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MINISTRY OF WORKS



Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS)

TANZANIA ROADS TO INCLUSION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (RISE)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FOR

**UPGRADING OF KWAMSISI-MKATA ROAD (38KM) TO BITUMEN STANDARD ALONG
MKATA MASHARIKI, POZO, KWEDIKABU AND KWAMSISI VILLAGES IN MKATA AND
KWAMSISI WARDS-HANDENI DISTRICT IN TANGA REGION**

MAY 2026

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYM

Aol	Area of Influence
CBO's	Community Based Organizations
CC	City Council
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSOs	Civil society Organizations
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Groups Discussion
GBV	Gender Based violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRC	Grievance Redness Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LGA	Local Government Authority
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
ODK	Open Data Kit
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP/HH	Project Affected Person/ Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement action plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RIU	Resettlement Implementing Unit
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SSS	Social Safeguard Specialist
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TSh	Tanzanian Shilling
VG	Vulnerable Group
WB	World Bank

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

“Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. In preparing the Resettlement Action Plan Census are carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

“Cut-off Date” is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. People whose ownership and use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

“Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)” 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.

“General Land” All public land which is not reserved land or village land and includes unoccupied or unused village land.

“Government” Is the system to govern a community or is the political system by which a country or community is administered and regulated.

“GRC” The formulated group/committee within the project area 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 following existing rules and regulations.

“Grievance Mechanism (GM)” The formulated group/committee within the project area 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 following existing rules and regulations.

“Implementation Schedule” 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.

“Involuntary Resettlement” means the involuntary taking of land by a project resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by a) relocation or loss of shelter; b) loss of assets or access to assets; or c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood,

“Land Acquisition” means the compulsory taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

“Land” 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.

“Local Government Authorities” A district authority or an urban authority.

“Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/Displaced Persons (DPs)” 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 by whether 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.

“Project Affected Persons” (PAPs) are persons impacted by involuntary resettlement following project implementation.

“Project Impact” 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.

“Public Land” All land in Tanzania whether granted, customary or occupied.

“Replacement Cost for Houses and other Structures” means the prevailing market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

“Replacement Cost for Land”. For agricultural land this means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels like those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For the case of land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

“Reserved Land” 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.

“Resettlement Assistance” This includes measures to ensure that project-affected persons (PAPs) who are required to undergo physical relocation are provided with adequate resettlement assistance—such as moving allowances, transitional support, and access to replacement housing or rental accommodation, as appropriate and feasible—to facilitate their relocation and restore, at a minimum, their pre-project living standards.

“Rights and Entitlements” 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.

“The Resettlement Policy Framework” (RPF) is an instrument which is prepared to guide resettlement activities throughout project implementation cycle. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) of individual sub projects investments to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project.

“Village” In the Rural areas, village (Vitongoji) i.e. is the smallest unit within the ward of the rural authority.

“Vulnerable groups” Categories of people 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.

“Ward” It performs its functions under coordination of committees which is constituted by members (Chairperson) in each Village elected by members in that Village.

- i) Economic condition: Belongs to a household whose consumption level is below TZS 50,000 per member per month (equivalent to less than TZS 2,000 per day).
- ii) Health condition: Persons suffering from chronic illness.

In addition, such vulnerable PAPs must be characterized by high dependency ratios, defined as having more than four dependents who are unable to work.

- iii) Physical or mental condition: Persons living with physical or mental disabilities.
- iv) Social condition: Includes persons such as divorced or separated individuals, single mothers, widows/widowers, abandoned children/orphans, or elderly persons (65 years and above).

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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. for the Project will therefore be prepared in conformity with the provisions in RPF.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES 1. Introduction

The Mkata–Kwamsisi Road Upgrading Project is a flagship initiative under Tanzania’s RISE Programme, aimed at transforming a 38 km rural gravel road into a modern bitumen-standard corridor. The project seeks to improve mobility, expand economic opportunities, and enhance access to essential services for communities in Handeni District. It responds directly to national development priorities and is aligned with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which emphasizes risk management, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable development.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5). Its development involved: detailed baseline data collection through surveys and field assessments; stakeholder consultations with affected communities, government institutions, and other relevant actors; Policy and legal reviews to ensure consistency with both Tanzanian laws and international requirements, particularly ESS5. The RAP outlines the magnitude of impacts, identifies the categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and specifies their eligibilities and entitlements. It further details the valuation procedures applied, presents the estimated compensation and implementation budget, and establishes the Grievance Mechanism (GM) together with a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation are also presented, highlighting the roles and responsibilities of TANROADS, the Office of the Government Chief Valuer, as well as relevant regional and district authorities.

ES2: Project Description

The Mkata-Kwamsisi Road Upgrading Project encompasses 38 kilometers of road that links Mkata, Pozo, Kwedikabu and Kwamsisi villages in Handeni District, Tanga Region. The existing gravel road, prone to seasonal inaccessibility and high vehicle maintenance costs, will be upgraded to a bitumen standard. This transformation includes: a 6.5-meter-wide carriageway, 1.5-meter shoulders on either side, road signage, traffic calming features, side drains, culverts, pedestrian walkways, and bus bays. Special attention will be given to erosion-prone areas through lined drains and slope stabilization techniques. Drainage structures will be upgraded with box culverts to improve flood resilience. The project integrates climate-smart features such as raised road sections in flood zones, and bioengineering methods to protect slopes.

For resettlement planning purposes, the Project Right of Way (RoW) of 45m has been applied as the basis for identifying affected assets. All land parcels, structures, crops, and livelihood activities within this corridor have been inventoried and valued. Temporary land requirements for borrow pits, contractor’s camps, access roads, spoil disposal areas, and material storage sites were not included in the current asset inventory because their locations will be confirmed during mobilization phase by the contractor.

The corridor passes through rural and semi-rural landscapes, affecting agricultural lands, woodlands, and residential structures. Physical displacement will be minimized through optimized alignment. Project implementation will occur in multiple phases: Planning and Design, Mobilization, Construction, Operation and Maintenance, and eventual Decommissioning. Construction activities include site clearance, earthworks, sub-base and base course laying, bituminous surfacing, and installation of road furniture. Ancillary facilities such as contractor’s camps, borrow pits, and material storage yards will also be developed in compliance with Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank.

ES 3: Need and Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan

Need for the RAP: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to address project impacts especially those associated with displacement of people and or economic activities. This RAP is

required to provide a Site-specific Resettlement Action Plan through which the identified project adverse socioeconomic impacts resulting from Project-related involuntary acquisition of land and the subsequent resettlement of affected families are addressed.

Objectives of RAP: The RAP will serve the following specific purposes:

- Reviewing the existing relevant national legal frameworks and comparing them with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), identifying gaps and subsequently suggesting measures to fill those gaps.
- Describes the approach for securing private land, assets and other common property resources for purposes of the Project.
- Defining the exclusion criteria for ineligible persons, assets, and claims, including encroachers and assets established after the cut-off date, to prevent speculative claims and ensure compliance with national laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5).
- Defining valuation process and methodology of impacted assets, including land.
- Defining the process for preparation of RAPs and their review.
- Defining the cut-off date for All project affected persons.
- Identifying the consultation mechanisms/approaches to be adopted while preparing and implementing RAP including public disclosures.
- Defining the monitoring and evaluation arrangements including Grievance Mechanisms (GM); and
- Put in place the institutional and implementation arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

ES4. Guiding Legal Frameworks

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in accordance with relevant national laws and decrees, as well as the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP applies to all persons who are either economically or physically displaced for purposes of the Project, regardless of the number of affected individuals, the severity of impacts, or their legal ownership status of the land. Special attention is given to the needs of vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, low-income households, elderly-headed households without support, and households headed by persons with physical disabilities. The RAP has been developed through a participatory process involving consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including PAPs. The draft RAP will be disclosed to stakeholders through a dedicated disclosure workshop.

There are some differences between the World Bank standards and Tanzania's legislation in the sphere of involuntary resettlement. The RAP has been prepared by harmonizing to the extent possible the two policies. However, The World Bank ESS5 will prevail in cases of differences in substance and/or in the interpretation between WB and Tanzanian legislation.

ES5. Community Engagement

The involvement of PAPs in planning prior to the move is critical. The RAP preparation team with the support of wards executive officers (WEOs) organized meetings with stakeholders as well as supporting sensitization meetings with relevant Stakeholders to each village during RAP preparation. Any legitimate issue raised through the public consultation were included in the RAP. The concerns of PAPs are considered and reflected in implementation plans. The stakeholder's engagement and consultations are essentially guided by ESS10.

ES6. Defining Cut-off Date

To prevent opportunistic claims and ensure that only eligible PAPs identified during the census and asset inventory exercises are considered for compensation, cut-off dates were established for each affected village based on completion of the census and valuation activities. Accordingly, the official cut-off dates are 29 June 2025 for Mkata Mashariki Village, 24 October 2025 for Pozo and Kwa Msihi Villages, and 15 November 2025 for Kwedikabu Village. Ward and village leaders, as well as PAPs, were informed of the cut-off dates during consultation meetings and field data collection exercises. Any structures, crops, trees, or developments established within the project corridor after the

respective cut-off dates shall not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance under this RAP. This means that any new inhabitants coming to the project affected area after the cutoff date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

PAPs Census Surveys: The surveys were carried out within the project Areas from June 9th to June 31st 2025 under close collaboration with the project area village leaders. The census and socio-economic information provide the RAP development planners with a general understanding of the communities affected by the project and the scope of compensation and resettlement assistance necessary to mitigate adverse effects.

Affected Asset Inventories and Valuation: An inventory and survey of all assets affected by the project was carried out. The survey accounted for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income from the assets either temporary or permanent resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income-generating resources.

ES 7. Magnitude of Impacts

This RAP covers the project impacts resulting from land acquisition during construction and from the permanent Project operation. Land loss is predominantly partial; full or near-total loss occurs only in isolated cases and is addressed through targeted livelihood restoration.

Other socio-economic impacts, i.e. impacts from construction activities such as noise, vibrations, construction traffic, presence of many work forces, population influx, are covered by the ESIA and ESMP.

(i) Affected Population

The project will affect 733 PAP households, comprising approximately 1,757 affected persons, within the established 45 m construction corridor.

(ii) *Impacts on assets:* The project will affect number of private owned land, buildings/structures, and trees/crops. Table below presents the breakdown of the affected assets within the villages enroute.

Summary of Impacts

Ward	Mtaa/Village	PAPs HH	No_Buildings	Crops	Land size (sqm)
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	62	4,066	79,103.74
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	9	480	29,239.76
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	240	183	3,315	110,975.68
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	238	180	1,399	125,416.06
TOTAL		733	434	9,260	344,735.24

The RAP confirms that no organized resettlement site or project-built replacement housing is planned. Most affected families are expected to rebuild within the remaining part of their current plots, while those without sufficient space will relocate independently within their communities using compensation and relocation allowances provided under the RAP.

ES8. Valuation of the Assets:

The Replacement Cost method will be employed to establish value of affected land and assets cost as per WB-ESS5, states that, "when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected people's compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods". Meaning that in the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements in ESS 5 regardless of the number of people affected. The valuation followed both GOT legal frameworks and WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and especially ESS5.

Replacement cost: Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets, including loss of land caused by the Project, as per Table 6(4). Thus, the valuator should conduct analysis of the valuations calculated under Tanzanian laws and establish variation factors to bridge the gaps. It has been noted in most cases that GoT rates are rarely tallying with the requirements of the replacement cost.

ES9. Entitlement Matrix (EM)

Based on the harmonization efforts and the anticipated impacts, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed to summarize the types of losses and the corresponding entitlements. The EM specifies compensation and rehabilitation assistance for different categories of losses, considering both tenure status and the magnitude of impact. It also includes provisions for the relocation of graves, compensation for community assets, and mitigation of construction-related impacts.

ES 10. RAP Implementation Institutional Arrangements

TANROADS will provide compensation to PAPs using existing government structures established for compensation approvals and delivery. These existing institutions that will play a key role in RAP implementation processes at different levels and times include but are not limited to: TANROADS regional offices; Local Government authorities especially Handeni District councils, Mkata Mashariki and Kwa Msisi wards, Government Chief Valuers Office and local Banks.

In executing various RAP implementation activities, TANROADS, in collaboration with District Councils, Ward and Village leaders, will disseminate information to ensure that all PAPs are reached and adequately informed in advance. Moreover, the activities will be scheduled at times and locations convenient for the PAPs to attend. A written record will be prepared by the office and signed by each PAP to confirm receipt of compensation, entitlements and payments. For PAPs without bank accounts, including those belonging to vulnerable groups, TANROADS, in collaboration with local government authorities, will provide support to facilitate the opening of bank accounts.

The income restoration program is designed according to the type and severity of impact rather than a single generic package. Post-payment monitoring for 12 months will confirm adequacy and trigger additional support where restoration is not achieved.

ES11. Grievance Mechanism

This RAP presents the formalization and operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will operate at two formal levels, namely village and district levels, where Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established to receive, assess, and resolve grievances from Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Grievances will be addressed at the lowest possible level, with the option for PAPs to submit complaints directly at the district level where necessary. Where resolution is not achieved at the village level, cases will be escalated to the district level for review and decision.

Where grievances remain unresolved after exhaustion of the GM, PAPs will have the right to seek redress through project-level administrative mechanisms and, as a last resort, the formal judicial system.

At each level, GRCs will include relevant stakeholders, with co-opted members from NGOs or specialized service providers to handle sensitive cases such as SEA/GBV in a confidential and survivor-centered manner, in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.

ES12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be undertaken by an independent RAP monitor to oversee efficiency, suitability and effectiveness of RAP implementation. The M&E will include monitoring and verification of processes and activities in RAP implementation and will prepare and submit the reports to the TANROADS periodically. The generated information will be used to identify mid-course corrections and in doing any improvement in project design and implementation of the future project.

ES13. Cost and Budget

Implementation of this RAP will require financial resources to facilitate compensation payment, livelihood restoration, institutional coordination, monitoring, and grievance management activities. The RAP implementation budget comprises two main categories: (i) compensation-related costs for payment of affected land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and statutory allowances to Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and (ii) administrative and implementation costs associated with RAP coordination, monitoring, grievance redress, and livelihood restoration activities.

The Project will affect a total of 733 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/households across Kwa Msisi, Pozo, Kwedikabu, and Mkata Mashariki villages, comprising approximately 1,757 affected persons, including 365 vulnerable PAPs identified under one or more vulnerability categories. Project impacts include both physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition, loss of structures, crops, trees, graves, and disruption of livelihood activities within the established 45 m construction corridor.

The total estimated RAP implementation budget is TZS 6,126,546,286.15, inclusive of compensation at full replacement cost, statutory allowances, livelihood restoration measures, grave relocation costs, grievance redress, monitoring, implementation support, and contingency provisions. Compensation will be provided in accordance with applicable Tanzanian laws and the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

Livelihood restoration measures will target vulnerable PAPs, severely affected households, business operators, and PAPs experiencing significant productive asset loss. The measures will include business re-establishment support, skills and financial literacy training, targeted agricultural support where necessary, and additional assistance to vulnerable PAPs aimed at restoring or improving pre-project living conditions and income levels.

Implementation of the RAP is expected to be completed within six (6) months. All compensation payments, allowances, relocation assistance, and applicable livelihood restoration measures shall be completed prior to commencement of civil works within the respective affected sections, in compliance with ESS5 requirements and applicable national legislation.

Potential implementation risks include delays in compensation disbursement, disputes related to valuation outcomes, delayed relocation of graves and utilities, and institutional capacity constraints in grievance management and monitoring. These risks will be mitigated through strengthened coordination among implementing institutions, continuous stakeholder engagement, timely disclosure of compensation information, establishment of an accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and regular implementation monitoring.

Upon completion of RAP implementation, a RAP Completion Audit shall be undertaken to verify that compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and grievance management commitments have been fully implemented in accordance with the RAP provisions and ESS5 requirements.

The total cost of implementing the RAP has been provided below in Table below.

Table 1: Estimated Budget for RAP implementation

S/No	Cost Category	Item	Kwa Msisi	Pozo	Kwedikabu	Mkata Mashariki	Total (TZS)	USD
1	COMPENSATION COMPONENTS	Crops	117,474,418.85	78,420,052.52	19,555,816.94	44,751,406.06	260,201,694.37	100,077.57
		Land	118,655,610.00	77,682,976.00	43,859,640.00	1,259,242,260.00	1,499,440,486.00	576,707.88
		Structures	142,414,274.50	600,111,395.78	18,635,450.00	1,649,912,574.89	2,411,073,695.16	927,336.04
		Accommodation	43,920,000.00	170,640,000.00	4,680,000.00	411,300,000.00	630,540,000.00	242,515.38
		Transport	9,000,000.00	35,700,000.00	1,800,000.00	31,200,000.00	77,700,000.00	29,884.62
		Disturbance	26,498,101.23	52,935,009.70	5,743,563.49	206,773,436.87	291,950,111.29	112,288.50
		Total Compensation	457,962,404.59	1,015,489,433.99	94,274,470.42	3,612,179,677.81	5,179,905,986.81	1,988,809.99
2	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION COST	Business re-establishment support for affected commercial PAPs (44 PAPs)					90,000,000.00	34,615.38
		Financial literacy, compensation management, and skills training for affected PAPs					60,000,000.00	23,076.92
		Targeted livelihood and transitional support for vulnerable PAPs (365 PAPs)					180,000,000.00	69,230.77
		Agricultural restoration support for PAPs experiencing significant productive land loss					70,000,000.00	26,923.08
		Subtotal (LRP)				400,000,000.00	153,846.15	
3	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS	RAP implementation agency					75,000,000.00	28,846.15
		Monitoring & evaluation					50,000,000.00	19,230.77
		GRM operations					30,000,000.00	11,538.46
		Graves relocation	10,500,000.00	12,000,000.00	59,400,000.00	18,000,000.00	99,900,000.00	38,423.08
		Subtotal Implementation					254,900,000.00	98,038.46
4	SUBTOTAL BEFORE CONTINGENCY					5,834,805,986.81	2,240,694.61	
5	CONTINGENCY (5%)					291,740,299.34	112,034.73	
	TOTAL RAP BUDGET					6,126,546,286.15	2,352,729.34	

Compensation components presented above include all statutory allowances (disturbance, transport, and accommodation) as derived from the valuation report. These components sum to the verified total compensation and are not added separately elsewhere in the RAP budget to avoid duplication.

Livelihood restoration measures are targeted to PAPs experiencing significant livelihood disruption, including business operators, severely affected households, and vulnerable groups. These measures complement compensation at replacement cost and are designed to support sustainable recovery of income and living standards.

Transitional support needs are addressed through statutory allowances included within the compensation framework.

An exchange rate of TZS 2,600 = 1 USD has been applied for conversion.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) has received a credit from the World Bank (WB) under the potential Roads to Inclusion and Socio-economic Opportunities (RISE) Program to finance the upgrading of potential Roads to Bitumen Standards. Improvement of these roads is part of the Government strategy to develop its road network to support the socio-economic development of the Country. Among the roads under this program is the stretch of 38 km between Kwamsisi and Mkata road in Tanga.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project involves the upgrading of the 38 km Mkata–Kwamsisi Road and the Kwa Msisi–Kwedikabu bypass road to bitumen standard. The design adopts a RISE Project's - people-centered approach, ensuring accessibility and safety for a diverse range of users, including persons with disabilities, students and teachers, the elderly, farmers, pastoralists, traders, bus commuters, religious leaders, and cultural groups.

The road alignment has been developed to integrate with the surrounding land use environment, addressing the mobility needs of both motorized and non-motorized transport users, while also enhancing public transport services. In this way, the project is expected to significantly contribute to local socio-economic development by facilitating trade, education, cultural exchange, and improved access to essential services.

The design will be aligned with the surrounding land use context and will ensure functional integration with all categories of road users, with particular emphasis on non-motorized transport (NMT) and public transit systems. This approach will support a seamless interface between the corridor infrastructure and adjacent land use developments. The proposed 45-meter right-of-way (22.5 meters on each side of the road centreline) will ensure sufficient space for carriageways, drainage systems, NMT facilities, and bus bays. However, this width will require the relocation of individuals and properties located within the designated road construction corridor.

The proposed design specifies a road width of 45 meters (22.5 meters each side off setting from the centerline). While major part of the required land falls within the existing road reserve, additional land outside the reserve. Consequently, the project will require additional land acquisition hence will require the relocation of people's assets such as structures, and properties located within the designated construction corridor. These activities will trigger resettlement and possibility of livelihood restoration requirements, necessitating the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in compliance with national legislation and World Bank's environmental and social standards (particularly, ESS 5).

For purposes of this RAP, affected persons and assets have been identified within the approved 45 m construction corridor, measured as 22.5 m on either side of the road centreline.

1.2.1 Project Area of Influence for Resettlement Planning

For resettlement planning purposes, the Project Area of Influence (AoI) is defined as follows:

- Core Impact Area: Permanent land acquisition zones
- Direct Impact Area: Temporary use areas (camps, borrow pits)
- Indirect Impact Area: Livelihood impact zones

This classification forms the basis for determining eligibility and compensation. Only impacts within the established 45 m construction corridor have been inventoried and valued under this RAP. Any impacts arising from ancillary facilities outside this corridor shall be screened and compensated separately before site occupation.

1.2.2 Project Location and Administration

1.2.2.1 Project Location and Context

The proposed project is in Handeni District, one of the 11 districts in Tanga Region. The district covers an area of 6,534 km² (2,523 sq. mi). It is bordered to the west by Kilindi District and Handeni Urban District, to the north by Korogwe District, to the east by Pangani District, and to the south by Pwani Region. The administrative capital of the district is Mkata town. Handeni Rural District comprises 20 wards, and the proposed road alignment crosses through two wards: Mkata and Kwamsisi, covering four villages refer to maps 1,2 and 3 overleaf.

The Kwamsisi –Mkata road project (38km) passes through agriculture potential areas producing, among others, maize, beans, mango and cassava. The road also acts as an important access road to Saadani National Park and connects the great coast corridor (Bagamoyo – Pangani – Tanga – Malindi – Lungalunga), Dar es salaam – Arusha Road and Handeni – Kiberashi road which makes it an important connecting road for Handeni District and Tanga Region as a whole. The proposed road is expected to stimulate economic growth as it will reduce transport cost and facilitate the transportation of products from the project areas to the market centers in Tanga and outside the region.

The project has affected certain areas along its route; however, the primary project site has been designed to utilize land already available within the existing road corridor and its associated land reserve. This approach minimizes the need for additional land acquisition, reduces displacement of communities, and ensures that project infrastructure can be accommodated within the designated footprint. The maps below present the detailed land footprint of the project, showing the areas affected within the existing corridor and associated land reserve.

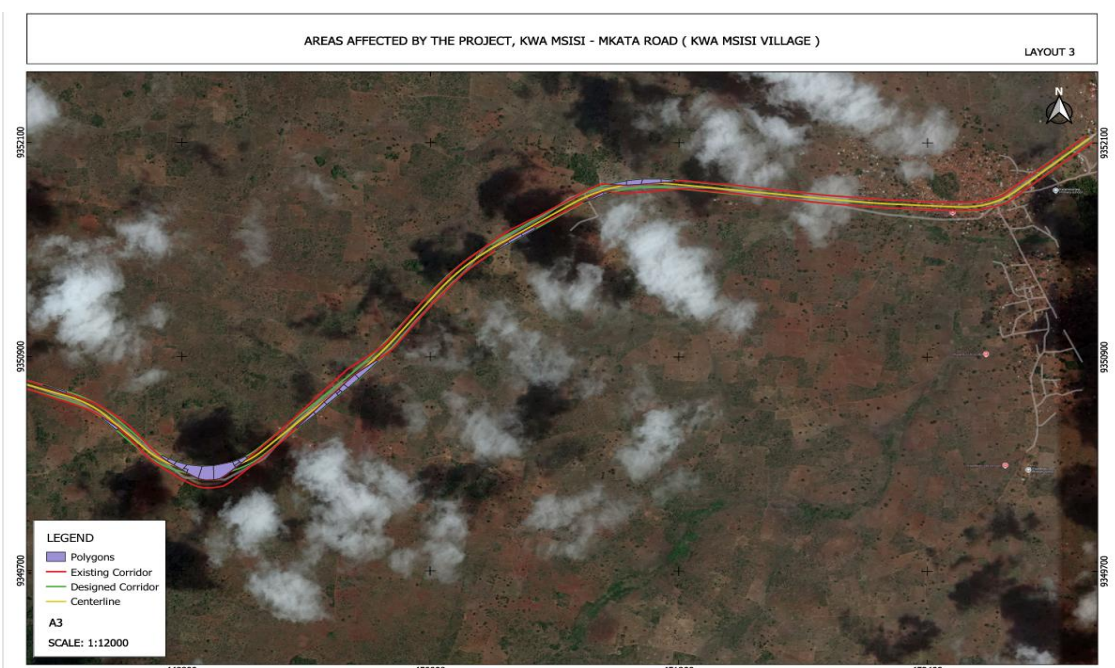


Figure 1: Map Showing the project boundaries and the affected portions along Kwa Msisi village

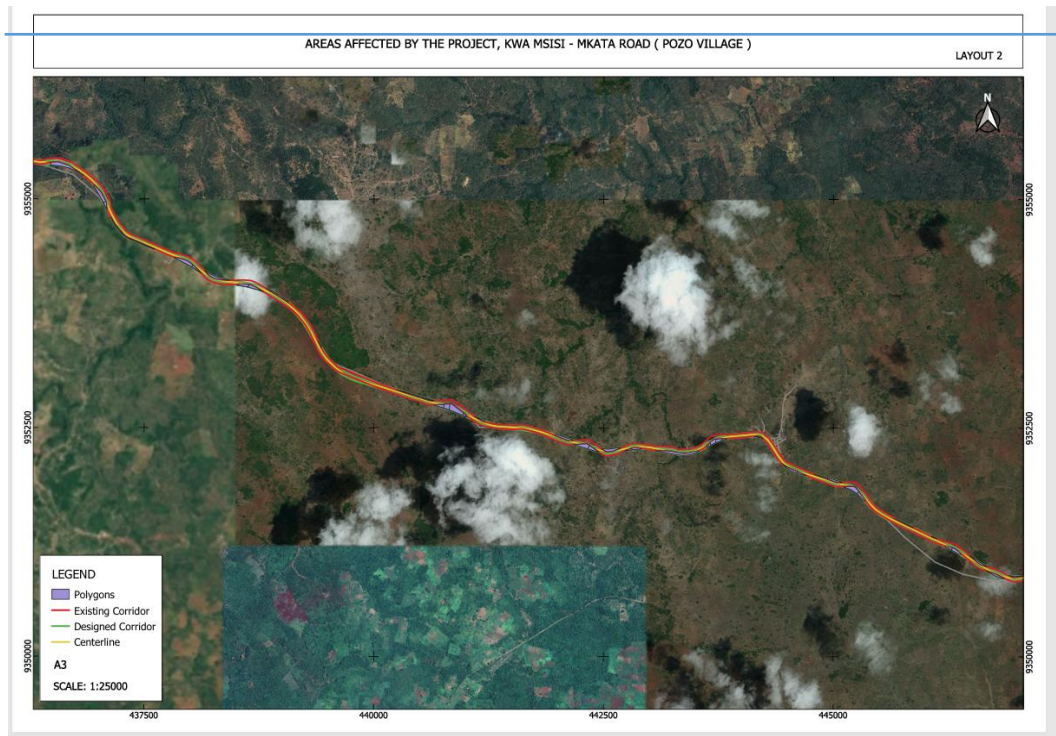


Figure 2: Map showing the project boundaries along Pozo Village



Figure 3: Map showing the project Boundary along Mkata Mashariki village

1.2.2.2 Administration of the Project area

Administratively, the Mkata–Kwamsisi Road Project traverses four villages—Mkata Mashariki, Pozo, Kwa Msisi, and Kwedikabu—within Mkata and Kwa Msisi Wards in Handeni District, Tanga Region. The project falls under the jurisdiction of established local government administrative

structures, which are critical for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

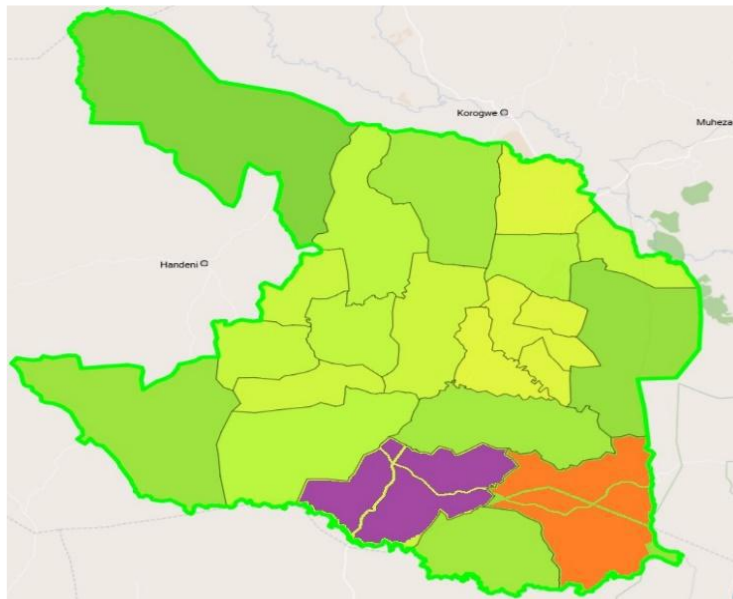


Figure 4: Subproject's Wards (Violet-Mkata & Orange-Kwamsisi) within the District Map
Source: ESIA – Mkata – Kwa Msisi Road Project 2025

In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, these administrative structures will play a central role in the following key activities in RAP development and implementation:

- Stakeholder engagement and disclosure of RAP-related information at the community, ward, and district levels.
- Facilitating access to and participation in the Grievance Mechanism (GM) (see Chapter 13); and
- Monitoring and oversight to ensure that resettlement processes uphold the principles of transparency, equity, and accountability.

Their involvement strengthens the RAP's legitimacy and ensures alignment with both national resettlement procedures and the World Bank ESF requirements.

1.2.3 Impact of the Project on Land and Land Requirement

The upgrading of the Kwamsisi–Mkata Road will require land primarily within the proposed 45-metre Right of Way (RoW); however, the impact is not limited to the RoW alone. While the design has maximized use of the existing road corridor to minimize displacement, additional land is required in specific sections to accommodate drainage structures, junction improvements, bus bays, pedestrian facilities, and climate-resilient protection works.

The project will affect approximately 344,735.24m² (34.47ha) across Kwa Msisi, Pozo, Kwedikabu and Mkata Mashariki villages. This includes permanent acquisition within the RoW where engineering and safety requirements demand. As a result, 733 Project Affected Households will experience impacts on land, crops, trees, or structures. Alignment optimization and avoidance of sensitive assets were applied to reduce the land take to the minimum practicable.

The land requirement presented in this section relates to the 45 m construction corridor only; ancillary facilities will be addressed through separate screening and compensation procedures during mobilization phase.

1.3 Need for the RAP

As part of fulfilment of the WB conditions to enable implementation of the RISE project, among others, TANROADS is required to prepare ESIA and RAPs of the Mkata-Kwamsisi (38Km) road subproject in accordance with the WB - ESF requirements which will focus on People Centered Design Approach. The ESIA and RAP studies for Mkata-Kwamsisi road should also align with all relevant Tanzanian Laws, Regulations and Guidelines on Environment, Social, Health, Safety and Labour issues.

The RAP preparation process identified land acquisition impacts, affected assets, displacement risks, livelihood impacts, vulnerable PAPs, eligibility criteria, entitlements, compensation requirements, and implementation arrangements necessary to comply with national legislation and ESS5. The RAP findings as well as recommendations are presented to inform the design of the Mkata-Kwamsisi road subproject to reduce social risks and impacts and enhance development benefits for project affected communities and other stakeholders.

This Resettlement Action Plan-RAP was developed in line with the requirements of national laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) as well as “People Centered Design” principles which includes but are not limited to ensure the following:

- i. The proposed road design aims to accommodate a diverse range of road users—including persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups—while aligning with the surrounding land use and development patterns. Special attention be given to non-motorized and public transport services to ensure the corridor supports and complements adjacent land-use developments. Key areas of improvement include dedicated space for motorcycle taxis (bodaboda), proper treatment of drainage ditches within the road reserve, provision of appropriate public transport facilities, and equitable allocation of road space for all users—particularly non-motorized transport, public transport passengers, and persons with disabilities. Road safety considerations will be integrated throughout the design to enhance usability and accessibility for all.
- ii. Improved project governance and ownership through stakeholder engagements, coordination and effective cooperation be important to prepare and deliver the project. The project to undertake inclusive, informed, and participatory stakeholder engagement and information disclosure for all project affected persons and communities, throughout the project life cycle, including paying special attention to the needs and interests of members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities. Such engagement will include ensuring robust and informed consultation and information disclosure with, among others, shopkeepers/vendors and homeowners that will be impacted by the land restriction/resettlement activities of the project, as well as pedestrians, motorcycle taxi drivers and users, bus drivers and users, as well as civil society groups, including those representing business operators, persons with disabilities, women, and other project affected communities.

This assignment entails the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed upgrading of the Kwamsisi–Mkata Road (38 km). RAP will be developed in strict alignment with the national legal and regulatory framework, while also adhering to international best practice standards. It will be guided by the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), with emphasis on Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, which is directly applicable to the implementation of the RISE program.

1.4 Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The purpose of preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) during the project cycle is to establish a clear framework for mitigating and restoring the livelihoods of project-affected communities, as early as possible, prior to the commencement of project activities. This proactive approach facilitates timely and effective disclosure to key stakeholders, enabling meaningful consultation, feedback, and incorporation of stakeholder inputs before project approval and implementation.

The overarching objective of the RAP is to avoid, to the extent possible, the adverse land-acquisition and resettlement impacts associated with the proposed project. Where avoidance is not feasible, the RAP seeks to ensure that such impacts are identified and effectively eliminated, mitigated, or minimized to acceptable levels, in accordance with relevant policies and standards.

The RAP intends to address potential loss or restrictions on land, impacts on buildings and crops, disrupted sources of livelihoods and access that may arise from mobilization, construction, operation and decommission activities and provide for measures to avoid, minimize and compensate for losses and impacts, paying particular to the special needs and interests of persons with disabilities, the elderly, women, and other members of groups in a situation of vulnerability.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- Develop mitigation measures to ensure that the affected people are not worse off because of the project and at least their livelihoods are restored to those of before the project.
- Engage PAPs and communities to gain understanding of project objectives and impacts
- Involve PAPs and other stakeholders in developing a plan for physical relocation and compensation for lost assets
- Provide information that will be used to implement the resettlement plan.
- Put down the grievance mechanisms which will be used during the RAP implementation; and outline institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP.

In addition, the proposed resettlement actions and measures will ensure:

- The provision of timely and fair compensation, with the goal that all project-affected persons would be compensated at replacement cost to at least restore their pre-project living standard levels.
- Necessary assistance for relocation to all PAPs whose property /home will be demolished, before displacement.

1.5 RAP Principles and Impacts Minimization Measures

- This RAP is guided by the principles of avoidance, minimization, compensation at full replacement cost, meaningful consultation, livelihood restoration, transparency, timely payment before displacement, and targeted support to vulnerable PAPs. 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 compensation 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 Scope of the RAP

In line with World Bank's **ESS5** on land acquisition or restrictions on land use that cause physical or economic displacement of people, the scope of this RAP covers:

- *Identification of impacts*: Types and scale of land acquisition, physical relocation, loss of assets, access restrictions, and livelihood disruptions.
- *Baseline census and socio-economic surveys*: To establish the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), their characteristics, and vulnerabilities.
- *Entitlement framework*: Defining who is eligible (cut-off date) and specifying compensation, livelihood restoration, and other assistance.
- *Implementation arrangements*: Roles of TANROADS, district councils, ward/village leaders, and other actors in RAP execution.
- *Grievance Mechanism (GM)*: Ensuring PAPs can voice concerns and receive timely resolution.
- *Budget and financing*: Cost estimates for compensation, livelihood support, and RAP administration.
- *Monitoring and evaluation*: Indicators and mechanisms to track RAP outcomes, including whether livelihoods are restored or improved.

1.7 RAP Commitments

The Project shall implement this RAP in accordance with applicable Tanzanian legislation and the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

The following key commitments shall guide RAP implementation:

- All eligible PAPs shall be compensated at full replacement cost prior to commencement of civil work in the affected sections.
- Compensation shall include affected land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and applicable statutory allowances.
- Livelihood restoration measures shall be implemented for vulnerable PAPs, severely affected households, and PAPs experiencing economic displacement.
- Meaningful stakeholder engagement and information disclosure shall continue throughout RAP implementation.
- A functional and accessible Grievance Mechanism (GM) shall be maintained throughout the project lifecycle.
- Temporary land acquisition for contractor's camps, borrow pits, spoil disposal sites, and material storage areas shall be subjected to separate screening and compensation procedures prior to occupation.
- Vulnerable PAPs shall receive additional support during compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration processes.
- No physical or economic displacement should occur before compensation and required assistance have been provided.
- RAP implementation shall be monitored regularly to ensure compliance with ESS5 requirements and national legal provisions.

Upon completion of RAP implementation, a RAP Completion Audit shall be undertaken to verify fulfillment of all compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and grievance management obligations.

1.8 Limitations of the Preparation of the RAP

Although this RAP is designed to be comprehensive, several challenges and limitations were encountered during its preparation:

- *Data limitations:* The socio-economic profile of Handeni District, which is a critical reference document for validating field data, is incomplete and outdated. As a result, the assessment relied heavily on primary data collected during fieldwork. Furthermore, during the socio-economic survey, some PAPs were reluctant to disclose full details of their household income and expenditure, which constrained the accuracy of livelihood assessments.
- *External factors:* it is anticipated that fluctuating inflation rates and /or potential delays in compensation payments may necessitate adjustments to compensation packages (e.g., interest payments or inflation indexing), thereby complicating timely and efficient RAP implementation.
- The exact locations of contractor's camps, borrow pits, access roads, spoil disposal sites, and material storage areas were not confirmed during RAP preparation. Therefore, impacts associated with such facilities are excluded from the current RAP inventory and valuation and shall be addressed through separate screening and compensation procedures before occupation.

In line with the World Bank's **ESS5**, the RAP should be treated as a living document. Accordingly, this RAP is subject to revision and updating, as necessary, to incorporate new information, reflect changes in project design, or address unforeseen circumstances that may arise during implementation.

1.9 Structure of the Report

The structure of the report is presented in **Table** below:

Table 2: Structure of the RAP

Section	Brief Description of Contents
1	General background of the Project: description of the Project context; Objective and scope of the RAP; constraints faced in RAP Development and structure of the report
2	Methodology to RAP preparation including Consultation with Stakeholders Ground Trothing land parcelling surveys, assets inventory and social economic survey, Identification of PAPs, the established cut off dates, Method used to determine vulnerability
3	National Policies, Acts and legislatives; The World Bank ESS5; and Gap Analysis of National Laws vis-vis World Bank ESS5
4	Public Consultation and Disclosure Information Consultation Process; Consultation Methods and Issues Raised and Discussed; dissemination of Information; RAP disclosure, proposed methods for continued sensitization/ consultation during implementation/construction period of the project
5	Social Economic Census of PAPs-Presents the profile of the project districts, demographic profile of the PAHs and socio-economic survey findings including Land Tenure and Land Use, Land Tenure, Land Use Patterns, Ownership of property, Land Ownership, House Ownership Status and Condition, Households Utilities and Connectivity, Sanitation and Environmental Condition within Project Areas, Households' Source of Income, Compensation Preferences.
6	Assessment of project impacts – positive impacts and adverse impacts – tangible and non-tangible on private and community property; Likely impacts during construction stage of a temporary nature

Section	Brief Description of Contents
7	Eligibility and Entitlements- Presents eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance, categories of PAPs, cut-off dates, and the entitlement matrix for affected assets and livelihood impacts.
8	Livelihood Restoration Plan- Describes measures aimed at restoring or improving the livelihoods and income levels of economically affected and vulnerable PAPs.
9	Asset Inventory and Valuation- Provides the inventory of affected assets, valuation methodologies applied, and compensation principles used for land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and allowances.
10	Relocation Plan- Outlines relocation arrangements, transitional support measures, relocation procedures, and assistance to PAPs requiring physical displacement.
11	Institutional Responsibilities- Defines the roles and responsibilities of institutions and stakeholders involved in RAP implementation, coordination, supervision, and monitoring.
12	Implementation Schedule- Presents the timeline and sequencing of RAP implementation activities, including compensation payment, relocation, livelihood restoration, and monitoring activities.
13	Grievance Mechanism (GM)- Describes the procedures, structures, and timelines for receiving, recording, resolving, and monitoring grievances related to RAP implementation.
14	Cost and Budget- Provides the estimated costs for compensation, livelihood restoration, implementation activities, monitoring, grievance management, and contingency provisions.
15	Monitoring and Evaluation- Describes the monitoring indicators, reporting arrangements, evaluation procedures, and RAP completion audit requirements for assessing implementation performance and compliance.
Annexure	This contains other relevant information: Annex 1: List of Meetings Participants. Annex 2: Minutes of Meetings, and Annex 3: Pictorial Presentation

2. RAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

ESS 5 asserts that regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs), project implementers should prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). 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 population and decision-making people, defining eligibility and entitlements, valuation of the affected assets, establishment of GRCs, cost estimations for RAP implementation etc.

2.2 Literature Review

Relevant literature involved reviewing project documents including: The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Framework (SEP) and Labour Management Framework (LMF) for the RISE Program. The review has also covered relevant national policies, legislation as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESSs).

2.3 Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation process for preparation of this RAP commenced prior to the data collection period. For the sake of reporting, the consultation for this RAP was conducted in the period from 6th – 19th June 2025, as detailed in Chapter 4, and list of meetings participants in Annex 1. The RAP preparation consultations were taken in different forms:

- Direct interviews with stakeholders, and particularly representatives of governmental institutions at district level, service providers and NGOs.
- Meetings members of the project's affected villages, Wards representatives, Villages' Council leaders and Grievance Redress Committees' (GRCs) members
- Small Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with interest and affected groups for livelihoods identification.

2.4 Ground Truthing

To ascertain and appreciate the project area, the Resettlement Specialist and an Asset Surveyor met with the Village leaders from the Project Area to discuss the intention of scoping the delineated Area of Project Impact. Initial ground-truthing was carried out from 4th and 7th June 2025. The exercise was undertaken to obtain the following information:

- Identification of potentially directly affected villages, their local names, and geo-referencing their location (GPS location).
- Available social services within the area include health centres, educational facilities, water sources, public utilities, religious structures, police and postal posts, government administrative buildings; NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CSOs and CBOs) offices.
- Additional information on the location of service infrastructure, access points and burial grounds was continuously gathered during the social studies, as part of work undertaken by the social team.

2.5 Asset, Census and Socio- Economic Surveys

A team headed by a Valuation expert were deployed to conduct the exercise, the team comprised of Valuation Expert, Surveyor, Social Expert and Enumerators. The Census questionnaire aimed to enumerate all PAPs in respect: of household demography for the members aging 14 years and

above¹, their gender, marital status, education, physical conditions (handicap by birth/chronic sickness), occupation, assets (structures both affected and non-affected), land tenure and use, income and expenditure, compensation choices and preference of compensation mode of payments. The household roster captured all affected household members, while detailed socio-economic information was collected from household heads and members aged 14 years and above, as applicable.

The Asset Inventory form was used to record details of the PAP with respect to the assets within the wayleave – trees, crops, structures and land. Information on i) trees and crops by type and by stage of growth and ii) structures with all specifications for material used for construction were recorded.

Socio-Economic Surveys: The Socio-Economic survey questionnaire was designed to capture the Social and Economic variables such as: demographic characteristics of the Household members, sex, Education, Age, Children, place of residence, type of marriage and ethnicity, income and ownership of property and the types of property owned, economic activities, types of crops – cash versus food crops, division of labour and control of the agricultural produce, households services, household movable assets (ownership and control), fixed assets ownership and control, sources of incomes and livelihoods, social economic services available, social networks, coverage under government or NGO development schemes, level of indebtedness. The Socio-Economic survey considered the following criteria:

- All PAPs losing structures (partially or in full) within the ROW.
- All PAPs losing land plots.
- The PAPs, who would lose crops and trees

The team was mobilized and provided training on: (i) the objectives of the survey, (ii) the research questions in the questionnaires and the information they intend to capture, (iii) the approach and methodology; (iv) quality control management; (v) preparation of raw data; (vii) interview techniques that will maximize response rate and validity of data collected on different variables. The team followed the survey protocols such as information source was to be the owner of the assets. However, in rare cases where the owners were not available a family member (spouse, child or relative not less than 18 years old) was interviewed.

The team attempted to involve other family members in the information-gathering process to the extent possible. In the matrilineal households where women are the owners of the land, they were the respondents to the questions and signed the interview sheet. Husbands took charge in absence of their wives. For vulnerable groups, such as for PAPs who have disabilities including hearing, vision, memory and/or speech impairment, the enumerators asked for assistance from the family members who could interpret and facilitate the communication. Some of the owners of the affected assets (land) were out of reach and were traced through their community leaders.

2.6 Formulation of Survey Instruments

Two different Asset Survey tools, one for Buildings, Crops /Trees and Support Structures, and another for Land (Annex 3), were prepared to collect detailed data on assets to be lost by individual PAPs and community:

- The land survey recorded the GPS coordinates and size of each affected parcel. Information was collected for every building or auxiliary structure affected. For crops and trees, a separate form was completed to capture details on the cropped area (in hectares), stage of farming, crop type, as well as the quantity and type of fruit and indigenous trees present on the land.

¹ According to youth policy youth is defined to be of 14 -24 years while adulthood is 25 years and above. Elderly age is 65 and above.

- **Assets Inventory:** the survey for Buildings and Support Structures detailed the building being affected; its GPS position and size; its type, use, features and condition; and ownership status.
- The Census survey covered diverse themes including: Household composition (gender, age, education, residential status and employment status for each household member), with added characteristics of the PAPs including tribal affiliation and religion; Economic activities and household income; Homestead details (description of structures, length of stay at residential site, water and energy sources, and sanitation facilities); Ownership, usage and cultivation of agricultural fields; Ownership of trees; Ownership of livestock and grazing areas; and Perceptions of the Project.
- The Socio-Economic survey was a more detailed version of the Census, comprising additional information on household assets; Household expenditure patterns; the use of water resources; access to and use of community services and facilities; Access to health facilities and health status; Sacred, religious and grave sites; and Conflict management and information sources.

Before finalization and embarking on actual field survey, the Socio-Economic survey tool was pre-tested as part of the training of the asset surveyors and enumerators.

2.7 Delineation of the Survey Areas

The Surveyors used the co-ordinates based on the design layouts to delineate the road corridors of impacts, within which affected properties and the corresponding Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified for the preparation of this RAP. A Map of the study area in relation to Kwamsisi – Mkata road was utilized for reference.

2.8 Identification of PAPs

The identification of the affected land and associated owners (PAPs) followed the following process:

- The Resettlement teams informed all Village leaders about the study in advance before commencement of survey.
- The Resettlement Specialist worked together with members Village leadership committees to inform the PAPs that the study team would be coming to their areas within the next few days to carry out data collection.
- Surveyors requested Village leaders to nominate members to help them in identification of land, properties and owners.
- Land Surveyors prescribed the project area by marking boundaries by using coordinates from design layouts and subsequently identified affected land plots within those boundaries.
- The Village member's committee assisted to identify land and asset owners. This was followed by interviews, firstly for the asset valuers followed by the enumerators with a Census form; and
- If a landholder had more than one piece of affected land, each land was surveyed by the land surveyors separately. However, only one Census or Socio-Economic survey was completed for each PAP.
- Given that prior notifications were sent to the PAPs, and since most of them work in the vicinity—either on their farms near their homes or at market centres—Most of PAPs were present and available during the surveys. As the project area is in rural settings, there were no urban features such as renters or tenants.

2.9 Establishing Cut-off Dates

In accordance with World Bank ESS5, the cut-off date is the date established and publicly announced by the Project, after which persons who occupy or use the project area are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Any assets, structures, or crops established in the project area after this date will not be compensated. The cut-off dates were communicated to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and local leaders during the census, socio-economic survey, and asset inventory exercises and were intended to prevent opportunistic claims while ensuring that eligibility for compensation and assistance remains fair, transparent, and consistent.

Accordingly, for this project, the cut-off dates were established and communicated to the relevant stakeholders through meetings. The cut-off dates for this RAP conform to the date of commencement of census and asset inventory in each ward as shown in table below.

During field data collection, PAPs and local leaders were informed that any structures, crops, trees, or developments established after completion of the census and asset inventory exercise would not be eligible for compensation under this RAP.

Evidence supporting the cut-off dates includes dated census and asset inventory forms, valuation records, field survey registers, photographs taken during field exercises, and verification by village and ward leaders who participated in the survey and asset verification activities.

Table 3: Cut Off Dates Village

S/N	District	Cut-off date
1	Mkata Mashariki	29th June 2025
2.	Pozo	24th October 2025
3.	Kwa Msisi	24th October 2025
4.	Kwedikabu	15 th November 2025

2.10 Assessment of vulnerability

The vulnerability of a household was assessed based on both the social status of the household head and the economic situation of the household, with reference to the criteria for ultra-poor households in Tanzania as established under the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) – Mpango wa Kusaidia Kaya Maskini Zaidi.

The assessment process involved cross-checking household information with local leaders (Village Chairpersons) to identify whether any affected households were registered under TASAF as poor or ultra-poor and currently receiving financial support from the government. According to local leaders, no Project Affected Households (PAHs) in the project area fell under this category.

In addition, the RAP team undertook a broader assessment to help identify hidden or emerging vulnerable cases that may not be formally captured under TASAF but could still face disproportionate risks because of project impacts. This proactive approach ensures compliance with ESS requirements and provides a mechanism to offer support should vulnerable groups be identified during RAP implementation. The categories of vulnerability considered included:

- Abandoned women
- Abandoned children
- People with mental and physical disabilities
- Orphans
- Widows/widowers
- Elderly people (65 years and above)
- People living with HIV/AIDS

- Households with very low expenditure/consumption (below TSh 100,000 per year) combined with a high dependency ratio, defined as one able-bodied person supporting more than three dependents. Dependents may include:
 - Elderly people are above 65 years
 - Children aged 0–18 years
 - Persons who are physically disabled, mentally impaired, or chronically ill (e.g., paralysed, diabetic, etc.)

The RAP distinguishes between TASAF poverty status and project-induced vulnerability under ESS5.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the legal, policy, and institutional framework governing land acquisition, valuation, compensation, involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration, grievance management, and stakeholder engagement for the proposed Mkata–Kwamsisi Road Project. The legal and institutional framework of Tanzania is presented in seven sections:

- (i) Political economy and governance in Tanzania.
- (ii) Property and land rights, as defined by Tanzanian law and customary practice.
- (iii) Acquisition of land and other assets, including regulations over the buying and selling of these assets.
- (iv) Rights and compensation, in particular, the accepted norms influencing peoples' basic rights to livelihood and social services.
- (v) Dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms, specifically the legal and institutional arrangements for filing grievances or complaints and how those grievances are addressed through formal and informal systems of dispute resolution.
- (vi) Comparison with World Bank ESS5, using equivalence and acceptability standards; and
- (vii) Legally mandated institutions, agencies and individuals associated with legal instruments governing land use and management.

3.2 Property and Land Rights in Tanzania

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for the rights of citizens to own property and rights for compensation. Article 24 (1) says: Every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with the law.

The National Land Policy (1995) of Tanzania provides guidance and directives on land ownership and tenure rights (equitable distribution of land, access to land by all citizens, rights in unplanned areas) and taking of land and other land-based assets. The policy and the Land Laws emanating from it stipulates organization and procedures for valuing assets, delivery of compensation and land disputes resolution. The overall aim of the policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system in Tanzania that protects the rights in land and resources for its entire citizen. This RAP has ensured that all affected land has been evaluated, and owners are entitled to compensation.

3.2.1 National Land Policy, 1995

The main objective of the National Land Policy (URT, 1995) is to address the various and ever-changing land use needs in Tanzania. The Policy aims at promoting and ensuring a secure land tenure system, encourage the optimal use of land and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development, without endangering the environment (ibid: 5). Specific objectives outlined in the Land Policy that are directly related to the proposed development include:

- Ensure that existing rights in land, especially customary rights of small holders (i.e., peasants and herdsmen who are most of the population in the country), are recognized, clarified, and secured in law.
- Set ceilings on land ownership that will later be translated into statutory ceilings to prevent or avoid the phenomenon of land concentration (i.e land being held by a few individuals).
- Ensure that land is put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the country.
- Protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development.

3.2.2 The Land Act, 1999

The Land Act (Act No. 4 of 1999) provides basic legal requirements in relation to land other than village land, the management of land, settlement of disputes and related matters. The Land Act seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- To ensure that existing rights in and recognized longstanding occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by the law
- To facilitate an equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens
- To regulate the amount of land that any one person or corporate body may occupy or use
- To ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development.

Of importance for this RAP is the application of the concept that land has value and this is taken into consideration in any land-affecting transaction. The Act demands that any person or institution whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment should be paid full, fair and prompt compensation. In addition, the Land Act (Section 151) states that the Minister "may create rights of way which shall be known as public rights of way" to serve for the purpose of the proposed development. Regarding the application for a ROW, the Act establishes that:

- Except where the Commissioner is proposing of his own motion to create a ROW, an application from any ministry or department of Government, or local authority or public authority or corporate body shall be made to the Commissioner.

The applicant shall serve a notice on:

- a) All persons occupying land under a right of occupancy over which the proposed ROW is to be created, including persons occupying land in accordance with customary pastoral rights
- b) All Local Government Authorities (LGA) in whose area of jurisdiction the proposed ROW to be created is located
- c) All persons in actual occupation of land in rural and peri-urban area over which the proposed ROW is to be created
- d) Any other interested person

Section 156 of the Act requires compensation to be paid by non-governmental corporate bodies, institutions or groups of persons to any person for the use of land of which he/she is in lawful or actual occupation. These include:

- a) Any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops, and buildings
- b) Damage due to surveying or determining the route of that ROW and.
- c) Acquisition of land for the purpose of a Right of Way

Considering that the proposed project will acquire land for the road upgrading, all anticipated damages have been accommodated in the RAP. In addition, further consultation and compensation will be paid during construction for unforeseeable impacts.

3.2.3 The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018

The Land Regulations of 2001 have been superseded by the Valuation and Valuers Regulations of 2018. These regulations made under the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016 as Government Notice No. 136 require a registered valuer to conduct valuation of 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:

- a. 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.
- b. Transport allowance payable for only those PAPs losing residence for the transportation of their personal belongings not exceeding 12 tons over not more than 20 kms.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

If the person does not agree with the amount or method of payment or is dissatisfied with the time taken to pay compensation, he/she may apply to the High Court for redress. If proved justifiable, the High Court shall determine the amount and method of payment, determine any additional costs for inconveniences incurred, and order the plaintiff to be paid accordingly.

In relation to the Mkata–Kwamsisi road upgrading project, the requirements of the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018 are directly applicable in guiding the valuation and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Given that the project involves land acquisition and the loss of various assets within the designated road corridor, valuation must be undertaken by a registered valuer in accordance with GN 136 of 2018. This ensures that all compensable items—including land, crops, structures, ancillary works, graves, and infrastructure systems—are properly assessed at market value, with allowances for disturbance, transport, accommodation, and loss of profit, as prescribed under the Regulations.

3.2.4 The Road Act 2007

Part III, Section 16 of the Act addressed the issue of compensation for acquired land for road development. The Section emphasized that, where it becomes necessary for the road authority to acquire land owned by any person for the purpose of this act, the owners of such land shall be entitled to compensation for any development on such land in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act (2002), Land Act (1999) and any other written law.

This legal framework ensures that compensation for affected persons within the Mkata–Kwamsisi corridor is legally enforceable, consistent with Tanzania’s statutory requirements, and aligned with the RAP’s objective of ensuring fair and transparent resettlement and livelihood restoration measures.

3.2.5 The Land Disputes Courts Act No. 2 of 2002

Every dispute or complaint concerning land shall be instituted in the Court having jurisdiction to determine land disputes in the given area (Section 3). The Courts of jurisdiction include:

- The village Land Council
- The Ward Tribunal
- District Land and Housing Tribunal
- The High Court (Land Division)
- The Court of Appeal of Tanzania.

The Act gives the Village Land Councils powers to resolve land disputes involving village lands (Section 7). If the Council fails to resolve the dispute, the matter can be referred to the Ward Tribunal as established by the Land Act (1999) and the Village Land Act. If any dispute will arise because of this Project, the provisions of this Act shall be observed.

This framework provides an accessible and legally recognized mechanism for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to pursue their rights, thereby complementing the project’s Grievance Mechanism (GM) and ensuring compliance with national legislation and World Bank ESS5 requirements.

3.2.6 Land Use and Spatial Planning

The Town and Country Planning Ordinance of 1961, which regulates the use of land in urban areas, was established to facilitate land use planning schemes. According to the Ordinance, development is not allowed without obtaining planning consent. It also provides a specific land-use class for ecologically sensitive areas; The National Land Use Planning Commission as per the Land Use Planning Act 2007 is the institution entrusted to coordinate land-use planning in Mainland Tanzania. It covers preparation of regional physical land use plans and formulation of land use policies for implementation by the Government. It specifies standards, norms and criteria for the protection of beneficial uses and maintenance of the quality of land. These provisions are relevant because the project traverses village and rural settlement areas where land-use planning, road reserve management, and protection of adjacent land uses are required.

There is no single agency in Tanzania that has the mandate for planning and providing resettlement and compensation help in cases where people are involuntarily relocated for development projects. It is however agreed in principle that the project proponent assumes the responsibility for delivery of entitlements even though several actions may be involved.

For the Mkata–Kwamsisi road project, this means ensuring that resettlement activities are consistent with approved land-use plans while fulfilling obligations under the RAP to safeguard livelihoods and protect land quality.

3.2.7 The Graveyard Removal Act (No. 9 of 1969)

Subject to the provisions of this Act under section 3, “where any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose the Minister may cause such grave and any dead body buried therein to be removed from the land and, in such case, shall take all such steps as may be requisite

or convenient for the reinstatement of the grave and the re-interment of the dead body in place approved by him for the purpose”.

Within the RAP for the Mkata–Kwamsisi road, provisions are therefore made to identify and document all affected graves, engage relatives of the deceased during consultations, and facilitate reburial in culturally acceptable and legally compliant ways, ensuring both respect for social traditions and adherence to national law.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs)

3.3.1 World Bank ESS5 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Among other policies, the proposed Project is subject to World Bank’s ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement since the World Bank is the International Financial Institution that will finance the project. The policy aims at ensuring that PAPs are compensated, assisted in resettlement and in their efforts to 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. According to the World Bank ESS5, involuntary taking of land may result in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter.
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the affected persons must
- move to another location; or
- The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas
- Adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons

The overall objectives of the policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative Project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons relocated by the Project to share in Project benefits. Relocated persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Relocated persons should be assisted in their efforts to 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.

The World Bank ESS5 recognizes that while non-landowners may have no right to compensation for the loss of land that they are occupying, they should be provided with compensation at replacement cost for loss of other assets (structures, crops, etc) and other resettlement assistance measures, if they occupy the project area prior to a specified cut-off date. Such measures include disturbance and transport allowance, compensation at replacement cost of crops or other assets on land ((only excluding compensation of affected land). This RAP will be implemented as per Tanzania Laws and Regulations and WB ESS5.

3.3.2 The World Bank ESS10- Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

ESS10 emphasizes the importance of meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle. Its objectives are to:

- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps identify and maintain strong relationships with affected communities and stakeholders.
- Ensure timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information is provided to stakeholders, particularly Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- Enable inclusive and participatory consultation, ensuring that vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are heard and considered.

- Maintain a Grievance Mechanism (GM) to allow stakeholders to raise concerns and receive responses in a transparent and timely manner.
- Document, disclose, and regularly update stakeholder engagement activities to enhance accountability and trust.

The RAP preparation has therefore incorporated stakeholder engagement activities, including sensitization meetings with village leaders, consultations with PAPs, discussions with wards and district authorities. These consultations have ensured that concerns regarding land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance are provided to the respective PAPs. Furthermore, a Grievance Mechanism (GM) has been established under the RAP to provide a culturally appropriate and accessible channel for PAPs to raise concerns. By aligning with ESS10, the project ensures that affected communities are not only informed but also actively engaged in decision-making, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability, and social acceptance of the road upgrading initiative.

3.4 Gap Analysis of National Laws vis-à-vis World Bank ESS5

The Consultant reviewed the implications of legal rights to property and/or title to the implementation of any possible involuntary resettlement, including compensation packages and eligibility criteria. Tanzania's policies and legislation vis-à-vis World Bank ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement was reviewed.

A gap analysis has been undertaken to measure the difference between Tanzanian laws and the World Bank requirements, with special attention to building properties, farmland, rangelands, forests and access to other basic resources. The analysis indicates that when Tanzania laws and the World Bank ESS5 are not in full accord, ESS5 will apply. The table below summarizes the gap.

Table 4: Gap Analysis between WB ESS5 and Tanzania Legislation

Resettlement Aspect	World Bank ESS5	National Regulations	Gaps	Measures To Fill the Gaps
ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement	<p>Requires Borrowers to:</p> <p>(a) avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.</p> <p>(b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.</p> <p>(c) Displaced persons to be assisted in their efforts to 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.</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. <p>The Government of Tanzania is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage because of any action.</p>	<p>Currently, in Tanzania, there is no specific-resettlement policy being procedures and processes that would safeguard and prevent the PAP from being left worse off by the project.</p>	<p>ESS5 will prevail. The RAP will be developed in line with both National and legislation and ESS5</p>
Compensation entitlements	<p>Affected persons may be classified as persons:</p> <p>(a) Who has formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>(b) Those 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;¹</p> <p>(c) those who have no</p>	<p>The Land Act 1999 and Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations of 2018 (GN 136): assets for compensation paid on loss of land and shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.</p>	<p>There is no gap between Tanzania law and WB as far as those with (a) formal legal rights and those (b) without formal legal rights but have a claim to such land under customary practices, eligible for compensation.</p> <p>Further, specifies that persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to</p>	<p>There will be no consideration of depreciation and transaction costs will be included so that PAPs get compensation at replacement cost for loss of land (only those with formal land rights and a claim to land) and other assets, such as structures or crops, for</p>

Resettlement Aspect	World Bank ESS5	National Regulations	Gaps	Measures To Fill the Gaps
	recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	<p>Entitled are</p> <p>a) those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership.</p> <p>b) Those have occupied land in the same location under a deemed residential license for not less than three years (Land Act 1999: S 23)</p> <p>Seasonal land/resource users are not covered, nor are persons who have constructed on or otherwise use road reserves (i.e., “encroachers”).</p>	compensation or any form of resettlement assistance (Para 16)	eg (all PAPs, including informal occupants) Seasonal occupants, if any will be considered.
Loss of Profits	ESS5 acknowledges loss of income sources as one of the impacts of involuntary resettlement and requires PAPs to be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.	According to The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations of 2018 (GN 136): compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include loss of profits.	Tanzanian regulations provide for income restoration allowances where the PAPs incurred losses of business income. However, due to the legal requirement for audited business accounts to be basis of the assessment, assessment has been difficult and computed on proxy data.	Compensation on the lost income and profit will be made as per ESS5; that provides for economic displacement regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.
Valuation approaches	ESS5 asserts that when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement	Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation based on the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, transport, accommodation allowance	Disparity between the two approaches Market Value vs replacement cost Under the Market value approach, the amount paid in most cases does not amount to	Eligible PAPs will be entitled to compensation that will be calculated under replacement cost (including transaction costs and without deduction of depreciation) approach to

Resettlement Aspect	World Bank ESS5	National Regulations	Gaps	Measures To Fill the Gaps
	cost and transaction costs, and depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.	and loss of profits where applicable.	that required to replace the lost assets.	ensure that all impacted assets are compensated/replaced.
Restoration of Affected Incomes and Livelihoods	Resettlement activities based on ESS5 are to restore standard of living and preferably improve livelihoods. Compensation for lost assets can be monetary, in-kind or both.	None	In Tanzanian regulations no provision for restoration of the affected livelihoods, neither as standalone programs nor included in the compensations	ESS5 principle regarding income restoration will be considered in this RAP.
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	ESS5 calls for particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children	Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation.	Moreover, there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples	These PAPs are to be identified, and special assistance will be provided to safeguard them from being left worse off by the project.
Public Land Users (Encroachers)	ESS5 recognizes those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, and they should be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land to restore standard of living and preferably improve livelihoods.	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership.	Tanzania law does not recognize the Seasonal land/resource users and informal settlers as eligible for compensation for assets and provision with resettlement and livelihood assistance.	In this RAP, land/resource users will be compensated for the loss on income or livelihoods associated to the restrictions from using the assets (permanently or temporarily).
Grievance Handling Procedures	ESS5 Requires affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	Under s. 13 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1967, if dispute of disagreement regarding any of the matter listed below is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of publication of notice that land is required for a public purpose the Minister or	The law in Tanzania does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to resettlement cases. Tanzania has a well-established and accessible local grievance mechanism through existing systems and structures.	GM established for this Project is in line with the RISE Program and the WB-ESS5.

Resettlement Aspect	World Bank ESS5	National Regulations	Gaps	Measures To Fill the Gaps
		person holding claim in the land may institute a suit in the high court of Tanzania for the Determination of the dispute.		
Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	ESS5 requires displaced people to be consulted and fully informed about their options and rights pertaining to feasible resettlement options, planning and livelihood restoration measures.	Under the Land Acquisition Act, informs landowners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows displaced persons to fill in forms (in Kiswahili) requiring that their land be valued and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth.	There are no provisions about informing the displaced persons about their options and rights; nor are they offered a choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.	TANROADS will have continuous consultations and provide the PAPs with the requisite information, in line with ESS5, during preparation and implementation of the RAP.

Where national legislation and ESS5 differ, the more stringent requirement shall apply for purposes of this RAP, particularly in relation to replacement cost, livelihood restoration, support to vulnerable PAPs, and assistance to persons without formal land rights.

4. PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents stakeholder engagement and public consultation activities undertaken during RAP preparation, including stakeholders consulted, issues raised, responses provided, and how community concerns have been reflected in the RAP.

Public consultation and disclosure of information among project developers, PAPs and other stakeholders are vital components for the success of any development project². 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, the consultation process provides an opportunity for PAPs to express their views and opinions on the project, and on their present and possible future. To achieve this, public consultation and disclosure of information about the project is key. Accordingly, the Project proponent (TANROADS) has 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 consultations undertaken around the Project area to date, and actions required for the future, particularly in aspects relating to involuntary resettlement.

4.2 Objectives of stakeholders' consultations

Guided by the World Banks' ESS 10 on Community Engagement section. That states "*The Government will engage with Affected Communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in Performance Standard*". The consultations with stakeholders were conducted with the following objectives:

- To identify relevant stakeholders and systematically document their views, concerns, and expectations regarding the project's construction activities.
- To establish institutional linkages and clearly define roles and responsibilities to avoid overlaps.
- To collect and review project documents relevant to the experts' assignment.
- To gain a deeper understanding of the progress of feasibility studies and infrastructure designs.
- To prevent conflicts by promoting transparency throughout the implementation processes.
- To reduce risks and performance challenges in RAP implementation and subsequent construction works by ensuring timely relocation of privately owned assets and utilities from the construction corridor.
- To assess resettlement issues, with particular attention to sensitive areas adjacent to the project sites.

Consultations took a two-way dialogue structure with provision of project related information and obtaining feedback from participants. The participants' opinions were analysed and be used to improve project design and mitigation plans.

All consultations were well documented and reported in this RAP. While the list of participants is presented in (Annexure for list of participants, MOMs and photographs), the issues raised, and response provided to those issues and how feedback incorporated in the design are summarised in table 6 in the subsequent pages.

4.3 Stakeholder Identification

The identification of stakeholders for this Project was carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in World Bank ESS5 and ESS10, which requires the proponent to identify the full range of stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. The process of systematically identifying stakeholder groups was guided by the following criteria:

- Groups or individuals on whom TANROADS will depend in one way or another to operate.
- Groups or individuals who are directly affected by the Project, whether positively or negatively.
- Groups or individuals requiring immediate attention from TANROADS about social, environmental, and RAP-related issues associated with the Project; and
- Groups or individuals who may influence the Project through their role in strategic planning or operational decision-making.

Based on these criteria, stakeholders were identified across all administrative levels, from village and ward, through district and regional, up to the national level. This systematic identification is essential to ensure inclusive engagement, address stakeholder concerns proactively, and minimize potential risks that could affect the pace of project implementation.

4.4 Typology of Stakeholders

The RAP further commits to systematically engaging stakeholders from various governance structures at all stages of project development to ensure inclusive participation, enhance ownership, and promote transparency in decision-making. The primary purpose of this engagement was to ascertain their relevance and roles in the road project, both during RAP preparation and throughout subsequent implementation. Table 4 presents the identified stakeholders and their relevance to the project.

In addition to community members and institutional stakeholders, specific attention was given to road users who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project. These include motorcycle taxi (bodaboda) riders, daladala (minibus) operators, pedestrians, cyclists, cart users, and other non-motorized transport (NMT) users such as donkey owners who depend on the road corridor for daily mobility and livelihood activities. These groups were recognized as critical stakeholders and were represented in public consultations to ensure that design and mitigation measures respond to their mobility and safety needs.

Table 5: Identified Stakeholder and their Relevance to RAP

Level	Administrative Structure	Relevance in the RAP
LGA level	Villages Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as the primary link between the community and the project. - Facilitate household-level consultations and disclosure meetings. - Mobilize community members for participation in RAP activities. - Document and forward grievances raised at the village level to the WEO/GRM committee.
	Ward Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide oversight and coordination across villages within the ward. - Support RAP teams in harmonizing socio-economic data collection and consultations. - Attend village and District -level Grievance Redress Committee (V/DGRC) see chapter - Ensure timely escalation of unresolved grievances to the district level.
	District Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holds overall administrative authority within Handeni District.

Level	Administrative Structure	Relevance in the RAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides strategic oversight to ensure compliance with national regulations and safeguard frameworks. - Chairs the District Grievance Redress Committee (DRC) responsible for reviewing and resolving grievances not addressed at the village/ward level. - Ensures alignment of RAP implementation with broader district development priorities.
Regional	TANROADS Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overseeing the RISE project at regional level, coordinating and supporting all Consultations and all other activities related to the RAP preparation and implementation.
National Level	TANROADS HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TANROADS is the implementing agency administering all aspects of the Mkata–Kwa Msisi Road Project, including financing, technical oversight, and the management of environmental and social safeguards. The preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) form an integral component of these responsibilities.
	Ministry of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Works serves as the overall administrator of the Mkata–Kwa Msisi Road Project, with responsibility for policy oversight, budget solicitation, and allocation. The Ministry is also the final authority and primary beneficiary of the project outcomes.
	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development is responsible for policy, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Tanzania. The Ministry has the following responsibilities. - The Ministry administers the various land acts: Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act and the Village Land Act. - Conducts Land use planning, management and land delivery activities. - The Ministry is responsible for planning land use, surveying and demarcating land/parcel/farms, and provision of land ownership and tenancy in both rural and urban areas.
	Survey and Mapping Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Surveys and Mapping Division also provides land survey services to government agencies, maintains geodetic survey control networks, prepares and maintains cadastral and topographic maps for the entire country.
	Government Chief Valuer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government Chief Valuer plays a statutory role in the RAP process as the authority responsible for reviewing and approving all valuation reports related to affected assets. In accordance with national laws and valuation standards, the GCV ensures that compensation values for land, structures, crops, and other improvements are fair, consistent, and compliant with legal and policy frameworks. The GCV will also provide technical guidance to the TANROADS Project Implementation Team and valuation teams, endorse final compensation schedules prior to payment, and support the resolution of disputes related to compensation values. By fulfilling this role, the GCV safeguards transparency, equity, and accountability in the compensation process, ensuring that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive their lawful entitlements in line with both national requirements and international safeguard standards.
Village, Ward and District	Police force – Gender Desks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Gender Desk within the Police Department is a key institutional stakeholder in the RAP process, particularly in addressing issues related to gender-based violence (GBV) and protection of vulnerable groups during project implementation. The Gender Desk will provide guidance and support in the prevention, reporting, and management of GBV incidents that may arise due to the influx of workers and increased interactions

Level	Administrative Structure	Relevance in the RAP
		<p>in host communities. In collaboration with the TANROADS Project Implementation Team, local leaders, and community representatives, the Gender Desk will participate in awareness campaigns, training sessions, and monitoring activities to ensure the safety and protection of women, children, and other vulnerable persons. Additionally, the Gender Desk will serve as a point of contact for the Grievance Mechanism (GM) for gender-related complaints, ensuring that cases are handled promptly, confidentially, and in accordance with national law and international best practices</p>
Utilities services providers	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)	<p>TANESCO, operating under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, has statutory responsibility for the generation, transmission, distribution, supply, and utilization of electric energy in Tanzania. In many areas, TANESCO infrastructure, particularly transmission lines, is located within designated road reserves. For the Mkata–Kwa Msisi Road Project, TANESCO is a key stakeholder whose engagement is essential to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and confirm the location of power lines and associated facilities within the project’s right-of-way (ROW). ▪ Coordinate and plan for the timely relocation of affected transmission infrastructure in accordance with national standards and project schedules. ▪ Mitigate project delays by ensuring that relocation works are carried out efficiently and in parallel with road construction activities. ▪ Provide technical guidance to ensure safety and compliance with energy sector requirements during relocation and integration works. <p>Their effective participation is therefore critical to the successful and timely implementation of the project</p>
	RUWASA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA) is a key stakeholder in the implementation of RAP. The Authority’s relevance arises from the presence of water supply infrastructures such as pipelines, kiosks, and boreholes—within the project corridor that may require relocation or protection. In collaboration with the TANROADS Project Implementation team, the RUWASA will ensure that all affected water supply systems are identified in advance, properly relocated, and reinstated without service interruptions to Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Authority will also provide technical support in verifying affected assets, contribute to the design of mitigation measures, and participate in the Grievance Mechanism (GM) to address water-related concerns. This engagement will safeguard continued access to safe and reliable water for all PAPs, particularly vulnerable households, in line with national policy and safeguard requirements.
	Telecommunication services providers (Halotel and TTCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Telecommunication service providers are essential stakeholders in the RAP process due to the potential impact of road construction on communication infrastructure, including fiber optic cables, mobile network towers, and related equipment. These providers will collaborate with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to identify, protect, or relocate affected telecommunication assets to prevent service disruptions to both

Level	Administrative Structure	Relevance in the RAP
		Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the public. They will also provide technical guidance on safe relocation methods, timing, and restoration of services in line with national regulations. Furthermore, telecommunication providers will participate in project planning, monitoring, and grievance resolution related to affected communication infrastructure, ensuring continuity of connectivity and supporting the overall social and economic well-being of affected communities.
HIV/AIDS Service Providers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National and District HIV/AIDS Authorities are important partners in the implementation of the RAP due to the potential public health risks associated with the influx of workers and increased interaction between project personnel and local communities. Their role will be to guide the integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness measures into project activities, in line with national policies and safeguard requirements. In collaboration with the TANROADS Project Implementation team and contractors, these authorities will coordinate the delivery of community sensitization programs, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), and distribution of preventive materials such as condoms. They will also support monitoring and reporting on HIV/AIDS interventions, and ensure that vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, are adequately protected from heightened risks of infection. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS authorities will participate in the Grievance Mechanism (GM) for health-related concerns and ensure continuity of services through linkages with local health facilities.
Road Users (Transport Stakeholders)	Bodaboda riders, daladala drivers, pedestrians, cyclists, donkey/cart users, commuters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key stakeholders in design and safety aspects

4.5 Consultation Process

Community consultation meetings were conducted on the 12th and 13th of June 2025. The first meeting took place on 12th June at Mkata East Village, followed by meetings on 13th June at Kwamsisi and Pozo Villages and 23rd October 2025 at Kwedikabu village. These meetings brought together a range of stakeholders, including representatives from the Handeni District Council, TANROADS Tanga Regional Office, political leaders, local government officials, individual community members, valuers, and social and environmental experts.

The discussions highlighted the current condition of the road and the strong community demand for improved road infrastructure. This generated significant interest from attendees, particularly regarding the timeline for the commencement of construction activities. The meetings served to provide general information about the project, including an overview of the valuation process.

In total 529 people attended the meetings among them 157 were women and 372 were men. Attendance at all meetings was notably satisfactory, reflecting strong community engagement and interest in the project.

Table 6: Number of Community Members Participated in the meetings

S/N	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	12-6-2025	Mkata Mashariki village	97	41	138
2.	13-6-2025	Kwamsisi village	67	42	109
3.	13-6-2025	Pozo village	132	40	172
4	23-10-2025	Kwedikabu Village	76	34	110
			372	157	529

Overall, women represented 29.7% of consultation participants, while men represented 70.3%, indicating the need for continued targeted engagement with women during RAP implementation.

4.5.1 Consultation Methods and Issues Raised and Discussed

Subsequent sections present methods employed during consultation and summary of meeting outcomes:

i) Public Meetings

During the community consultation meetings, the community members were given the opportunity to ask questions and present their concerns, which were addressed by the relevant experts. The key questions raised included in the table below:

Table 7: Issues raised in the Public Meetings

Village	Issue or Question Raised	Response Provided	Action Taken in this RAP
Mkata Mashariki	They wanted to know how much will be compensated for public graves located near Mkata East village?	Every grave will be compensated with Tsh 300,000	Graves were identified and included in the asset inventory; corresponding compensation has been budgeted in the RAP cost estimates.
	Can development still take place within road reserves that are not yet constructed?	No, it is against the law to conduct any developments on the road reserve.	Affected individuals were informed; structures within the reserve were inventoried, and compensation has been planned for loss of assets (other than land) as per ESS5
	There are some road marks which diverge to our area leaving the original road mark.	The divergence sometimes occurs due to the road design, so all areas where the divergence exceed the normal road reserve i.e 45M the affected person will be compensated for the land.	Detailed survey and GPS mapping were conducted to define actual impacts; compensation is limited to within 45m unless design dictates otherwise.
	What is compensation, and who qualifies for it?	Compensation is a kind of payments paid when the project affected one or more of your livelihoods and is according to the law and is paid to the person responsible.	Eligibility criteria were clearly outlined in the RAP; all PAPs were identified through a census and asset survey.
	At the begin we have been told that the road reserve is 45M, but we can see the X mark exceed that dimension why?	According to the road reserve law of the year 1932 the road reserve is 45M but the new amendment of that law which was made in 2007 increased the road reserve from 45M to 60M	RAP adheres to a 45m compensation corridor per TANROADS guidance; assets beyond 45m not affected by design were excluded.
	So did recent compensate 45M or 60M?	The recent plan is to compensate for the 45M	This standard was applied consistently during valuation and disclosure.
	In-case the responsible person is not available is it possible to use representative?	Representatives are allowed with letter from the village leader identifying him/her as a representative.	This standard was applied consistently during valuation and disclosure.
Pozo	Regarding the mosque currently under construction, we request that the road alignment be diverted to the right, so the mosque is not affected.	Due to road design specifications, diversion may not be feasible. However, compensation will be provided to allow for the construction of a new mosque at an alternative site.	Mosque was surveyed and included in the inventory; cost for reconstruction has been included in the RAP budget under community infrastructure.
	What will happen to areas that are currently under land ownership conflicts?	Valuation will proceed, but compensation payments will be withheld until the disputes are formally resolved.	Affected plots were identified and flagged; compensation will be held in escrow until disputes are resolved.

Village	Issue or Question Raised	Response Provided	Action Taken in this RAP
	Will we be given enough time to relocate after receiving compensation?	Yes. Once compensation has been paid, all affected persons will be issued a 90-day notice, which is considered sufficient time for relocation	RAP implementation schedule includes provision for relocation notice and assistance during the 90-day period.
	In past projects such as the Kwamsisi–Pangani road, some people received only partial compensation. Will the same happen again?	Efforts will be made to ensure that all eligible individuals receive their full and rightful compensation as assessed. The aim is to avoid any partial payments.	RAP has included full valuation reports and verification processes to ensure fair compensation.
	How will public buildings like village offices be handled?	Compensation for public buildings can be provided in cash. Village leadership may then oversee reconstruction at a new site. Alternatively, individual compensation may be issued to facilitate relocation, ensuring continued service delivery to citizens.	All affected public assets were listed and budgeted for; coordination with village leaders on relocation and reconstruction is planned.
	How will compensation be handled for assets with multiple owners?	Co-owners can agree on a representative to receive the payment. Alternatively, all parties can be involved in the process, with payments made into a jointly owned bank account.	RAP includes provisions for co-ownership agreements and guidance on shared bank accounts.
Kwamsisi	We request that all information be provided on time	Information will be shared promptly throughout all procedures to prevent unnecessary confusion or disruptions.	A communications plan and grievance mechanism are included; project information office and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will support transparency.
	What will happen to individuals who have developed structures on land owned by the village government?	Such individuals will be compensated for their structures or developments; however, the land itself remains under the ownership of the village government.	All such cases were documented; structure-only compensation is included in the budget.
	When will compensation payments be made? Some houses are already marked with "X", and we are not allowed to repair them.	Minor repairs are allowed to ensure residents can continue to live safely in their houses while awaiting compensation.	RAP implementation schedule allows residents to remain temporarily; valuation has been completed and payments are planned.
	If the owner of the land is different from the owner of the structure, who will be compensated?	The landowner will be compensated for the land, while the structure owner will receive compensation for the structure.	The RAP has identified separate ownerships and split compensation accordingly in valuation forms.
	Does valuation differ between rural and urban areas?	Valuation follows legal guidelines. Compensation rates for land and crops may differ slightly between rural and urban areas.	Valuation rates were approved by district authorities and posted in villages for transparency.

Village	Issue or Question Raised	Response Provided	Action Taken in this RAP
		These rates will be publicly displayed on the village notice board for transparency.	
	We request that all forms be written in Kiswahili for better understanding	All forms that you are required to sign will be provided in Kiswahili.	RAP tools and consent forms were prepared in Kiswahili to ensure full comprehension.
	What will happen to areas with unresolved land or ownership conflicts?	Valuation will proceed, but payments will be withheld until the conflicts are resolved. Community members are encouraged to settle disputes early to avoid delays.	Disputed cases have been logged and tagged; compensation will follow dispute resolution.
	What if the rightful owner of an asset has passed away?	Compensation will be paid to the legal heir(s) in accordance with inheritance laws and village leadership confirmation.	Verification process involving village leaders and legal documentation is included in the RAP to ensure rightful heir compensation.
Kwedikabu	How will compensation be conducted for people whose houses, land, crops, trees, and other properties will be affected by the road project?	All affected properties and assets will be identified, valued, and compensated in accordance with Tanzanian laws and the applicable international safeguards requirements prior to displacement or impact occurrence.	The RAP has identified and inventoried affected assets, conducted valuation of affected properties, established an entitlement matrix, and provided compensation procedures and eligibility criteria.
	Will compensation be paid before commencement of construction activities?	Yes. Compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before commencement of civil works in the affected areas.	The RAP implementation schedule requires payment of compensation and provision of assistance prior to land acquisition and site handover to the contractor.
	What measures will be taken to minimize destruction of houses, farms, businesses, and other community properties during construction?	The project design will seek to minimize impacts through optimization of the road alignment and controlled construction activities within the approved corridor.	The RAP includes impact minimization measures, clear demarcation of the Right-of-Way (RoW), and procedures for avoiding unnecessary damages during construction.
	What road safety measures will be introduced to protect pedestrians, school children, and other road users after the road is upgraded?	Appropriate road safety measures such as warning signs, pedestrian crossings, speed calming measures, and road markings will be incorporated into the project design.	The RAP and ESIA recommend incorporation of road safety measures and community awareness programs during project implementation.
	How will the project control dust, noise, and other environmental disturbances during construction activities?	The contractor will implement mitigation measures including water sprinkling, controlled operation of machinery, and adherence to environmental management requirements.	The RAP cross-references the ESMP which includes measures for dust suppression, noise control, and environmental monitoring during construction.

Village	Issue or Question Raised	Response Provided	Action Taken in this RAP
	Will local community members be given priority for employment opportunities during project implementation?	Priority will be given to qualified local people for available casual and semi-skilled jobs during construction.	The RAP includes livelihood restoration and local employment enhancement measures to maximize project benefits to affected communities.
	How will drainage systems be designed to prevent flooding and water stagnation in nearby farms and settlements?	Drainage structures will be designed to accommodate stormwater flows and minimize flooding impacts on adjacent areas.	The RAP acknowledges drainage concerns and recommends integration of adequate drainage provisions in the engineering design and construction supervision process.
	How will the community continue to receive information and updates throughout project implementation?	Continuous stakeholder engagement and public consultations will be undertaken throughout the project cycle.	The RAP includes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan outlining consultation procedures, information disclosure, and community participation mechanisms.
	What mechanisms will be established for communities to submit grievances and receive responses during the project?	A Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established to allow PAPs and community members to submit complaints and receive timely resolution.	The RAP establishes a multi-level Grievance Mechanism with procedures, reporting channels, timelines, and responsible institutions.
	How will the project ensure protection or restoration of affected social infrastructure and utilities such as access roads and water services?	Any affected community infrastructure or utilities will be restored, relocated, or compensated in coordination with relevant authorities and communities.	The RAP includes provisions for management of impacts on community assets and coordination with utility providers and local authorities during implementation.
	What benefits are expected from the upgrading of the Mkata–Kwa Msisi Road and Kwa Msisi–Kwedikabu bypass road for local communities?	The project is expected to improve transportation, reduce travel time and transport costs, enhance access to markets and social services, and stimulate local economic development.	The RAP documents the anticipated socio-economic benefits of the project and incorporates measures to enhance positive outcomes for local communities.

ii) Key Informants (KIs) Discussions

Key informant interviews were done with local leaders at ward (Ward Executive Officers (WEOs)), councillors) and Village levels. The aim of engaging KIs was to inform them about the entire exercise of data collection, RAP preparation process, their roles and responsibilities. The meetings with leaders were also used to collect specific data about their area (eg. 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 project affected communities. For example, to convey information to the communities 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 the tenants during the survey exercise. They also, helped to resolve grievances related to boundaries, inheritances and matrimonial issues as well as notifying the Valuation Team on the PAPs who were mistakenly skipped out.

iii) Discussions with elders concerning relocation of a ritual site

At Pozo village, there is a large baobab tree that serves as a cultural and ritual site. This tree is likely to be affected by the proposed road expansion project and may need to be removed. During a group discussion with the village elders, led by Mr. Bakari Mrisho Madobi (Tel: 0788-610038), it was revealed that the community regards the tree as sacred, hosting ritual spirits. The elders expressed that its removal would not only disrupt their spiritual practices but could also invoke misfortune for both the community and the individual responsible for cutting it down. They suggested avoidance but if it is not possible then, processes will be required to ensure smooth shift of their ritual spirits before the expansion process begins.

In this regard, the project will be required to provide support for the performance of cultural rituals to facilitate the shifting of the spirits associated with the baobab tree. According to the ritual leader, the community has requested one sheep, two goats, and a cash amount of TZS 6,000,000. The elders explained that the cash contribution would be used to procure specific ritual materials, the details of which they preferred not to disclose.

4.5.2 Key Mitigation Measures to Address Community Concerns

During consultations, communities highlighted issues related to pedestrian safety, livestock movement, and access to public transport. In response, the project design will incorporate:

- **Pedestrian Crossings** – strategically located to enhance safety for residents, especially vulnerable groups such as schoolchildren, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- **Cattle Crossings** – to facilitate safe livestock movement across the project corridor in rural areas.
- **Bus Bays** – appropriately located to improve accessibility to public transport services and reduce risks of accidents.

These measures reflect the project's commitment to community-responsive design and compliance with social safeguard principles, ensuring that infrastructure development delivers inclusive benefits while minimizing risks.

4.5.3 Key issues raised by the special groups (elderly, women)

Specific groups provided several recommendations to be included in the design to enhance safety and accessibility along the project corridor.

- Elderly: The elderly recommended that the junction area leading to the District Council at 6 km + 470 m be provided with a bus bay and zebra crossings, which will also facilitate safe access to and

from the Mbweni Government Hospital, currently under construction. They further suggested the installation of a zebra crossing and a speed hump near the mosque to improve pedestrian safety.

- Women: Women emphasized the need for pedestrian crossings at all public institutions, including the Pozo Dispensary, to ensure safe access for all community members.
- General Community: Residents also highlighted the importance of providing appropriately located pedestrian crossings, cattle crossings, and bus bays throughout the project corridor to accommodate both human and livestock movement safely.

The specific locations for these crossings, bus bays, and traffic calming measures are detailed in the ESIA, and the project design will incorporate these recommendations to enhance safety, accessibility, and social inclusiveness.

4.6 Dissemination of Information

Running parallel to this process will be the continuous dissemination of information about the Project. This will involve the timely preparation and distribution of project materials such as brochures, information sheets, and news updates to ensure communities remain well informed. Key information to be shared will include the existence and functions of Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), available channels for submitting grievances, schedules for compensation disclosure, as well as general updates on project activities.

In addition, the TANROADS is advised establish a Project Information Office, which will serve as a central hub where Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) can engage directly with stakeholders.

Information dissemination will also be supported through multiple channels, including radio and television programs, newspaper articles, the distribution of Project Information Sheets, posters and updates displayed in public spaces such as schools, health centres, and marketplaces, as well as regular updates on the TANROADS website.

5. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CENSUS OF PAPS

5.1 Social Economic Baseline Overview

The socio-economic baseline assessment offers a comprehensive overview of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) residing along the road corridor. This section captures key aspects of their current living standards, income-generating activities, population demographics, and access to essential social services. The primary objective is to establish a solid foundation of contextual understanding prior to project implementation, which will serve as a reference point for planning, monitoring, and evaluating the success of resettlement and livelihood restoration initiatives.

Specifically, the baseline assessment aims to:

- Analyse the demographic structure and livelihood practices of the affected population.
- Identify individuals or groups considered vulnerable who may need additional support.
- Evaluate income levels, patterns of land ownership, housing conditions, and access to infrastructure and services.
- Support the development of mitigation strategies in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
- Contribute to the creation of a transparent, equitable compensation system and a sustainable livelihood restoration plan.

5.2 Characteristics of the Affected Population

5.2.1 Affected Population

7

The census identified a total of 733 affected households (HHs) across Mkata Mashariki, Kwa Msisi, Pozo, and Kwedikabu villages. Each household is represented by a household head recognized as the Project Affected Person (PAP), resulting in a total of 733 PAPs. The gender distribution of household heads comprises 578 males (78.9%) and 155 females (21.1%).

The affected households further comprise 1,024 household members, including 441 males and 583 females. Consequently, the total affected population within the project area is 1,757 persons, consisting of 1,019 males and 738 females, including both household heads (PAPs) and household members/dependents.

Table 7 presents the distribution of affected households, PAPs, and household members by village and gender.

Table 8: Affected Households/PAPs and Affected Population by Village and Sex

Village	Male	Female	Total HH	Male	Female	Total Members	Male	Female	Total Members
Mkata Mashariki	191	47	238	183	233	416	374	280	654
Kwa Msisi	97	28	125	48	49	97	145	77	222
Pozo	192	48	240	165	234	399	357	282	639
Kwedikabu	98	32	130	45	67	112	143	99	242
TOTAL	578	155	733	441	583	1024	1019	738	1757

5.2.2 Vulnerability Conditions of the Affected Population

The socio-economic survey identified a total of 365 vulnerable Project Affected Persons Households (PAPs HH) across Mkata Mashariki, Kwa Msisi, Pozo, and Kwedikabu villages. Vulnerability was assessed based on household characteristics and demographic conditions, including women-headed households, elderly persons aged 64 years and above, and child-headed

households. The survey identified 166 women-headed households, 122 elderly persons (comprising 104 elderly males and 18 elderly females), and 77 child-headed households. No households were identified under the categories of persons with disabilities (PWDs) or chronically ill persons during the survey.

The highest number of vulnerable PAPs HH was recorded in Pozo Village (151), followed by Mkata Mashariki (123), Kwedikabu (46), and Kwa Msisi (45). It should be noted that vulnerability categories overlap, as some households fall under more than one category, such as women-headed households with elderly members or child dependents. Consequently, the category totals are not mutually exclusive and should not be aggregated independently. These vulnerable households are considered to have comparatively lower resilience to displacement impacts and may require additional support during compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration processes under RAP implementation.

The distribution of vulnerable PAPs HH is presented in Table 8.

Table 9: Numerical Presentation of Vulnerable Groups

S/No	Vulnerability Category	Identification Criteria	No. of PAPs HH	Key Risks and Concerns	Proposed Support Measures
1	Women-Headed Households	Households identified during the socio-economic survey as being headed by women, including widows, divorced, separated, or single women	166	Limited access to productive resources and income opportunities; increased dependency burden; reduced financial resilience	Priority compensation processing; livelihood restoration support; financial literacy and compensation management training; targeted follow-up support
2	Elderly Households (64+)	Households with elderly male or female PAPs aged 64 years and above	122	Reduced mobility and physical capacity; challenges during relocation and livelihood restoration; dependency-related risks	Assisted compensation access; relocation assistance; home-based support where necessary; continuous monitoring during RAP implementation
3	Child-Headed Households	Households identified as being headed by children/minors during the socio-economic survey	77	High socio-economic vulnerability; unstable livelihoods; increased protection and welfare risks	Social welfare linkage; targeted livelihood restoration support; monitoring by local government and RAP team
4	People with Disabilities (PWDs)	PAP households with members identified as people with disabilities requiring additional support	0	No PAPs identified under this category during the survey	Any cases identified during RAP implementation will receive tailored assistance and accessible support measures
5	Chronically Ill Households	PAP households with chronically ill members requiring long-term medical or social support	0	No PAPs identified under this category during the survey	Appropriate referral and support measures to be provided if identified during implementation
6	Multiple Vulnerability Households	Households falling under more than one vulnerability category (e.g., women-headed and elderly; elderly caring for children)	Overlapping categories within the vulnerable HH PAPs	Compounded socio-economic vulnerability and reduced resilience to displacement impacts	Priority assistance across all RAP measures; individualized support planning; enhanced monitoring and follow-up
7	Non-Vulnerable / General PAPs HH	Households not categorized under identified vulnerable groups	384	Standard displacement and livelihood restoration risks associated with land acquisition and asset loss	Standard compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the RAP entitlement framework
TOTAL PAPs HH			733		

The assessment of vulnerability was further contextualized using the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) framework, which classifies households into poor and ultra-poor based on consumption thresholds (typically below TZS 100,000 per year).

Based on the available socio-economic data, no PAPs were identified as falling within the TASAF-defined ultra-poor category. However, the presence of demographic and social vulnerability conditions—such as female-headed households, elderly dependents, and child-headed households—indicates that a significant proportion of PAPs remain vulnerable to livelihood disruption despite not meeting the strict TASAF poverty thresholds.

It is important to distinguish between:

- Poverty status (TASAF classification), and
- Project-induced vulnerability (ESS5 perspective)

While no PAPs qualify as ultra-poor under TASAF criteria, the RAP recognizes that project impacts may disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, necessitating targeted support.

The total number of vulnerable PAPs (365) was calculated by identifying each household only once, regardless of how many vulnerability conditions it meets. The unique count of vulnerable PAPs was derived from the household-level census database by filtering all households meeting at least one vulnerability criterion.

5.3 Social Economic Characteristics of the PAPs

To establish the socio-economic conditions of communities affected by the project road, a census survey and socio-economic assessment were conducted covering all 733 PAP households along the project corridor. The gender distribution of PAP household heads comprises 578 males (78.9%) and 155 females (21.1%).

In terms of marital status, the majority of PAPs are married (61.1%), followed by widowed (15.6%), single (11.3%), and separated (7.0%), while approximately 5% are either cohabiting or divorced.

Regarding education levels among the 733 PAP household heads surveyed, the majority, 558 PAPs (76.1%), attained primary education. This is followed by 115 PAPs (15.7%) with secondary education, 17 PAPs (2.3%) with high school education, 23 PAPs (3.1%) who are graduates, and 10 PAPs (1.4%) with vocational training. In addition, 140 PAPs (19.1%) were identified as illiterate, indicating potential limitations in access to formal employment opportunities, financial literacy, and other socio-economic services. Refer table 9 below.

Table 9: Education Level for HH Heads

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Illiterate	Secondary	Primary	Graduate	High school	Vocational	Total
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	64	35	128	6	5	0	238
Kwa Msimba	Kwa Msimba	61	63	340	16	8	7	495
Kwa Msimba	Pozo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwa Msimba	Kwedikabu	15	17	90	1	4	3	0
Total		140	115	558	23	17	10	733

The affected population primarily speaks Kizigua, with Kiswahili widely used as a second language. However, as approximately 99% of PAPs can communicate fluently in Kiswahili, no language barriers are anticipated during project implementation, including stakeholder engagement and RAP activities.

In light of the observed education levels and potential limitations in financial inclusion, the RAP will incorporate measures to facilitate access to formal banking services, including support for PAPs to

open bank accounts prior to compensation disbursement. In addition, financial literacy training will be provided to enhance PAPs' capacity to manage compensation funds effectively and mitigate risks related to mismanagement of funds and delays in accessing payments.

To obtain the general socioeconomic condition of affected communities along the project road, the RAP was preceded by a detailed census survey and social economic assessment covering all the affected of households living in the areas. About 538 (78.9 percent) were males while females were 171 (21.1 percent) and had a mean age of 49 years. In terms of their marital status, majority were married (61.1 percent) followed by widow/widower (15.6 percent) single (11.3), separated (7.0 percent) and about 5 percent were either cohabiting or divorced. With respect to education level, 334 participants (54.0 percent) had formal primary education; 138 (22.3 percent) had formal secondary education, while those with above secondary education were 9 (high education). 3 PAPs had vocational training. While 134 PAPs (21.7 percent) had no formal education. The affected population primarily speaks Zigua, with Swahili as their second language. However, since 99% of the PAPs can fluently communicate in Kiswahili, no language barriers are anticipated during the project or RAP implementation.

According to the census, 26% of PAPs currently have and operate bank accounts, while 74% do not yet have one.

PAPs With/Without Bank Accounts

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Yes	No	Total	Yes %	No %
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	65	171	236	28%	72%
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	28	97	125	22%	78%
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	37	202	239	15%	85%
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	60	70	130	46%	54%
Total		190	540	730	26%	74%

Since compensation will be paid through bank accounts—and given that most PAPs are literate and they can communicate in Kiswahili language—it is assumed that awareness sessions will effectively ensure all PAPs open bank accounts prior to the compensation process.

5.4 Land Tenure and Land Use

5.4.1 Land Tenure

In Handeni District, land tenure is governed by the Land Act of 1999 and the Village Land Act of 1999, which classify land into general land, reserved land, and village land. Land use in the district is predominantly agricultural, complemented by a significant livestock sector and forestry activities. Despite recurrent land use conflicts—particularly between farmers and pastoralists—the project land is not subject to such competing interests. Recent initiatives to formalize land ownership through registration and titling have strengthened tenure security. These efforts have also promoted gender inclusion by ensuring that women's names are added to existing Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs), alongside contributing to land redistribution.

5.4.2 Land Use Patterns

Land use patterns in the project areas are characterised by Agriculture as the dominant land use across most villages. It is characterized by subsistence and small-scale farming of maize, cassava, millet, beans, bananas, and sugarcane. Seasonal grazing land for Livestock including grazing cattle, goats, sheep, and poultry. Forestry/Woodlands these areas are important for timber, fuelwood, and charcoal production but face challenges of encroachment and unsustainable harvesting. Settlements consist of scattered rural homesteads and emerging peri-urban centers, with notable expansion around trading centers.

5.5 Ownership of property

5.5.1 Land Ownership

Most PAPs have customary or recognized land interests within the project area, while some are affected through structures, crops, trees, graves, or livelihood activities located within the project corridor.

A total of 409 PAPs (56%) reported having no alternative portion of land close to the affected property, while 324 PAPs (44%) indicated that they have access to alternative land near their existing properties. Among the PAPs with alternative land, the majority (70%) reported that the alternative land is located within 20 meters of the affected property, while 30% indicated that the land is located beyond 20 meters as indicated in Tables 10 and 11 below.

Table 10: Alternative Portion of Land Close to The Affected Property

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Yes	No	Total	Yes %	No %
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	124	114	238	52%	48%
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	40	85	125	32%	68%
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	114	126	240	48%	53%
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	46	84	130	35%	65%
Total		324	409	733	44%	56%

Table 11: Distance of Alternative Land from the Affected Property

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Within 20M	Beyond 20m	Total	Within 20M %	Beyond 20m %
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	99	25	124	80%	20%
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	27	13	40	68%	33%
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	71	43	114	62%	38%
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	30	16	46	65%	35%
Total		227	97	324	70%	30%

Despite the availability of alternative land for some PAPs, all eligible PAPs will receive compensation for affected land and associated assets in accordance with the entitlement provisions of this RAP. Most of the affected land is currently used for residential purposes, including associated livelihood and economic activities such as rental housing, petty trade, small businesses, and garage services. Agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, tree planting, grazing, and fallowing are practiced on a relatively smaller proportion of the affected land.

Land acquisition is generally partial; however, the severity varies by parcel size, remaining land viability, and the extent of assets located within the 45 m construction corridor.

5.5.2 House Ownership Status and Condition

The survey revealed that the majority of households (85 percent) of the PAPs own a house along the ROW. Over 80 percent of these houses were self-constructed by the owners, 9.4 percent were inherited, and only 4.7 percent were acquired through purchase. Approximately 61.7 percent of houses are currently occupied, by the owners, relatives or family members, no tenants were found. On average, each house consists of about three rooms, which are used for various purposes, including family residence, rental, and small-scale commercial activities.

[Note: Some percentages may overlap where multiple reasons were cited.]

5.6 Households Utilities and Connectivity

The survey findings indicate that a large proportion of settlements within the project area are connected to basic utilities, including electricity and water supplied by the respective authorities. However, almost half of the households (41.9 percent) rely on alternative sources of lighting instead

of electricity from TANESCO. For example, 8.3 percent of households reported owning and using solar power for lighting. With regard to cooking energy, the majority of households continue to depend on charcoal and firewood.

Over 80 percent of residents in the project area obtain their drinking water from public water taps, while 11.6 percent of households are directly connected to the water supply system. Other reported sources of drinking water include drilled wells (4 percent), purchased water (9.3 percent), public hand-dug wells (2.7 percent), and rainwater harvesting (1 percent). Regarding water availability, over 70 percent of households confirmed that supply is generally reliable, whereas 22.3 percent reported occasional shortages.

The relocation of main utility lines is not anticipated; however, disruptions to household water connections may occur in some areas during project implementation. The contractor will be required to ensure that any such disruptions are restored within the shortest possible timeframe to minimize inconvenience to affected households.

5.7 Sanitation and Environmental Condition within Project Areas

The areas along Mkata – Kwamsisi road are predominantly rural areas and thus they use pit latrines and direct wastewater into their farm fields. With regard to toilet type, the survey has found that 528 (72 percent) use pit latrine, and only 28 percent of households have flush toilets inside the house. For those with pit latrine, the distance from the house to the toilets was ranging between 10 to 22.4 m. Given the minimal land acquisition, the project will not result in physical relocation; therefore, the establishment of resettlement sites will not be required. However, cash compensation and livelihood assistance measures will be provided to address the limited economic displacement in line with ESS5 requirements.

5.8 Households' Source of Income

The people living along the project area are primarily engaged in agriculture and livestock keeping, which together account for approximately 59.2% of the PAPs' main livelihood activities, with agriculture alone comprising about 53.9% and livestock keeping about 5.3%. Households practicing agriculture mainly cultivate vegetables, cassava, maize, banana, and sugarcane. In addition, some households keep livestock, primarily chickens, goats, and cattle. With respect to natural resource utilization, some households are also involved in charcoal production and selling as a supplementary source of income. Overall, the impacts on agricultural activities and livestock practices are expected to be minimal. Consequently, there will be no need for development of alternative agricultural areas or establishment of relocation sites.

The dominant non-farm economic activity is petty trading, involving approximately 24.8% of the PAPs. Other livelihood activities include public service employment (4.4%), labour work (2.1%), private jobs (2.2%), bodaboda/taxi services (1.6%), reed mat making (1.8%), mining (0.3%), and fishery activities (0.1%). In addition, about 3.5% of PAPs depend on remittances from relatives as their primary source of livelihood. For details, see Table 12 below.

Table 12: Households' Sources of Income

Category/Livelihood Strategies	Number	Percentage
Petty Trading	182	24.83
Public servant	32	4.37
Agriculture	395	53.89
Labourer	15	2.05
Private job	16	2.18
Livestock	39	5.32
Reed mat maker	13	1.77
Bodaboda/Taxi	12	1.64
Fishery	1	0.14
Mining	2	0.27

None (depending on remittance from relatives)	26	3.55
Total	733	100

Source: Survey Field Data, 2025

5.9 Compensation Preferences

Observation and discussion with the community within project areas area indicates that 99.3% would prefer cash compensation for the affected assets. In terms of mode of compensation delivery, they prefer their compensation to be paid through their bank accounts. To ensure the judicious use of compensation funds, PAPs will be required to undergo financial literacy training prior to the commencement of the compensation delivery process. The RAP Implementer, in collaboration with the Paying Agent, will facilitate these training sessions for all PAPs. Further details on financial literacy are provided under the Livelihood Restoration Plan and Relocation Plan, while the budget is presented in the Cost and Budget chapter.

Table 10: Preferred Type of compensations

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash %	In kind %
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	236	2	238	99.2%	0.8%
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	0	125	100.0%	0.0%
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	239	1	240	99.6%	0.4%
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	0	130	100.0%	0.0%
Total		730	3	733	99.6%	0.4%

The socio-economic profile indicates that households with limited adaptive capacity particularly those dependent on subsistence agriculture, female-headed households, elderly-headed households, and child-headed households, as well as other vulnerable groups identified through the census are more susceptible to adverse project impacts.

These groups face heightened risks related to income disruption, limited access to resources, reduced decision-making capacity, and challenges in restoring livelihoods. In particular, child-headed households are considered highly vulnerable due to their limited economic capacity and lack of adult support, which may constrain their ability to effectively manage compensation and sustain livelihoods.

Accordingly, such PAPs have been systematically prioritized within the entitlement framework and the Livelihood Restoration Program, where they will receive targeted assistance to ensure restoration, and where feasible, improvement of their living standards in line with applicable safeguards requirements.

6. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the scale and nature of the impacts that will result from the implementation of the project, particularly with regard to land acquisition, displacement, and loss of assets. The magnitude of impacts is assessed based on data collected from the socio-economic survey and asset valuation conducted among 733 affected households (HHs), each represented by a household head who is considered the Project Affected Person (PAP).

For the purposes of this RAP, impacts are primarily analyzed at the household level, as compensation and livelihood restoration measures are applied to households, while individual characteristics (such as age, gender, and vulnerability status) are considered in assessing differential impacts within households.

The assessment considers both physical and economic displacement, as well as partial and full losses of land, structures, and livelihoods.

Understanding the magnitude of impacts is critical for planning effective mitigation measures and ensuring that compensation and livelihood restoration efforts are proportionate and tailored to the severity of impacts on each affected household. The assessment is aligned with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), which emphasizes minimizing displacement, avoiding forced evictions, and restoring or improving the living standards of affected persons.

The analysis includes:

- Extent of land acquisition (both residential and agricultural)
- Loss of structures (residential, commercial, and auxiliary)
- Impacts on vulnerable groups
- Disruption to livelihoods and access to resources
- Availability of alternative land

The following subsections provide a detailed breakdown of these impact areas, supported by data and field observations.

6.2 Key anticipated benefits

While this RAP primarily focuses on the mitigation of adverse effects, the implementation of the RISE Project Road sub-projects is expected to generate several significant positive impacts. At the Community level, the key benefits likely to accrue from the project are as follows:

- Improved environment in the communities along the project roads and the neighbouring areas.
- Generally, Construction /improvement of road infrastructure and other social amenities will tremendously have positive impacts to the villages along the ROW. The following are the anticipated project positive impacts:
- Increased transport-based business opportunities through increased investors in transport modes attracted by the reduced travel time and vehicle operation costs.
- Increased employment opportunity to transport operators, waste management and value chain,
- Increased level of clientele to various business places, markets and hospitals due to improved facilities and increased accesses and road safety brought by the improved road.
- The road will also attract businesses in two ways. First, it will facilitate easy transportation of local commodities/ agricultural products Secondly, the project will attract flow of investors and other people with skills who will invest in agriculture and business; this will increase availability of jobs, goods and services at a reduced price and accelerate development in the project area.
- During construction of the road there will be employment opportunities to local people (youths and women) either directly or indirectly. Through employment local people will acquire capital for

further investments. Indirect impact is for women to carry out businesses such as selling of food staff to the road construction employees and casual labour employment.

- Stimulation of technology and skills is another positive impact. There will be interaction and exchange of technology between the local people, and the new immigrants hence stimulate the adoption of new technologies.

6.3 Adverse Impact

Project impacts can generally be categorized into two phases: pre-construction impacts and construction-phase impacts. This RAP specifically addresses impacts associated with land acquisition during construction and those arising from the permanent operation of the Project. All impacts presented in this RAP relate to assets and PAPs identified within the established 45 m construction corridor.

Other socio-economic impacts—such as noise, vibration, construction traffic, the presence of a large workforce, and potential population influx—are outside the scope of this RAP, as they are addressed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Table 14 below summarises the Impacts identified during pre-construction phase.

Table 14: Summary of Impacts

Ward	Mtaa/Village	PAPs	No_Buildings	Crops	Land size (sqm)	Graves
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	62	4,066	79,103.74	35
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	9	480	29,239.76	198
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	240	183	3,315	110,975.68	40
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	238	180	1,399	125,416.06	60
TOTAL		733	434	9,260	344,735.24	333

6.3.1 Adverse Impacts on Land

Project components will require approximately 344,735.24 square meters of land for implementation of the proposed road upgrading project. Land surveys and asset inventories conducted for this RAP identified a total of 733 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the estimated impact area. The affected villages include Mkata Mashariki, Pozo, Kwa Msisi, and Kwedikabu. A total of 434 buildings, 9,260 crops, and 333 graves were identified within the project footprint. Among the affected villages, Mkata Mashariki accounts for the largest land uptake of approximately 125,416.06 square meters, followed by Pozo Village with 110,975.68 square meters. Ward-wise land uptake and affected assets are presented in Table 15 below.

In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), measures have been proposed to address impacts on land and affected persons. These measures include:

- Minimization of land acquisition: Project design has sought to limit the footprint of construction to reduce the number of affected plots and households.
- Compensation for lost land: Landowners and lawful occupants will be compensated at replacement cost, including any associated assets such as crops or structures.
- Consultation and disclosure: Affected communities will be engaged through inclusive consultations to ensure transparency and participation in decision-making regarding land acquisition.
- Grievance redress: A grievance mechanism will be established to address disputes or concerns arising from land acquisition in a timely and culturally appropriate manner.

These measures are aimed at ensuring that land-related impacts are managed in accordance with international best practices and the requirements of ESS5.

Table 15: Adverse Impact on Land

Ward	Mtaa/Village	PAPs	Land size (sqm)
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	79103.74
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	29239.76
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	240	110975.68
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	238	125416.06
TOTAL		733	344735.24

Table 16: Land Compensation Value by Village

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Land_Value
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	118,655,610.00
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	43,859,640.00
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	77,682,976.00
Sub-total Kwa Msisi		240,198,226.00
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	1,259,242,260.00
TOTAL		1,499,440,486.00

Source: Valuation Survey 2025

Land acquisition under the project is predominantly partial, as the road follows the existing alignment and most of the 733 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will lose only a strip of land within or slightly beyond the 45-metre Right of Way, while retaining the larger portion of their plots. The assessment of displacement impacts indicates that 458 PAPs (62.5%) will experience partial displacement, while 275 PAPs (37.5%) will experience full displacement as a result of land acquisition and impacts on structures and associated assets. The census confirmed that the majority of affected households will remain with viable residual land for continued residence, business activities, and limited agricultural production.

Among the fully displaced PAPs, 185 PAPs are associated with fully affected and occupied properties, implying that the affected structures are currently under active residential, commercial, or mixed use and will therefore require relocation assistance. The remaining 90 PAPs involve fully affected but unoccupied properties, including vacant, abandoned, seasonal, or unused structures and plots. With respect to partial displacement, 83 PAPs are associated with partially affected and occupied properties where part of the structure or land remains usable after project implementation, while 375 PAPs involve partially affected but unoccupied properties, including undeveloped land, unoccupied structures, boundary encroachments, or portions of land not currently under active use.

Table 17: PAPs Displacement by Village

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Full	Partial
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	57	68
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	30	100
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	105	135
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	83	155
TOTAL		275	458

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Fully and occupied	Full but Unoccupied
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	29	28
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	6	24
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	79	26
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	71	12
TOTAL		185	90

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Partial and occupied	Partial but Unoccupied
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	6	62
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	0	100
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	42	93
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	35	120
TOTAL		83	375

Village-wise analysis indicates that Pozo Village records the highest number of fully displaced PAPs (105 PAPs), followed by Mkata Mashariki (83 PAPs), Kwa Msisi (57 PAPs), and Kwedikabu (30 PAPs). For partial displacement, Mkata Mashariki recorded the highest number of PAPs (155 PAPs), followed by Pozo (135 PAPs), Kwedikabu (100 PAPs), and Kwa Msisi (68 PAPs).

Nevertheless, a limited number of PAPs may experience full or near-total loss of their productive land in locations where the entire parcel falls within the required corridor, where the remaining portion is too small, fragmented, or unsafe for continued use, or where access to the residual land becomes impracticable. For these cases, the RAP provides enhanced livelihood restoration support beyond standard compensation for crops and trees, including assistance to access alternative land, skills development, business re-establishment support, financial literacy training, and linkage to income-generating opportunities. The livelihood restoration measures related to severe land loss therefore apply specifically to PAPs experiencing substantial productive asset loss and not to the general pattern of impacts.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the majority of project impacts are partial in nature and can largely be addressed through compensation for affected land, crops, trees, and structures while allowing continued use of the residual land and remaining portions of affected properties.

6.3.2 Adverse Impact on Trees / Crops

Land acquisition for the project leads to loss of trees including exotic trees, Indigenous trees, fruits trees as well as permanent crop trees. Major trees that are significant in terms of earning livelihoods include mango, banana, pawpaw or papaya, sugarcane clusters, guava, coco yam, lemon, orange, coconut, Pomegranate, Avocado, Bread fruit, Passion, guava, Lemon and Tamarind. Others have medicinal and cultural values such as Moringa, Pine, Ashok, Palmyra and Hedge. The number of trees that are likely to be felled is 9260. These trees were valued and the owners will be paid compensations. Table below presents the impacts on trees and crops along the project site.

Table 18: Adverse Impacts on Crops

Ward	Mtaa/Village	PAPs	Crops
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	4066
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	480
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	240	3315
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	238	1399
TOTAL		733	9260

Table 19: Crops Compensation Value by Village

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Crops Value
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	117,474,418.85
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	19,555,816.94
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	78,420,052.52
Sub-total Kwa Msisi		215,450,288.31
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	44,751,406.06
TOTAL		260,201,694.37

Source: Valuation Survey 2025

6.3.3 Adverse Impact on Structures

A total of 434 structures will be affected, comprising residential, commercial, mixed-use, and public service structures

Table 20: Impacts on Structures

Ward	Mtaa/Village	PAPs	No_Buildings
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	125	62
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	130	9
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	240	183
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	238	180
TOTAL		733	434

Table 21: Structures Compensation Value by Village

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Building Value
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	142,414,274.50
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	18,635,450.00
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	600,111,395.78
Sub-total Kwa Msisi		761,161,120.28
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	1,649,912,574.89
TOTAL		2,411,073,695.16

Source: Valuation Survey 2025

Among the 434 affected structures, the majority are residential structures accounting for 338 structures (77.9%), followed by mixed-use structures (residential and commercial) comprising 43 structures (9.9%). Commercial structures account for 44 structures (10.1%), while public service structures comprise 9 structures (2.1%). Detailed distribution of affected structures is presented in the table below.

Table 22: Uses of the Impacted structures

Ward	Mtaa/Village	Commercial	Residential	Mix Use	Public Services	Total
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	2	49	11	0	62
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	0	9	0	0	9
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	20	146	13	4	183
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	22	134	19	5	180
TOTAL		44	338	43	9	434

The project will involve demolition of residential structures located within the construction corridor; however, large-scale relocation of families to planned resettlement sites is not anticipated. The majority of affected households retain remaining portions of their plots outside the Right of Way, and these households are expected to reconstruct within the unaffected part of their existing land. Only in cases where a plot is fully affected, or the remaining portion is not viable for safe habitation, 275 households shall relocate to an alternative location of their choice within the same community or nearby area.

Relocation under this RAP therefore follows a self-relocation model supported by compensation and allowances rather than project-built housing schemes. No collective resettlement site or replacement houses will be constructed by the project.

6.3.4 Impacts on Community/Government Structures

The project is expected to affect the following community and government assets:

- 1) Prayer houses -Three Mosques will be affected and the Mosque leaders agreed to be compensated so that they can construct another at convenient places.
- 2) Two village offices in Mkata Mashariki and Pozo will be fully impacted by the road expansion
- 3) Two nursery schools will also be affected

Restoration of affected public, government, and community structures shall be undertaken in consultation with the relevant institutions, custodians, and community representatives. Government/public structures shall preferably be replaced in kind or restored through the responsible public institution, while religious/community structures may be compensated in cash or restored in kind based on agreement with the legitimate custodians and affected community.

6.3.5 Impacts on Businesses Operating within Affected Structures

44Nos of the affected structures are used partly or wholly for small businesses such as shops, kiosks, food vending, tailoring, welding and other home-based enterprises. These PAPs will be able to restart their businesses in the new location after reconstruction or self-relocation. The RAP treats disruption of business as a temporary economic impact and provides support to ensure continuity of livelihoods. Business owners will receive: (i) compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost; (ii) loss of profit allowance for the period of disruption; (iii) transport allowance for moving equipment and stock; and (iv) facilitation through the GM and LGA to reconnect to services and trading space where necessary. PAPs are free to continue the same line of business after relocation.

6.4 Potential Impacts during Construction Stage

i) Disruption of services and access to social facilities

During the construction of road infrastructure, temporary impacts are anticipated due to the relocation of services and businesses, such as roadside enterprises, trading centers, and water-fetching points. These impacts will mainly arise from the disruption of transport services and access roads. For example, the relocation of bodaboda is expected to disproportionately affect their users.

In some areas, communities may experience multiple impacts, including both structural losses (e.g., buildings and kiosks) and disruptions to services and utilities, particularly overhead power lines (OHL) and underground water supply pipelines. The contractor will be required to implement mitigation measures promptly to minimize the duration and severity of these impacts.

ii) Increased likelihood of HIV/AIDS due to Influx of outsiders

When large scale development of infrastructure projects take place, it has been observed that diseases and infections transmitted through sexual routes have been common. This mainly happens during the construction phases when workers from outside the region, who are mostly solitary males, come for work on the construction site. These workers, both unskilled and skilled, get close to host communities, especially with women for meeting their physical needs. On the other hand, some women from the poor host communities get easily allured by extra cash earnings and indulge in unprotected sex with these workers. This causes a threat to both the partnering groups through the spread of STI and STDs. This potential impact will be carefully managed through implementation of a HIV/AIDS Management Plan that will be implemented by the contractor in collaboration with wards HIV/AIDS Departments. In addition, preference shall be given on recruiting casual labor from project area to reduce labor influx and associated problems.

Detailed mitigation of labour influx, HIV/AIDS, SEA/SH, child protection, and community health and safety risks is addressed in the ESIA/ESMP. This RAP addresses these issues only where they affect PAP vulnerability, relocation, livelihood restoration, or grievance referral.

iii) Safety of women, adolescent and children

It is often experienced in slum areas that infrastructure development projects have significant negative impacts on poor female PAPs. The increased incidences of gender-based violence typically result from an influx of money and people to the project areas.

Adolescent girls and boys from neighbouring primary and secondary schools will be at risk of early pregnancies, adoption of male having sex with men (MsM) behaviour, dropouts from schools to work in search of jobs in the construction sites and drug addiction.

Children also face another risk emanating from the practices of child labour and incidences of child defilements. This RAP includes measures to reduce the risk and promote prevention of occurrence of actions that will put all risky groups (women, adolescent and children) at risks and hence not benefiting from the opportunities brought by the project.

iv) (Temporary land acquisition for setting up of Construction Camps and Materials borrow sites

Temporary land acquisition may occur during project implementation for establishment of contractor's camps, borrow pits, access roads, spoil disposal areas, and material storage sites outside the established 45 m construction corridor covered under this RAP. Such activities may result in temporary loss of land, crops, livelihood activities, or restricted access to properties and resources. Since the exact locations of these facilities are not yet known, the associated impacts have not been included in the current RAP inventory and valuation.

Where such impacts occur, land acquisition and compensation shall be undertaken prior to site occupation in accordance with the provisions of this RAP, applicable national legislation, and the requirements of ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

Where impacts are significant or involve physical or economic displacement outside the current RAP corridor, a supplementary RAP or site-specific compensation plan shall be prepared and implemented before occupation of such sites.

7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

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

7.1 Types of Projects Affected People (PAPs)

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

- Institutional PAPs (private Leasehold land).
- Individual owners of Land and crops
- Individual Owners of Land crops and structure
- Individual owners of land and structure
- Individual owners of land only
- Additional PAP categories include structure-only PAPs, crop/tree-only PAPs, business operators, custodians of public/community assets, grave owners or affected families, and persons occupying or using land without formal ownership rights prior to the cut-off date

The cut-off dates for eligibility were established based on the completion period of the census survey, socio-economic assessment, and asset inventory conducted within the project corridor. These dates mark the official deadline after which any new structures, developments, crops, trees, or other assets established within the project area are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance under this RAP.

The census and asset inventory exercise for Mkata Mashariki Village commenced on 16 June 2025 and was completed on 29 June 2025. In Pozo Village, the exercise started on 19 June 2025 and concluded on 24 October 2025, while in Kwa Msisi Village the exercise was conducted between 26 June 2025 and 24 October 2025. For Kwedikabu Village, the census and valuation activities were undertaken between 24 October 2025 and 15 November 2025.

Table 23: Valuation Exercise and Cut Off Dates

Ward	Mtaa	Start Date	End Date
Mkata Mashariki	Mkata Mashariki	6/16/2025	6/29/2025
Kwa Msisi	Kwa Msisi	6/26/2025	10/24/2025
Kwa Msisi	Kwedikabu	10/24/2025	11/15/2025
Kwa Msisi	Pozo	6/19/2025	10/24/2025

Accordingly, the end dates of the respective survey and valuation exercises constitute the official cut-off dates for each village. Therefore, the recognized cut-off dates are 29 June 2025 for Mkata Mashariki, 24 October 2025 for Kwa Msisi and Pozo, and 15 November 2025 for Kwedikabu Village.

The cut-off dates were communicated to local leaders, PAPs, and community members during stakeholder consultation meetings and field verification exercises. Any person occupying land, constructing structures, planting crops or trees, or undertaking developments within the project

corridor after the established cut-off dates shall not be eligible for compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance under this RAP.

7.2 Eligibility

Eligibility for compensation under this project applies to all individuals and entities directly affected by the project, regardless of their legal status, as long as they were present in the project area before the designated cut-off date. These impacts may arise from land acquisition, demolition of structures, or disruption of livelihoods caused by construction activities within the Right of Way (RoW).

According to the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and applicable national regulations, eligible persons are those who, as of the cut-off date, experience the following impacts:

1) World Bank eligibility classifications

In accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and/or livelihood restoration support applies to project-affected persons falling under the following three categories:

- (a) Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.
- (b) Persons 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) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

2) United Republic of Tanzania eligibility classifications

Mandatory acquisition of land and other assets, leading to:

- (a) Loss of shelter due to partial or complete demolition of residential buildings.
- (b) Loss of assets or access to them, including land, structures, crops, and other improvements.
- (c) Loss of income or livelihood caused by loss of business premises, agricultural land, or restricted access to work areas, whether or not relocation is necessary.
- (d) Denial or limitation of access to vital socio-economic services, where project activities impede access to essential services such as markets, schools, water sources, or health facilities, adversely affecting daily life and income-generating activities.

7.3 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix in Table below provides measures for different categories of impacts and Project affected persons.

This RAP adopts a predominantly cash compensation and self-relocation approach. Except for restoration of community/public infrastructure where technically necessary, the project will generally not provide in-kind replacement houses or resettlement sites. PAPs will receive compensation at full replacement cost together with applicable statutory allowances and relocation assistance to enable self-relocation and reconstruction at locations of their choice.

Table 24: Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAP

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
1. Loss Of Land			
Permanent Loss of residential or commercial plot/non-arable land or access to it (complete or partial)	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to land (Rightful Owners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide cash compensation at replacement cost of the affected land. OR ▪ Where requested by PAPs and where land availability permits, TANROADS may facilitate access to alternative land through coordination with relevant local authorities; however, the RAP primarily adopts cash compensation and self-relocation arrangements. ▪ Provision of disturbance allowance equivalent to 7% of the value of the lost land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake formal Consultations and make agreement with PAPs on type of compensation (cash or in-kind) ▪ Provide PAPs an equivalent land (of similar size, value, and quality) in a nearby locality. This only happens if land is available and requested by the PAPs and agreed to by the project and concerned Authorities. ▪ In addition, the project will bear the cost of any registration and transfer taxes as well as value of labor invested in preparing that Land and titling. ▪ Project impacts are primarily partial land losses. Enhanced livelihood measures for 'full/majority loss' apply only where residual land is not viable.
	Individuals who Encroached on road reserve under TANROADS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation shall be provided at replacement cost for all affected non-land assets and developments, including structures, crops, and trees. Where applicable, affected people shall also receive relocation assistance and livelihood restoration support. In addition, a disturbance allowance shall be paid to all affected persons in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 and the applicable laws and regulations of the Government of Tanzania. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAPs will be given time and right to salvage the materials from their development.
	Individuals who have no ownership rights to land but using the land (Squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected non-land assets and developments, including structures, crops, trees, and other improvements. Where physical displacement occurs, affected persons shall also receive transport and relocation assistance in accordance with ESS5 requirements. Disturbance allowance shall not apply to land occupied without legally recognized land rights 	

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
2. Loss of Structure			
Loss of structures or access to them (Permanent fully loss of Main Dwelling Houses)	Individuals with legally recognized ownership rights, customary rights, or informal occupancy of affected structures	<u>Cash Compensation</u> Provide cash compensation at full replacement cost of the affected structure Accommodation allowance (36months) equivalent to the rental rates for the house of similar attributes. The cost of any registration and transfer taxes. Disturbance allowances up to 7% of the value of the affected house. Transport allowance to shift 20 tons load up to 20km distance Right to salvage the materials	Fully loss considered when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Entire houses are subjected to demolition. ▪ The proportion of the impacted area is more 30% of its area; and ▪ The main features of the house such as soak tank and toilet or kitchen subjected to be demolished). ▪ When the structure has suffered substantial construction impacts.
Loss of structures or access to them (Permanent partial loss of Main Dwelling Houses – Less than 15% of the house)	Individuals who have formal or informal legal ownership rights to the structures	<u>Cash Compensation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide cash compensation at replacement cost ▪ Accommodation allowance (36months) equivalent to the rental rates for the house of similar attributes. ▪ The cost of any registration and transfer taxes. ▪ Disturbance allowances up to 7% of the value of the affected house. ▪ Transport allowance to shift 20 tons load up to 20km distance ▪ Right to salvage the materials 	Fully loss of a house is computed when the one or the following happens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Entire houses are subjected to demolition. ▪ The proportion of the impacted area is over more than 30% of its area; and the main features of the house such as soak tank and toilet or kitchen subjected to be demolished). ▪ When the structure has suffered substantial construction impacts. ▪ Households will primarily reconstruct on the remaining portion of their existing land. Where this is not feasible due to full acquisition or safety constraints, PAPs will self-relocate to a location of their choice with support through accommodation, transport, and disturbance allowances. ▪ Households will primarily reconstruct on the remaining portion of their land or self-relocate to locations of their choice using compensation and applicable relocation assistance provided under this RAP. The project will not provide in-kind replacement houses.

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
Tenant (residential or Commercial)	Tenant with proof of tenancy (Valid Tenancy Agreement)	a) Reimbursement for unexpired tenancy/lease period and the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation (bared by the Landlord). b) Transport allowance Accommodation allowance equivalent to the disrupted rate for 3months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proof of a formal tenancy agreement should be provided.
Permanent or temporary loss of business or commercial structure	Individuals who have formal legal ownership rights to the structures with business or commercial activities	<u>Cash Compensation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide cash compensation at replacement cost ▪ Disturbance allowances up to 7% of the value of the affected house. ▪ Transport allowance to shift 12 tons load up to 20km distance ▪ The cost of any registration and transfer taxes. ▪ Allowance for loss of profit per month 36 months by type of business, amounts should be quoted separately for each business category and computed in Tanzanian shillings). Loss of profit is computed based on the supporting documentation including audit reports if applicable. (This will be only paid to the owner who operates the business in the affected stricture). ▪ Right to salvage the materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given that the business profit margins vary according to the location and time, valuers will capture the proper information during RAP preparation. ▪ Proof of accrued monthly profits through tax and business licenses) must be provided if applicable. ▪ PAPs operating businesses from affected structures are entitled to restart the same businesses in the new location. Support includes loss-of-profit allowance and transport of business equipment to ensure livelihood continuity.
	Tenants with proof of tenancy in a main dwelling house	<u>In kind compensation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a replacement structure Other entitlements remain the same as above. a) Reimbursement for unexpired tenancy/ lease period and the amount of deposit or advance paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation (by landlord). b) Transport allowance to shift 12tonnes up to 20km distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proof of a formal rental agreement has to be provided.

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
		c) Allowance for loss of profit for 36 months by type business, amounts should be quoted separately for each business category and computed in Tanzanian shillings	
3. Standing Crops, Trees, and Plants			
Permanent loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Farmers or individuals who cultivate the land and who have formal legal ownership rights to the land on which the crops are planted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide cash compensation ▪ for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost ▪ Disturbance allowances 7% of the total value of the crops ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A comparative list of the prices of agricultural products in local markets. ▪ The valuation of perennial crops will be based on the product of their average yield (kg/tree/year). ▪ Valuation will be based on the product of yield, period between planting and bearing fruits and market price. ▪ The sub-project activities should take into consideration the cropping patterns and seasons in order to avoid partial or complete loss if possible. ▪ PAPs with seasonal/permanent crops should be given the time to harvest their seasonal crops.
	Farmers or individuals who do not have formal legal USER rights to land on which the crops are planted but have temporary or leasing rights (renters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. ▪ Disturbance allowances 7% of the total value of the crops ▪ Right to collect the trees and crops products ▪ Reimbursement for unexpired rental period and the amount of deposit or advance paid by the renter to the ▪ Landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. 	
	Farmers or individuals who cultivate the land and who have no formal legal ownership rights to the land on which the crops are planted (encroachers)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide cash compensation for loss of crops, trees, or plants at replacement cost. b) Disturbance allowances 7% of the total value of the crops c) Right to collect the trees and crops product 	
4. Loss of Common Property: schools, Worship and Government structures			
Common Property nursery school building	User of such resources (can be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement or restoration of affected facilities to be made. ▪ Religious and government structures will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement / restoration or augmentation of existing infrastructure based on identified need and to sustain

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
Loss of worship houses (Churches, Mosques and madrassa)	individual or communities)	replaced/ Reconstructed and/or augmented in consultation with the local community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cash compensation will be made to ensure stability and harmony in the community and among the users. 	pressure of Affected Facilities (AFs). However, if they opt for cash this can be agreed upon by the owners
Government structures (village, ward offices)	Owned by local government		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation and replacement of affected government structures shall be borne by the Government in accordance with Ministry of Finance public finance and asset management procedures. ▪ Funds for restoration or reconstruction will be processed through the Local Government Authority (LGA) vote and Treasury systems, consistent with MoF budget execution guidelines. ▪ Demolition shall occur only after Government confirms that resources for replacement or approved temporary facilities have been secured. ▪ The replaced asset shall be recorded in the Government Asset Register (GAMIS/LGA register) upon formal handover. ▪ No cash payment shall be made to individuals; compensation is provided to the public institution as a Government asset.
5. Destruction or damage to shrines and graveyards (Can be individual, family or community).			
Sacred Places, Cultural Sites, Graveyard/Burial	Evidence of ownership affected heritage resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relocation in accordance with Tanzanian law (Graves (Removal) Act of 1969) and traditional customs (including pacification and purification). ▪ Preservation, compensation and relocation activities will be done in consultation with affected individual / family or relevant Government institutions responsible for ▪ cultural heritage or National antiquities ▪ cash payments or other in-kind payments eg. Sheep, goats cow etc.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of the new sites. ▪ Relocation of the graves/cultural item. ▪ Costs to cover the reburial ceremonies, buying coffins and construction of tombstones for graves that had tombstones
Permanent loss of land and/or access to assets (Community	Communities and government authorities (districts,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement or restoration of affected structures/facilities. ▪ Enhancement of community resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement / Restoration or augmentation of existing infrastructure based on identified need and to sustain pressure of Affected Facilities (AFs).

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
owned public toilets, marketplaces, transportation parking spaces, schools, and health centres)	towns, and Villages) owning the land or assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of alternative land 	
Community or Public structures	(Water and Electrical Infrastructures, Schools, hospitals etc) Government Offices, Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration or reconstruction of affected public and community infrastructure shall be undertaken in consultation with the responsible institutions and affected communities, using arrangements agreed during RAP implementation. Full Replacement of the affected structure ▪ Cost of transporting equipment etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct consultation with impacted authority, members of the community, or government departments and collaborate with them to restore the affected Property.
6. Assistance to People with Conditions of Being Vulnerable			
Loss of social networks	Identified on the basis of the socioeconomic survey and criteria developed such as income level, disability, household size, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any additional impacts to be identified and compensated, for example logistical support may be required for moving, and assistance in the restoration of livelihoods may be required. ▪ Where vulnerable PAPs are physically displaced, additional support shall be provided during relocation and reconstruction processes, including transportation assistance, logistical support, follow-up visits, and linkage to social support programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of vulnerable PAPs shall be based on verified socio-economic assessment and confirmation by Village/Ward authorities, with safeguards to protect dignity and privacy. ▪ Support will be individualized according to need, including assistance for relocation, access to services, and linkage to existing government social protection programmes (e.g., TASAF and LGA support schemes). ▪ Vulnerable PAPs will receive priority during compensation processing to avoid delays that could increase hardship. ▪ The project will facilitate transport and moving assistance for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households where required. ▪ Monitoring of vulnerable PAPs shall continue for at least 12 months after relocation to ensure livelihoods and social networks are restored. ▪ Assistance should be provided without creating dependency and in coordination with family and community support structures.

Types of losses	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grievances from vulnerable PAPs will be treated as priority cases within the GRM with simplified procedures.
7. Loss Emanating from Construction Activities			
Loss of Access due to construction works (Temporary or permanent disruption of access)	Regular users of places close to construction sites livelihoods activate due to improved infrastructure (homes, business, schools, Hospitals etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of alternate access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. (Cracks on the walls, collapse of walls and unstable structures)	Structure owners and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplementary RAP be conducted to determine the impacts and compensation be paid for in-kind OR cash at replacement cost. ▪ Cash payment for temporary accommodation of the severely impacted dwelling structures at the cost of renting same size of house within the vicinity for SIX months. ▪ To be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and repaired the damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAP to report to Resettlement Grievance Management Committees to resolve issues. ▪ Quantity surveyor to determine the cost of impacted structure before replacement. ▪ Cost shall be determined based on the requirement quantity of concrete for rebuilding the footpath.

The Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation and immediate assistance measures. In addition, PAPs experiencing significant livelihood impacts and vulnerable households will benefit from livelihood restoration measures as detailed in Chapter 8. These measures address medium- to long-term income recovery and sustainability.

8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

8.1 Objective of Livelihood Restoration

The objective of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are assisted not only to restore but, where feasible, improve their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels or better, in line with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework.

The LRP focuses on PAPs experiencing loss of income sources, business disruption, or significant loss of productive assets.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be implemented immediately following compensation and relocation of affected households. The implementation period is expected to extend for a minimum of 12 months and may continue up to 24 months depending on the level of impact and recovery progress. The objective is to ensure that PAPs, particularly those with significant livelihood impacts and vulnerable households, restore or improve their pre-project income levels and living standards.

8.2 Categories of PAPs Eligible for Livelihood Support

Based on the socio-economic survey and asset inventory, PAPs have been categorized according to the level of impact on livelihoods:

- PAPs with loss of structures used for commercial or mixed purposes
- PAPs with combined loss of land and productive assets
- PAPs with partial loss of agricultural land and crops
- Vulnerable PAPs requiring additional support

These categories will form the basis for targeted livelihood restoration interventions. The LRP will prioritize 365 vulnerable PAP households, 44 commercial structures, 43 mixed-use structures, PAPs with significant productive asset loss, and PAPs experiencing disruption of income-generating activities.

The livelihood restoration measures proposed under this RAP are targeted toward PAPs experiencing significant livelihood disruption, vulnerable PAPs, business operators, and households affected by severe productive asset loss. Based on the census and displacement assessment, the LRP shall prioritize:

- 44 PAPs operating affected commercial structures and businesses requiring business re-establishment support.
- 365 vulnerable PAPs requiring targeted livelihood and transitional support.
- PAPs experiencing significant productive land loss and requiring agricultural restoration support; and
- affected PAPs requiring financial literacy and compensation management training prior to compensation utilization.

The livelihood restoration budget presented under Chapter 14 has been developed based on these identified PAP categories and corresponding support measures.

8.3 Livelihood Restoration Measures

8.3.1 Transitional Support

PAPs will receive transitional support through disturbance and accommodation allowances to mitigate short-term income disruption during relocation and re-establishment.

8.3.2 Business Restoration Support

PAPs whose businesses are affected will receive:

- Compensation for loss of profit (where applicable)
- Support for relocation of business activities

- Advisory support to re-establish enterprises

8.3.3 Agricultural Restoration Support

PAPs affected through loss of agricultural land or crops will receive:

- Agricultural input support (seeds, tools)
- Linkage to extension services
- Support to optimize productivity on remaining land

8.3.4 Targeted Support for Vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerable PAPs will receive additional assistance, including:

- Priority access to livelihood programs
- Additional financial support
- Facilitation during relocation and compensation
- Continuous follow-up support during RAP implementation

8.4 Implementation Approach

The LRP will be implemented in coordination with local government authorities to ensure alignment with existing development programs.

Livelihood restoration activities will be tailored to the needs of PAPs and implemented progressively following compensation.

8.5 Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood restoration will be monitored for a period of at least 12 months after compensation to assess recovery. Key indicators will include:

- Restoration of income levels
- Re-establishment of businesses
- Agricultural productivity
- Status of vulnerable PAPs

8.6 Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Livelihood restoration measures will be tailored to PAP categories:

- Farmers -: input support and extension services
- Traders -: business re-establishment assistance
- Vulnerable groups-: targeted financial and social support

Each eligible PAP will receive a defined support package, and livelihood restoration monitoring shall continue for a minimum of 12 months after compensation payment, with extended follow-up up to 24 months where recovery has not been achieved.

The costs associated with the implementation of livelihood restoration measures are included within the overall RAP budget presented in Chapter 14. Monitoring of livelihood outcomes will be undertaken through the RAP Monitoring Framework (Chapter 15), with specific indicators to assess income recovery, business re-establishment, and the well-being of vulnerable PAPs.

Livelihood restoration activities will be implemented through a time-bound plan with defined indicators, including restoration of income levels and employment status of affected households.

ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

8.7 Asset and Inventory

Asset inventory was completed during the period between 7th to 30th June 2025. Land surveyors worked hand in hand with asset Valuer to identify the affected plots and the associated developments on each plot of land falling along the road corridor. The team was led and supervised by senior valuer and surveyor, and Local leaders' / Village representatives. The land surveying methodology based on the adjudication methods. Where the adjacent PAPs jointly identified the size, area and locations of their common neighbour. Each PAP recognized by his/her surrounding neighbours 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.

8.8 Applied Valuation Methods

Valuation of affected land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and associated allowances was undertaken in accordance with Tanzanian valuation procedures and ESS5 replacement cost principles that state, when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons' compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Meaning that in the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements in ESS 5 regardless of the number of people affected.

Replacement cost: Replacement cost was applied as the guiding principle for compensating affected assets. Thus, the valuator should conduct analysis of the valuations calculated under Tanzanian laws and establish variation factors to bridge the gaps. Experience indicates that in most cases that GoT rates are rarely tallying with the requirements of the replacement cost.

The Valuator carried out the valuation of affected assets and calculated applicable allowances in accordance with defined entitlement matrix in Section 7.3. All necessary baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials were collected and valuation of the same were done accordingly. In applying replacement cost method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered. The Valuator will act under the direct supervision of social specialists.

All affected assets have been valued at full replacement cost, without depreciation, in accordance with World Bank ESS5. Market surveys were conducted to establish current rates.

8.9 Land valuation

Land measurements were done in square meters is commonly used in urban areas in Tanzania. The affected owners/users were informed in advance on this unit to be used in measuring their plots etc.

For consistence and avoiding disparities on asset values, Valuator obtained land values from the municipal valuers and the chief valuator and from the results of his own market search. To abide to the World Bank approach (ESS5) of replacement cost, the highest rates were employed to value the affected assets.

8.9.1 Valuation of Trees and Crops Compensation

Trees and permanent crops were valued based on the market rates for various species as provided in the schedule for the Zone by the Ministry of Natural Resources /Ministry of Agriculture. The value depends on age/maturity of the tree or crop, potential use and the number of trees; economic use,

production rate /yield and profits accrued. The main type of species found are permanent crops or trees.

The laws of Tanzania require full, fair and prompt payments of compensation within 6 months from time the Valuation Report is approved. The timing / schedule of RAP implementation revolves around the date when valuation was done and PAPs where required not to undertake any further development on the land and properties that have been inventoried and valued.

Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, which this project intends to positively impact, fruit trees will be compensated at replacement cost. Fruit trees used for commercial purposes will be compensated at market value based on historical production records. The compensation rate will be based on information obtained from the socio-economic information and the market price search. Based on the information, a compensation at replacement cost was computed. Other domestic fruit and shade trees: These trees have recognized local market values, depending upon the species and age. Individual compensation for wild trees "owned" by individuals, who are located in lands as defined in this policy, will be paid. No compensation will be paid for minor pruning of trees. Due to the localized nature of projects, it would therefore be unwise to deploy an individual valuation expert in each case

8.9.2 Compensation for vegetable gardens

Gardens are planted with vegetable and ingredients for daily use. Until a replacement garden starts to bear, the family displaced (economically or physically) because of the project land needs will have to purchase these items in the market. The replacement costs, therefore, will be calculated based on the average amount that an average town dweller spends on buying these items for one year per adult from the local market.

8.10 Compensation for Buildings

i) Complete Buildings/Houses

The construction rates adopted were as per schedule of rates. The building value estimated depending on the level of completion, affected buildings and structures were valued at full replacement cost based on prevailing construction rates, without deduction for depreciation or salvage materials. The buildings included residential houses and commercial.

ii) Un-occupied Buildings

These were valued at the rates depending on the type of materials and construction. Since the levels of completeness varied, it was necessary to determine the levels and apply these to arrive at the replacement cost of the individual unoccupied building structures. Similarly, building structures that were under construction were valued on the basis of Construction-in progress rates

8.11 Determine other entitlements and Topping up Allowance

8.11.1 Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance allowance is calculated by applying value of real property by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12months. The current average rate of the interest obtained on fixed deposits is 7%. Therefore, the total compensation values first determined, then 7% of the value is computed and add to the previous total. All PAPs that are illegible for any kind of compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance.

8.11.2 Transport Allowance

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 Kilometres from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km)". 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.

8.11.3 Loss of Accommodation

Section 179 sub-sections 8 of the Land Act (1999) stipulate how accommodation allowance is to be arrived at: The market rent for the building shall be assessed and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at accommodation allowance payable. (I.e. Accommodation allowance = Rent/p.m. x 36 months). Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures. No tenants were identified during the socio-economic survey; however, if verified tenants are identified during RAP implementation, transitional support shall be provided in accordance with the entitlement matrix. This project is providing a consideration that the tenants be receiving token amount equals to Rent/p.m x 3months.

8.11.4 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 were 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/p.m. x 36 months).

The asset inventory identified structures that also function as business premises. For these PAPs, assessment of loss of income has been undertaken separately from valuation of the building. This approach ensures that entrepreneurs are able to re-establish their enterprises without falling below pre-project income levels, in line with ESS5 requirements.

Note: *Valuator shall review all government rates on the topping up allowance to ensure that they are up to date hence in line with replacement value /cost requirement.*

9. RELOCATION PLAN

This RAP adopts a self-relocation approach. PAPs losing residential or business structures will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost, statutory allowances, and relocation assistance to enable them to reconstruct or relocate independently within their existing plots or preferred nearby locations. No collective resettlement site or project-built replacement housing is planned. Furthermore, this chapter elaborates on the cash and in-kind compensation options including a corresponding relocation strategy. Finally, this chapter explains the relevant relocation processes required.

9.1 Compensation Options – cash versus in-kind

Essentially there are two main categories for PAPs compensations as indicated, namely:

1. Monetary/Cash
2. In kind (structures and land)

The options and Implementation strategies are described in the following:

9.1.1 Monetary/Cash Compensation

This covers for those who prefer to receive cash/money after valuation of their land and properties. Even though it is a monetary compensation option, there are opportunities to choose for in-kind compensation regarding certain items. In this scenario the PAPs will receive cash compensation that covers for the:

- Value of the affected Properties (Houses/crops/land)
- Allowance
 - Accommodation owners of property 36 months; for Tenants only 3 months
 - Transport allowance
 - Disturbance allowance as stipulated in the law (for re-establishment in the new houses)
- PAPs are allowed to opt for in kind land replacement with Security of Tenure,
 - In this case the PAPs will be paid cash for structures and allowances and provided with replacement land plot with security of tenure.

9.2 Process of Relocation

The process of Relocation would be for three sets of PAPs i.e.

- i. The relocation process will apply to PAPs losing main residential structures, business structures, or ancillary structures. Relocation shall occur only after compensation, allowances, and required assistance have been provided.
- ii. Those losing main dwelling structure and opting for self-relocation i.e. taking compensation in cash and building their own house outside the project site; and
- iii. Those losing ancillary support structures such as toilets, kitchen and will only be paid cash compensation and can shift out

The table below indicates the step wise process of relocation along with responsible agency and timelines:

Table 25: Relocation Plan

Step No.	Activity	Timeline (to be completed within)	Responsibility	Support Agency
1	Ensure PAPs have received all due compensation and allowances	1 week from start of RAP implementation	RAP Implementation Agency (IA)	TANROAD S
2	Supervision of Works to report progress	Periodic	RAP IA (Project's Supervising Engineer)	TANROAD S
3	Provide Support to Vulnerable PAPs on a case-	Continuous process from the start of RAP	RAP IA	TANROAD S

	by-case basis	implementation		
4	Government's validation/approval process of the valuation roll	Period between 3 – 6Months with close follow up	RAP Developer/	TANROAD S

Relocation process would be followed as per timelines as any delay in this regard is likely to: i) cause problems for safe storage of the personal belongings of these PAHs as they shall have no shelter after dismantling (ii) project-affected persons (PAPs) may be allowed to reuse or take demolition debris, including materials such as bricks, iron sheets, doors, and other recoverable items, even if they are being compensated for the affected structure and (iii) might require the project authorities to provide with interim or transit accommodation. Further, as shifting from locations where PAHs have been living for long period would be a difficult task, following aspects would be taken into consideration:

- i. Ensure that physically displaced PAHs are informed and supported during self-relocation to locations of their choice prior to commencement of civil works.
- ii. The period between dismantling and salvaging of house materials and shifting to resettlement site should be minimized to the extent possible; However, the laws do not prescribe timelines for dismantling or shifting — this is left to project management practice. The dismantling, salvaging, and relocation processes will be scheduled in a coordinated manner to ensure that PAPs move directly from their existing dwellings to their new or replacement locations without unnecessary delays.
- iii. Vulnerable PAHs, particularly women-headed households, elderly PAPs, and child-headed households, shall receive additional support during RAP implementation to minimize disproportionate project impacts. The support measures will include assistance during compensation processing and bank account opening, priority during compensation payment and grievance handling, transportation support where required, assistance during relocation of household belongings, continuous follow-up during relocation and livelihood restoration, financial literacy training, and linkage to livelihood restoration and income-generating programs. Where necessary, local leaders and family members will be engaged to support vulnerable PAPs throughout the compensation and relocation process
- iv. PAHs have packed their belongings and are in readiness to shift.
- v. Motorized transport (in-kind assistance, if need) is ready.
- vi. The process of shifting process should be i) completed in minimum time possible and ii) avoided during rains. PAPs would be allowed to carry away with them all the movable items of their daily living like house construction materials, and personal belongings.
- vii. Records will be kept of PAPs who would shift to which relocation as per format below

Table 26: Template for Recording Relocation Progress

Details of relocation									
<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>List of members in the PAH (Beginning with name of PAP)</i>	<i>Status of Vulnerability of Head of HH</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Date of shifting to new site location</i>	<i>Name and Location of the Resettlement site or area to which PAPs are shifting</i>	<i>Shifting done by self or I need help as vulnerable</i>	<i>Start date and End date</i>	<i>Remarks</i>

The records in the above format would be kept by the RAP implementation agency which would supervise the relocation process. It would produce short progress updates on the shifting process, periodic updates on the perceptions, complaints of the PAPs, if any (will be recorded and escalated into the GRM for formalities or formal procedures), on their new house and new location (in case of project aided relocation) or only new location (in case of self-relocation).

In addition to compensation for the affected structure at replacement cost, households that need to relocate will receive the following support:

- i. accommodation allowance equivalent to 36 months' rent to secure temporary housing during reconstruction.
- ii. transport allowance for moving household goods.
- iii. disturbance allowance (7%) of the structure value.
- iv. the right to salvage building materials; and
- v. facilitation through the Grievance Mechanism for identification of suitable relocation options and reconnection to utilities. Vulnerable households will receive additional tailored assistance, including physical help in moving, priority payment processing, and follow-up monitoring after relocation.

Income restoration measures targeting PAPs who lose all or most of their productive land are applicable only to exceptional full/near-total loss cases. The dominant impact is partial land acquisition, and most PAPs will continue production on remaining land. Targeted livelihood restoration measures for severely affected PAPs will include:

- assistance in accessing alternative land where feasible.
- business re-establishment support for affected traders and business operators.
- agricultural support measures, including linkage to extension services and restoration of productive activities.
- skills development and vocational training.
- financial literacy and compensation management training.
- linkage to local income-generating opportunities and government support programs.
- priority support to vulnerable PAPs, including women-headed households, elderly PAPs, and child-headed households; and
- continuous monitoring and follow-up to assess livelihood recovery after compensation and relocation.

The specific PAPs requiring enhanced livelihood restoration support shall be verified during RAP implementation based on the extent of productive land loss, severity of displacement impacts, and vulnerability status.

Relocation activities will be closely coordinated with livelihood restoration measures to minimize disruption to income-generating activities. PAPs requiring relocation will be supported through transitional assistance to ensure continuity of livelihoods during the adjustment period.

9.2.1 Relocation of Businesses

PAPs operating businesses within affected structures will be supported to resume operations in their chosen relocation sites. Assistance includes loss-of-profit allowance, transport for business assets, priority compensation processing, and linkage with local authorities for trading permits or alternative space where required.

9.3 Adequacy of Income Restoration Measures

The RAP recognizes that the effectiveness of income restoration depends on a clear understanding of the magnitude and type of impacts on affected households. Based on the asset inventory and

socio-economic data, a total of 709 PAPs has been categorized into impact-based groups to guide entitlement allocation and livelihood restoration measures.

Approximately 354 PAPs (49.9%) experiencing impacts on land and/or crops (land only or crops only) will receive cash compensation at replacement cost. However, recognizing that these PAPs may experience loss of productive assets and income sources, livelihood restoration support—particularly agricultural support and advisory services will be made available where necessary to ensure sustained productivity and income recovery.

A further 238 PAPs (33.6%) experiencing impacts on structures, including residential and commercial properties, will receive full replacement cost compensation, transport and accommodation allowances, and, where applicable, loss of profit compensation and business relocation support.

A smaller group of 46 PAPs (6.5%) facing severe impacts involving loss of both land and structures will be eligible for targeted livelihood restoration measures. These will include transitional support, facilitation of access to alternative land where feasible, skills training, and linkage to local economic development programs.

In addition, 71 PAPs (10.0%) experiencing impacts on both land and crops will receive compensation alongside agricultural restoration support to enable continued productivity on residual land.

The implementation of livelihood restoration measures will be adaptive, incorporating post-compensation verification and at least 12 months of monitoring to assess recovery based on indicators such as household income levels, business re-establishment, and land productivity. This approach ensures that both economically affected and severely affected PAPs, including vulnerable groups, receive appropriate support in line with the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5).

This approach ensures that livelihood support is needs-based and proportionate to the level of impact experienced by each PAP category.

10. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes institutional 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.

10.1 Institutional Arrangements – Role and Responsibility

The implementation of this RAP will involve multiple institutions at national, regional, district, ward, and village levels to ensure effective coordination, transparency, accountability, and compliance with applicable national legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5). The institutions identified below will be responsible for oversight, compensation administration, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, livelihood restoration, monitoring, and supervision of RAP implementation activities throughout the project lifecycle. Table 27 presents the roles and responsibilities of the key institutions involved in RAP implementation.

Table 27: Roles and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

Institution	RAP Role	Specific Responsibilities	Timing	Reporting Line
TANROADS Headquarters / Project Management Unit (PMU)	Overall RAP implementation oversight and safeguard compliance	Provide overall coordination and supervision of RAP implementation; ensure compliance with national legislation and ESS5 requirements; approve implementation schedules and compensation processes; coordinate disclosure of RAP information; integrate RAP requirements into bidding and contract documents; coordinate compensation payment process; supervise livelihood restoration implementation; ensure enforcement of the no-compensation-no-construction principle; coordinate monitoring, reporting, and RAP completion audit activities; facilitate capacity building for institutions involved in RAP implementation.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to TANROADS Management and the World Bank
TANROADS Regional Office	Local coordination and field supervision	Coordinate day-to-day RAP activities at regional and district level; support field verification and stakeholder engagement activities; coordinate with LGAs, ward and village authorities; support grievance management and relocation activities; monitor contractor compliance with RAP requirements; support monitoring of vulnerable PAPs and livelihood restoration measures.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to PMU
Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	Approval and oversight of compensation valuation	Review and approve valuation reports and compensation schedules; ensure compensation rates comply with national valuation standards and replacement cost principles; provide technical guidance on valuation matters; support resolution of valuation-related disputes and complaints.	Prior to compensation payment	Reports to Ministry responsible for Lands

Institution	RAP Role	Specific Responsibilities	Timing	Reporting Line
Handeni District Council (LGA)	Administrative support and local coordination	Support community consultations and RAP disclosure activities; designate representatives to Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs); support identification and monitoring of vulnerable PAPs; assist in livelihood restoration and financial literacy activities; support resolution of grievances escalated beyond village level; support relocation coordination and monitoring within the district.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to PMU/TANROADS and District Administration
Ward Authorities	Ward-level coordination and grievance support	Coordinate RAP activities across affected villages within the ward; support mobilization of PAPs during consultations and compensation activities; support dissemination of RAP information; participate in grievance resolution processes; facilitate communication between villages and district authorities.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to District Council
Village Authorities	Community mobilization and local facilitation	Mobilize PAPs and local communities for meetings and consultations; witness asset verification and compensation disclosure exercises; support identification of vulnerable PAPs; support grievance registration and local dispute resolution; assist in confirming PAP identity and land ownership status; support relocation activities and monitoring of PAP welfare during implementation.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to Ward Authorities and District Council
Community Liaison and Grievance Management Officer	Stakeholder engagement and grievance coordination	Conduct awareness and disclosure meetings; facilitate communication between TANROADS and PAPs; distribute notices and implementation information; maintain grievance records; coordinate grievance registration and follow-up; support vulnerable PAPs during compensation and relocation processes; facilitate stakeholder consultations throughout implementation.	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to PMU/TANROADS
Compensation Paying Agent (Local Bank)	Compensation payment administration	Facilitate opening of bank accounts for PAPs; verify PAP identities prior to payment; process compensation payments in accordance with approved compensation schedules; maintain payment records and proof of payment; provide financial literacy support related to banking services and compensation management; ensure secure and timely transfer of compensation funds to PAPs.	Compensation payment phase	Reports to TANROADS/PMU
Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)	Grievance management and dispute resolution	Receive, register, assess, and resolve grievances related to compensation, valuation, relocation, and RAP implementation; maintain	Throughout RAP implementation	Reports to PMU/TANROADS

Institution	RAP Role	Specific Responsibilities	Timing	Reporting Line
		grievance registers and resolution records; facilitate timely resolution of complaints at village and district levels; escalate unresolved grievances to higher levels where necessary; ensure accessibility of grievance procedures to vulnerable PAPs.		
Contractor	Compliance during construction activities	Avoid occupation or use of uncompensated land; comply with RAP and ESMP requirements; coordinate with TANROADS prior to accessing affected areas; avoid unnecessary impacts outside the approved construction corridor; support protection of community assets and utilities during construction; cooperate with grievance resolution related to construction impacts.	Construction phase	Reports to Supervising Engineer and TANROADS
Supervising Engineer / Supervising Consultant	Construction supervision and safeguard compliance monitoring	Monitor contractor compliance with RAP obligations and construction corridor limits; verify that compensation and site handover requirements are completed prior to commencement of works; support monitoring and reporting of RAP-related construction impacts; coordinate corrective actions where non-compliance is identified.	Construction phase	Reports to TANROADS
Independent Monitor / External Monitor	Independent RAP monitoring and evaluation	Conduct independent monitoring of RAP implementation progress and compliance; assess effectiveness of compensation, livelihood restoration, and grievance management measures; verify support to vulnerable PAPs; undertake RAP completion audit and prepare independent monitoring reports for TANROADS and the World Bank.	During and after RAP implementation	Reports to TANROADS and the World Bank

The Project Management Unit (PMU), in collaboration with Local Government Authorities (LGAs), shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of livelihood restoration activities. This includes tracking progress of vulnerable PAPs, facilitating access to support programs, and ensuring effective delivery of livelihood interventions.

A strict no-compensation-no-construction principle will be enforced.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR RAP

11.1 Key Implementation Activities

The key activities in RAP implementation are categorized into activities that are to be completed at different stages. These are categorized by activities to be completed:

- a) Prior to commencement of compensation and other payments.
- b) Prior to commencement of civil works.
- c) For all activities under RAP to be considered as complete; and
- d) In addition to compensation and relocation, RAP completion shall include substantial progress in livelihood restoration activities. Livelihood restoration measures shall continue beyond compensation and will only be considered complete once monitoring confirms recovery of income and living standards.

These are presented below:

11.1.1 Activities to Be Completed Prior To Commencement of Compensation Payment

- i. Finalize Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation: Contracts with the following agencies would be finalized.
 - a) RAP Payment Agent.
 - b) Financial Literacy activities; and
 - c) External(independent) RAP Implementation Monitor
- ii. Operationalize Grievance Mechanisms: Proposed GM at Village and District levels would be operationalized following provision of a) TORs for the committee at each level and b) commensurate training and resources to enable effective functioning.
- iii. Operationalize Grievance Mechanism: TANROADS will prepare and provide a) TORs for the Grievance Redress committee at each level and b) commensurate training and resources to enable effective functioning.
- iv. RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-Launch Workshop: TANROADS will organise a public consultation-cum- Disclosure workshop at locations to launch the RAP implementation. The workshop will have participation from representatives of the affected people, other stakeholder's/partner agencies and

District Officials. The objective of the workshop will be to:

- Create awareness on the overall features of project
 - Contents of the RAP particularly with respect to applicable entitlements process; and
 - Provide information on mechanisms and processes for sensitization, participation and consultation and grievance redressal for compensation.
- v. Undertake Financial Literacy and Business awareness programs: TANROADS will coordinate provision of Financial Literacy awareness trainings to be carried out with all PAPs prior to payment of compensation.
 - vi. Other Activities during Financial Literacy Awareness Program: As it would be last stage of interaction by TANROADS with the PAPs prior to issuance of Compensation Payments, the following activities would be additionally undertaken:
 - a. Recording any changes to option on in kind compensation: During the training if any PAP(losing main dwelling structure) indicates change to the previous option i.e. prefers cash now rather than replacement house as chosen earlier, it shall be duly recorded and conveyed to TANROADS. The Compensation Agreement Form would be revised, and PAPs would be required to duly sign the form indicating the revised option. The RAP Database would be updated to reflect the change.

b. *Preference in type of training programs:* As capacity building form part of the entitlements and would need to be planned and subsequently provided to the interested /relevant members. PAP would be required to indicate the type of trainings they wish to attend as towards restoration of their affected livelihoods.

c. *Price check with Municipal Offices and other trainings providers and set the mode of operandi.*

If there are any significant changes to the rates these will be then updated and Compensation Agreements will be revised and re-issued to PAP, prior to payment disbursal.

d. *Identify any severely affected Livelihoods³*

Identify and mitigate potential impacts on businesses before the loss is counted.

v. *Updating and finalization of RAP database:* All information regarding PAPs – asset details, household level details, changes to preferences will be updated for provision to TANROADS and thereon to the Payment Agent, Construction Contractor for Replacement House Structures.

11.1.2 Activities to Be Completed Prior to Commencement of Civil Works

i) *Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs:* TANROADS would counsel all PAPs due to receive compensation amounts above the agreed threshold and provide necessary information to open Bank accounts or provide account details if they already have bank accounts.

ii) *Commence Additional Outreach Activities:* All outreach activities proposed such as ~~production~~ of radio programs, posters, etc. for effective dissemination and outreach will be developed and commenced.

iii) *Disclosure of compensations:* every PAP will be disclosed her/his compensation amounts and if agreed sign the Compensation Agreement Forms (CAFs). The disclosure will consider gender-sensitive timing to ensure that both men and women PAPs can be able to attend this important procedure without barriers.

iv) *Verification of Affected Assets Prior to Site Handover:* Prior to commencement of civil works and handover of affected sections to the Contractor, TANROADS shall verify the approved RAP inventory, affected assets, and compensation schedules for the respective PAPs within the construction corridor. Any additional impacts identified during detailed site handover or construction planning shall be screened and assessed in accordance with this RAP and ESS5 requirements before the affected areas are accessed by the Contractor. Following verification and approval, compensation payments and applicable relocation assistance shall be provided to eligible PAPs prior to commencement of works.

v) *Payment of compensation and evacuation of land:*

In consideration of various PAPs preferences; PA will make the all the Compensation and other resettlement entitlements and payments as per the amounts due to each PAP direct to the Bank and against provision of PAP.

All handing over of the property such as land, building and payment of compensation will be made in the presence of PAPs, Villages' leaders and TANROADS.

vi) *Dismantling of structures and Relocation of PAPs to new location:* Following payment of compensation and applicable relocation assistance, physically displaced PAPs will be provided adequate time to relocate to locations of their choice, dismantle affected structures

³ During the preparation of the RAP, no severe impacts were identified.

where applicable, and salvage reusable materials prior to commencement of civil works.

- vii) Hold Village level meetings to counsel the PAPs: Village level meetings would be held to inform PAPs about the processes and agencies involved in compensation payment, RAP implementation and civil works commencement. Such meetings would be organized by TANROADS.
- viii) Handover of site for construction: Once all property on the stated land is vacated, the site will be considered as free from encumbrances to handover to the Contractor for commencing construction related activities.

11.1.3 Activities to be completed for completion of all activities under RAP

- i. Administration of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns: RAP Implementation Agency will be responsible for organizing the HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns for the benefit of the communities, while Contractor shall be responsible for organizing the same for the worker personnel. The RAP Implementation Agency will undertake the preparation of a combined report on these activities as part of its monthly report to TANROADS with respect to progress on the activities on the ground.
- ii. Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports: Internal Monitoring Reports will be produced periodically (Monthly and quarterly). The report to be shared internally and with external stakeholders.
- iii. Implementation Completion Audit: As all activities relating to RAP are expected to be completed in less than 1 year, Implementation Completion Audit would be carried at the end of Year 1 from the start date of RAP implementation to assess whether the project has met with the RAP objectives as a whole.
- iv. Annual Project Review Workshop: Review of RAP implementation at Annual Workshop would be carried in the first quarter of next year soon after findings of Implementation Completion Audit are available.
- v. Submission of RAP Implementation Completion Report: Upon completion of all Implementation activities, the contracted RAP Implementation Agency and Payment Agent (PA) shall separately produce Implementation Completion Report for submission to TANROADS for its review. TANROADS will compile and collate the findings, together with its findings internal monitoring, and submit a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report same to World Bank.

11.2 Implementation Schedule

The time for implementation of activities to this RAP would be for three years if there will be consideration for construction of replacement houses for the PAPs opting for in kind house compensation. Otherwise, the RAP is intended to be implemented in a period of one year. Table below provides the month-wise activity schedule for RAP Implementation that includes activities prior to commencement of RAP implementation and concludes with the activities post RAP implementation such as Implementation Completion Audit.

No civil works, site clearance, demolition, or contractor access shall commence in any affected section until compensation, statutory allowances, relocation assistance, and agreed livelihood restoration measures for that section have been completed or initiated in accordance with ESS5.

Table 28: RAP Implementation Schedule

S/No	Tasks and Sub Tasks	Year	2025			2026								
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Activities to be Completed Prior to Commencement of Compensation Payment													
1.1	Finalize Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation													
1.1.1	<i>RAP Payment Agent</i>													
1.1.2	<i>Financial Literacy Training Facilitator</i>													
1.1.3	<i>External (Independent) RAP Implementation Monitor</i>													
1.2	Identification of PAPs affected by construction works and Payment of Compensation													
1.3	Operationalize Grievance Mechanism													
1.4	RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-Launch Workshop													
1.5	Undertake Financial Literacy Trainings													
1.6	Updating and Finalization of RAP Database													
1.7	Opening of Bank Accounts for PAPs													
1.8	Commence Additional Outreach Activities													
2	Activities to be Completed Prior to Commencement of Civil Works													
2.1	Disclosure of Compensations													
2.2	Payment of Compensation and evacuation of land													
2.3	Dismantling of Structure and Relocation of PAPs to new locations													
2.4	Hold Villages' meetings to counsel the PAPs													
2.5	Handover site for construction													
3	Activities to be Carried out During Construction													
3.1	Administration of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns													
3.2	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan													
3.3	Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports													
3.4	Implementation of RAP Completion Audit													
3.5	Annual Project Review Workshop													
3.6	Submission of RAP Implementation Completion Report													

All compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed prior to commencement of civil works in the respective project sections.

12. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

12.1 Introduction

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 mechanism will be required to resolve grievances at the community and technical levels. The grievance 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.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operates through a structured multi-tier system to ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances. Formal grievance resolution is undertaken at two primary levels, namely:

- **Village Level**, where grievances are received and resolved within 7 days; and
- **District Level**, where unresolved cases are escalated and addressed within 14 days.

In addition, project-level oversight is provided by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which reviews complex or unresolved cases within 21 days. Where grievances remain unresolved after exhaustion of these mechanisms, PAPs retain the right to seek redress through the formal judicial system as a last resort.

PAPs may submit grievances at any level of the GRM.

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

12.2 Likely Grievances

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

Table 29: Nature and Type of Likely Grievances

Nature	Stage	Types of grievances (indicative)
Assets Inventory and Valuation Grievance	<i>Planning/pre-construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of awareness of the project road condor's demarcation, RoW. ▪ Missing of parcel/ error in identification and/or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets. ▪ Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation. ▪ Inadequate communication on the project developments, not enough consultation/sensitization, ▪ disagreement over the rates utilized valuation of affected assets. ▪ mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents. ▪ Delays in compensation payments ▪ Misinformation during valuation e.g. entitling the wrong PAP ▪ Poor social services to resettled areas especially when relocated where roads and other access are insufficient ▪ Improper allocation of business spaces ▪ Miscalculation of compensation and resettlement

Nature	Stage	Types of grievances (indicative)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper provision for people with disabilities in the project design's
Compensation Grievance	<i>RAP Implementation followed by Construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments. ▪ mode of payment of compensation and time delays. ▪ Dissatisfaction with alternate housing/business spaces provided. ▪ The GM will also address grievances related to livelihood restoration, including delays in support, adequacy of assistance, and access to livelihood programs. Special provisions will be made to ensure that vulnerable PAPs can access the grievance mechanism effectively.
Construction Grievances		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissatisfaction over wages given; Poor sanitary services ▪ wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistance. ▪ likelihood of increase in Gender Based Violence (GBV-SEAH). ▪ loss of access not addressed. ▪ loss of structures due to machine vibrations ▪ damage to crops caused due to ongoing construction work e.g. deep cutting/excavations ▪ dissatisfaction over replacement structures. ▪ inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures; and non-restatement of the soil leading to flooding and blockage of the drains. ▪ Pollution {air, land noise vibrations} due to machines' movements ▪ Disrupted entrance access to the residence and other public areas ▪ Improper traffic management may cause accidents ▪ Accidental discharges may affect community health at the project vicinity ▪ Gender and GBV issues in employment ▪ Lack of notification to project progress e.g. blasting, closing, of roads, cut of dates, cut of utilities, etc. ▪ Lack of employment for local dwellers ▪ Lack of provision of appropriate PPEs ▪ Flooding due to obstruction of water natural course ▪ Disruption of services including electricity and water ▪ Improper demobilization and decommissioning may cause pollution ▪ Blasting materials in quarry sites and vibration of construction machines may cause cracks in nearby communities' structures ▪
Decommissioning Grievance	<i>Post construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manifestation of the missing PAPs. ▪ Misuse of the infrastructures e.g. garbage throwing in the drains ▪ Land encroaching of the compensated corridor ▪ Security of the project infrastructure ▪ High taxes and tariff charged on the new/modern facilities ▪ Lack of employment for local dwellers ▪ Mismanagement of sub projects ▪ An increase in fees to occupy the new facility ▪ Improper spaces for waste disposal

12.3 Objectives of the Grievance Mechanism (GM)

Given the foreseen grievances that will likely occur in various stages of RAP, the primary responsibility to address all complaints and grievances that will be raised towards the subprojects. The GM will comprise two levels or tiers to handle grievances – first level will be at community where Village - GRC will be clustered, while the next or second level will be at the district level. The primary objectives of creating a GM 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

12.4 Principles to Effective Grievance Management

Principles in formulation of effective grievance management 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 Village 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.

12.5 Grievance Committees' Structure, and Functioning

12.5.1 Scope of Work of Grievance Committees

All committees will have similar responsibilities albeit at different levels of their function/jurisdiction.

Major responsibility of the Grievance Committees will be:

- Represent the interests of PAPs and communities in the project's area.
- 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.

12.5.2 Compositions of various grievance redress committees

The composition of village and District Grievance Committees is listed in the table below:

Table 11: Composition of Grievances Committees

Level	Committees' members	Position in the Committee
Village level (this applies mainly under Linear Projects)	Village 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

District Commissioner's Offices	Representatives or community affected institutions	Member
	District Commissioner	chairperson
	Representatives from various utilities (TANESCO, RUWASA, Pangani Water basin officer, Communication cables agencies,)	Members
	Representatives from TANROADS	Members
	Grievances officer	Members
	Ward/ Village Executive officers	Members

12.5.3 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.

- i. Program Reporting Requirement:* The Grievances Redress Committees will work hand in hand with the RAP Implementing Agent, LGA and the project Communications liaison officers reporting on all matters arising and progress.
- ii. Location:* The district - Grievances Redress Committee 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.
- iii. 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 stakeholders upon by review of suitable indicators such as: Nature and type of grievances; received, addressed; Pending resolution; and referred for arbitration/ court.

12.6 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 GM, 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 Committee and then recorded in the Grievance Form⁸. The contact details of the Village-GRC members will be made public to the PAPs. Additionally, the *Village 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 Project office. 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 VILLAGE- GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE LEVEL:

The Village/facility - GRC 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 Village GRC 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 Village GRC 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 COMMITTEE LEVEL

If the Complainant does not receive any response from the Village/facility GRC 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 Committee (District- GRC)*. During the appeal to the district-GRC, 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- GRC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement, and the grievance will subsequently be closed.

STEP 4 – CIVIL COURTS OPTION

If the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the district- GRC 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.

12.7 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." SEA/SH complaints shall not be handled through public committee deliberations. Such cases shall be referred confidentially to qualified service providers through a survivor-centred referral pathway, with the survivor's informed consent.

In compliance to this WB requirement TANROADS will undertake the following steps.

(i) Identify Service providers for potential GBV cases.

Upon the project appraisal, the identification of 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 and within the project area. When identifying community-based organizations, shall seek 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 to the 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 RAP Implementation Agency, on the basis of the community mapping, identifying the specific GBV prevention activities to be undertaken to address GBV cases/incidences.
- 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 Code of Conduct (CoC) and services that are available for survivors.
- Ensuring that the project has 'safe spaces' with regard to confidentiality and 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

(ii) 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) RAP Implementation Agency staff involved with the project. Managers are particularly important to train as they have the responsibility for ensuring compliance of staff with the CoCs 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 CoC. The sanctions embodied in the CoC 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.

(iii) Coordination of SEA/GBV Reporting

TANROADS will provide support to the village GRC through the project sociologist and undertake the following:

- Upon receiving the complaints, the sociologist will send the complaints to GBV Services Providers.
- 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.
- Project sociologist 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.

(iv) Suggested ways of reporting GBV / SEA

Community will be sensitized on the existing channels for reporting grievances. Project will adopt the simple and convenient channels that suit the nature of the community. The awareness will be made publicly with 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.

12.8 Grievance Log

TANROADS project sociologist will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number, and is appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The log also should contain a record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, anonymous complaints and records dates for the following events:

- Date the complaint was reported.
- Date the Grievance Log was uploaded onto the project database.
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate).
- The date the complaint was closed out.
- The date response was sent to complainant.

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

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

12.9 Monitoring Complaints

The TANROADS Social Safeguards Expert will be responsible for:

- Providing the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints.
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed.
- Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, and actions to reduce complaints.

The GM does not replace the right of PAPs to seek redress through the formal judicial system.

13. COST AND BUDGET

Implementation of this RAP will require financial resources to facilitate compensation payment, livelihood restoration, institutional coordination, monitoring, and grievance management activities. The RAP implementation budget comprises two main categories: (i) compensation-related costs for payment of affected land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and statutory allowances to Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and (ii) administrative and implementation costs associated with RAP coordination, monitoring, grievance redress, and livelihood restoration activities.

The Project will affect a total of 733 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/households across Kwa Mlisi, Pozo, Kwedikabu, and Mkata Mashariki villages, comprising approximately 1,757 affected persons, including 365 vulnerable PAPs identified under one or more vulnerability categories. Project impacts include both physical and economic displacement arising from land acquisition, loss of structures, crops, trees, graves, and disruption of livelihood activities within the established 45 m construction corridor.

The total estimated RAP implementation budget is TZS 6,126,546,286.15, inclusive of compensation, livelihood restoration, implementation costs, grave relocation, GM operations, monitoring, and contingency. Compensation will be provided in accordance with applicable Tanzanian laws and the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

Livelihood restoration measures will target vulnerable PAPs, severely affected households, business operators, and PAPs experiencing significant productive asset loss. The measures will include business re-establishment support, skills and financial literacy training, targeted agricultural support where necessary, and additional assistance to vulnerable PAPs aimed at restoring or improving pre-project living conditions and income levels.

Implementation of the RAP is expected to be completed within six (6) months. All compensation payments, allowances, relocation assistance, and applicable livelihood restoration measures shall be completed prior to commencement of civil works within the respective affected sections, in compliance with ESS5 requirements and applicable national legislation.

Potential implementation risks include delays in compensation disbursement, disputes related to valuation outcomes, delayed relocation of graves and utilities, and institutional capacity constraints in grievance management and monitoring. These risks will be mitigated through strengthened coordination among implementing institutions, continuous stakeholder engagement, timely disclosure of compensation information, establishment of an accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and regular implementation monitoring.

Upon completion of RAP implementation, a RAP Completion Audit shall be undertaken to verify that compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and grievance management commitments have been fully implemented in accordance with the RAP provisions and ESS5 requirements

The total cost of implementing the RAP has been provided below in Table below.

Table 30: Estimated Budget for RAP implementation

S/No	Cost Category	Item	Kwa Msi	Pozo	Kwedikabu	Mkata Mashariki	Total (TZS)	USD
1	COMPENSATION COMPONENTS	Crops	117,474,418.85	78,420,052.52	19,555,816.94	44,751,406.06	260,201,694.37	100,077.57
		Land	118,655,610.00	77,682,976.00	43,859,640.00	1,259,242,260.00	1,499,440,486.00	576,707.88
		Structures	142,414,274.50	600,111,395.78	18,635,450.00	1,649,912,574.89	2,411,073,695.16	927,336.04
		Accommodation	43,920,000.00	170,640,000.00	4,680,000.00	411,300,000.00	630,540,000.00	242,515.38
		Transport	9,000,000.00	35,700,000.00	1,800,000.00	31,200,000.00	77,700,000.00	29,884.62
		Disturbance	26,498,101.23	52,935,009.70	5,743,563.49	206,773,436.87	291,950,111.29	112,288.50
		Total Compensation	457,962,404.59	1,015,489,433.99	94,274,470.42	3,612,179,677.81	5,179,905,986.81	1,988,809.99
2	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION COST	Business re-establishment support for affected commercial PAPs (44 PAPs)					90,000,000.00	34,615.38
		Financial literacy, compensation management, and skills training for affected PAPs					60,000,000.00	23,076.92
		Targeted livelihood and transitional support for vulnerable PAPs (365 PAPs)					180,000,000.00	69,230.77
		Agricultural restoration support for PAPs experiencing significant productive land loss					70,000,000.00	26,923.08
		Subtotal (LRP)					400,000,000.00	153,846.15
3	IMPLEMENTATION COSTS	RAP implementation agency					75,000,000.00	28,846.15
		Monitoring & evaluation					50,000,000.00	19,230.77
		GRM operations					30,000,000.00	11,538.46
		Graves relocation	10,500,000.00	12,000,000.00	59,400,000.00	18,000,000.00	99,900,000.00	38,423.08
		Subtotal Implementation						254,900,000.00
4	SUBTOTAL BEFORE CONTINGENCY						5,834,805,986.81	2,240,694.61
5	CONTINGENCY (5%)						291,740,299.34	112,034.73
	TOTAL RAP BUDGET						6,126,546,286.15	2,352,729.34

Compensation components presented above include all statutory allowances (disturbance, transport, and accommodation) as derived from the valuation report. These components sum to the verified total compensation and are not added separately elsewhere in the RAP budget to avoid duplication.

Livelihood restoration measures are targeted to PAPs experiencing significant livelihood disruption, including business operators, severely affected households, and vulnerable groups. These measures complement compensation at replacement cost and are designed to support sustainable recovery of income and living standards.

Transitional support needs are addressed through statutory allowances included within the compensation framework.

An exchange rate of TZS 2,600 = 1 USD has been applied for conversion.

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

14.1 Introduction

TANROADS will be the responsible for the M&E of implementation for the resettlement/compensation plans. Mkata – Kwamsisi road project will institute an administrative reporting system to provide resettlement and compensation monitoring reports (RMR) that:

- (a) Alerts authorities to the of RAP implementation and requirements.
- (b) Provides timely information about compliance with the RAP.
- (c) Reports any grievances that require resolution; and
- (d) Documents timely completion of project resettlement obligations (e.g., payment of the agreed sums and construction of new structures) for all permanent and temporary losses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.

Once the required RAPs have been completed and implemented, a final review will be conducted in order to assure that the plans have been properly implemented.

M&E objective is to determine the following:

- a) If PAPs have been compensated in full before implementation of construction works; and
- b) Any change in the social economic condition of the PAPs after resettlement.

14.2 Verifiable Indicators for M&E

A number of socioeconomic indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people (compared to pre-project, land being used, standard of house, and level of participation in project activities, how many children in school, health standards, and others). Therefore, RAP will set three major socioeconomic goals by which to evaluate success:

1. Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their subproject standard of living, and even improve on it.
2. Local communities remain supportive of the project; and
3. Absence or prevalence of conflicts.

Evaluation of income restoration will be based on verification of residual land viability, business re-establishment rates, and comparison of household income before and 12 months after compensation.

Monitoring indicators will include:

- Percentage of PAPs compensated
- Grievance resolution rate
- Livelihood restoration success

A RAP Completion Audit will be conducted prior to project closure.

The indicators in Table 31 below will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans. The consultant will consolidate efforts in periodical monitoring the indicators listed in following matrix.

Table 31: RAP Monitoring Indicators

Parameters	Indicators	Frequency
Impacts on assets and people	Number of Affected assets compensated	Quarterly, annually
	Number of replaced trees and structures	Quarterly, annually
	Number of restored livelihoods and income	Quarterly, annually
Financial	Amount of total compensation disbursed	End Term Evaluation

Parameters	Indicators	Frequency
(compensation/ establishment)	Amount of compensation paid to PAPs	End Term Evaluation
	Number of PAPs paid compensation (disaggregated by gender) in cash	End Term Evaluation End Term Evaluation
	Number of PAPs already have bank accounts and those yet to open	End Term Evaluation
	Number of PAPs who were not found and not paid	End Term Evaluation
Relocation/ Rehabilitation /Income Enhancement	Number of PAPs who shifted to other unaffected parcels	Quarterly
	Number of PAPs who continue to reside in the same areas as before	Quarterly
	Number of vulnerable PAPs who have shifted by area	Quarterly
	Number of total PAPs enrolled into ongoing government programs (by type)	Quarterly
	Number of youths, unemployed employed in construction works by type of services provided	Quarterly
	Number of emerging PAPs due to unforeseen construction impacts	Monthly
	Number of Encroachers existing within the compensated corridor	Monthly
	Number of Consultations meetings held with communities	Quarterly, Midterm and End Term
	Time taken for issuance of expropriation order and date of vacating the land	Quarterly, Midterm and End Term
	Time taken to identify alternate lands for PAPs	Quarterly, Midterm and End Term
Institutional Strengthening	Number of trainings provided to the committees (GRCs)	Quarterly
	Number of grievances committees with full staffing and functioning	Quarterly
	Number of members of each grievance committee disaggregated by gender, age and education levels	Quarterly
	Number of grievances resolved by 'level' (first level, second level and third level) of resolution	Quarterly
Compensation usage	Number of men and women built new homes to replace the demolished/impacted ones	Midterm and End
	Number of men and women planted trees to replace the lost ones	Midterm and End
	Number of men and women built new homes to replace the demolished/impacted ones	Midterm and End

Monitoring of livelihood restoration will be integrated into the RAP monitoring framework, with indicators covering income recovery, re-establishment of economic activities, and support provided to vulnerable PAPs.

Livelihood restoration monitoring shall continue beyond compensation and relocation phases and will form a key component of RAP completion reporting. Monitoring will include outcome indicators such as restoration of income levels and resolution of grievances within specified timelines.

The RAP shall be considered fully implemented only after completion of compensation, relocation, grievance resolution, and livelihood restoration measures. Any outstanding actions shall be documented and addressed through post-implementation follow-up mechanisms.

A RAP Completion Audit shall be undertaken after implementation to verify payment of compensation, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration progress, grievance closure, support to vulnerable PAPs, and compliance with ESS5 prior to full handover of affected sections for civil works.

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: List of Meetings Participants

NOT INCLUDED HERE FOR PRIVATE DATA SECURITY PURPOSE

Annex 2: Minutes of Meetings

HAIMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA HANDESI
KATA YA MKATA.

KITU CHA MKATA MASHARIKI

KIKAO MAALUM CHA WANANCHI AMBAO MRADI
WA BARABARA UTAPITA KWENYE MAENEO
YAO, VIONGOZI WA SERIKALI YA KISI, KATA
NA WATAALAM TOKA TANROAD.

TARIFE 12/06/2025

AGENDA ZA KIKAO.

1. KUFUNGUWA KIKAO
Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo wa
saa 9:02 Alasiri.
2. UTAMBULISHO.
Baada ya kikao kufunguliwa, Wagumbi
wote wa kikao walipata fursa ya
kuyafambulisha ili kuweza kufika
miana.
3. TARIFA YA UTRATIBU WA ULIPAJI WA
FIDIA KWA WANANCHI WOTE WANAOPITWA
NA MRADI WA BARABARA.

Wananchi kwa pamoja walipelele utara
tibu Mzima wa ulipaji wa fidis
na yapea tayo yalielezwa.

*Itadli ya barabara ni Meter 60
kwa maana upande wa kulia ni
kushoto.

- * Wananchi waliopo kwenye hifadhi ya barabara ya Meter 45 ya Zamani hawatalipwa fidia ya ardhi badala yake watalipwa maendeleo Mwananchi aliyayafanya
- * Sehemu zote zenye Makabuni yata hamishwa na Nchi watalipwa fidia ya Tsh. 300,000 kwa kila kabuni
- * Maeneo yote ambayo Mmiliki wa eneo ameshafariki ni lazima awepe msimamizi wa Mirathi ambaye anatambulika kisheru.
- * Sheria Inaelekeza kuwa ni Lazima mwananchi afdiwe Eneo lake kama hakuna Makubaliano ya kutoa eneo hilo bure.
- * Mchakato wa Ulipaji wa Fedia unahusika yezaji wa Fomu mbali mbali, Hiiyo wananchi wote ambao wataguswa na mradi wata kikishe wanajaza fomu zote pale wanapo hitajika.
- * Shuki Mbatembali Zitalipwa kwa wananchi wote ambao wataguswa na Mradi na Zingatizo ni Posho

- Pasho ya Makazi
- Pasho ya Upoteni wa Fides
- Pasho ya Urumbufu
- Pasho ya Usafiri

*Malipo yatakuwa na thamani
ipuatayo

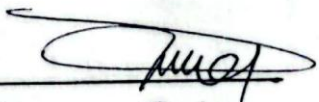
VIWANDA = D SAM 1 kwa 15,000/=


MASHAMBA = D EKA 1 kwa 1,000,000/=

Baada ya Utapanuzi na Taarifa hii ya
Wananchi walipate fursa ya kuuliza
Maswali na kujibiwa vizuri.

4. Kufunga Kikao

Mwenyekiti alipungua kikao Mnamo
wa saa 10:11 Jioni


ZAMINU J. KAFUMWA
MWEENYEKITI


SOPHIA A. MSAGATI
KATIBU.

*YIAPISA TENDUWA:
SUKU MATA
"SUKU"

Minutes of meeting at Pozo Village

(1) MKUTANO WA KUTIBA CHA POZO 13/6/2025

AGENDA

- (1) Kufungua Mkutano
- (2) Uthamini wa waliopitwa na X au slamu au kutiba Elimu
- (3)

AGENDA 1 - 2025

Mkati wa Kyji kufungua Mkutano Saes. 38
Mchana.

AGENDA 2 - 2025

Baada ya Mkutano kufunguliwa. Alisimama Afisa Mtendaji wa Kita na uliwaambia wanguandhi kuwa leo ni kikao cha kufanya uthamini na uliwaambia leo kusikilize kwa Makini baada msije kumaliza kiongozi yeyote hivyotusika lize kwa Makini. Baada ya hapo ulimkarimha Biwani naye aliongelea kuwa anatosangalizo kwa wanamwe kuwa fedha zotokano pambana wasiongeze wanawake fedha hizo wazifanye jambo la Msingi. Baada ya hayo alimkaribisha Afisa Tarifa naye aliongelea juu ya Tadhuni ya Barabara na alisisitiza kuwa watu wawetakuwa kusikiliza. Aliongea Afisa Ardhi wa Wilaya ya Handou kupitia ofisi ya Mkuugenzi uliwaambia kwa ofisi ya Mkuugenzi imeambatanwa na wadu

- 1/2) pia kwenye mkutano huu waliambatana na
 Viongozi, wa Tarrald, waku wa Mazingira, yaw
 ofisi ya wakala ya Barbara kutoka West
 Kwansisi ya KM 38; pia aliwaambia wana
 uchi kuwa wamepata mafadhili kutoka bank
 ya Dunia. Barbara iliiboreshwa kutoka mta
 7 1/2 hadi kupita mita 60. Sasa Barbara
 imeboreshwa upya kwa sehemu ambayo
 Barbara imewafuta Nakawatu ambao
 wamefuta Barbara mita 22. huyu atalipwa
 alichokirendeleza. Apasi Ardhi alikuambia
 kama tukiyo sema tuko hapa kwa gili ya
 ofisi ya Mkurugenzi. Sasa utaratibu huu
 utakuwa ulipwaji wa fidia pite ardhi yako
 itachukuliwa kwagili ya ujenzi wa Barbara
- Sasa zoezi wulipwaji wa fidia w shirikish
 kwakila Mmoja au kulusishwa kwa mbege
 - fidia italipwa kwakufuta maendeleo na
 ulipwaji wa posho Mbali Mbali
 - ulipwaji wa fidia kutokuwa us fomu b9
 - fomu T mtengwa kutoa FRUS Euro
 kutaguliwa
 - " 3 = itarodheshwa mali zilizopo
 kwenye fomu hii mtuawe Makini.
 akwepo mtengwa na viongozi na 1
- Wataalam kupiga hesabu za
 Makipo
- Mtengwa atasaini jedwali

MAJALISA YA KAZI YA CHA DOLA
 = 15 MAREKINI DC
 13/1/2025

(3) kuu kuhitwa pasha mbali mbali

posto (1) Mkaazi, usumbufu - upotevu wa faida
- waguswa hii ni kwavyote dhidi
Nigizo

→ na wakiofuata Barabara walikuwa kwa
kile walichoendeleza

→ Watakas fuata na Barabara wotelewa
stahiki zote

→ Nawatakapo tangaza kuhitwa itakama
zorezi kupa picha.

→ MIHAMINI Aliwaambia wameli wapo
hapa kwajidi ya kuelimishana na zorezi
litaanza muda si mrefu

→ walipo ndaw ya Mita 45 tar 22.5.
na hawa wotelewa fidia

- Mipaji atakapo kuja kwenye Furo lako
uonyeshe mipaka yako. kila moja asimame
pia atapita na Mthamini

- pia kila moja awe na kitambulisho kuonyesha
sho Mjini yako Matatu

- Tangu zamani Barabara inamta 45 tangu
zamani, Huyo kama kuu maendelezo atalipwa

- Hakama Barabara itafuta Mkaazi hapa
wotelewa kila wotelewa kiyote

- posho ya usumbufu 7
wotelewa.

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P.O. BOX 131
131/2009

(5) SWALI - Dikani Kili Rashidi Awasiki
 Xisa Saidi Ibad - Kwanyano Mui unyenge
 nyumba yangu. Sasa nakipia
 utapewa Mudi wa kusha

Twichidi Hamisi - Alisema hana Swali
 alichosema nasisitiza
 lijanjike Harekatuwa
 kumua kuwenge

SWALI Tukare Musa - Barabara ilipopita tuko
 ndika Fedha yingiyiholefu
 ukalipwa kidesa

Athumani Mganga - Mjenge yungojenge
 na wanchi itakuwa

Mohamed Chibaya Machekero - Barabara
 hii ya Sasa hivi sio
ya zamani Mpya
 ni zamani

Adamu Saiten - Machekero ya watalipi mta
 Maswaki
 (1) 22.5 watalipi wakiingia
 mta 30 watalipi?
 (2) iliyojenga fremu atasim
 ma au utasimama mui
 kuwenge nyumba

(b) SWALI Bukari Ali Rashidi - Amesikis
mta 22.5

JIBU (1) Aliyibi Agisi Mazingira
A jengolaskayii - utaratibu - ofisi utayengwa
na utasimama ulongozi

JIBU Mustafa Hamisi - kama wotakubiliwa
au kila mmoja alakipwa
pekee yake

Adams - wataangalia fremu wa nyumba
na halafu nyumba baada
inaangaliwa Ardhi watahari

Injira Tausold - Aliyibi - Barbara iliyangia
Saidi Msutu - Barabara iliyangia
Dizaini ni kweli
Katika hizi fidha
Ipokekewe na muenda
kuyenga usikiti

Asia ibadi - utokapo pawa Fedha utapewa
Muda wa siku 90 na utapewa
FY

Mkiti alijungu, Mkutano Saa
9.49. Jilwa
~~Signature~~
Zahara A. Sempulu

FISA NTENDAJI KIJIKI CHA
S.L.P. 355 HANGCHI DC
TARI - 13/12/2025

(JIRU) (WJINIA) - Tukae aliseme sisi tupo hapa
 zoziditafanyike kwaugasaha

(7)

chibaya - Aliseme Berabara ilikuna
 kavitikuku tumelichukua

Adamu - Aliseme Ardhi hii halipus
 ikiwa niye je

Ajisa Ardhi - Aliseme watadhi ni hizi
 Mita 45.

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJUJI CHA 3031
 S.L.P. 355 HANGONI DS
 TAR: 12/2/2025

Minutes of Meeting Kwa Msisi Village

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

- I) KUFUNGUA KIKAO
- II) MUONGOZO KWA WAATHIRIKA WA BARABARA.
- III) KUFUNGA KIKAO

i) KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo majira ya saa 6:15 mchana

ii) MWONGOZO KWA WAATHIRIKA WA BARABARA YA MKATA-KWAMSISI

Afisa Tanroad amefanua kuwa katika barabara ya Mkata-Kwamsisi kuna watu ambao watalipwa fidia, wale ambao wamefuatwa na barabara na watu walio kwenye barabara wao watalipwa tu vitu ambavyo wameviendeleza

Afisa ardhi wa Wilaya yeye ameeleza kuwa wao wapo kwa ajili ya kusimamia mwanakijiji ambae amechukuliwa kipande chake cha ardhi kwa ajili ya kupisha barabara ya Mkata-Kwamsisi kwa kuzingatia sheria za Ardhi, kwa hiyo mwathirika atalipwa fidia, pia ameeleza wanakijiji kuwa kuna fomu ambazo mwathirika atasaini taarifa sahihi na viongozi wa kijiji nao watasaini taarifa hizo. mwisho ameeleza kuwa baada ya kusaini makubaliano hayo ya fidia basi mwathirika atasubiri kupewa fidia na vilevile amefanua namna kamili ya malipo ambayo afisa mthamini atafanua kwa undani zaidi.

Afisa mthamini nae alieleza ni jinsi gani mwathirika atalipwa fidia, Afisa mthamini ameeleza kuwa kuna mita 45 za barabara na kuna watu ambao wameendeleza kwenye maeneo ya barabara kwa maana wao ndio wamefuata barabara, wao watalipwa mwendelezo kwa maana majengo n.k.

AINA YA POSHO

- kwa posho ya usumbufu
- fidia ya majengo
- fidia ya upotevu wa biashara

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJITI
KWAMSISI

- posho ya kodi TRA
- fidia ya makaburi
- fidia ya mazao ya kudumu mfano; michungwa, miembe, mipera n.k, ila mazao ya muda mfupi hayalipwi kama vile mahindi, mihogo n.k. Napia ameelezea kuwa kuna aina ya miti ambayo imetunzwa.

Pia ameelezea wakati wanapita wanatakiwa wakutane wanakijiji wenyewe ili waweze kupata taarifa sahihi ili kuweza kuepuka migogoro isiyo ya rasmi kwa ajili ya kuepuka pia gharama kwa watu ambao hawakutoa taarifa sahihi, ila mtu ambao hayupo mbadala wake ni lazima awe na barua ya utambulisho kutoka kwa viongozi wa kijiji husika.

MASWALI

1. kutoa taarifa za kufika kwa wakati
2. je watu ambao wamejenga kwenye maeneo ya serikali?
3. je ni muda gani tathimini itapita ili kuweza kujua kwa maana nyumba zimewekwa X na hairuhusiwi kuendelea?
4. je kama mtu amejenga kwenye eneo la mtu ni nani atalipwa fidia?
5. je tathmini ya fidia kwa mujibu wa sheria ikoje kwa maana kuna malipo kutokana na maeneo ya vijijini, mjini n.k
6. mjumbe ameomba kuwa fomu ziandaliwe kwa lugha ya kiswahili
7. maeneo ambayo yana migogoro
8. je maeneo ambayo wamiliki wamefariki je ni utaratibu gani wa kulipwa fidia tegemezi kwa maana watoto

AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJITI
KWAMSISI

Annex 3: Pictorial Presentation

Representative from TANROADS from Tanga regional office speaking with citizens at Mkata Mashariki Village during community sensitization meeting on 12th June 2025



Citizens listening attentively during community sensitization meeting held at Mkata- Mashariki village on 12th June 2025.



Valuer “Mr. Dustun” speaking with the citizens of Mkata Mashariki village during community sensitization meeting held at Mkata Mashariki village grounds on 12th June 2025



Handeni district’s land officer speaking with Citizens of Mkata Mashariki village during Community sensitization meeting held at Mkata Mashariki village grounds on 12th June 2025.



Mkata Mashariki village officer speaking with citizens during Community sensitization matting at Mkata Mashariki village on 12th June 2025.



Citizens asking questions during community sensitization meeting held at Kwamsisi village on 13th June 2025.



Handeni district's land officer speaking with citizens of Kwamsisi village during community sensitization meeting held at Kwamsisi village on 13th June 2025.



Kwamsisi village's citizens listen attentively during community sensitization meeting held at Kwamsisi village on 13th June 2025.



Citizens asking questions during community sensitization meeting held at Kwamsisi village on 13th June 2025



Kwamsisi village's citizens listening elaborations from valuer Mr. "Dustun" during community sensitization meeting held at Kwamsisi village on 13th June 2025.

Below are some pictures taken during community meeting at Pozo Village on 13th June 2025.



Pozo village's executive officer opening the community sensitization meeting held at Pozo villager on 13th June 2025.



Citizens listening from their village's executive officer during community sensitization meeting at Pozo village on 13th June 2025.



Pozo village's citizens are asking questions during community sensitization meeting held at Pozo village on 13th June 2025.



Handeni district's land officer is giving some collaborations during community sensitization meeting held at Pozo village on 13th June 2025.



Above is the tree that is used as ritual site is located at pozo village.