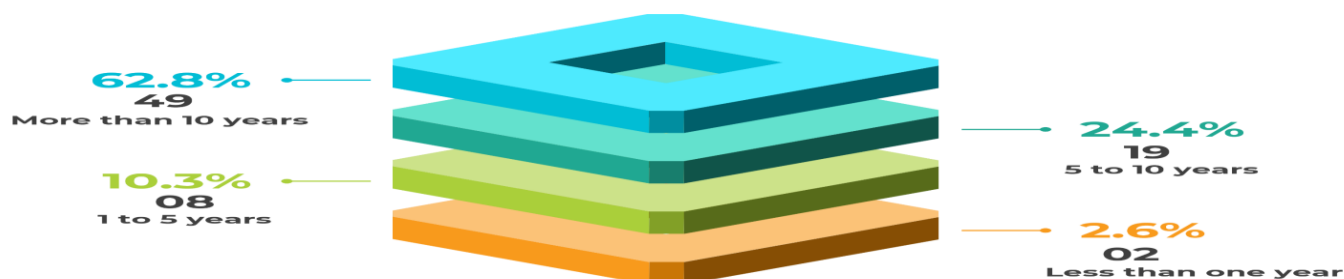


Figure 5: Time lived in the Project Affected Area

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.8 Livelihoods, land use and land ownership

3.8.1 Household's main source of Incomes

The households surveyed earn their income differently. Most of the PAHHs 38 (48.7%) depend on small, micro businesses as their main income source, 32 (41%) have been engaged with agriculture activity, 6 (7.7%) are employed by government. On the other note, there are dependents (elderly) as shown in table 22.

Table 22: Major Source of Income to Project Affected Person/Households

Source of Income	Mumnnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Business (Medium)	6	7.7	32	41.0	38	48.7
Agriculture	19	24.4	13	16.7	32	41.0
Employed (Government)	6	7.7	0	0.0	6	7.7
Dependent (elder)	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.6
Total	32	41.0	46	59.0	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (October 2026)

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.

3.9.1 Average PAPs monthly income

The findings from the socio-economic survey conducted within the project area in Kasulu District indicate variations in monthly income among Project Affected Households (PAHHs). The majority of PAHHs 15 (19.2%) reported a monthly income range between TZS 251,000 and TZS 500,000, followed by 15 (19.2%) with monthly income ranging between TZS 51,000 and TZS 100,000, while 14 (17.9%) reported income ranging between TZS 151,000 and TZS 250,000. Other PAHHs reported different income levels as presented in **Error! Reference source not found..**

The finding depicted that the income ratio to the majority of household have monthly income which is higher than the average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of TZS. 179,830

Table 23: Average PAPs monthly income

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
Below 50, 000 Tzs	12	15.4
Between 51, 000 to 100, 000 Tzs	15	19.2
Between 101, 000 to 150, 000 Tzs	8	10.3
Between 151, 000 to 250, 000 Tzs	14	17.9
Between 251, 000 to 500, 000 Tzs	15	19.2
Between 500, 000 to 1 million Tzs	12	15.4
Dependent (Elder)	2	2.6
Total	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (October 2026)

3.9.2 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 food expenses for their families, with this expense being the most frequently mentioned 72 (92.3%). Following closely, purchasing health treatment with 53 (67.9), followed by spending on shelter 28 (35.9%), Electricity bill 24 (30.8%), water bills 22 (28.2%) and school fees 13 (16.7%). See **Error! Reference source not found.**

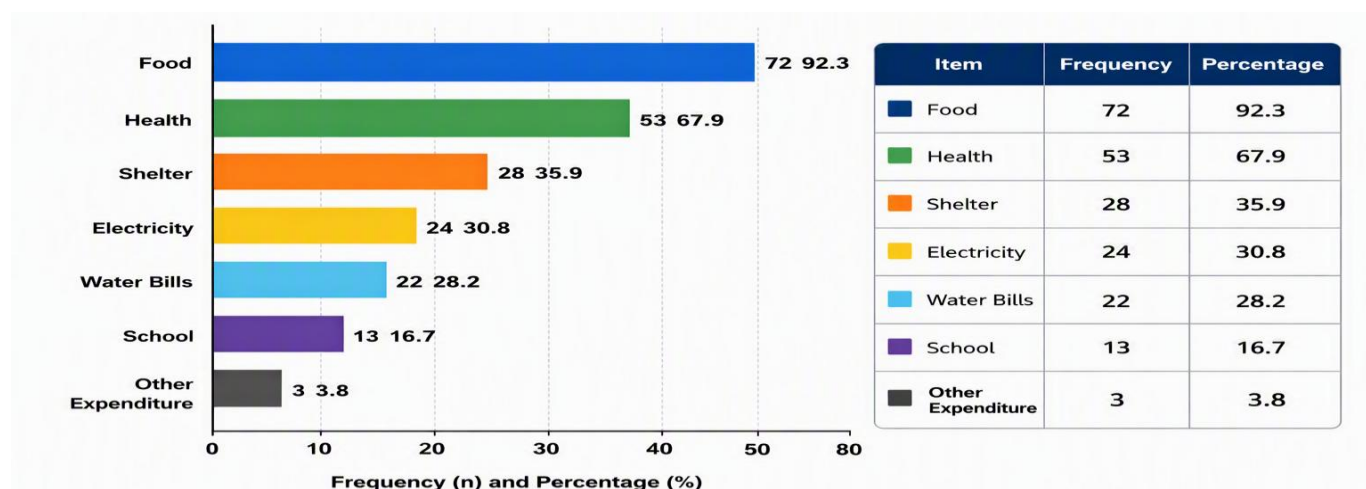


Figure 6: Expenditure pattern of the respondents in the project area

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.9.3 Livelihood – Agriculture

The livelihoods of Project-Affected Households (PAHs) within the proposed project alignment area primarily depend on rural settings, hence agricultural activities constitute a significant portion of the community's livelihoods. Figure 7 provides a summary of the crops most cultivated by the PAPs.

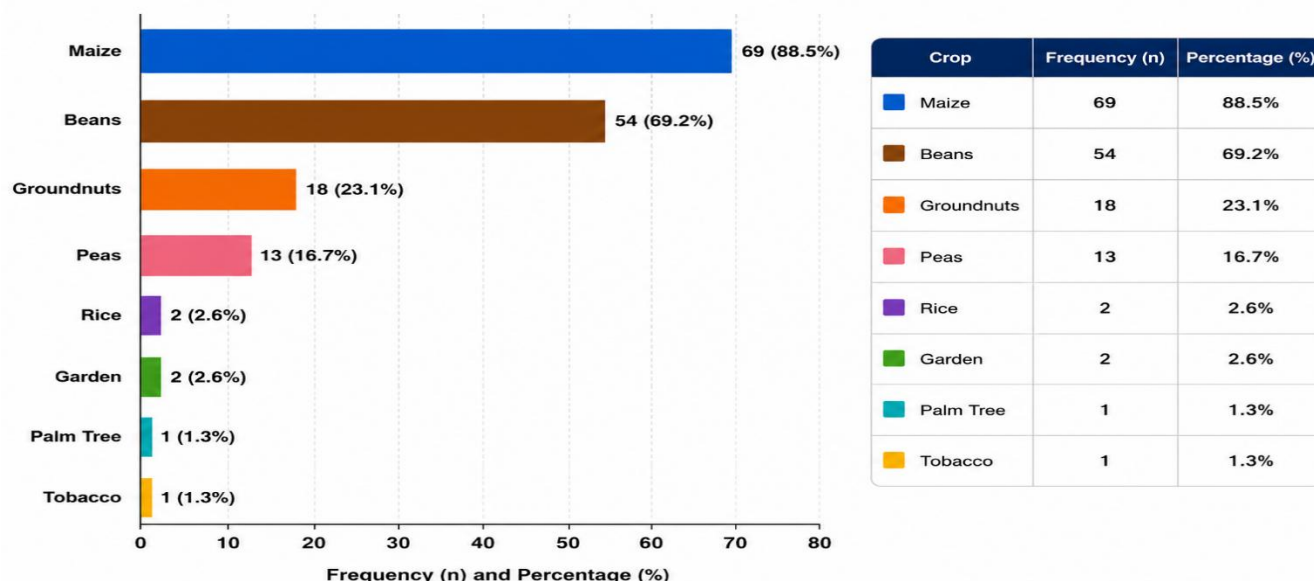


Figure 7: Agricultural Crops Grown along the Project Areas

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

According to the data presented in Figure 7, maize 69 (88.5 %) emerges as the predominant cultivated crop followed by beans 54 (69.2%), groundnuts 18 (23.1%), peas 13 (16.7%), Other crops, such as tobacco, vegetables, oil palm, and rice, are also cultivated, but only on a small scale, as illustrated in Figure 7. 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.

3.9.4 Livelihoods – Livestock keeping

Figure 8 depicts the distribution of livestock and poultry. Exhibits chickens 13 (16.7%), 4 cows (5.1), 4 goats (5.1%), pigs 2 (2.6%), ducks 1 (1.3%). This data underscores the differing agricultural compositions between the district, offering insights crucial for resource distribution and agricultural planning in Kasulu.

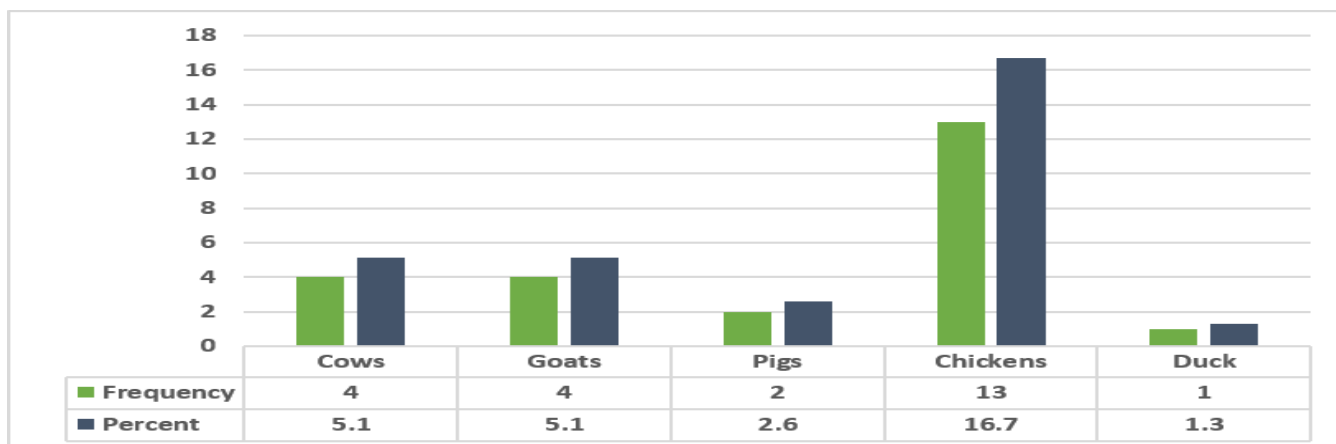


Figure 8: Types and number of households keeping livestock in the project area

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.10 Livelihood – Ecosystem services

This expression refers to the financial benefits that nearby communities receive from natural resources. Most often, these benefits are not considered 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.
- 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.
- 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 24: Ecosystem utilization profile

Type of Ecosystem	Frequency	Percent
Charcoal	10	12.8
Firewood	25	32.1
Edible Roots and Fruits	10	12.8
Honey	1	1.3
Timber	2	2.6
Grass	1	1.3

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.11 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 "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).

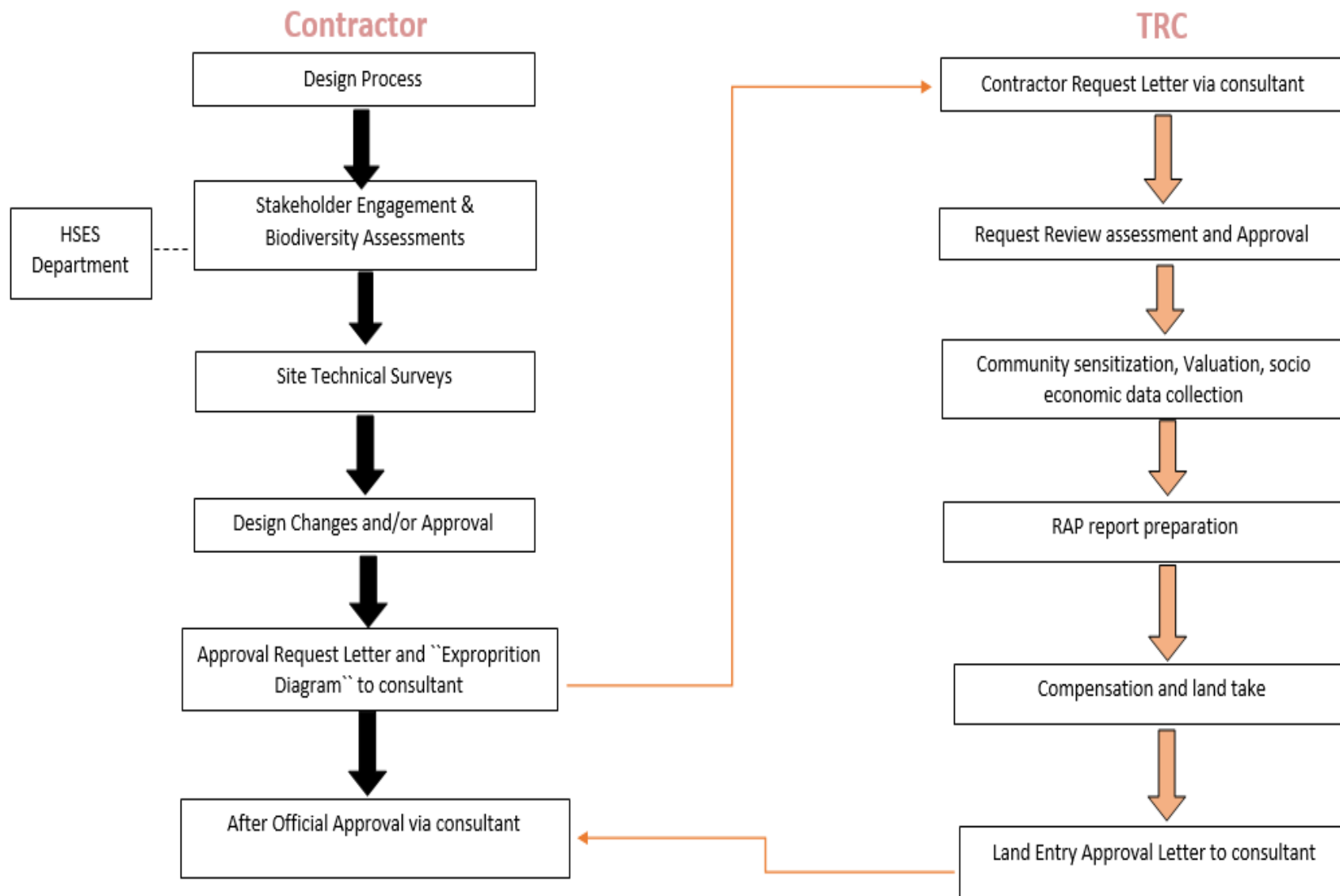
The land laws of Tanzania are governed by two main acts: the "Land Act Cap 113" and the "Village Land Act Cap 114" (refer to Chapter 3 for detailed information). According to these laws, all land in Tanzania is owned by the President, who acts as a trustee on behalf of all citizens. This means that individuals 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

3.11.1 Interface Procedures for Land Release

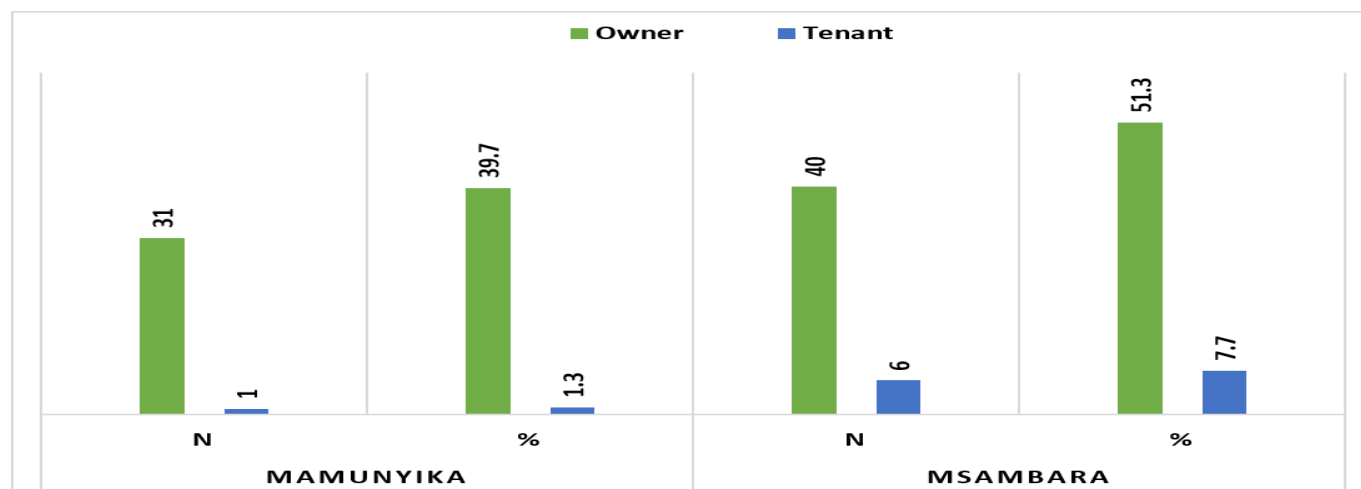
During all phases of the project construction, all necessary land acquisition procedures shall be adhered. As part of Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2), no land entry for construction purposes will be allowed before conducting the Environmental and Social (E&S) assessment. This assessment includes the preparation 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.



3.11.2 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 the potential impacts for resettlement activities. Detailed information about the surveyed project lands is found in Figure 9. The data will help in making informed decisions and ensuring proper planning during the resettlement process.

Figure 9: Land ownership and access in the project area



Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Figure 9 shows that Out of the 78 responses, majority of 71 (91%) PAHHs are owners of the properties affected by the project as compared to 7 (09%) PAHHs are tenant.

3.11.3 Means of obtaining land and type of ownership

The method of accessing and owning land varies from one household to another. The household survey shows that Out of the 78 responses, 35 (44.9%) PAHHs purchased the land they live or farm on, 24 (30.8%) PAHHs are inherited, 12 (15.4%) are given by the government and 7 (9%) are tenant. as shown in Table 25

Table 25: Means of obtaining land

Means of obtaining land	Mumnnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inherited	6	7.7	18	23.1	24	30.8
Given by the Government	2	2.6	10	12.8	12	15.4
Purchased	23	29.5	12	15.4	35	44.9
Tenant	1	1.3	6	7.7	7	9.0
Total	32	41.0	46	59.0	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.11.4 Types of land ownership documents

Out of 78 PAHHs only 23 PAHHs have ownership document for the affected properties. The Socio-Economic survey shows that 19 (53.7%) have land ownership through purchasing documents signed by the local government, 3 (13%) have traditional title deeds and 1 (4.3%) have land title deed. See Table 26.

Table 26: Type of Land Ownership Document

Type of Document	Mumnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Purchasing document signed by local government	16	69.6	3	13.0	19	82.6
Traditional title deed	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	13.0
Land Title deed	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.3
Total	20	87.0	3	13.0	23	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.11.5 Land use

In the project-affected villages, land is exclusively used for agricultural activities. The affected land supports the cultivation of various crops, which constitute the primary source of livelihood for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). As presented in Figure 10, all 78 PAPs (100%) reported that their affected land is used solely for agricultural purposes. No affected land was reported to be used for residential, commercial, grazing, or other land use categories. The distribution of land use is further illustrated in Figure 10

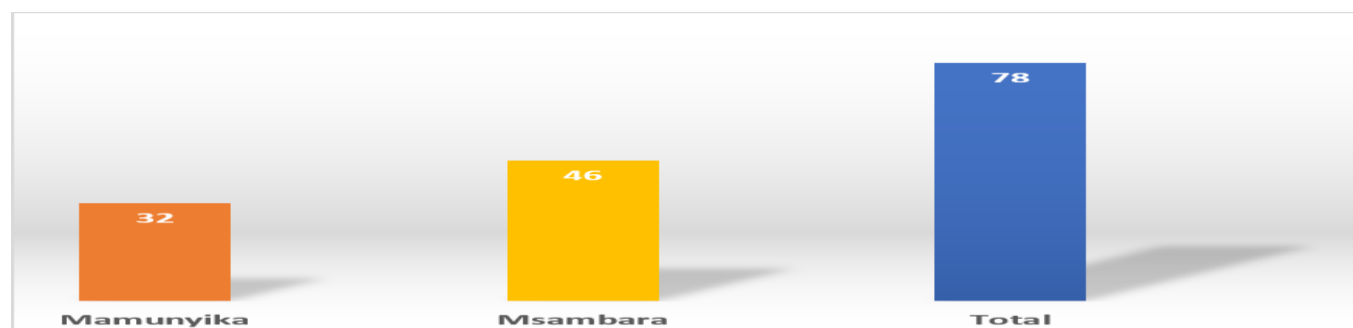


Figure 10: Major Land Use in the project area

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.12 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 Land parcel (Camping Site, Quarry Site and Damping Site) identified the reasons for persistent food insecurity in the projected area. The results are observed in Figure 11.

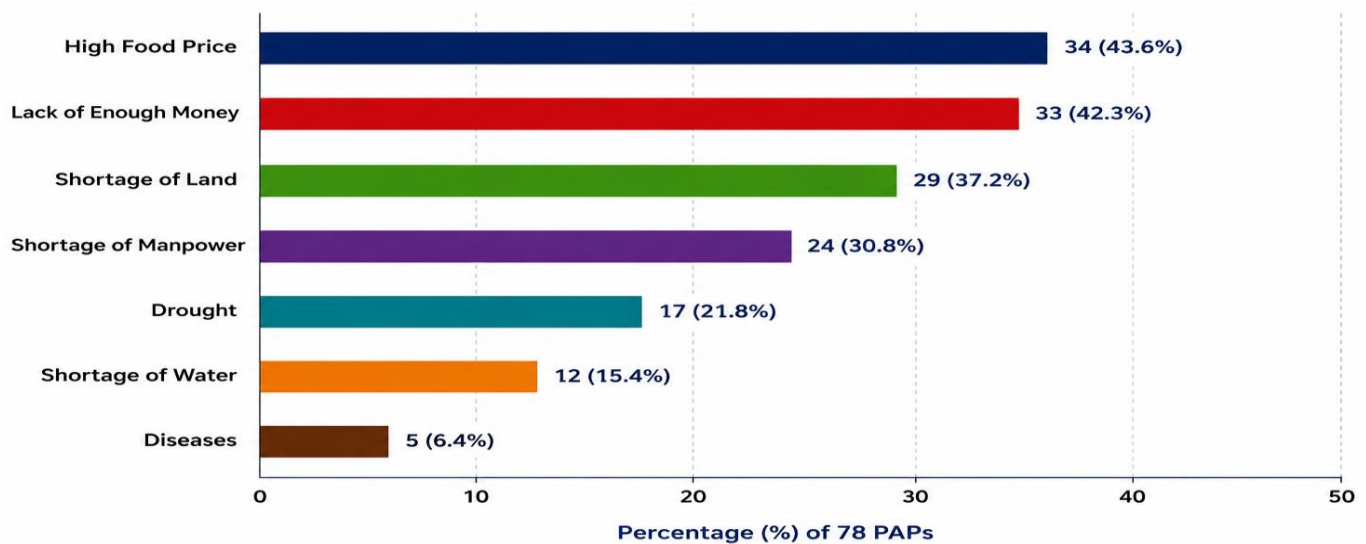


Figure 11: Reasons for Food Insecurity in project proposed areas

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

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.

3.13 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 27.

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 27: Type of Vulnerability among Project Affected Persons

Vulnerability Type	Mumnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elderly	2	5.6	0	0	2	5.6
Female headed household/Widow	3	8.4	19	52.8	22	61.1
Elderly/female headed household	1	2.8	0	0	1	2.8
Female headed household/Mental disabilities	2	5.6	0	0	2	5.6
Female headed household/Visually impaired	3	8.3	5	13.9	8	22.2
Visually Impaired	0	0	1	2.8	1	2.8
Total	11	30.6	25	69.4	36	100

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.14 PAPs Level of Understanding of SGR Line Project

PAPs were asked if they are aware of the SGR project where all PAPs 78 (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 Figure 12. The local communities recommended for the continuous awareness campaign throughout project construction phases.

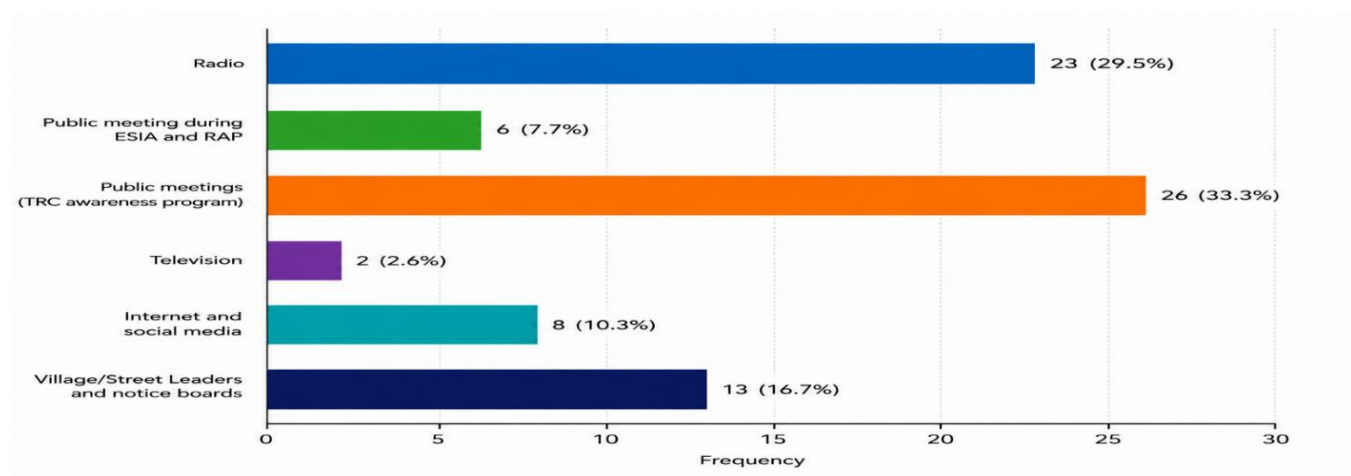


Figure 12: Major source of Information on SGR Project

Source: RAP Household Census (October 2026)

3.21 Preferred mode of compensation

The household survey intended to know PAP's preference regarding the best approach to compensating for the affected properties. Majority of PHHs 77 (98.7%) preferred cash compensation, only 1 (1.3%) PAP preferred Land Compensation as shown in Table 28

Table 28: Preferred mode of compensation

Type of Compensation	Mumnyika		Msambara		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cash compensation	31	39.7	46	59.0	77	98.7
Land compensation	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3
Total	32	41.0	46	59.0	78	100.0

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.15 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 67 (85.9%) plan to buy land, 11 (14.1%) are invest in business, 54 (3.2%) to build a house, Other PHHs will rehabilitate their houses as shown in Figure 13

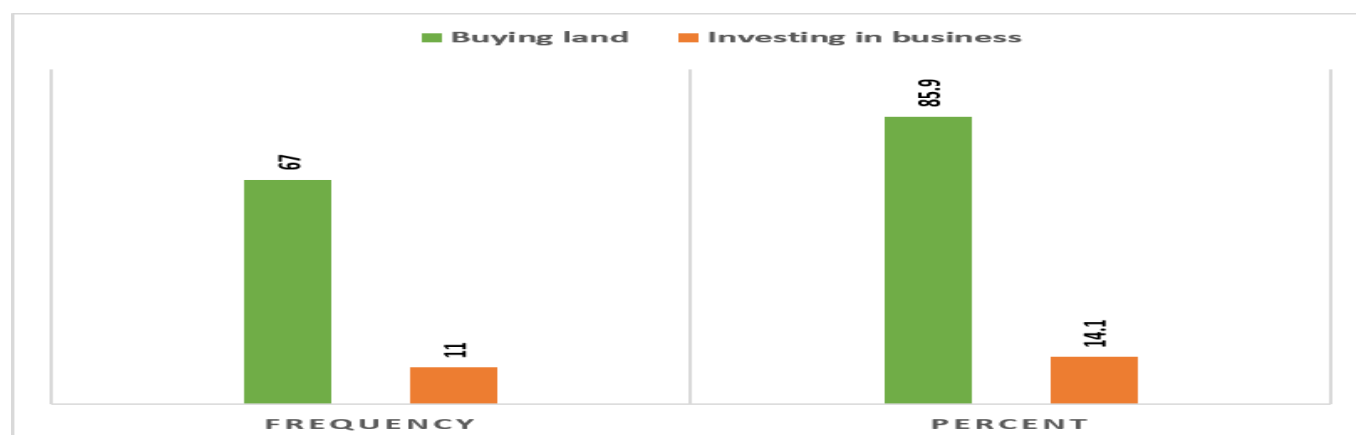


Figure 13: The use of compensation amount

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

3.16 Preferred livelihood restoration measures

The implementation of the Uvinza - Malagarasi 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 Figure 14. Responses in Figure 14 have been used to prepare the Livelihood restoration programs

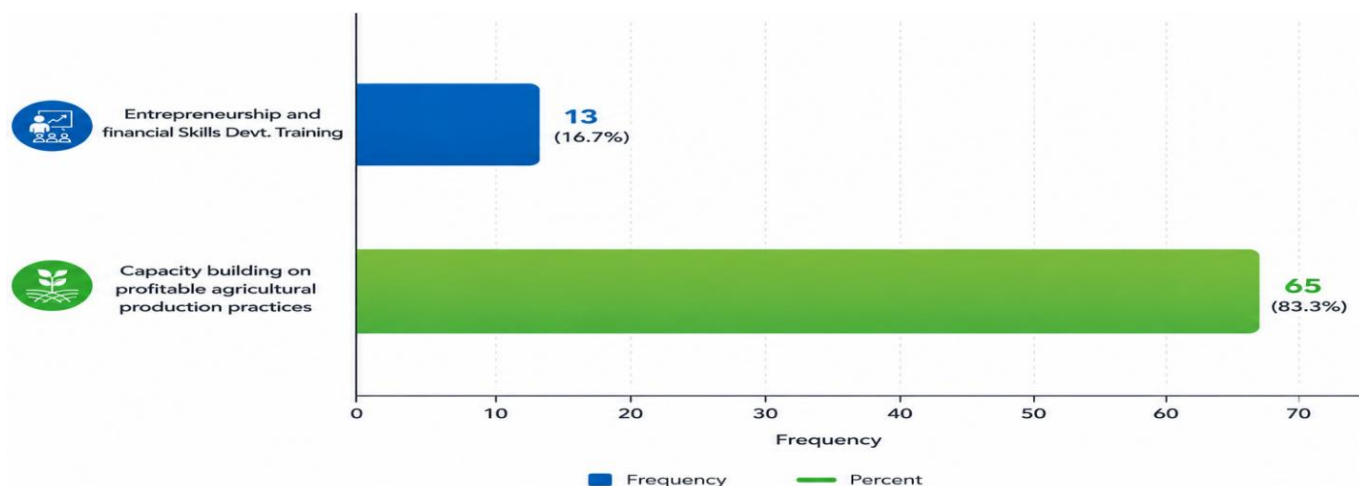


Figure 14: Preferred livelihood restoration programs

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Figure 14 shows that capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices was the most preferred measure of livelihood restoration which was mentioned by 65 (83.3%) PAPs/household heads. Entrepreneurship and financial skills are another land-based livelihood restoration strategy mentioned by 13 (16.7%) PAPs. 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 head.

CHAPTER FOUR: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the policy and legal frameworks that have guided the development of this RAP report which covers the approved Land Parcels. 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).

4.2 Tanzania Policy Framework

4.2.1 Tanzania Development Vision 2050 (Dira 2050)

Tanzania Development Vision 2050 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 consider other sectoral policies and national strategies and plans

The main objective of the Tanzania Development Vision 2050 (Dira 2050) is to transform Tanzania into an industrialized, knowledge-driven, self-reliant, and competitive upper-middle-income country with a USD 1 trillion economy and a per capita income of USD 7,000 by 2050. The SGR railways line is among the strategic projects for Tanzania to realise Vision 2050 by unlocking the country towards building a strong and competitive economy.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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. During the preparation of this RAP, 12 graves were partially identified basing on the community guidance. Details of these graves will be provided upon the completion of relocation processes

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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.

4.3 Tanzanian Legislative Framework

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 Village Land Act (1999) Cap 114 R.E 2019

Much 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 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 considers 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.

4.3.7 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).

4.3.8 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.

4.3.9 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 calls 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”*

The process of land acquisition for the establishment of the proposed Uvinza to Malagarasi line shall observe the requirements of this Act as well.

4.3.10 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).

4.3.11 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.

4.3.12 Antiquities Act (1964)

The Antiquities Act of 1964, amended in 1979, stipulates that no archaeological research can be undertaken without the permission of the Director of Antiquities. According to this Act, local government authorities can pass by-laws for the preservation of archaeological heritage in their area of jurisdiction. The process of land acquisition for the establishment of the proposed SGR Uvinza to Malagarasi project shall observe the requirements of this Act.

4.3.13 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).

4.3.14 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.

4.3.15 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.

4.4 Subsidiary legislation (regulations) related to land acquisition and compensation

4.4.1 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.

4.4.2 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.

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 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).

4.4.5 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.

4.5 Tanzania Railway Corporation and Contractors' Policy

4.5.1 Tanzania Railway Corporation Environmental and Social Policy

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

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

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

TRC also consider critically Grievance 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.

4.6 International Requirements

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

4.6.1 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 get 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.

4.6.2 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.

4.6.3 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.

4.7 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 29. 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 29: 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	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. Lost assets are limited to “unexhausted improvements”, that is the land and developments on the land.	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 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	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. Moreover, Tanzanian laws do not cover the economic and social impacts of relocation and as such Socio-	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.

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
			Economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process.	
Land Tenants/Squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation Also, squatters on land are treated similarly	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 relocation assistance	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	Tenants where found will be provided with assistance to relocate
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. However, for the 3 land parcels, none identified
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	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. However, for the 3 land parcels, none identified

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
			at full replacement cost.	
Timing of Compensation Payments	Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be paid within six months, failure to do so attracts an interest rate equivalent to the average rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits. Legally, compensation for the acquired land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in current practice, it is usually paid before existing occupiers are displaced.	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 and after consultation with AfDB
Calculation of compensation and valuation	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.	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. Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover	Tanzanian law adopts a market value approach which allows for the depreciation of structures as opposed to AfDB which adopts replacement value. Losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g.	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.

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	The basis for assessing any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land. 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. In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used.	transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method. For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.	access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) are not accounted for in compensation under Tanzanian laws	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 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	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	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 has offered a choice of land or cash. Whichever, case chosen

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	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.	as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost. In addition, preference 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 feasible;		by the PAP, follow-up after compensation to ensure resettlement will take place and lives/livelihoods re-established is key.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land after the expiration of the notice before paying compensation. 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	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	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to	AfDB – OS2 provides that the	There are no transitional measures	OS2 shall be applied to ensure that livelihood

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
Assistance	restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities. Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples	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.	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.	restoration assistance will be provided to PAPs.
Consultation and Disclosure	Citizens shall participate in decision-making on matters connected to their occupation of land. (National Land Policy and Land Act, 1999). 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). The proponent will hold, where appropriate, public meetings with	AfDB – OS2 requires that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights about resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	AfDB requires a more comprehensive engagement process than stipulated by local legislation, along with continued engagement throughout the resettlement process.	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

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	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).			timetable for disclosure shall be prepared to guide the process. Measures for stakeholder engagement detailed in the RAP Implementation Plan that align with AfDB OS2 with corresponding institutional resources and structures have been prepared
Grievance Redress Mechanism	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).	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. The local grievance mechanism needs to be accessible to the stakeholders at all times during the project cycle and all	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.

Issue	Tanzanian Law	AfDB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps	Project actions to align with AfDB OS
	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.	responses to grievances are recorded and included in project supervision formats and reports		
Monitoring and evaluation	No legislation in Tanzania governs the monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations of a Resettlement Action Plan.	Under OS2, the borrower or client is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan, and it keeps the Bank informed of the progress	There is no local legislation that specifically provides for the monitoring and evaluation aspects of resettlement. The National Policy only acknowledges that monitoring and evaluation are essential elements for any resettlement process.	An M&E Plan has been prepared to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this RAP.

CHAPTER FIVE: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

5.1 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 approved Land parcels.. This chapter provides an overview of the criteria for eligibility for compensation and a description of the types of entitlements.

5.2 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.

5.2.1 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 (because 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.

5.2.2 Eligibility as per International Standards

Eligibility and entitlements as per AfDB 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 legal 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 30

Table 30:Eligible Groups

Type of Eligible Group	Description
Formal Landowners	All formal landowners are eligible for compensation for land and all assets within. Formal landowners include those with customary rights to village land (CCRO) and those with rights to general land (GRO).
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, structure) and for additional allowances such as transport allowance, accommodation allowance and disturbance allowance

5.3 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/village leaders. Types of PAP and properties have been identified based on the preconstruction impacts identified from the Asset Inventory exercise, as follows:

- i. Individual land user or owner (having crops, trees, and , graves⁵ etc).
- ii. Institutions who own land or crops
- iii. Tenants who depend on the affected land / to earn their livelihoods (tenants);
- iv. Vulnerable PAPs

⁵ The actual number of the graves will be documented upon the completion of relocation process

5.4 Entitlements

Different entitlements related to the land acquisition of the project are outlined in table 36. Each section describes the type of compensation eligible PAPs are entitled to according to the loss induced by the project.

Table 31: The Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
Loss of Land			
Permanent loss of agricultural, residential or commercial plot/ non-arable land or access to it (complete or partial)	Formal Landowner (s)	• Proof of ownership (title documents, land registration or other administrative documents: e.g. tax declaration) • Customary recognition by the community or land council	• Cash compensation for loss of land at Full replacement Value prior to land take over by the project • 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 • 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. • Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter • Right to salvage developments on the land • 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) • If the land is rented out, loss of rental income is added as per national law
	Land tenants	• Lease agreement/Informal agreement	• No compensation for land but for loss of lease • Right to salvage developments on the land • 90 days' Notice relocation Period • Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter
Loss of Income and Livelihood			

Type of Loss/ Impact	Definition of PAPs/ Eligible Individual/ Group	Eligibility Criteria/ Application	Compensation Entitlement
Crops and trees	Owner of crops/trees	• Presence of permanent crops/trees during asset inventory. • Presence of seasonal crops	• 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 • Households will be given sufficient time to enable them to harvest any crops before land entry. • Compensation will be paid to the person or group owning the crops and trees; this may be the landowner or another user (tenant, non-official or land user without legal title); • Disturbance allowance (7% of total compensation value); • Access to initial livelihood restoration programmes and transitional support as relevant in livelihood restoration chapter • Right to salvage
Vulnerable PAPs/vulnerability	• Elderly with 65 years and above, Female headed household, People with chronic illness, and disabled etc	•	• Provision of assistance during project construction and RAP implementation. • Assistance in the compensation payment procedure • Door to door project awareness campaign • Provision of transitional programmes during LRP implementation
Graves	• Representatives	• Graves affected by the project	• PAPs will be allowed to propose a site of their choice for reallocation of the graves • Relocation will be done by the government through the respective municipal council. • Allowance (kifuta machozi) amounting to tzs. 300,000/= per grave for cultural ceremonies etc • Procedures and ritual or traditional ceremonial requirements plus the cost of re-constructing the grave after relocation.

5.5 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 (Land Acquisition Act Cap 118).

With regards to this RAP, cut-off date for the approved land parcels were announced after the valuation

Table 32:Valuation Commencement and Sensitization Dates

Village	Date	Land Use	Main Topics/Themes
Mumnyika	24/04/2026	Land Parcel	Purpose of valuation, procedures involved the rate applicable in valuation legal rights and obligations and cut -off date.
Mumnyika	26/06/2026	Land Parcel	
Msambara	26/06/2026	Land Parcel	

CHAPTER SIX: ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

6.1 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.

6.2 Assets Documentation and Valuation Process

The valuation regarding this RAP was undertaken for the approved land parcels. 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 from 24th April 2026 to 29th June 2026 (at different intervals). Total of 78 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 three land parcels

b) Public notification and sensitization

Notification of the government's intention to make a preliminary valuation of the areas found with the approved Uvinza – Malagarasi alignment project was made to the respective villages and all other interested parties/persons through meetings and sensitizations sessions from 24th April 2026 to 29th June 2026 (at different intervals). This was done by the TRC valuation team and E&S team, relevant stakeholders at the 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 inspection and valuation of all affected assets under the Tanzanian land acquisition laws and AfDB Policies. This entails 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.

6.3 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'* as well the African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. 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.

6.3.1 Valuation of Land

The market value of affected land by the land parcel of Uvinza - Malagarasi 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 acquired land parcel 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.

6.3.2 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 area⁶ 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.

6.3.3 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.

6.3.4 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. The approved land parcels Uvinza - Malagarasi 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.

6.4 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) 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

⁶ 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-Malagarasi alignment.

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.

b) 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.

6.5 Payment of Compensation

Compensation will be paid in cheques in respect of PAPs’ bank accounts for security purposes. 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.

CHAPTER SEVEN: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

7.1 Introduction

Like other large-scale projects, the construction of SGR Uvinza-Malagarasi 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.

7.2 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 5 to mitigate displacement-related impacts. A detailed implementation plan for these programmes needs to be prepared for effective implementation.

7.3 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 (32 PAPs), employed (6 PAPs), dependant or elder (2 PAPs) and business –small and macro enterprise (38 PAPs). Equally important, agriculture and business are the main income sources for many 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 Livelihood Restoration Plan

Results from the Socio-Economic census entail the impact of the project where the majority of 78 (100%) 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 (92.3%) of PAHs found within acquired land parcel. The crops cultivated for agricultural production include Maize, Millet, Groundnuts, Sunflowers, , Vegetable Garden, Cassava and Potatoes. Maize comes out as a dominant crop as it is cultivated by (88.5%) PAHs. Other main crops include Beans and groundnuts cultivated by (69.2%) and (23.1%) 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 65 (83.3%) of interviewed PAHs declared that support for capacity building on profitable agricultural production practices would restore and/or improve their livelihoods. Equally important, 13 (16.7%) expressed a preference for entrepreneurship and financial skills development training to restore and/or improve their livelihoods. The LRP for SGR Uvinza - Malagarasi project for the acquired land parcel will consist of four (03) capacity development programs designed to restore and/or improve livelihoods in the project area. The 3 programs are summarized in Table 33.

Table 33: Proposed Livelihood Restoration Programmes

Programs No	Type	Name	Area of implementation	Estimated No. of Beneficiaries
1	Finance	Financial literacy sensitization	All districts in the project area	78
2	Agriculture	Maize Cultivation Training	All districts	24
		Rice Cultivation Training	All districts	22
		Groundnuts Cultivation Training	All districts	19
3	Business	Entrepreneurship and Financial Skills Development	All districts	13

7.5.1 Entrepreneurship and Financial skills development Training

Financial literacy training as shown in Table 34 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 the 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 34: Financial literacy sensitization

Programme Title	Financial Literacy Training
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Financial Literacy
Programme duration:	Two months (2 months)
Programme goal: to ensure that PAPs have the financial skills to invest their funds in sustainable housing and livelihoods. Objective/justification: 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 2. To impart PAPs with saving knowledge and skills	
Programme focus areas:	Programme focus areas. i. Financial management and savings; and ii. Cash management.
Program Beneficiaries: 78 PAPs. Beneficiaries are both physically and economically displaced households	
Monitoring Indicators	i. Number of PAPs trained ii. Number of PAPs with savings
Implementing partners	i. Community Development Officers at LGAs ii. NGOs, Civil Society Organization and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels
Estimated budget	\$ 27,000

7.5.2 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.

7.5.2.1 Agriculture Production Practices

Table 35: Agricultural Training: Maize

Programme Title	Maize Cultivation Programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving maize farming
Programme duration:	One year (12 months)
Programme goal: To increase maize productivity to enhance food security and income generation through the selling of surplus and/or value-added maize. Objective/justification: To impart PAPs with important knowledge and skills for maximizing maize production <i>Note: Such skills are outlined in the Programme focus areas section.</i>	
Programme focus areas:	Programme focus areas. - How to increase productivity and production - Harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage) - Value addition and marketing
Program Beneficiaries: 65 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in maize production in the respective districts	
Monitoring Indicators	- Number of PAPs trained - Number of PAPs applying value addition - Yield before and after receiving training - Revenue from the sale of maize
Implementing partners	- Extension Officers at LGAs in the selected districts - NGOs, Civil Society Organisations and/or religious institutions performing similar roles both at the national and/or local levels
Estimated budget	\$ 50,000

7.5.3 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 36 provides an estimated number of PAPs who could attend the programme

Table 36: Entrepreneurship and financial skills development

Programme Title	Business Management Training Programme
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Business Management skills
Programme duration:	12 months
Programme goal: to ensure that PAPs have adequate business management skills to facilitate a sustainable business. Objective/justification: 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	
Programme focus areas:	Programme focus areas; - Identifying relevant business ideas - Developing groups - Opportunities for accessing loan - Diversification of income, etc.
Program Beneficiaries: 13 PAPs. Beneficiaries are PAHs involved in business activities and those interested to start a business	
Monitoring Indicators	- Number of business ideas proposed - The new business group established

Programme Title	Business Management Training Programme
	iii. Amount of loans accessed iv. Income generated from business
Implementing partners	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
Estimated budget	\$ 20,000

7.5.4 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.

7.5.5 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 village councils to continue identifying 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.

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.

7.5.5.1 Specific measures for vulnerable groups

Over and above the above, 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 EIGHT: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

8.1 Introduction

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

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

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.

8.2 Stakeholders Engagement Guidance

8.2.1 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 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.

8.2.2 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 draft reports of RAP, and ESIA for Category 1 projects.

8.3 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.

8.4 Stakeholder Identification and Mapping

Analysing 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 37 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 37: 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	Project Affected Villages found Land Parcels	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, and possible areas of co-operation with TRC for RAP planning and implementation.
3	Indirectly affected communities and households	To introduce the project and establish and address key areas of concern
4	Directly impacted households	To introduce the project and establish key areas of concern, compliance and process risks.

8.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder consultations and participation were and will continue to be implemented throughout project implementation phases. TRC prepared the draft SEP and is at the final stage of update. 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 where need arises.

8.5.1 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

8.5.2 Engagement Activities Undertaken During the Preparation of this RAP

Stakeholders’ engagement within the approved 3 land parcels of the SGR Project has been intensively conducted as shown in Annex 3 “summary of key issues during stakeholders’ consultation”. 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 were conducted during the valuation of the land parcels on 24th April 2026. Second meeting were conducted on 29th June 2026.

8.5.2.1 Introduction Meeting with Kasulu DC

The RAP team conducted consultative meetings on 23rd April and 22nd June 2026 with Kasulu District Commissioner (DC) to brief the office on the intended land acquisition exercise. The briefing addressed the acquisition location, intended land use, targeted groups and requested collaboration with District Authorities. Following the presentation, the District Commissioner authorized the valuation and RAP team to proceed with the acquisition processes, reassuring the team of full cooperation.

(19 male and 3 female) participants attended the held meetings at the district levels as summarized in Table 38. The issues raised at District level are described in Table 39. Meeting minutes for district

consultation is attached in table 39 below.

Table 38: Number of the Participants at Kasulu District

Name of Meeting	Date	Male	Female	Total
Kasulu DC	30/04/2026	10	2	12
	23/06/2025	9	1	10
Total		19	3	12

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Table 39: Issues Raised at District Level

Topic	Issue Raised	TRC Response
Local Leaders' Involvement and Stakeholder Engagement	District Commissioner insisted all leaders from the Village, Ward, District to the Regional level and other Stakeholders should be involved in each stage of the project to ensure timely implementation of the project.	It was confirmed that all project activities will be communicated to the stakeholders as required. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be implemented throughout the Project life cycle.
Grievance Mechanism	A well-stipulated grievance redress system should be in place and it should involve local leaders and the community as well to ensure the timely resolution of any complaints.	A formal Grievance Redress Mechanism will be operational at the village, ward, and district levels. It was further added that the project will establish Grievance committees at Project Affected Villages, which will work closely with TRC to resolve grievances
Community sensitization	District Commissioner insisted that the team should spend enough time to sensitise the Communities and allow them to ask questions so that there will be no topics left behind, which may lead to complaints.	The team will spend enough time to sensitise the community to clear all doubts regarding the valuation and compensation exercise.

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

8.5.2.2 Meetings with Institutions

Consultative meetings were conducted with 1 institution (refer Table 40 whereby among other issues, representative members of these institutions emphasized the need for structured and continuous community engagement. A total of 17 (12 males and 5 females) participants were reached. Key Issues raised are summarized in Table 41.

Table 40: List of attendees During Meetings with Institution

Institution Name	Date	Male	Female	Total
Kasulu District Comissioner	30/04/2026	11	2	13
	23/04/2026	1	3	4
TOTAL		12	5	17

Table 41:Issues raised During Meeting with Institutions

Topic	Issue Raised	TRC Response
Community Engagement	Emphasized the need for structured and continuous engagement of local communities prior to and during implementation of the project,	The project adopts a participatory approach and that communities have been, and will continue to be, engaged at all stages of the project lifecycle including planning,

Topic	Issue Raised	TRC Response
	particularly in relation to the proposed railway alignment.	implementation, and monitoring through the stakeholder's engagement plan (SEP).
Project Benefits and Opportunities	Requested clarification on the anticipated socio-economic benefits and opportunities associated with the project for communities within the project area.	The project is expected to generate employment opportunities, stimulate local economic activities, enhance income levels, and improve transportation efficiency for both passengers and goods during construction and operation phases.
Stakeholder Sensitization and Awareness	Recommended the involvement of multidisciplinary experts in sensitization activities to ensure comprehensive dissemination of project information to affected communities.	Awareness and consultation activities are conducted in a phased and coordinated manner, involving multiple stakeholders at different administrative levels, from district to village level, to ensure effective information dissemination.
Location of Railway Stations	Proposed that railway stations be located outside urban centres to support planned urban expansion and reduce congestion.	Station locations are determined based on technical and operational considerations, including integration with existing infrastructure such as the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) and dry ports, to enhance efficiency in cargo and passenger movement.
Railway Corridor Width	Institutional representatives raised concerns regarding the proposed corridor width and requested its reduction to minimize disruption to existing services and land use.	The corridor width is determined by engineering design standards and varies depending on terrain and functional requirements, ranging from approximately 30 meters to over 60 meters in areas such as stations and mountainous terrain.
Land Acquisition and Compensation	Institutional representatives sought detailed clarification on land acquisition procedures and emphasized the need for timely, fair, and transparent compensation for affected properties, including institutional assets.	- that prompt and fair compensation will be paid to the impacted communities - Land acquisition will follow a structured legal process in collaboration with the Chief Valuers Office including identification, valuation, disclosure, approval, and compensation
Public Health Awareness	Institutional representatives recommended implementation of public health awareness programs, particularly on prevention of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS.	Regular health awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout project implementation in collaboration with relevant authorities to mitigate potential health risks.
Grievance Mechanism	Institutional representatives recommended the need for effective handling of complaints and disputes	- Formal grievance redress mechanism will be operational at village, ward, and district levels - The project will establish Grievance committees at the village to the district levels. The committee's will be working closely with TRC towards resolving community grievances

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

8.5.2.3 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.

8.5.2.3.1 Public meetings

Consultation with PAPs within the affected land parcels of the approved alignment started on 24th April 2026 and 23rd June 2026) for the land parcels, (at different intervals). It covered 2 villages for land parcel. A total number of 154 members attended whereby (122 males, 32 females). Table 42 and Table 43 for land parcels summarizes the numbers of reached participants and key issues raised respectively.

Table 42: Number of Reached Participants During Public Meetings for Land Parcels

Region	District	Ward	Village	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Kigoma	Kasulu DC	Ruhita	Mumunyika	24/04/2026	31	8	39
				23/06/2026	35	4	39
		Msambara	Msambara	23/06/2026	56	20	76
Total					122	32	154

Table 43: Key Summary of Public Meetings Issues Raised During Land Parcel Valuation

Village	Consultation Date	Issues discussed	TRC responses
Mumnyika	24th April 2026	A community member inquired about the rationale for imposing a cut-off date on farm/ property development, questioning how this applies during the waiting period before compensation is paid	No new developments are permitted on affected farms/ properties after the cut-off date, to avoid unnecessary losses, as only assets captured during the valuation exercise will be eligible for compensation. Compensation will be fastracked to avoid delays. Where agricultural land is concerned, PAPs are advised to farm on their remaining land
		A community member/ participant asked whether he would be permitted to continue developing the portion of his farm that will not be acquired, in cases where only part of the land has been taken by the Project.	Development restrictions apply only to the acquired portion of the land. The remaining land and any properties on it continue to belong to the farmer, who is free to use and develop them as before.

Village	Consultation Date	Issues discussed	TRC responses
		A participant explained that he has leased his land to another individual for farming purposes and sought clarification on the compensation procedure applicable in such circumstances.	Both the landowner and the tenant will be assessed through valuation, with each party compensated according to their respective belonging i.e.. Land or crops etc.
		Participants sought clarification on how much compensation would be paid for crops.	Crop compensation varies depending on the type of crops, their stage of growth (%) and the extent of impact. Will be determined on-site during the valuation process
		A Participant asked for the value for the area to be acquired.	Market prices vary from one location to another. For the area to be acquired, the applicable rate is TZS 1,500,000
Mumnyika	23rd June 2026	A participant asked whether individuals whose land is not directly impacted, but who are located near the acquired area, would still be allowed to use their land.	Unaffected individuals are allowed to continue using their land without restriction.
		Which rates did the compensation follow, the Town Council or the District Council?	The rates were derived from a market survey/search of a specific area.
		If I own one of acre of land and only half of it is being acquired, will the remaining portion be compensated?	Compensation will only be paid for the piece of land that is formally acquired for the project. The project will however check if the remaining land is too small to be economically viable.
Msambara	23rd June 2026	Attendees sought further clarification on whether they would be allowed to resume using their land, as they understand that quarry production is a temporary activity.	Once the land acquisition is complete, no one will be allowed to return to the acquired property, as it will belong to the project (TRC).
		Attendees wanted clarity on whether only a portion of the land is being affected or acquired, and what will	The landowners are free to use the unacquired land as they see fit.

Village	Consultation Date	Issues discussed	TRC responses
		happen to the remaining land?	
		Participants questioned what would happen to crops that are ready for harvest once the cut-off date has been announced.	It was clarified that owners will be permitted to harvest crops that are ready for harvest

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)



Photo 1: Public Meeting at Mumnyika and Msambara villages, Kasulu Town Council

8.5.2.3.2 Key Informants' Interviews (KIIs)

Village Chairpersons, Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers were consulted purposely to provide key information regarding the project. Also, the KIIs provided qualitative information on general overview of the project, community participation and livelihood restoration plans. A total of 13 (7 males and 6 females) participants were reached as summarized in Table 44 and key issues raised during land parcels KIIs are summarized in Table 45

Table 44: Number of the Participants Reached During Key Informant Interviews Land Parcel

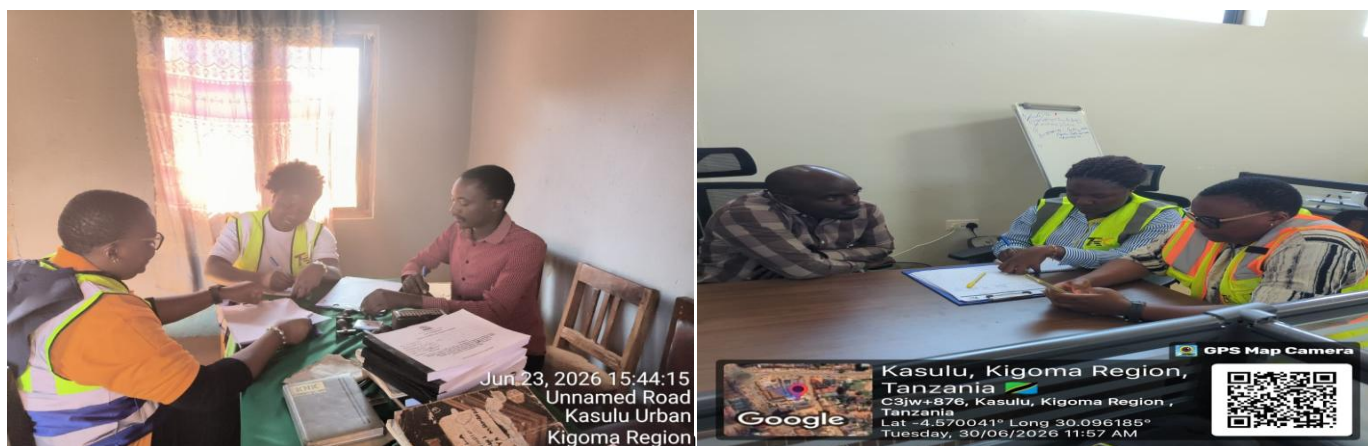
Region	District	Ward	Village	Date	Male	Female	Total
Kigoma	Kasulu DC	Ruhita	Mumnyika	25/04/2026	5	2	7
				23/06/2026	1	2	3
		Msambara	Msambara	23/06/2026	1	2	3
Total					7	6	13

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Table 45: Summary for key issues raised during the Key Informants' Interviews (KIs)

Village	Consultation date	Issues discussed	TRC responses
Mumnyika	25/04/2026	They are requesting the renovation of the village/ Mtaa office.	This should be submitted as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) request for management's review
	23/06/2026	The chairperson expressed his gratitude for the prompt payment of camp compensation, noting that it was reassuring to receive no complaints from the recipients. He emphasized the importance of timely payment in the future to ensure continued satisfaction and efficiency in the process.	It was explained that the government is committed to providing compensation that is both fair and timely. The delayed commencement of the project actually puts a lot of pressure to ensure timely compensation for the contractor to commence use of the land
Msambara	23/06/2026	Priority for employment opportunities should be given to the youth residing within Msambara and the project area	Priority will be given to residents residing along the Project provided they meet Contractor's minimum requirement.
		They are requesting the renovation of the village/ Mtaa office.	This should be submitted as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) request for management's review
		A request was made for provision of desks at Msambara Secondary School.	This should be submitted as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) request for management's review

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)



8.5.2.3.3 Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

FGDs information is crucial while triangulating the public meeting and KIs 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 3 FGDs have been conducted in all streets which involved land parcels with a total number of 33 (18 males and 15 females) participant reached as summarized in Table 46 for land parcel, and key issues raised in Table 47 for land parcel respectively.

Table 46: Number of the Participants Reached During Focus Group Discussion during Land Parcel

Region	District	Ward	Village	Date	Male Attendance	Female Attendance	Total
Kigoma	Kasulu DC	Ruhita	Mumnyika	26/04/2026	13	1	14
			Mumnyika	29/06/2026	5	2	7
		Msambara	Msambara	29/06/2026	0	12	12
Total					18	15	33

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

Table 47: Summary of key issue raised during the Focus Group Discussion for Land Parcel

Village	Consultation Date	Group	Issues Discussed	TRC Responses
Mumnyika	26/4/2026	Male (Elderly)	Priority for employment opportunities (unskilled labourers) should be given to individuals directly affected by the project.	Priority for employment opportunities will be given to host communities along the project corridor, for those who meet the Contractor's minimum requirements to ensure local content is adhered too.
			The Community should be engaged in every stage of the project implementation.	The Project is committed to engaging communities and all stakeholders throughout every stage of the Project, guided by both the Contractor and TRC Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Mumnyika	29/06/2026	Farmers	Farmers recommended that the Project sustain ongoing community sensitization and awareness programs to ensure residents remain informed of positive and negative impacts associated with the Project.	The Project will conduct awareness-raising and sensitization activities throughout its life cycle to ensure communities remain informed of the project development and associated impacts.
			It was requested that the project be constructed faster to facilitate ease movement between Kasulu and Uvinza and other places	The Project intends to carry out construction activities in accordance with the Project timeframe.
Msambara	29/06/2026	Women	It was requested that the Project support the construction of a bridge at the Ruchugi River to facilitate easier transportation	It was responded that the request will be submitted to project management.

Village	Consultation Date	Group	Issues Discussed	TRC Responses
			Provision of fair and prompt compensation.	- It was responded that prompt and fair compensation will be paid to the impacted communities - It was also explained that the project is being implemented in align with the international safeguards such as African Development Bank (AfDB) policy on involuntary resettlement which requires full, fair, and prompt compensation to restore livelihoods and well-being

Source: RAP Household Census (2025)



Photo 3: Focus Group Discussion Meeting with Women and Farmers

8.5.2.3.4 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 78 PAPs and their households were interviewed.

Details on the magnitude and type of impacts such as physical displacement, economic displacement and physical-economic displacement have been explained in the Socio-Economic section in Chapter 3 as well as the impacts chapter 2.

8.5.2.3.5 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 48.

Table 48: Summary of Key Issues from consultations with Persons in Land Parcels

Key Issues and concern of stakeholders	Responses
Community members emphasized the need for fair, transparent, and timely compensation to avoid disputes and livelihood disruption	Compensation will be implemented in accordance with national legislation and international safeguards, including African Development Bank (AfDB) involuntary resettlement requirements. Compensation will be full, fair, and paid within the approved timeframe following valuation
Community members requested support for income restoration, including entrepreneurship, vocational training, and economic empowerment for women and youth	A Livelihood Restoration Programme will be implemented to provide skills training, income generating opportunities, and capacity building to affected persons.
Communities requested prioritization of local employment opportunities during project implementation	Local content requirements will be applied. Employment opportunities will prioritize qualified individuals from project-affected communities, based on project needs and skill requirements
Communities requested support for improvement of social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, water supply, and roads	Support will be provided through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, based on needs assessments and prioritization of community requirements.
Community members emphasized the need for regular consultations and stronger collaboration between TRC, local authorities, and communities	Continuous engagement will be conducted through planned consultative meetings under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Concerns were raised regarding dust emissions, road conditions, and safety risks associated with construction activities	Mitigation measures will include dust suppression through regular watering of roads and implementation of environmental and safety management procedures.
Community members emphasized the need for fair, transparent, and timely compensation to avoid disputes and livelihood disruption	Compensation will be implemented in accordance with national legislation and international safeguards, including African Development Bank (AfDB) involuntary resettlement requirements. Compensation will be full, fair, and paid within the approved timeframe following valuation
Community members requested support for income restoration, including entrepreneurship, vocational training, and economic empowerment for women and youth	A Livelihood Restoration Programme will be implemented to provide skills training, income generating opportunities, and capacity building to affected persons.

Key Issues and concern of stakeholders	Responses
Communities requested prioritization of local employment opportunities during project implementation	Local content requirements will be applied. Employment opportunities will prioritize qualified individuals from project-affected communities, based on project needs and skill requirements
There was a strong demand for continuous awareness on project activities, social risks, health issues, and safety measures	Awareness campaigns will be conducted regularly under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure continuous information sharing and community sensitization.
Community members highlighted the need for training on proper management of compensation funds	Financial literacy training will be provided to Project Affected Persons prior to or during compensation disbursement
Communities requested support for improvement of social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, water supply, and roads	Support will be provided through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, based on needs assessments and prioritization of community requirements.
Community members emphasized the need for regular consultations and stronger collaboration between TRC, local authorities, and communities	Continuous engagement will be conducted through planned consultative meetings under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Concerns were raised regarding dust emissions, road conditions, and safety risks associated with construction activities	Mitigation measures will include dust suppression through regular watering of roads and implementation of environmental and safety management procedures.
Communities requested education on public health issues, including prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and general community health awareness	Health awareness campaigns will be conducted regularly throughout the project lifecycle.
Community members requested installation of road safety signs and guidance on railway crossings	All necessary safety signage and crossing measures will be installed in collaboration with stakeholders and in line with engineering and safety standards.
Communities requested transparent tendering processes and opportunities for local suppliers	Contractors will be guided to comply with local content policies, while ensuring adherence to procurement requirements
Concerns were raised regarding affordability of transport services for local communities	Transport services will be designed to remain accessible and affordable, taking into account existing SGR operational benchmarks

Source: RAP Household Census (2026)

8.6 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. Moreover, SEP has been prepared to ensure future ongoing consultations.

CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 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 approved land parcels. 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.

9.2 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.

9.2.1 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.

9.2.2 Tanzania Railway Corporation (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 Policies. 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.

9.2.3 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.

9.2.4 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.

9.2.5 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.

9.2.6 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.

9.2.7 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) are key stakeholders in the Project as construction and implementation affects 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). Among others, the LGA will play a role in the implementation of physical resettlement. They

are critical for community mobilisation and public participation. In addition, the districts and municipalities along the SGR alignment will be impacted by the Project and will need to be kept informed of progress and plans in their area, to consider the Project activities in their policy-making, regulatory and other duties and activities

9.2.8 Non-Governmental Organization and Community-Based Organization

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). 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 especially the implementation of livelihood restoration programme.

9.3 Organizational Framework for RAP Implementation

9.3.1 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 49 below.

Table 49: RAP Implementation Framework

Position	Key Responsibilities
RAP Implementation Committee	• 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. • 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. • Ensure that there are 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.
E&S Project Coordinator	• Leading implementation of TRC's E&S obligations (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) • Ensuring compliance with SGR E&S obligations and lenders' requirements on Environmental and Social aspects • The key focal point for TRC to lenders on E&S matters • Accountable for reporting to TRC and Lenders on E&S matters • Reporting to management and Lenders on SGR E&S obligations Compliance • Establishing appropriate organizational structure and scrutiny of suitable resources to implement the RAPs, SEP and LRP • Advise on the environmental & 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 • Contribute to the project appraisal processes by reviewing, analysing, and advising on social and environmental impact/risks • Managing all the environmental and social strategies and budgets • Managing the E&S team and third parties involved in the implementation of E&S obligations

Position	Key Responsibilities
TRC Social Safeguards Manager	• The leadership of TRC's social management systems (community engagement, information sharing & grievance management development, livelihood restoration and corporate social responsibility) • The leadership of training and capacity development of TRC staff and third-party collaborators on social matters • Ensuring compliance with SGR E&S obligations and lender's requirements on social aspects (except labour & working conditions) • Accountable to TRC management on social safeguards issues (except labour & working conditions) • A key focal point for TRC on social matters • Oversee daily activities of team members with compliance to E&S obligations • Ensuring compliance on social aspects as indicated in RAP
M&E and Reporting Officer (Environmental and Social)	• Take the lead in the analysis of data collected under the monitoring framework for assessment of progress and areas for improvement. • Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the RAP • Ensure an appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&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. • Ensure relevant and timely M&E information is provided in user-friendly formats to the E&S Project Manager. • Provide regularly updated reports to the E&S PM on the status of implementation against E&S obligations goals and objectives • Working closely with E&S PM, Environmental Manager and Data Manager by providing backstopping and assistance in the performance of the E&S obligations • Act as a focal point to organize and manage monitoring reviews, evaluations and/or After-Action Reviews (AARs). • Helping determine performance and impact indicators and targets • Developing data collection tools. • Conducting or providing support to data quality assessments
Data Management and Reporting Officer (s)	• Design, develop, and modify all RAP data management infrastructure to expedite data analysis and reporting. • Implement policies and guidelines for RAP data management.

Position	Key Responsibilities
	• Review presentations, manuscripts, tables and graphs for accuracy and quality. • Develop standard operating procedures for RAP data handling and archiving. • Guide in identifying and defining data requirements. • Provide technical oversight for integrating new technology or new initiatives into data standards and structures. • Design and develop databases that are compatible with RAP needs. • Maintains all the RAP data set and documentation on an ongoing basis and ensures that it is up to date. • Assist in setting milestones and timelines for RAP • Ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and security of all datasets. • Continually develop data management strategies.
Community Liaison Officers	• Management of stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms as set out in SGR Uvinza to Maragarasi Stakeholder Engagement Plans for all aspects (compensation, livelihood restoration, construction & operational impacts & risks) • Organization and implementation of community engagement and information activities • Sharing information and reporting project progress to communities per E&S obligations requirements including the RAP • Maintenance of records for the consolidated grievance system (TRC) and of stakeholder engagement activities relating to all SGR activities • Overseeing the resolution of grievances (including compensation, livelihood restoration & other SGR concerns) • Gathering and advising TRC management on public sentiment • Day-to-day responsible for delivering the RAPs and associated commitments • Procurement, management and monitoring of organizations to deliver livelihood restoration activities per the RAPs • Collection and maintenance of records to facilitate the reporting of land acquisition and livelihood restoration progress to Lenders • Organization of locally-based CSR activities
Environmental (or EHS) Officers	• Management of all Environmental Health and Safety issues • Implementation of EMS procedures & plans at the site, including SGR operations- phase ESMP • Site inspections and internal auditing

Position	Key Responsibilities
	• Environmental monitoring • Record keeping • Training and capacity building at the site • Maintenance of emergency preparedness & response equipment (e.g., for spills) • Environmental incident investigation & reporting
Interns (Environmental/Social)	• 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 & operational impact & risks) • Assist in the organization and implementation of community engagement and information activities • Assist in sharing information and reporting project progress to communities per E&S obligations requirements • Assist in the maintenance of records to the consolidated grievance system (TRC) and of stakeholder engagement activities relating to all SGR activities • Overseeing the resolution of grievances (including compensation, livelihood restoration & other SGR concern) • Assist in gathering and advising TRC management on public sentiment • Assist in day-to-day responsibility for delivering the RAPs and associated ESIA
Contractor	• Management of community engagement especially those associated with construction related such as blasting • Implementation of Grievances Redress Mechanism specifically to construction related complains such as dust, and flooding, blasting • To undertake Rapid Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (RESA) to the requested land • Provision of compensation payments for the land parcels from the contract provisional sum to TRC who will account to the respective PAPs

9.3.2 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.

9.4 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.

9.4.1 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.

9.4.2 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.

9.5 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 50 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 50: Human Resources available for RAP implementation

Position	Minimum Requirement	Available	Gap	Description
Environmental and Social Expert	1	1	0	Nil
RAP & Livelihood Restoration Implementation Advisor	1	1	0	Nil

Position	Minimum Requirement	Available	Gap	Description
Environmental and Social 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	1	1	0	Nil
Community Liaison Officers	2	2	0	Nil
E&S Expert	1	1	0	Nil
Total	11	11	0	

On the other hand, RAP and LRP implementation requires continuous capacity building for internal staff, RAP Implementation Committee/Team and community representatives/stakeholders. 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 implement RAP effectively and efficiently. At the moment, Table 51 recommended areas for capacity-building training for the proper implementation of the Uvinza – Malagarasi SGR project.

Table 51: 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	- Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Transport - Ministry of Lands - Attorney General Office - TRC - RAP Implementation Committee/team
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	- E&S team - TRC land department - TRC- Customer care unit - Mtaa Executive officer (MEO) - Village Executive officer (VEO) - RAP Implementation Committee - GRCs
Participation of local government authorities and District officials in LRP implementation	Local Government officials' representatives are not well equipped with the knowledge necessary to ensure that they can actively participate in RAP implementation.	Workshops to be undertaken in each region where the basic approaches to RAP planning and implementation should be taught	Developing a commitment plan with the expected deliverables of the developed LRP	- Government officials from project areas - RAP Implementation Committee

Item	Description	capacity building activities	Output	Participants
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	• E&S team • RAP Implementation Committee
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	• TRC Management • E&S team • RAP Implementation Committee • RAP Advisor

CHAPTER TEN: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

10.3 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 52.

Table 52: Nature and type of likely grievances

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
Pre-construction	Inventory Grievances and RAP Preparation	• Inadequate awareness of the project footprint, way leave/corridor. • Inadequate communication, consultation/ sensitization. • Delays in payments of compensation. • Improper consideration for vulnerable people in the project designs. • Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets. • Inadequate involvement of women in the land acquisition process. • Disagreement over the rates utilized for the valuation of affected assets. • Disputes over plot boundaries, either between the PAP and the Project or between neighbouring households.

Project Stage	Nature	Potential /Likely Grievances
Construction (in which RAP Implementation is taking place)	Grievances related to RAP Preparation and implementation.	• Miscalculation of compensation and resettlement; • Inadequate communication, consultation/ sensitization; • Delays in payments of compensation; • Mode of payment of compensation; • Missing/incorrect recording of individual particulars; • Inadequate knowledge of /or inappropriate LRP activities; • Damage to properties caused by on-going construction; • Increased incidences of accidents; • Increased Gender Based Violence (GBV) related to land acquisition and compensations; • Limited access to environmental services, livelihood assets, and social services • Pollution (air, noise vibrations) due to machines' movements; • Gender and GBV issues in employment; • Complaints on workers' behaviour or conduct, especially towards women, young girls and children • Disruption of services including, health, transport, electricity and water without alternatives; • Inadequate support services to PAPs; • Increase in cost of living due to increase of demand on services, food etc.
	Grievances related to the Construction	• Increased incidences of accidents; • The emergency of PAPs claiming not to have been paid/unfairly treated; • Limited access to livelihood assets; • Increased waste generation; • Pollution (air, noise vibrations) due to train movements.
Post Construction	Grievances on Decommissioning	• Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities; • Improper disposal of waste causes nuisance and odour.

10.4 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.

10.5 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.

10.6 GRM structure and composition

10.6.1 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 53. Sometimes the PAPs do submit their grievances to TRC CLO, and TRC CLO submit to the village council for resolution as shown in Figure 15

Table 53: Project-level grievance and redress mechanism

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility
First (1A)	Village Council	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. Its membership will be modified/checked to ensure PAPs are represented. At minimum, the project will ensure the basic minimum as below:	• Acts as first level GRC to resolve grievances related to the Project at no cost to the PAPS • Sometimes the PAPs do submit their grievances to TRC CLO, and TRC CLO submit to the village council for resolution • Escalate all unresolved grievances to the second level.
		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	
		Members	

Level	Committee Name	Membership	Responsibility
		respective District (01) The PAPs representatives will be selected by the PAPs. 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.	
1B	Village Land Council (special council for land disputes only)	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. 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. The PAPs representatives will be selected by the PAPs. 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.	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.
Second	Ward Tribunals	Are established under the Ward Tribunal Act Cap 206 to secure peace and harmony in the area for which it is established by mediating and endeavouring to obtain just and amicable settlement of disputes. 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	- Serve as a second escalation mechanism - 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. - Escalate all unresolved grievances to the third level.
Third	RAP Implementation Team	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&S Unit) and TRC Lands Department, the committee shall also have Representatives from among others, the Contractor, TRC Representatives from the TRC's Community	Serve as a third and final escalation mechanism

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

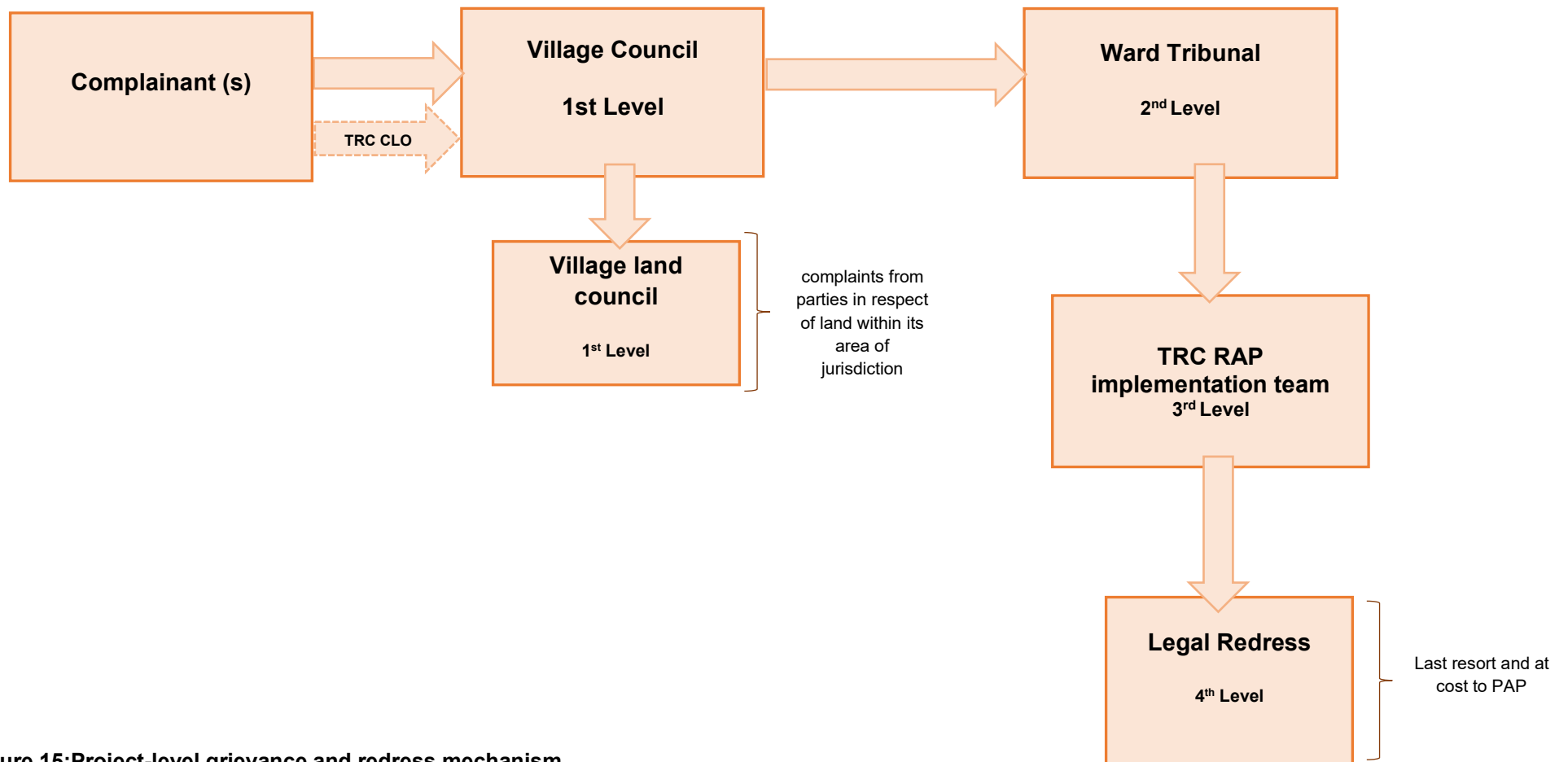


Figure 15: Project-level grievance and redress mechanism

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.

10.6.2 The Bank's grievance and redress mechanism

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

1. Registering a grievance with the AfDB in country/project Team: Ideally PAPs are encouraged to reach out to the country/project team if they feel aggrieved (and if issues reported to TRC team persist unaddressed, or
2. The Independent Review/Recourse Mechanism

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.

There is no specific format required to file a complaint with the IRM. A complaint can be submitted by:

- Mail, email (irm@afdb.org), or SMS

- **By mail:** Independent Recourse Mechanism (IRM) - AfDB. 01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Immeuble du Centre de Commerce International Abidjan (CCIA). Avenue Jean Paul II, 14th Floor .Completing an online [complaint form](#), by telephone (+225 27 20 26 29 00) or
- Any other means such as by sending a voice or video recording

The IRM has also prepared an online [complaint form](#) and a model [complaint letter](#) to assist PAPs. Complainants can file their complaint in their local language or in either of the official languages of the Bank (English, French). In cases where the complaint is submitted in a language other than the official languages of the Bank, the IRM will do its best to translate it and inform the complainant of the estimated time needed for translation. If the complaint is submitted orally, the IRM will assist complainants in submitting it in writing.

The complaints are handled through compliance review (investigation) and/or problem-solving (mediation).

The BCRM handles requests through.

- **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.

- **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.

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.

10.7 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

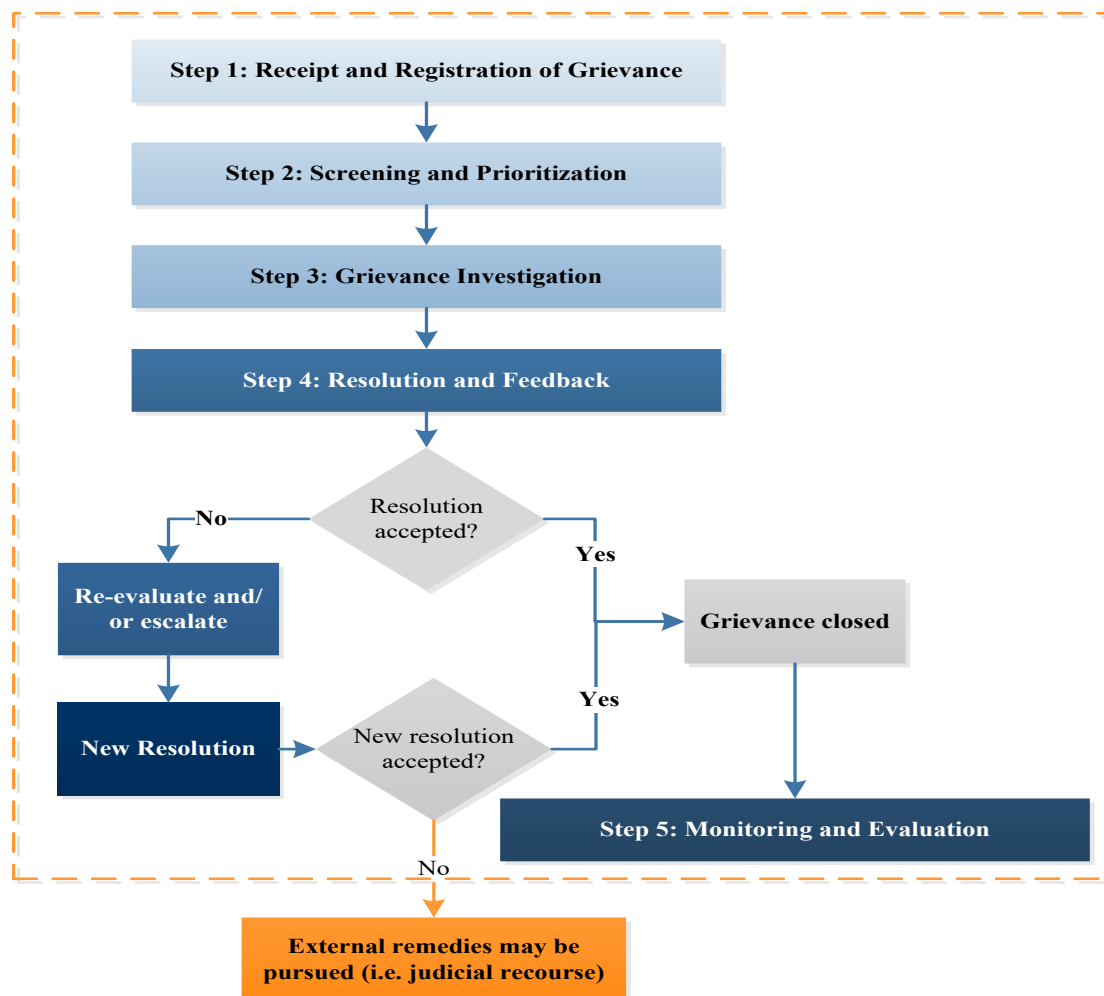


Figure 16:TRC's GRM system

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 54: 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 55: 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.

10.8 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.

10.9 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 ELEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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 land parcels for camp, dumping site

The activity has been undertaken where a total of 78 PAPs found within the three-land parcel. The report will continue being updated upon further approvals of the right of way and associated of land parcel. The key chapters which will require updates upon the additional approvals are; the socio-economic profile, public and community participation, livelihood restoration programmes, asset inventory and magnitude impact

- Disclosing RAP report

This RAP report will be uploaded to the TRC website, and also the AfDB website, after clearance by AfDB

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)

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

- Project construction

Construction works can then commence

- Livelihood Restoration Programme implementation

The LRP will be implemented concurrently with the Construction works.

11.2 Implementation Schedule

Timeframe of the above-mentioned activities are presented in Table 56. 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 56: RAP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsibility	Year/ Month																							
		2026										2027												2028	
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	D	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	M
Valuation and socio-economic data	TRC																								
RAP preparation	TRC																								
Review and clearance of RAP by AfDB	AfDB																								
Disclosing RAP report	TRC/AfDB																								
Formulation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)	TRC																								
Strengthening of GRCs	TRC																								
Resolution and Grievance Redress	TRC/GRCs																								
Compensation for the affected properties	TRC																								
Project construction	TRC																								
Implementation of livelihood restoration programmes	TRC																								
RAP Monitoring	TRC/AfDB																								
Monthly Reporting on RAP/LRP implementation																									
Annual E&S Audits (also cover RAP elements)																									
RAP Completion Audit	TRC																								

CHAPTER TWELVE: BUDGET

12.1 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. 276,142.88** equals to **TZS. 721,795,073.74** 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 57.

Table 57: RAP Implementation Budget

Activity	Description	Unit	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
A. COMPENSATION PAYMENT					
Compensation	Structures	Number	0	0	0
	Land (M ²)	Acres	78.651	27,473.90	72,119,000.00
	Crop/Tree	Acres	3,542.57	36,197.20	95,017,641.26
	Graves	Number	0	0	0
	Public/Community properties (Land, crops and structures)	Number	0	0	0
Topping Allowances	Accommodation allowances		0	0	0
	Transport allowances	Number	0	0	0
	Disturbance allowances		91	3,820.27	10,028,198.50
SUB TOTAL: A				67,491.37	177,164,839.76
Knowledge Transfer and Skills on RAP Implementation		Lump sum	1	4,000	10,400,000
Stakeholder/PAPs' Consultations		Lump sum	1	3,000	7,800,000
Grievance Redress		Lump sum	1	8,000	20,800,000
SUB TOTAL: B				15,000	39,000,000
B. ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR LRP IMPLEMENTATION					
Livelihood Restoration programmers and staff logistic requirements		Lump sum	1	97,000	252,200,000
SUB TOTAL: C				97,000.00	252,200,000.00
C. MONITORING RAP ACTIVITIES					
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Site visits for monitoring of RAP implementation	Lump sum	1	14,309.52	37,562,500.00

Activity	Description	Unit	Number	Total Amount (USD)	Amount (Tsh)
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		28,619.05	75,125,000.00
External monitoring and Evaluation (Mid Term Review - Consultant)	Follow up on the implementation of LRP and undertake a Socio-Economic survey to determine PAP's well-being post resettlement	Lump sum	1	14,309.52	37,562,500.00
RAP Completion Audit (consultant)	Undertake RAP implementation audit and report writing	Lump sum	1	14,309.52	37,562,500.00
SUB TOTAL: D				71,547.61	187,812,500.00
Total (A+B+C+D)				251,038.98	656,177,339.76
Contingency (10% of the total budget)				25,103.90	65,617,733.98
Grand total				276,142.88	721,795,073.74

****BOT Exchange rate as of July 2026: 1 USD = 2,625.00 TZS**

Table 58: Summary of Indicative RAP Implementation Budget

S/ n	Item	Amount	
		USD	TSHS
1	Compensation Payment		
	Compensation for affected properties	63,671.10	167,136,641.26
	Topping up allowances ⁷	3,820.27	10,028,198.50
	Sub Total 1	67,491.37	177,164,839.76
2	RAP implementation		
	RAP implementation	112,000	291,200,000
	Sub Total 2	112,000	291,200,000
3	Monitoring and Evaluation		
	Monitoring and Evaluation	71,547.61	187,812,500.00
	Sub Total 4	71,547.61	187,812,500.00
4	1. Contingency (10%)	25,103.90	65,617,733.98
Grand Total		276,142.88	721,795,073.74

⁷ Additional allowances which are being provided to PAPs is only disturbance allowance

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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 even 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 categories 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

13.3.1 Annual Audit

The RAP will also be covered under the annual externally undertaken E&S audit (which covers both ESMP and RAP).

13.3.2 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

13.3.3 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 59 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 59: 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	• Number of frequencies of communication with PAPs • Inclusion of marginalized groups (youth, elderly, women, disabled (etc.)) • Disclosure of RAP on TRC and AfDB websites. • Availability of RAP at the community and pap's level including executive summary in Swahili. • Number of RAP Disclosure meetings at community level • PAPs awareness of RAP and entitlements • Number of PAP consultative meetings held • Type of information provided in meetings • Type of issues raised at public consultation meetings, and response rate • Number of participants attending public consultation meetings related to displacement disaggregated by gender • Modes and language of communication.	• All the project-affected areas to be reached • All PAPs to be reached	• Consultation and engagement reports • Minutes of meetings held and lists of attendance	Monthly	• The willingness of direct and indirect to participate in engagement sessions	• TRC CLOs • M&E officer

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
		Number of people seeking information on displacement and compensation					
PAPs Database	TRC to finalize developing the database system for storing PAPs details such as valuation/compensation data, PAPs socio-economic profile, and LRP implementation	- Availability of the database and update frequency - Number of PAPs entered into the SMD - Number of PAPs registered and attending LRP sessions	All PAPs details entered into SMD as per the valuation reports	Database system	Daily	Accessibility of all valuation reports	- Database officers - M&E officer
Project affected households	Details of people affected by resettlement	- Numbers of people affected by physical displacement - Number of people affected by economic displacement - Number of people affected by both physical and economic displacement (disaggregated by gender) - Number of people neither physically nor economically displaced (i.e. graves only)	Socio-economic profile of the affected households with regards to their displacement type (i.e. physical and economic displacement)	SMD compensation reports	Daily	PAPs' willingness to attend socio-economic data collection	- Database officers - M&E officer
Compensation payments	Compensation payment amounts as per the valuation reports	% of PAPs who received full compensation before displacement - Number of PAPs properties affected by the project - Number of PAPs received compensation payment	No land entry for project construction activities before PAPs compensation payments	Project construction schedule against valuation and compens	Quarterly	On-time approval of valuation reports by CGV and fund disbursement from MOFP	- Land and property manager - M&E officer

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
		- with regards to the affected properties • Number of PAPs not paid compensation by reasons and gender • Number of PAPs promptly paid disaggregated by gender • Number of PAPs not paid promptly and reasons • Amounts of money paid to PAPs • The payment free of transfer costs • Use of compensation cash by PAPs • Options provided in compensation by PAP (land for land versus cash for land/assets), and adoption by PAPs		• Compensation schedule reports			
Livelihood restoration	• PAPs' willingness to participate in livelihood restoration programmes	• # of PAPs participated in financial literacy training • Number of PAPs attended and completed capacity building on profitable agriculture (disaggregated by gender) • Number of PAPs taking their own LRP initiatives	• Willingly PAPs to be reached in livelihood restoration programmes	• LRP reports	• Monthly	• PAPs' willingness to attend LRP sessions	• TRC CLOs • M&E officer
Grievances mechanism	• The functionality of the grievance redress mechanism	• Average number of days to resolve a compensation grievance • Number of grievances received by type and	• All project-related grievances are responded to/closed as	• Grievance reports	• Daily	• PAPs/communities are aware of the existing GRM system	• TRC CLOs • M&E officer

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
	There is evidence (e.g. records of grievances received from IP groups)	- whom (gender) at each level - Number of grievances resolved as the GRM time frame (disaggregated by type and gender) - Number of outstanding grievances within 3 months - Number of outstanding grievances within 6 months - Number of PAPs sensitized on the grievance mechanism, - Activation of GRCs, and timing - Capacity building of Grievance committees and timing; thematic areas of training, and frequency of training - Average timelines for resolution of grievances disaggregated by the various levels of grievance redress mechanism/institutions and disaggregated by different types of grievances. - Number of grievances Escalated to higher levels and to court - Number of PAPs that have	per the set timeframe in the GRM system			Project implementers are willing to address PAPs complaints	

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
		- access to the GRM - Provision of necessary resources/tools for work (grievance forms, registers, files, etc.) per Grievance committee					
PAPs Recovery/improvement status	Evaluate PAPs recovery/improvement status post-project displacement	- Percentage of PAPs with recovery properties affected by the project - Number of PAPs without restored assets - Size, construction, and durability of replacement houses. - Number of restored or relocated cultural sites and assets (graves, mosques). - The notice period for relocation	All PAPs can restore their properties affected by the project	Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer
Effectiveness of Livelihood restoration	Assess the effectiveness of the livelihood restoration plan	% of eligible PAPs who received livelihood restoration assistance % of vulnerable PAPs receiving special assistance - Percentage of households with improved income and expenditure post-resettlement - Several livelihoods specific training held by type, gender, and thematic areas covered. - PAPs perception of the	The number of PAP's income/expenditure is affected by project post resettlement	Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
		- usefulness of the training - Application of training in PAPs livelihoods					
Accessibility to socio services	Community accessibility to socio services such as healthcare facilities, schools, markets, and public transport post-project displacement	Percentage of households pleased with the established crossings	Project crossings suit community demands in terms of accessibility to socio services	Monitoring reports	- Quarterly - Mid-term - End term	PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer
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 compensation process	- Percentage of households pleased with the compensation process - Percentage of households pleased with the physical displacement process - Percentage of households with positive sentiments - of households pleased with the livelihood restoration process - Percentage of households with improved quality of life - Number of vulnerable PAPs assisted by type and gender - Type of assistance provided to vulnerable PAPs - Number of vulnerable PAPs not assisted and reasons	Households (including vulnerable) satisfied with the provided project interventions	Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer

RAP Management Domain	Description	Indicators	Target	Means of verification	Monitoring frequency	Assumption	Responsible
Income & Livelihoods	Improved living condition after relocation	% change in average household income vs. baseline % of PAP households with income at or above pre-project levels	• PAP have good living condition after relocation	• Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	• PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer
Social Wellbeing	PAPs Satisfaction with the resettlement process	% of PAPs satisfied with the resettlement process - Number of social conflicts related to land/assets post-resettlement	• PAPs have positive satisfaction with the resettlement process	• Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	• PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer
Vulnerable Groups	Improved condition of vulnerable groups	% of vulnerable PAPs with restored income to pre-project levels	• Vulnerable groups have restored their income	• Monitoring reports	- Mid-term - End term	• PAPs participation willingness	- TRC CLOs - M&E officer

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	☐	Continue with the interview
NO	☐	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
SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		
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	Name: _____
6.	District	Name: _____
7.	Village/Mtaa	Name: _____
8.	GPS location of the acquired property	
9.	Name of respondent	Name: _____
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?	Number: _____
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	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 250,000 5. 251,000 to 500,000 6. 501,000 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
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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 another 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) If born within the same village, go to question 15.4
15.2	When did you arrive in this village?	Year
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 think 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 think 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.		
17.	Do you or any other member of your household own the following assets?			
17.1	Domestic assets	Yes	No	
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			
17.2	Productive Assets			
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)		
20	How far is your household form these facilities?	Below 0.5km	1 to 4kms	5km
20a	Health facilities			
20b	Primary school			
20c	Secondary school			
20d	Marketplace			
20e	Transport station			
20f	Main road			
20g	Worship facility			
SECTION 4: AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD'S EXPENDITURES				
21	Type of expenditure	Amount spent		
21a	Health			
21b	Food			
21c	Clothes			
21d	Education (Fees)			
21e	Electricity			
21f	Water			
21g	Other expenditures -Specify			
SECTION 5: BUSINESS ACTIVITY				
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
SECTION 6: LAND USE AND ONWNERSHIP		
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
SECTION 7: Household's shocks in relation to food security Sustainability		
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		
SECTION 8: AVAILABILITY OF NATURAL RESOURCE ALONG THE ROUTE USEFUL TO LIVELIHOODS			
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)		
SECTION 9: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION, AND ATTITUDE REGARDING THE PROJECT			
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?	
THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME, AND HAVE A GOOD DAY!!!		

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

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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.

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*).....

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

Initial feedback of the complaint concerning with

Name:
Title: Signature:

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