

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE-REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

**TANZANIA CITIES TRANSFORMING INFRASTRUCTURE &
COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

**FOR UPGRADING OF BUSWELU-COCA COLA ROAD AND BUSWELU-
NYAMADOKE-NYAMHONGOLO ROADS IN ILEMELA MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL, MWANZA REGION**

FINAL

MARCH 2024

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYM

CBO's	-	Community Based Organizations
CC	-	City Council
CSOs	-	Civil society Organizations
DMDP	-	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project
DP	-	Displaced Person
EMA	-	Environment Management Act
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social management Plan
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	-	Focus Groups Discussion
FP	-	Facilitating Partners
GBV	-	Gender Based violence
GCRC	-	Gross Current Replacement Costs
GDP	-	Gross domestic product
GEM	-	Global Environmental Management Support
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRC	-	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievances Redress Management
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Deficiency/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LATRA	-	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LMP	-	Labour Management Plan
MCC	-	Mwanza City Council
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MWAUWASA	-	Mwanza Urban Water Supply And Sanitation Authority
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NLUPC	-	National Land use planning commission
PAH	-	Project Affected Household
PAP (s)	-	Project Affected Person (s)
PCP	-	Participation and Consultation Plan
PIT	-	Project Implementation Team
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RIU	-	Resettlement Implementing Unit
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	-	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SPC	-	Sub- Project Coordinator
SSS	-	Social Safeguard Specialist
TACTIC	-	Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness (TACTIC)

TAFIRI	-	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TANESCO	-	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TARURA	-	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TSCP	-	Tanzania Strategic Cities Project
TSh	-	Tanzanian Shilling
ULGSP	-	Urban Local Government Strategic Program
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
VDL	-	Voluntary Donations Land
WB	-	World Bank
WBCU	-	World Bank Coordination Unit

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Definition
<i>Census</i>	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as a result of land acquisition and related <u>impacts due to the subproject</u> . The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.
<i>Compensation</i>	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.
<i>Cut-off Date</i>	is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets are identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims for compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership/ use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance regardless of their identification in the census.
<i>District Council</i>	The district council established under section 5 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No.7 of 1982. The District Council is responsible for managing the district.
<i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)</i>	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is an instrument to identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts of proposed sub projects, evaluate alternatives and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.
<i>General Land</i>	All public land which is not reserved land or village land and includes unoccupied or unused village land.
GRC	The formulated group within the project area that follow procedures with mandate to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed.
<i>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</i>	The RAP contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing of complaints and a process for dispute resolution within an acceptable time period.
<i>Government</i>	Is the system to govern a community or is the political system by which a country or community is administered and regulated
<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	The RPF contains an implementation schedule that outlines the time frame for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the RAPs for projects, if applicable.
<i>Land</i>	Land refers to all types of agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be acquired by the project.
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	Land acquisition means the possession of or alienation of land, buildings, or other assets thereon for purposes of the project.

Term	Definition
<i>Local Government Authorities</i>	A district authority or an urban authority.
<i>Market Value</i>	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, Act competitively and rationally are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both Act independently and without collusion fraud or misrepresentation.
<i>Mitaa</i>	In the Urban areas streets (mitaa) i.e. is the smallest unit within the ward of an urban authority.
<i>Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/Displaced Persons (DPs)</i>	Project affected persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of project activities. These persons(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they will move to another location. Most often, the term DPs applies to those who are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any houses, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.
<i>Project Impact</i>	Impacts on the people living and working in the affected areas of the project, including the surrounding and host communities are assessed as part of the overall evaluation of the project.
<i>Public Land</i>	All land in Tanzania whether granted, customary or occupied.
<i>Replacement Cost</i>	Replacement cost refers to the amount sufficient to cover full recovery of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost should be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to Tanzanian laws for sale of land or property. It is normally calculated based on a willing buyer-willing seller basis, but also applies in Tanzania to acceptable market valuation or from an assessment from the Land Commission and Government.
<i>Reserved Land</i>	Includes land designated for use such as: forest reserves, national parks, game reserves, conservation areas and townships. Land declared as hazard land also falls into this category. The procedure through which general land is designated as reserved or village land depends on the type of land use. Amongst the laws which provide that land to be reserved include the Land Act. No. 4 of 1999, the Village Land Act. No. 5 of 1999 the Land Acquisition Act No. 17 of 1967, the Forest Ordinance, Cap 209, The National Parks Ordinance Cap 412, the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974, the Marine Park and Reserves Act. No. 29 of 1994, the Town and Country Planning Ordinance 1961, etc.
<i>Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)</i>	The RAP is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when project locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the implementing agency and contain specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected people before project implementation.
<i>Resettlement Assistance</i>	Resettlement assistance refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after, relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, or rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households.

Term	Definition
<i>Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)</i>	The instrument of the Government of Tanzania prepared in compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) whose purpose is to clarify, among other things, resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to project to be prepared during project implementation. Project resettlement plans consistent with the policy framework subsequently are submitted to the Bank for approval after specific site information becomes available.
<i>Rights and Entitlements</i>	Rights and entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix.
<i>Township Authority</i>	A township authority established under section 13 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982.
<i>Urban Authorities</i>	A City Council, a City Council or a Town Council.
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	Categories of persons who, by virtue of their status or situation (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disabilities, economic or social limitations, etc.), may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process and thus be entitled to additional benefit and/or assistance.
<i>Ward</i>	It performs its functions under coordination of committees which is constituted by members (Chairperson) in each Mtaa elected by members in that Mtaa

Executive Summary

E 1. Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) intends to strengthen urban management performance and deliver improved basic infrastructure and services in participating urban local government authorities. At its core, the project aims to promote the economic development of Tanzania's cities and towns and its enabling infrastructure. Investments and technical assistance under the project are intended to promote urban development that is productive, inclusive, and resilient. The project will support 45 urban Local Government Associations (LGAs) spread geographically across all regions of Tanzania, ranging in population from 26,402 to 416,442 (2012).

The President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) have commissioned the Dar Alhandasah Consults (Shair & Partners) In Association with M/S. Don Consult Ltd, an engineering consulting firm with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, to undertake consultancy services for feasibility studies, urban design, detailed engineering designs, environmental and social instruments, and bidding documents for a pipeline of investments in Ilemela Municipal Council (IMC) to undertake Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed construction of Buswelu – Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms) and Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km) to Bitumen standard.

E2. Objective of a RAP

This RAP is for the upgrading and rehabilitation of specified road under TACTIC project. This RAP serves as a framework for mitigating the anticipated project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected communities as early as possible before project commencement. It provides mechanisms which allow effective disclosure of information and subsequent provision of feedback and inputs to key stakeholders prior to the project approval and commencement.

E.3. RAP Preparation Methodology

The ESS 5 directs project proponent (s) to prepare RAP regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs). Such RAP is prepared to address project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use that may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) or both in worst cases.

E.4. Ground Truthing

To ascertain and appreciate the extent of project impact triggered by the proposed sub investment, ground truthing was carried out by Resettlement Specialist and Surveyor in collaboration with local leaders. During ground truthing, RAP experts held a discussion with local leaders on various issues including determination of the scope of the impact and delineated areas of impact.

E.5. Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation process followed different approaches depending on nature of discussion and types of the stakeholders:

- Formal meetings
- Community meetings on site with mitaa members, Wards' representatives, mitaa leaders and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with specific interest groups (e.g. bodaboda, street vendors) for livelihoods identification.

E.6. Literature Review

Relevant literature involved review of TACTIC project's documents including: The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP), and Labour Management Framework (LMF). The review also covered relevant national policies, legislations as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

E.7. Establishing Cut-off Dates

A Cut-off date was established to prevent opportunistic from invasions into the identified land parcels and restrict any further development within the specified project area and was done in line with Word Bank ESS 5. For the case of this RAP, the Cutoff date was 2nd May 2022 which was the date of commencement of census and asset inventory of PAPs who will be affected by TACTIC activities in IMC.

E.8. Asset Inventory, Census and Socio- Economic Survey

In order to collect baseline information to inform RAP, the consultant conducted asset inventory, census and socio- economic survey in May and December 2022 and March 2023. During this survey it was observed that construction of the Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo Road will mostly affect land and trees with few structures. On the other hand, construction of Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road will not trigger many displacements as the existing corridor has adequate size to accommodate the proposed road structure.

With regard to compensation options, all 22 PAPs opted for cash compensation as they would wish to construct their new houses at their own preference except 4 PAPs who whose structures will be full displaced, these will buy plots outside of the project area but in the same ward. Considering that all PAPs revealed that they do have operating bank accounts at various; therefore, the IMC will deposit the compensation amounts in the PAPs bank accounts. In total, the two roads will affect 79 PAPs owning different assets as indicated in Table below on affected assets.

Summary of Affected Assets in Ilemela Municipal Council

Sub-project	No. Of Trees and Crops	No of PAPs					No. of PAPs Lossing Land	No. OF PAPs with no Land Ownersh ip
		Resettle d PAPAs	Totally Affected		Partially			
			Residen cial	Comme rcial	Residen cial	Comme rcial		
Buswelu – Nyamadoke – Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms)	199	4	10	4	7	0	75	3
Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	200	4	11	4	7	0	76	3

Number of PAPs totally affected are 15 out of these, 11 PAPs are residential and 4 are commercial. However, number of PAPs partially affected are 7 that fall under residential and makes a total number of 22 PAPs (totally and Partial), while number of PAPs displaced/resettled are 4

E.9. RAP Disclosure

After the RAP is finalized, based on inputs from PO-RALG and World Bank, will be disclosed at a local and national level. The PO-RALG will also disclose it on its website and in the subprojects' areas so that PAPs and all interested persons have full access to the document. PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality.

E.10. Legal Frameworks

This RAP is based on relevant National laws and Decrees as well as the World Bank ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP applies to all economically and/or physically displaced persons regardless their number, severity and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of such vulnerable groups like women-headed households, low-income households, households headed by the elderly with no support, and households headed by physically challenged people. Preparation of RAP has been informed by stakeholders and draft RAP will be disclosed to all stakeholders through disclosure workshop.

This RAP recognizes differences that exist between the World Bank policies and the Tanzania's legislations in the sphere of involuntary resettlement. While ESF has provision that direct recognition of encroachers and restoration of affected livelihoods the Tanzania's land laws doesn't. To address these discrepancies, the RAP has been prepared by harmonizing to the extent possible the two policies.

E.11. Eligibility and Entitlement (s)

Each subproject was screened to determine socio-economic impacts on individual PAPs based on the given designs for the proposed roads. Thus, Eligibility and Entitlement criteria that summarizes types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements has been developed. All affected parties included in the census will be eligible to benefit from RAP measures. The absence of formal property titles will not prevent affected parties to receive benefits under the RAP.

According to this RAP a total of 79 PAPs are eligible and entitled to compensation.

E.12. Community Engagement

The involvement of PAPs in planning prior to commencement of different RAP activities is critical. The PIU, with the support of LGAs, will be responsible for workshops and sensitization meetings with relevant Stakeholders to each subproject prior to construction. Consultations with PAPs has been conducted through meetings that was facilitated by both PIU in collaboration with RAP Consultant. Issues raised through the public consultation has been included in the RAP and reflected in subproject implementation. All stakeholders' consultation was done in accordance to the World Bank ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. In total, about 396 people were consulted along the proposed road corridors which also include government authorities and utility service providers.

E.13. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which would function at four-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced person's concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRM is in line with Project SEP and it provides mechanisms to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of aggrieved person's concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRM will observe confidentiality whereby all information of aggrieved persons will be kept strictly confidential. In addition, it will allow the processing of anonymous complains to persons who wished their identity to be disclosed. The existence of GRM has been communicated to the PAPs.

E.14. Cost and Budget

RAP budget was prepared based on the valuation survey conducted on May 2022 and March 2023 and it meant to carter for RAP implementation cost. The quantities and unit costs per item are based on magnitudes of displacement-related impacts as well as on the eligibility considerations and entitlement matrix outlined in Chapter 8.

The budget took into account the costs of compensation for loss of land, structures and crops; and other statutory allowances including accommodation, loss of profit, transport and disturbance allowances. The budget also included special assistance to the vulnerable groups, management and administration costs, contingencies, costs for consultancy services (hired service providers for implementing RAP activities); and monitoring and evaluation costs by internal implementing teams (PIU) and external monitors as they are not yet identified.

Based on the above items, the RAP implementation cost is Tanzania Shillings; six hundred ninety-nine thousand million six hundred eighteen thousand fifty-two and thirty-six cents (699,618,052.36 equivalents to **298982.07 USD**). The source of funding for implementing this RAP will be from the IMC revenue.

S/N	Item	Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road	Buswelu-Coca cola Road	Total Cost (Tzs)
1	Compensation of Land	217,894,550.00	919,760.00	218,814,310.00
2	Compensation of Buildings and fence/Structures	198,150,600.00	35,475,000.00	233,625,600.00
3	Compensation of Crops and trees	31,619,565.00	20,000.00	31,639,565.00
4	Accommodation/Loss of Profit allowance	72,000,000.00	8,640,000.00	80,640,000.00
5	Graves	600,000.00	0.00	600,000.00
6	Transport Allowance	1,400,000.00	100,000.00	1,500,000.00
7	Disturbance Allowance	31,162,008.85	2,549,033.20	33,711,042.05
Sub-Total		552,826,723.85	47,703,793.20	600,530,517.05
8	Management /administration monitoring & evaluation assistance (15% of total compensation cost)	82,924,008.58	7,155,568.98	90,079,577.56
9	Contingency (10% of Management /administration cost)	8,292,400.86	715,556.90	9,007,957.76
Sub-Total		91,216,409.44	7,871,125.88	99,087,535.31
Total RAP Budget		644,043,133.29	55,574,919.08	699,618,052.36

Note: Note: If additional funds are required for the implementation of the RAP in accordance with all applicable provision in ESS5, the IMC will provide those funds in a timely manner so that the planned measures can be implemented without experiencing delays.

E.15. Monitoring and Evaluation

To assess the performance of this RAP, PIU will be responsible to undertake Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The M&E will intend to achieve the following objectives among others: monitoring to see if RAP implementation is consistent to the proposed actions and commitment made in this RAP; assessing if all PAPs have been fairly and timely compensated; investigating efficiency of the proposed GRM and if there are any pending issues related to compensation. Internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out until all PAPs have vacated their existing properties and been successfully relocated. The PIT will prepare and submit to the PO-RALG quarterly reports and all inconsistencies and gap determined will be corrected accordingly. The Council will keep records of all progress and prepare regular monitoring resettlement implementation reports summarizing the successes and challenges encountered, for submission to the respective District Councils. To maximize efficiency, PO-RALG may hire temporary staff or outsource services to ensure ongoing quality control, including regular site visits. Data from field surveys will be used as a benchmark for gauging RAP implementation progress.

The following monitoring parameters and indicators will be employed to assess RAP performance in the preparation of RAP completion audit: existence of RAP implementation and monitoring institution setup; budgeted RAP cost released and placed at disposal of RAP implementation team; existence of functional and trained GRM committee; delivery of PAPs compensation as per specified entitlements (i.e. number of affected

assets compensated, social infrastructure and services restored, extent to which PAPs have spent compensation money judiciously).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) intends to strengthen urban management performance and deliver improved basic infrastructure and services in participating urban local government authorities. At its core, the project aims to promote the economic development of Tanzania's cities and towns and its enabling infrastructure. Investments and technical assistance under the project are intended to promote urban development that is productive, inclusive, and resilient. The project will support 45 urban Local Government Associations (LGAs) spread geographically across all regions of Tanzania, ranging in population from 26,402 to 416,442 (2012).

During preparation of the TACTIC project, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania proposed the following project components:

Component 1: Strengthening Urban Management (Technical Assistance and Performance Grants). This component is further subdivided into three subcomponents namely: (a) ICT for Urban Management (b) PPPs for Urban Service Delivery and (c) Mainstreaming Urban Resilience.

Component 2: Urban Infrastructure and Services: This component supports construction of strategic infrastructure investments identified under existing urban management plans. These investments intend to strengthen rural-urban connectivity through, link to existing urban plans and will focus on servicing existing economic activity clusters (e.g. markets, agro-processing centers, warehouses, etc) and responding to urban adaptation and resilience needs (e.g. storm-water drainage investments in flood prone areas, rehabilitation/retrofitting of critical infrastructure in seismically active areas, coastal protection investments in response to sea level rise for cities, river restoration, sediment management, erosion control, etc).

Technical Scoping mission, on project pre appraisal noted that LGAs have already proposed their priority lists of investments which include roads, markets, main and mini bus stands, controlled dumpsites, slaughter houses, storm water drainages, lorry parking, footbridges and various economic clusters projects.

Component 3: Project Management: This component supports project implementation at PO-RALG and participating LGAs in areas of Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, Safeguards, Financial Management and Procurement. The existing Project Coordination Unit at PO-RALG under TARURA will be retained while implementation arrangements at LGAs level will be in collaboration with TARURA Council Managers.

The President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) have commissioned the Dar Alhandasah Consults (Shair & Partners) In Association with M/S. Don Consult Ltd, an engineering consulting firm with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, to undertake consultancy services for feasibility studies, urban design, detailed engineering designs, environmental and social instruments, and bidding documents for a pipeline of investments in Ilemela Municipal Council (IMC) to undertake Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed construction of Buswelu – Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms) and Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km) to Bitumen standard.

For Ilemela Municipal Council the proposed sub-projects infrastructures include;

- (i) Upgrading of Buswelu – Nyamadoke - Nyamhongolo Road 9.5 km to bitumen standard;
- (ii) Upgrading of Buswelu – Coca cola Road 3.3 km to bitumen standard; and
- (iii) Construction of Kirumba Market

Implementation of these sub-investment projects will affect individuals' private assets including land, buildings/houses and crops. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to address relocation impacts associated within the proposed projects within IMC. Its preparation is done in accordance with the national laws, World Bank Environment and Social Framework Standards (ESS5) and the TACTIC project's documents including Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

1.2 Objective of a RAP

This RAP is for the upgrading and rehabilitation of specified roads under TACTIC project in Ilemela Municipal Council (IMC). It defines mitigation measures (actions) for the anticipated project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected persons (PAPs) as early as possible before project commencement. It also provides a mechanism for effective disclosure of information and subsequent provision of feedback and inputs to key stakeholders prior to the project approval and commencement of project activities.

Through this RAP, the project meets the national statutory requirements on land acquisition as well as the World Bank ESS5 as the proposed roads trigger land take from private individuals. The RAP will cover all components of adverse impacts to be incurred upon the affected population due to the implementation of the project. Adverse impacts in the form of fresh land uptake, impact on structures will be mitigated through constructive guidelines contained in the RAP. Compensation will be guided by national laws as well as the World Bank ESS 5 on involuntary resettlement. When ESS5 provisions establish requirements beyond those contemplated in the national law, the project will implement the additional measures needed to be consistent with ESS5. The RAP will also provide guidelines to restore livelihoods lost due to project implementation. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable households to minimize adverse impact. Moreover, guidelines for gender development will also be a part of this RAP.

1.3 Project Location

1.3.1 Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road (9.5KM)

The proposed Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road (9.5KM) in IMC transverse several mitaas in Buswelu and Nyamhongolo wards. It forms part of the ring road linking the Mwanza city Centre to Shinyanga road and Mwanza to Musoma Road (Figure 1-1).



Figure 1-1: Location for Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road (9.5KM) in IMC

Source: Dar Alhandasah Consultants

1.3.2 Buswelu-Coca Cola Road (3.3Km)

Buswelu - Coca Cola Road passes through Buswelu ward, with an approximated length of 3.3KM (Figures 1-2). This road is very important economically because it passes through industrial area where major industries such as Coca cola, Pepsi cola and Serengeti Breweries are located. It also connects to Saba-saba –Kiseke road and it form a ring road which connects Buswelu ward to Igoma ward.



Figure 1-2: Location of Buswelu-Coca cola Road (3.3Km) under TACTIC Project in IMC
Source: Dar Alhandasah Consultants

1.4 Sub Project Activities that Require Land Acquisition

The upgrading of 9.5km of Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road and the Buswelu-Coca Cola Road (3.3Km) require land to meet the designed road standards. In total, the proposed roads will necessitate land take amounting to 902.21m² to allow for construction corridor as well as contractor's working space (Table). This situation will trigger physical and economic displacement of PAP and restriction in access to the acquired land.

Subproject	Size of the affected Land (m ²)
Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms)	783.96
Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km)	118.25
TOTAL	902.21

1.5 Principles Guiding this RAP

The following principles guide this RAP

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process; minimizing the number of PAP, to the extent possible. (Forced eviction).
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient mitigation measures. Including compensating for losses incurred in terms of land, structures, trees and crops and displaced incomes and livelihoods.
- Affected vulnerable or poor people should be assisted in their efforts to restore their livelihoods and improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- Affected people should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on project affected people's (PAP) livelihoods and their wellbeing.

1.6 Measures to Minimize Resettlement

To minimize land take and resettlement impacts, the proposed roads' design for Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road and the Buswelu-Coca cola Road have optimally utilized the existing corridors. Land acquisitions are mostly undertaken to accommodate high fills, side drainages, undercut, bus bays and sharp corners where necessary.

2. RAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

The ESS 5 asserts that regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs), project implementers should undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) the RAP is required because project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or in worst cases land acquisition can have both.

The subsequent sections present various methods applied during RAP preparation including data collection techniques, consultations with affected people and decision-making authorities, defining eligibility and entitlements, valuation of the affected assets, establishment of GRCs, cost estimations for RAP implementation etc.

2.1 Ground Truthing

To ascertain and appreciate the subprojects' areas, the Resettlement Specialist and an Asset Surveyor met with the leaders from the specified mitaa along the proposed roads and drainage systems subprojects under TACTIC to discuss the intention of scoping of the delineated areas of Impact. The exercise was carried out to obtain the following information:

- Identification of potentially directly affected mitaa and their local names;
- Available social services within the subprojects' areas, including: health centers, educational facilities, water sources, public utilities, religious structures, police and postal posts, government administrative buildings and where possible the offices for NGOs and Community Service and Community Based Organizations (CSOs and CBOs).

2.2 Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation process was undertaken in different forms:

- Formal meetings and presentations
- Community meetings on site with mitaa members, Wards' representatives, mitaa leaders and GRC members
- Small Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with special interest groups for livelihoods identification; these included vendors and bodaboda.

2.3 Literature Review

Relevant literature involved review of TACTIC project's documents including: The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Framework (SEP), Labour Management Framework (LMF). The review also covered relevant national policies as detailed in chapter 3 on *Legislative and Institutional Framework Governing Land, Resettlement And Compensation* as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

2.4 Establishing Cut-off Dates

The establishment of a cut-off date was necessary to prevent opportunistic invasions into the identified land parcels to be acquired by the project thereby posing a risk, The cut off dates for this RAP was 2nd May 2022 which is defined as the date of commencement of census and asset inventory of PAPs who will be affected by TACTIC activities. The Cut-off-Dates was communicated to the relevant stakeholders through meetings and also for PAPs through valuation and land forms which stated the issues of resettlement

2.5 Asset inventory, Census and Socio- Economic Surveys

In order to collect baseline information to prepare RAP, the consultant conducted the following surveys for One (1) month between in May and December 2022 and March 2023.

- An Asset Survey and inventory for buildings and support structures and for crops, land and trees.
- Identification of individuals that would potentially be affected by proposed subprojects through the

- loss of land, loss of structures and other permanent improvements on that land has been done;
- PAPs Census along with Asset Surveys; and
- Socio-Economic Survey to determine the social economic status of the project area and the affected people. Thus, the information generated assisted in preparation of RAP and planning on livelihoods restoration programs.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used at the communities' level as a forum to facilitate the dissemination of information about subprojects' activities; This was necessary to provide opportunities for stakeholders to ask questions or voice their concerns; gather information/input from stakeholders on the use of their resources based on their local experience and knowledge and elicit their opinions on programs for restoration of the affected livelihoods.

2.6 Valuation of Impacted Assets

Social impacts have been observed mainly in terms of land parcels and units for residential structures, trees, shops e.t.c. However, for assessing cost for compensation, valuation of impacted properties is essential. To achieve this, RAP team was formed that included surveyors who liaised with valuer/s from Ilemela Municipal Council. The survey team prepared and submitted report on the values of affected assets.

2.7 Formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

Interim Grievance Redress Committees were formed by the Mitaa committees to handle grievances that may be raised by PAPs before and during construction.

2.8 RAP Disclosure

After the RAP is finalized, based on inputs from PO-RALG and World Bank, it will be disclosed at a local and national level. The PO-RALG will also disclose it on its website which will be provided and in the subprojects' areas so that PAPs and all interested persons have full access to the document. The electronic link to the disclosed version of the draft documents will be disseminated among the relevant stakeholders. PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality. The electronic link to the disclosed version of the draft document will be disseminated among the relevant stakeholders this include <https://www.ilemelamc.go.tz>; <https://www.tamisemi.go.tz>; and <https://www.worldbank.org>. PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION

3.1 Overview

Tanzania has good policies, legal and institutional framework for management of land and property acquisition and compensation enshrined in the National Constitution, the Land Policy and Land Acts as well as supporting local laws and by-laws. It is important to note that the TACTIC project will comply with both National Land Policy and the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) 5 that requires subprojects to be implemented in a manner that does not compromise land, resettlement and compensation.

3.2 Applicable National Laws and Policies

The following policy and legal instruments provide guidance for acquisition of land and associated properties and compensation and resettlement procedures in Tanzania.

1) Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977, As Amended)

The Constitution provides for the protection of the rights and interest of citizens in matters concerning their property and acquisition. Under article 24 (1), every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with the law. Sub- article (2) prescribes that it is unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for any purposes without the authority of law, which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.

2)Policies National Land Policy (1997):

The overall aim of the National Land Policy among other things is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system in Tanzania that protects the rights in land for all its citizens. The policy provides that a dual system of tenure, which recognizes both customary and statutory rights of occupancy as being equal in law be established. The Land Policy directs that land be graded as a Constitutional category and that the following basic land policy tenements be entrenched in the Constitution to ensure continuity:

- All land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizens
- Land has exchange value in contrast with the previous policy that bare land could not be compensated for as it had no value.
- The rights and interest of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law.
- Full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

The compensation should be paid to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered to their detriment by the state and the Acts or is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act Cap 118. In principle the Minister responsible for land matters is the sole authority in land issues. Cap 118 stipulates involvement of the public and private institutions whose functions are associated with land i.e. local authorities, communities, non-governmental organizations and community-based development organizations-to participate and cooperate with the Minister at different levels during the implementation of the policy and utilization of land. According to the policy, land in towns is governed by the IMC.

3) Land Acts and Regulations

Land Tenure and Ownership in Tanzania: Land in Tanzania is owned by the State. Land tenure and ownership are mainly governed by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977), National Land Act No.4 (1999), Village Land Act No.5 (1999), Tanzania has a dual system of land tenure concerning public lands:

- 1) Customary rights; and
- 2) Statutory rights of occupancy. Tenure rights to land can be held by individuals and by communities. Holdings of individuals can be covered by the following: Leasehold right of occupancy for varying periods (e.g. 33, 66, or 99 years), which must be confirmed by a certificate of occupancy; and Customary rights of occupancy that must be confirmed by a certificate of

Customary Right of Occupancy and have no term limit. Communities (wards) are allowed to hold land and to manage it, although they do not formally own the land.

For the purpose of land management under the Land Act No.4 (1999) and all other laws applicable to land, public land in Tanzania is divided into three categories: (1) General Land; (2) Village Land; and (3) Reserved Land. The Land Act (1999) clarifies and adds certain aspects to be considered when determining the compensation package. Many other laws have provisions related to land acquisition, but they will always refer back to the Land Acquisition Act and the Land Act. Some of these laws are the Village Land Act (2004), the Roads Act (2007), Urban Planning Act (2007), Land Use Planning Act (2007), Mining Act (2010) and others.

The RAP exercises for TACTIC subprojects in Ilemela MC will be implemented within available corridor, however in areas requiring land acquisition in Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo and Buswelu Busenga -Coca cola road, the process will be carried out in accordance with Tanzanian law and procedures and World Bank ESS5. The applicable laws include the following:

1) *Land Acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967*

The Land Acquisition Act (1967) is the principal legislation governing compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. Sections 3-18 of the Land Acquisition Act 1967 empowers the President to acquire land and provide the procedures to be followed when doing so. The President is empowered to acquire land in any locality provided that such land is required for public purposes.

The procedures provided by the Land Acquisition Act include: the investigation of the land to see if it is suitable for the intended purpose; notification to the landowners to inform them of the decision to acquire their land before the President takes possession; and payment of compensation to those who will be adversely affected. The law restricts compensation to un- exhausted improvements on the land excluding the land or such improvements as land clearing and fencing. This latter situation has been rectified by the Land Act (1999).

If land is required for public purpose the President is required to give a six (6) weeks' notice to those with an interest in the land in question but, if the situation so demands, the notice can be shortened without the need to give explanation. After the expiration of the notice period the President is entitled to enter the land in question even before compensation is paid.

The person whose land is acquired is entitled to be compensated if they so deserve as provided for under section 11 and 12 of the Act. Persons entitled to compensation are those interested or claiming to be interested in such land; or persons entitled to sell or convey the same or as the government may find out after reasonable inquiries. All the affected owners of land parcels within the proposed RoW for the Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo and Buswelu Busenga -Coca cola road and will be compensated prior to construction work.

2) *Land Act No. 4 of 1999:*

This is the act that among other provision guides land transfers, taking and compensation thus forms a basis of resettlement process in the Project. Section 156 of the Land Act requires that compensation be payable to any person for any damage caused to the affected land, buildings, trees and crops as a result of the creation of communal right of way or a way leave. The Act is the basic law for the management of land, settlement of disputes and related matters in public land other than the village land and reserved land.

Section 152 provides that an application for a way leave shall be made by any ministry or department of Government, or local authority or public authority or corporate body to the Commissioner of Lands. The applicant should serve a notice to all persons occupying the land either under a right of occupancy or in accordance with customary rights, all people in actual occupation of the land in an urban and peri- urban area and any other interested person occupying land over which the proposed way leave is to be created.

Section 156 on Compensation in respect of public right of way states that compensation shall be payable to any person for the use of land, of which he is in lawful or actual occupation, as a communal right of way and, with respect to a way leave, in addition to any compensation for the use of land for any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops and buildings as a result of the creation of such way leave. Section 156 (2) states that any damage caused as a result of any draft work undertaken in connection with surveying or determining the route of that way leave, whether the trees, crops or buildings so damaged were included in the route of the way leave as delineated in the order of the Minister.

Section 156 (3) elaborates that the duty to pay compensation lies with the Government department of ministry, local or public authority or corporate body which applied for the public right of way and that duty shall be complied with promptly. Section 156 (4) states that where the person entitled to compensation under this section and the body under a duty to pay that compensation are unable to agree on the amount or method of payment of that compensation or where the person entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the time taken by the body under a duty to pay that compensation to make, negotiate or process an offer of compensation, that person may apply to the High Court to determine the amount and method payment of compensation and the High Court may in making any award make any additional costs and inconvenience incurred by the person entitled to compensation through the dilatory or other unsatisfactory procedures of that public authority.

Since implementation of Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo and Buswelu Busenga -Coca cola requires acquisition of land parcels owned by individuals in different form as stipulated in the act, the TACTIC project through Municipal Council shall compensate all the affected owners of land parcels within the proposed RoW for the road and river.

3) **The Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 (Act No.2/2002):**

This act provides the respective courts and their functions. Before implementation of sub projects, any land conflicts existing in the areas shall be resolved through the appropriate land courts to ensure that harmony prevails in the intended undertaking. During implementation stages of the subprojects, beneficiaries will be bound by this act which meets the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 and ESF. However; construction of the roads in the subprojects' areas does not anticipate disputes with local communities.

4) **Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016 and its Regulations**

Current practice is guided by the Valuation and s Registration Act (2016) and Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, GN136, 2018.

The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations of 2018 (GN 136): These regulations replaced the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. The **2018** Regulations require a registered valuer to conduct valuation of e affected properties. S54 of the Regulation provides compensable items shall include land and all unexhausted improvements permanently affixed to land such as (a) crops, plants and trees (b) buildings and ancillary structures (c) site works including landscape, fences, paved walkways, driveways, retaining walls and stone masonry, storm water drains, swimming pools, (d) canals and irrigation water systems, embankments, ponds and dams;
(e) infrastructure systems including water piping, electrical distribution systems, road and railway systems, sewerage system, (f) water storage tanks-overhead or underground, water wells, boreholes; and (g) children playgrounds structures; (h) Graves according to Graves (Removal) Act 1969.

Further Section 57 (1) provides Valuation for compensation purpose shall be preceded by sensitization meetings and the sensitization meetings shall be attended by a valuer, convey the purpose of valuation, procedures involved, duration of the exercise, the rates applicable in valuation, legal rights and obligations.

The 2018 Regulations require a valuer to make formal request for access to a property for the purpose of carrying out valuation through Valuation Form No 1 (S59). If request is denied the Valuer shall serve Valuation Form No. 2. Denial of access by property owner cannot stop the valuer from undertaking the valuation (S61.2). It is mandatory upon completion of inspection for compensation purposes, the Valuer avails a formal certification that is filled by property owner (Valuation Form No 3 (S62).

The regulations provide criteria for the assessment of compensation. Prior to undertaking valuation surveys, the Chief Valuer shall determine Crop Value Rate in consultation with Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Forestry, or any other relevant Ministry (S 52), land value rates and may involve a consultant to advise (S53) and building value rates (S 55). In all cases, a registered valuer who is contracted to carry out the valuation shall undertake research and prepare the rates and submit to the Chief Valuer for endorsement before commencement of the valuation (S 55.2).

Part 3 of the Regulation provide for the basis of valuation which is **Market Value** defined as “...the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. ...” Besides the assessed market value which may be arrived at in either through a sales-, income- or cost approaches, the Regulations in concomitant with provisions of Land Act, require assessment of allowances. These allowances include:

1. Disturbance allowance which is to be computed at the rate of ongoing commercial bank deposit rates for all the assets (as opposed to land only which was the case with the 2001 Regulation.
2. Transport allowance payable for only those PAPs losing residence for the transportation of their personal belongings not exceeding 12 tons over a distance of not more than 20 kms
3. Accommodation allowance for those losing residential accommodation for 36 months computed on a market rental value basis applicable to a similar house to that which is affected.
4. Loss of profit in the case of business computed on verifiable/audited business accounts payable over 36 months.

It is important to note that under the Land Act No 4 of 1999 and GN 136 Regulations specifically S. 12 (2) entitlement to accommodation and transport allowance is only when the house built on the PAP’s land is in use at the time of valuation.

Valuation process and procedures as per GN 136 (Part XII)

Procedure	Activity
Instruction (S 64)- Formal	Receive and confirm in writing
	Determine whether the acquisition of the said land is satisfactory
Preliminary Inspection	Identifying boundaries of project area
	Determine compensation value rates to be used
	Identification and notification of local leaders who will participate
	Mobilize resources and tools
Sensitization and Awareness Meetings	Participate or convene
	Make know the purpose- inform coverage of project area; define compensable items
	Describe valuation methodology
	Share value rates to be applied
	make known all statutory entitlements and obligations;
	give cutoff date and entitlements to people affected with the project;
indicate duration of the exercise;	

	oversee distribution of statutory forms; any other relevant information stakeholders might require
Field Inspection	Notification to PAP through their local leaders Identification of PAPs or their representatives in presence of local leaders and neighbors inspection and recording of compensable items in a prescribed Valuation Form No. 3 of the Part B of Fourth Schedule in duplicate adjudication of individual parcels of land using appropriate technology; taking measurements of buildings, structures and other land developments; counting of crops individually or in clusters or using crop per unit area capturing images showing people affected with project and improvements; handing over a copy of the endorsed valuation form to the people affected with the project; filling in and signing of Valuation Form No. 4 of Part B of the Fourth Schedule;
Valuation Report	Prepare valuation reports using appropriate methods prescribed under the Act Apply appropriate assessment method prescribed under the Act; Prepare compensation Schedule which shall contain names of project affected persons, valuation identity number and photograph, compensable items, amount, allowances and the same shall be available for inspection by all PAPs for a period of not more than seven days from the day of disclosure submit valuation report in the manner prescribed on the Valuation Form No. 5 in Part B of the Fourth Schedule.
Valuation Approval	The Chief Valuer approves valuation reports and compensation Schedules after verification by the following in the following order: (1) field valuer in-charge, (2) Valuer in-charge (3) Village/Mtaa Executive Officer (4) Ward Executive Officer (5) Authorized Land Officer and Valuer (District level) (6) District Commissioner
Other Matters	Valuation report and compensation schedule for the purpose of payments shall be read together.
	Access to the information in the endorsed Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules shall be restricted and accessible through the Office of the Chief Valuer, the acquiring authority, and the Valuer who undertook the said valuation who may either be (a) Government or its Departments for specific purposes for which they would need to make a formal request in writing from the Chief Valuer or (b) upon request, individuals affected by the project

5. *Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001)*

Section 4 of the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001) defines who can claim for compensation. These include:

- Holder of granted Right of Occupancy in general or reserved land that is transferred to village land or land held under Right of Occupancy that is compulsory acquired for public purpose (Section 22); or a right of occupancy that is revoked;

- Holder of a granted customary right of occupancy that is revoked for the land in question which is in hazardous land;
- Holder of a customary right of occupancy where the subject land is acquired to be granted to another person under right of occupancy (Section 34);
- Occupier of land who has obtained (by disposition) from holder of a granted or customary right of occupancy where this occupier is denied right of occupancy (Section 54); and
- Occupier of land in any urban or peri-urban area where such land is acquired by the President under Section 60 i.e. Scheme of Regularization.

In accordance to the Land Compensation Claims Regulations, claims for compensation are preceded by an issuance of public notice by the Commissioner for Lands to inform all occupiers whose land is subject for compensation to submit their claims for compensation. Under section 6, the Commissioner is also required to inform the occupiers to appear physically on such date, place and time where assessment shall be done. Upon this, and for the Commissioners' directive, valuation for compensation purposes can be undertaken.

Even though there will be no impacts on the people's assets at the moment, the law provides provision, in case of unexpected land acquisition during implementation of proposed road subprojects, the compensation claims and schedules shall be submitted to the Commissioner to the Land Compensation Fund for verification. The Fund, upon verification, will either accepts or rejects payment within a span of 30 days since it received compensation schedule from the Commissioner.

During valuation exercise for PAPs along Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo and Buswelu Busenga -Coca cola road authorized valuer was involved as required by the law. The valuer prepared a valuation report and submitted to relevant authorities for approval process before disclosure of compensation exercise. Acquisition of land parcels by the proposed construction of TACTIC subprojects shall not involve disposition of right of occupancy/partition of the land, the acquired land parcels shall only be compensated to provide space for construction and usability of Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo and Buswelu Busenga -Coca cola road.

6) *The Roads Act No.13 of 2007 and Regulation of 2009*

This Act describes road management, roads classification and declaration, execution of road works, restriction of use of roads and financial provision on undertaking various road activities. Other issues described in the Road Act are offences, penalties and recovery as well as road safety and road of access. This Act also provides description of the initiation of the road agency in this case TARURA and Ilemela Municipal Council to deal with road construction and management within the respective Council.

1. The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5)

The standards and guidelines of WB published in the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework handbook (2017) will be used as basic knowledge and references to develop the RPF methodology and detailed preparation of RAP related to the actual situation along the lines.

- ***ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on land Use and Involuntary Resettlement***

The World Bank's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

The Standard aims to:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
2. Avoid forced eviction;

3. Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use;
4. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;
5. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; and
6. Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

For Buswelu, Nyamadoke, Nyamhongolo, Busenga and Coca cola, the process for land acquisition is involuntary since the asset inventory revealed that there are some houses which will be affected by the proposed road construction.

This RAP study revealed that; implementation of subprojects will be within the existing RoW and may not involve acquisition of land/displacement of people. In addition, the proposals do not restrict communities from using land adjacent to the roads and river under TACTIC.

Table 0-1: Summary Description of ESS 5

Section In The ESS5 (Item)	Summary Description (ESS 5 Application)
General	The WB ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Defining Eligibility (PAPs Classification)	According to the ESS5, affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land/assets they occupy/use. The census must be conducted to establish the status of the affected persons.
Screening and Appraisal (Project Design)	The applicability of ESS5 to the borrower will be determined during the WB's environmental and social screening process. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.
General	This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Community Engagement	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7.
Grievance Mechanism	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development

Section In The ESS5 (Item)	Summary Description (ESS 5 Application)
	to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
Planning and Implementation	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
Institutional Arrangements	The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.
Implementation and Monitoring:	Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of this ESS.
Collaboration with Other Agencies and Subnational Jurisdictions	The Borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring
Technical and Financial Assistance	The Borrower may request technical assistance from the Bank to strengthen Borrower capacity, or the capacity of other responsible agencies, for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. Such forms of assistance may include staff training, assistance in formulating new regulations or policies relating to land acquisition or other aspects of resettlement, financing for assessments or other investment costs associated with physical or economic displacement, or other purposes.

3.3 Gap Assessment between National Legislation and the World Bank ESS5

Tanzania has neither National Policy specific for Resettlement nor corresponding legislation. To help ensure compliance with World Bank Standards and due consideration of the adverse impacts of resettlement on local populations, a review was done of all relevant Tanzanian legislation in the aim of identifying and addressing any gaps with World Bank Standards. This analysis is present in Table 3-2 below. Where gaps are identified in Tanzanian Law, the World Bank's ESS5 will apply. Similarly, if other gaps were to be identified during the implementation of the RAP, the project executing agency will need to implement additional measures to ensure the application of the measures is consistent with ESS5.

Table 0-2 : Comparison of Resettlement Elements between the World Bank's ESS5 and Tanzanian Legislation

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
ESS5, on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Eligibility for Compensation Loss of Profits	<p>Requires Borrowers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (ii) Avoid forced eviction <p>Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods.</p>	<p>Land Acquisition Act No. 47 (1967) Provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister responsible for land to authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land to determine its suitability for a public purpose. ▪ The Government of Tanzania is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. 	<p>Currently in Tanzania there is no specific-resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes to prevent PAPs from being left worse off by a project.</p>	<p>ESS5 will apply. RAPs will be prepared following both national and ESS5 guidelines, whichever provides better outcomes for the affected parties.</p>
Entitlements and eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Persons with formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (b) Persons with no formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to the land or assets they occupy or use that is recognized or recognizable under national law; and (c) Persons with no recognizable rights to land or assets they occupy or use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership. (ii) Those have occupied land in the same location under a deemed residential license for not less than three years (Land Act 1999: S 23) (iii) Seasonal land/resource users are not covered, nor are persons who have constructed on or otherwise use road reserves (i.e., "encroachers"). 	<p>There is no gap between Tanzanian Law and ESS5 with regard to eligibility for compensation of persons with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights but with a claim to land under customary practices. ESS5, however, has stronger protections for informal residents and land users than does Tanzanian Law.</p>	<p>Under this project, all eligible owners of land will be entitled to compensation. PAPs encroaching land will also be eligible for compensation at replacement cost for development on encroached land and assets other than land as well as livelihood restoration sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere. Affected tenants are eligible for livelihood assistance of accommodation allowance at</p>

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
		a) Tenants are not considered of any tile of compensation		replacement cost for three months.
Compensation for loss of profit and income	Applicable in cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.	compensation for loss of any interest land shall include loss of profits.	Tanzanian regulations provide for income restoration allowances where the PAPs have incurred losses of business income. Assessment is based on audited accounts which majority of PAPs do not have and often computed on rule of thumb which has been a subject of complaint	Compensation for the lost income and profits will be paid at replacement cost, as per ESS5, including in cases of economic displacement where no land acquisition takes place.
Compensation for loss of assets	When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower must offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost , as well as other assistance as necessary to help them improve or at least restore their preintervention standards of living and livelihoods.	Tanzanian Law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements plus disturbance, transport and accommodation allowances as well as loss of profits where applicable.	There is a gap between the two approaches of Market Value and Replacement Cost. Under the Market Value approach, the amount paid often fails to replace the lost land and assets.	Under the TACTIC, eligible PAP will be entitled to compensation, to be calculated via the Replacement Cost approach(“New value for old”), to ensure that all impacted assets are fully compensated/replaced.
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP Public Land Users (“Encroachers”)	The RAP must provide transitional relocation assistance to physically displaced persons during their relocation to the new site, which may include but not be limited to, transportation, food, shelter, and social services.	Tanzanian Law has no provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation.	There are no provisions requiring government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples.	These PAPs will be identified and special assistance provided to ensure their full participation and access to project benefits, and to safeguard them from being left worse off by the project.

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
User rights	Land users/residents with no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use may be recognized as having a right to compensation for lost housing, income generation, livelihood activities, and access to resources, although not for the land itself.	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership.	Tanzanian Law does not recognize seasonal land/resource users/persons who have done any development on affected land as eligible for compensation for assets or provision of resettlement and livelihood assistance.	Under the TACTIC, seasonal land/resource users/persons with assets (i.e., structures, etc.) on the affected land will be compensated for loss of income and livelihoods associated with restrictions of use of their assets (permanently or temporarily).
Grievance Handling Procedures Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	A project grievance mechanism must be in place as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by the displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner.	Under s.13 of the <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1967</i> , if dispute or disagreement regarding the below-listed below is not settled by the concerned parties within six weeks of the date of publication of the expropriation notice, the Minister or person holding claim in the land may institute a suit in the high court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute. S.156 of Land Act provides for an aggrieved PAP to seek remedy from High Court	Tanzanian Law does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement operations. Tanzania has a well-established and accessible local grievance redress mechanism through existing systems and structures.	GRMs will be set up for this project in line with World Bank ESS5 and ESS10 guidelines, and particularly the need for timely response and resolution, which the six-week timeframe in Tanzanian Law could jeopardize.

4. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Consultation and Community Participation

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with wide range of project stakeholders¹. Likewise, public consultation and disclosure of information among project developers, PAPs and other stakeholders are vital components for the success of any development project. Not only is regarded as best practice on ethical and moral grounds, but it is cost effective in the long term, and it ensure project acceptability and sustainability. In addition, consultation process provides an opportunity for PAP 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 key. Accordingly, the Project proponent, the World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU) in PO-RALG/TARURA have spearheaded this process by giving consideration to all stakeholders, putting in place supportive institutional arrangements, and a program of implementation. This Section presents detail of the consultation taken around the Project to date, and actions required for the future, particularly in aspects relating to involuntary resettlement.

4.2 Objective of Public Participation and Consultation

The overall goal of the consultation process was to disseminate project information and to incorporate the views of various stakeholders in the project design, implementation, mitigation measures, management plan and Resettlement Action Plan. Public consultation ensured that various groups' including PAPs' views are adequately taken into consideration in the decision-making process. Consultation with the stakeholders aimed at positively conveying information about the planned project development, clear up misunderstandings, allow a better understanding of relevant issues and how they will be dealt with, and identify and deal with areas which are controversial while the project is still in its design stage.

The specific objectives of public participation and consultation were:

- To ensure transparency in all activities related to the resettlement and its potential impacts;
- To share fully the information about the proposed project, its components and activities;
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the various stakeholders, as well as information about their reactions;
- To improve project design and, thereby, minimize conflicts and delays in implementation in relation to resettlement;
- To involve public at large together with their responsible institutions and organizations in the project design and planning;
- Information dissemination to the people about the project and resettlement; and
- Understanding perceptions of local people towards the project

4.3 Project Consultation Process

The Project proponent has conducted extensive consultations with project stakeholders including the PAPs. This has been done through project consultants, for example during the preparation of this RAP about 14 different consultation session were conducted to inform the RAP in the period between January and May 2022 and April 2023. The meetings involved institutions, local leaders and the PAPs along the proposed roads in IMC whereby a total of 396 people (122 females and 274 males) were consulted.

¹ Stakeholder (s) is broadly defined to include any individual or group affected by, the project, either positively or negatively including the host community.

Table 0-3: Number of Consulted Stakeholders by Gender in IMC

Sub Project	Date	Stakeholders Category	# of Participants	# of Females	# of Males
Construction of Buswelu-Busenga-Coca cola Road (3.3km)	13/1/2022	City Council	6	1	5
	15/1/2022	Ward Leaders	18	4	14
		Mtaa Leaders	27	8	19
	28/4/2022	City Director's Office	9	2	7
	02/05/2022	Ward and streets leaders – Buswelu A, Buswelu B, Bujingwa, Busenga, Bulola A, Bulola B, Bulola Mima, Kigala, Majengo and Zembwela	34	13	21
	05/05/2022	PAPs from Buswelu A, Buswelu B, Bulola B, Bulola Mlimani, and Busenga streets	55	18	37
		PAPs – Buswelu A, Buswelu B streets	20	8	12
Sub-Total			169	54	115
Construction of Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road (9.5km)	13/1/2022	City Council	6	1	5
	14/1/2022	Ward Leaders	4	2	2
	15/1/2022	Local Communities			
	26/04/2022	Utilities	7	3	4
	28/04/2022	City Director's Office	9	2	7
	02/05/2022	Ward and streets leaders – Buswelu A, and Buswelu B wards	19	6	13
	05/05/2022	Leaders – Nyamadoke, Kaguhwa, Ibinza, Iwelyashinga and Kafura Streets	57	14	43
		Street Leaders –Ibinza	10	5	5
		PAPs – Kaguhwa	24	8	16
		Leaders-Nyamhongolo ward	19	4	15
	05/05/2022	PAPs –Buswelu A, and Buswelu B wards	39	14	25
	06/05/2022	PAPs - Bupumula, Iramba A, Kashishi, Nyamhongolo	33	9	24
	Sub-Total			227	68
TOTAL			396	122	274

4.3.1 Identification of Stakeholders for Consultation

The identification of stakeholders for this RAP followed the procedures outlined in WB-ESF ESS10, ESS5 and the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared specifically for TACTIC subprojects investments in IMC. The identified stakeholders included directly affected persons, indirectly affected persons and interested parties. In this regard, the identification of stakeholders under this RAP was based on stakeholder's roles and responsibilities and possible influence/interest of the stakeholder on the proposed sub-project.

Based on the above factors, the stakeholders identified included government authorities and agencies, local organizations, local communities and those who will be affected by resettlement (PAPs). Stakeholders also included politicians and the individual persons including the vulnerable groups; and individuals that are directly involved in planning, designing, decision making, and implementation of the subproject as stated in ESS 10.

Table 0-4: Typology of Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder type	Importance in the Project /RAP	Engagement Methods
Project Affected People (PAPs (<i>asset owners, businesses traders, bodaboda, Kiosks Owners mainly those along road side</i>))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are people who are directly negatively affected by the project through land acquisition thus have high interest on the project. To avoid complaints and grievances about the level and nature of compensation, these had to be fully consulted. During the focus group discussions, efforts were made to collect the information from the PAPs (both males and females). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings, ▪ FGD
Communities along the proposed road (Commercial sector) including transport operators and vendors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are communities that may not be directly affected but form part of the community. They need to know about and appreciate the green corridor plan. Also, during construction stage these persons might experience impact on their parcels that are outside the RoW. Communities that live near or within the RoWs are worthwhile stakeholders because the planned intervention may affect motorized traffic access for costumers, workers and goods. Therefore, the participation of the commercial sector and other economic agents is very important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings and public notes.
Government agencies (Utility and services providers- (<i>TANROADS, MWAUWASA, TANESCO, BMU, LVBW</i>))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government agencies are a key group of stakeholders, fundamental for the feasibility of the project and the efficiency of its development. The complexity of the project plan affects different areas, requires acknowledgement and coordinated implication of several departments of the administrative corpus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings and formal letters.
Municipal Council (<i>Ilemela Municipal Council, Wards</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are the “major beneficiary” of the Project as it is whose assets that are being upgraded and expanded. Communities across the project area relate all project benefits as being done by councils. It is also a major stakeholder because eventually will be dealing with collecting revenues from the newly constructed and effectively operating infrastructure. Councils demonstrated a lot of experience in resettlement because and it had been consulted to understand what it thought were important issues to consider in the RAP. ▪ It became very clear that councils have database of the vendors around the markets, transport operators who are legally operating and eligible for income restoration. councils will spearhead the communication with PAPs on all stages of RAP development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings, ▪ Interviews, ▪ Online through emails and telephone, ▪ checklists

4.3.2 Public Engagement and Consultation Meetings

4.3.2.1 Meetings

Stakeholder’s interviews and consultations were the main methods adopted during the process of this Resettlement Action Plan. The team involved the key identified stakeholders from the national level to community level as listed in section 4.1.

Table 0-2: Types of Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder category	Purpose of the meeting
National Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). ▪ Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the project and confirm scope of work ▪ Present activity plan ▪ To present RAP progress report and receive comments ▪ To collect relevant project information/documents/data/maps etc.
Local government authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ilemela Municipal Council. ▪ Buswelu A, Buswelu B and Nyamhongolo Wards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create awareness on project requirements in terms of land acquisition ▪ To obtain views and concerns of LGAs on the roads sub projects ▪ To coordinate field work activities
Utilities service providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) ▪ Mwanza Urban Water and Sanitation Authority (MWAUWASA) ▪ Tanzania Electricity Supplies Company (TANESCO) ▪ Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To discuss and agree on the designs and right of way concerning Buswelu- Nyamhongolo road (9.5km) and Buswelu-Busenga-Cocacola Road (3.3km) ▪ To agree on the relocation plans of Overhead electric Lines, water pipelines underground telecommunication cables.
People affected by the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vendors ▪ Kiosks Owners ▪ Affected institutions and Motorcyclists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create awareness on the Road upgrading projects and anticipated benefits vs impacts. ▪ To obtain their views and concerns on their temporary relocation during construction.

Issues Raised

The following issues and comments were raised during stakeholders' consultations:

- (i) **Economic Benefits to be realized after Completion of Project:** All consulted stakeholders including the PAPs were of the opinion that the proposed roads are vital for socio-economic development of Ilemela MC. In particular, many stakeholders pointed out that roads will reduce transport cost, congestion and open-up the project areas for other economic opportunities and foster economic growth for IMC.
- (ii) **Public Awareness:** Stakeholders argued the IMC to enhance public awareness and it should be central to the project to avoid unnecessary grievances, conflicts, and misconceptions.
- (iii) **Compensations of assets that may be affected during construction phase:** The PAPs were keen to know if the properties that will be affected during construction works will be compensated and the procedures that will be put in place as in most cases procedures are not clear and the contractors are reluctant to compensate the damages.
- (iv) **Community Health and Safety:** During construction phase, the issues of community health and safety should be well considered especially in areas with high population to avoid possible accidents and ill health due to air pollution from dusts generated by construction works.
- (v) **Access Road:** During construction period, the Contractors has a tendency of closing large sections of the road without providing alternative temporary access roads/divergence roads or providing informative temporary road signs which causes a major disturbance to road users.

- (vi) **GBV and sexual harassment:** The experience shows that road project is usually associated with the issues of early pregnancies of young girls, child labor, GBV and sexual harassment. These issues should be well addressed to safeguard our communities.
- (vii) **Project Design:** The designs of the proposed roads should consider provision of storm water drainage channels with proper end points to avoid flooding of people's residents in the lowland's areas during the rainy season. Also, along Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo road there are subsurface rocks which might need a special consideration during the design.
- (viii) **Employment of local people:** Local people in the project areas should be considered and given priority in the employment opportunities especially during mobilization and construction phases. Contractors in collaboration with IMC, Ward and Mtaa offices to ensure that hired staff are fairly paid according to provisions of existing legislation.
- (ix) **Previous Land (Road) Survey by the IMC:** In 2005 the IMC conducted road survey to establish the RoW. Under this survey some of the plots were valued and compensated e.g. from RC to Uhamiaji; and other plots were valued but were not compensated. For instance, at Nyamhongolo ward about 12 people whose lands were valued, and disclosure of compensation amounts was done but until now they are not paid their compensations. These people should be included in the current valuation and compensation of 20M.
- (x) **Commercial buildings:** PAPs wanted to know the compensation procedure for the houses that are used for residential and commercial uses, i.e. the rooms used for commercial will be considered in compensations?
- (xi) **Compensation procedure for deceased properties:** PAPs wanted clarification on who will stand to represent the family during valuation exercise and compensation especially if the deceased didn't write the will.

4.4.2 Key Informants Discussions

Key informant interviews were done with local leaders at ward (WEOs, councilors) and Mtaa levels. The aim of KIIs were to inform them about the entire exercise of data collection, RAP preparation process, their roles and responsibilities. The meeting with leaders were also used to collect specific data about their area (e.g. Sensitive areas, environmental practices and unique issues that would require a special attention and handling.

The leaders played a vital role in respect of building rapport and connecting the RAP team and the community. For example, to convey information to the community about meeting dates, time and venue; as well as encouraging women and people with disability to participate in the meeting. Similar, leaders played crucial role to identify PAPs and other users of land during the survey exercise.

Summary of concerns about RAP implementation

- Timely information on project design and road alignment: people requested to be informed constantly regarding road design and alignment;
- Employment opportunity for local people: raised the need for local people to be given priority in employment during the construction (for both skilled and unskilled labor);
- Fair and timely compensation payment: requested for timely and adequate compensation for any losses incurred due to project implementation; and
- Special consideration to vulnerable groups e.g., Elderly, Children, Long term Illness People women headed families (Low Income)

5. SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE PAPs

This section presents social economic profile of the project area with respect to demographic features, economic features, Infrastructure and distribution of public utilities in the project areas. The information and data presented were obtained through literature review as well as from site observation during reconnaissance and through spatial maps.

5.1 Administrative

The project areas are found in Ilemela Municipal Council (IMC), which is located on the southern shores of Lake Victoria in Northwest Tanzania. The proposed Buswelu – Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo road segment traverses through two wards of Buswelu and Nyamhongolo. On the Other hand, the Buswelu-Busenga-Coca-Cola Road passes through one ward of Buswelu.

5.2 Population and demographic characteristics

According to National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) of 2022, IMC had a total population of 509687 people (241,137 males and 268,550 females). The average household size was 4.0 persons which is relatively lower than that of the region average which stood at 4.9 persons. Based on the annual growth rate of 2.9%; the population of IMC in 2023 is estimated to have about 524,468 people. The population of the ward's traversed by project roads is presented in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1: Population of Wards Traversed by the Project Roads

Population in 2022				
Subproject	Ward	Male	Female	Total
Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road	Buswelu	19,784	22,830	42,614
	Nyamhongolo	13,782	15,495	29,277
Buswelu–Busenga–Coca-cola road	Buswelu	19,784	22,830	42,614

Source: NBS, National Population and Housing Census Reports, Ilemela Municipal Council,2022

Ethnicity

The founder inhabitants of the city were mainly from the Sukuma tribe. However, the composition of the current population is getting more diverse due to the influx of workers, businessmen and migrants from different regions of Tanzania, as well as from outside the country. The affected areas are occupied by five main ethnic groups which Zinza, Kerewe, Kara, haya and Kurya. Religions of the IMC population are Christian, Muslim and Hindu.

5.3 Identification of Vulnerable PAPs

The survey recorded 32 of the Project Affected Household (PAH) falling in various vulnerability group as they are challenged by one or more conditions such as being widow/widower; elderly, orphans, children, sick and disabled.

From Table 5.1 above, the census recorded Household members as the children below 18 years were 28, Elders were 3, and from head of House holds the Census recorded one (1) as disabled.

Social Economic Characteristics of the PAPs

The general socioeconomic condition of affected communities in Buswelu - Nyamadoke - Nyamhongolo road and Buswelu Cocacola road was assessed. The social economic survey for the Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo road involved 22 heads of households, out of whom 18 were males and 4 females. In the case of Buswelu Coca Cola road, there were 100 Household members, whereby 38 were males and 62 were females.

1.1 5.6 Characteristics of the Affected PAPs Head of House Hold

The census recorded all affected population who included owners of the affected houses /structures, and members of households. The census survey recorded a total of 22 owners of the affected property who were all occupying the structures for residential and commercial.

Table 2: Age Profile of PAPs

Group	Age (Years)	Total	Remarks
1	18-40	3	
2	41-59	17	
3	60 and above	2	Vulnerable
		22	

The age profile of the affected PAPs indicated 2 PAPs were 60 years who could be categorized as vulnerable but one of them informed the team that he is able to handle the resettling without requiring assistance from the Ilemela Municipal Council.

The education level of the head of household comprises of 14 PAPs with primary education and 1 PAP who have not attended any kind of education; 5 of PAPs with secondary education and the rest 2 who have university education, it was agreed that the Ilemela Municipal Council will provide any support required by the PAP if they will have any challenges in understanding the resettlement process.

Most of affected PAPs are losing residential and commercial structures that have been constructed using modern construction materials (cement blocks). With respect to residential structures, , totally affected were 11 and partially affected were 4, while in

commercial totally affected were 7. Those whose structures are totally affected will be compensated and they will receive accommodation allowance to enable them rent alternative houses while they construct new houses.

The impact to all the four (4) PAPs who lose residential structure will be fully resettled outside of the project area and only 18 PAPs will continue to reside within the project area. With regard to land ownership, all PAPs who have encroached the affected land will not receive compensation for the land, but only for the structures PAPs who are also losing some trees/permanent crops will receive compensation as per the entitlement matrix under TACTIC RPF. 3 of the PAPs are losing graves or cultural sites.

With regard to compensation options, all 22 PAPs opted for cash compensation as they would wish to construct their new houses at their own preference. Considering that all PAPs revealed that they do have operating bank accounts with various banks; therefore, the IMC will deposit the compensation amounts in the PAPs bank accounts.

All the affected heads of Household PAPs undertake various economic activities that include Agriculture and small business at various parts of the Municipality as well self employed; discussion with the PAPs revealed that, most of activities are conducted out of the project area.

2.1 5.7 Characteristics of the Other Household Members

The affected household have 28 members which comprises of children and other dependent relatives. The age group of the other members can be group as between 18 and 40 years which comprises of 55 members. The education of the other members of the household comprises of school going children (23 children) attending primary and 59 Secondary and only 11 attending university out of 100 Household members.

5.4 Availability and Accessibility to Social Services

Generally, the affected areas have important basic services including water, electricity, education, market, health facilities and transport facilitate to facility mobility. All PAPs households reported that the project area has social services which can be accessed within distance of 900m as shown in Table 5-2 below. This RAP recommends constructors not to disrupt functioning of basic facilities especially during construction period.

Table 5-3: Accessibility to Social Services and other Community Infrastructure and Average Distance

Variable	Number	%	Average distance in kms
Potable Drinking Water (Bore-wells/pipeline)	50	63.5	0.04
Primary School	52	67.3	0.91
Health Centre	48	61.5	0.93
Market/kiosk	62	78.9	0.62

Transport point Boda boda /daladala	73	94.2	0.33
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5.4.1 Sources Of Energy for Cooking and Lighting

According to the findings of socio-economic survey conducted in May 2022, charcoal remained the most prevalent source of energy for cooking for most of the private households in Ilemela Municipality (89.4%) followed by gas (12.4%), firewood (3.9%), electricity (3.2%) and Kerosene or other oil product (1.1%).

Electricity stands as a major source of lighting in many homes as well as in commercial areas (84.4%), followed by solar power (9.6%) as presented in Table 5-4). Some impacts association to power disruption is expected especially during the relocation of power lines. Consultations and proper relocating plan are required to minimize the impacts.

Table 5-4: Source of energy used for cooking in in the project areas in IMC.

Energy Type	No of People	%ge
Electricity	2	3.2
Kerosene or other oil product	1	1.1
Charcoal	62	79.4
Gas	10	12.4
Wood	3	3.9
Total	78	100

Table 5-5: Source of energy used for lighting in in the project areas in IMC.

Source of light	No. of PAH	%ge
Electricity (public utility)	66	84.8
Solar	7	9.6
Kerosene lump/lantern	2	2.1
Torch with batteries	3	3.2
Other	1	0.3
Total	78	100

5.4.2 Access To Clean Drinking Water

The topography and existence of Lake Victoria are the main reasons for the reliable sources of water in Ilemela Municipal Council. According to socio-economic survey conducted in the project area May 2022, about 80% of affected households in IMC have access to clean and safe water from existing MWAUWASA pipe network. The main sources of drinking water in IMC include piped water (69.1%) followed by public tapes (16.9%), protected shallow wells (11.9%) and buying from local individual vendors (2.1%). About 76.6% of PAPs reported water to be readily available at any time. Apparently, the construction works will some of water supply pipeline located along the road. Thus, need proper communication and collaboration between the project and the MWAUWASA to ensure that there will be mitigations to water shortage impacts.

Table 5-6: Sources of drinking water

Water source	No. of PAH	%ge
Hand dug well at home	9	11.9
House with a water tap	54	69.1
Public water tap	13	16.9
Buying from individual suppliers	2	2.1
Total	78	100

5.4.3 Communication Systems

Communications sector has expanded to a large extent in most of the urban areas of Tanzania. Ilemela municipality is served by telecommunication networks such as landline telephones, cellular phones internet cafes and postal services. According to socio-economic surveys, Ilemela had five cellular phone services namely Tigo, Halotel, Voda, Airtel and TTCL mobile. The city is well accessed by the mentioned mobile service providers in all wards. IMC has three television and 23 local radio stations that are operating, and some are even accessible to nearby regions and towns like Shinyanga and Kahama. Majority of the people in the project areas own and operate televisions and mobile phones thus, creating conducive environment for information sharing. Project implementation entities should make use of the communication facilities to ensure that information reaches people timely through various communication means including social media.

5.4.4 Health Services

The status of public health services in Ilemela MC can be visualized among others, through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medical supplies. The council has a total of 60 health facilities (4 hospitals, 10 health centers, and 35 Dispensaries and 11 clinics). Among these, 19 is government owned (4 Health Centers, 14 Dispensaries and 1 Hospital). On the remaining, 21 are owned by private individuals, 4 by religious institutions and 5 by government institutions.

In IMC about 27.6% of household reported to have at least one household member who got sick or get injured in the three months' period. The prevalent diseases are malaria (74.1%), intestinal infections (14.8%), urinary tract infection and ulcers (7.4% each) and other diseases (Figure 5-1). Majority of households receive medical services at dispensaries (70.4%), health centers (25.9%) and district hospital (11.1). Most people pay medical services through cash something which contribute some people not to afford medical care.

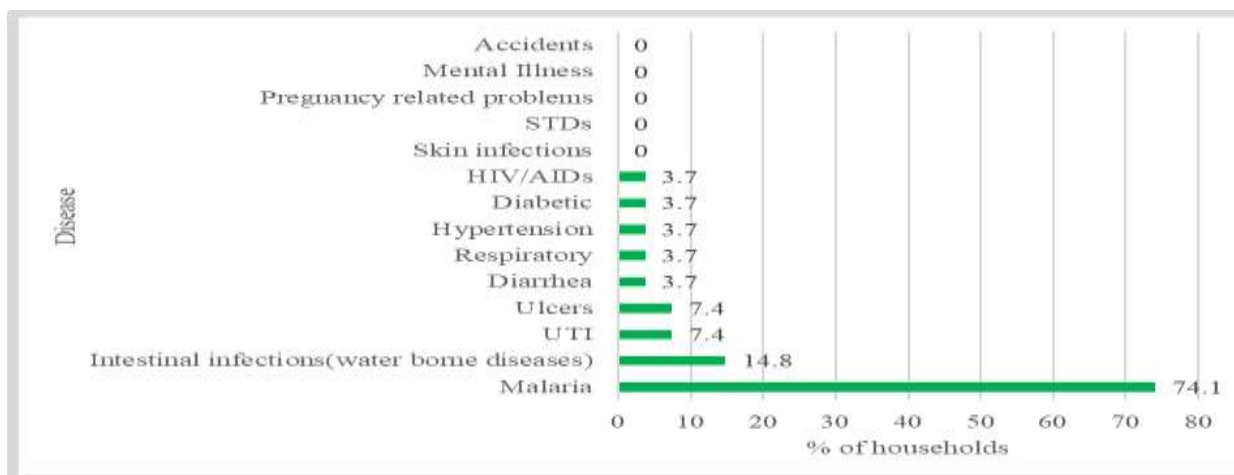


Figure 5-1: The prevalent diseases in IMC

5.4.5 Education Services and Literacy Levels

According to BEST 2020, Ilemela Municipal Council has a total of 128 primary schools whereby 76 are owned by the government and 52 are private school. Among 128 primary schools, 127 school have pre – primary school classes. 76 classes are found in government schools while 51 in private schools.

Ilemela Municipal Council has a total of 50 secondary schools where 27 are public and 23 are non-government schools. The Council has 37 special education units, 17 Schools with complementary basic education (COBET) centers, 14 Integrated community basic adult education (ICBAE) groups, and 6 Distance Learning (ODL) centers and 2 Vocational Schools.

In the project area, about 67.3% can access education facilities within 1.0KM. The literacy level among the PAPs is high as more than 90% have some education as shown in Table 5-3 below.

Table 5-7: Literacy levels among the PAPs along Buswelu - Nyamadoke – Nyamhongolo Road

Education level	No. of PAH	%
Illiterate	6	7.2
Primary	39	50.1
Secondary	16	20.1
High school	1	1.1
Graduate	3	4.2
Vocational	0	0.3
Others	13	17.0
Total	78	100

5.4.6 Household Income and Expenditures

5.4.6.1 Household Income

The dominant income generating activities for the majority of PAPS along the proposed roads include wholesale/retail trading (61.5%); Agriculture (14.2%); formal employment (9.6%) and casual labor (7.5%) as presented in Table 5-7.

On average PAPs earn about Tzs 600,000 monthly with the minimum income being Tzs 80,000 and maximum of Tzs 3,000,000. The findings further indicated many PAPs face challenge in record keeping, especially on the amount of income obtain from different economic activities. Large segment of PAPs' income was from trading (61.5%) and selling of agriculture produces (14.2%).

Table 5-8: Major sources of household income

Type of Activities	No. of PAH	%
Agriculture (Crops farming and livestock keeping)	11	14.2
Fishing	3	3.9
Wholesale/retail trading and petty businesses	48	61.5
Wages and salaries	7	9.6
Casual labor	6	7.5
Other	2	3.1
Total	78	100

Table 5-9: Average Monthly household income

Monthly Income (Tzs)	No. of PAH	%
Below 200000	38	48.9
201000 - 500000	27	34.8
501000 - 1000000	10	12.9
More than 1000000	3	3.4

5.4.6.2 Household Expenditures

Majority of households spend large share of income on food, health services, children' education, clothing and footwear and cooking fuel. (Table 5-9).

Table 5- 10: Expenditures of Household Income

Item	Number	%	Average cost (Monthly)
Food	52	47.2	240,490
Housing/ rent	24	1.2	91,750
Clothing and footwear	51	4.4	13,678
Education, school costs	46	12.3	127,800
Health care /medication	52	12.6	13,710
Electricity	38	3.1	19,654
Cooking fuel (charcoal, gas, etc.)	41	5.2	35,375
Water	35	3.6	17,667
Transport	51	3.5	80,700
Telecommunications (mobile phones costs)	50	1.2	17,596
Furniture and consumer goods	21	0.9	15,175
Dependents/ extended family support	38	3.1	39,231
Social functions (weddings, funerals, gifts, etc.)	52	0.7	6,310
Servicing debts and loans	24	2.0	351,200
		100	

6. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

6.1 Key Anticipated Benefits

The key benefits likely to be accrued from the proposed roads at municipal and country level are:

- Increased business and trade opportunities
- Improved roads will reduce travel time and costs as well as vehicle maintenance costs
- Improved access to social services (schools, hospitals and market etc.)
- Increased land values along the constructed roads
- Attract investors hence increased access to improved living conditions and service delivery in targeted areas.
- Enhancement of safety and security following installation of streetlights.
- An indirect future positive impact will be an improved urban facility around the project areas, will result in increase and stabilization of services thereby leading to enhanced business and economic development opportunities.

In addition to the aforementioned benefits, road construction will create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour which will stimulate socio-economic development within IMC and country at large.

6.2 Adverse IMPACTS

The project will cause low to moderate adverse impacts on individuals and communities. Construction of proposed roads will trigger physical and economic displacement of business and individual. Below is estimated budget for PAPs by Wards and Mtaa level.

ESTEMATED BUDGET

Estimated budget for PAPs by Wards and Mtaa level

Sub-project	Ward	Mtaa	PAP	Amount
Buswelu-Coca cola	Buswelu	Buswelu	01	47,703,793
Sub total			01	47,703,793
Busweru-Nyamadoke-Nyamahongolo	Buswelu	Buswelu	23	228,416,731
	Nyamahongolo	Nyamadoke	21	84,150,621
		Ibiza	01	600,000
		Ilamba	11	118,274,878
		Kashishi	14	67,225,497
		Bupumula	6	50,396,849
		Kaghura	2	10,618,338
Sub total			78	559,682,914
TOTAL			79	607,386,707

6.3 Impacts on Land

Construction of the Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo road and the construction of Buswelu –Busenga –Coca Cola requires permanent acquisition of private land of about 27526.4 m² (Table 6-1). This is important to accommodate the proposed road design and infrastructure.

Table 6-1: Impacts of Proposed Roads on Land

Road	Ward	Estimated land uptake (m ²)
Buswelu –Nyamadoke – Nyamhongolo	Buswelu	15270.84 m ²
	Nyamhongolo	12022.34 m ²
Buswelu –Busenga –Coca Cola	Buswelu	233.22 m ²
Total		27526.4 m²

6.3.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

In total, the construction of Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road will affect 2039 economic and ornamental trees owned by private individuals (Table 6.2). The existing road corridor is narrow and is traversing through urban farms.

Table 6-2: Types of Affected Crops/trees Along Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road

S/N	Type of the Tree	Total
1.	Mango trees	78
2.	Banana	157
3.	Mikaratusi	132
4.	Mkwinini	3
5.	Michongoma	27
6.	Pawpaw	16
7.	Sisal	898
8.	Ashock	17
9.	Lucina	35
10.	Yams	18
11.	Mibono	4
12.	Miboyo	37
13.	Mifa-usiku	7
14.	Orange	8
15.	Tangarine	7
16.	Mchaisiku	7
17.	Mchikichi	4
18.	Alovera	6
19.	Flowers	53
20.	Mijohoro	25
21.	Mikuba	4
22.	Guava	43
23.	Shade trees	39
24.	Natural trees	79
25.	Timber trees	2
26.	sugarcane	86

S/N	Type of the Tree	Total
27.	Mkalekale	4
28.	Mkavulia	3
29.	Mkoma	5
30.	Mikungu	6
31.	Mkuyu	7
32.	Mninga	3
33.	Minyaa	13
34.	Msungwi	9
35.	Mzambarau	11
36.	Panga uzazi	18
37.	Avocado	6
38.	Pines	162
Total		2039

Unlike the Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road, the construction of Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road on trees is very insignificant because the existing corridor have adequate width and only one tree is affected.

6.3.2 Impacts on Structures and Buildings

A total of **22** buildings will be affected from the proposed road construction. Out of this, 21 houses are from Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo road and **1** house is from Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road subproject. The 15 houses located along Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo road will be totally affected while 7 housed are partially affected. The later will lose either a house veranda, fence or outer building

6.3.3 Impact on Commercial

The impact on commercial that will be affected are 4 PAPs, that PAPs will loss income permanent. Eligible commercial owners will be compensated for their loss of structure, loss of profit and loss of income. (See details in entitlement matrix). The commercial will remain in the same plot by constructing another new structure within the plot by using money compensated.

(Table 6-3) and Annex III.

Table 6-3: Impacts on Structures and Buildings

Subproject	Type of affected structure/building	Totally affected	Partially affected	Grand Total
Buswelu –Nyamadoke – Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms)	Residential	10	7	17
	Commercial	4	0	4
Sub Total		14	7	21
Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km)	Residential	1	0	1
	Commercial	0	0	0
	Residential and Comercial			
Sub Total		1	0	1
Total		15	7	22

6.4 Impacts During Construction

6.4.1 Disrupted Social Infrastructure Services

i. Water Infrastructure

There are a number of water supply pipelines owned by MWAUWASA in the project area that will be affected by proposed roads. Impacts will be mainly concentrated on main water pipeline and several water pipes connecting to private houses especially at Buswelu ward (Mtaa ‘A’ & ‘B’).

ii. Disruption on Electrical and Telecommunication Utilities

The construction of Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo road project will affect more than 20 electrical poles belonging to the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO). Among these, twelve (12) are located at Igoma ward and the remaining 8 at Kishiri ward. Relocation of overhead power lines in this area is anticipated to affect power supply to the communities surrounding the project areas leading to periodical power disruption and black outs.

iii. Temporary Disruption of Access

Main and side roads will be affected either temporarily or permanently during construction phase and local communities will be affected by lack of access to these roads. During demolition of buildings and also project construction activities will have a temporary notable visual disturbances impact to the communities’ users of the project roads especially from demolition of affected buildings and structures as well as during excavations and storage of soil piles from the trenches.

The following impacts are anticipated to be experienced by different vulnerable groups (risky groups) during roads construction:

- *Temporary Disruption of access*; to social services such as schools, hospitals and prayer houses, this will also included in the ESMP as mitigation measures of the impacts. This will affect mostly children and elderly people.
- Increased interaction between contractor workers and the teenagers (learners) may result into school drop outs, unplanned pregnancies and early marriages.
- *Temporary impacts on Livelihoods*; It is anticipated that there will be minimum temporary impacts on road side users especially motorbike operators, food vendors, roadside businesses.

During construction mobilization phase, the contractors will further identify and mitigate all impacts on utilities which were not covered during topographical survey.

6.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures to Address the Adverse Impacts

TACTIC and IMC in collaboration with a Consulting Engineer, has considered feasible alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement impacts, while balancing

environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. Following the preparation of various design options, TACTIC and IMC have decided to carefully utilize the existing roads corridors hence minimize land acquisition. In addition, the contractors will be advised to minimize unnecessary cutting of trees to avoid environment impact.

In respect to utilities, this RAP directs that, assets such as water pipes, electrical and telecommunication infrastructures to be reinstated by the contractor with close collaboration with respective institutions. This is important for ensuring that these services are recovered to normal within a short time. For the case of affected water pipes, the contractor will provide temporary public water lines for the use of affected community until the services returned to normal. Another measure that will be taken to alleviate the problem of impacted water pipes, electrical and telecommunication is to ensure that the time of disconnection and connection are as short as possible and that affected communities shall be informed about the temporary cut of these services so as to take necessary measures to reduce the impacts. Regarding affected roads, alternative roads and pathways shall be provided to the affected areas.

7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

According to the ESS5 and the Tanzanian land laws and policies the affected person(s) (group(s) /individual(s) were those who stood to lose assets or denied access to legally designated social and economic services as a result of proposed road activities, whatever the extent of loss, lost assets may be land, structures, trees etc.

During the census and public consultation conducted along the project areas four major categories of PAPs (people who are directly affected socially and economically through the road project) were identified:

- a) Owners of trees and crops alongside the roads;
- b) Encroachers of road reserves: these are people whose houses' canopies have protruded to road reserves areas;
- c) Users of social services: these are groups of people that will be affected due to disrupted access (during construction). Examples are school going children, attendants of prayer houses; and
- d) Users of the road sides: these are mobile small business operators and motor bikes operators.

7.1 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix has been presented in table 7-1 below.

7.2 Applicability of ESS5

The proposed roads have triggered ESS5 because it causes physical and economic displacement to private individuals thus necessitating resettlement. The proposed roads will lead to total and partial loss of buildings and permanent land take. In case of disparity between the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania and the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 the most stringent will prevail. This provision will be considered as binding for concerned parties once the RAP is approved by both the Government and the World Bank.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

Types of losses	Level of Impacts	Entitled Persons	No. of Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
1.		2. Encroachment in the road reserve areas			
Loss of land	Permanent	PAPs owning land along the proposed road corridor.	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation of land based on market value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PAPs will be notified in good time to allow them to move their materials from the road reserve corridors
Loss of encroached land	temporary	PAPs not owning land along the proposed road corridor.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAPs who have encroached the affected land will not receive compensation for the land, but only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PAPs will be notified in good time to allow them to move their properties from the road reserve corridors

				compensation for the developed structure	
Loss of profit/income	permanent	PAPs with business along the road	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ commercial owners will be compensated for their loss of structure, the lost of profit and will be enrolled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ commercial owners will be compensated for their loss of structure, the lost profit/income and will be enrolled
2. STANDING CROPS, TREES, AND PLANTS					
Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent	PAPs with trees in the road reserve areas	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ replacing and compensating affected trees by planting others . ▪ People to harvest the mature trees for economical uses (timber, poles) as well as fire wood /charcoal burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMC will identify the affected species and provide the seedlings ▪ PAPs will be consulted on the choices of trees and be guided accordingly ▪ Contractor can contribute in tree planting (as part of greenery) while PAPs will take care of the planted trees.
3. LOSS OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES					
Loss of structures or access to buildings (Permanent fully loss of Main Dwelling Houses).	Permanent	Individuals who have formal or without legal ownership rights to the structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost of the affected buildings/structures. ▪ Provision of disturbance allowance equivalent to 7% of the value of the lost land. ▪ Accommodation allowance = Room Rent/per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs will be notified in good time to allow them to demolish and salvage some useful materials from the project land.

				month x No. of rooms x 36 months. Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures.	
LOSS EMANATING FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES					
Loss of Access due to construction works	Temporary or permanent disruption of access	Regular users of the places close to construction sites livelihoods activates due to improved infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be determined during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of alternate access. 	Provision of access path(s), wooden planks, etc. not exceeding 100 meters. at identified locations in consultations with community
Damage on houses and structures due to movement of machinery, Disrupted accesses due to deep cutting on the hills and/or high filling of the valleys.	Cracks on the walls, collapse of walls and unstable structures	Structure owners and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be determined during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplementary report to determine the impacts and compensation be paid for in-kind OR cash at replacement cost. ▪ To be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and repair the damage 	<p>PAP to report to Resettlement Grievance Management Committees to resolve issues in unsatisfied with the proposed measures.</p> <p>In-kind measures should restore the affected functionality and leave the assets in similar or better condition.</p> <p>If compensation are agreed with the affected parties, cost shall be determined based on replacement costs.</p>

8. ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

According to the Section 3 (i) part g of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and other related land laws any person with legal interest in land that is to be acquired for public interest should be compensated in full, fair and promptly. For this RAP, asset inventory, census and socio- economic survey were carried out in May and December 2022 and March 2023. The consultant's land surveyors, Valuer, sociologists worked closely with IMC team and Street Leaders identified the affected assets within project areas. The land surveying methodology was done based on the adjudication methods using GPS. The adjacent PAPs in collaboration of Mtaa leader jointly identified the size, area and locations of their common neighbor to avoid land conflicts. Each PAP recognized by his/her surrounding neighbors to claim the ownerships of his/her property unit. The coordinates of the edges /corners of an adjudicated parcel were taken by using handheld GPS. The surveyors recorded the coordinates of each parcel and sketch its geometrical figure.

During this survey it was observed that construction of the Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo and Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road will mostly affect trees and buildings structures owned by private individuals (Table 8-1).

Table 8-1: Summary of Affected Assets in Ilemela Municipal Council

Subproject	No. of Trees and Crops Affected	No. of Buildings/Structures to be Affected	Size of the affected Land (m ²)
Buswelu –Nyamadoke –Nyamhongolo Road (9.5kms)	2039	21	27,293.18
Buswelu –Coca-Cola Road (3.3Km)	1	1	233.22
TOTAL	2040	22	27,526.40

Asset Valuation

According to section 3 of The Land Act – The Land (Assessment of Value for Compensation Purposes) Regulation, 2001, the basis of Valuation for Compensation is the “Market Value”. This includes the market values of land, buildings, crops, trees and other unexhausted improvements such as boreholes, fencing walls, etc. On the contrary, according to WB-ESS5, the main basis of valuation is the "Replacement cost". Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In the preparation of this A-RAP, all the two valuation methods were applied depending on the type of affected assets but without considering the depreciation of structures and assets as detailed in the following sub-sections of this chapter in order to comply with WB-ESS5.

Valuation of Land: The values of land were calculated by using Direct Comparison Method. Under this method, the value of land is calculated based on the reference to the cost of acquiring the same piece of land per square meter within the vicinity and same location with the affected land (by comparing like for like). The valuers conducted market research on the prevailing market rates which was also compared by the rates provided by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development and (approved by Assistant Chief Valuer) and the highest rates were applied, consistent with World Bank (ESS5). Therefore, in this RAP an average of Tshs. 8,000/= per m² has been used.

Valuation of Building/Structures: The replacement values of the affected buildings/structures were calculated by using a Replacement Cost Method. This is the cost of re-building a similar building/structure to the same standard of workmanship and specifications, design and layout at the date of valuation. The method also considers professional fees for architectural, engineering and other technical services, interest during construction, other charges like plan approval fees and developers profit when appropriate. In this RAP, the Valuers adopted construction rates issued by the National Construction Council of Tanzania (NCC) and Tanzania Building Agency (TBA). These rates were reviews and approved by Zonal Land Officer. Therefore, the values of the buildings were estimated by applying established construction rates to the External Area i.e. Gross External area for main buildings (GEA) and Reduced Floor Area (RFA) for other buildings and ancillary structures.

Valuation of Trees and Crops: Trees and permanent crops were valued based on the market rates adopted from the schedule prepared by Ministry of Forestry /Ministry of Agriculture and approved by the Chief Government Valuer. The values of perennial crops/trees were based on cost of producing similar tree/crop, age/maturity of the tree or crop, potential/economic use, and the coverage/number of trees per acre/plot etc; production rate /yield and profits accrued. The compensation value is obtained by applying the market price of a particular tree to the total number of trees found in the plot (s) times the growth percentage of each tree or group of trees.

Compensation for unanticipated additional construction damage: This RAP also considered compensation for unanticipated damages during construction phase (on-spot compensation). This type of compensation will be executed by the Contractor using contingency funds provided under the RAP budget.

Determination of other entitlements and topping up allowance included the following:

Disturbance allowance: This is calculated by applying value of real property by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12 months. The current average rate of the interest obtained on fixed deposits is 8%. Therefore, the total compensation value, then obtain the 8% of the value and add to the previous total. All PAPs that are illegible for any kind of compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance. *Disturbance allowance = (Total Compensation Value x 0.08).*

Transport Allowance: Transport allowance is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs with occupied residential/commercial structure. Section 179 subsection 11 of the aforesaid Land Act (1999) directs how this allowance is to be assessed: “Transport Allowance shall be the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty (20) Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons’ x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km)”.

Loss of accommodation: This shall be computed in accordance with Section 179 of the Land Act (1999). The market rent for the building is assessed based on the type and location of the building as well as market demand as could be established from the locality. Therefore, accommodation allowance = Room Rent/per month x No. of rooms x 36 months. Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures.

Loss of Profit: This is provided under Section 179 subsection 9 of the Land Act (1999) inter alia: The net monthly profit of the business carried out shall be assessed, evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable. (i.e. Loss Profit = Net profit/per month x 36 months). *It is payable to all affected business with legal recognitions.* An enquiry to tax authorities on rates of charged tax in similar businesses also can be made to make estimations on informal businesses without audited accounts

IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED GROUPS /INDIVIDUALS/PERSONS

According to the above Tanzanian laws and World Bank ESS 5 affected person(s) (group(s)/individual(s) are those who lose assets or are denied access to legally designated social economic services as a result of road project activities, whatever the extent of loss, lost assets may be land, structures, trees, permanent crops plantations and graves

Categories of Affected People

Categories of affected people include: property owners, residential tenants, business tenants, squatters, encroachers and other opportunistic land occupiers, grave owners and affected communities.

Furthermore, affected group(s) individual(s)/persons are categorized as follows:

- a) Those who have formal legal rights (including customary and traditional rights) recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania;
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of conducting census, but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania; and
- c) Those who have no recognized legal rights or claims to land they are occupying.

Those covered under a) and b) above will be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with Tanzanian Legislation and World Bank ESS 5. Persons covered under c) above will be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in the ESS 5, if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date.

9. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Overview

This section describes organizational arrangements, roles and responsibilities for various parties involved in RAP implementation. The section further spells out the actual process for delivering the entitlement including, processes for approvals.

9.2 Organizational Arrangements – Roles and Responsibilities

9.2.1 Project coordination

The PO-RALG -TARURA is holding a custodianship of TACTIC project. PO-RALG is responsible for control and approval of all studies and implementation of construction works under the TACTIC project through TARURA -World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU) established at the national level to coordinate and implement the project.

9.2.2 The TARURA - Project World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU)

Responsibilities of WBCU will include issues related to the preparation of the project, including the development of the ESMF, RPF, SEP, the procurement strategy and plan, and other work widgets. The WBCU is led by a Project Coordinator with relevant staff. The WBCU will oversee overall coordination of RAP implementation, reporting to the WB regarding safeguards issues, as well as of integrating safeguards requirements into bidding and contracting documents. It is the responsibility of WBCU and those of TARURA HQ to interact with the environmental and social authorities, ensuring an efficient implementation of safeguards documents. The officials should undertake, randomly, field visits and environmental supervision and monitoring, assessing environmental compliance at worksites, advising Project Implementing Units (PIUs) at LGA level on environmental and social safeguards issues. The WBCU-TARURA will, also, be responsible for identifying training needs of all parties involved in RAP implementation. The WBCU will cooperate with all local institutions to provide a successful implementation of the Resettlement Procedure (RAP).

9.2.3 The Local Government Authorities

The Ilemela Municipal Council and local communities (Mitaa) are the final beneficiaries of the project implementation; it is required continuous assistance and presence during all the progress of the project. They will be responsible for the coordination of the implementing procedures and execution of the compensation together with PO-RALG/ WBCU.

I. Project Implementing Team

The project will be implemented at the local level through PITs which will be working closely with the respective municipal council. The PITs will include Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists (ESS), whose main duties would be to ensure that the project activities are implemented in compliance with the WB safeguards Standards and GoT rules and procedures. Among major responsibilities of the PIT ESS will include:

- a) ensuring that contractors comply with all ESMPs requirements;
- b) conducting ESMP supervision and monitoring and assessing environmental and social impacts and efficiency of mitigation measures, as well as identifying noncompliance issues or adverse trends in results, and putting in place programs to correct any identified problems;
- c) when in need, providing advice and consulting contractors in RAP implementation; and
- d) reporting to the WBCU with regard to implementation of the Resettlement Procedure.
- e) Monitoring recording, participate in grievances resolution meeting and reporting.

The WBWC can consider budgeting for additional experts or NGOs/CSOs to facilitate in reaching out to the communities.

II. Land Resources and Town Planning Department

The Land Resource and Town Planning Department at the IMC will be responsible for identifying and verifying property boundaries and ownership. They will also clarify land allotment certificates for

agricultural land that has been formally registered and transferred to the Immovable Property Registration Offices.

It is crucial that the PAPs are informed about their rights and options, at which point they may discuss matters that need clarification. All information regarding cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation must be presented to each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before cash payment or land compensation can be affected. A committee of peers will be set up for grievance redress.

III. Project Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)

The RAP suggest for formulation of a lean unit for Project Resettlement implementation at PIU office. The role of this unit is to ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. This team will also supervise, manage and support the tasks of the community and compensation teams. The coordinating unit will also resolve any problems related to coordination of the other units.

The RAP Implementation Unit would broadly undertake the following activities:

- Produce and distribute ID cards,
- Report on awareness and outreach meetings – lessons learnt and best practices,
- Report on PAPs who have opened bank accounts and received cash,
- Facilitate and/or oversee provision of In-Kind Compensation,
- Prepare monthly progress reports for each RAP that includes progress as against the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation, which shall include physical and financial progress,
- Report on the options made available for PAPs to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit,
- Assist in Grievance Redressal process,
- Assist PAPs with land titling processes,
- Provide financial literacy training to PAPs to enable them use compensated money judiciously,
- Assist Contractor(s) Responsible for supervision of In-Kind Housing construction,
- Assist Contractors of works with resettlement related issues, and
- Prepare assignment completion report.

IV. Community Liaison and Grievance Redress Officers

Again, this RPF suggest for engagement of a community liaison and grievance redress officers. These personnel will be working under the PIU. From a community liaison perspective, the key objective of this officer is to ensure good project relations with both the PAPs and local residents of the affected areas and will be working directly with the Contractor. The officer will be responsible for informing the PAPs and local residents about the resettlement and compensation process.

The detailed tasks of the community liaison and grievance redress officer in relation to Community liaison officer tasks will be to:

- i. Prepare and distribute notices of meetings at least one week prior to the meetings to local leaders and media such as radio, TV and newspapers. Notices should be distributed in Kiswahili;
- ii. Organize meetings with local government leaders at the Mtaa level and distribute notices for general meetings to local government leaders, NGOs and communities;
- iii. Distribute notices, press releases at various points (such as at local government offices, markets, schools, churches and mosques);
- iv. Meeting with the Mitaa to explain the land acquisition process and to answer questions about the process
- v. Select appropriate locations for use as payment centres for compensation payments;
 - Explain the compensation payment process including the benefits of using a bank and the role of the Bank.

9.2.4 Contractor for Construction of infrastructure

The Contractor responsible for construction of infrastructure would have a few roles, albeit indirect, in respect of RAP implementation:

- Provide SPCU with final schedule of construction for SPCU/RAP Implementation Unit to communicate with communities along the corridor;
- List down all possible obstruction sections
- Provide labour requirements so that attempts can be made to source labour from the project areas;
- Inform SPCU of any issues relating to access that might be disrupted
- Employ the local population to work as casual or skilled labour and Pay wages as per applicable norms
- provide compensation for any damages to assets outside of wayleave, in accordance with rates established in the RAP,
- have a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) who interfaces with the community;
- refer any resettlement-related grievances reported to them to the RAP implementation consultant and SPCU;
- maintain a grievance redress procedure for construction-related impacts,
- Inform SPCU in case of unexpected findings of cultural and archaeological artefacts and see the options to reroute the layout as necessary;
- Ensure complete adherence to the ESMP.

10.IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of this RAP consists of several activities, each requiring specific measures to be taken prior to implementation start. These include:

- The setting up of Grievance Redress Committees at mitaa and district level;
- Send notification to road reserve's encroachers to leave the corridor;
- Hire monitoring of communities' liaison officer;

The implementation schedule timeframe of eight (8) months will be set to ensure that no affected person or household will be forcefully displaced due to civil works (Table 10.1)

The following are key RAP implementation activities:

- 1) Start of prior, informed, and meaningful consultation with PAPs;
- 2) Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- 3) Establishment and communication with PAPs on preference regarding tree species;
- 4) Identify sources of tree nurseries;
- 5) Disclosure of RAP;
- 6) Verification of PAPs, entitlements (seedlings), and disclosure;
- 7) Site clearance
- 8) Monitoring (throughout the process) and evaluation (after its close); and
- 9) Preparation of RAP Implementation Completion Report.

Table 10-1: RAP Implementation Schedule for TACTIC sub-projects in Ilemela Municipal Council

S.NO.	ACTIVITY	MONTHS						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Activities to be completed prior to commencement of Compensation Payment</i>								
i.	Operationalize Grievance mechanisms							
ii.	Disclosure of Draft RAP							
iii.	Updating and finalization of RAP database							
iv.	Internal Monitoring							
<i>Activities to be completed prior to commencement of civil works</i>								
v	Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs							
vi	Payment of compensations, provision of notice to vacate							
vii	Dismantling of structures and Relocation of PAPs to new location and actual vacation of land.							
viii	Handover of site for construction							
<i>Activities to be completed of all activities under RAP/LRP</i>								
ix	Provision of employment, jobs with contractor and other services, if any							
x	periodic monitoring of support measures to PAPs given Fruit Tree Seedlings							
xi	Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports							
xii	Implementation Completion Audit							
xiii	Submission of RAP Implementation Completion Report							

Note: The payment of economic compensation assumes that functioning market exists, replacement cost is the market value. In situation where functioning market do not exist, replacement costs may be determined through alternative means as specified in EES5.

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the quality of replacement housing and other disturbances during construction stage. Therefore, an easily accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism will be required to resolve grievances at the community and technical levels. The grievance redress mechanism, will allow the institutions engaged in grievance resolution to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by PAPs or members of host communities or any issues related to implementation of resettlement action plan in a timely fashion, including a resource mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner cut down on lengthy litigation.

This section presents (i) likely grievances based on the analysis from the consultations with various stakeholders for the TACTIC project; (ii) objectives of the GRM; (iii) the principles that need to be adhered in formulation of effective procedures and processes, (iv) operationalizing the requirements of GRMs/SEA, (v) responsibility for addressing issues for GBV/SEA; (vi) response to grievances.

11.1 Likely Grievances

Nature and types of grievances that could occur at various levels of project cycle in relation to RAP are listed in a table below.

Table 11-1: Nature and Type of Grievances Anticipated

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Types of grievances (indicative)</i>
<i>Inventory Grievance</i>	<i>Planning/Pre-construction</i>	i. Lack of awareness of the project foot print, wayleave/corridor;
<i>Valuation Grievance</i>		ii. Missing of parcel/ error in identification and/or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets;
		iii. Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation;
		iv. Inadequate communication on the project developments, not enough consultation/sensitization,
		v. disagreement over the rates utilized valuation of affected assets;
		vi. mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents;
		vii. Delays in compensation payments
		viii. Misinformation during valuation e.g. entitling the wrong PAP
		ix. Poor social services to resettled areas especially when relocate markets where roads and other access are insufficient
		x. Improper allocation of business spaces
		xi. Miscalculation of compensation and resettlement
		xii. Improper provision for people with disabilities in the project design's
<i>Compensation Grievance</i>	<i>RAP Implementation followed by Construction</i>	xiii. non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments;
		xiv. mode of payment of compensation and time delays;
		xv. dissatisfaction over alternate housing/business spaces provided;

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Types of grievances (indicative)</i>
		xvi. Dissatisfaction over wages given; Poor sanitary services xvii. wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistances; xviii. likelihood of increase in Gender Based Violence (GBV); xix. loss of access not addressed; xx. loss of structures due to machine vibrations xxi. damage to crops caused due by ongoing construction work e.g. deep cutting/excavations xxii. dissatisfaction over replacement structures; xxiii. inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures; and xxiv. non restatement of the soil leading to flooding and blockage of the drains. xxv. Pollution {air, land noise vibrations} due to machines' movements xxvi. Disrupted entrance access to the residence and other public areas xxvii. Improper traffic management may cause accidents xxviii. Accidental discharges may affect community health at the project vicinity xxix. Gender and GBV issues in employment xxx. Lack of notification to project progress e.g. blasting, closing, of roads, cut of dates, cut of utilities, etc.
<i>Conduction Grievances</i>		xxxi. Lack of employment to local dwellers xxxii. Lack of provision of appropriate PPEs xxxiii. Flooding due to obstruction of water natural course xxxiv. Disruption of services including electricity and water xxxv. Improper demobilisation and decommissioning may cause pollution xxxvi. Blasting of materials in borrow pits and vibration of construction machines may cause cracks into nearby communities' structures xxxvii. Gender and GBV issues in employment
<i>Decommissioning Grievance</i>	<i>Post construction</i>	xxxviii. Manifestation of the missing PAPs. xxxix. Misuse of the infrastructures e.g. garbage throwing in the drains xl. Land encroaching of the compensated corridor xli. Security of the project infrastructure xlii. Waste water discharges from fish markets or slaughter houses xliii. High taxes and tariff charged in the new/modern facilities xliv. Lack of employment to local dwellers xlv. Mismanagement of sub projects xlvi. Fear of being not be provided business spaces in the new infrastructure xlvii. An increase of fees to occupy the new facility xlviii. Improper spaces for waste disposal

11.2 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Given the foreseen grievances that will likely occur in various sub projects, the primary responsibility to address all complaints and grievances that will be raised towards the subprojects. The GRM will comprise two levels or tiers to handle grievances – first level will be at community where Mtaa - GMC will be clustered, while the next or second level will be at the city level. The primary objectives of creating a GRM are:

- disputes related to preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan of this specific project are treated separately and on priority;

- helps project proponents ensure that project implementation timelines and overall schedule are not compromised due to delays in resolution grievance; and finally
- helps cut down on lengthy and expensive litigation that PAPs might have to indulge in otherwise

11.3 Principles to Effective Grievance Redressal

Principles in formulation of effective grievance redressed process are as follows:

- Institutions and procedures laid down are consistent with the anticipated grievances;
- Takes cognizance of the existing socio-cultural setting such as making use of existing Mtaa disputes resolution structure.
- Is housed within existing formal institutional structures thereby ensuring continuity
- Should be well represented in its composition particularly aimed to resolve the types of grievances that are likely;
- Is accessible/close to the source of grievance so as to not make reporting of grievance difficult in the first place;
- Takes cognizance of the need to resolve grievances as they are better resolved at the level at which they occur rather than the next higher level;
- Provides appropriate orientation and training to all stakeholders involved in redressal of grievances;
- Is well-supported by an effective information dissemination mechanism to prevent occurrence of a grievance in the first place due to lack of information;
- Fixes a time frame for resolution of grievance and communicates the same to communities;
- Is timely and responsive i.e. Its recommendation and decisions are implemented by the project implementers; and finally
- Is adequately resourced to ensure desired effectiveness.
- No financial payments required for PAPs to have their grievances addressed.

11.4 Operationalization of the GBV Redress

The costs of operating the GRM are usually modest and should be financed by the SPCU as part of the general project management costs. The GRM needs to be in place prior to the contractor mobilizing.

The GRM will have multiple channels where complaints can be registered. Particularly for GBV, where risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against survivors create and reinforce a culture of silence, complainants may be reticent to directly approach the project management team. Additional measures may therefore be needed to enable reporting. The GRM will basically be operated by the Ilemela Municipal Council and the GRM formulated committees with close collaboration of the PCT at the WBCU. However, for GBV the SPCU will create synergy with active and competent GBV Services Provider for adequate handling of the issues. The following channels will be used by potential complainers to submit their complaint: in person to the Mtaa Office, or IMC project office; through telephone (+255 736 200 910), formal letter to IMC and or email (md@ilemelamc.go.tz).

11.4.1 Grievance Management Committees' Structure, and Functioning

The sub projects within the TACTIC project can be clustered into two clusters based on their nature namely the subprojects with linear nature on one hand and subprojects with confinement nature on the. Likewise, the nature of grievance committees at the lowest level there will have some difference emanating from the nature of the project. For instance, for linear projects at the first, (lower) level there will be Mtaa committees chaired by the Mtaa Chairperson. This is because the impacted communities are led by the Mtaa leaders -local government structure at their localities. Figure 6 illustrates the grievances resolution flow. However, for the confined project e.g. markets, bus stand the grievance committees are usually by mechanism put forth by project management. This structure in the management will be the lower level of grievance handling. in order to strengthen these committees, the RPF is proposing inclusion of members from LGAs. Second, level is the LGA level (TACTIC project coordinator 's office) where the grievances from both linear and nonlinear committees will converge at a common point. Figure 6 illustrates the grievances resolution flow.

Based on the concerns from the stakeholders pertaining issues related to the relocation of utilities; which in most cases not only weighing down the pace of construction works but also it has been causing huge outcry from the communities due to disruption of the services especially water supply. Within that context this RPF

proposing an additional (Third) committee for utilities services providers with its coordination at the district Commissioner's office. The proposed compositions of the committees are presented in the subsequent sections.

11.4.2 Scope of Work of Grievance Management Committees

All committees will have similar responsibilities albeit at different levels of their function/jurisdiction. 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
- Act as part of project monitoring and oversight committee on the corridor encroachment, construction materials vandalism and finally to sensitize the community from misusing the infrastructures.
- Monitor safety standards, labour requirements and community health issues during construction works and report to LGAs /TARURA coordinator of TACTIC.
- Prepare progress reports and present them to the GMC during monthly meetings

11.4.3 Compositions of Various Grievance Management Committees

The composition of grievance committees is listed in the table below:

Table 11-2: Composition of Grievances Committees

Level	Committees members	Position in the Committee
Mtaa level (this applies mainly under Linear Projects)	Mtaa Leader	Chairperson
	Grievance Community liaison officer-	secretary
	Influential person	Member
	Religious leaders	Member
	PAPs representatives -male and female	Member
	Representatives of people with disabilities	Member
	Representatives of project contactors and consultants	Member
	Representatives from Relevant CBOs (GBV)	Member
	Representatives or community affected institutions	Member
Facilities level (this applies mainly to projects within a confined site)	Facilities Users Association Leader	Chairperson
	Manager -	Secretary
	Councillor { optional }	Member
	Ward Executive Officer (WEO)	Member
	Grievance/Community liaison officer	secretary
	Mtaa Leaders	Member
	Representative of the facility's sub committees	Members(s)
	Influential person	Members(s)
	Representatives of transport owners	Members(s)
	Representatives of transport operators	Members(s)
City Level (LGAs) Committees Members	LGAs/MED	Chairperson
	Grievance handling officer	Secretary
	Environmental officer	Member
	Markets officer	Member
	Valuer	Member
	Land officer	Member
	Legal officer	Member
	Grievances officer	Member
	Project coordinator	Member
	District Commissioner	The chairperson

Level	Committees members	Position in the Committee
District Commissioners' Offices	Representatives from various utilities (TANESCO Water and sanitation authorities, Water basin officer, Communication cables agencies, Railways Authorities, Airports authorities' Military authorities)	Members
	Representatives from Roads i.e. TARURA and TANROADS	Members
	Grievances officer	Members
	Project coordinator	Member

11.4.4 Dissemination of Committee's Resolution

- The Committee's resolution status on any grievance received and discussed will be communicated to the PAP or any claimant within 7 working days of the Committee's decision Program Reporting Requirement: The Grievances Management Committees will work hand in hand with the RAP Consultant, LGAs and TACTIC project Communications liaison officers reporting on all matters arising and progress.
- Location: The District - Grievances Management Committees will be housed within the project coordinator's office and provided with a separate space to work. They would undertake travel to project sites as necessary.
- Operational duration: In terms of duration, the following shall be the key considerations:
- The committees would need to operate till the project continues to have an interface with affected communities
- It should remain operational even after end of the construction period as it is likely that there could be issues relating to the operational phase.
- The duration till when such a grievance redressal system needs to be maintained post construction can be determined and can be mutually agreed between SPCU and LGAs / districts upon by review of suitable indicators such as: Nature and type of grievances; received, addressed; Pending resolution; and Referred for arbitration/ court.
- Interfacing with the complainant

Community Development Assistant (Deputy Secretary) will be responsible for preparation of invitation and resolutions letters. In the event of submitting the invitation letter the CDO will send the letter and make a follow up by phone. During the dissemination of the resolutions the CDO and committee secretary will seek appointment to meet the complainant and submit the resolution to the complainant after cancelling.

11.5 Responsibility for Addressing Issues of GBV/SEA

The World Bank's ESF requires that: "the Borrower [is] to provide a grievance mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties arising in connection with the project, about the Borrower's environmental and social performance. A grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project." In compliance to this WB requirement SPCU will undertake the following steps;

11.5.1 Identify Service Providers for the GBV

Upon the project appraisal, SPCU will identify organization(s) and establish synergies with providers on the ground e.g., NGOs and local institutions who are trusted by the local community and are working on GBV prevention and response. In areas with high GBV prevalence, there may already be an existing mapping of GBV prevention and response actors in a given community) It is important to map community organizations working on women's and girls' rights as they may be both entry points to services for survivors and useful allies for awareness raising activities around the GBVs. When identifying community-based organizations, look for those with experience working with the local population to address the root causes of GBV by providing livelihood support or by implementing community-based interventions to challenge the norms and attitudes that underlie GBV. These two activities fall under the broad categories of GBV prevention and response.

The activities that GBV Services Providers will provide a project will depend upon the risk level. These can include the following:

- Undertaking a community mapping of GBV risk ‘hot spots’ and vulnerable target groups that may be most susceptible to project induced GBV, particularly SEA;
- In consultation with the IA, on the basis of the community mapping, identifying the specific GBV prevention activities to be undertaken to address GBV risks (see Section 2 for the types of risks to be considered);
- Providing services to survivors and/or becoming a victim advocate/victim accompaniment, case management organization. If required and in High-risk situations, the project should equip this organization with funds that will enable it to facilitate access to timely, safe and confidential services for the survivor (including money for transportation, documentation fees, and lodging if needed);
- Providing training related to ensuring knowledge of standards laid out in the CoC and services that are available for survivors;
- Ensuring that the project has ‘safe spaces’ where survivors can report incidents of GBV to trained personnel;
- Raising awareness around the existing accountability mechanisms and supporting the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; and,
- Channelling complaints to the appropriate accountability mechanism

11.5.2 Enhance the Capability of all RAP Implementers in Handling the GBV Issues

The RAP implementers will be trained on the key principles that should be considered when handling GBV. The following will be some of the targeted groups for such trainings:

(i) workers, both from the contractor and sub-contractors; (ii) consultants, such as the supervision consultants or others working in the project area; and, (iii) IA staff involved with the project. Managers are particularly important to train as they have the responsibility for ensuring compliance of staff with the GBVs as well as implementing sanctions for transgressions.

The trainings will be done to all employees prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the company’s commitments to address GBV, and the project’s GBV. The sanctions embodied in the GBV need to be clearly explained. It should be noted that the induction course will need to be repeated on a regular basis as new staff start on the project.

The trainings will be conducted no more frequently than monthly for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of RAP implementation and subsequent construction works to reinforce the understanding of the project’s GBV goals.

11.5.3 Coordination of SEA/GBV Reporting

SPCU will support for to community development officers; existence in GRC. The Community Development officers will do the following:

Upon receiving the complaints, the Community Development officers will send the complaints to GBV Services Providers.

The GBV service provider will identify the survivor in accordance with international standards that articulate a minimum basic package of services, ideally including case management support, health services, psychosocial support, police support and security, access to legal services, and shelter, if needed. When identifying GBV Services Providers, the quality-of-service provision should be a key consideration. In keeping with a survivor-centered approach, accessing services should be the choice of the survivor. Access to police and justice services should be made available in the instance that the survivor would like to pursue charges through the local justice system.

SPCU Social Expert will follow up with service providers on the mitigation and progress of resolving GBV related matters. The reports will be documented as part of quarterly reports.

11.5.4 Suggested ways of reporting GBV / SEA

Community will be sensitized on the existing channels for reporting grievances. SPCU will adopt the simple and convenient channels that suit the nature of the community. The awareness will be made publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances. Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers;

Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include:

- a. submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, email or via a website;
- b. A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database managed by Community development officers at LGA and Community liaison officers at SPCU;
- c. An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved; and,
- d. An option for mediation when users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.

11.6 Response to Grievances

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, in accordance to preferred method of communication specified by the complainant. The grievance should be responded to within 14 days maximum. Comments will be reviewed and taken into account in the project preparation; an individual response should be presented to each aggrieved person. The grievances should be documented in a Grievance log – under custodianship of the project coordinators’ office at City level.

11.6.1 Redressal Procedure

The Grievance redressal procedure aims to take into use the existing traditional structures. However, the PAP shall have the option of directly reporting the grievance to the District level GRM, if s/he so desires. The steps involved are as given below:

STEP 1 – LOGGING AND RECORDING OF GRIEVANCE:

As a first step, all complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the project are to be properly lodged through the representative block/zone member of the Grievance Management Committee and then recorded in the Grievance Form². The contact details of the Mtaa-GMC members will be made public to the PAPs. Additionally, the Mtaa leader will also be available to help the PAPs to channel their grievances to the committee. Grievance Form feeds into the RAP Database managed centrally at TACTIC. Complaints that are not connected to the Project are filtered and referred to relevant local committees and claimants informed accordingly within 5 days. Some cases may just require provision of required information or clarification and may therefore not be required to be referred to Step 2.

STEP 2 – REDRESSAL AT MTAAs- GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE LEVEL:

The Mtaa/facility - GMC shall maintain a record/register of all complaints/grievances received so that these can be recorded collectively. At this step, all cases are to be heard by Mtaa/facility- GMC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. In order to ensure transparency, all meetings aimed at resolving such complaints are conducted in places specifically designated for this purpose. Minutes of such meetings shall be kept and if the resolution proposed by the Mtaa/facility- GMC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement and the grievance will subsequently be closed, otherwise Step 3 below will be followed in appeal. A period of 7 days is provided to hear and redress the grievance.

STEP 3 –REDRESSAL AT DISTRICT - GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE LEVEL

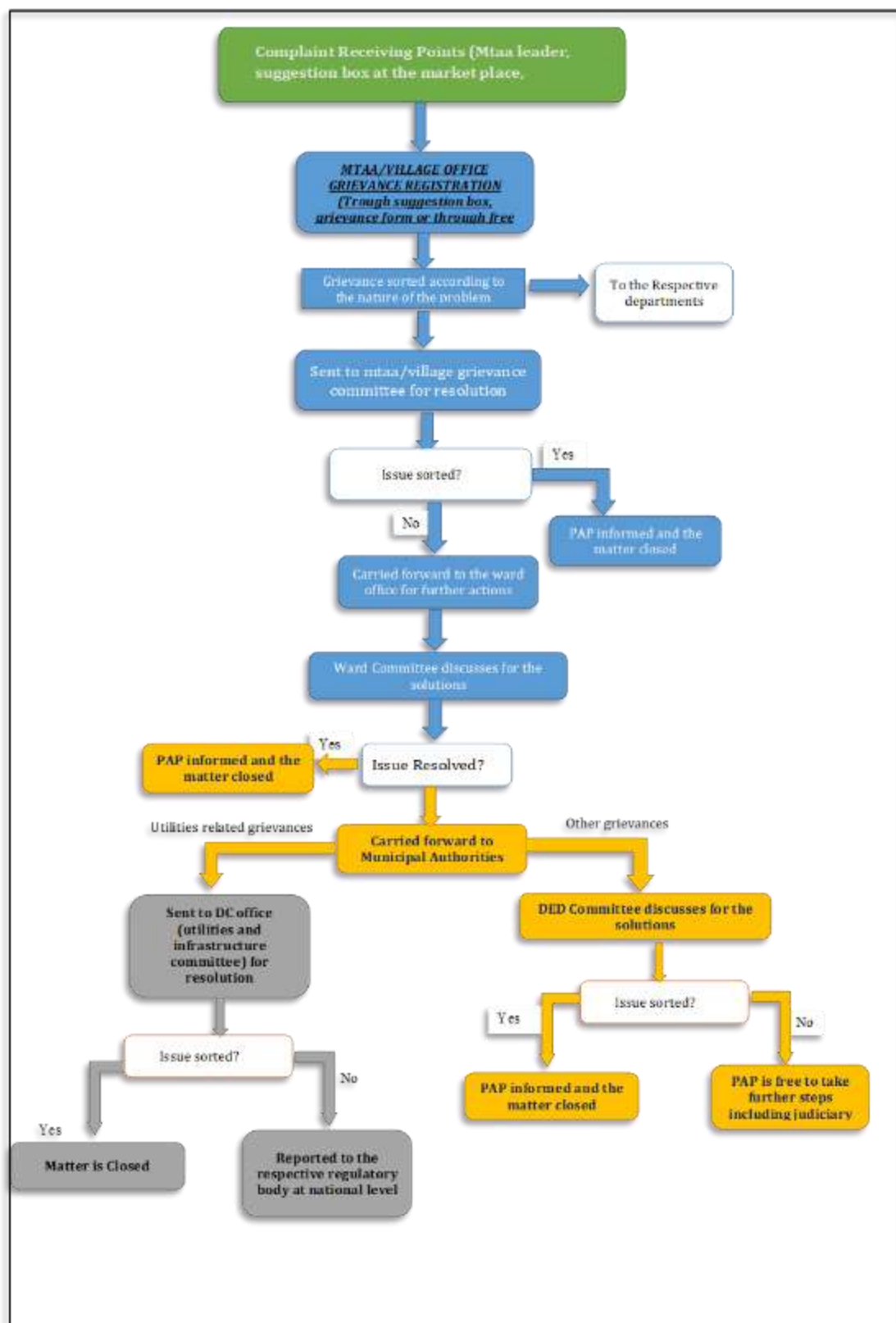
If the Complainant does not receive any response from the Mtaa/facility GMC within 14 days of lodging the complaint or that the Complainant is not satisfied with the response, then the issue will be appealed to the District - Grievance Management Committee (District- GMC). During the appeal to the District- GMC, all the necessary details will be attached, and the Complainant notified accordingly of the venue, date and time of when a hearing will be conducted and resolved within 14 days’ time. If the resolution proposed by the District- GMC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement and the grievance will subsequently be closed.

² Grievance form is in annex 1

STEP 4 – CIVIL COURTS OPTION:

If the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the District- GMC he/she will be informed of his/her rights to take the grievance to the court of law, as a last resort. However, the Complainant will also be informed that to do so will be at their own expense, unless the court awards damages to the Complainant. The decision of the court of law will be final.

Figure 11-1: Grievance flow Chart for Linear Projects



11.6.2 Disclosure of Grievances

All grievances activities should be disclosed periodically, monthly and quarterly progress reports should include the process/status of grievances e.g. the most frequent grievances faced and how they were solved. These reports will be disclosed through project progress meetings at the local governmental level.

A best practice standard is to acknowledge all complaints within 14 calendar days. Due to the complexity of some of the complaints, not all of them can be resolved immediately. In this case medium or long-term corrective actions are required, which need a formal procedure recommended to be implemented within 30 calendar days:

- i. The aggrieved person has to be informed of the proposed corrective measure.
- ii. In case no corrective action is required, the petitioner should also be informed accordingly.
- iii. Implementation of the corrective measure and its follow up has to be communicated to the complainant and recorded in the grievance register

All grievances and communications, received by the project social officer³, will be registered and the actions taken/responses given will be tracked and recorded for each. Proper administration and internal records of stakeholder complaints and communications are essential for transparency and quality of project responsiveness and reporting to stakeholders on the resolution of grievances. All grievances received shall be documented in a grievance register.

³ This person will be appointed among the community development staff and will have the key responsibility of recording and supervising the redress processes

12. COSTS AND BUDGET

RAP budget was prepared based on the valuation survey conducted on May 2022 and March 2023 and it meant to cater for RAP implementation cost. The quantities and unit costs per item are based on magnitudes of displacement-related impacts as well as on the eligibility considerations and entitlement matrix outlined in Chapter 8.

The budget took into account the costs of compensation for loss of land, structures and crops; and other statutory allowances including accommodation, loss of profit, transport and disturbance allowances. The budget also included special assistance to the vulnerable groups, management and administration costs, contingencies, costs for consultancy services (hired service providers for implementing RAP activities); and monitoring and evaluation costs by internal implementing teams (PIU) and external monitors as they are not yet identified.

Based on the above items, the RAP implementation cost is calculated as Tanzania Shillings; six hundred ninety-nine thousand million six hundred eighteen thousand fifty-two and thirty-six cents. (699,618,052.36) as detailed in table 12-1. The source of budget will be from the IMC.

Table 12-1: RAP Implementation Budget

S/N	Item	Buswelu-Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo Road (9.5Kms)	Buswelu-Cocacola Road (3.3Kms)	Total Cost (Tzs)
1	Compensation of Land	217,894,550.00	919,760.00	218,814,310.00
2	Compensation of Buildings and fence/Structures	198,150,600.00	35,475,000.00	233,625,600.00
3	Compensation of Crops and trees	31,619,565.00	20,000.00	31,639,565.00
4	Accommodation/Loss of Profit allowance	72,000,000.00	8,640,000.00	80,640,000.00
5	Graves	600,000.00	0.00	600,000.00
6	Transport Allowance	1,400,000.00	100,000.00	1,500,000.00
7	Disturbance Allowance	31,162,008.85	2,549,033.20	33,711,042.05
Sub-Total		552,826,723.85	47,703,793.20	600,530,517.05
8	Management /administration monitoring & evaluation assistance (15% of total compensation cost)	82,924,008.58	7,155,568.98	90,079,577.56
9	Contingency (10% of Management /administration cost)	8,292,400.86	715,556.90	9,007,957.76
Sub-Total		91,216,409.44	7,871,125.88	99,087,535.31
Total RAP Budget		644,043,133.29	55,574,919.08	699,618,052.36

Note: If additional funds are required for the implementation of the RAP in accordance with all applicable provision in ESS5, the IMC will provide those funds in a timely manner so that the planned measures can be implemented without experiencing delays.

13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

RAP monitoring and evaluation will be done by PO-RALG PIT at Mid-Term and at the close of RAP implementation. A RAP Implementation Completion Report will then be prepared by an independent consultant at least five (5) to six (6) months after effectuation of compensation and/or related activities. The RAP implementation and monitoring process will further suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation in future subprojects. PAPs will be involved throughout the entire process of RAP evaluation, giving their opinions, suggestions, and feedback as part of the community participation and consultation process.

13.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit

The monitoring and evaluation procedures will include external and internal monitoring of compliance during implementation with the objectives and methodologies set forth in the RAP, as well as any specific issues or challenges that may arise during the process.

13.1.1 Evaluation

Evaluation has the following key objectives:

Assessment of RAP implementation's compliance with objectives and methods set for in this RAP;

- Assessment of RAP implementation's the compliance with the specific laws, regulations and safeguard policies of the World Bank ESF and Tanzanian Law;
- Assessment of the consultation process undertaken at the individual and community levels;
- Assessment by Central and Local Government, and according to Bank Standards, of the fairness, adequacy, and promptness of compensation as implemented;
- Evaluation of the impacts of the compensation and resettlement process on the incomes and living standards of the affected persons; and
- Identification, as part of the ongoing monitoring, of further actions to be taken to improve project benefits for the affected persons and mitigate potential negative impacts.

13.1.2 Monitoring Response to Grievances

All grievances activities should be monitored in order to verify the process. Monitoring will be for the following indicators:

- i. Efficiency of grievances recipients monthly (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be mentioned)
- ii. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
Number of grievances solved
- iii. Number of unsolved grievances and the reasons behind not solving them
- iv. Satisfaction levels with proposed solutions
- v. Documentation efficiency
- vi. Time consumed to solve the problem
- vii. Efficiency of response to received grievance dissemination activities undertaken

13.1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out until all PAPs have vacated their existing properties and been successfully relocated. The estimated maximum time for this process to be concluded is three (3) months. The Council will keep records of all progress and prepare regular monitoring resettlement implementation reports summarizing the successes and challenges encountered, for submission to the respective District Councils. To maximize efficiency, PO-RALG may hire temporary staff or outsource services to ensure ongoing quality control, including regular site visits. Data from field surveys will be used as a benchmark for gauging RAP implementation progress.

Monitoring should involve the maintaining of a full-time presence in the field during resettlement implementation and close coordination with the respective District and Ward-level Authorities. It should involve:

1. Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and any issues and challenges are addressed in a timely fashion;

2. Socio-economic monitoring, during and after relocation, to ensure that persons have been able to recover successfully and restore their livelihoods and living standards; and
3. Administrative monitoring to ensure that any relocation of graves has been adequately performed and all concerned PAPs have been duly involved.

Data from baseline socio-economic surveys conducted during consultations will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of RAP implementation. Monitoring will also include communication with PAPs and documentation of their reactions, as well as physical monitoring of RAP implementation progress, including any physical relocation.

PO-RALG should hire external monitoring personnel as necessary to review all compensation tallies and ascertain whether compensation has been adequate and correctly provided. The external monitor will also assess whether PAPs have managed to restore their prior living standards in terms of income, housing, access to basic resources and services, and ownership of land and material assets. Impact monitoring is expected to be conducted approximately three (3) months after the end of compensation/physical relocation and a report of the evaluation's findings submitted to the seven (7) sub-projects Regions.

For impact monitoring, an evaluation of overall RAP impacts will be conducted by an independent third party, and particularly, of the extent to which efforts to restore the living standards of affected persons have been properly implemented and successful. This evaluation will further verify the results of performance monitoring and identify any adjustments to future RAP packages that may be required. This evaluation will specifically assess, inter alia:

- i. The appropriateness of relocation sites;
- ii. The appropriateness of the implementation schedule;
- iii. The appropriateness of the GRM; and
- iv. The appropriateness of assistance to vulnerable groups.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be actively involved in and informed on impact monitoring via participatory meetings. The cooperation of the Village and Ward Executive Officers will be crucial to these evaluations. Impact monitoring is expected to be carried out approximately three (3) months after completion of compensation/relocation, and annually thereafter for a period of at least two (2) years. At the end of each evaluation, a report of the evaluation's findings will be submitted to IPS and the respective District.

PO-RALG is responsible for RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as for providing regular progress reports to the Bank. To this end, it will structure, via its own staff or a dedicated consultancy, a Resettlement Planning and Implementation Team (RPIT), to be coordinated by a Manager, and including personal with the capacity to:

- a) Coordinate all necessary actions to ensure that all compensation and assistance measures are implemented in a proper and timely manner;
- b) Identify key issues and challenges, and ensure they are appropriately addressed;
- c) Document clearly all resettlement procedures followed and actions undertaken;
- d) Constitute and maintain a RAP database, to be used in the evaluation of eligibility, entitlements, etc.;
- e) Ensure adequate participation of affected persons in the RAP preparation and implementation process; and
- f) Prepare and submit the necessary reports.

The Team will carry out timely inspections in every area in which resettlement takes place (both affected and host areas), with the frequency deemed necessary by the Team Manager. Each step of the resettlement process in each affected location will require direct supervision and adequate reporting. The Team must verify that each PAP has received all entitlements due them as per the RAP.

13.1.4 Audits

The key objective of the external evaluation and completion audit is to determine whether the project's efforts to restore the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons have been duly conceived and

executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed to in the RAP have been successfully delivered and all services provided. It should further evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of affected persons, including the host population, should be measured against the established baseline conditions recorded before displacement (via the census and socioeconomic studies).

The completion audit should be undertaken after all RAP inputs, including any development initiatives, have been completed but well before all financial commitments of the Bank to the GoT have been met, in order to allow the Bank time to take corrective action, as necessary, before project close. The completion audit should normally bring closure the Bank's liability for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration, and development support

The following verifiable indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans:

Table 13-1: Monitoring Indicators

S. No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator
1	Physical loss of building, land plot, crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs compensated - Number of Bank Accounts opened - Number of Buildings demolished - Number of PAPs able to establish pre-displacement activities, land, crops - Number of community properties relocated - Number of trees cleared
3	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of grievances received - Number of grievances resolved
3	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of consultations held
4	Physical replacement of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs received the seedling - Number of PAPs raising the seedlings - Number of seedlings raised by the ACC

13.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring shall be engaged by PO-RALG to carry out independent bi-annual review of RAP implementation and project evaluation. External monitoring and evaluation can be done by independent researcher, consulting agency, university department or an NGO. External monitoring will focus on the following:

- Verifying whether the objectives of enhancing or at least restoring the income levels and standard of living of PAPs have been met;
- Suggest modification in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation where necessary to achieve objectives;
- Assess if all resettlement and land acquisition have been completed;
- Verification of internal monitoring;
- Demographic baseline and bi-annual household survey to monitor progress from pre-project, pre-settlement benchmarks;
- Evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements to determine if they are as per approved RAP;
- Evaluation of consultation and grievances procedures especially at the level of public awareness of grievances procedures; access by PAPs and households to information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluation of actual operation of grievances committee in assisting PAPs as required and acting as observers; and
- Declaration of successful implementation of RAP.

13.3 Reporting Requirements

The following are the suggested reporting requirements:

- The Consultants shall prepare monthly and quarterly reports on RAP progress implementation to PO-RALG;

- PO-RALG shall also monitor RAP implementation and submit quarterly reports to Ministry of Infrastructure
- External monitoring agency submits bi-annual reports directly to PO-RALG and determines whether or not RAP goals have been achieved and livelihoods have been restored and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

13.4 RAP Completion AUDIT

The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, is to determine whether the sponsor's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed.

The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, (as established through the census and socioeconomic studies. In specific the audit will be able to:

- To assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the resettlement policy
- To determine whether efforts to restore the living standards of the affected persons have been properly conceived and executed
- To verify physical inputs committed to RAP have been delivered and all services provided

In addition, the completion audit should evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in RAP have had desired effect. The socio-economic status of affected population including the host communities will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement (as established through the census and socio-economic surveys). The completion audit will be undertaken when all RAP inputs including development initiatives have been completed.

A RAP Implementation Completion Report (RAP ICR) will be prepared no more than six (6) months after the last compensation is paid. This will include:

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget.
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided
- Resettlement assistance and Rehabilitation measures (where applicable)
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- Total sum disbursed (compare with budget and explanation)
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation
- Suggested annex: Valuation Report and Signed Compensation Schedules

This Report should be prepared and submitted to the Bank six (6) months after the end of compensation payment or before the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of the project by the Bank, whichever comes first. The RAP implementation report should include (but not be limited to) the following information:

References

International Finance Corporation (IFC), Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan [2016. "World Bank Environmental and Social Framework." World Bank, Washington, DC.]
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 URT, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS)
 URT, VALUATION AND VALUERS (REGISTRATION) ACT, THE 2018 REGULATIONS

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: grievance registration form

GRIEVANCE FORM

Name (Claimant): _____

ID Number (PAPs ID number): _____

Contact Information : _____ (Village ; mobile phone)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint: _____

Date Individuals Contacted Summary of Discussion

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____

Name of Person Filing Complaint: _____ (if different from Filer)

Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was Filer Present? Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:

.....
.....
.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

.....
.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

.....
.....
.....

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Issues: 1).....
2).....

Signed (Conciliator): _____ Signed (Filer):

Signed (Independent Observer): _____

Date:_____

ANNEX II: Stakeholders Views and Concerns

S/N	Stakeholder	Views, Concerns/ Questions	Response (by Consultant/IMC/Street leadership)
1.	<p>28/4/2022 Municipal Director's Office - Eng. Juma T. King'ola (Component II Coordinator) - Jumanne M. Maseke (Social Focal Person) - Phinias B. Marcon (Environmental Officer)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities are aware of the project as they have been involved from the initial stages. • The land where the proposed subprojects will be implemented belongs to the MC though relocation and compensation might be needed in some few areas. • In the proposed roads the designs accommodated the existing corridor however, any person that will be affected by the project will be compensated. • The MC have already started the conversations with landowners along the road corridor on the issues of land donations. • There are people who were served with notices to stop construction, but they didn't comply hence, are not entitled to compensations. • The traders from Kirumba Market will be temporarily relocated to Magomeni area (about 40m from Mwaloni Fish Market) to pave the way for market construction. The MC and the Vendors have all agreed on this. • All structures currently existing at the market belongs to the Council and the vendors were served with three (3) months' notice (from 1st of February to 30th of April 2022) to vacate the market. This notice was accompanied with a three months' rental holiday to enable them find suitable locations for their business during the whole period of the market reconstruction. • The notices have already expired while the preparations of the temporary relocation site are not yet completed. Therefore, the vendors will continue to operate their businesses at Kirumba Market until further notice. • The Council has already prepared the engineering designs of stalls/kiosks to be presented and adopted by vendors during construction under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant responded that, the of land donations should be purely voluntary i.e. fully informed on the proposed activity and its impacts, its land requirements and its alternate activity sites, as well as his or her rights to compensation. Additionally, the owner should be provided with sufficient time to consider his or her disposition of the property. • The MC should make all necessary preparation to the temporary relocation site including but not limited to: provision of toilet facilities, water, electricity and sheds. Security of the areas should also be ensured. • The vendors should be given enough time to prepare themselves before vacating the current market. • The vendors (shops) should be provided with transport assistance and disturbance allowances as specified in the WB' ESF-ESS5

A. Upgrading of Buswelu- Busenga-Cocacola (3.3 km) Road to Bitumen Standard			
4	<p>Date: 02/05/2022 (Buswelu-Ward Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Development Committee (WC, WC-Special Seats, WEO, CDO, and HO) - Leaders of Buswelu A, Buswelu B, Bujingwa, Busenga, Bulola A, Bulola B, Bulola Mima, Kigala, Majengo and Zembwela streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WDC members are aware of the two road projects as they have been consulted and involved by the MC and the projects' consultants. • The presentation on resettlement procedures and the entitlement by the consultant is well understood. • Regarding resettlement issues, ward and Street leaders have some experiences from another road project in which they were fully involved in each stage. • The major challenge of road projects is the destruction of houses during construction phase by the contractors and the compensation procedures for such damages are not clear. There should be a continuous involvement and participation of stakeholders especially the communities. • Trees shouldn't be included in the compensations as people along the RoW were told by TANESCO to cut down all the trees along the powerline. The people agreed and started cutting down the trees voluntarily. Therefore, in this project if we raise the issue of compensating the same remaining trees along the road corridor will raise conflicts and grievances from those who already cut down their trees without any compensations which may delay the proposed project. • The WDC wanted to know if the implementation of the two proposed roads in IMC all will start at the same time or there will be some intervals. They would like all roads project to be implemented simultaneously. • Once valuation reports are finalized, they would like to have the copies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RAP is prepared in accordance with national laws and WB ESF-ESS5. Therefore, all prior agreements with PAPs should conform with the national laws and ESS5 and well recorded to enable smooth implementation of the project. • Regarding damages that may be caused by the contractors during construction phase, the claimant should report the damage to the project's grievance redress committee that will be created to manage all grievances that will arise during project implementation and all other procedures including valuation for on spot compensations to remedy the damage will be followed. • It is expected that, the implementation of two roads projects will go concurrently.
5.	<p>Date: 02/05/2022 PAPs Meeting at Buswelu Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs from Buswelu A, Buswelu B, Bulola B, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presentation on resettlement procedures and the entitlement by the consultant is very clear and well understood. • We would like to know the width of the proposed road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the preliminary designs, the proposed road corridor is 20m (10m on each side from the road centerline). • All affected properties owned by private institutions; there will be authorized representatives to stand on behalf of the

	<p>Bulola Mlimani, and Busenga streets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the entitlements for commercial houses that will be affected by the project? • For Buswelu-Busenga-Coca cola Road corridor; there are several land surveys including the survey undertaken in the year 1970 and year 2016-17. Which survey will be used in identifying proposed the eligible PAPs along the road corridor? • At Busenga area, there are drainages constructed by TARURA which have already deteriorated in a very short period of time. These drainages are going to be reconstructed or will be left as they are? • What compensation procedures are in place for institutional properties and graves? • Does those within Row of 30 will be compensated? • Landowners along the road corridor that will not be affected by resettlement e.g. those within RoW of 30m should be allowed to develop their lands and the boundaries of road corridor (RoW) should be clear and well demarcated. • The existing road center line should be maintained as sometimes the road experts tends to shift them and affect our properties. 	<p>institution during the RAP preparation process and the compensations will be paid to the institution itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For public infrastructures such as water supply pipelines, powerlines, telecommunication cables; there will be a separate arrangement for relocating them. Only the costs for relocating the utilities will be paid as per BoQ that will be presented. • The road designs (driving lanes, parallel parking, pedestrian walkways, drainages and streetlights) have been confined within the RoW of 20m thus, valuation and compensations also will cover same. • In areas where RoW, the remaining 10m will be used as road reserve for future road expansions. Therefore, any development to be made on such land should have a required permit from the responsible authorities (MC) in order to conform with the land uses of the area as per town’s master plan. • The concept of road center line is not well understood by local residents. Most people think that, it is the center of the existing lanes which sometimes is not true. The centerline is usually established by the topographic surveyor in the design team; hence it may shift from the existing lanes either to the left or right. Therefore, one of the surveyor’s tasks in the RAP team is to identify it along with sideway boundaries and all properties
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			found within the corridor will be termed as affected and will be evaluated.
6.	<p>Date: 5/5/2022 (Buswelu B Street Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs from Buswelu A&B streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehema raised a concern that, her plot is located within the road corridor the land use map also shows that the road passes there, will she be compensated? • In 2005 the IMC conducted a valuation for compensation whereby some were compensated in cash and in kind (replacement residential plots) while others were left out. The valuations that will be carried out this time is just the same as that of 2005 or a new one? • Is this a new project or just an expansion of the existing road? • Buswelu ward was among the areas that were surveyed during the 3500 Plots Project (Buswelu East Land Project) and included in the master plan of 2005/2006 and people were told not to develop their plots. Will they be compensated this time? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultants' Land Surveyors in collaboration with the IMC Land surveyors will identify all affected assets within the proposed road corridor for valuation and compensation. • The valuation that will be carried confined within the proposed road corridor of 20m but in the same RoW established by the IMC in 2005. However, the IMC representatives added that, IMC has the list of all PAPs that were identified during the process verifications will be conducted for compensation.
B. Upgrading of Buswelu- Nyamadoke-Nyamhongolo-road (9.5 Km) Road to Bitumen Standard			
7.	<p>Date: 05/05/2022 (Buswelu-Ward Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Development Committee (WC, WC-Special Seats, WEO, CDO, and HO) - Leaders of Buswelu A, Buswelu B, Bujingwa, Busenga, Bulola A, Bulola B, Bulola Mima, Kigala, Majengo and Zembwela streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WDC members are aware of the two road projects as they have been consulted and involved by the MC and the projects' consultants. • Regarding resettlement issues, ward and Street leaders have some experiences from another road project in which they were fully involved in each stage. • The major challenge of road projects is the destruction of houses during construction phase by the contractors and the compensation procedures for such damages are not clear. There should be a continuous involvement and participation of stakeholders especially the communities. • Trees shouldn't be included in the compensations as people along the RoW were told by TANESCO to cut down all the trees along the powerline. The people agreed and started cutting down the trees voluntarily. Therefore, in this project if we raise the issue of compensating the same remaining trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RAP is prepared in accordance with national laws and WB ESF-ESS5. Therefore, all prior agreements with PAPs should conform with the national laws and ESS5 and well recorded to enable smooth implementation of the project. • Regarding damages that may be caused by the contractors during construction phase, the claimant should report the damage to the project's grievance redress committee that will be created to manage all grievances that will arise during project implementation and all

		<p>along the road corridor will raise conflicts and grievances from those who already cut down their trees without any compensations which may delay the proposed project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there is any compensation plan for houses that will be affected? • The WDC wanted to know if the implementation of the two proposed roads in IMC all will start at the same time or there will be some intervals. They would like all roads project to be implemented simultaneously. • Once valuation reports are finalized, they would like to have the copies. 	<p>other procedures including valuation for on spot compensations to remedy the damage will be followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that, the implementation of two roads projects will go concurrently. • The project will start soon after the completion of feasibility studies, designs and environmental and social clearance. The local leaders and the communities will be informed on each step.
8.	<p>Date: 5/5/2022 (Nyamhongolo Ward Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Leaders (WC, WC Special Seats, WEO, FSO, and SLFO) - Leaders from Nyamadoke, Kaguhwa, Ibinza, Iwelyashinga and Kafura Streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the arrangements should be done for properties that are jointly owned by the family? • PAPs wanted to know when the implementation work will begin. “We are eagerly waiting to receive the project”) • The issues of land acquisitions have many big challenges as some PAPs are very old don’t have capacities to construct new houses anymore. How are they going to be assisted? • Plots of land along the road will be compensated because people have planted their crops. • The proposed RoW of 20m considered the land survey of 2004? • Leaders should be very careful not to steer up the conflicts in the communities. City Council surveyed the land and the road was earmarked and the leaders knows whose land was taken during the survey (the road followed them) thus they are eligible for compensation and those who encroached the RoW. • The Consultants should understand that, at Nyamhongolo ward there are areas which has a RoW of 50m on which some of the plots were valued and compensated by the City Council e.g. from RC to Uhamiaji; and other plots were valued but were not compensated e.g. from RC to down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family should sit and nominate one person to represent them during valuation and compensations. However, it is advised that, the name and signatures of other siblings or family members who have legal rights over the affected property should be appended for reference. • One of the components in the RAP is to identify vulnerable group (which also include very old people with no one to depend on) who might require special/additional assistance. • All perennial/permanent crops e.g. fruits trees, banana plants and other economic trees that will be affected by the project will be valued and compensated. However, all annual crops will not be either valued or compensated. Instead, the implementation will be well scheduled in order to allow crops maturity and people to harvest them. • For those who encroached the road reserve will not be entitled for land compensation except for unexhaustive development they have made on that particular land.

		<p>wards areas. There are also there are some plots which were not valued or compensated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ward police officer gave an advice that, the local leaders who knows the areas very well should assist the consultants to perform their tasks properly. • For the land with court case how long it will take to get their compensations? • From Kaguhwa to Nyamhongolo people should take their infrastructures back out of the RoW. • In unplanned areas such as Iwelyashinga (on the right side) will they be compensated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TACTIC project will concentrate only in a corridor of 20m. Therefore, all properties that will be found within 20m will be valued and compensated by LGA for implementation TACTIC project. The remaining RoW will still remain as road reserve for future road expansion where they will be compensated as well. However, any development should have a permit from the MC. <p>If the project will affect private properties in unplanned areas, yes, they will be compensated.</p>
9.	<p>Date: 5/5/2022 (Ibinza Street Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs from Ibinza, Nyamadoke, Nyamhongolo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehema raised a concern that, her plot is located within the road corridor the land use map also shows that the road passes there, will she be compensated? • In 2005 the IMC conducted a valuation for compensation whereby some were compensated in cash and in kind (replacement residential plots) while others were left out. The valuations that will be carried out this time is just the same as that of 2005 or a new one? • When is the project going to start? • Is this a new project or just an expansion of the existing road? • Does the PAPs will be compensated before or after the commencement of the project implementation? • Does the undeveloped land parcels will be compensated? • If the graves are affected, will they be compensated? • What is the width of the road? • Buswelu ward was among the areas that were surveyed during the 3500 Plots Project (Buswelu East Land Project) and included in the master plan of 2005/2006 and people were told not to develop their plots. Will they be compensated this time? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will start soon after the completion of feasibility studies, designs and environmental and social clearance. The local leaders and the communities will be informed on each step. • This project is all about upgrading the existing road corridor to bitumen standard as per governing road acts. • The Tanzanian laws and the WB ESF ESS5 required the compensations to paid first before serving PAPs with notices to vacate the project land. This will be adhered as no one will be required to leave the area until the compensation amount is fully paid. • All assets that will be affected by the project will be compensated including undeveloped land parcels. • Based on the preliminary designs, the proposed road corridor is 20m (10m on each side from the road centerline).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Graveyard removal Act. The graves are not compensated as the government will take charge in relocating them. The families of the deceased persons will be given some amount to cover reburial ceremonies of their deceased relatives.
<p>10.</p>	<p>Date: 5/5/2022 - PAPs Meeting at Nyamadoke Secondary School - PAPs from Nyamadoke and Ibinza streets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs admitted that the consultants’ explanations on the RAP procedures, entitlements and PAPs’ involvement during the process are well understood and the following questions were asked: • When will the consultants identify the affected properties along the proposed road corridor? • Mr. Mashiko wanted to know for the houses that will be affected, will they be compensated before demolitions? • Bare land will also be compensated? • The road may pass through planted trees, will they be compensated? • What is the width of the proposed road? Is there any land that will be left as for road reserve? • Nyamadoke communities depends on agriculture especially at the lowland area with high water table; the water flow and the basin itself will not be affected by road construction activities and affect agriculture productivity as well? • A natural well located several meters from the road, will be affected? There will the project construct water supply pipelines or it will remain as it is? • Does the road design include construction of roundabouts at the junctions? • The proposed road will include storm water drainages? • On the proposed corridor of 20m, how many cars will be able to pass through on each direction? • Within the proposed RoW of 20m, in some areas there are graves, are they going to be compensated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as possible after finishing awareness meetings in the communities along the proposed road corridor, the Consultants will start to identify the affected assets and the PAPs. • All assets that will be affected by the project including undeveloped land parcels will be compensated as per national laws and WB ESF ESS5. • Based on the preliminary designs, the proposed road corridor is 20m (10m on each side from the road centerline). • The ESIA study for the proposed road was conducted and the ESMP to mitigate project impacts was prepared and incorporated in the project’s design. Additionally, the design team will conduct soil testing, topographical and hydrological survey which will help in determining the practical measures that will be followed during design and construction. • As per road design, the said natural water well is outside of the proposed road corridor. • As per road design, the proposed road corridor will include two driving lanes (one car on each opposite direction),

			<p>parallel bus stops, pedestrian walkways, traffic lights and green area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Graveyard removal Act. The graves are not compensated as the government will take charge in relocating them. The families of the deceased persons will be given some amount to cover reburial ceremonies of their deceased relatives.
11.	<p>Date: 5/5/2022 - PAPs Meeting at Nyamadoke grounds)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs from Iwelyashinga and Kaguhwa communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs admitted that the consultants' explanations on the RAP procedures, entitlements and PAPs' involvement during the process are well understood and the following questions were asked: • The graves yard/graves located within the proposed road corridor will be compensated? • Does the farmlands and crops will also be compensated? • For unsurveyed plots of land, the MC will visit and survey them or not? • When will be the cut-off date because it may take even ten (10) before the construction begin? • There are two land surveys that took place in the area i.e. the survey undertaken by city council and participatory survey by IMC. Which one will be considered in the identification of the affected properties? • At first, they were told by the MC that, the RoW will be 30m; now the consultant say that the project will be restricted within 20m only. This is confusing. Is it allowed to build a house within the remaining corridor of 10m? • There will be valuation and compensations for the sisal plants? • From Buswelu to Uhamiaji the MC surveyed the RoW of 20m; but from Uhamiaji to Nyamhongolo Stand ("Kwa Mzee Mbaga") the RoW is 50m. why compensate only 20m? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Graveyard removal Act. The graves are not compensated as the government will take charge in relocating them. The families of the deceased persons will be given some amount to cover reburial ceremonies of their deceased relatives. • All assets that will be affected by the project including undeveloped land parcels will be compensated as per national laws and WB ESF ESS5. • According to the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act (2016), the project during the preparation of the RAPs has to set a cut-off date i.e. the date where the valuation of the affected properties starts. This date is usually communicated to the local communities including the PAPs during awareness meetings. On this basis, the cut-off date for this RAP is 2nd May 2022. After this date, any new development on the proposed road corridor will not be entitles to compensations. • The proposed road corridor to be constructed under TACTIC project is

			20m therefore, the RAP will be confined within this width. The remaining 15m (on each side will remain as road reserve for future expansion but any permanent development should have an approval from IMC.
12.	<p>Date: 06/05/2022 (Bupumula Street Office)</p> <p>- PAPs and communities from Iramba A, Mtakuja, Kashishi, Nyamhongolo and Bupumula)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. James wanted to know what is the total RoW apart from the proposed road corridor of 20m? • When compensations for the remaining 30m will be paid? • After earmarking the RoW of 20m, the owner will be allowed to use and develop the remaining land? • Does the tenants will also be compensated? • Mr. Sospeter raised a concern that, if the project is financed by the WB why the whole 50m corridor shouldn't be compensated? During construction why the road reserve shouldn't be included within 20m? • There are about 12 people whose land was affected by the road during the survey by IMC. These plots were valued, and disclosure of compensation amounts was done but until now they are not paid their compensations. Why these people shouldn't be included in the current valuation and compensation of 20M? • The crops that were damaged during the construction of drainages by TARURA will be compensated as well? • If the house is partially affected, the compensations to be paid will be only for the affected part or the whole house? • The house is partially affected, the remaining part/rooms can continue to be used by the owner? • How 20m is obtained from the road corridor? • During construction if the additional land beyond 20m is taken or house is damaged by construction equipment, will be compensated? • The compensation should be paid as per current land and construction rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the survey undertaken by IMC, the RoW of the proposed road ranges between 20, 30 and 50m. e.g. from Buswelu to Uhamiaji the MC surveyed the RoW of 20m; but from Uhamiaji to Nyamhongolo Stand ("Kwa Mzee Mbaga") the RoW is 50m. • The compensations are paid by the MC, therefore, the priority is 20m, and the remaining RoW will be compensated in the future where road expansion is required. In the meantime, any development should have a permit from the MC. • The issue of uncompensated 12 PAPs was responded by IMC representatives who promised to make a follow-up and give feedback to the PAPs. • It is impossible to compensate the crops that were affected by TARURA as those crops are no longer in the field. However, it should be noted that, this ARAP will evaluate and compensate permanent/perennial crops only. For the annual crops, the PAPs will be allowed to harvest their crops. • For partially affected houses, will depend on how it is affected. If all rooms are cut into halves, then the whole house will be compensated, and the owner will have to

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the lands parcels to be affected, the MC should provide new surveyed plots within the MC as an in-kind compensation. 	<p>relocate. But if the remaining rooms are complete then only the affected rooms will be compensated, and the remaining will continue to be PAP's property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20m corridor is measured from the road centerline by using surveying equipment. • The project does not expect any additional land take during construction. However, any damage on land, crops or building will be valuated and compensated by the contractor using contingency fund.
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ANNEX III: IMPACT OF STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS IN ILEMELA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ROADS UNDER TACTIC

VALUATION	PAPS NAME	LAND	CROPS	STRUCTURE	GRAVES
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/001	ANDREA MADIRISHA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/003	PENTECOSTE CHURCH (UZIMA NA UFUFUO)	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/004	MARIA ATHANUS NGONGO	Yes	-	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/005	PRISCA NESTORY SULUJA	Yes	Yes	Yes	
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/006	NO NAME	Yes			
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/007	KOMANYA MANYILEZO	Yes	Yes		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/008	JOSEPH MATHIUS NDOBOLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/009	ASNATH YASIN MAFANGAVO	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/010	MANSOOR MAHFUDHI AHMED	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/011	FAIDA LUCIANO	Yes	-	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/012	NSIMBA CYPRIAN IBUNGA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/013	MAHEMA COSMAS BINEGO	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/014	ISMAIL SALEH MASHALLA	Yes	-	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/015	MANSOOR MAHFUDHI AHMED	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/016	FAIDA BERTINE LUSIANO	Yes	-	-	-

VALUATION	PAPS NAME	LAND	CROPS	STRUCTURE	GRAVES
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/017	REVINA MKALI MKUDE	Yes	-	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/001 N	DEUS LUBUJA NDAKI	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/002 N	FIKIRI GEORGE MWAIPOPO	-	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/003 N	FAUSTINE BUGALAMA MAWE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/004 N	TITUS KAFUPI	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/005 N	HASSAN KASANGA SALEHE	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/007 N	JUMA MWITA MSETI	Yes	-	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BSL/001B	SENRINA LUGIKO MASALU	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/001/B	COSMAS PAUL KACHWELE	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/002/B	MAYUNGA NYANDA MATHAYO	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/003/B	FIKIRI BRASH LUKWALA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/004/B	SIMON KENGELE LYABO	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/005/B	JOSEPH NGHOGOLE IGOLA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/006/B	MATHIUS NGHOGOLE IGOLA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/007/B	SADICK MADUKA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/008/B	RENAIDA MLINGI	Yes	Yes	-	-

VALUATION	PAPS NAME	LAND	CROPS	STRUCTURE	GRAVES
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/009/B	FIKIRI BRASH LUKWALA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/010/B	ROBERT NDALO MACHUMU	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/011/B	JUSTINA LUTIGUJA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/012/B	FELISTER LUSHAGULA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/013/B	JOSEPH HONGELA	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/014/B	ANDREA KENGELE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/015/B	JOHN MARTIN	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/016/B	THOMAS LUTIGUJA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/017/B	EZEKIEL ISACK NYALUSANDA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/018/B	ENOS MALEMBELA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/019/B	JOSEPH ANDREW	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/020/B	ASTERIA KENGELE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/NYAD/021/B	JOSEPH ANDREW	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/IBZ/003	EUNICE JEREMIAH MADILI	-	-	-	Yes
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/001	ELIZABETH ELIAS NYESE	Yes	Yes	Yes	-

VALUATION	PAPS NAME	LAND	CROPS	STRUCTURE	GRAVES
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/002	PASCKAL JOSEPH MAGESA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/003	DAUD AMOS PETRO	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/004	LUKARATI KAZI MADUHU	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/005	MASEGENGHE MATHIUS MASEGENGHE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/006	JUMA BUDEBA KILANGI	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/006/T	JAMES MALINGANYA LIMBE	-	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/007	DAUD JOSEPH KAZIMILI	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/008	PASKAL JOSEPH MAGESA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/009	JULIUS MAHONDO	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/ILM/010	PASKAL JOSEPH MAGESA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/001/	SOSPETER FERDINAND SAMIKE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/002	KESSY DOMINICK AMEDE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/003	DENIS BAKALEMWA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/004	SHILINDE	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/005	CHARLES BANYEJE FUMBUKA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/006	MAGEREZA LUSOLANYA MBUTEHO	Yes	Yes		

VALUATION	PAPS NAME	LAND	CROPS	STRUCTURE	GRAVES
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/007	ADOLF WILFRED KINYAGULI	Yes	Yes		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/008	FRANCIS ANDREA GWAHALAGE NDALANHWA MARTINI NCHEYE	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/009		Yes	Yes	Yes	
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/010	SOFIA ZAKARIA NKWABI	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/011	EMMANUEL NYANDA KAHUZI	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/012	KESSY DOMINICK AMEDE	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/013	KULWA NYANDA KAHUZI	Yes	Yes		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KSH/014	AGNESS ALEX MASHALA	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/001	PETER LUBADIKA KINOJA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/002	SAMSON ZAKARIA NKWABI	Yes	-		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/003	CHARLES MISENZO	Yes	Yes		-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/004	KAZIMILI NGUMA CLEMENT	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/005	GEOFFREY GERSHOM ABAYO	Yes	-	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/BPM/006	JAMES ZABRON MAYEKA	Yes	Yes	-	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KGH/002	JOSEPH ZAKARIA NSUMBA	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
VAL/COMP/IMC/KGH/003	KELVIN MSAU	Yes	Yes		

