

# **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**

## ***CATALYSING THE FUTURE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS OF TANZANIA” (CFAST) PROJECT***

### **DISCLOSURE NOTE FOR RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The preparation of the document involved a review of the relevant literature and a thorough process of consultation with sample Local Government Authorities stakeholders (Sumbawanga District Council, Rukwa Region and Mpanda District Council and Mpanda Town Council) and irrigation schemes within (Sakalilo Irrigation and Kakese-Mwamkulu Irrigation Schemes). The final RPF was presented to a stakeholders’ workshop that was held on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2017 at Mkapa Hall in Mbeya City.

Consistent with the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement this Resettlement Policy Framework establishes the resettlement and compensation principles and objectives governing resettlement of affected people which will be applied in all sub-projects and activities funded by the “Catalyzing the Future Agri-Food Systems of Tanzania” (CFAST) Project. The OP 4.12 principles will be applied in conjunction with Tanzania national laws and regulation guiding compensation and resettlement. In cases where the WB policy and the Tanzania laws are not in full accord, the higher standard and more stringent of the two will prevail as it satisfies the requirements of the lesser standards.

#### **CFAST Project Resettlement Impacts**

A number of conditions would lead to resettlement specifically infrastructure development involving land take / land acquisition on permanent or temporary basis: (i) new land at new location for construction of structures not existing before such as additional irrigation main canals and tributaries, new drainage channel, farm road, day care centre or new warehouse; (ii) additional land for modifying existing infrastructure or route diversion during construction stage; (iii) expansion of irrigation scheme requiring acquisition of sizeable portion of hectares of farming land; and (iv) dis-proportionate access to resources such as irrigation land, irrigation water, storage space in warehouses will also likely affect livelihoods.

CFAST project Component 1 - Linking Farmers to Agricultural Value Chain and component 2 - Developing and Managing Climate Smart Sustainable Irrigation Infrastructure will be

accomplished through application of various possible irrigation technologies the establishment and operation of which may involve land acquisition / landtake causing resettlement. The menu of irrigation technologies may include options such as: System of Rice Intensification; drip irrigation; sprinkler systems; solar pumps; sensor based water application; water use measurement approaches; rainwater catchment and water harvesting; drainage systems; and leakage reduction.

Resettlement impacts that will arise from implementation of CFAST project will vary with subprojects ranging from physical displacement of persons, economic displacement of persons, disturbances and nuisances, health risks, conflicts over resources and food insecurity to loss of cultural, spiritual and community assets. The impacts will vary in degree depending on the nature of investment. CFAST is not envisaging expansion of irrigation schemes as such it is not expected that there will be community displacement and relocation.

### **Individual Investment (Subproject) Resettlement Action Plans (RAP)**

Once impact location is known the Participating Irrigators Organizations (IOs) supported by Professional Service Providers (PSPs) will be fully responsible for preparation of individual sub-project Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) with collaboration of respective LGAs / Management Team, local farmers' groups / associations, Ward and Mtaa / Village leaders and committees and other stakeholders. The MALF will approve the individual sub-projects and RAP and ensure compliance to requirements of this RPF. Involuntary resettlement planning and implementation will be mainstreamed in the programme of technical assistance and capacity building planned for the CFAST project.

Prior to implementation of any sub-project likely to have resettlement / land acquisition issues the Participating LGA / Scheme will implement the individual sub-project RAP during which the RAP team will establish assets and categories of people and groups that will be affected and their entitlement to compensation. Two general methodologies will be applied to value land and unexhausted improvements: estimation of the market value and/or estimation of the replacement costs. Method for estimating various kinds of allowances will be in accordance with OP 4.12 in conjunction with the Tanzania Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001. Forms of payments will be in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance. This RPF recommend compensation at full replacement value added with allowances paid to all affected groups - regardless of the legality of land tenure - according to PAPs preference. Mechanisms available to affected people for complaints about aspects of their resettlement treatment will be through mediation and if unsuccessful, affected people will seek recourse/appeal through land tribunals and the court of law system.

The Participating LGAs will deliver compensation following entitlements and procedures that takes full consideration of public participation, formal/informal notification and documentation. The taking of land and civil works activities will be implemented only after compensation has

been paid. GoT will be the source of funds for resettlement related costs. The exact cost estimates will only be possible when locations are identified.

Consultations with, and participation of displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring will be on-going throughout the process of preparing RAPs. Local government system shall be main channel of activities.

Evaluation and monitoring shall be fundamental components of the RAP preparation and implementation built into the overall monitoring framework of the entire CFAST project; and involving the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development, various stakeholders and independent monitoring by a mandated national agency e.g. NEMC.

This document is a product of a broad range of stakeholders that were consulted. Specifically the Irrigators Associations at the 2 irrigation schemes Sakalilo and Kakese-Mwamkulu and local leaders in the project area.

The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries and the World Bank is now disclosing the RPF in-country and also at the Infoshop of the World Bank to the Public.



Seushi J. Mhuri

**Acting Permanent Secretary**

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Agriculture)

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