



The social-economic impact of land acquisition practices related to Bulyanhulu Gold Mine
*on communities in Msalala district council,
Shinyanga region*

Rafiki SDO



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Kahama, June 2024

Front cover image:

Main entrance to the underground mine of the Bulyanhulu industrial gold mine found in Msalala district council, Shinyanga Region, Tanzania

(source: <https://www.byrne.com/projects/africa/tanzania/bulyanhulu-gold-mine/>)

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"Voices from Tanzania" presents evidence-based case studies by selected civil society organisations from Tanzania which aim to draw attention to pertinent issues of access to justice and human rights in extractive resource governance in Tanzania. Through these case studies, we seek to shed a light on experiences of communities affected by natural resource extraction in order to amplify their voices in the broader debates on resource governance in Tanzania.

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About the Author

Rafiki SDO is a Tanzanian non-profit that exists to promote the rights of young people and other vulnerable groups in Tanzania through awareness raising, advocacy and services delivery to improve the quality of basic education, work to eliminate child labour, increase young people's access to sexual and reproductive health services, strengthen youth livelihoods and continued organizational strengthening for effective service delivery.

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About the Editor

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List of abbreviations

DC	District Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
KM	Kilometer
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

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Executive summary

Despite a comprehensive regulatory framework on land matters, compulsory land acquisition in Tanzania has been associated with various negative impacts, including issues with compensation and access to land and livelihoods of affected communities. This seems an indication that sound governance principles might not be seriously considered. This report evaluates land acquisition practices in the Bulyanhulu mining sites of Msalala District Council (DC), Shinyanga region. Land acquisition for the expansion of the Barrick Gold Bulyanhulu mine in Bulyanhulu ward was conducted from 2019 to 2020. A total number of 2388 people were impacted in Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 villages when a total of 357 hectares were acquired by the mine.

This study aims to assess the social-economic impacts of land acquisition practices in industrial gold mining areas on communities in Msalala DC. The study was conducted as a combination of primary data, gathered in Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 villages, and existing literature.

The findings indicate that land acquisition practices related to the Bulyanhulu gold mine had significant social and economic consequences for the communities living around the mine. These impacts include displacements, loss of livelihoods, social issues such as higher rates of student drop out from school, teenage pregnancies and family separation, reduced accessibility of basic services, and unequitable access to land as well as a decrease of land tenure security.

Overall, communities affected by the land acquisition felt their social and economic vulnerability increased. The study's findings also confirm that women, children and youth are amongst the most affected groups in the communities.

It was observed that failure to observe good governance principles such as transparency, accountability, and participation in an equitable, inclusive and responsible way was one of the major reasons for social and economic impacts among affected people in Bulyanhulu ward. The lack of adequate and clear information about the resettlements process, limited participation of villagers in compensation processes, and non-adherence to compensation procedures were amongst the issues found.

This case study concludes with recommendations for government authorities and mining companies that there is an urgent need for capacity-building initiatives, and increased awareness about the impacts of land acquisition practices and land rights in mining affected communities. Further recommendations address the need for good monitoring and evaluation tools for land acquisition processes including compensation, and for the development of social infrastructure and economic opportunities for local communities through initiatives like community development projects, skills training programs, and job creation.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background information

Shinyanga region in Tanzania is known for its abundant mineral resources, particularly gold and diamonds. The region plays a significant role in mineral production in the country and has attracted a large flow of foreign direct investment, mainly for the mining of diamonds and gold.¹ However, despite these investments, the region's economy is yet to benefit significantly from the mining sector.² Land is an important asset in mining, as access to land is needed to access valuable minerals and ores. Therefore, land acquisition is often required to make mining activities possible.

The procedures of land acquisition for investment in Tanzania are described in the land acquisition procedures, which include the obligation that every person whose land is acquired for investment, such as mining, is entitled to full, fair, and prompt compensation.

However, in reality land acquisition for mining purposes has raised serious concerns regarding the impact on local communities and the environment. The process of acquiring land for mining often involves the displacement of people from their ancestral lands, leading to various social and economic consequences.³ One crucial aspect is compensation, where affected individuals are often inadequately compensated for losing their land and livelihoods. In many cases, the rights of women and children are more impacted by land acquisition practices.⁴ Women, who frequently play critical roles in agricultural activities and household management, can experience a loss of economic opportunities and increased vulnerability when they lose access to their family's land. Furthermore, children can face disruption in their education and overall well-being

due to the displacement and destabilization caused by land acquisition.

Issues with compensation and the specific needs and rights of women and children in land acquisition processes can perpetuate gender inequalities and hinder sustainable development in mining areas. Addressing these issues is crucial to ensure the fair treatment of the affected communities and to promote inclusive and equitable development in the Shinyanga region.

1.2. Problem statement

In Shinyanga, issues with land acquisition practices have been reported from the areas surrounding the Bulyanhulu gold mine. The Bulyanhulu mine is an underground gold mine in the Bulyanhulu ward of Shinyanga's Kahama district. It is located 55km south of Lake Victoria and has been operational since 2001. The mine is owned by the Canadian company Barrick Gold Corporation in partnership with the Government of Tanzania, under the joint venture name Twiga Minerals Ltd.⁵

In 2019-2020, land was acquired for expansion of the Bulyanhulu mine site. This was done mainly at Kakola No. 9 and Lwabakanga village found in Bulyanhulu ward in Msalala district council.

From our engagements with communities surrounding the Bulyanhulu mine, Rafiki SDO has learned that the 2019-2020 land acquisition in the area has raised significant concerns and challenges in affected communities regarding compensation, rights of women and children, and resettlement. Since the consequences to affected communities are significant, but this topic and communities' experiences remain

1 The United Republic of Tanzania President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, 2020. Shinyanga region investment guide. <https://esrf.or.tz/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/ShinyangaRegionInvestmentGuide.pdf>

2 Merket, H., 2019. Mapping artisanal and small-scale mining in northwest Tanzania A survey on its nature, scope and impact. IPIS report. Antwerp, Belgium.

3 Kusiluka, M., Kongela, S., & Kamullilo, E. D., 2011. The negative impact of land acquisition on indigenous communities' livelihood and environment in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam: Habitat International 35(1): 66-73.

4 Kusiluka, M., Kongela, S., & Kamullilo, E. D., 2011. The negative impact of land acquisition on indigenous communities' livelihood and environment in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam: Habitat International 35(1): 66-73.

5 Barrick Gold Corp, n.d. Bulyanhulu Tanzania. <https://www.barrick.com/English/operations/bulyanhulu/default.aspx>

underexposed, this study aims to fill this knowledge gap. We are conducting the study to address the social and economic impacts of the existing land acquisition practices in the Bulyanhulu ward so as to ensure equitable outcomes for all groups involved.

1.3. Description of study area

Out of the 5 villages in the Bulyanhulu ward, 2 villages were directly affected by the land acquisition process: Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9. This study was therefore conducted in those two villages (Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9) situated in Bulyanhulu ward, Msalala District Council (DC), in

Kahama district of the Shinyanga region (Figure 1). The primary economic activities conducted by people in Kakola No. 9 and Lwabakanga village include agriculture and livestock keeping, driving “taxi” motorbikes (boda-boda) and artisanal and small-scale mining. The latter is an important economic activity for Kakola No. 9 residents. Women are involved in crushing stones as well as sifting sand. A total number of 2388 people were impacted in Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 village by the 2019-2020 land acquisition, out of all villagers in both villages whose number is dynamic because there is variable number of residents based on ASM activities.



◀ Figure 1: A map showing the study villages of Lwabakanga and Kakola No.9 in Msalala DC of Shinyanga region and the location of the Bulyanhulu gold mine.

1.4. Objective of the study

This study has been governed by two kinds of objectives which are general objectives and specific objectives.

General objective:

To assess the social-economic impacts of land acquisition practices in industrial gold mining areas on communities in Msalala DC.

Specific objectives:

- i. To examine the land acquisition and compensation processes for communities affected by land acquisition for gold mining in Bulyanhulu ward.
- ii. To examine the social-economic impacts on the communities affected by land acquisition for gold mining in Bulyanhulu ward.

2. Methodology

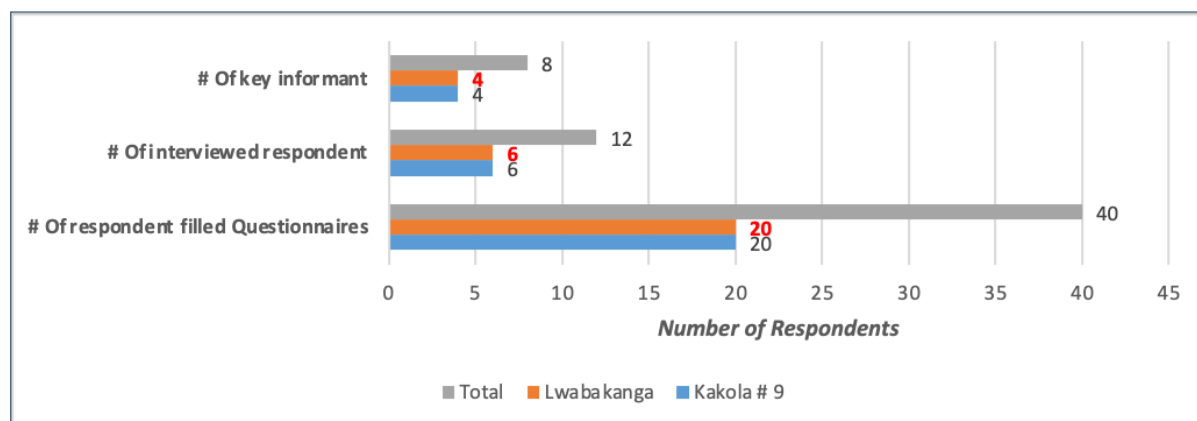
2.1. Field work preparation

A fieldwork data collection plan was prepared, which outlined the pre-fieldwork activities: orientation of the research team, a literature review on the area of interest and theoretical background to assist in conceptualizing the case study, developing the data collection methods and tools, and the resources during fieldwork.

2.2. Sampling design

The study used simple random sampling and systematic sampling. In this case, it was applied in selecting respondents around Kakola No.9 and

Lwabakanga village. According to Ward officials, out of the 5 villages in the Bulyanhulu ward 2 villages were directly affected by the land acquisition process. In these 2 villages (Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9) a total sample of 60 respondents was taken to suit the study objectives, with 30 respondents from each village. The selection of respondents (youth, women and men) involved impacted people from both villages. Respondents were either interviewed or filled out questionnaires. A third category of respondents were key informants including local government authorities surrounding the selected study area who were involved in the study through face-to-face conversation. (see Figure 2).



▲ Figure 2: Study sampling process. The number (#) of different respondents in this study, from Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 villages. Per village 30 respondents were included in this study.

2.3. Data collection methods

Data for this case study were collected using qualitative and quantitative methods. In order to collect data from both primary and secondary sources, different techniques were applied. These include interviews, questionnaires, direct observation, discussion, meetings with key informants, and consultation of other sources such as documented reports or records

2.3.1. Primary data

Primary data were collected from different sources using structured and unstructured questionnaires, interviews, and checklists to sample villagers,

respondents, and key informants. And this is through the following: -

Questionnaires: The questionnaires were prepared in such a way that they can be both used for structured interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed to two selected villages, Kakola No.9 and Lwabakanga. In each village, 20 respondents were interviewed and the purpose was to know the social-economic impacts they experienced due to land acquisition practices and what they see as the benefits or impacts of land acquisition practices.

Face-to-face interviews: We administered interviews to the village officials in Kakola No.9 and Lwabakanga village. The aim of doing these interviews was to know the Village officials who are currently the land

registrar at the village level and also, to get their views and experiences on the impacts of the land acquisition process in mining areas in Bulyanhulu ward.

Key informant interviews: In interviews with the district and mining officials, the major concern was to understand how the management committees work in collaboration with the technical team and to know the role of the district council to village councils on matters related to land allocation and management.

2.3.2. Secondary data

A literature review was conducted on multiple online sources to capture the knowledge of land acquisition practices emanating from the expansion of mining areas. Other secondary sources of data, including reports on the land acquisition from Msalala District Council, were explored to enable us to understand in

detail how and why land acquisition practices were done at Bulyanhulu ward.

2.3.3. Validity and quality control

In conducting this case study, conscious attempts were made to produce reliable and valid information. To achieve this, the study employed various control checks like the use of multiple sources of data from the selected study areas that confirm or corroborate the same piece of information.

2.3.4. Data analysis

The data collected were extracted, entered and analysed using Excel and ODK software. Data analysis was conducted using the same software. Much of the analysis was based on descriptive statistics to summarize survey results.

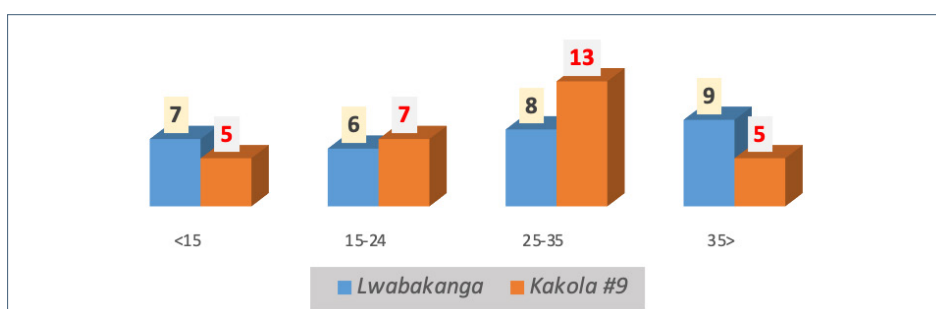


3. Findings and analysis

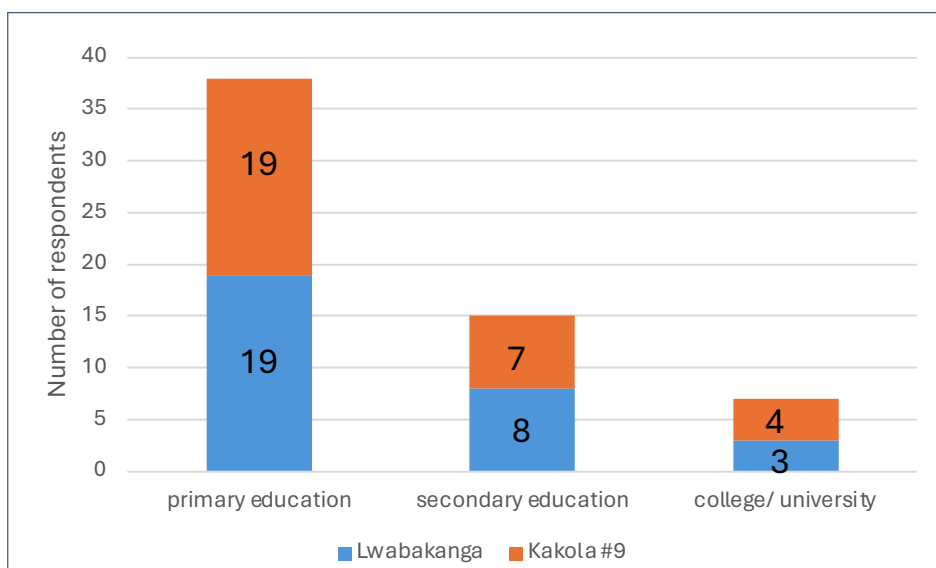
3.1. Study sample

60 respondents were selected and interviewed where by 31(52%) were women, 17(28%) were men and 12(20%) were children with an aged between 12-14 years, as shown in figure 3. The study reached respondents with different educational backgrounds. Out of 60 respondents, 55% have primary education

as highest level, 30% have secondary education and 15% have collage education level, as described in figure 4. So far, these villagers were mainly depending on agriculture and livestock keeping, motorbike drivers (boda boda), small scale mining and women were crushing stones as well as sand sifting as their economic activities.



◀ Figure 3: The graph shows age groups (in years) of study respondents from Lwabakanga and Kakola No.9 of Msalala DC.



◀ Figure 4: The graph shows levels of education acquired by study respondents from Lwabakanga and Kakola No.9 of Msalala DC.

3.2. Land ownership and acquisition in Bulyanhulu ward

3.2.1. Access to land and land ownership

Traditionally, access to land in Bulyanhulu ward was through inheritance. Land was not a commodity that could be sold. However, in our study we found that at present more people acquired land through purchasing than through inheritance (see Figure 5). Out of the

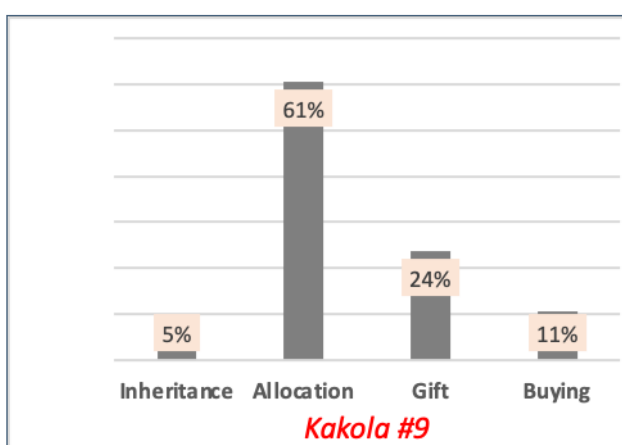
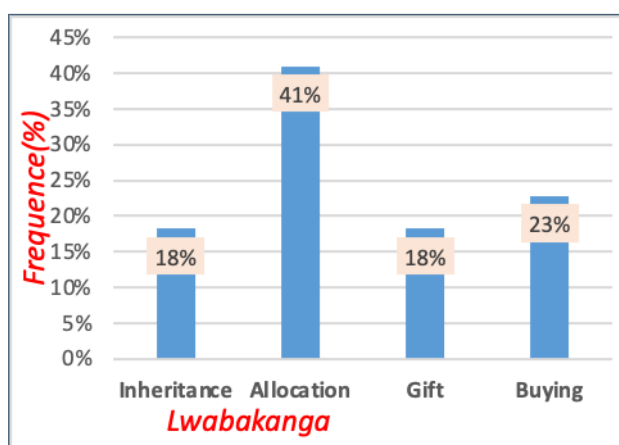
60 respondents 15% acquired land by buying and 10% acquired land by inheritance. Allocation of land by the village council and acquisition of land through gifts, e.g. from grandparents, are also means of accessing land, in 53% and 22% of cases, respectively.

This change of method of access to land is a result of the country’s history back to 1974 when the government introduced the villagization programme (“ujamaa village policy”). During the villagization programme,

the entire rural population had to move from their ancestral lands and be settled in new collective villages.⁶ This was done so that the government could provide them with necessary facilities and introduce modern collective farming. During this exercise, customary land tenure was ignored and many people lost their land. After failure of the villagization project, people were not allowed to go back to their ancestral land by the law. This was to avoid conflicts especially if land was being used by another occupier. People started searching for more individual land and, hence, they had to start buying land.

In both study villages, people most commonly have access to land because they were allocated land by the village council (see Figure 5), who have this mandate according to the Village Land Act (1999).⁷ In Lwabakanga village more people have acquired land by purchasing than in Kakola No. 9. This is due to the fact, that, Lwabakanga village is located in a remote area and hence land is cheaper there.

The study found that 75% of the respondents did not have land title deeds, which are the most formal proofs of land ownership in Tanzania.



▲ Figure 5: The graphs show the different means of accessing land as indicated by study respondents in Lwabakanga (left) and Kakola No.9 (right) villages, respectively.

3.2.2. Issues with land acquisition practices

Land acquisition in Bulyanhulu ward was conducted from 2019 to 2020. According to land acquisition documents that we consulted in the study villages, a total number of 2388 people were impacted in Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 village and a total of 357 hectares were acquired from Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 village by the Bulyanhulu mine. During acquisition process, 138 people lost their land and property completely while 992 people lost part of the land they used for farming. The other 1258 people were affected by the land acquisition process socially and/or economically.

Several issues seem to be associated with the land acquisition process.

First of all, we learned that people were only compensated for the loss of property (houses) and

land. This is not in line with the compensation requirements set out in Tanzanian land acquisition law. According to the laws, people are entitled to receive full, fair, and prompt compensation hence some permanent crops including fruit trees and flowering shrubs, as well as disturbance transport allowances were not fairly compensated.

We also learned that the compensation process lacked transparency. Some affected people indicate that they were paid 3 million Tanzanian Shilling (TZS) per hectare (ca. €1,100), while others were paid 4 million TZS per hectare (ca. €1,500). The reason for these discrepancies in compensation were not known by the affected people. During the land acquisition process people did not have the option to choose between either monetary compensation or otherwise a different form of compensation (e.g. replacement housing). Instead they were informed

6 Darley. (2018). Gender, Land and Mining in Pastoralist Tanzania. DSM: London. Mokoro Ltd & HakiMadini.

7 United Republic of Tanzania. (1999). The Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999



that the compensation process will be done through land to monetary exchange.

Secondly, there was a lack of adequate and clear information about the resettlement process. A total of 138 people were resettled from Lwabakanga and Kakola No. 9 village. People who were compensated for their loss of land mentioned that they didn't know where to go after they received compensation. They hadn't received information and didn't know where they could inquire about this. That is why, after compensation, some of the affected people decided to purchase plots of land again near the Bulyanhulu mine area. Others moved to Kakola town.

Thirdly, it seems that only directly affected people were consulted during the process, and there was limited inclusion and participation of other villagers in information-sharing about and decision-making on issues of land acquisition in their village. The land acquisition process at Bulyanhulu ward was not transparent as there was no full village council and community engagement during the process. Instead, only the village chairman, community relation officer and directly affected people were engaged in the land acquisition and compensation process.

3.3. Impacts of land acquisition practices in Bulyanhulu ward

The way in which land acquisition is taking place in Bulyanhulu ward is causing several social and economic impacts among affected people.

3.3.1. Social impacts

High rate of students dropping out of school:

Children and students from Kakola No.9 and Lwabakanga go to school at Kakola town. As a result of land acquisition, the main road used by children to go to school is now within the area of the mine and fenced off. Therefore, the students now usually need to take the long way to school, which has led to students not continuing with studies due to the long distance to school. During early enrolment you can find 300 children joining form one /standard one. But at the end of enrolment 100 students or less have maintained to be at school while the rest have dropped out. This is reducing the number of student enrolment for both girls and boys in the overall end results at a district level. A respondent from Lwabakanga explained:

“Students are walking a distance of more than 18 km compared to the last time where they walked for 6km, because the road that was used to provide quick access to the school is now within Bulyanhulu mine and has been fenced off. The current route is a long detour that makes it difficult for the children to reach school easily”.

Respondents have noticed a high rate of students dropping out of school and say this is caused by the impact of land acquisition for mining purposes at Bulyanhulu mine.

Child marriages and teenage pregnancies: Child marriage and teenage pregnancy are among the existing problems that are increasing at an alarming rate at Bulyanhulu ward. People from both villages said that, due to the long distance to school, students face a lot of temptations that lead to them engaging in relationships mostly with villagers. As a consequence, more girls end up pregnant and discontinue with studies. One parent from Kakola No. 9 village said:

‘Due to the distance to school, as a parent, I took the responsibility of renting a room for my child. Unfortunately, she lived with men and finally, she got pregnant and dropped out of school. This happened because I gave her the freedom to make her own decisions while still being immature, all because I felt sorry for her due to the distance to school’.

Family separation, and loss of parental care: Most compensation was paid to men rather than to women. After compensation was paid to the affected families, some men deserted their families and married other wives far from the village where they lived. They left their children and wives, and left their families in trouble. This issue was mentioned by men and women who witnessed such situations. It seems there is a trend that most families got in trouble after compensation and still are to date. One affected woman from Lwabakanga village said:

“After receiving compensation my husband abandoned his family and he decided to marry another woman and leave his children behind”.

Poor accessibility to hospitals and health services:

People from Kakola No. 9 village need to go to Kakola village to access hospital or health services. Before the 2019/2020 land acquisition by Bulyanhulu mine, people used a route that is now fenced off by the mine. The new road people have to take since the land acquisition is very long, estimated to 4 hours compared to the previous travel time one which was one half an hour. Respondents indicate that women are most impacted, especially pregnant women during childbirth. The community complained much on this issue to government authorities, but no solution was offered to combat the problem. One of the respondents, who represents the voice of the community in Kakola No.9, responded to the research question of “is there any woman who died because of long distance to the hospital?” with:

“No one has ever died from giving birth on the way to the hospital, but it is too dangerous because wild animals are roaming at night. For example, there was a mother who gave birth near the dam area while on her way to the hospital, and it was midnight. This is very dangerous for both mother and the child”.

Decrease of social status: Half of the respondents agreed that mining expansion and resettlement decrease their social status. Most of those who resettled were feeling inferior to those who were not affected by mining expansion and resettlement. This is due to the positive expectations of the community on those who received compensation. There was the idea that with the amount of money they received, all their problems should be solved. However, the inverse was true.

Unequitable access to land: During the study we asked people, including key informants, about their access to land. They said that without 200,000 TZS for every year (ca. € 73) they cannot rent a single hectare for cultivation in Kakola No. 9. This amount

is higher than before while their economic status is decreasing day after day.

Decrease of land tenure security: Security of tenure is the certainty that rights to land will be recognised by others and protected by the government. The study found that 75% of the respondents did not have land title deeds. However, 95% of the respondents preferred to have land titling because a title makes them confident that even in their absence their right to land is safeguarded. In the context of an area where land acquisition for investment takes place, having a land title and more land tenure security is important to assure access to land and support people’s social-economic activities.

3.3.2. Economic impacts

Loss of economic immovable assets/ businesses and incomes: As the result of land acquisition, affected people lost business structures, such as shops. However, these were insufficiently compensated because of poor community engagement during evaluation. Also stalls, which were located on the land acquired by the Bulyanhulu gold mine, were completely not compensated because they were not recognized in compensation forms and procedures.

Increase of transportation cost: As the main road between Kakola No. 9 and Kakola town is now fenced off by the mining area, most of women who were doing small business activities failed to continue with their businesses, children dropped out of school and men lost access to areas where they were conducting economic activities including farming. Due to the road closure, the distance between Kakola No. 9 and Lwabakanga villages and Kakola town increased. As a result, also transportation costs of goods from Kakola No. 9 and Lwabakanga to Kakola town have increased, making small business activities less profitable. Moreover, youths who were self-employed as motorbike drivers (*boda boda*) were unable to continue with their work due to the increase in distance from Kakola No. 9 and Lwabakanga to Kakola town.

Limited access to water for irrigation of crops: In Bulyanhulu ward, and mostly in Kakola No. 9, prior to land acquisition, people depended on agricultural activities. During the 2019/2020 land acquisition process by the Bulyanhulu mine, one of the famous dams which villagers used for irrigation activities was fenced off. Men, women and children from Kakola No. 9 village raised their voices because of the impact this had on their income generated through agricultural

activities. Kakola No. 9 residents reported the issue to the village, ward and district authorities but so far nothing has been done.

The increase of poverty amongst the members of the community: Despite the fact that the area is surrounded by minerals, the issue of poverty is still a major problem, especially in Kakola No.9. Even community members who were paid compensation still suffer from poverty. In our assessment, the lack of financial education and entrepreneurship skills, the lack of sufficient land for agricultural activities to the resettled community members, and the overall reduced opportunities to make a living after the 2019/2020 mine expansion, all contributed to increasing poverty in the villages around the Bulyanhulu gold mine.

For instance, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is important to Lwabakanga and Kakola No.9 villagers in supporting their livelihood activities. ASM-related livelihood activities include crushing gold-containing stones, sifting sand, cooking for the miners as well as collecting stones for construction activities. The 2019/2020 land acquisition has impacted these ASM activities negatively as they were conducted within the area that was acquired by the Bulyanhulu gold mine. Since people do not have access to this area anymore, they are cut off from these livelihood activities. This has impacted their income significantly and accelerated poverty.

This is especially the case for young people and women. Many youths now do not have jobs anymore

because the small business activities they used to do are currently hindered by the Bulyanhulu mine fence. One respondent from Lwabakanga village shared:

‘Before the mine expansion, young people were engaged in the work of mining and selling gold ores on trips. However, due to the current fence that has been put up, vehicles of people who used to come and buy the stones no longer come to make purchases. As a result, the youth are lacking the means of livelihood, and the wave of poverty is increasing.’

Not only young men but also women suffer the same consequences in the area as an interviewee from Kakola No. 9 argued as follows:

“Before the expansion of the mine women used to engage in the task of sorting out sand in the mine but after the mine expansion, these jobs were not given to women anymore. As a result, women were left behind by their husbands who couldn’t provide for their families”.

Conclusion and recommendations

This study has assessed the impacts (social and economic) of land acquisition practices through a case study in Msalala district, at Bulyanhulu ward. From our findings, we can formulate some key conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusion

The research on the impact of land acquisition practices in mining areas in the Shinyanga region (Msalala district council) highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of this issue. The findings indicate that land acquisition for the expansion of the gold mining sector in the area has had significant social and economic consequences for the communities living around Bulyanhulu gold mine. Land acquisition practices have resulted in displacements, in loss of livelihoods, in social issues such as higher rates of student drop out from school, teenage pregnancies and family separation, in reduced accessibility of basic services, and in inequitable access to land as well as a decrease of land tenure security. Overall, communities affected by the land acquisition felt their social and economic vulnerability increased. The study's findings also confirm that women, children and youth are amongst the most affected groups in the communities.

Furthermore, this study reveals that the 2019/2020 land acquisition practices in Bulyanhulu ward lacked transparency and proper consultation with affected communities. Insufficient engagement with and consultation of the affected communities has created space for gaps in compensation packages, and for general confusion about compensation, resettlement and where to get much-needed information. There is a clear need for a stronger and inclusive stakeholder engagement process, to make sure that there is transparency, accountability as well as equality and equity throughout the land acquisition process.

The study emphasizes the need of local government and mining company engagement in capacity building initiatives and awareness raising to the community members about the impacts of land acquisition practices in mining areas, including Bulyanhulu ward. By taking appropriate measures, it is possible to strike a balance between mining activities and communities' well-being, thereby fostering sustainable development in the Shinyanga region and beyond.

Recommendations

This case study conducted around Bulyanhulu mining areas concludes with recommendations for government authorities and mining companies that there is an urgent need for capacity-building initiatives, and increased awareness about the impacts of land acquisition practices in the mining areas.

The study recommends that:

- The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlement should provide good monitoring and evaluation supports to the people to ensure that the value of compensation paid for land acquired for investment is not only in line with legal requirements, but also more appropriate to the economic and social value given to this land and its loss by affected community members.
- The local government should ensure that land acquisition does not negatively impact the availability and accessibility of social infrastructure and that a loss of basic services gets compensated by investments in social infrastructure such as school and healthcare facilities, access to water and basic infrastructure such as roads to schools and healthcare services.
- Mining companies should contribute to the social and economic development of local communities through initiatives like community development projects, skills training programs, and job creation. This would mitigate some of the negative economic impacts experienced by communities neighbouring large mining projects and offer positive benefits.
- The mine owner, in collaboration with experienced partners, should provide financial education and ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement in the process of land acquisition in order to ensure the sustainable development of every individual affected by the process of land acquisition.
- Local government, mining companies and civil society should step up capacity building initiatives and awareness raising to the community members about land rights and the impacts of land acquisition practices in mining areas.

In order to address the challenges and the negative impacts emanating from land acquisition in the mining sectors in Shinyanga region it is crucial for the government, mining companies and civil society organizations to work together to ensure the protection of human rights, sustainable development and environmental conservation in the Shinyanga region.

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VOICES FROM TANZANIA

The “Voices from Tanzania” is a publication series supported by IPIS dedicated to case studies by Tanzanian civil society actors which aim to draw attention to pertinent issues of human rights, corporate accountability and resource governance in Tanzania.

Central in these case studies are experiences of communities affected by business activities, resource extraction and related governance frameworks. The “Voices from Tanzania” seek to amplify local civil society and communities' voices in the broader debates on human rights, resource governance and corporate accountability.



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