THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (RCIP)
Phase 3

DRAFT

Resettlement Policy Framework

March 2009
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DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. “Associated projects” means any activity which is directly dependent on a World Bank funded project, or any activity which a World Bank project is dependent upon, regardless of financing source.

2. “Census” means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the relevant government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and the Local Leaders.

3. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is a safeguard instrument (document) which establishes a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the project funded activities in the RCIP construction program and other activities associated with this project regardless of funding agency. The framework sets out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during design, implementation and operation of the project activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. This instrument has been prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with this RPF.

4. “Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.

5. “Cut-off date” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.

6. “Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their:
   
   - standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person must move to another location;
   - right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset
acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected;
  o access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or
  o business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

7. “Involuntary Displacement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:

   a) Loss of benefits from use of such land;
   b) relocation or loss of shelter;
   c) loss of assets or access to assets; or
   d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.

8. “Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for 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.

9. “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.

10. “Land acquisition” means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

11. “Rehabilitation Assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

12. “Resettlement and Compensation Plan”, also known as a “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” or “Resettlement Plan” - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject 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 party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

13. ”Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;
14. “Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
   o preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
   o any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;

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

16. “Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals which ever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

17. “The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)’ has been prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the RCIP implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the RCIP will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.


19. “Vulnerable Groups” refers to:
   o Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;
   o Incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
   o Child-headed households and street children

This group is among other things, characterised by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.
The World Bank is embarking on a 10-year, multi-country Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (RCIP) to assist Eastern and Southern African countries in implementing a strategy of effective connectivity by offering technical assistance to promote further sector liberalization and resolve market efficiency gaps; financing coordinated backbone deployment to avoid redundant infrastructure initiatives and focus on missing links; designing public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements to leverage private sector investment; and supporting the development of e-government applications and content to complement the deployment of the regional infrastructure.

The first Phase, approved by the World Bank Board of Directors in March 2007 and initiated in mid-2007, includes country-specific projects in Kenya, Burundi, and Madagascar, for a total of US $164M. The second Phase of the program includes a country-specific project in Rwanda. Phase 3 covered by this framework includes Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique. Subsequent phases are expected to include Eritrea, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, and Uganda depending on their readiness. Other countries may also request to join. Overall, the program is open to Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, provided these countries are eligible for IDA or IBRD financing.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF RCIP TANZANIA (RCIPTZ)

The proposed third phase of RCIP covers Tanzania, Malawi, and Mozambique. This document relates to the RCIP program activities in Tanzania (RCIPTZ).

The long term development objectives of RCIPTZ are (i) to contribute to lower prices for international capacity and extend the access to ICT services within Tanzania (the connectivity development objective); and (ii) to contribute to improved government efficiency and transparency through eGovernment (the transparency development objective).

1. Component 1 – Enabling Environment (US$17 million). This component will provide support in the form of technical assistance (TA) and capacity building in order to strengthen the policy and regulatory environment and promote further sector reform so as to maximize benefits from access to international capacity.

2. In the area of connectivity the following activities will be supported: (i) Strengthening of the ICT policy making capacity at the Ministry of Communications, Science, and Technology (MCST); (ii) Capacity building for the Tanzania ICT Body; (iii) TA for development and implementation of the Universal Access strategy; (iv) TA for design of contracts for pre-purchase of capacity on the submarine cable(s); (v) Capacity building and certification of
trainers ("training the trainers") to enhance ICT use within the Government of Tanzania (GoT) through an ICT HR development program; (vi) Capacity building to deal with changing environment and fast technology evolution in areas such as cost-modeling, interconnection, regulatory tools to guarantee open access to national and international infrastructure, essential facility regulation, competition policy and regulation, spectrum and other scarce resource management; and (vii) Capacity building and technical support for the development and implementation of the National ICT Infrastructure Development Program.

3. The following activities will be supported in the area of eGovernment: (i) TA for drafting e-legislation and its corresponding regulatory framework; (ii) TA on the feasibility of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) model for the implementation of eGovernment applications; (iii) TA for pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, development of bidding documents, and support during procurement, contracting and implementation of eGovernment applications; (iv) Preparation of bidding documents for the Government Communications Network; (v) eGovernment capacity building and communications support at Government institutions; and (vi) TA for assessment of capacity building requirements for the IT/ITES industry.

4. In addition, the following activities will be supported: (i) Capacity building in the area of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); (ii) Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); (iii) Environmental and social studies consistent with the technical specification and timeframe provided by ESMF and RPF; and (iv) Additional technical assistance and capacity-building not identified ex-ante.

5. **Component 2 – Connectivity (US$60 million).** This component will provide additional funding for the National ICT Infrastructure Development Program in Tanzania through the following subcomponents: (i) Support for pre-purchase of international bandwidth for priority targeted user groups (US$10 million); (ii) Financing for equipment for a virtual Government Communications Network (US$20 million); and (iii) Support for the extension of coverage and access to ICT services in rural areas using PPP arrangements (US$30 million). This component will also cover implementation of recommendations stemming from the relevant environmental studies.

6. **Component 3 – eGovernment Applications (US$19 million).** This component will include support for implementation of targeted eGovernment applications such as: (i) National Business Portal; (ii) Telemedicine System for the National Muhimbili Hospital; (iii) Scaling up the National Vital Registration System; (iv) Enhancing Accessibility of Land Records; (v) e-Procurement Pilot for the Medical Stores Department; and (vi) additional applications to be implemented.

7. **Component 4 – Project Management Support (US$4 million).** This component will consist of support to finance project management related issues including project coordination, procurement, financial management, monitoring & evaluation, project communication, and environmental and social safeguards. Other expenses under this component will include office equipment, incremental operating costs, and audits.
2.2 **APPLICABLE WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES**

The physical components of the RCIPTZ will mostly be limited to the rollout of access networks in rural areas and of construction of a government network. The risks associated with this kind of infrastructure are generally low, and the RCIPTZ therefore rates as environmental category B under OP 4.01. Land acquisition for terrestrial facilities (if any) might be needed for facilities. However, these are likely to be existing telecom-related buildings and therefore not likely to require involuntary resettlements. They are also the type of facilities that are continually being developed in Tanzania by the existing operators and therefore fall within the existing environmental protection framework for network development. Based on the foreseen set of activities under RCIPTZ, the triggering of OP 4.04 - Natural Habitats and OP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources is not expected. The potential application of these safeguards will be reviewed again during the implementation of the project prior to rolling-out of the activities and if likely to be triggered appropriate measures will be carried out in line with those defined in the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

The two main World Bank safeguard policies triggered are the **OP 4.01 for Environmental Assessment** and **OP 4.12 for Involuntary Resettlement**, as explained below. Other safeguards might be triggered if the project design does not take into consideration the recommendations outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and in the associated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>If applicable, how might it apply?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| [x ] | **Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01)**  
The project aims to finance structures such as the construction of ducts for laying the fiber optic networks or from the construction of ancillary infrastructure, notably access roads, associated with towers for microwave links and rural wireless systems. Financing of submarine cables is not foreseen.  
The risks associated with this kind of infrastructure are generally low, so the project is assigned to environmental category B under OP 4.01. An ESMF will be prepared. Specific costed Environmental Management Plans (EMP) will be prepared as necessary for the terrestrial facilities, in line with the ESMF, once the exact locations of those facilities have been identified. The ESMF will be submitted for Bank review and publicly disclosed in the affected countries and InfoShop prior to appraisal. |
| [ ]  | **Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)**  
It is not anticipated that natural habitats and/or protected areas could be affected by the proposed activities. Sub-projects proposed under the RCIP will be screened for impacts prior to financing to avoid and minimize any potential impacts on natural habitats or areas of ecological importance. If impacts may occur, however, an EMP will be prepared that would outline the necessary measures needed to mitigate and address them. |
| [ ]  | **Pest Management (OP 4.09)**  
RCIP is not anticipated to result in impacts to cultural property in Tanzania and |
| [ ]  | **Cultural Property (OP 4.11)**  
RCIP is not anticipated to result in impacts to cultural property in Tanzania and |
therefore does not trigger the policy. Mitigation clauses for avoiding potential impacts will be inserted into the civil works contracts to ensure that the necessary measures are in place during the construction and operational phase of the projects.

[X] Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)
Land acquisition for terrestrial facilities will likely trigger OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement considerations. However, in the case of Tanzania, land acquisition for terrestrial facilities (if any) are likely to be existing telecom-related buildings and therefore not likely to require involuntary settlements. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared. Specific costed RAPs will be prepared as necessary for the terrestrial facilities, in line with the RPF, once the exact locations of those facilities have been identified. The RPF will be submitted for Bank review and publicly disclosed in the affected countries and InfoShop prior to appraisal.

[] Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)
As RCIP will cover a range of countries, some of which contain a number of ethnic and minority groups, it is important that the ESMF and RPF provide the institutional and applicable guidelines needed to safeguard the rights and livelihoods of these groups. The ESMF and RPF will outline the tools and mechanisms for undertaking EIAs and RAPs and the proposed measures needed to involve these groups in the consultative process. It is suggested that sub-projects not be financed where such groups are located. It should be noted that this policy is not triggered in the case of Tanzania.

[] Forests (OP/BP 4.36)

[] Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)

[] Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP/GP 7.60)

[] Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP/GP 7.50)

2.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The objective of this RPF is to provide a screening process, for RCIP TZ project activities, to ensure that where land acquisition for the project activities is inevitable, resettlement and compensation activities for lost land should be conceived and executed in a sustainable manner. This entails providing sufficient investment resources to meet the needs of the persons affected and/or displaced from their habitat and resources. It also requires adequate collaborative consultation and agreement with the PAPs to ensure that they maintain or improve their livelihoods and standards of living in the new environment.

The frameworks will include criteria for the selection of sites for the construction activities of the projects under the Program and for the design of environmental and social impact mitigation measures. EMPs and RAPs will be required for any subproject that triggers the OP 4.01 and OP 4.12, in accordance with the relevant local legislation, for Tanzania.
3 OBJECTIVES AND BASIC TERMS OF PREPARATION OF THE RPF

3.1 IMPACTS, LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Based on the nature of the sub-projects envisaged under RCIP, it is likely that certain subproject activities such as the laying of ducts and construction of other ancillary infrastructure, e.g., access routes will lead to either land acquisition, restriction to or loss of access to economic assets and resources and therefore, ultimately to the land acquisition and compensation --and, possibly, resettlement of people. In the case of Tanzania, land acquisition for terrestrial facilities (if any) are likely to be existing telecom-related buildings and therefore not likely to require involuntary settlements. Where potential resettlement may occur, relevant provisions in the laws and the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will apply.

The RCIP Tanzania is not required to prepare a Resettlement and Compensation Plan at this stage since the sub-projects and areas affected have not yet been identified. However, the RCIP is required to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which is to be disclosed as a separate and stand-alone document from the ESMF. The disclosure will be in English and must be made available in locations accessible to the public, locally in impacted areas, at World Bank country offices, and at the Infoshop of the World Bank (in compliance with the World Bank’s Public Consultation and Disclosure Policy) and the date for disclosure must precede the date for appraisal of the project.

Specific costed Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared as necessary through the RPF process for subprojects which may result in land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement.

3.2 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The RPF establishes the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project. The RPF is prepared to the standards of the Government’s own policy on resettlement and compensation and the policy of the World Bank, OP 4.12.

When specific planning information becomes available and the land areas are identified, sub-project resettlement and compensation plans will be subsequently prepared consistent with this policy framework and will be submitted to the Bank for approval before any land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or any other impact on livelihood occurs.

According to World Bank OP 4.12 (attached as Annex 1), this RPF covers the following sections:
(i) Introduction and Project Description.
(ii) Principles and objectives governing resettlement and compensation preparation and implementation.
(iii) A description of the process for preparing and approving Resettlement and Compensation Plans.
(iv) Land acquisition and likely categories of impact.
(v) Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of project affected persons.
(vi) A legal framework reviewing the fit between the laws of each respective country and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them.
(vii) Methods of valuing affected assets.
(viii) Organizational procedures for the delivery of entitlements, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer.
(ix) A description of the implementation process, linking resettlement and compensation implementation to civil works.
(x) A description of grievance redress mechanisms.
(xi) A description of the arrangements for funding resettlement and compensation, including the preparation and review of costs estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements.
(xii) A description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring.
(xiii) Arrangements for monitoring by the implementation agency and, if required, by independent monitors.
4 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

The impacts due to involuntary resettlement from development projects, may give rise to economic, social and environmental risks resulting in production systems being dismantled, people facing impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost, people being relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition of resources increases; community institutions and social networks being weakened; kin groups being dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help being diminished or lost.

The resettlement policy may be triggered because the project activity causes land acquisition, namely: a physical piece of land is needed and people may be affected because they are cultivating on that land, they may have buildings on that land, they may use the land for water and grazing of animals or they may otherwise access the land economically, spiritually or any other way which may not be possible during and after the project is implemented. Therefore, people will appropriately be compensated for their loss (of land, property or access) either in kind or in cash, of which the former is preferred.

The laws of Tanzania for resettlement and land acquisition set procedures for compensation while acquiring land from citizens. Both respective country laws and the World Bank’s OP 4.12 should be adhered to.

4.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY

Therefore, the objectives of this policy are the following:

a. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.

b. Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to share project benefits. Displaced and compensated persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement and compensation programs.

c. Displaced and compensated persons will 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 levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.
Affected people, according to the Bank policy, refers to people who are directly affected socially and economically by Bank-assisted investment projects caused by:

- relocation or loss of shelter
- loss of assets or access to assets
  - loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- the involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas results in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

The resettlement policy applies to all components under the project, whether or not they are directly funded in whole or in part by the Bank. The RPF will also apply to sub-projects associated with RCIP, whether or not funding is received from the World Bank. The policy applies to all affected persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line; the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, orphans, or other affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

In particular for RCIP, the policy also requires that the implementation of individual resettlement and compensation plans are a prerequisite for the implementation of sub project activities causing resettlement, such as land acquisition, to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. It is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets or the denial of access to assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. Furthermore, where relocation or loss of shelter occurs, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons be implemented in accordance with the resettlement and compensation plan of action.

It is particularly important to neutralize to the extent possible any socio-economic pressures in the communities that are likely to be exacerbated by involuntary resettlement, by facilitating the participation of those impacted in the project activities. Therefore, impacted communities must be consulted and are part of the planning process.

Finally, the RPF seeks to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully consulted, have participated in the planning process and, are adequately compensated to the extent that their pre-displacement incomes have been restored and that the process is a fair and transparent one.
4.3 REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION GOVERNING LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IN TANZANIA

This section outlines the main legislation related to land tenure and acquisition, property rights, and resettlement mechanisms in place in Tanzania.

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 sets out certain principles:

- Article 13 (1): All persons are equal before the law and are entitled, without any discrimination to protection before the law.
- Article 13 (4): No person shall be discriminated against by any person or any authority acting under any law or in the discharge of the functions or business of any state office.
- Article 24 (1): Subject to provisions of the relevant laws of the land, every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law.
- Article 24 (2): It shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.

The Land Act and the Village Land Act of 1999 together provide the basic law in relation to the management and administration of land, settlement of disputes and related matters.

The Ministry of Land’s “Strategic Plan for the implementation of the Land Laws” (SPIII) was finished in 2005 and sets out a broad framework for implementation of Land Act No. 4 of 1999, the Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and the Land Disputes Courts Act No. 2 of 2002, commonly referred to as the new land laws of mainland Tanzania. The laws replace the Land Ordinance of 1923. The three pieces of legislation find origins in the fundamental principles of the national land policy (NLP) of 1995, all of which focus on: streamlining land delivery; enhancing security of Tanzania’s Land Tenure System (LTS); encouraging optimal use of land and its resources and; facilitating a broad-based socioeconomic development without overburdening and threatening the national ecological balance.

The payment of compensation is not only a legal requirement, but a constitution imperative under Article 24 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 as mentioned above.
### Legislative requirements for resettlement in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Framework</th>
<th>Functional Relationship to Resettlement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Act No. 4 of 1999, and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999</td>
<td>The Land Act and the Village Land Act of 1999 together provide the basic law in relation to the management and administration of land, settlement of disputes and related matters. Section 3 (1)(f) of the Land Act provides that &quot;interest in land has value and that value must be taken into consideration in any transaction affecting land&quot;. Thus, acquisition of land will amount to compensate owners for bare land in addition to unexhausted improvements. Sub-paragraph (g) of the same section provides that full, fair and prompt compensation has to be paid to any person whose right of occupancy is affected or interfered with to their detriment. In assessing compensation of the land acquired, the concept of opportunity shall be based on the following: market value of the real property, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, loss of profits or accommodation, cost of acquiring or getting the subject land, any other cost loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land and interest at market rate will be charged if payment of compensation is delayed. According to Section 156(1) of the Land Act compensation shall be payable to any person for the use of land of which he is in lawful or actual occupation, as a communal right of way and, with respect to a way leave, in addition to any compensation for the use of land for any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops and buildings as a result of the creation of such way leave. The duty to pay compensation shall lie with the government department of Ministry, local or public authority or corporate body, which applied for the public right of way and that duty, shall be complied with promptly. Refer Section 156(3) of the Land Act. When the parties fail to agree on the amount or method of payment of that compensation, the person entitled to compensation may take legal action through the courts to determine the amount and method of payment of compensation as stipulated under Section 156(4) of the Land Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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4.4 REQUIREMENTS OF THE WORLD BANK FOR RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank’s Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 applies to all components of the programme, all associated activities, and to all economically and/or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. The OP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, orphans, and other disadvantaged persons.

The World Bank’s Policy requires that a resettlement action plan shall be prepared and cleared by the Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities. The Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to Project Affected Persons, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

4.5 GAPS BETWEEN TANZANIAN LEGISLATION AND WORLD BANK REQUIREMENTS

Whereas the laws relating to land administration in Tanzania are broad and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership. The national legislation is silent on the rights of squatters and is not specific and precise on the rights of usufruct on public land. On this subject matter, the Bank OP4.12 is specific and precise. It states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date. Hence it complements the national legislation and, if the project encounters such a situation, the Bank’s approach will be used in this policy framework. During implementation of subprojects, where and if needed, other viable international approaches may be referred to. Further, in conformity with OP/BP 4.12, for all compensations, the value of the assets will be determined based on the prevailing market prices/values.

The following Table 4.12 presents a comparison between Tanzanian legislation and the World Bank OP 4.12.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of PAPS/Type of Cost Assets</th>
<th>Tanzania Law</th>
<th>World Bank OP4.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Owners</td>
<td>Cash compensation is based upon market value of the real property, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, loss of profits or accommodation, cost of acquiring or getting the subject land, any other immediate costs or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land and compensation should be paid promptly, and if not paid in time, interest at market rate will be charged.</td>
<td>Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Tenants</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land</td>
<td>Entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Users</td>
<td>Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops and sometime provided with other land of equal size and quality</td>
<td>Entitled to compensation for crops and labour may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of ”non permanent” buildings</td>
<td>Valuation and disturbance allowance. Cost of putting up an equivalent structure as the one existing at the time of valuation, based on price of the open market</td>
<td>Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of “permanent” buildings</td>
<td>Valuation and disturbance allowance. Cost of putting up an equivalent structure as the one existing at the time of valuation, based on price of the open market</td>
<td>Entitled to in kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial crops</td>
<td>Cash compensation at market value based on historical production records. Compensation rates for each crop are established at the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development.</td>
<td>As per Section 7 of this RPF once approved by the Bank and disclosed in Tanzania and at the Bank Info Shop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BRIDGING THE GAPS**

In conclusion, in this Framework, compensation will be made following the constitutional provisions and where these provisions are not adequate or not in line with the requirements of OP/BP 4.12; the World Bank’s Operational Policies will prevail and will be applied. The framework will use the best of both national legislation and Bank OP/BP 4.12 to ensure that compensation is fair and equitable and the PAPs are not, in any way, placed in a worse position socially and economically, than their position before their land was acquired for RCIP Tanzania activities.

To bridge the gaps between the Tanzania Legislation and the World Bank’s Operational Policies, it is therefore recommended, for this framework, that:

(a) compensation for customary land, at the time of acquisition by Government, should be based on the open market value of the land and all permanent improvements on the land as it is provided for in the new Land Policy;

(b) Compensation payments should be paid to all categories of PAPs, including illegal occupants provided they satisfy the conditions set out in this RPF

(c) Compensation in form of land for land, for those that have been displaced, should be a preferred option. Compensation for all other loss and property should be paid as well in line with the provisions of this Framework.
As stated earlier, the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12 is triggered because the RCIP will finance productive investments that may require the involuntary taking of land, other assets or result in economic impact. Since the location of these areas were not known at the time of the preparation of the project, the preparation and disclosure of this RPF by the World Bank and the Borrowers is a conditionality for appraisal of this Project. However, during implementation of RCIP Tanzania, in a process defined below, the identification of these areas will be made. When that happens, land will be acquired and people will be affected. At that stage, OP4.12 calls for the preparation of individual RAPs that must be consistent with this RPF.

To address the impacts under this policy, resettlement and compensation plans must include measures to ensure that displaced persons are:

(a) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation.
(b) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and compensation alternatives.
(c) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access, attributable to the project.

5.1 **RAP IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**

There will be two implementing agencies (MCSt and PO-PSM) involved in RCIP Tanzania that will be responsible for implementing the measures and recommendations outlined in the RPF.

In order to ensure that there is adequate capacity to implement and monitor the performance of the RPF and ESMF (as discussed in Section 8.1.1 of the ESMF), it is advised that an environmental specialist be appointed to MCST as part of RCIP Tanzania.

The Specialist will contribute to the objectives of the Project, which include:

- Preparing, together with the implementing entities, of annual work programs and budgets;
- Monitoring project progress as it relates to compliance with the RPF guidelines, resolving implementation bottlenecks, and ensuring that overall project implementation proceeds smoothly;
- Collecting and managing information relevant to the project and accounts (i.e., environmental monitoring and audit reports); and
- Ensuring that the implementing bodies are supported adequately and that they adhere to the principles of the project, specific to compliance with RPF guidelines.
Other tasks related to the RPF include monitoring the implementation of the RPF, and subsequent RAP, ensuring that gaps are addressed where necessary, and undertaking the responsibilities outlined in the RPF, and subsequent RAP, where appropriate.

The Specialist should report to the main bodies responsible for execution of the Project. He/she will work closely with the project coordinator to ensure that adequate monitoring and supervision is taking place.

5.2 PROCESS FOR SCREENING AND REVIEW OF RAPs

The first stage in the process of preparing the individual resettlement and compensation plans is the screening process to identify the land/areas that are being impacted. The resettlement and compensation plans will contain the analysis of alternative sites undertaken during the screening process.

This section sets out a “harmonized” step by step process that RCIP Tanzania will take to determine whether the subproject will result in physical or economic displacements, and therefore whether a resettlement action plan (RAP) is required and if so, how to prepare and implement one.

Section 5.3 describes the screening process, while sections thereafter describe the detailed actions required to prepare RAPs.

The screening process presented below will ensure that subprojects presented for RCIP Tanzania funding comply with the requirements of OP 4.12 and Tanzanian legislation.

5.3 SCREENING FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Subproject screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under RCIP Tanzania and to provide adequate measures to address the impacts. Screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening, as is detailed in the ESMF (refer to Annex 2 in the RPF).

Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives;
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value; and
- Experiencing losses of assets and access attributable to the subproject(s).
Subproject screening will be incorporated into the subproject application form. The goal is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible.

### 5.3.1 Screening Checklist

The screening checklist form is shown in Annex 2 and is based on the same format to be used in the implementation of the ESMF. This is to ensure that the process for screening remains simple and concise.

The list of sub projects that have potential resettlement issues will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process with the potentially impacted communities and the outcome of this process would be documented for each site. The list and the outcome of the consultative process for each site/sub-project on the list would then be sent to the respective local government council in the jurisdiction mandated to confirm, approve, disapprove, refer for further consultation and/or take a final decision on each proposed site/sub-project. Carrying out the screening process in this way is designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process.

Once sub-projects have been approved using this consultative process, the chosen locations will be the subject of a study and the preparation of a document as follows:

- a socio-economic study (this study will include determination of impacts)
- preparation of individual resettlement action plans (RAPs).

Subproject screening and RAP processes will include technical assistance from World Bank to ensure proper implementation.

### 5.4 BASELINE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, AND CENSUS

An important aspect of preparing a RAP is to establish appropriate and accurate baseline socio-economic data and census to identify the persons who will be affected by the individual subproject, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits (see section 6.3.3 for cut-off date).

The PAPs may be classified into three groups:

- Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national, local, or traditional laws including those measures put in place by the draft land policy; or
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.
In summary, the census consolidates information that 1) provides initial information on the scale of impacts; 2) gives an indication of further socioeconomic research needed to quantify losses to be compensated and, if required, to design appropriate development interventions; and 3) establishes indicators that can be measured at a later date during monitoring and evaluation.

An illustrative example of a census survey and land asset inventory form is provided in Annex 3.

5.4.1 Public Consultation and Participation

Projects involving the community owe their success to community participation and involvement from the planning stage to implementation. Hence public consultations through participatory rural appraisal shall be mandatory for all projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for RCIP Tanzania activities.

During screening there must be adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the intentions to use the earmarked sites for the RCIP activities, facilities and structures. The affected persons must be made aware of:

a) their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation;
b) specific technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites;
c) process of and proposed dates for resettlement and compensation;
d) effective compensation rates at full replacement cost for loss of assets and services; and
e) proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their living standards.

The aim of public consultations at the screening stage will be to:

- disseminate concepts for proposed project activities with a view to provoking project interest amongst the communities;
- promote sense of ownership for the project and resettlement activities;
- invite contributions and participation on the selection of project sites;
- determine communities’ willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project; and
- determine community willingness to contribute towards long term maintenance of the project facilities.

During public consultation, there is the need to negotiate compensation and resolve conflicts. Grievance redress is very important to the success of implementation of resettlement action plans. Grievance redress is covered in more detail in Chapter 10 of this RPF.
5.5 Preparation of a Subproject RAP

A RAP shall be prepared by the implementing agency preferably with the support of technical service providers, for subprojects that have been determined to result in potential involuntary resettlement and/or land acquisition. When a RAP is required, the District Management Teams (DMTs) shall submit completed studies along with their RAP’s subproject application to the Resettlement Committee for appraisal, and subsequently to the World Bank.

Detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP and an abbreviated RAP are available on the World Bank's website (www.worldbank.org) and in the World Bank’s Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook.

The basic elements of a RAP, as outlined in the OP 4.12 (refer to Annex 1), are provided in Box 5.1.

Box 5.1 Contents of a RAP

- Identification of project impacts and affected populations;
  Baseline socio-economic data and census
- Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- Compensation framework;
- Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of-livelihood activities;
- Detailed budget;
- Implementation schedule;
- Description of organizational responsibilities;
- Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
- Description of provisions for redress of grievances; and
- Framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

This process of identifying sites, consulting people and carrying out socio-economic studies will be an interactive one. If the Village/District Planning Teams or District Management Team (DMT), in close consultation with their respective local government council determines that the mitigation measures (i.e. compensation levels) are too costly in terms of compensation amounts and the overall number of people impacted, the Planning Teams or DMTs can propose and investigate alternative sites. However, irrespective of whether the process of identifying potential sites is pursued iteratively or whether a number of sites are examined simultaneously, the selection process must be as described above.

5.6 Review of Subproject RAPS

The final list of sites approved by the local government councils, the process of selection of the sites, and the RAP are all subject to final review and approval by the World Bank in order to ensure compliance with Bank safeguards. At its sole discretion the World Bank may delegate through the Government to the Local Governments this responsibility to ensure compliance with the
provisions in this RPF after it is satisfied that effective monitoring of this process is in place.

It is recognized that institutional capacity in resettlement process are below standard at national and district level. It is beyond the scope of this project to engage itself in building the national capacity for RPF. The project, however, recognizes the importance of building capacity in all professional careers responsible for resettlement process as indicated in this document. It is therefore emphasized that there should be a budget for capacity building in some specialised areas at National and district level, in collaboration with other development partners, and ensure that enabling environments is achieved in all targeted areas.
6 ESTIMATED POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND ELIGIBILITY CATEGORIES

6.1 Estimation of Displaced Population

At this stage in the project, it is difficult to estimate the number or likelihood of people to be negatively impacted by RCIP Tanzania as the subproject locations have not yet been determined. Therefore, the purpose of the RPF to establish the mechanisms by which the appropriate tools, screening checklists and RAPs, will be implemented to mitigate potential resettlement impacts once subprojects have been identified.

6.2 Land Acquisition and Likely Categories of Impact

Generally, however, the RCIP investments are individually not expected to result in major impacts of people, land, property, including people’s access to natural and other economic resources. Notwithstanding, land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement of people may be necessary for some of the sub-projects. The severity of impact, determines what the resettlement measures will be. For example, in the installation of cables or building structures, the impact would be linear, whereas the installation of a mast, only a very small portion of the land may be impacted. The entitlement matrix presented below is so designed to assist in the process of determining severity of impacts.

Table 6.1 Eligibility matrix based on severity of impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Nature of Impact</th>
<th>Resettlement Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation of masts and towers</td>
<td>Small plot</td>
<td>Replace land and/or pay compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of fixed line cables and connectors</td>
<td>Limited linear impact, along existing roads</td>
<td>Pay compensation, if not in public right of way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of landing stations</td>
<td>Plot for building</td>
<td>Replace land and/or pay compensation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment housing (e.g. shelters, cabinets, auxiliary power units)</td>
<td>Plot for infrastructure</td>
<td>Replace land and/or pay compensation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road infrastructure (mostly feeder roads)</td>
<td>Linear impact</td>
<td>Replace land and/or pay compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

The likely displaced persons can be categorized into four groups, namely;

(i) **Affected Individual** – An individual who suffers loss of assets or investments, land and property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the sub-project activities and to whom compensation is due. For example, an affected individual is a person who farms a land, or who has built a structure on land that is now required by a sub-project for purposes other than farming or residence by the initial individuals.

(ii) **Affected Household** – A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by sub-project activities, either by loss of property, land, loss of access, or otherwise affected in any way by project activities. This provides for:

(a) any members in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants.

(b) vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others.

(c) relatives who depend on one another for their daily existence.

(d) relatives who may not eat together but provide housekeeping and other domestic chores, and

(e) other vulnerable people who cannot participate for physical or cultural reasons in production, consumption, or co-residence.

In the local cultures, members of production, consumption, and co-resident groups form overlapping, often incongruent sets of people who may exchange domestic or farming services on a regular basis even though living separately.

Compensation will not be limited to people who live together in a co-resident group, since this might leave out people whose labor contributions are critical to the functioning of the “household”. For example, among polygamous groups, each wife has her own home.

(iii) **Affected local community** - A community is affected if project activities affect their socio-economic and/or social-cultural relationships or cohesion. For example project activities could lead into such improvement of socio-economic welfare that class-consciousness arises coupled with cultural erosion etc.

(iv) **Vulnerable Households** – Vulnerable households may have different land needs from most households or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them:

- Unmarried women
- Non-farming
- Elderly
- The infirm or ill
o Orphans

These household types are not mutually exclusive, so that the elderly may be internally displaced persons, and women are affected individuals.

6.3.1 World Bank Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Compensation

The Bank’s OP 4.12 suggests the following three criterions for eligibility;

a) Those who have formal rights to land (including customary and statutory rights of occupancy recognized under the Laws of each respective country)
b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of each respective RCIP country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement and compensation plan.
c) Those who have no claim to land they are occupying or using.

Those covered under a) and b) above are to be provided compensation for land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy. Persons covered under c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy or use the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the local Government Technical Planning Teams and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in a), b) or c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

Therefore, it is clear that all affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the census of persons and their property in the area is carried out, i.e. the time when the project area has been identified and when the socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. Persons who encroach the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

6.3.2 Eligibility for Community Compensation

Local Communities (villages, districts, towns, communes etc,) permanently losing land and/or access to assets under customary rights will be eligible for compensation.
6.3.3 *Method to Determine the Cut – Off Dates*

When the respective local council approves the sub-project, the Technical Planning Teams or DMT, will meet to discuss and agree on a programme of implementation. They will also choose tentative cut-off dates. Cut-off dates tend to coincide with the date of the initial census. The dates would then be communicated to the community through their respective representative in the Village Council or District Councillors.

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the sub-project area is carried out, i.e. the time when the sub-project area has been identified and when the site-specific socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a major risk to the sub-project. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance. The Project Planning Team’s will play a crucial role in identifying users of land since most of them would have acquired their customary rights to use the land from their local customary heads or Village Government.

Where there are clearly no identified owners or users of land or assets, the respective Regional Lands Board, District Administration and the Traditional Leaders will notify the community leaders and representatives to help to identify and locate the land users. These leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility to notify their members about the established cut-off date and its significance. The user(s) will be informed through both formal notification in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives.
7 METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS

7.1 VALUATION OF LAND USED BY THE PUBLIC

For cases where the land is being used by the public (for instance for grazing, settling or otherwise), the Proponent will, in consultation with the land administration of the government, identify suitable replacement land for use by the public.

Although the subproject locations have not been identified, it can be concluded that the RCIP investments may cover several types of land, including urban, peri-urban and rural segments. For all the three segments (urban, peri-urban and rural) land and assets will be valued and compensated for according to the following guidelines and as appropriate for each segment:

The RCIP will compensate for assets and investments (including labour, crops, buildings, and other improvements) according to the provisions of the resettlement plan.
Eligibility for compensation will not be valid for new persons occupying/using the project sites after the cut-off date, in accordance with this policy.
Compensation cost values will be based on replacement costs, as of the date that the replacement is to be provided or at the date of project identification, whichever is higher.
The market prices for cash crops will have to be determined based on the values as determined by each country’s respective agency. This is often the Ministry of Agriculture but differ from country to country.
PAPs who lose farmland allotted by the village under customary tenure will be provided an equivalent plot. However, since the bank policy OP4.12 on resettlement makes no distinction between statute and customary rights, a customary land owner or a user of state owned land will be compensated for land, assets and investments including loss of access, at replacement costs.

7.2 CALCULATIONS FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

Individual and household compensation will be made in kind and/or in cash (refer to Table 7.1). Although the type of compensation may be an individual’s choice, compensation in kind will be preferred, if the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of assets.
Table 7.1  Forms of compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Payments</th>
<th>Compensation will be calculated and paid in local currency. Rates will be adjusted for inflation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In – Kind Compensation</td>
<td>Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labour, title fees, or other related costs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For cash payments, compensation will be calculated in the relevant currency for each country adjusted for inflation. For compensation in kind, items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment may be included. Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labour.

Making cash payments raises issues regarding inflation and security that have to be considered. Cash payments must allow for inflationary adjustments of compensation values. Security, for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments will need to be addressed by the local administration. These are some of the reasons why compensation in-kind will be preferred. For payment of compensation in-kind, the time and new location will have to be decided and agreed upon by each recipient, in consultation with the Local Government Authorities.

7.2.1 Compensation for Land

Compensation for land is aimed at providing for loss of crop and the labour used to prepare the land and cultivate the crop. The term "land" refers to an area or homestead in cultivation, being prepared for cultivation, or cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his or her labour. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the rates for labour invested, as well as the replacement cost of the crop lost.

7.2.2 Land measurement

The unit of measurement for land will be that which is used and understood by the affected persons. Therefore if a traditional unit of measurement exists in the rural areas, that unit shall be used. If a traditional unit of measurement does not exist, it is recommended that land should be measured in meters or any other internationally accepted unit of measurement. In such cases, the unit that is being used must be explained to the affected farmers/users.

The unit of measurement must be easily related to recognizable land features that the communities are familiar with, such as relative location of trees,
stumps and other fixed features on the sites. Understanding the unit of measurement ensures that the affected person is able to verify his/her own size of land that is being lost. This maintains transparency in the process and avoids subsequent accusations for wrong measurements or miscalculation of land areas.

7.2.3 Determination of Crop Compensation Rates

Both cash and consumption crops are valued at the market price mid-way between harvest peaks. Prevailing prices for cash crops will have to be determined with the assistance from each country’s respective agency. Rate schedules must be verified for accuracy. Each type of crop is to be compensated for, using the same rate. Calculating compensation using one rate guarantees uniformity and allows anyone to measure the area of land for which compensation is due and to multiply the area by the one rate known to all.

7.2.4 Compensation Rates for Labour

The value of labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated for at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. The labour cost for preparing replacement land is based on costs for clearing the land and ploughing.

Labour costs will be paid in the relevant currency per the prevailing labour law. The rate used for land compensation is to be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid.

In certain cases, assistance may have to be provided to land users, in addition to compensation payments. For example, if a farmer is notified that his/her land is needed after the agriculturally critical date (critical date, may be different in parts of each country and across climate zones) when s/he will no longer have enough time to prepare another piece of land, assistance will be provided in form of labour intensive village hire, or mechanized clearing so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will still continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that s/he can pay for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

7.2.5 Compensation for Buildings and Structures

Compensation for buildings and structures will be paid by replacing huts, houses, farm outbuildings, latrines, fences and other impacted structures. Any homes lost will be rebuilt on the acquired replacement land. However cash compensation will be available as a preferred option for structures such as extra buildings lost, that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The applicable replacement costs for construction materials, as well as associated labour costs needed to build replacement structure, will be used to calculate the values. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in-kind for
the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure. The project will survey and update construction material prices on an ongoing basis and will consult with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (or relevant authority in each RCIP country) in updating these prices.

Compensation will be made for structures that are abandoned because of relocation, or resettlement of an individual or household, or structures that are damaged directly by construction activities.

Replacement values will be based on:
- Drawings of individual's house and all its related structures and support services,
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on information on the quantity and type of materials used for construction (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.),
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets and as provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (or relevant authority in each RCIP country),
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site,
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labour required.

### 7.2.6 Compensation for Sacred Sites

Compensation for sacred sites (e.g., proprietary rites and reconstruction) is determined through negotiation with the appropriate parties.

Sacred sites include but are not restricted to: altars, initiation centres, ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. Sacred sites include such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws including customary practice, tradition and culture as sacred.

To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, homesteads and village government, the use of sacred sites for any project activities is not permitted under the RCIP.

### 7.2.7 Compensation for Horticultural, Floricultural and Fruit trees

Trees are primarily important as a source of:
- Subsistence food for families
- Cash that contributes to the local and export economy
- Petty market income in some areas and,
- Shade (in the case of cashew, mango and some coconut trees)
- Traditional medicinal value

Given their significance to the local subsistence economy in these countries, fruit trees will be compensated on a combined replacement value. Fruit crop
Compensation will be the value of lost production until the replacement seedling comes into production. These values are determined and verified by the Ministry of Agriculture, or other respective government agency, rate schedule. Preference will be given to the replacement of affected trees with new seedlings unless otherwise decided by the PAPs. The compensation will be adjusted for inflation.

The cost of new fruit trees seedlings, the labour for planting and tending the new trees to maturity and compensation rates for loss of income will be based on information obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, or appropriate agency for each respective government, and from the socio-economic surveys. Based on this information, a compensation schedule for fruits such as cashew, coconut, guava, mango and other trees can be developed, incorporating the following criteria:

- replace loss of income for subsistence fruit (e.g. coconut, cashew, guava or mango) based on production yields as quickly as possible. Cash payments to farmers will be aimed at replacing income derived from the sale of excess fruit production until replacement trees produce the equivalent (or more) in projected cash income.
- provide subsistence farmers with new tree seedlings to replace the affected trees to sustain future source of income and food from the fruits.
- Provide farmers with the opportunity to derive alternative income from trees bearing more valuable fruits at off-season periods.

7.2.8 Other Domestic Fruit and Shade Trees

These trees have recognized local market values, depending upon the species and age. Compensation for wild trees "owned" by individuals, who are located in lands as defined in this policy, will be paid. Wild, productive trees belong to the community when they appear in the bush as opposed to a fallow land. These trees will be compensated for under the umbrella of the village or community compensation.

7.2.9 Entitlement Matrix

A summary of all the assets that the PAP is entitled to shall be prepared for easy reference. Annex 4 provides an example of an entitlement matrix. The RCIP Environmental Specialist should be involved in preparing a country specific entitlement matrix under the RCIP with the assistance of the project unit and the relevant regional and local resettlement committees.
8 ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

8.1 PROCESS BY WHICH INDIVIDUAL RAPS FOR SUB-PROJECTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO PROJECT AUTHORITIES, CONSIDERED AND APPROVED

Funding would be processed and effected through the executing agencies established in each country under the RCIP and channeled through the decentralized local governments and will comply with the financial arrangements agreed upon at project appraisal.

The compensation process will involve several steps and would be in accordance with the individual project resettlement and compensation plans, significantly;

Public Participation with the local communities would initiate the compensation process as part of an ongoing process that would have started at the land selection/screening stage and at the time the socio-economic assessment is being carried. This would ensure that no affected individual/household is simply “notified” one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to inform communities in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning.

Notification of land resource holders – the respective local/district heads involved in identifying the land will notify the District, Village Council and village inhabitants who will help to identify and locate the property users. The users will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, as many people are illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the Village Executive Officer or his representative. In addition, the Village Committees and individuals who control land will accompany the survey teams to identify sensitive areas.

Results of the census surveys, including:

Documentation of Holdings and Assets – Village, and District Officials to arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household affected, the District Official completes a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on the affected party and those that s/he claims as household members, dependents, total landholdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information is confirmed and witnessed by Village Officials and Technical Planning Teams. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of all assets surrendered and/or impacted. Each individual will be provided a copy of the dossier at the time of negotiations. This is necessary because it is one way in which individuals and households can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing.
Agreement on Compensation and Preparation of Contracts – All types of compensation are clearly explained to the individual or household. The Technical Planning Team draws up a contract, listing all property and land being surrendered and/or assets impacted, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract is read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the respective Technical Planning Team, Village officials and other village leaders prior to signing.

Compensation Payments – All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party and the village officials.
9 GENERIC ASPECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, INCLUDING HOW RESETTLEMENT WILL BE LINKED TO THE CIVIL WORKS

9.1 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

The process of preparing the resettlement action plans, in line with the requirements will involve the following:

- establishment of the cut of date and carrying out of a census to identify PAPs;
- census will generate information about the PAPs, their entitlements regarding compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as required;
- disturbances, especially those affecting income-earning activities, shall be properly recorded for the sake of compensation or asset replacement.
- based on the census and inventory of losses, and in consultation with the PAPs, a time phased action plan with a budget for provision of compensation, resettlement, and other assistance as required, shall be prepared.

The executing agency (MCST and PO-PSM) through the Environmental Specialist shall make sure that following the census, a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for each project activity that triggers resettlement.

In this undertaking, the project planning teams may employ a private consultant to provide valuation services required for the RAPs. This assignment shall be financed by the RCIP.

In case of involuntary resettlement, approval of the new pieces of land to be used for resettlement shall be sought from the Government in consultation with local communities and affected individuals.

To ensure transparency of procedures, PAPs shall be informed of the method of valuation used to assess their assets. All payments of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation assistance, as the case may be, shall be made in the presence of the PAPs in question and the local leaders.

9.2 TIMEFRAMES

The following key timeframes shall apply unless otherwise agreed between the executing agency (RITA) and Environmental Specialist, the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs; provided however, that no agreement to waive the timeframes shall adversely affect the rights or interests of PAPs, under this Framework:
the inventory shall be completed at most four months prior to the commencement of work;
the Resettlement Plan shall be submitted to implementing agency for approval immediately after completion of inventory;
civil works shall commence after compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation activities have been effected.

Comprehensive time frames shall be drawn up and agreed upon by all parties including the PAPs.

Compensation payments for acquired land and affected assets and resettlement of households as described above, must be completed as a condition for the taking away of land and before commencement of the civil works under the project.

Adequate time and attention shall be allowed for consultation of both the displaced and host communities before bringing in the new comers. The actual length of time will depend on the extent of the resettlement and compensation and will have to be agreed upon by all parties.

9.3 \textit{LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS}

PAPs will need to be compensated, in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework and subsequent Resettlement and Compensation Plan, before work on that road segment can begin.

For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access of resources, it is required that provisions be made, for compensation and for other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities.

In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the resettlement policy further requires that measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

In the Implementation Schedule of each RAP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Project Planning team and PAPs must include:

\begin{itemize}
  \item target dates for start and completion of civil works,
  \item timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs,
\end{itemize}
dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation) and;
the link between RAP activities to the implementation of the overall sub project.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project activity can begin.
10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

10.1 OBJECTIVE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS

At the time that the individual RAPs are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and households will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs.

All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the Local Leader.

All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so by notifying their Local Leader. The Local Leader will inform and consult with the District Administration to determine validity of claims. If valid, the Local Leader will notify the complainant and s/he will be assisted. If the complainant’s claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the local government authority for settlement. The complainant may seek redress in the established national legal system within each respective country.

It has to be noted that in the local communities, people take time to decide to complain when aggrieved. Therefore, the grievance procedures will ensure that the PAPs are adequately informed of the procedure, before their assets are taken. The grievance redress mechanisms is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it implicitly discourages referring such matters to a Tribunal for resolution.

Compensation and resettlement plans (contracts) will be binding under statute, and will recognize that customary law is the law that governs land administration and tenure in the rural/village areas. This is the law that inhabitants living in these areas, are used to and understand.

All objections to land acquisition shall be made in writing, in the language that the PAPs understands and are familiar with, to the Local Leader. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to Project Planning Team and Environmental Specialist and the relevant Minister for administration of land matters, within 20 days after the public notice. Channelling complaints through the Local Leader is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAP may have to face.

The Local Leaders shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made.
The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows:

1) The affected person should file his/her grievance in writing, to the Local Leader. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. A sample grievance form is provided in Annex 5.

2) The Local Leader should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Local Leader that his/her complaint is being considered.

3) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time he lodge his grievance to the Local Administration or the relevant Municipal Council.

4) The Local Administration or Municipal Council will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is taken to the Courts of Law for each respective country.

10.2 CONSENSUS, NEGOTIATIONS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Consensus and negotiations are central to addressing grievances. In general, people are aware of their rights, their commitments to the country as citizens and their allegiance to village and family issues. For this reason, many Government funded community projects have been implemented without obstacles from project affected persons.

However some projects have been known to stall due to delays in disbursement of compensation. Prior negotiations, between Government representatives and project beneficiaries, are therefore crucial to the success or failure of the project. As a guiding principle emphasis shall be placed on simplicity and proximity of the conflict resolution mechanisms to the affected persons and the following shall be noted:

a) Negotiation and agreement by consensus will provide the best avenue to resolving any grievances expressed by the individual landowners or households affected by community projects. These grievances shall be channelled through the Local Chiefs or leaders.

b) The Project Planning teams shall ensure that the main parties involved achieve any consensus freely. The relevant government representative shall clearly advise the general public, as to who is responsible for the
activity and the procedure for handling grievances or compensation claims.

c) Grievances shall be addressed during the verification and appraisal process. If a suitable solution is not found, the Project Planning teams shall defer consent of the project and the concerned project activities shall not be allowed to proceed.

d) Grievances for which solutions have not been found shall be referred back to the community for discussion where the Local Leader and District Administration will redress the matter of concern to assist the claimants. The mediation process will be implemented according to traditional methods of mediation/conflict resolution. The resolution will then be documented on the relevant consent forms and verified.

e) If an agreement cannot be reached at community level the aggrieved party or parties shall raise their concerns to the Project Planning teams who shall refer them to the respective District Administration, within 20 days of the verification meeting. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the Local and District level shall be submitted to the Local Government, the District Administration and to executing agencies. Should grievances remain unresolved at this level, they can be referred to the court of law for each respective country.
11 METHOD FOR CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

11.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

The RCIP shall by public notice, and publicly announced in the media (Daily newspapers, National Television, National Broadcasting Radios), notify the public of its intention to acquire land earmarked for the project.

The notice shall state:
  a) government’s proposal to acquire the land
  b) the public purpose for which the land is needed
  c) that the proposal or plan may be inspected by Project Planning teams or the offices of the District Administrator in the respective districts, during working hours
  d) that any person affected may, by written notice, object to the transaction giving reasons for doing so, to the Project Planning teams with copies to District Administration and the Local Village Chief’s Headquarters within 14 days of the first public announcement or appearance of the notice. Assurances must be made that affected persons have actually received this information and notification.

11.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION MECHANISMS

Public consultation and participation are essential because they provide an opportunity for informing the stakeholders about the proposed project. Public consultation and participation create a sense of ownership for the project, providing an opportunity for people to present their views and values and allowing consideration and discussion of sensitive social mitigation measures and trade-offs.

Public consultation and participation will afford the PAPs an opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the program activities. In so doing, the likelihood for conflicts between and among the affected and with the management committees will be reduced.

In recognition of this, particular attention shall be paid to public consultation with PAPs, households and homesteads (including host communities) when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved.

As a matter of strategy, public consultation shall be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. Hence, public consultation shall take place during the:

- project inception and planning
- screening process
- feasibility study,
• preparation of project designs
• resettlement and compensation planning
• drafting and reading/signing of the compensation contracts.
• payment of compensations
• resettlement activities and
• implementation of after-project community support activities

Public consultation and participation shall take place through local meetings, radio and television programmes, request for written proposals/comments, completion of questionnaires/application forms, public readings and explanations of the project ideas and requirements.

Public documents shall be made available in appropriate languages at the national, local and homestead levels and at suitable locations including the official residences/offices of village governments and village elders. Public consultation measures shall take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in the rural communities, by allowing enough time for discussions, consultations, questions, and feedback.
In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are being met, a monitoring plan will be required. This monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions to carry out the monitoring activities.

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit the overall monitoring programme of the entire RCIP, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the different executing agencies. The executing agencies, with support from the Environmental Specialist, will institute an administrative reporting system that:

a) alerts project authorities on the necessity and procedures for land acquisition for the project activities and the need to incorporate land acquisition, resettlement, loss of assets and impact on livelihood provisions in the design technical specifications and budgets;

b) provides timely information about the asset valuation and negotiation process,

c) maintains records of any grievances that require resolution, and

d) documents timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e. payment of the agreed-upon sums, construction of new structures, etc.) for all permanent and temporary loses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.

e) updates the database with respect to changes that occur on the ground as resettlement and compensation activities are being implemented.

Periodic evaluations will be made in order to determine whether the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject activities; and whether the PAPs enjoy the same or higher standard of living than before.

This framework is suggesting that where appropriate and where it is determined to be cost effective, the office of the District Administration shall be structured to host the monitoring and evaluation component of the project/program. This will take the form of giving the districts the mandate to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the program life.

The objective will be to make a final evaluation in order to determine:

a) if affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject, and

b) if the people who were affected by the subproject have been affected in such a way that they are now living a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are actually poorer than before.
12.1 **INDICATORS**

A number of objectively verifiable indicators (OVI’s) shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Therefore, monitoring indicators to be used for the RAP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions. As a general guide, The following *Table 12.1* provides a set of indicators which can be used.

**Table 12.1** *Types of verifiable indicators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding compensation or resettlement contracts not completed before next agricultural season.</td>
<td>Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities unable to set village-level compensation after two years.</td>
<td>Outstanding village compensation contracts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.</td>
<td>All legitimate grievances rectified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-project production and income (year before land used) versus present production and income of resettlers, off-farm-income trainees, and users of improved mining or agricultural techniques.</td>
<td>Affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in first year who have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land).</td>
<td>Equal or improved production per household.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Indicators to determine status of affected people**

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to before, health standards, etc). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success:

Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and The local communities remain supportive of the project.
(b) Indicators to measure RAP performances

In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

For example the following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance;

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of Local Governments,
- Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- The Local Governments will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the sub-project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation,
- Proposed use of payments
- The number of contentious cases out of the total cases
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative incomes
- Mining and agricultural productivity of new lands
- Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors
- Seasonal or inter-annual fluctuation on key foodstuffs
- General relations between the project and the local communities

(c) Indicators to monitor and evaluate implementation of RAPs

Financial records will be maintained by the Local Governments and the executing agencies to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household. Each individual receiving compensation will have a dossier containing:

- Individual bio-data information,
- Number of people s/he claims as household dependents
- Amount of land available to the individual or household when the dossier is opened.

Additional information will be acquired for individuals eligible for resettlement/compensation:

- Level of income and of production
- Inventory of material assets and improvements in land, and
- Debts.
The RPF recommends a lumpsum amount of $200,000 to cover costs associated with the preparation, implementation and monitoring of RAPs. This is an estimate based on the fact that resettlement costs will not be significant since existing ROWs will be used and new land will not be acquired in most cases. Since it is highly unlikely that RAPs will be required in Tanzania, a specific amount has not been allocated. The proposed lumpsum amount will cover the preparation, implementation and monitoring of RAPs in the second phase of the RCIP and will have to be updated depending on the number of countries that will commit to subsequent phases.

Individual RAPs will be funded like any other project activity eligible under the RCIP. Funding will be processed and effected through the programme’s financial processing arrangements. In general, the cost burden of compensation will be borne by the respective implementing agency for RAPs undertaken in each of the RCIP countries. The RAP for a sub-project would include an itemised, indicative budget and the implementing agency will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals like any other activity eligible for payment under the RCIP. This budget will be subject to the approval by the implementing agency.

The implementing agency will have to finance the resettlement compensation because they will be impacting on the people’s livelihoods. Disbursements based on budgetary requirements, established by the RAPs in consultation with PAPs and local leaders, will be made through the relevant District Administration.

Training costs for the Environmental Specialist on RPF implementation are included in the ESMF budget.
ANNEX 2: SCREENING FORM

Sub-project name:

Subproject Location (include map/sketch): (e.g. province, district, etc).

Type of activity: (e.g. new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)

Estimated Cost:

Proposed Date of Commencement of Work:

Technical Drawing/Specifications Reviewed:

(circle answer):     Yes                      No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection:

When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Site Sensitivity</th>
<th>Rating (L, M, or H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural habitats</td>
<td>Low (L)</td>
<td>High (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No natural habitats present of any kind</td>
<td>Critical natural habitats present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality and water resource availability and use</td>
<td>Water flows exceed any existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues</td>
<td>Medium intensity of water use; multiple water users; water quality issues are important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil stability/erosion</td>
<td>Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems; no known volcanic/seismic/flood risks</td>
<td>Medium slopes; some erosion potential; medium risks from volcanic/seismic/flood/hurricanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Site Sensitivity</td>
<td>Rating (L, M, or H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low (L)</td>
<td>Medium (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural property</td>
<td>No known or suspected cultural heritage sites</td>
<td>Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary resettlement</td>
<td>Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined; well-defined water rights</td>
<td>Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure; well-defined water rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous peoples or ethnic minority</td>
<td>No indigenous population</td>
<td>Dispersed and mixed indigenous populations; highly acculturated indigenous populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of assets or access to resources</td>
<td>No impact to assets and/or access to resources</td>
<td>Minimal impact to assets and/or access to resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Checklist questions:

**Physical data:**
- Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.
- Site area in ha
- Extension of or changes to existing alignment
- Any existing property to transfer to sub-project
- Any plans for new construction

Refer to project application for this information.

**Preliminary Environmental Information:**
- Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.
- State the source of information available at this stage (proponents report, EIA or other environmental study).
- Has there been litigation or complaints of any environmental nature directed against the proponent or sub-project

Refer to application and/or relevant environmental authority for this information.

**Identify type of activities and likely environmental impacts:**
- Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.
What are the likely environmental impacts, opportunities, risks and liabilities associated with the sub-project?

Refer to ESMF Chapter 3 – Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determine environmental screening category:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After compiling the above, determine which category the subproject falls under based on the environmental categories A, B and C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to ESMF Chapter 4 – Screening and Review Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation of Potential Pollution:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the sub-project have the potential to pollute the environment, or contravene any environmental laws and regulations?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the subproject require pesticide use?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If so, then the proposal must detail the methodology and equipment incorporated in the design to constrain pollution within the laws and regulations and to address pesticide use, storage and handling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the design adequately detail mitigating measures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to ESMF Chapter 3 – Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Assessment Report or environmental studies required:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Screening identifies environmental issues that require an EIA or a study, does the proposal include the EIA or study?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicate the scope and time frame of any outstanding environmental study.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Environmental Monitoring Plan:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the screening identifies environmental issues that require long term or intermittent monitoring (effluent, gaseous discharges, water quality, soil quality, air quality, noise etc), does the proposal detail adequate monitoring requirements?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to ESMF Chapter 3 – Impact, Mitigation and Monitoring Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public participation/information requirements:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does the proposal require, under national or local laws, the public to be informed, consulted or involved?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has consultation been completed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicate the time frame of any outstanding consultation process.

Refer to Chapter RPF – Relevant legislative acts in the RCIP country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and resettlement:</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the likelihood of land purchase for the sub-project?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How will the proponent go about land purchase?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What level or type of compensation is planned?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who will monitor actual payments?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Resettlement Policy Framework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List outstanding actions to be cleared before sub-project appraisal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval/rejection</th>
<th>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If proposal is rejected for environmental reasons, should the sub-project be reconsidered, and what additional data would be required for re-consideration?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommendations:

- [ ] Requires an EIA and/or RAP, to be submitted on date: _____________
- [ ] Requires EMP, to be submitted on date: _____________
- [ ] Does not require further environmental studies

Reviewer:
Name: ____________________________
Signature: _________________________
Date: _____________________________
### 1 A 1 Socio-economic Household Datasheet of PAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Interviewer</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Supervisor</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>(after verification of interview)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>ID Code</th>
<th>Number of Concession in Village</th>
<th>(GPS Coordinates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Date: .................................2006...
Day Month Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Head of Extended Family :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group
(including household of head of extended family)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Surname</th>
<th>Relationship to Head of Family</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Residence Tenure</th>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Income Earner</th>
<th>Economic Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>1.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relation to Head of Family: 1 HoH; 2 Spouse of HoH; 3 Child of HoH; 4 Spouse of child of HoH; 5 Grandchild of HoH; 6 Parent of HoH; 7 Other (specify); 0 No Answer.

Marital Status: 1 Married; 2 Widowed; 3 Divorced; 4 Unmarried; 0 No Answer.

Residential Status: 1 PRP (Permanent Resident); 2 RA (Resident absent); 3 Member of non-resident HH; 4 Visitor; 9 Other (specify); 0 No Answer.

Occupations: -


Secondary Occupations: idem.

Educational Level: 1. Illiterate; 2. Three years or less; 3. Primary School; 4. Secondary School; 5. Technical School; 6. Religious School (literate in Arabic); 0 No Answer

Religion: 1. Muslim; 2. Christian (specify denomination); 3. Animist; 9. Other (specify); 0 No Answer
### Annex x: Land asset inventory for Project Affected People

**District:** ________________________________  
**Date:** ________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey no.</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>No. of Persons in household</th>
<th>Total land holding of Hhold (m²)</th>
<th>Land to be acquired (m²)</th>
<th>Land Use Type</th>
<th>Loss of % total *</th>
<th>Loss of assets</th>
<th>Loss of crops</th>
<th>Loss of other assets</th>
<th>Other losses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Structures Permanent (m²)
- Structures temporary (m²)
- Area of residential land lost (m²)
- Fruit trees lost type and number
- Agricultural land lost (m²)
- Other (specify) e.g. graveyards, wells, etc. (type and no.)
- Residence (rented)
- Business lost
- Income loss

* Land types are as follows (please fill in the types of land appropriate for the respective country)
1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
Annex x: Entitlements of Project Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey no.</th>
<th>Name of Head of Household</th>
<th>Compensation for Land</th>
<th>Compensation for structures</th>
<th>Compensation for crops and trees</th>
<th>Compensation for other assets and losses (e.g. graveyards, wells, businesses, etc)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (m²)</td>
<td>Unit price (local currency) per m²</td>
<td>Entitlement (local currency)</td>
<td>Quantity (m²)</td>
<td>Unit price (local currency) per m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District: ____________________________         Date: ____________________________
Village: ____________________________
## ANNEX 4: SAMPLE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSET ACQUIRED</th>
<th>TYPE OF IMPACT</th>
<th>ENTITLED PERSON</th>
<th>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURAL LAND</td>
<td>No displacement: Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value Less than 50% of land holding affected, The remaining land remains economically viable</td>
<td>Farmer/title holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant/lease holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation for the harvest of the affected land equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement: More than 50% of land holding lost OR Less than 50% of land holding lost but remaining land not economically viable</td>
<td>Farmer/title holder</td>
<td>Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP’s choice. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration &amp; other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in reestablishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant/lease holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years’ market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever is greater. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSET ACQUIRED</td>
<td>TYPE OF IMPACT</td>
<td>ENTITLED PERSON</td>
<td>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural worker</td>
<td>Cash compensation equivalent to local average of 6 months salary Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Assistance in getting alternative employment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No displacement: Land used for business partially affected, limited loss</td>
<td>Title holder/business owner</td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected land Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement: Premise used for business severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use</td>
<td>Title holder/business owner</td>
<td>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP’s choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration &amp; other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement: Premise used for business severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use</td>
<td>Business person is lease holder</td>
<td>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property (for a maximum of 6 months) to re-establish the business.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSET ACQUIRED</td>
<td>TYPE OF IMPACT</td>
<td>ENTITLED PERSON</td>
<td>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESIDENTIAL LAND</td>
<td>No displacement:</td>
<td>Title holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss, and the remaining land remains viable for present use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rental/lease holder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/rental fee for the remaining period of rental/lease agreement (written or verbal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title holder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according to PAP’s choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration &amp; other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Displacement:</td>
<td>Rental/lease holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/rental fee Assistance in rental/lease of alternative land/property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premise used for residence severely affected, remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning law/s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING AND STRUCTURES</td>
<td>No displacement:</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structure partially affected but the remaining structure remains viable for continued use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rental/lease holder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant – e.g. a fence) Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSET ACQUIRED</td>
<td>TYPE OF IMPACT</td>
<td>ENTITLED PERSON</td>
<td>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement: Entire structure affected OR structure partially affected but the remaining structure is not suitable for continued use</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental/lease holder</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant – e.g. a fence) Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squatter/ Informal dwellers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project CBO. Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSET ACQUIRED</td>
<td>TYPE OF IMPACT</td>
<td>ENTITLED PERSON</td>
<td>COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANDING CROPS</td>
<td>Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary</td>
<td>PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)</td>
<td>Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acquisition or easement</td>
<td></td>
<td>for the mature and harvested crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREES</td>
<td>Trees lost</td>
<td>Title holder</td>
<td>Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees PLUS 10% premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPORARY ACQUISITION</td>
<td>Temporary acquisition</td>
<td>PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)</td>
<td>Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX 5: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE FORM

## Grievance Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grievance Number</th>
<th>Copies to forward to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(Original)</strong>-Receiver Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(Copy)</strong>-Responsible Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of the Recorder**

**Province/District/Settlement**

**Date**

**INFORMATION ABOUT GRIEVANCE**

*Define The Grievance:*

**INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name-Surname</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Village/Settlement</th>
<th>District/Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Signature of Complainant**

**Forms of Receive**

- Phone Line
- Community/Information Meetings
- Mail
- Informal
- Other

## DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE

1. **Access to Land and Resources**
   a) Fishing grounds
   b) Lands
   c) Pasturelands
   d) House
   e) Commercial site
   f) Other

2. **Damage to Land and Resources**
   a) House
   b) Land
   c) Livestock
   d) Means of livelihood
   e) Other

3. **Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets**
   a) Road/Railway
   b) Bridge/Passageways
   c) Power/Telephone Lines
   d) Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals
   e) Drinking water
   f) Sewerage System
   g) Other

4. **Decrease or Loss of Livelihood**
   a) Agriculture
   b) Animal husbandry
   c) Beekeeping
   d) Small scale trade
   e) Other

5. **Traffic Accident**
   a) Injury
   b) Damage to property
   c) Damage to livestock
   d) Other

6. **Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)**

7. **Resettlement Process (Specify)**

8. **Employment and Recruitment (Specify)**

9. **Construction Camp and Community Relations**
   a) Nuisance from dust
   b) Nuisance from noise
   c) Vibrations due to explosions
   d) Misconduct of the project personal/worker
   e) Complaint follow up
   f) Other

10. **Other (Specify)**