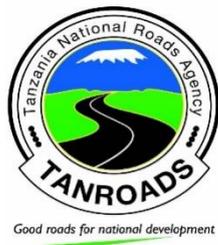


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT



TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY (TANROADS)

P. O. BOX 11364, 3rd Floor, 10 Shaaban Robert Road/Garden Avenue Junction, Dar es Salaam
Tanzania. Tel: +255 222 926 001 - 6, Fax: +255 222 926 011 Email: tanroadshq@tanroads.go.tz

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOR

**DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR UPGRADING OF
MNIVATA – NEWALA - MASASI (160 KM) ROAD TO BITUMEN STANDARD IN
MTWARA REGION**

Prepared by:

TANROADS Engineering Consulting Unit (TECU)
TANROADS Headquarters, Dar Es Salaam

May, 2021

RAP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Mtwara – Newala – Masasi Road (210km) is part of the South Road running from Mtwara to Masasi via Tandahimba and Newala. The road has been identified as a strategic corridor in the Tanzania road network. Mtwara-Newala-Masasi Road starts at Magomeni in Mtwara which is approximately 5 km from the city centre of Mtwara and terminates at Masasi where it joins Mingoyo-Tunduru Road. The Mtwara – Mnivata section is under construction using Government funding leaving a missing link of 160 km including the 84 m long Mwiti Bridge. Mnivata starts at 50 km from Mtwara and it is from this point where Bank's intervention is required.

The Government of Tanzania is determined to continue improving the business environment and, in so doing, provide a wide range of appropriate incentives and support to unleash creativity of private sector and other stakeholders in harnessing Tanzania's comparative advantages and thereby boosting productivity enhancing innovation and fostering economic integration and deepening participation in the region. Mtwara region has a mixed economy dominated by the agriculture sector, which employs about 90 percent of the economically active population and it is the leading producer of cashew nut crop in the country – about 70% of cashew nuts produced in the country comes from Mtwara. The region is also rich in natural resources such as natural gas, gold, forestry, fishery and adequate arable land for agriculture.

E.2 Project Components Necessitating Resettlement

The scope of work involves upgrading the Mtwara –Tandahimba-NewalaMasasi road; is the Regional Road located in Mtwara region linking the Regional Headquarters with lead cashew nuts growing district ofTandahimba, Newala and Masasi. The whole Road is located in Mtwara Region traversing in the west -northern direction from Mtwara off to–Tandahimba-Newala and Masasi.

The project road is very significant to the transportation of people and agricultural products and produces to markets. The local communities in the project area face numerous difficulties in finding markets for their produces due to the lack of a reliable and efficient transportation system. As a result prices which are offered by traders for local products and produces are far much lower because of the lack of competition among the traders and transporters because of poor road condition. Notably, many sections of the project road are hardly passable during rains seasons. For example, more often than not, Tandahimba and Newala districts almost disconnected from Mtwara because the road section between tandahimba and Newala and partly of Mtwara rural is very poor and therefore hardly passable during rainy season.

The proposed rehabilitation of the project road linking the Mnivatacentre through Newala and ends at Masasi. The road is passing through Mnivata, Nanyamba, Tandahimba, Mahuta, Newala, Nagaga, Mbuyuni, Mpetu, Marika and Masasi.

The project construction involves undertaking of civil works with the major activities being construction of camp sites, earth works including cutting of the earth sections to facilitate widening of the roads; clearing of areas to pave way for the construction works; excavation of the existing roads and the construction of fill embankments; construction of drainage

structures; provision of temporary crossings and traffic diversions; quarrying of gravel from borrow pits for sub- base and base and excavation for the construction of the concrete bridges and incidental works.

Detours will be required to maintain a usable route during the construction period. Wherever practicable, alternative local roads will be used. The construction and maintenance of these detours must be of a standard that ensures the safety of workers, road users and the general public. Detours outside the road reserve will be acquired by the contractor either temporarily or permanently.

E.3 Guiding Principles of the RAP

This RAP has been prepared consistent with the applicable policy provisions of the Tanzanian Government and those of the AfDB. This RAP has been prepared as the proposed project will involve land acquisition and displacement affecting shelter, livelihood and associated impacts.

The RAP presents an inventory of people likely to be affected by development of the road and assets that are likely to be displaced by the project and the proposed compensation and resettlement packages. Specifically, the RAP is prepared in order to:

- a) Ensure that the land acquisition process is per the requirements of the AfDB and those of the Tanzanian Government
- b) Raise awareness of the project and its consequences among the general public and particularly among those people who will be directly affected by the project;
- c) Set out strategies to mitigate against adverse effects suffered by the PAP including provision of channels and platforms for negotiations;
- d) Assess the potential extent of involuntary resettlement relating to the Project;
- e) Identify the possible impacts of such resettlement;
- f) Identify and quantify different categories of PAPs who will require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation;
- g) Provide guidelines to stakeholders participating in the mitigation of adverse social impacts of the project;
- h) To establish, explain and put in place the mechanism for grievances; and
- i) Estimate the costs necessary for resettlement and compensation.

E.4 Measures to Minimize Resettlement

In order to reduce relocation of the affected properties the project will be implemented within existing corridor of 45m ROW from Chainage 0+000km to Chainage 160+00km and therefore at the moment there will be only 3131 properties falling within the 45m of the road reserve.

In this core financing, the AfDB will cover the cost for construction of the Main road section while the GoT shall be responsible for compensation of the affected properties along the proposed road.

E. 5 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the Mnivata – Newala – Masasi Road will be impacted both positively and negatively by the various upgrading activities. For the entire road project, actual project land requirements are 720,000 m² for the entire project road. Positive impacts include: increased employment opportunities; diversification of household economies; increased women incomes and capacity building (new skills are learnt). Negative impacts are: expropriation of businesses; land; residential structures; disruption of social networks; family networks; disruption of religious services; removal of graves and disruption of access to social services. However, these negative impacts will be mitigated as follows:

Table E.1: Matrix of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

S/N	Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authorities
1	Negative impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable households (e.g. poor female-headed households, disabled and elderlyetc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vulnerability allowances • Give priority in prime business areas allocation to vulnerable groups • Capacity Building 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO
2	Disruption of social and family networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with PAPs for possibility of in-kind compensation for families 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO
3	Removal of graves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with affected and community/religious leaders • Prompt facilitation of removal as per law 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
4	Disruption of access to places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of alternative structures before demolition • Consult and coordinate closes with religious/local /community leaders 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
5.	Loss of productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and adequate compensation • Enact measures for livelihood restoration 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO
6.	Community assets (disruption of access to services)	In kind compensation i.e. building of structures rather than cash compensation	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO
7.	Loss of land	Timely and adequate compensation at	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO

S/N	Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authorities
		market/replacement value	
8.	Loss of structures	Timely and adequate compensation at market value	TANROADS, Local Authorities, NGO

E. 6 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

A number of institutions will be involved during RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. However, the overall coordination of RAP activities will be under TANROADS and other institutions that have the legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and/or compensation including various local authorities. These institutions include:

- TANROADS to implement RAP;
- TANROADS to support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAP; provide technical support in preparation of RAP, monitor the implementation of RAP;
- Communities, Villages, Wards, affected groups - as the final owner of assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the RAP implementation process. The local level authorities will support practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including verification of PAPs in preparation for disbursement of compensation funds.

The RAP activities and process require inter-agency coordination among and between different organizations. The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication is responsible for policy issues and regulations. The Ministry will oversee that the Government policies related to road development and its related Acts are in place and other Ministry policies crucial to the project are well executed. TANROADS as the project owner has a responsibility of coordinating the project activities including monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. TANROADS may hire a consulting firm to execute the RAP on the behalf of TANROADS, although TANROADS has to monitor the activities of the consultants who are engaged in the project. TANROADS has to liaise with other government institutions at different levels during project implementation. These include the local government, the Ministry of land and urban development as well as the ward and village government.

Three subcommittees shall be formed to monitor RAP implementation these are:

- Resettlement committee
- Compensation committee
- Grievances Redress committee.

E.7 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A total of 10 consultative meetings were held, 5 of these were conducted in the local communities and the rest in the District Authorities. The consulted institutions include TANROADS Managers (Mtwara Region); District Authorities and its various departments; District Councils (Mtwara Rural, Tandahimba, Newala, Masasi District Council and Masasi Town Council); Ward Councils and Village/Street governments. Comprehensive consultations with communities aimed at involving the stakeholders and seek their views on various aspects in particular the resettlement issues arising from the upgrading of Project Road.

Consultations with PAPs focused to inform them of the project and its activities and discuss issues relating to property acquisition. Among key issues raised during community consultations included: timely and adequate compensation; alternative alignment or re-alignment; timely communication from responsible authorities regarding project activities; project start date; access to places of worship that will be affected; modalities of compensation for community properties such as places of worship, schools etc.; grievances redress mechanisms; transparency in the valuation exercise; access to social services (e.g. water, schools); compensation of graves (compensation and possibility for re-alignment); alternative plots from councils; multiple ownership of properties and how fair compensation can be effected; the status of partially affected structures and its modality of compensation; timely relocation of public utilities (e.g. water supply and power lines and issues around daily business records. These were some of the issues raised during the public consultations. Most of the issues raised were addressed by experts during the meetings and others were recorded for further action by various authorities.

E.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAPs

The socio-economic profile of the Project Affected Households has been prepared based on the data generated by the primary survey conducted in June 2020. Through census and socio-economic survey questionnaire to the head of the household or any other adult member of the household information about socio-economic characteristics was gathered. The outcome of this survey provided an insight in to the socio-economic condition of these PAHs, their priorities, expectations and apprehensions. The objectives of the census survey were to prepare the list of the project affected households and also assess the extent of impacts. The information collected during the census involved the affected household's demographic data such as age, economic activities, source of income, education level, marital status, types of transport used, reasons for settlement and source of energy for cooking and lighting within the households.

E.9 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

In developing the RAP document, the relevant national laws, policies and regulations and international conventions were consulted. These include the African Development Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (2003); Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania Article 24 (1) which stipulates that every person is entitled to own property and has the right to the protection held in accordance with the law; Roads Act of 2007; National Land Policy of 1995 (revised 1997); Town and Country Planning Ordinance, Cap 378 of 1956 (revised 1961); Highway Ordinance, Cap 167; Graves Removal Act of 1969 and African Development Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2003; Land Acquisition Act of 1967, Local Government Law (Amendments) Act of 2006, National Land Use Planning Act of 2007, Gender Act and Human Settlement Policy of 2000; Land Act No. 4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999.

Involuntary Resettlement, and Land Acquisition

The Involuntary Resettlement policy is intended to assist displaced people arising from development projects in this case the planned of the new road project and associated infrastructure improve or at least restore the social and economic base. The planned activities require land or could affect livelihoods and some community infrastructure or cultural features such as cemeteries, shrines or other sacred sites

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to ensure it prescribes measures to minimize the negative impacts and ensure that the displaced people benefit from the project. Thus, in implementing this project the Government of Tanzania legislation on land occupancy and the Bank Operation safeguards on Involuntary Resettlement have to be complied with. This policy is likely to be triggered since there are properties to be affected along the road.

Potential grievances and disputes that may arise during the course of RAP implementation are often related to the following issues:

- i) Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;
- ii) Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
- iii) Disagreements on plot /asset valuation (e.g. inadequate compensation);
- iv) Expropriation of assets without compensation;
- v) Divorces, successor and the family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between in heirs or family;
- vi) Disputed ownership of given Assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
- vii) Problems related to the time and manner of compensation payment.
Mistakes related to the identification of affected property and people within the ROW;
- viii) Disagreements related to the ownership of property (including inheritance and divorce related disputes);
- ix) Disagreement of land and asset valuation;
- x) Disagreement of other compensation allowances;
- xi) Mortgaged properties.

- Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Local Government Law (Amendments) Act 2006, National Land Use Planning Act, 2007, Gender Act and Human Settlement Policy, 2000.

Land Acquisition Act in Tanzania details procedures for dispute resolution with respect to compensation. Local authorities could handle the disputes and grievances in the first place. In summary those seeking redress will have to notify local government and ward offices. If this fails, disputes can be referred to district level. Resolution of disputes should be speedy, just and fair and local NGOs that are conversant with these issues could be hired by the project management. Alternatively, RAP proposes grievance procedure that are simple, administered in the first instance at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and open to various proofs taking into account the need for speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances. If not sorted at this stage then it will be referred to councils at ward level, district and regional levels in the same order. Unresolved disputes can be referred appropriate level of courts established by law.

E.10 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A number of institutions will be involved in RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. However, the overall coordination of RAP activities will be under the TANROADS and other institutions that have the legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and or compensation including various local authorities.

- TANROADS Head Quarters and Regional office will be responsible for implementing RAP;
- TANROADS Head Quarters and Regional office will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAPs;
- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAPs, monitor the implementation of RAPs;
- Communities, Villages, Wards affected groups as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the process;
- Independent NGOs and other stakeholders may be engaged to witness the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process. The NGOs will be involved in the monitoring of the resettlement process, establishing direct communication with the affected population, community leaders, TANROADS to facilitate the completion of RAP.

Grievance Redressed Mechanism (GRM) and Grievance Redressed Committees (GRCs) at Ward and District levels will be established to resolve resettlement, compensation, and dispute. The committees will consist the representatives from various stakeholders who will assist in implementing RAP as per the applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

E.11 ELIGIBILITY

The principles adopted from the United Republic of Tanzania Laws and African Development Bank Policies establishes the eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, structures, businesses, employment, wages, crops, trees). All affected persons will be compensated at full replacement costs and current market values together with relevant allowances. The PAPs were considered irrespective of their tenure status with respect to their land ownership and occupancy or use the affected land prior to the cut-off-date. The cut-off date for eligibility to resettlement entitlements for the project road was June 2020 after valuation of properties. Properties that are eligible for compensation are buildings, land, assets attached to the land such as crops/trees, water wells, house buildings and other valuable structures etc. Local communities losing land and or access to assets under customary rights are eligible for compensation. These criteria have been used to determine which PAPs are considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance, in accordance with Tanzania Laws. The delivery of entitlement will involve a number of agencies. The key issues in entitlement delivery include: PAPs participation and compensation payment. The institutions responsible for various activities for preparation and implementation of RAP include: TANROADS, District Authorities, NGOs, consultants, and external agency.

Table E.2: Entitlement Matrix by Type of PAP and Type of Loss

Type of PAPs	Type of Loss	Entitlement				
		Compensation for Loss of Structure	Compensation for Loss of Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving allowance	Other assistance
Property Owner	Loss of Land	-	Replace land /pay	Crops at market cost in scarce season.	None	Land replacement and new site.
	Loss of structure, residential, or business; standing crops & trees.	Compensation at full replacement.	Compensation at market price Permanent crops or trees at market price.	For lost rental income lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant Loss of business income payment of half turnover for 6 months.	Actual cost of transport for 12 tons of goods by road 20 Km.	Disturbance, Accommodation, and Transport Allowances for loss of residential, loss of profit allowance for business.
Residential Tenant	Loss of rental accommodation.	-	Replacement cost of non-movables installation was agreed with owner.	-	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km.	6 months rent equivalent
Business Tenant	Loss of rental business premises.	-	Replacement cost for facilities that cannot be moved.	Loss of business income payment of half of turnover for 6 months.	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km.	-
Squatters (living on site).	Loss of shelter.	Compensation at full replacement value for structure.	-	Payment in lieu of wages while re-building.	-	Disturbance Allowance

E.12 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

The estimated total amount of compensation for the project road valued includes the values for buildings, trees, other developments and the allowances which includes disturbance allowance, accommodation allowance, transport allowance, and grave allowance is **TZS 3,423,740,781.28 (USD 1,457,531.19)**

E.13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of the RAP consists of several resettlement activities. The timeframe of 15 months on the implementation schedule ensures that no PAP or affected household will be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and is undertaken when all necessary approvals have been obtained.

The following are key RAP implementation activities:

- Surveys; PAPs identification and inventory of assets;
- Consultation with PAPs;
- Valuation of affected properties and establishment of cut-off date for eligibility;
- Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism and formulation of Grievance Redress Committee;
- Actual payment of compensation and delivery of other entitlements;
- Payment within 6 months of giving notices;
- Dispute /grievances resolution by GRC;
- Owners can remove all affected structures at fixed date (advised at the time of compensation payment) provided in writing; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

Table E. 3: The RAP Implementation Schedule

Task	Months											
	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Preparation and conducting of household surveys of PAPS												
Identification of affected land and other assets												
Consultations with PAPS and communities												
Identification of categories of affected assets												
Identification of names, addresses, ownership/use status, gender, age of PAPs												
Disclosure of affected assets and claimants												
Preparation of valuation methods												
Holding of public hearings to verify												

Task	Months											
	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
entitlements and proposed valuation methods												
Establishment of cut-off-dates												
Finalization of draft RAP report												
RAP disclosure and circulation												
Response to feedback to draft RAP and RAP finalization												
Submission of final RAP and budget												
Hiring NGO/Consultant/RAP implementing agency												
Set Up district level committees												
Verification of PAPs												
Revision and approvals of compensation schedules												
Submission of revised RAP												
Opening Bank Accounts												
Certified List of names with Bank Accounts sent to TANROADS												
Compensation to PAPs-payment through banks (for those getting or equal to 400,000 TSHS)												
PAPs informed by TANROADS/or consultant that funds have been deposited into their accounts												
TANROADS prepares vouchers for payment for PAPs getting less than TSHS 400,000 and above TSHS 400,000.00												
TANROADS/Consultant prepares record form for PAPs to sign upon receiving the check												
Preparing relocation												
Finalization of arrangements for grievances mechanisms												

Task	Months											
	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Land acquisition-Notice of COI clearance												
Commencement of Works												
Monitoring and Evaluation												

E.14 COST AND BUDGET

The budget for the upgrading of Mnivata – Newala – Masasi within ROW with a total of 160 km includes the cost includes the compensation, and any forms of assistance. Monitoring of RAP implementation cost is estimated at 2% of the total cost. Monitoring Cost for Monitoring during as well as after resettlement (These costs include the expenses to be incurred towards consultants, NGOs and cover both internal and external monitoring efforts needed) 2% of the total.

The budget for RAP implementation for this road section is summarized in the table (11) of the RAP. The cost includes the compensation for affected properties (structures, crops/trees) and any forms of assistance. The estimated budget for RAP implementation is **TZS 3,423,740,781.28 (USD 1,457,531.19)** with exchange rate of USD 2,349 to cover the four key budget items. Office capital investment costs and running expenses; logistical costs for travel, meetings, field visits; public and stakeholder’s consultations will be covered by TANROADS administrative budget. Indicative budget tune to be **TZS 250,000,000**.

E.15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

RAP implementation is one of the central components of this project and its monitoring is critical to solve challenges or obstacles in the areas of mobilization, compensation and relocation. The monitoring and evaluation procedures will include external and internal evaluation of the compliance of the actual implementation with objectives and methods as agreed, and monitoring of specific situations. A set of verifiable indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

Project implementation unit with the assistance from the Consultants and an NGO will be responsible for internal monitoring. External monitoring shall be engaged to carry out independent bi-annual review of RAP implementation and project evaluation. External monitoring and evaluation can be done by independent researcher, consulting agency, university department or an NGO.

Monitoring will ensure the following:

- Verification of land acquisition, property valuation, and economic rehabilitation whether these have been carried out as planned;
- Information dissemination has been carried out;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlements received is equal to the original structure or land acquired;
- Compensation of affected structures and other assets;
- Payments for loss of incomes;

- Effective operation of grievances Committee;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in timely manner, are sufficient for the purpose and spent according to Plan;
- The Consultants shall submit reports on monthly basis documenting the RAP progress implementation;
- Project Unit shall be responsible for monitoring day to day resettlement activities;
- Performance data sheet shall be developed to monitor at the field level; and
- The Consultants shall be responsible for overall project level monitoring.

Evaluation of RAP implementation shall assess the compliance with objectives and methods stated in RAP and also laws, regulations and safeguard policies. It shall also:

- i) Assess the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community level, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels in Tanzania;
- ii) Assess whether fair, adequate and prompt compensation has been paid;
- iii) Evaluate the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living; and
- iv) Identify actions as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impact of the programme and mitigate its possible negative impact if any.

ACRONMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CoI	Corridor of Impact
EAC	East African Community
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy (of the World Bank)
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RO	Right of Occupancy
ROW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Census means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Compensation means the payment in kind, cash or other assistances given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from project activities.

Corridor of Impact (CoI) is an area of land used for the construction and maintenance of road and its appurtenances. CoI is a functional definition opposed to Right of Way which is a legal definition.

Cost and Budget: Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth and other contingencies, timetable for expenditures, sources of funds and arrangement for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any in areas outside of the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

Cut-off date is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. For this project the cut-off date was January-February 2014 on which substantial valuation surveys were completed on the project road.

Compulsory Land Acquisition is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies with or without compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. 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.

Displaced Persons mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project will suffer direct economic and / or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated. These people will have their standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person must move to another location, lose right, title, interest in any house, 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.

Eligibility: Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Grievances Procedures: Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement, such as grievances mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse, community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

Implementation Schedule: An implementation Schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettles and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Land refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the project.

Land acquisition means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the project. 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. RAP contains specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities.

Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs) are persons affected by land use or acquisition needs of the project. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they must move to another location.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document).

Replacement cost means cost of replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs.

Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs shall include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labor and contractors' fees; and (c) any registration costs.

Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that Displaced Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

Right of Way (ROW) is an area of land reserved for a road and along the side of the roadway for the purposes of road construction, maintenance, and future requirement.

