

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Report prepared for
The Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority
(DAWASA)



•
Volume 3:
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
KIMBIJI AND MPERA WATER PROJECTS

[This report: The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) details the mitigation measures of the effects of resettlement that might be caused by the implementation of the Kimbiji and Mpera Water projects. The RAP was developed through a process of public consultation with all interested and affected parties. This was particularly important as proper consultation with affected parties can increase the effectiveness and reduce the costs of RAP implementation.]

As part of Disclosure requirement, this document on the Resettlement Action Plan must be widely disclosed to people affected by the project (PAP), to areas where the PAP will be settled to, local and central government and financiers.]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan has been developed to address displacement impacts that will be caused by the deep well projects consisting of the Kisarawe II (20 deep wells, water mains pipe network to the water storage facilities) and a similar composition for 10 wells, water mains pipe network to the water storage facilities for the Mpera well field.

Project Rationale

The project will exploit suitable groundwater aquifers to improve water supply security for the city of Dar es Salaam and some areas of the Coast region e.g. Mkuranga district. Dar es Salaam for example currently experiences a deficit of 135,634 m³/d, which would reach 687,982 m³/day by year 2032.

The RAP has been prepared through a process of public consultation with all interested and affected parties. This was particularly important as proper consultation with affected parties can increase the effectiveness and reduce the costs of RAP implementation.

Limitations of this Resettlement Action Plan

To fast track development of the water wells, it was decided to break the RAP into two components that will be phased. This Phase I RAP covers the Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) and Mpera well field, areas covered by the transmission lines to water storage facilities and areas required for the construction of water tanks/storage facilities. The protection of the remaining area required to protect the complete water catchment areas will be addressed in the Phase II RAP II.

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the existing Resettlement Policy Framework and The World Bank policy, World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). The objective being to avoid or minimize resettlement; if unavoidable, to enable affected people to share project benefits through meaningful consultation and participation in planning; and to assist people restore or improve their livelihoods

Categories and Estimates of Project Affected People

The survey was conducted by a team involving the municipal valuer, land owner, land surveyor, village chairman, ward chairman or a witness for the land owner. When the survey was completed, a survey form was signed by the team. The survey data included identified the number of people, their assets (buildings of whatever nature, economic activities, land, crops, etc.).

The total number of Project Affected People (PAP) in the project components involved in this Phase I RAP I are 143 (67 persons in the Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) well field; 63 persons for the Mpera well field; and 14 persons for the water storage facility areas at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni.

The compensation entitlement was The Land Act No.4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 have set clear procedures for full, fair and prompt compensation while acquiring land from citizens. These procedures were adhered to, especially the Land (assessment of the value of compensation) Regulations - made under S.179 of Land Act No.4 of 1999. Appropriate corrections to meet the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) were also applied. The compensation covers replacement of loss of structures, shelter/accommodation (for tenants), inconvenience/disturbance allowance, land, crop, transport allowance for luggage and loss of profit if the area is of business nature.

Other principal Land Laws and Policies relating to land acquisition and resettlement such as Land Act, 1999, Cap. 113 R.E. 2002; Village Land Act, 1999, Cap. 114 R.E. 2002; Land Acquisition Act, Cap. 118 R.E. 2002; Urban Planning Act, 2007; Land Use Planning Act, 2007; Graves (Removal) Act, Cap. 73; Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap. 287; and Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, Cap. 288 were also considered.

Consultation and Participation

Various stakeholders were identified and involved in the development of the RAP public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential displaced persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of project activities. The socio-economic situation prevailing in Tanzania as discussed earlier, makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable. Furthermore, it is the local communities

who are to claim ownership of this project for it to be successful and their wealth of knowledge of local conditions are invaluable assets to the project. In recognition of this, particular attention was paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved.

The following stakeholders were actively consulted: Government ministries (Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development; Water and Irrigation; Health and Social Welfare; Education; and Natural Resources and Tourism), local government (Dar es Salaam City Council, Temeke Municipal Council, Mkuranga District Council, Ward and Village Councils (Kisarawe II and Mpera). Other stakeholders included TANROADS, TANESCO, and Tanzania Petroleum Development Cooperation. Individual stakeholders referred to those owning, living or working within the immediate impact area that will experience the highest level of impacts resulting from project implementation were also consulted. They included PAPs, unaffected household within the project area, water users, Dar es Salaam Zoo owner and Local inhabitants (Farmers)

Funding Arrangements

The PAP preferred mode of compensation was by way of cash payment. The compensations have not yet been made. The Ministry Water through the Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority (DAWASA) will coordinate the overall project and it be responsible for making the payments. DAWASA and the ministry have implemented other projects in the past that required resettlement and are unlikely to face difficulties in successfully implementing this project.

The payments will be made by government cheque and PAP will be counselled by DAWASA through municipal councils to ensure that the money paid is used for the intended purpose.

The implementation of this RAP will take established rational steps: establishing roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, awareness creation, Impacts identification and development of mitigation measures (done through the environmental and social impact assessment), mobilization of relevant authority e.g. Municipal, district and village/mtaa) on the pending RAP process, discussing of resettlement options including identification of land for

resettlement, physical valuation of assets, approval of valuation, set-up of grievance redress mechanism, council on management of compensation funds (before and after payments are made), payment of compensation and monitoring of the RAP implementation to ascertain if the mitigation measure that were prescribed are adequate or not and improving/upgrading mitigation measures as appropriate.

Compensation Entitlements for Mpera

The compensation entitlement for Mpera sub-project is influenced by for the typical characteristics of assets (structures size and type of construction, land, crops including trees). It covers a total of 63 PAPs and is estimated to be 1,228,531,392 TShs (adjusted by a headline inflation index of 13.1%).

Compensation Entitlements for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)

The compensation entitlement for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) sub-project is influenced by for the typical characteristics of assets (structures size and type of construction, land, crops including trees). It covers a total of 63 PAPs and is estimated to be 457,080,680 TShs (adjusted by a headline inflation index of 13.1%).

Compensation Entitlements for Water Storage Facilities

Land was acquired land for water storage facilities at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni. This procurement was done before the completion of the RAP and based on the principles of the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to allow for strategic design of water transmission lines from the well fields to the storage facilities.

During the development of this RAP, a review of the procedure and the resulting compensation was done to ensure that it was done in accordance with the existing RPF. After this review we can acknowledge that the procedures used were in line with the existing RPF. The total number of the PAPs for the water storage was 13 with 13 houses. In this sub project, the total compensation amounted to 795,585,090. The compensation that has already been paid is TShs. 703,435,093 TShs. Thus a balance of TShs. 92,149,997 has yet to be paid.

Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The resettlement costs of the whole project areas have yet to be determined. This RAP covers Phase I only. It is however important to note that the process is governed by law and the procedures are at times very slow. The frequent changes in the design while understandable are none the less compromising the progress.

It is important to complete the valuation exercise so that resettlement costs are not underestimated. The costs of resettlement planning and implementation must additionally be factored in.

The project proponent indicates that the source of funding for the RAP budget will be the government. It is important that adequate notice and preparation are made to factor in the so common difficulties to overcome unpredictable cash flows from government coffers.

Monitoring

The RAP set out a monitoring regime (by both internal external evaluation) to check if affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of the project; and if the people who are affected by the project have been affected in such a way that they are now living at a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are poorer than before.

Conclusion

This RAP has noted that the proposed project will meet the requirements for increasing the water supply Dar es Salaam and nearby communities and will have little to moderate negative impacts on environment and people. The more serious concerns revolve around social impacts, to which mitigation measures, including compensations have been proposed.

The valuation of properties, land, crops and other assets was carried out by municipal Valuers in the presence of the owner of the property/asset and the survey team. Grievance or complaint procedures have been established to make sure that all PAP are properly compensated and have a possibility to appeal if they are dissatisfied with the awarded compensation amount.

Project, grievances are handled by a Grievance Redress Committee formed at project level that will administratively be formed as part of the Project Field Payments Teams. This arrangement was made known to PAP during the negotiations process. The Disputes Resolution Group normally included experts that were not on the team that carried out the valuation. The Disputes Resolution Group will include a team of experts including an independent valuer, lawyer and a sociologist involving the local leadership i.e. Village Chairman or Village Executive Officer. In the case where the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the Disputes Resolution Group, the matter will be referred to the Commissioner for Lands. This procedure however does not limit any PAP to seek redress in a any Court of law.

The social impacts due to displacement (physical and economical) caused by the project have been addressed by the RAP and the corresponding Environmental and Social Impact Assessment to which mitigation measures, including compensations have been proposed.

The RAP sets up a fair and prompt compensation calling all project affected people to receive their preferred mode of compensation: cash compensation based on national and international standards (World Bank OP 4.12) so that the compensation renders them at least as well off and possibly better off than before the commissioning of the project.

The compensation budget for the project (that is World Bank compliant) is 2,389,047,167 TShs. (or 2,702,012,346 TShs if adjusted for 13.1% headline inflation).

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Chapter 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The water balance assessment of Dar es Salaam indicates that the city has a deficit of 135,634 m³/d (AAW Consulting Engineers, *WSSP Framework Report*, and June, 2007). Total demand by year 2032 will be around 963,983 Ml/d. This means that there will be a shortage

of 687,982 m³/d. Due to the above situations and the need to ensure water supply security DAWASA is implementing a project to exploit suitable groundwater aquifers covering Kimbiji and Mpera.

There are five main sites related to the Kimbiji well-field and associated facilities project. They are the well-field site at Kisarawe II village, and several storage reservoirs in Temeke, the rising main route between the well-field and storage facilities, the transmission pipeline route between storage facilities and main storage facilities (to be located within the well field) and the distribution pipeline route in Kigamboni.

The project is located at two different locations: Kimbiji and Mpera. The project area is shown below in Figure 1.

For the Mpera project component, there are four main sites related to the Mpera well-field and associated facilities project. They are the well-field site at Kisemvule village, the Pugu storage tanks site at Pugu Kajiungeni, the Buyuni storage tank site at Buyuni (Ukonga) and the transmission pipeline route between well-field and storage facilities (Figure 1 and 3).

The land for both the well fields and the corresponding storage facilities will have to be acquired and become restricted for this project purpose only, i.e. other human activities will not be allowed. Luckily most of the land in question is rural with minor development except for the zoo development at Kisarawe II.

The zoo is well established with several support structures (houses, a mosque, etc.). The zoo already attracts a lot of visitors from Dar es Salaam and beyond. While it is not impossible to relocate the zoo, its resettlement could be prohibitively expensive. For this reason it is proposed that the zoo be left at its current premises, but with additional tenancy conditions/restrictions. These could include prohibition to expand the size of the zoo, prohibition to set up bulk storage facilities for petroleum products, etc. The Minister responsible for environment shall prescribe, as provided by law, all the necessary restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding the water supply.

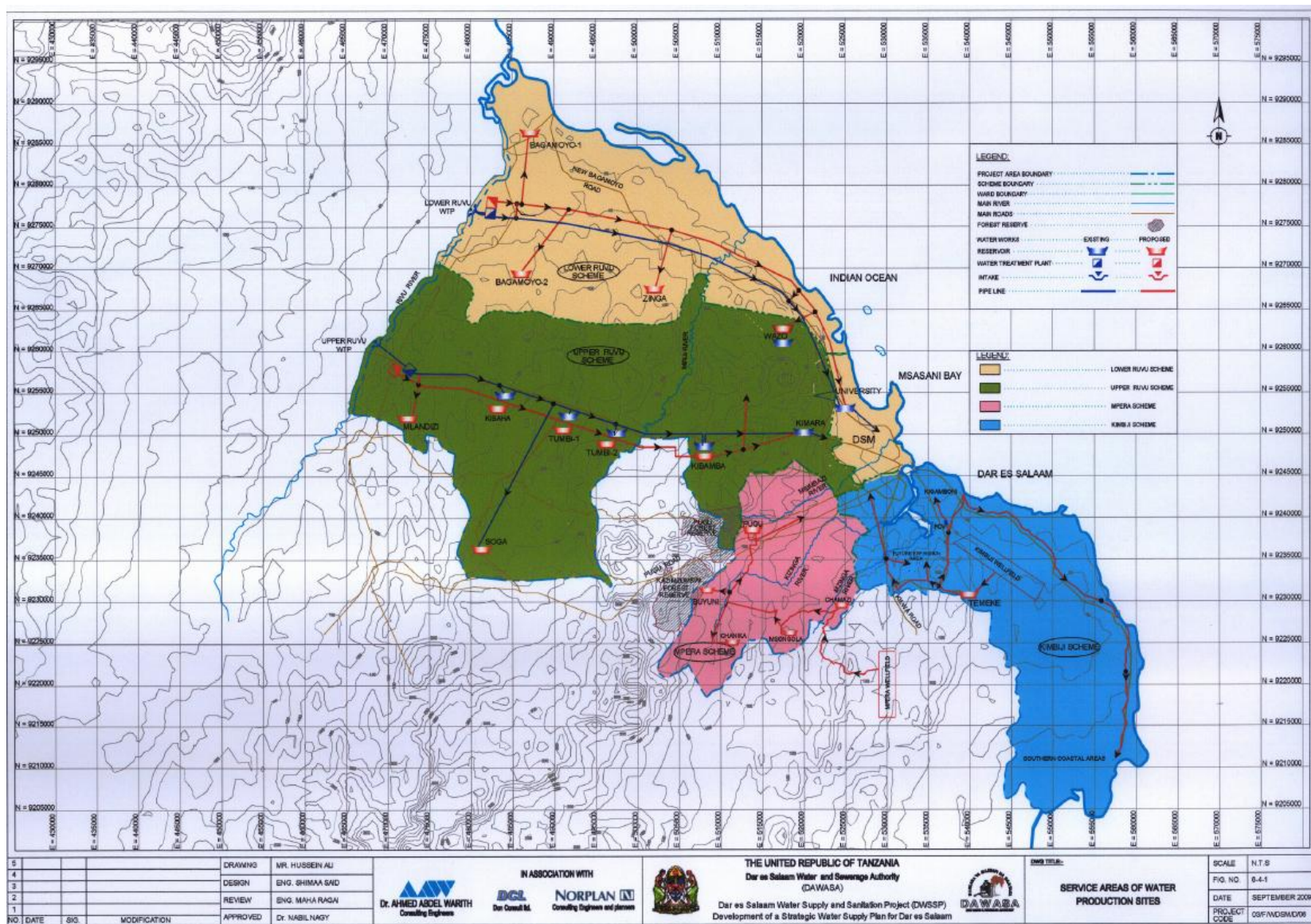


Figure 1: Kimbiji and Mpera Water Projects

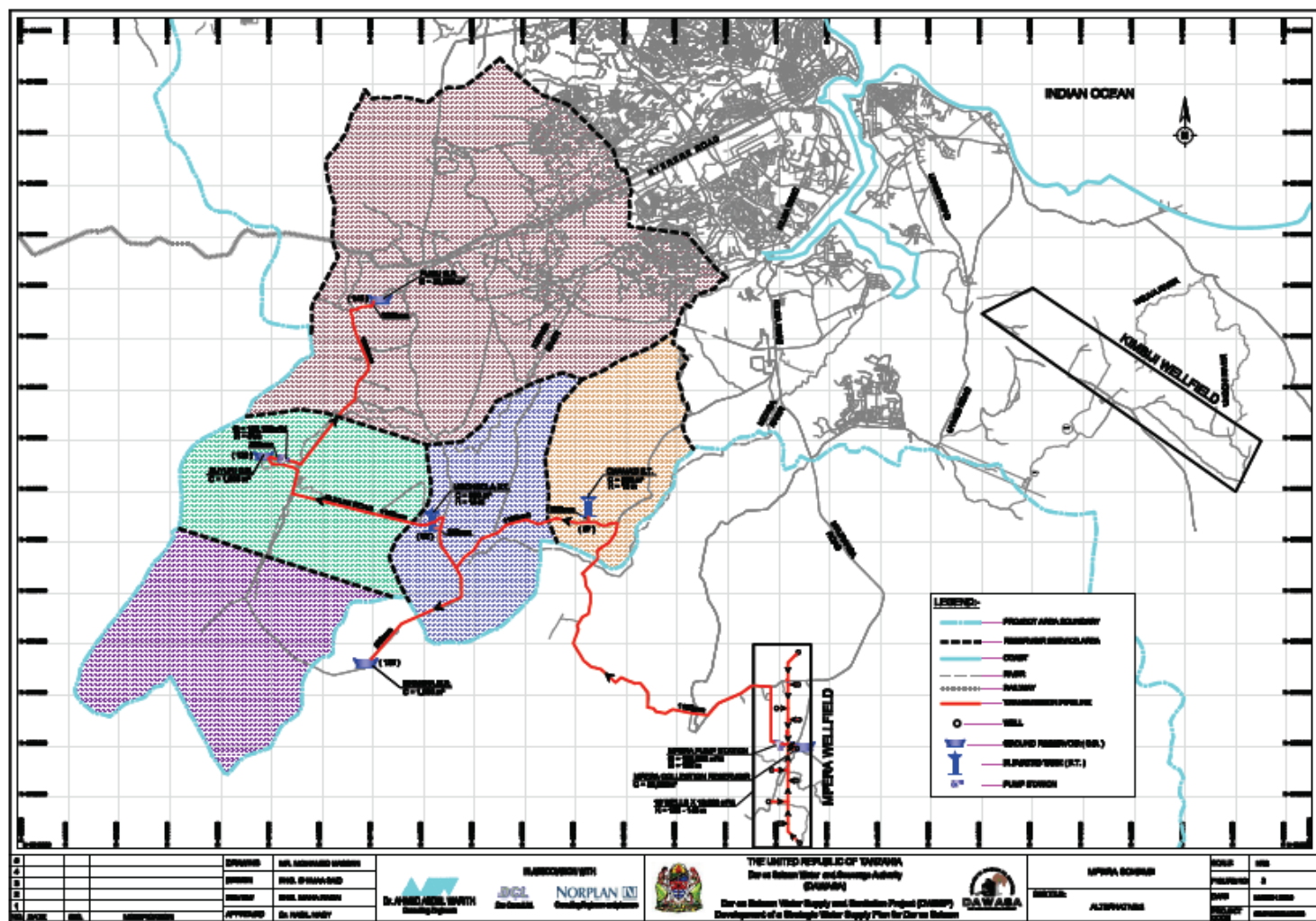


Figure 3: Mpera water project

1.2 Project Rationale

The project intends to exploit suitable groundwater aquifers covering Kimbiji and Mpera in order to improve water supply security for the city of Dar es Salaam and some areas of the Coast region e.g. Mkuranga district.

The Kimbiji and Mpera well fields would supplement the present public water supply for Dar es Salaam from the unregulated Ruvu River (Upper Ruvu and Lower Ruvu intakes). These two intakes currently have an installed capacity of 276,000 m³/day which is insufficient and becomes worse during droughts. The water balance assessment indicates that the City has currently a deficit of 135,634 m³/d, which would reach 687,982 m³/day by year 2032.

1.3 Disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan

The RAP has been prepared through a process of public consultation with all interested and affected parties. This was particularly important as proper consultation with affected parties can increase the effectiveness and reduce the costs of RAP implementation.

As part of Disclosure requirement, this document on the Resettlement Action Plan must be widely disclosed. Methods that can be used to disclose the document include (but not limited to):

- (a) Distribution of as many copies as possible to different institutions and community levels for comments and suggestions;
- (b) Distribution to Persons Affected by the Project (PAP);
- (c) Distribution to individuals and representative persons like Members of Parliament (MPs) House of Representative, District Commissioners (DCs), Village Councillors;
- (d) Conducting meetings and workshops for discussion of the plan. The meeting and workshops will be conducted at various places including the place where the resettlement will take place; and
- (e) Through inter-net for the internal and external disclosure of the plan.

1.4 Limitations of this Resettlement Action Plan

This project consists of two major components: The Kisarawe II component consisting of 20 deep wells, water mains pipe network and its associated distribution network and a similar composition for 10 wells, water mains pipe network and its associated distribution network for the Mpera well field.

In view of the fact the estimated cost of resettlement (assets, land, crops, loss of profit from business, disruption of livelihood, etc.) for the whole project is estimated to be over 40 Billion Tanzanian Shillings. This is a huge sum that is presently unavailable. This RAP therefore has been forced to be broken into two phases. These are:

Phase I: RAP for the Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) and Mpera well field including areas required for the construction of water tanks/storage facilities. This RAP also covers the transmission lines to the storage tanks. However it does not cover the distribution lines to the consumers; and

Phase II: RAP for the water mains distribution lines to the storage tanks.

It is important to point out here that the valuation of the required land for transmission ideally ought to have been done in this Phase I study. Unfortunately, the actual survey and eventual design has yet to be done. The ESIA process reviewed the proposed routes and where necessary alternative routes were identified and their impacts discussed. A good example is the transmission of water from Mpera to Mbagala which was planned to pass along the main road to Mbagala and branch to Chamazi and Chanika on the way to the storage facilities at Buyuni and Pugu was proposed to be moved to the way leave of natural gas (Songas) pipeline.

Phase I RAP i.e. for the Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) and Mpera well field including areas required for the construction of water tanks/storage facilities.

1.5 Structure of the Resettlement Plan

This RAP is organized into fifteen Chapters, these include:

- (a) The Introduction of the Project;
- (b) Resettlement Principles and Objectives;
- (c) RAP Preparation Process;
- (d) Categories and estimates of affected people;
- (e) Eligibility Criteria for compensation;
- (f) Legal Framework for Resettlement and Fit with Bank Policies;
- (g) Valuation Methods;
- (h) Organizational Responsibilities;
- (i) Implementation Procedures;
- (j) Grievance Mechanisms;
- (k) Funding Arrangements;
- (l) Mechanisms for Consultation and Participation;
- (m) Monitoring Arrangements;
- (n) Conclusion; and
- (o) Bibliography

Chapter 2

2. OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The objectives of the RAP are to comply with both National laws and World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement. The World Bank policy, OP 4.12, in particular has a succinct statement of policy objectives that bears quoting directly, rather than paraphrasing, these are:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (Para 2, OP.4.12, 3/2007).

The critical terms are to avoid or minimize resettlement; if unavoidable, to enable affected people to share project benefits through meaningful consultation and participation in planning; and to assist people restore or improve their livelihoods.

Adequate measures to minimize requirement for displacing people physically or economically were taken. This involved review of design and location of facilities. For example the original route of the water mains from Mpera was relocated to pass along the natural gas pipeline so as to avoid displacing residents along a 15metre corridor over nearly 7 km road from Mbagala to Chamazi.

The guiding principle used in preparation of this RAP (in addition to minimizing impacts) was transparency, equity, fairness, and active participation of the PAP. Some of the key factors considered were:

- (a) Displaced persons/parties receive benefits from the project that is displacing them
- (b) Social disruption is minimized;
- (c) Resettlement activities are executed as a sustainable development programme;
- (d) Affected persons are consulted through the planning and implementation stages of the compensation and resettlement process;
- (e) Income restoration is integral to the compensation and resettlement process;
- (f) There is a net improvement in livelihood activities and standards of living of affected persons as compared with their situation prior to displacement or implementation of the project;
- (g) Fair and prompt compensation (in cash or in kind, as preferred by the PAP) is paid before project activities (development of well field) begin;
- (h) Resettlement timetables are well-coordinated with project activities;
- (i) An adequate budget is provided for the compensation and resettlement process.

DAWASA as the developer was fully engaged to ensure that the above these principles are applied in the implementation of RAP.

Chapter 3

3. RAP PREPARATION PROCESS

The RAP was prepared through several stages. These were:

- Stage 1: Determination of land acquisition/resettlement: This was the initial stage, a *screening process* to determine whether or not land acquisition/resettlement will occur. This was done a part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. It was established that well fields including the 60m buffer area prescribed by law will need to be protected by acquiring the relevant areas;
- Stage 2: Public *Sensitization and Consultation*: The identified PAP were made aware of the project and its implications through house to house consultation and public meeting. Only PAP were involved in the meeting if there was no community/public land to minimize anxiety and unnecessary opposition to the project;
- Stage 3: Preparation of a *Census* of affected persons: Through local government and the municipal valuer a survey was conducted to establish baseline data in order to determine the number, economic status, livelihoods and standard of living of PAP and to identify vulnerable people who have special needs;
- Stage 4: Establishment of a *cut-off date* for eligibility for compensation
- Stage 5: Inventory and *Valuation* of affected assets: Through negotiations based on government approved procedures and rates, the so called *methods and standards* (see Appendix 1, and asset market values), PAPs were involved in discussing and valuation agreeing on the rates;
- Stage 6: *Socio-economic analysis* of impacts. This involved the assessment of impacts on the households and communities, including impacts on common property and community assets;
- Stage 7: The municipal valuer, subject to agreements agreement directed or negotiated above, prepared a draft valuation for verification by PAP. This is then used in the preparation of the draft RAP;
- Stage 8: Public *disclosure and discussion* of draft RAP;

Stage 9: Submission of RAP for government review and funding; and

Stage 10: Submission to Project/World Bank for *review*.

Most of the survey and assessment were conducted last year and the valuation was firmed up in January 2010.

Chapter 4

4. CATEGORIES AND ESTIMATES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

The survey was conducted by a team involving the municipal valuer, land owner, land surveyor, village chairman, ward chairman or a witness for the land owner. When the survey was completed, a survey form was signed by the team. The survey data included identified the number of people, their assets (buildings of whatever nature, economic activities, land, crops, etc.).

The total number of PAP in the project components involved in this Phase I Rap is:

- (a) 67 persons in the Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) well field;
- (b) 63 persons for the Mpera well field; and
- (c) 14 persons for the water storage facility areas at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni.

According to the provisions of Section 3(1) of Land Act No. 4 of 1999, the compensation covers:

- (a) Inconvenience/disturbance allowance of 5% of the value of building, land or crop;
- (b) Shelter/accommodation allowance of 36 months based on average monthly rental fee for a fully completed house with the own living in;
- (c) Transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage covering 20km; and
- (d) Profit loss allowance if the area is of business nature.

The study showed that between 2009 and 2010, the market price for land in the area of Mpera, Kibamba, Kisemvule and Kisarawe II had been growing driven for growing needs for farming lands and that at the time of the survey an acre of land ranged from 2.0 and 2.5 million Tanzanian shillings.

After a series of consultations with land valuation experts and the communities involved, it was agreed that the price of land/farm per acre should be 2.5 million Tanzanian shillings and

that land sizes would be measured by the land surveyor using GPS. The going rate/market value at the time of evaluation was 2 million Tanzanian shillings per acre.

The land value was worked out by assessing the size of the land (land value), the amount and type of crops. The agreed value for different crops is shown in Appendix 1. The value of the common crops identified is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Value of Some of common crops

Crops	Rate [TShs/tree]	Crop	Rate [TShs/tree]
Ashock	7,500	Kivuli	7,500
Avocado	16,900	Mango	20,800
Banana	14,300	Mifenesi	15,600
Cashew nut	18,980	Mikenge	30,000
Cassava	617,000	Mistafeli	5,200
Christmas tree	7,500	Mjohoro	7,500
Coconut	28,600	Mkungu	5,200
Mtikivuli	7,500	Pawpaw	5,200
Neem	7,500	Pineapple	780
Mtikivuli	7,500	Oil palm	15,600
Topetope	5,200	Orange	18,200

Values of structures depended on size, type of construction materials used, age of the building and whether it was complete or not. Where the value of compensation of the building was based on actual replacement value, no depreciation was indicated.

The valuation rates for buildings are set by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development. These rates are reviewed annually, and although rates for other regions have not been reviewed since 2008, the rates for Dar es Salaam are up to date.

Chapter 5

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMPENSATION

One of the main objectives of a Resettlement Action Plan should be to minimize social disruption, thus limiting the number of people who will be eligible for compensation and resettlement.

Compensation is given only to those who are eligible to be paid. Compensation is paid to an owner, occupier or a person who has a legal right or interest on a piece of land that is being acquired or affected.

Criteria for compensation are provided for in the Land Act and its Regulations. While the Land Act provides that any holder of a granted right of occupancy or customary land title is eligible to compensation. In this evaluation, all land and asset holders were considered eligible for compensation. This is in line with the Land Act and the Village Act recognizes that land in itself, even where it is bare or undeveloped, has value. The necessity of having tangible improvements before compensation is paid has been abandoned in Tanzania.

This valuation is also in compliance with the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001 that provides for any person occupying land to be eligible to apply for claim for compensation. This is in recognition that when making a decision as to who is eligible to get compensation it must be borne in mind that there are people who may not have the title to a piece of land but have acquired interest and rights over that piece of land.

Chapter 6

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT AND FIT WITH BANK POLICIES

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 for 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.

This RAP has been triggered because the project activities will cause land acquisition, e.g. physical piece of land will be acquired for the development of well fields at Kimbiji and Mpera and for construction of water storage facilities. People will be affected because they are cultivating that land, some have buildings on the land, or they will lose access to the land economically, spiritually or in any other way which may not be possible during and after the project is implemented. It is for this reasons that PAP must appropriately be compensated for their loss (of land, property or access). The compensation worked out in this RAP is in cash, this was the PAPs' preferred option. The Land Act No.4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 have set clear procedures for full, fair and prompt compensation while acquiring land from citizens. These procedures were adhered to, especially the Land (assessment of the value of compensation) Regulations - made under S.179 of Land Act No.4 of 1999. GN 78 published on 4/5/2001.

Therefore, the objectives of this RAP are the following:

- Adopted design alternatives have been adopted to avoided where feasible, or minimize the level of Involuntary resettlement;
- Where it was not possible to avoid involuntary resettlement and land acquisition the affected persons were adequately consulted and participated in planning, valuation and implementing resettlement; and
- The Proponent – DAWASA and the Local government has set up procedures to educate, communicate and assist the Displaced and Compensated persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. These efforts include making

payments through banks and offering counsel on sound utilization of the compensation finances.

Here, the affected people, according to both the Land Act No.4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and the World Bank policy, for this project refer to people who are directly affected socially and economically by the Bank assisted investment projects, caused by:

The involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in:

- (a) relocation or loss of shelter;
- (b) loss of assets or access to assets; and
- (c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;

or

- The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas results in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

The RAP will apply to all components of the sub-project (well field development, water storage facilities, water distribution network, and other associated infrastructure e.g. access road, maintenance and support services infrastructure). This requirement is not influenced by the funding body.

The resettlement policy which determines the formulation of this RAP applied to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to land. Additional attention was taken on the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially the elderly, women. In the survey and valuation exercise, the elderly were given support by the survey team to fully address their issues of concern.

This RAP is developed for both Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) and Mpera water projects. However as stated earlier this RAP is limited to the development of the well fields and the water storage facilities. The valuation was done separately for each sub-project that requires land acquisition. These include:

- (a) The Kimbiji well field including the 60m radius(i.e. 2.8acres) around each well;
- (b) The Mpera field including the 60m radius (i.e. 2.8acres) around each well;
- (c) Areas where storage facilities (tanks) will constructed;
- (d) Areas where the water distribution lines will be laid.

Implementation of the sub-projects requiring resettlement plans cannot commence before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place according to steps identified in the resettlement plan. These measures included provision for compensation and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities (where appropriate/required). In particular, the acquired land and related assets shall 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 the displaced persons.

The policy aims to have the affected persons perceive the process and any compensation to be full, fair and prompt. And in practice, the PAP were actively involved e.g. in choosing their preferred compensation option.

The principal Land Laws and Policies relating to land acquisition and resettlement are:

- (a) Land Act, 1999, Cap. 113 R.E. 2002;
- (b) Village Land Act, 1999, Cap. 114 R.E. 2002;
- (c) Land Acquisition Act, Cap. 118 R.E. 2002;
- (d) Urban Planning Act, 2007;
- (e) Land Use Planning Act, 2007;
- (f) Graves (Removal) Act, Cap. 73;
- (g) Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap. 287; and
- (h) Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, Cap. 288.

These are informed by the National Land Policy (1996) which is a policy statement, rather than legislation. The Land Act and Regulations are perhaps the most critical legislation that set the standards for compensation, which is fair and adequate compensation, based on the

market value of the land and above ground assets. Market value is a combination of different factors:

- (a) Value of land;
- (b) Value of houses/buildings including site works;
- (c) Value of crops or plants in the plot/land;
- (d) Value of services and other infrastructure;
- (e) Disturbance allowance;
- (f) Transport allowance;
- (g) Loss of profit, where applicable; and
- (h) Other costs, such as grave removal, utilities and others.

Experiences from other projects indicate that it is common to experience delays in payment. These delays often result in decrease of the actual value of compensation. The valuation for the sub projects in question were done in January this year. The valuations are, as provided for by law, valid for a maximum of six months. As these payments have not yet been effected, this RAP document provides a projection of value of compensation, using the Bank of Tanzania annual inflation index to determine the approximate compensation value in June of the year 2011 (which is considered as a realistic payment date).

There are also other laws that are relevant, these are:

- (a) Town and Country Planning Ordinance, Cap. 378;
- (b) Highway Ordinance, Cap. 167;
- (c) National Environmental Policy, 1997;
- (d) Local Government Acts, 1982, 1984;
- (e) Water Utilization and Regulation Act, 1974;
- (f) National Land Use Planning Commission Act, 1984; and

There are gaps between Tanzanian Laws and the World Bank OP 4.12. The principle differences between OP 4.12 and Tanzanian laws relate to compensation for land, valuation and entitlements. OP 4.12 advocates land-for-land compensation for people engaged in agriculture, whereas Tanzanian law gives priority to cash compensation, with land-for-land as an option at the choice of the affected person (see Table 2). OP 4.12 insists on full

replacement cost for valuation, whereas depreciation may be applied in some instances in Tanzania. The difference in entitlements concerns primarily those without occupancy rights - squatters and encroachers -who are included under OP 4.12 and may be excluded under Tanzanian law.

Table 2: Comparison of Tanzanian Law and World Bank OP 4.12 Regarding Compensation

Category of PAPs and Types of Loss of Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12
Land Owners	Cash compensation based upon market value under statute or Land-for -Land, disturbance and transport allowances, loss of profits or accommodation, cost of acquiring or obtaining the said land, any other immediate costs or capital expenditure on the development of the said land. Compensation must be prompt with delays incurring interest at market rates	Recommends Land-for-Land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. Illegal tenants not entitled to compensation.	Tenants would be entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation and other relocation assistance. PAPs are entitled to some form of compensation regardless of the nature of their occupancy (legal/illegal)
Land Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases land users have some form of secured tenure extended to them under new laws. In other cases land users are not entitled to compensation for land. • Entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets. • Land-for-Land 	WB OP 4.12 includes displaced persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying
Users of Temporary Buildings	Cash compensation based on valuation, disturbance allowance or entitled to new equivalent structure based on market value.	<p>Under the WB OP 4.12 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated.</p> <p>Where however, the displaced persons have no recognizable legal rights they are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</p>
Owners of Permanent Buildings	Cash compensation is based on market value or cost of putting up equivalent structure at the time of valuation. Disturbance allowance.	<p>Under the WB OP 4.12 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated.</p> <p>Where however, the displaced</p>

Category of PAPs and Types of Loss of Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12
		<p>persons have no recognizable legal rights they are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets</p>
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation at market value based upon historical records. Rates for each crop established by the Valuation Division in Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements	

Source: United Republic of Tanzania, Ministry of lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Private Sector Competitiveness Project, Land Reform Sub-component, *Resettlement Policy Framework*, October, 2008, page 5.

The RAP has been developed based on the resettlement policy framework draws its strength from legal instruments that exist in Tanzania specifically the Land Policy 1995 and the Land Act 1994. These and other legislative instruments provide the basis and the legal platform for the conduct of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of persons that have to be moved to pave way for this water projects. The principal Land Laws and Policies relating to land acquisition and resettlement that are directly relevant follow:

6.1 National Land Policy, 1995

The National Land Policy, 1995, advocates the protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. The policy addresses several environmental and social issues relevant to water resources development projects such as land use planning. (Hazardous lands (5.7 Land Act)

There are three categories of land namely General land, reserved land and Village land. General land is vested under the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, administered by Land Commissioner. The Reserved Land is mainly under authorized institution such National parks and Game reserves and Water shades. The village Land is demarcated for an established village and administered by the respective Village Government. There are procedures to shift the title from one category to another.

Policy Statement: Individuals should be allowed to obtain titles within an area not designated for communal uses, land conservation, and other specified village or communal projects. These areas need to be protected against encroachment by outsiders and individual villagers. Villagers through their village assemblies will therefore be allowed to survey such lands and get separate Certificates of Village Land. The Policy is enforced by law.

Land use planning takes into consideration the land uses, ensures proper management of coastal/urban/rural land resources, promote resource sharing and multiple land use techniques in land use, and lastly advocates the involvement of community in resource management, land use and conflict resolution. It is therefore imperative that the projects operations should be aware of the National Land Use Plans requirements for protection of land resources and displaced indigenous people.

6.2 National Environmental Policy (1997)

The National Environmental Policy (NEP) seeks to provide the framework for making fundamental changes necessary to bring environmental considerations to mainstream decision making. It seeks to provide policy guidelines, plans and give guidance to the determination of priority actions, and provides for monitoring and regular reviews of policies, plans and programs. It further provides for sectoral and cross sectoral policy analysis in order to achieve compatibility among sectors.

As stated in the NEP, the environmental objective of the Water, Sewerage and Sanitation sector is to support the overall national objective of providing clean and safe water to within easy reach, satisfy other needs, protect water sources and prevent environmental pollution. In order to achieve maximum utilization, the policy has provided to the following which is relevant to the program:

- (a) Planning and implementation of water resources and other development programs in an integrated manner and in ways that protect water catchment areas and their vegetative cover;
- (b) Improved management and conservation of wetlands;
- (c) Promotion of technology for efficient and safe water use, particularly for water and wastewater treatment and recycling; and

- (d) Institution of appropriate user-charges that reflect the full value of water resources.

6.3 National Forest Policy, 1996

The National Forest Policy, 1996, identifies four main policy areas (forest land management, forest based industries and products, ecosystem conservation and management, institutions and human resources) and present policy statements and instruments/directives to be applied to each of these. The policy requires, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be considered for all investments, which convert forestland uses or may cause damage to the forest environment. Some of the policy strategy statements that are relevant for water projects include the following:

- To enable sustainable management of forest on public lands, clear ownership for all forests and trees on these lands will be defined and management responsibility promoted.
- Biodiversity conservation and management as well as watershed management and soil conservation will be included in the management plans for all protection forests.

Involvement of forestry management authority, local communities and other stakeholders in conservation will be consulted while establishing water sources and project sites.

6.4 Local Government Acts

The Local Government system in Tanzania is based in the decentralization policy and is enshrined in the 1977 Constitution, which was amended through Act No. 15 of 1984 with the effect of making the existence of local government authorities constitutionally sanctioned. The decentralization policy is implemented through the Regional Administration Act (1997), which effectively initiated the decentralization process by scaling down the roles, functions and staffing at the regional level.

The Local Government Act No.8 of 1982 and Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act No.9 of 1982 provide for the system of local governments. Administratively, Tanzania is

divided into three levels of Local Governments whereby each level has statutory functions with respect to development planning. The three levels are as follows:

Local Government Unit	Level
District / Municipal / city councils	3
Town Councils and Ward	2
Village/"Mtaa" Councils	1

Districts are LGAs that are in rural or semi-rural settings. Each district is subdivided into Wards that in turn are divided into villages and these consist of Hamlets ("Vitongoji"). Municipal Councils are subdivided into Municipal Wards followed by 'Mtaa' (Sub-Ward). There are five city councils; Dar es Salaam City Council, which is sub-divided into three Municipal Councils and Mwanza City Council, Mbeya, Arusha and Tanga. The District councils, City Councils, Municipal Councils, and Village Councils are body Corporate.

6.5 Land Tenure and Ownership

The Land Act (Cap 113) and Village Land Act (Cap 114) have set clear procedures for full, fair and prompt compensation while acquiring land. These procedures should be adhered to, especially the Land (Assessment of the Value of Compensation) Regulations made under section 179 of Land Act Cap 112. and advertisement in GN 78 published on 4/5/2001.

Land tenure and ownership in Tanzania is governed by statutes such as Land Act Cap 13 of 1999, and Village Land Act Cap 14 of 1999, Land Acquisition Act 1967, and Land Ordinance, 1923 Cap. 113. Land in Tanzania is owned by the public and vested to the President as a custodian. For the purpose of management of land under the land Act Cap 114 of 1999 and all other laws applicable to land, there are three categories of Lands:

- General land;
- Village land; and
- Reserved land.

Socio-economic activities are permitted on land in the first two categories of general/public land and not permitted or restricted in land reserved for national parks, protected areas and wildlife/forest reserves except under special conditions stipulated by the Law.

In respect of public land, Tanzania has a dual system of land tenure. The system recognizes both customary and statutory rights of occupancy. Tenure rights to land can be held by individuals and communities. Holdings of individuals can be (i) by leasehold right of occupancy for varying periods e.g. 33, 66 or 99 years; (ii) by customary rights of occupancy that have no term limit.

6.6 The Land Act No. 4 (Cap 3)

The basic principles of the Land Act are adopted from Land Policy 1995. The fundamental principles of the land policy are stipulated as follows:

- All land in Tanzania is public land vested in the president as trustee on behalf of all citizens.
- Land has value.
- The rights and interest of citizen in land shall not be taken without due process of law.
- Full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by anybody or acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The main objective is to protect the majority of citizens of Tanzania who have acquired land from either inheritance or village council allocation, compensated, purchased from others. As such they should not easily lose their land without full and fair compensation. The full and fair compensation is only assessed by including all components of land quality.

Another important principle of the Land Act related to compensation is to facilitate the operation of a market in land and regulate the operation of a market in land to ensure that rural and urban smallholders and pastoralists are not disadvantaged. To protect small holders and pastoralists, the approach should not be to avoid consideration of land allocations to this group. Any disadvantage group should get compensation just like any other person of true land values of the land being held by any other group.

Regarding resettlement, this should be in accordance with provisions of the Land Act (and

Acquisition Act of 1967). A process for preparing and approving resettlement plans should be based on PLUM (Participatory Land Use Planning and Management) which is explicitly recognized in the Land Policy 1995. The village government should therefore be able to:

- Review the proposal to prepare a resettlement plan;
- Discuss the proposal in its village; prepare and agree on the resettlement plan; and
- Approve the resettlement plan subject to national legislation esp. Land Act No 4 of 1999 and Land Acquisition Act of 1967.

6.7 The Village Land Act Cap 4 of 1999

The Village Land Act defines village land as consisting of:

- land falling in boundaries of a registered village under Section 22 of the District Authorities Act no. 7 of 1982;
- land designated as village land under the Land Tenure (Village Settlement) Act no. 27 of 1965;
- land having boundaries demarcated as village land under any law or administrative procedure in force at any time before the Land Act No. 4;
- land with its boundaries have been agreed upon between the village councils having jurisdiction over that land; or land other than reserved land which the villagers have, during the 12 years preceding the enactment of the Land Act of 1999 been regularly occupying and using as village land in whatever manner.

The majority of people in Tanzania get land freely within their village land from inheritance, allocation from the village council, or by clearing land, purchase or special program.

The Village Land Act Cap 14 empowers the village Assembly to manage village land as trustee managing property on behalf of the villagers and other persons resident in the village and the village assembly is empowered to divide the village land, occupied, used, available for occupation, community used and/or public used land, then to be known as communal

village land. It can also identify land being occupied or used by an individual, family, or group of persons under customary law. Finally, the village council can identify land, which may be made available for communal or individual occupation and use, through allocation by the village council. The same Act provides a mandate to the village assembly to further plan the land uses to be designated to the communal village land.

6.8 The Land Acquisition Act, 1967

The Land Acquisition Act gives powers to the President to take land for public purposes when in the public interest it is necessary to do so.

6.9 Water Utilization and Regulation Act, (No. 42) 1974

The Water Utilization (Control and Regulation) Act, (No. 42), 1974, is the principal legislation dealing with the protection of water resources and control of water extraction for different uses. This act has gone through three amendments, amendment through Act No. 10 of 1981, Written Laws (miscellaneous amendment) Act No. 17 of 1989 and the Water Utilization (miscellaneous amendment) Act No 8 of 1997. The extraction of water for different users is controlled through a "water right permit". Under this law, applications for water rights are required to be submitted to the River Basin Water Office for water sources falling under the River Basin. The applicant is required to undertake EIA as classified in the EMA (2004) and (the OP 4.37 safety of Dams) and submit the environmental clearance certificate from NEMC to the Basin Water Office. The provisions for the water rights under this act contain the following:

The Water projects needs to understand the procedures for acquiring and managing water rights, discharges to open environment and maintenance of water quality, which are provided by this act.

The proposed Water Legislation in Part XII provides for dam safety and flood management.

6.10 The Forest Act, (No. 14), 2002

The Forest Act, (No. 14), 2002, provides for the management of forests and its main objectives are to promote and enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the Sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of natural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. In addition, the legislation aims to ensure ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility.

According to section 18 of this Act, an EIA is required for certain developments in accordance with the modalities and substance as set out in the guidelines by authorities responsible for the protection of the environment. Among others are (a) road construction or the laying of pipelines; (b) construction of dams, power stations, electrical or telecommunication installations; (c) construction of buildings.

This Act is mentioned here in recognition of the Kazimzumbwi forest which will be impacted in Phase II of the project which will involve construction of the water pipe network some of which will cross this forest.

6.11 The National Land Use Planning Commission Act, (No. 3), 19

The national land Use Planning Commission Act, (No. 3), 1984, established the National Land Use Planning Commission. The Commission is the principal advisory organ of the Government on all matters, related to land use.

In this RAP, the PAP preferred option was cash compensation, and as such, there is no aspect of physical relocation of PAP. Thus it is unlikely that PAP may find themselves in land conflicts that may be a result of lack of land use planning.

6.12 Contractors Registration Board Act No. 17 of 1997

According to this act, all construction contracts are required to be executed by registered companies and entitled class in respect to the costs of the project.

The procedures for appointing a construction firm for the development of the well fields and the water storage tanks must comply with the requirement of this law.

Chapter 7

7. VALUATION METHODS

The valuation of affected assets was carried out by estimation of the market value, when it is known, and/or by estimation of the replacement cost. Graves are valued separately under the Graveyard Removal Act of 1968. However in this project, the old graves within the Mpera sub project component could be left undisturbed

Valuation methods for affected land and assets would depend on the type of asset. The land asset types identified under Tanzanian law in this policy framework are:

- Public land not within the jurisdiction of a village; and
- Village land, including customary rights of villagers.

Public owned land would be allocated according to laid down procedures which include the paying of surveying and registration fees. The project would be expected to pay to acquire land in this category in cases. This is because, although public owned, individuals and/or community may use the land. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired by the project would be provided other land of equal size and quality. In both the Kisarawe II and Mpera project sub component there is no public land (or land on customary rights on public owned land) that was identified as a target for acquisition.

In valuing assets and investments, the land on which the assets were located was also valued for compensation. Thus, a customary landowner or land user on state-owned land will be

compensated for land, assets, investments, loss of access etc, at market rates at the time of the loss. If payment is delayed by more than six months, an inflation premium of 1% plus interest at the official rate of inflation (using consumer price index, CPI), will be added to the agreed upon sum.

7.1 Compensation Payments

Compensation of the affected will be done according to the governing Laws and Regulations of Tanzania and WB/Relevant Development Partner Regulations. Available options for compensation to individual and household was in cash, in-kind, and/or through assistance. The types of compensation is an individual choice although every effort will be made to instil the preference of accepting in-kind compensation if the loss amounts to more than 20 percent of the total loss of subsistence assets. Through meeting with the project affected person, the cash compensation method was unanimously proffered.

7.2 Forms of Compensation

Compensation can be made in three different forms:

- Cash Payments - Compensation calculated and paid in Tanzanian shillings. Rates will be adjusted for inflation at the time of payment.
- In-kind Compensation - Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.
- Assistance - Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labour.

Making compensation payments raises some issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. One purpose of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. Local inflation may still occur. Market prices can be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustment in compensation values. The general approach in most projects has been to adjust the agreed upon sum by an inflation premium of 1% plus interest at the official rate of inflation (using consumer price index, CPI). The final cost of compensation reported in

this RAP has been adjusted for inflation based on the assumption that the payment date is likely to be in the first half of next year.

The method of payment of the compensation money will be by government cheque payable at a local bank for purpose of security. DAWASA shall counsel the PAP on responsible use of the compensation money to ensure that the money paid is used for the intended purpose. In recognizing that the local regulations requires the money be paid through the local government, DAWASA shall institute contractual and auditable mechanism with the local government to ensure that actions set out by DAWASA to educate, inform and counsel the PAP before payment are done.

7.3 Compensation for Assets

7.3.1 Compensation for land

Compensation is intended to provide a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes with compensation for the land, labour and crop loss. For this reason, and for transparency, "land" is defined as an area:

- 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. A farmer works on his/her land most of the months of the year. The major input for producing a crop is not seed or fertilizer, but the labour put into the land each year by the farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labour invested times the amount of time spent preparing a plot equivalent to that taken. The market price of the crop lost is considered separately, below.

The labour cost for preparing replacement land is calculated on what it would cost a farmer to clear and create replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop. Labour costs will be

paid in Tanzanian shillings, at the prevailing market rates.

In this RAP compensation for crops was developed based on the type/specie of crop, the level of development (as a percentage, a fully grown crop was considered to be 100% developed) and the number or acreage of the crop. This approach was used to account for agricultural labour activities. So that, for need for transparency, all land labour are thus compensated for at the same rate. The land compensation in this format therefore covers all investments that a farmer made. The crop value is based on the market value of the annual produce that type of crop is likely to produce.

For the purposes of measuring land, the unit of measurement was agreed to be acre which is used by and understood by PAPs. To ensure that fairness and transparency is maintained all measurement were made by the land surveyor in the presence of the owner of the land witnessed by the survey teams. This was particularly important to avoid subsequent accusations of wrong measurements or miscalculation of areas.

7.3.2 Compensation for crops

The prices for cash crops will be determined as the average value of the cash crop during the previous year, corrected for inflation. The prices for subsistence crops will be determined as the highest value over the previous year, corrected for inflation.

Crop values will be based on:

- (a) Type of crop/species. Typical vales of crops is shown in Appendix I;
- (b) The size/area or number of crops (whichever is appropriate);
- (c) The level of development of a crop to distinguish crops that are already a source of income to the PAP. A crop that is already producing crops is considered to be 100% developed;
- (d) The estimated level/amount of crop particular specie is likely to produce per year and the market value of that crop. These values determine the value of a crop as shown in Appendix I.

7.3.3 Compensation for buildings and structures

In principle, and as required by law and by the World Bank policy, replacing structures such as huts, houses, farm outbuildings, latrines and fences requires payment of compensation. It is normal to assume that any homes lost in will be rebuilt on acquired replacement land; however cash compensation (as was preferred in this case) would be available as a preferred option for lost structures (including extra buildings) that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. In determining the values of the structure the current market prices of construction materials and labour are to be used. Alternatively, in-kind compensation is worked out and paid for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure. This is the full replacement cost.

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

Replacement values will be used on:

- Drawings of individual's household and all its related structure and support services;
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structure based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.) For vulnerable groups, replacement values will be based on actual replacement costs;
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets; costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquire/ replacement land or building site; and
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labour required.

The compensation for building was based on the following:

- (a) Floor area of the building;
- (b) Type of building materials used (roofing materials, bricks, window type, etc.);
- (c) Number of bedrooms;

- (d) Number and size of adjoining facilities (veranda, sheds, etc.);
- (e) Wells (number and type of build of well);
- (f) Status of the building (whether complete, type of finishing, age, etc.);
- (g) Etc.

The municipal valuer was responsible of establish the value of the building using the rates set by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development. These rates are supposed to be reviewed annually. The rates for Dar es Salaam are which were used are update (rates for other regions were last reviewed in 2008). As the owner of the asset was present during the valuation, reasonable discussion was allowed to arrive and a consensus.

7.3.4 Compensation for sacred sites

Sacred sites include but are not restricted to altars, initiation centres, ritual sites, tombs, and cemeteries. They include other such sites, places or features that are accepted by practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individual and / or communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activity is not permitted under this project. In these projects no sacred sites is affected.

7.3.5 Compensation for vegetable gardens and beehives

Until a replacement garden starts to produce, the displaced family will need to purchase vegetables in the market. Compensation for loss of vegetable gardens was calculated based on the average amount that an average town dweller spends on buying vegetables over one year per adult in the local market.

The cost for vegetable is also included in Appendix I.

7.3.6 Compensation for Horticultural, Floricultural and Fruit Trees

Large fruit trees (e.g. mangoes and coconut) are important as sources of:

- Subsistence food for families;
- Petty market income in some areas; and

- Shade.

Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, which this project intends to enhance, such trees as mangoes and coconuts will be compensated using a combined replacement/market value. Mango and coconut trees used for commercial purposes will be compensated at market value based on historical production records. If households choose to resettle, they will be compensated for the labour invested in the trees they leave behind. The compensation rate is based on information obtained from the socio-economic study. From this, a compensation schedule for trees is developed incorporating the following objectives:

- To replace subsistence trees (e.g. mango, coconut, etc.) production losses as quickly as possible;
- To provide subsistence farmers with trees to extend the number of months of the year during which fruit is produced and can be harvested as a supplemental source of food for their families during their "hungry season"¹;
- To provide farmers with the opportunity to derive additional production income from trees bearing more valuable fruits at off-season periods; and
- To provide cash payment to farmers to replace pre-project income derived from the sale of excess production until replacement trees produce the equivalent (or more) in projected cash income.

It should be pointed out the Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development has developed crop compensation rates. These rates reviewed every year. The Chief Government Valuer must approve compensation assessments. Displaced people have to be issued Landforms 59 and 70, which allow them to indicate what they expect to be compensated.

The compensation schedule is based on providing a combination of new grafted and local trees to farmers, as well as cash payments to offset lost yearly income.

Table 3 gives an example for mango trees. When the mango trees are affected and must be cut down, the farmer has two options: To take cash compensation or take an in kind

¹ The season when trees are not bearing fruits is considered as a "hungry season"

replacement. In kind replacement, the farmer would be given mango trees to plant to replace the ones that have been cut down. Depending on the age of the mango tree cut down, the farmer may opt for replacement

Table 3: Proposed Schedule for Mango and Coconut Trees Cut Down

Type/Age of Tree	Estimated Years	In Kind Replacement for Local Mangos
Sapling trees planted after project cut off date in area will not be eligible for compensation	0-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible
Sapling/young tree in first minor production of 12-50 fruits occurs about age 4-5 years	1-6	Deliver to farmer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice of two mango trees (local and/or improved grafted) per each tree lost; Supplies: fencing to protect tree, a bucket for watering and a spade
Mango Trees—Fruit producing	6-30	
Mango Trees—Low or non-fruit producing	30+	

No compensation will be paid for minor pruning of trees. Compensation for removal of limbs will be prorated on the basis of the number of square meters of surface area removed. The total surface area of the tree will be calculated using the following formula" (1/2 diameter of canopy) 2 x 3.14.

As the preferred compensation was in monetary terms, in kind replacement of trees was not used in this RAP. Values of various types of trees are included in Appendix I.

7.3.7 Compensation for other domestic cash crops and fruit trees

These trees have recognized local market values, depending on their species and age. Individual compensation will be paid for wild trees “owned” by individuals, who are located in lands as defined in this policy. Note that wild, productive trees belong to the community when they occur in the true bush, as opposed to fallow land. These trees will be compensated under the umbrella of the village or community compensation. Examples include avocado, bananas, lemon and guava. This type of compensation is paid to the local government e.g. the mtaa council, Kitongoji council whichever is appropriate.

As the preferred compensation was in monetary terms, in kind replacement of trees was not used in this RAP. Values of various types of trees are included in Appendix I.

Chapter 8

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP

The Ministry Water and Irrigation through the Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority (DAWASA) will coordinate the overall project. DAWASA and the ministry have implemented other projects in the past that required resettlement and are unlikely to face difficulties in successfully implementing this project.

Some of the required teams are already in place. The survey/evaluation team for example was constituted by the government valuer, the municipal land surveyor, the village/mtaa chairperson and the PAPs (individual PAP when his/her farm/land/property is being evaluated).

The evaluations of the compensations reported in this RAP have gone through the required approval mechanism: Through the municipals, district levels and up to the Chief Government Valuer on the way up for verification and approval. After assessment verification and approval they have been submitted back through the same root for eventual payment of the compensation once the money is made available,

8.1 Implementation of the RAP

Implementation of RAP follows certain logical steps. In the preliminary stage there are a number of activities that need to undertaken before the RAP IS actually implemented. These include:

- (a) Establishing the roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the compensation and resettlement process, so that each party is clearly aware of its obligations and deliverables. In this project the formal established procedure used invariably by all government/public projects requiring land acquisition was used. This entailed the formation of RAP team consisting of Municipal, District, Ward and Village Executive Officers, District Community Development Officers, District Lands Officer. The field survey team consisted of the land surveyor, municipal valuer, the village/mtaa chairperson and

representative of the PAP (respective individual when his/her assets are being evaluated);

- (b) Awareness creation activities were carried out and were through focused meeting with the PAP. These were used to provide information about the project and impacts (positive and adverse) of the project. The meetings also discussed various compensation options that were available. In this Phase I, there was no public land that was acquired and therefore there were no complimentary general public meetings on the project;
- (c) Impacts of the projects to the public were addressed in the process of carrying out the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. Such issues like impacts of HIV and Aids, impacts on water supply, resettlement requirement, water supply services and security were carried out;
- (d) The ESIA exercise also allowed for the notification/mobilisation of the relevant organisations (Municipal, district and village/mtaa) on the pending RAP process; and
- (e) The compensation rates for land and structures were negotiated and upon approval, through disclosure the PAP get to see the document so that they can confirm not only the compensation rates but also the sizes of land and structure. This is important to ensure that the values are correct. This exercise also addresses the timing of payment so that delays in payment do not lead to depreciation of the initial valuation (as there may be a significant lapse between the times the asset valuation survey was undertaken and when compensation is to be paid).

Chapter 9

9. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

In normal circumstances, grievances are dealt with either statutorily through courts and tribunals, or administratively using the Government or traditional institutions. Using the courts in determining grievances related to compensation and resettlement is not the best option as it is tedious, costly and lengthy. To ease this burden, an alternative method (that does not limit ones right to seek redress in a court of law) is set up: a grievance and conflict resolution mechanism.

Grievance and conflict resolution processes must be affordable and timely. Timely redress is vital for the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and indeed for the completion of a road project on schedule.

As there is no universal model on how to provide for grievance redress and conflict resolution related to compensation and resettlement, in some instances resolution may be achieved through the project management team, local civil administration and other acceptable of mediation or traditional institutions of dispute resolution.

9.1 Formal Process Through Courts

The Village Land Act, Cap. 114 establish the Village Land Council while the Land Act, Cap. 113 establish the Land Division of the High Court. In addition, the Courts (Land Disputes Settlement) Act, 2002, elaborates on land disputes settlement in Mainland Tanzania. Section 3 of the Act lists the following to be judicial organs for land dispute resolution:

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

The Village Land Council is empowered under Section 7 of the Act to:

- Receive complaints from parties in respect of land;
- Convene meetings for hearing of disputes from parties;
- Mediate between and assist parties to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement of disputes on any matter concerning land within its area of jurisdiction.

The Ward Tribunal receives appeals and references from the Village Land Council. Under Section 13 (3) of the Act, when carrying out mediation, it is required to take consideration of:

- Any customary principles of mediation;
- Natural justice in so far as any customary principles of mediation do not apply;
- Any principles and practices of mediation in which members have received training.

9.2 Informal Process through Dispute Resolution Groups

However the nature of grievances that arise in complaints or claims with regard to compensation require a mechanism that is affordable and timely, and one which is not encumbered with technicalities.

Although an official framework of grievances and conflict resolution in matters of compensation and resettlement is not explicitly legislated in Tanzania, practice and experience does exist. Project, grievances are handled by a Grievance Redress Committee formed at project level that will administratively be formed as part of the Project Field Payments Teams. This arrangement was made known to PAP during the negotiations process. The Disputes Resolution Group normally included experts that were not on the team that carried out the valuation. The Disputes Resolution Group will include a team of experts including an independent valuer, lawyer and a sociologist involving the local leadership i.e. Village Chairman or Village Executive Officer. In the case where the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the Disputes Resolution Group, the matter will be referred to the Commissioner for Lands

Chapter 10

10. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The arrangements include the preparation and review of costs estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements. The base compensation will be met by DAWASA through funds to be provided by the government through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

The total number of people who will be affected by this project is 143 (63 in Mpera, 67 in Kimbiji and 13 in water storage facilities areas of Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni).

The 12 – month average annual headline inflation increased to 12.1 percent in December 2009 from 10.3 percent recorded in the corresponding period (January 2008 to December 2008) (Bank of Tanzania monthly economic review, January 2010). For the purpose of this evaluation an inflation rate of $12.1\% + 1\%$ i.e. 13.1% will be used to compound the entitlements.

10.1 Compensation Entitlements for Mpera

The compensation entitlement for Mpera sub-project is influenced by for the typical characteristics of assets (structures size and type of construction, land, crops including trees). The Mpera characteristics are shown in Table A2-1 in Appendix 2.

The levels of compensation for Mpera well field sub project was evaluated to amount to a total of 1,228,531,394 TShs. Compensation for land was 64,276,000TShs., compensation for loss of structures/buildings was 162,060,291 TShs.; compensation for crops was 963,279,345 TShs., relocation/transport allowance was 14,175,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 24,740,758 TShs. The detail breakdown is given in Table A2-2 in Appendix 2.

The valuations were completed in January 2010 but no payments have been done. It is likely that the payments might be delayed to next year that is over six months cut off time.

Using a headline inflation index of 13.1%, the inflation adjusted compensation entitlements will thus be 1,228,531,392 TShs.

The budget for upgrading the valuation to meet the requirement of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy is in this report called the supplementary budget. This supplementary budget² for Mpera well field sub project was evaluated to amount to a total of 905,653,893 TShs. Compensation for loss of structures/buildings was 162,060,291 TShs. compensation for crops was 963,279,343 TShs. Accommodation; relocation/transport allowance was 38,915,758,000 TShs. The Entitlement Matrix for Mpera is given in Table 4.

10.2 Compensation Entitlements for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)

The compensation entitlement for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) sub-project is influenced by for the typical characteristics of assets (structures size and type of construction, land, crops including trees). The Kisarawe II characteristics are shown in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

The total compensation for this component is 457,080,680 TShs. Compounded from 31,016,750 TShs for compensation for structures/buildings, 225,021,560 TShs. for compensation for land. Compensation for crops was 160,189,084 TShs. Compensation for accommodation, transport and disturbance was 40,853,286 TShs.

The supplementary budget for compensation for Kimbiji (Kisarawe II) well field sub project was evaluated to amount to a total of 163,565,890 TShs. Compensation for crops was 143,946,189TShs, relocation/transport allowance was 15,075,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 4,544,701 TShs. Likewise, the inflation adjusted compensation entitlements will be 184,993,022 TShs. The Entitlement Matrix for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) is given in Table 5.

² "Supplementary budget" is the budget which is above the budget which would be for the compensation based strictly on the Tanzanian laws. It covers differences in value of structures (covering actual replacement values, values of trees, loss of profit from business, compensation for investment cost in farms/agriculture, etc.)

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix for Mpera Well Fields

Affected Categories	Number of Affected People	Value (Compensation Budget) [TShs]	Value as a % of Compensation Budget	Entitlement
Houses	15	162,060,291	13.2	Cash compensation calculated based on the legal procedures to replacement value for land similar to the one lost
Land (other than of house)	63	64,276,000	5.2	Full compensation of the replacement cost in a similar/ comparable area
Crops	63	913,072,269	74.3	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Non Perennial Crops	63	50,207,074	4.1	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Business (loss of profit)	-	-	-	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning for the duration in which a new business is not yet established (3 years)
Relocation & Disturbance Allowance	63	38,915,758	3.2	Additional compensation paid in lieu of moving and transition allowance
Totals		1,228,531,392	100.0	
Vulnerable households (the elderly)	3	40,643,737	3.3	Given support during evaluation. Their assets were given priority in assessing. The same to be done during payment

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix for Kimbiji well Field

Affected Categories	Number of Affected People	Value (Compensation Budget) [TShs]	Value as a % of Compensation Budget	Entitlement
Houses	14	31,016,750	6.8	Cash compensation calculated based on the legal procedures to replacement value for land similar to the one lost
Land (other than of house)	52	225,021,560	49.2	Full compensation of the replacement cost in a similar/ comparable area
Crops	40	158,785,357	34.7	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Non Perennial Crops	60	1,403,727	0.3	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Business (loss of profit)	-	-	-	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning for the duration in which a new business is not yet established (3 years)
Relocation & Disturbance Allowance	67	40,853,286	8.9	Ensure that their monthly assistance from the charity organizations is not cut. In addition, a onetime cash payment up to an amount of USD 1000
Totals		457,080,680	100.0	Additional compensation paid in lieu of moving and transition allowance
The Vulnerable (the Elderly)	7	45,766,250	10.0	Given support during evaluation. Their assets were given priority in assessing. The same to be done during payment

10.1 Compensation Entitlements for Water Storage Facilities

Land was acquired for water storage facilities at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni. This procurement was done before the completion of the RAP and based on the principles of the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to allow for strategic design of water transmission lines from the well fields to the storage facilities.

During the development of this RAP, a review of the procedure and the resulting compensation was done to ensure that it was done in accordance with the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

After this review we can acknowledge that the procedures used were in line with the existing RPF. The total number of the PAPs for the water storage was 13 with 13 houses. The characteristic of the PAP for this component is presented in Table A2-3 in Appendix 2.

In this sub project, the total compensation amounted to 703,435,093 TShs. covering 309,163,450 TShs. for structures/buildings, 101,763,125 TShs. for land, 221,314,865 TShs. for crops. Compensation for loss of profit from business was 10,800,000 TShs. Allowances for relocation/transport would amount to 2,925,000 TShs. While other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 57,468,653 TShs.

As stated earlier, the compensation entitlement for the water storage facilities have already been paid. The inflation adjusted compensation would amount to 795,585,090 TShs.

The Entitlement water storage facilities) is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix for Water Storage Facilities

Affected Categories	Number of Affected People	Value (Compensation Budget) [TShs]	Value as a % of Compensation Budget	Entitlement
Houses	11	309,163,450	44.0	Cash compensation calculated based on the legal procedures to replacement value for land similar to the one lost
Land (other than of house)	13	101,763,125	14.5	Full compensation of the replacement cost in a similar/ comparable area
Crops	13	217,633,305	30.9	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Non Perennial Crops	8	3,681,560	0.5	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning
Business (loss of profit)	1	10,800,000	1.5	Cash compensation to cover loss of equivalent earning for the duration in which a new business is not yet established (3 years)
Relocation & Disturbance Allowance	13	60,393,653	8.6	Additional compensation paid in lieu of moving and transition allowance
Totals		703,435,093	100	
Vulnerable households (the elderly)	0	-	0	Given support during evaluation. Their assets were given priority in assessing. The same to be done during payment

The Summary of Compensation for RAP Phase I is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Compensation for RAP Phase I

Component	Compensation in Million Tanzanian Shillings						Total
	Structures	Land	Crops	Loss of Profit	Transport	Disturbance	
Mpera	1,621	643	9,633	0	142	247	12,285
Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)	310	2,250	1,602	0	151	258	4,571
Water storage facilities	3,092	1,018	2,213	108	29	575	7,034
	5,022	3,911	13,448	108	322	1,080	
Grand Total							23,890

Chapter 11

11. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential displaced persons the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of project activities. The socio-economic situation prevailing in Tanzania as discussed earlier, makes public consultation with the communities, indispensable. Furthermore, it is the local communities who are to claim ownership of this project for it to be successful and their wealth of knowledge of local conditions are invaluable assets to the project. In recognition of this, particular attention was paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved.

11.1 Consultative Strategy

Stakeholder consultations are an important element of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) since it ensures that all the interested and affected stakeholders are involved in the project. It also enhances collaboration between the developers and stakeholders throughout all the phases of a project. Therefore it is important to involve all key stakeholders and capture adequate information. In order to make sure that all key stakeholders are consulted and adequate information are captured different strategies were applied. These include literature review, site visit in order to verify the project area and project boundaries.

11.2 The Consultative Process

Consultative process involved identification of relevant stakeholders, notification and involvement. This section provides a description of the stakeholder involvement process conducted for the RAP for the proposed Kimbiji and Mpera well-field projects.

11.2.1 Stakeholder identification and methods of participation

The preliminary site visits were carried out in gathering adequate information on the site issues related to the Resettlement Action Plan, identification of spatial boundaries and pre identification of all stakeholders who will be affected by the definition of the spatial and institutional boundaries for the proposed development in Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions provide the dimensions of defining stakeholders who involved in the RAP. The following stakeholders were identified:

- (a) **Institutional stakeholders:** Institutional stakeholders were defined as decisions that might affect the proposed development project. These are:

(i) **Ministries**

- Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development;
- Water and Irrigation;
- Health and Social Welfare;
- Education; and
- Natural Resources and Tourism.

(ii) Local governments

- Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC);
- Temeke Municipal Council (TMC);
- Mkuranga District Council;
- Ward (Kisarawe II); and
- Village Councils (Kisarawe II and Mpera).

(iii) Others

- TANROADS;
- DAWASA/DAWASCO;
- TANESCO;
- NBS;
- DDCA;
- WRBWO; and
- TPDC.

(b) Individual stakeholders: Individual stakeholders referred to those owning, living or working within the immediate impact area that will experience the highest level of impacts resulting from project implementation. They include:

- Affected Households within the project area
- Unaffected Household within the project area
- Water users
- Dar es Salaam Zoo owner
- Local inhabitants (Farmers)

11.2.2 Methods of stakeholder participation

Stakeholder's interviews and consultations were the main methods followed during Resettlement Action Plan. The team involved the key identified stakeholders in order to generate issues of concern in relation to project implementation.

In respect of the intended project activities, the stakeholders that were consulted raised concerns on a number of issues that need attention. Concerns raised vary from one type of stakeholders to another (from Ministerial and district officials to villages concerns). The issues raised were:

- Land acquisition
- Land and property compensation
- Employment

11.2.3 Notification to stakeholders

Stakeholders were notified prior meeting with them. Notifications were through use of letter and telephone communication.

11.2.4 Household interviews

Household interviews were conducted to the affected population only. Household Questionnaires were used in both Mpiji and Mpera well field area

11.2.5 Official meetings with village leaders

Village public meetings were conducted using checklist. Village officials including Chairman, Village executive Officer and committee members were invited and participated infectively.

11.2.6 Meetings with districts officials

Two districts were relevant to the project; namely Temeke in Dar es Salaam region and Mkuranga in Coast region. District officials were notified and consulted. Checklist and open discussion were applied during meeting with district officials.

11.2.7 Consultations with other relevant stakeholders

Other relevant stakeholders include developer (DAWASA), DAWASCO, World Bank, relevant ministries such as ministry of water and Irrigation, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development. The RAP team visited these stakeholders and undertook open discussion guided by checklist in order to capture adequate information.

11.3 Summary of Stakeholder Issues and Concerns

In respect of the intended project activities, the stakeholders that were consulted raised concerns on a number of issues listed below:

(a) Land:

This has been one of their major concerned especially on exactly what size of the land to be acquired for the well-field. To the local farmers and land owners. DAWASA being unclear at this stage, has decided to conduct the RAP in two

phases due to budget constraints: i) areas within 60 m around individual wells or ii) the whole demarcated well-field area which need to be gazetted for protection of the well fields. Now that two phase RAP has been adapted, this one for the 60 m around the individual wells and one for the whole demarcated well field. The PAPs have been informed by the minister for water through public meeting and letter to the local government. Accordingly the PAPs can plan the use of the remaining land accordingly as the valuated initial compensation for the whole well-field (the 27 km² at Kimbiji) was suspended. The binding compensation is the current Phase I RAP (the 60 m perimeter around individual wells) implemented to fast-track the drilling of wells is. The well-field areas have, however, been demarcated and the PAPs were consulted in the process of preparing the valuation of the area are aware of the pending development.

(b) Property compensation

Another concern raised by the PAPs during the initial consultation was the compensation rates given for different types of perennial crops from on-going evaluation of the well-field land to be acquired. Some have indicated, for example, an annual economic return from a mango tree of up to TShs. 100,000 or more while it is compensated at TShs. 25,000. To them, this is unacceptably low compensation rate that is not attractive for selling their land. The entitlement matrix in this RAP uses better rates e.g. TShs. 375,000/year/tree (See Table “A2-1: Guiding Compensation Rate per Unit of Asset”).

(c) Employment

This was raised from the need of local inhabitants for securing temporary unskilled labour jobs particularly during construction and also during operation of the facilities. They indicated such jobs as casual labourers during construction activities and watchmen/ security guards during operation of the facilities. Affected communities expect to lose farmlands and crops would like to be given priority for temporary unskilled jobs to recompense from loss of their properties even if they are expected to be compensated from loss of their properties.

Chapter 12

12. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Resettlement Implementation Schedule

The actual resettlement costs of the project have yet to be determined. It is important to note that the process is governed by law and the procedures are at times very slow. The frequent changes in the design while understandable are none the less compromising the progress.

It is important to complete the valuation exercise so that resettlement costs are not underestimated. The costs of resettlement planning and implementation must additionally be factored in.

The project proponent indicates that the source of funding for the RAP budget will be the government. It is important that adequate notice and preparation are made to factor in the so common difficulties to overcome unpredictable cash flows from government coffers.

The RAP budget should be linked with a detailed implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. A tentative schedule is shown below.

Table 8: Resettlement action plan schedule

Task	2010		2011				2012			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Completion of draft RAP										
Approval of Draft RAP										
Community consultation										
Negotiation or resettlement sites										
Confirmation or relocation sites										
Notification of entitlements										
Agreement of entitlements										
Establish linkages with other government programmes										
Notice of demolition										
Grievance mechanisms & procedures										
Preparation of site plans										
Demolition of old structures										
Drilling of wells										
Construction f tanks										
Layout of pipes										
Performance monitoring										
External evaluation										

12.1 Conclusion

This RAP has noted that the proposed project will meet the requirements for increasing the water supply Dar es Salaam and nearby communities and will have little to moderate negative impacts on environment and people. The more serious concerns revolve around social impacts, to which mitigation measures, including compensations have been proposed. Therefore, the proposed development qualifies for consideration alongside the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. For the loss of land, crops and structures, this RAP recommends alternative routings as a measure to reduce the effect of the proposed project on such structures. The proposed alternatives do not completely remove impacts, but simply reduces the severity of the impacts. For example, some alternatives may reduce the number of affected houses and structures in some specific areas or will affect houses whose value is relatively low, and hence manageable through compensation.

In addition, this RAP recommends fair and prompt compensation where alternative routes are untenable. All project affected people must receive cash compensation based on national and international standards applicable in such cases so that the compensation renders them at least as well off and possibly better off than before the commissioning of the project.

A valuation of properties will be carried out by government Valuers to identify all affected households and to determine the value of houses, fixed assets, crops and trees that will be lost because of the transmission line. A grievance or complaint procedure will be established to make sure that all PAP are properly compensated and have a possibility to appeal if they are dissatisfied with the awarded compensation amount. Considerable notification must be given to all PAP to participate in person in meetings deliberating on compensation issues, as detailed in this RAP.

Chapter 13

13. MONITORING

The arrangements for monitoring will fit into the overall monitoring plan of the entire project. This will institute a reporting system that:

- (a) Alerts project authorities to the necessity for land acquisition in a project;
- (b) Provides timely information about the valuation and negotiation process;
- (c) Reports 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 losses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.

12.2 General Objectives and Evaluation Monitoring

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

- if affected people have been paid in full and before implementation of the project; and
- if the people who are affected by the project have been affected in such a way that they are now living at a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are poorer than before.

To assess whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, milestones to be met and provide the resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. Local Governments will maintain information on all individuals impacted by the projects' land use requirements including relocation/ resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages. Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project uses of assets/ improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.

A watch will be kept over process indicators and regularly reported through DAWASA, local government to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. These will include:

- (a) Number of grievances and time and quality of resolution;
- (b) Relations between the project and the local communities;
- (c) Percentages of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind;
- (d) Compensation;
- (e) Outstanding village compensation contracts;
- (f) Outstanding individual compensation or resettlement contracts;
- (g) Seasonal or inter- annual fluctuation of key foodstuffs;
- (h) Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors;
- (i) Training of affected;
- (j) Use of payments; and
- (k) Number of contentious cases out of the total.

The following indicators will be used in assessing the overall effectiveness of implementation of resettlement and compensation plans:

- (a) Pre-project production versus present production (crop for crop, land for land);
- (b) Ability of individual and families to -re establish their pre-displacement activities, standard of living, and land and crops or other alternative incomes;
- (c) Outstanding compensation or resettlement contracts not completed before next agricultural season;
- (d) Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.
- (e) Communities unable to settle at village-level grievances/compensation after two years; and
- (f) All legitimate grievances rectified and time frame.

DAWASA and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation will maintain financial records to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household. Each individual receiving will have a dossier containing:

- individual bio-data information;

- number of people s/ he claims as household dependents; and
- 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 improvement in land; and debts.

Each time land is used by the project; the dossier will be updated to determine if the individual or household is being affected to the point of financial non-viability and eligibility for compensation/ resettlement or its alternative. These dossiers will provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation, as well as documentation of compensation agreed to, received, and signed for.

It is normal that some compensation procedure and rates may require revision at some time during the project cycle. The Local Government will implement changes, which will require feedback from:

- indicators monitored by the local governments to determine whether goals are being met; and
- a grievance procedure for the local community to express dissatisfaction about implementation of compensation and resettlement.

12.3 Evaluation Objectives

These are two categories of these objectives, i.e. the internal and external objectives as discussed hereunder.

13.2.1 Internal evaluation

The internal evaluation has the specific objectives of general assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with objectives and methods defined in this document;

assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with laws regulations and safeguard policies as stated above; and assessment of the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community levels, as well as with relevant district, municipal and national authorities.

The other objectives are to assess the fairness, adequacy and prompt compensation and resettlement procedures as they have been implemented; to evaluate the impact of the compensation/resettlement program on incomes and/or standards of living, with focus on the "no worse-off" requirement; and to identify actions to be taken as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the program and mitigate against possible negative impacts.

13.2.2 External evaluation

External evaluations may be conducted for instance either by WB missions and/or by missions of representatives of other interested institutions. The external monitoring evaluations may cover aspects such as the implementation progress, the compensation and resettlement policies, the status of the delivery of entitlements, the progress and changes in living conditions of relocated people and consultation with affected people (PAP) and other stakeholders.

Independent evaluation of the RAP implementation should be conducted in at least two successive stages. The first of these evaluations should take place within 6 months after completion of the implementation, while the second may take place within two years after completion of the implementation. For comparative purposes, both evaluations should be carried out using a similar methodology and using the same indicators.

Chapter 14

14. CONCLUSION

This RAP has noted that the proposed project will meet the requirements for increasing the water supply Dar es Salaam and nearby communities and will have little to moderate negative impacts on environment and people. The more serious concerns revolve around social impacts, to which mitigation measures, including compensations have been proposed.

The proposed development thus qualifies for consideration alongside the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The recommended offered during the Environment and Social Impact assessment stage, particularly in the selection of water mains pipe significantly reduced the size of land to be acquired and thus minimized loss of land, crops and structures.

In addition, this RAP recommends fair and prompt compensation where alternative routes are untenable. All project affected people must receive cash compensation based on national and international standards applicable in such cases so that the compensation renders them at least as well off and possibly better off than before the commissioning of the project.

The valuation of properties, land, crops and other assets was carried out by municipal Valuers in the presence of the owner of the property/asset and the survey team. Grievance or complaint procedures have been established to make sure that all PAP are properly compensated and have a possibility to appeal if they are dissatisfied with the awarded compensation amount.

The compensation budget for the project (that is World Bank compliant) is 2,389,047,167 TShs. (or 2,702,012,346 TShs. if adjusted for 13.1% headline inflation).

Chapter 15

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APPENDIX

Appendix I: Crop Compensation Rates for Period Commencing on 01/01/2010

A1- 1: Perennial Crops

		Market Value in TShs.					
		Per Hectare		Per stem or cluster			
		Plant Population Per Hectare	Average Cared Mature Crop	Average Cared Mature Crop A	Crops between seedlings to first harvest (say 50% of A)	Aged Crop (say 25% of A)	Seedlings (say 25% of A)
A	Cash Crops						
1	Coconut (Minazi)	125	7,150,000	57,200	28,600	14,300	5,720
2	Cashewnuts (Mikorosho)	100	3,796,000	37,960	18,980	9,490	3,796
3	Sugar cane (Miwa)	12,500	26,000,000	2,080	1,040	520	208
4	Oil palm (Michikichi)	150	4,680,000	31,200	15,600	7,800	3,120
5	Cloves (Mikarafuu)	200	14,560,000	72,800	36,400	18,200	7,280
6	Msufi	200	2,600,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300
7	Tobacco	13,000	10,400,000	800	400	200	80
8	Sisal	5,000	20,000,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
9	Cocoa	1,000	20,000,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,000
10	Cotton	40,000	32,000,000	800	400	200	80
11	Coffee	2,000	40,000,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,000
B	Fruits						
1	Ovacado (Mparachlohl)	100	3,380,000	33,800	16,900	8,450	3,380
2	Ovacado (Improved)	150	9,000,000	60,000	30,000	15,000	6,000

		Market Value in TShs.					
		Per Hectare		Per stem or cluster			
		Plant Population Per Hectare	Average Cared Mature Crop	Average Cared Mature Crop A	Crops between seedlings to first harvest (say 50% of A)	Aged Crop (say 25% of A)	Seedlings (say 25% of A)
3	Langarine (Mchenza)	250	8,450,000	33,800	16,900	8,450	3,380
4	Oranges (Machungwa)	250	9,100,000	36,400	18,200	9,100	3,640
5	Lemon (Ndimu)	250	3,250,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300
6	Mlimau (Lemon improved)	250	3,250,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300
7	Mango (mwembe)	75	3,120,000	41,600	20,800	10,400	4,160
8	Mango (Mwembe) improved	150	12,480,000	83,200 j	41,600	20,800	8,300
9	Guava (Mpera)	150	2,340,000	15,600	7,800	3,900	1,560
10	Jackfruit (Mifenesi)	75	2,340,000	31,200	15,600	7,800	3,120
11	Bananas (Migomba 6)	750	21,450,000	28,600	14,300	7,150	2,860
12	Pinaples (Minanasi)	10,000	15,600,000	1560	780	390	156
13	Pawpaw (Mipapai)	800	8,000,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000
14	Mikweme (Oyster nuts)	150	4,680,000	31,200	15,600	7,800	3,120
15	Kongamanga	250	1,300,000	5,200	2,600	1,300	520
16	Mistafeli (Custard apple)	350	3,640,000	10,400	5,200	2,600	1,040
17	Mitende (Date palm)	125	650,000	5,200	2,600	1,300	520
18	Passion fruits	1,111	4,444,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
19	Pears	156	6,489,600	41,600	20,800	10,400	4,160
20	Apples	156	6,489,600	41,600	20,800	10,400	4,160
21	Plums/Peaches	156	6,489,600	41,600	20,800	10,400	4,160
22	Mlozi (Almond)	150	3,120,000	20,800	10,400	5,200	2,080
23	Walnuts	150	5,694,000	37,960	18,980	9,490	3,796
24	Chestnuts	150	5,694,000	37,960	18,980	9,490	3,796
Note: For improved varieties like mango, citrus, guava etc. compensation will base on costs provided by the farmer upon approval							

		Market Value in TShs.					
		Per Hectare		Per stem or cluster			
		Plant Population Per Hectare	Average Cared Mature Crop	Average Cared Mature Crop A	Crops between seedlings to first harvest (say 50% of A)	Aged Crop (say 25% of A)	Seedlings (say 25% of A)
by professional horticulturist							
C	SPICES						
1	Cardamon (Iliki)	800	3,200,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
2	Cinamomum (Mdalasini)	1,500	6,240,000	4,160	2,080	1,040	416
3	Black pepper (Pilipili Manga)	1,500	7,800,000	5,200	2,600	1,300	520
4	Tangawizi (Ginger)	5,000	19,000,000	3,800	1,900	950	380
5	Macademia nuts	100	3,796,000	37,960	18,980	9,490	3,796
6	Vanilla .	1,000	10,000,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,000
7	Flowers	2,500	10,000,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
8	Rossela	2,500	10,000,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
9	Alovera	2,500	10,000,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
10	Litch (Shokishoki)	100	20,000,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	20,000
11	Mashelisheli	100	20,000,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	20,000
D	MENGINEYO						
1	Mchikichi (Palm)						
2	Mianzi (Bambo)	100	20,000,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	20,000
3	Mzabibu (Grape)	2,857	11,428,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	400
4	Msufi (Kapok)	200	2,600,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300
5	Mlozi (Indian Almondi)	250	3,250,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300
6	Mzeituni	400	33,280,000	83,200	41,600	20,800	8,320
7	Mkungumanga (Nutmeg)	400	5,200,000	13,000	6,500	3,250	1,300

A1- 2: Value of mixed crops per stem/cluster

	Type of Crop	Market Value per Stem/Cluster
1	Shade trees	13,100.00
2	Katani	1,872.00
3	Miti ya mbao Ngumu i.e Mninga, Mpingo etc.	65,000.00
4	Mbilimbi	3,900.00
5	Nyanya chungu	1,300.00
6	Spinachi	1,300.00
7	Cassava (Tshs 617,500/- per acre)	780
8	Mianzi(bamboo)	15,600.00
9	Nyasi za Ng'ombe(Elephant grass)	1,040.00
10	Mkulabi	5,200.00
11	Mkungu	13,000.00
12	Mbuyu	39,000.00
13	Mtopetope	10,400.00
14	Mzartlbarau	13,000.00
15	Mkwaju	20,800.00
16	Matikiti maji	6,500.00
17	Mikaratus	13,000.00
18	Mfuru	2,600.00
19	Maboga	5,200.00
20	Kunde	780
21	Mwarobaini	13,000.00
22	Mng'ong'o	26,000.00
23	Mlonge	26,000.00
24	Mpira(rubber)	13,000.00
25	Mgundi(Gum)	13,000.00
26	Mpilipili	2,080.00
27	Mkrismasi	13,000.00
28	Mzabibu	10,400.00
29	Bamia	1,300.00
30	Lucina trees	13,000.00
31	Mitufaa(apple)	13,000.00
32	Ashok trees	13,000.00
33	Mihogo(shlna)	780
34	Mbaazi(shina)	780
35	Michongoma	650
36	Misonobari	13,000.00
37	Gravelia	13,000.00
38	Rossella	4,000.00
39	Flowers	40,000.00
40	Mashokishoki	200,000.00
41	Macademia nuts(karariga miti)	37,960.00
42	Peaches	41,600.00

A1- 3: Value of seasonal Crops per hectare

	Crop	Maturity of Crop		
		Sowing to Knee 10%	Knee high to tussling 50%	Mature Crops
A	CEREALS			
1	Maize (Mahindi Ukanda wa chini)	28,600.00	143,000.00	286,000.00
2	Maize (Mahindi Ukanda wa Kati)	28,600.00	143,000.00	286,000.00
3	Maize (Mahindi Ukanda wa Juu)	28,600.00	143,000.00	286,000.00
4	Paddy (Mpunga) wa mabondeni	39,000.00	195,000.00	390,000.00
5	Paddy (Mpunga) wa Mwinuko.	39,000.00	195,000.00	390,000.00
6	Sorghum (Mtama)	20,800.00	104,000.00	208,000.00
7	Ulezi	62,400.00	312,000.00	624,000.00
8	Uwele	62,400.00	312,000.00	624,000.00
9	Ngano	114,400.00	572,000.00	1,144,000.00
B	OIL SEEDS			
1	Sunflower (Alizeti)	44,200.00	221,000.00	442,000.00
2	Ground Nuts (Karanga)	54,600.00	273,000.00	546,000.00
3	Ufuta (simsim)	80,830.60	404,153.00	808,306.00
4	Castor Nyonyo	13,000.00	65,000.00	130,000.00
5	Jatropher	2,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
6	Soybean	169,000.00	845,000.00	1,690,000.00
7	Mlonge	2,120.00	10,600.00	21,200.00
8	Kweme	3,796.00	18,980.00	37,960.00
9	Walnuts	3,780.00	18,900.00	37,800.00
C	BEANS			
1	Choroko	-	-	
2	Beans (Maharage)	22,620.00	113,100.00	226,200.00
3	Mbaazi	20,280.00	101,400.00	202,800.00
4	Kunde	22,620.00	113,100.00	226,200.00
5	Njegere	169,000.00	845,000.00	1,690,000.00
6	Bambara nuts (Njugumawe)	169,000.00	845,000.00	1,690,000.00
7	Fiwi nuts	169,000.00	845,000.00	1,690,000.00
8	Dengu	169,000.00	845,000.00	1,690,000.00
D	MIZI			
1	Cocoyams (Magimbi)	75,400.00	377,000.00	754,000.00
2	Cassava(Mihogo)	123,500.00	617,500.00	1,235,000.00
3	Sweet potatoes (Viazi vitamu)	54,600.00	273,000.00	546,600.00
4	Irish Potatoes (Viazi mviringo)	180,700.00	903,500.00	1,807,000.00
5	Viazi vikuu (yams)	75,400.00	377,000.00	754,000.00
E	VEGETABLES			
1	Bamia	49,400.00	247,000.00	494,000.00
2	Bilinganya	74,360.00	371,800.00	743,600.00

	Crop	Maturity of Crop		
		Sowing to Knee 10%	Knee high to tussling 50%	Mature Crops
3	Kabichi	156,000.00	780,000.00	1,560,000.00
4	Karoti	254,800.00	1,274,000.00	2,548,000.00
5	Koliflawwa	71,500.00	357,500.00	715,000.00
6	Maboga	78,000.00	390,000.00	780,000.00
7	Matango	35,000.00	175,000.00	350,000.00
8	Matikiti maji	152,100.00	760,500.00	1,521,000.00
9	Mchicha	57,200.00	286,000.00	572,000.00
10	Nyanya	23,600.00	118,000.00	236,000.00
11	Pilipili hoho	57,980.00	289,900.00	579,800.00
12	Pilpili kali	180,700.00	903,500.00	1,807,000.00
13	Saladi/Lecture/Chinese	79,300.00	396,500.00	793,000.00
14	Vitungu maji/Onion	308,100.00	1,540,500.00	3,081,000.00
15	Vitungu saumu/Garlic	332,800.00	1,664,000.00	3,328,000.00
16	Mnafu	57,200.00	286,000.00	572,000.00
17	Matemt>ele	57,200.00	286,000.00	572,000.00
18	Nyanya chungu	74,360.00	371,800.00	743,600.00
19	Spinachi	57,200.00	286,000.00	572,000.00
20	Mishelisheli	20,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
21	Beetrot;	254,800.00	1,274,000.00	2,548,000.00
22	Radishes	254,800.00	1,274,000.00	2,548,000.00

Appendix 2: Upgrading Compensation for Various Sub Projects

A2.1 Compensation for Mpera Sub project

The valuation characteristics of the Mpera, Kisarawe II and Storage facilities are shown in Tables A2-1 to A2-3. The corresponding base valuations of the assets (structures, farm land, crops, loss of profit from business, etc.) are presented in Tables A2-4 to A2-6.

The base valuation puts the compensation for Mpera well field sub project (Table A2-4) at a total of 322,877,501 TShs. Compensation for land was 64,276,000 TShs., compensation for loss of structures/buildings was 137,524,900 TShs.; compensation for crops was 97,674,853 TShs., relocation/transport allowance was 3,240,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 20,161,748 TShs.

The base valuation is the valuation done based on or current local (Tanzanian) laws which unfortunately in some cases does not meet the minimum requirement of the funding agency- The World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP. 4.12). This policy for example requires compensation to be based in the full replacement value of structures, cost of investment made on land or crop production, etc. To meet these requirements, the base valuation has to be upgraded.

A2.2 Compensation for Kisarawe II Sub project

The corresponding base compensation valuation for the Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) sub project is 293,514,790 TShs. Compounded from 31,016,750 TShs for compensation for structures/buildings, 225,021,560 TShs for compensation for land. Compensation for crops was 16,242,895 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 21,233,585 TShs. The breakdown for the Kisarawe II compensation is given in Table A2-5.

A2.3 Compensation for Storage Facilities Sub project

Land for water storage facilities had to be acquired. This land in fact was acquired before this RAP was developed. As discussed under section 10.1 the resulting compensation was reviewed (and found to have done so) during the development of this RAP to ensure that it was done in accordance with the involuntary resettlement policy.

The compensation for land for storage facilities at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni (Table A2-6) totalled 503,718,274 TShs. covering 309,163,450 TShs. for structures/buildings, 101,763,125 TShs. for land, 10,800,000 TShs. for crops, 22,440,943 TShs. to cover loss of profit from businesses, 640,000 TShs as relocation/transport allowance. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 58,910,756.

A2- 2: Compensation Characteristics for the Mpera Sub Project

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm Area
1	Abdul Ally Mpande				595	12	
2	Mateo Ovide Doto				36		
3	Jumanne Selemani Mvuma				81		
4	Masudi Bakari Mtitu				50		
5	Salama Mbaraka Kiumbo				59		
6	Kilio Shari Omari				1		
7	Omary Masudi Mwinymbuga				104		
8	Bakari Yusuf Upya				134	12	
9	Ally Hamisi Hussein				95	144	
10	Bakari Zuberi Chondogoro				99	1152	
11	Jafari Hassan Mbwela				162	160 + 0.4 acres	
12	Hamisi Abdalal Mahege				31	5	
13	Mohamed Ramadhani Abdalah				10	10	
14	Hamisi Omari Kilongola				141	250	
15	Fatuma Mohamed Shombe				55	102	
16	Halifa Ibrahim				152	1.25 acres	
17	Omari Masudi Mwenyembuga				43	24	
18	Abdalah Nassoro Kipazi				50	61	
19	Mohamed Hamisi Hussein				53	250	
20	Nusura Hamisi Hussein				163	201	
21	Isaack Hubert Kilato				26		
22	Iddi Hamisi Mgalukaa				5	7	
23	Dr. Kunge Mnymura Kunge				30	3	
24	Juma Selemani Mtambo				45	48	
25	Mohamedi Masudi Selungwi				36	10	
26	Ally Sadi Ngebe				47		

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm Area
27	Ibrahim Omari Mkuu				13	236	
28	Mohamed Salehe				6	546	
29	Mohamed Salehe L					625	
30	Zainabu Zitta Semgalawe				29		
31	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba				7	45	
32	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba				34	17	
33	Shabani Saidi Kihambwe				6	8	
34	Shemu Simon Malila				136	12	
35	Saidi Ramadhani Kigangwa				128	0.25 acres	
36	Sulemani Rajabu Goza				22	41	
37	Twaha Musa Jafari				16	25	
38	Sulemani Rajabu Goza (administrator)				14	33	
39	Mwanaharusi Abdala Mshamu				5	21	
40	Nassoro				6		
41	Zuhura Yamba Juma				174	39	
42	Ally Mohamed Limbita				48	28	
43	Hamisi Said Ulaya				177	2500	
44	Salum Abdalah Awadhi				17		
45	Moshi Ally Iddi				155		
46	Zahara Rashidi Mtebene				155	0.125 acres	
47	Charles Kabaja Semgalawe				4		
48	Rashidi Hassan Koyo				222	0.5 acres	
49	Hamisi Hussen Hassan	57.76	3	2	98	81	
50	Rukia Selemani Goza	32.24	3	2	48	784	
51	Hamisi Mohamed Lusambi	24	2	3	13	20	
52	Mwajabu Irenus Mbawala	38.7	4	1	17	1	
53	Fatuma Abdalah Mgalusi	24.88	2	1	70	47	

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm Area
54	Jihadhari Halfani Goza	37.98	2	1	23	41	
55	Mwajabu Saidi Malage	47.66	5	2	38	144	
56	Amina Abdlah Mtanga	49.3	3	3	1	46	
57	Abdalah Selemani Mahamdu	45.77	3	2	31	200	
58	Pili Swalehe Kilonda	40	3	1	25	163	
59	Shomari Seif Kwesa	114.27	10	3	18	120	
60	Hassan Musa Mnewani	44	3	1	1	28	
61	Ali Selemani Kimbunga	62.9	7	3	18	438	
62	Sief Rajabu Kigwanga	50.82	3	3	260	300+0.5 acres	
63	Witness David Mjema	36.6	2	1	145	96 + 0.157 acres	

Key: Property Type

- 1: Grass thatched mud house with mud floor
- 2: Mud house with mud floor but roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 3: Cement block house with cement floor and roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 4: Single or more Storey building but not complete
- 5: Single or more Storey building

Non perennial trees include such plants like cassava and pineapples

A2- 3: Compensation Characteristics for the Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) Sub Project

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm/Land Area
1	Mazomba	0	0	0	9		7,406
2	Hussein Shamte Mbonde	14	0	0			810
3	Juma Kibwana Mazengoi	14	2	1			
4	Said Kondo Ngota	0	0	0	10		5,761
5	Jumanne Ramadhni Waziri	14	3	1			
6	M<baraka Said Nassoro	0	0	0	6	5+0.5acres	423
7	Iddi Omari Nassoro	8	1	1			
8	Kione Mohamed Musa	0	0	0	15		4,030
9	Stumai Ramadhani Mzee	0	0	0			2,988
10	Jumanne Salum Amri	0	0	0	5		2,360
11	Riziki Kambi Sultani	0	0	0	5		4,030
12	Saidy Omari Songa	38.6	6	1	0	0	-
13	Hamisi Salumu Amri	50.68	5	1	0	0	-
14	Selemani Hamisi Salum	6.36	2	1	0	0	-
15	Selmani Mohamed Salum	31.2	5	1	0	0	-
16	Mwarimi Abdallah Mtitu	36.12	5	1	0	0	-
17	Mikidadi Amri Simba	23.8	3	1	0	0	-
18	Habiba Abdallah Mtitu	15	2	1	0	0	-
19	Doto Ally Salum	0	0	0	117	5	7,200
20	ia Chambala	0	0	0	0	0	-
21	Said Msellem Sleyyum	0	0	0	0	0	-
22	Mohamed Mbaruku Mpandieni	0	0	0	0	0	-
23	Said Msangi	0	0	0	30	0	14,400
24	Raphael Muhuga	0	0	0	23	0	2,634
25	Naima Abdallah Mhemed	0	0	0	0	38	11,866
26	Saidi Salum Mkangama	0	0	0	43	0	10,179
27	Anglea Mbakile	0	0	0	1	0	378

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm/Land Area
28	Moshi Ally Nyamambe	0	0	0	1	0	1,063
29	Marium Abdallah Mlan	0	0	0	10	0	4,094
30	Aunya (Dunia) Abdallah Makusana	0	0	0	18	0	4,480
31	Anna Paulo Shanalingigwa	0	0	0	24	0	6,879
32	Selemani Ayubu Chiwile	0	0	0	1	0	1,767
33	Zainabu Mikidadi	0	0	0	5	0	417
34	Kimaria Ramadhani Mirandu	18.07	2	1	12	10	815
35	Mnisa Consigilo	0	0	0	7	0	10,436
36	James Ngasa	0	0	0	3	0	169
37	Bakari Selemani Matunu	0	0	0	2	0	2,930
38	Mariam Shabani Mgalambe	0	0	0	1	0	397
39	Iddi Athumani Kusa	0	0	0	0	0	147
40	Binuru Bakari Kisoma	48.72	3	1	34	0	469
41	Angelita Kesi-Sia Mbatia	0	0	0	0	0	11,537
42	Mzee Said Mkwanga	0	0	0	0	0	2,563
43	Zena Seif Musa	0	0	0	96	58 + 1 acre	-
44	Zena Seif Musa	0	0	0	0	0	523
45	Dr. Hashim S. M. A	0	0	0	23	0	12,007
46	Power Group Real Estate	0	0	0	3	0	609
47	Shabai Said Kulinyangwa	0	0	0	0	1 acres	1,293
48	Anatolia Jeremia Chambala	0	0	0	2	0	175
49	Said Mselem Sleyum	0	0	0	42	0	12,066
50	Nati Said Marovingwa	0	0	0	0	0	674
51	Mwanvita Selemni Mbaruku	0	0	0	4	0	378
52	Hamisi Ramadhani Waziri	0	0	0	0	0	-
53	Mariam Mwishehe Matibwa	0	0	0	0	0	2,890
54	Azimio Housing Estate	0	0	0	6	0	4,415

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Property Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm/Land Area
55	Juma Salehe Mitindwa	0	0	0	6	999m2	999
56	Nuru Hamisi Momba	0	0	0	34	0	6,026
57	Shannel Stephwimben Siv	0	0	0	2	0	14,400
58	Sumai Abdallah Bakari	0	0	0	6	0	14,400
59	Nmohamed Nassor Dhiab	0	0	0	0	0	14,400
60	Said Ally Seif	0	0	0	69	0	14,400
61	Issa Hemed Zahooro	0	0	0	66	0	3,806
62	Nuru Omari Mbosai	0	0	0	16		10,594
63	Dharar Hilal Majid	0	0	0	8	0	14,400
64	Ally Mohamedi Limbogo	0	0	0	31	0	14,400
65	Azimio Housing Estate	0	0	0	0	0	1,716
66	Samwel Huma Pundugu	0	0	0	6	0	44,859
67	Azimio Housing Estate	38.46	2	3	0	0	28,800

Key: Property Type

- 1: Grass thatched mud house with mud floor
- 2: Mud house with mud floor but roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 3: Cement block house with cement floor and roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 4: Single or more Storey building but not complete
- 5: Single or more Storey building

Non perennial trees include such plants like cassava and pineapples

A2- 4: Characteristics of compensation of the Water Storage Facilities Areas

	Name	Property Roofed Area	Total No of Rooms	Type of Property	No of Trees	Non Perennial Trees	Farm Area
1	Abdala Selemeni Gogo	145.98	7	5	87	0.5 acres	
2	Fatuma selemeni Gogo	104		4	0	0	0
3	Clemence Joseph Kimaro	327	3	5	147	0	0
4	Marytha Lazaro Mwaipopo	52.91	3	5	7	0	0
5	Marystela Pascal Mpabuka	93.8	5	5	155	0.5 acres	0
6	Sikitiko Salehe Ally Lumango	52.8		4	113	0.6 acres	0
7	Mwanakombo Abdala Kipanga	33.79	2	5	10	1 acre	0
8	Geofrey Godwin Asulumenye	59	3	5	191	0.9 acres	0
9	Alphonse George Mlawa	133		5	112	0.4 acres	0
10	Christina Mavula	0			22	0.38 acres	0
11	Moshi Selemeni Gogo	0			5	0	0
12	Hamisi	16.14	2	5	67	0	0
13	Regina Agusti Mowo	129	4	5	122	1.5 acres	0

Key: Property Type

- 1: Grass thatched mud house with mud floor
- 2: Mud house with mud floor but roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 3: Cement block house with cement floor and roofed with corrugated iron sheets
- 4: Single or more Storey building but not complete
- 5: Single or more Storey building

Non perennial trees include such plants like cassava and pineapples

A2- 5: Mpera Compensation Entitlement Matrix

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transp ort Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Abdul Ally Mpande	0	7,150,000	18,489,332	0	0	1,281,966	26,921,298
2	Mateo Ovide Doto	0	178,000	350,272	0	0	26,413	554,685
3	Jumanne Selemeni Mvuma	0	2,916,000	2,082,600	0	0	249,930	5,248,530
4	Masudi Bakari Mtitu	0	2,064,000	1,368,090	0	0	171,604	3,603,694
5	Salama Mbaraka Kiumbo	0	2,064,000	1,188,380	0	0	162,619	3,414,999
6	Kilio Shari Omari	0	64,000	31,200	0	0	4,760	99,960
7	Omary Masudi Mwinymbuga	0	1,528,000	1,460,675	0	0	149,434	3,138,109
8	Bakari Yusuf Upya	0	2,294,000	1,681,860	0	0	198,793	4,174,653
9	Ally Hamisi Hussein	0	1,364,000	895,120	0	0	112,956	2,372,076
10	Bakari Zuberi Chondogoro	0	1,276,000	2,901,400	0	0	208,870	4,386,270
11	Jafari Hassan Mbwela	0	506,000	3,423,040	0	0	196,452	4,125,492
12	Hamisi Abdalal Mahege	0	502,000	179,400	0	0	34,070	715,470
13	Mohamed Ramadhani Abdalah	0	502,000	381,680	0	0	44,184	927,864
14	Hamisi Omari Kilongola	0	394,000	1,185,800	0	0	78,990	1,658,790
15	Fatuma Mohamed Shombe	0	902,000	1,229,220	0	0	106,561	2,237,781
16	Halifa Ibrahim	0	1,940,000	9,727,442	0	0	583,372	12,250,814
17	Omari Masudi Mwenyembuga	0	78,000	963,130	0	0	52,056	1,093,186
18	Abdalah Nassoro Kipazi	0	436,000	750,700	0	0	59,335	1,246,035
19	Mohamed Hamisi Hussein	0	2,104,000	1,812,470	0	0	195,823	4,112,293
20	Nusura Hamisi Hussein	0	2,104,000	4,305,880	0	0	320,494	6,730,374
21	Isaack Hubert Kilato	0	9,937,500	140,100	0	0	503,880	10,581,480

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
22	Iddi Hamisi Mgalukaa	0	180,000	221,780	0	0	20,089	421,869
23	Dr. Kunge Mnymura Kunge	0	1,137,500	341,900	0	0	73,970	1,553,370
24	Juma Selemani Mtambo	0	495,000	622,050	0	0	55,852	1,172,902
25	Mohamed Masudi Selungwi	0	847,500	1,017,640	0	0	93,257	1,958,397
26	Ally Sadi Ngebe	0	945,000	1,083,260	0	0	101,413	2,129,673
27	Ibrahim Omari Mkuu	0	415,000	332,800	0	0	37,390	785,190
28	Mohamed Salehe	0	205,000	571,530	0	0	38,826	815,356
29	Mohamed Salehe L	0	205,000	571,530	0	0	38,826	815,356
30	Zainabu Zitta Semgalawe	0	4,336,000	752,800	0	0	254,440	5,343,240
31	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	0	182,500	227,500	0	0	20,500	430,500
32	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	0	605,000	1,091,680	0	0	84,834	1,781,514
33	Shabani Saidi Kihambwe	0	605,000	287,540	0	0	84,834	977,374
34	Shemu Simon Malila	0	370,000	765,700	0	0	56,785	1,192,485
35	Saidi Ramadhani Kigangwa	0	2,274,000	4,265,420	0	0	326,971	6,866,391
36	Sulemani Rajabu Goza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Twaha Musa Jafari	3,383,100	1,175,000	2,119,470	0	120,000	488,724	7,286,294
38	Sulemani Rajabu Goza (administrator)	2,880,000	100,000	426,900	0	120,000	386,345	3,913,245
39	Mwanaharusi Abdala Mshamu	3,773,250	125,000	591,080	0	120,000	359,804	4,969,134
40	Nassoro	2,614,500	17,500	518,800	0	120,000	350,815	3,621,615
41	Zuhura Yamba Juma	2,392,740	17,500	382,860	0	120,000	236,018	3,149,118
42	Ally Mohamed Limbita	3,967,152	197,500	1,572,060	0	120,000	628,478	6,485,190
43	Hamisi Said Ulaya	6,285,750	197,500	326,300	0	120,000	350,190	7,279,740
44	Salum Abdalah Awadhi	3,396,608	392,500	569,670	0	120,000	372,109	4,850,887
45	Moshi Ally Iddi	2,520,000	225,000	350,220	0	120,000	352,761	3,567,981
46	Zahara Rashidi Mtebene	22,854,000	225,000	604,340	0	120,000	1,265,467	25,068,807

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
47	Charles Kabaja Semgalawe	2,640,000	550,000	48,360	0	120,000	353,918	3,712,278
48	Rashidi Hassan Koyo	6,093,750	175,000	1,119,040	0	120,000	820,702	8,328,492
49	Hamisi Hussen Hassan	6,064,800	2,625,000	3,335,210	0	120,000	622,011	12,767,021
50	Rukia Selemani Goza	3,383,100	1,175,000	2,119,470	0	120,000	488,724	7,286,294
51	Hamisi Mohamed Lusambi	2,880,000	100,000	426,900	0	120,000	386,345	3,913,245
52	Mwajabu Irenus Mbawala	3,773,250	125,000	591,080	0	120,000	359,804	4,969,134
53	Fatuma Abdalah Mgalusi	2,614,500	17,500	518,800	0	120,000	350,815	3,621,615
54	Jihadhari Halfani Goza	2,392,740	17,500	382,860	0	120,000	236,018	3,149,118
55	Mwajabu Saidi Malage	3,967,152	197,500	1,572,060	0	120,000	628,478	6,485,190
56	Amina Abdlah Mtanga	6,285,750	197,500	326,300	0	120,000	350,190	7,279,740
57	Abdalah Selemani Mahamdu	3,396,608	392,500	569,670	0	120,000	372,109	4,850,887
58	Pili Swalehe Kilonda	2,520,000	225,000	350,220	0	120,000	352,761	3,567,981
59	Shomari Seif Kwesa	22,854,000	225,000	604,340	0	120,000	1,265,467	25,068,807
60	Hassan Musa Mnewani	2,640,000	550,000	48,360	0	120,000	353,918	3,712,278
61	Ali Selemani Kimbunga	6,093,750	175,000	1,119,040	0	120,000	820,702	8,328,492
62	Sief Rajabu Kigwanga	4,065,000	175,000	8,375,325	0	120,000	1,183,516	13,918,841
63	Witness David Mjema	1,793,400	1,575,000	2,005,197	0	120,000	395,010	5,888,607
Sub Totals Mpera		137,524,900	64,276,000	97,674,853	0	3,240,000	20,161,748	
Grand Total Mpera								322,877,501

A2- 6: Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) Compensation Entitlement Matrix

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
1	Mazomba	0	4,591,720	139,100	0	0	377,255	5,108,075
2	Hussein Shamte Mbonde	1,120,000	502,200	0	0	0	326,500	1,948,700
3	Juma Kibwana Mazengoi	1,120,000	0	0	0	0	286,000	1,406,000
4	Said Kondo Ngota	0	3,571,820	260,780	0	0	301,089	4,133,689
5	Jumanne Ramadhni Waziri	1,120,000	0	0	0	0	286,000	1,406,000
6	Mbaraka Said Nassoro	0	262,260	230,685	0	0	32,684	525,629
7	Iddi Omari Nassoro	910,000	0	0	0	0	45,500	955,500
8	Kione Mohamed Musa	0	2,498,600	225,862	0	0	212,793	2,937,255
9	Stumai Ramadhani Mzee	0	1,852,560	0	0	0	92,628	1,945,188
10	Jumanne Salum Amri	0	1,463,200	104,520	0	0	78,326	1,646,046
11	Riziki Kambi Sultani	0	2,498,600	49,348	0	0	203,967	2,751,915
12	Saidy Omari Songa	3,270,000	0	0	0	0	233,500	3,503,500
13	Hamisi Salumu Amri	4,307,800	0	0	0	0	285,390	4,593,190
14	Selemani Hamisi Salum	540,600	0	0	0	0	82,030	622,630
15	Selmani Mohamed Salum	2,652,000	0	0	0	0	202,600	2,854,600
16	Mwarimi Abdallah Mtitu	3,070,200	0	0	0	0	223,510	3,293,710
17	Mikidadi Amri Simba	2,023,000	0	0	0	0	161,150	2,184,150
18	Habiba Abdallah Mtitu	1,275,000	0	0	0	0	123,750	1,398,750
19	Doto Ally Salum	0	4,464,000	2,485,905	0	0	484,295	7,434,200

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
20	ia Chambala	0	0	2,522,305	0	0	126,115	2,648,420
21	Said Msellem Sleyyum	0	4,464,000	0	0	0	360,000	4,824,000
22	Mohamed Mbaruku Mpandieni	0	8,928,000	422,162	0	0	741,108	10,091,270
23	Said Msangi	0	8,928,000	357,240	0	0	737,862	10,023,102
24	Raphael Muhuga	0	1,633,080	358,800	0	0	149,640	2,141,520
25	Naima Abdllah Mhemed	0	7,356,920	592,800	0	0	622,940	8,572,660
26	Saidi Salum Mkangama	0	6,310,980	504,218	0	0	563,118	7,378,316
27	Anglea Mbakile	0	234,360	9,490	0	0	11,718	255,568
28	Moshi Ally Nyamambe	0	659,060	9,490	0	0	33,428	701,978
29	Marium Abdallah Mlan	0	2,538,280	132,860	0	0	211,343	2,882,483
30	Aunya (Dunia) Abdallah Makusana	0	2,777,600	199,420	0	0	233,971	3,210,991
31	Anna Paulo Shanalingigwa	0	4,264,980	232,687	0	0	355,584	4,853,251
32	Selemani Ayubu Chiwile	0	1,095,540	28,600	0	0	89,780	1,213,920
33	Zainabu Mikidadi	0	258,540	29,042	0	0	22,302	309,884
34	Kimaria Ramadhani Mirandu	1,535,950	505,300	140,010	0	0	124,548	2,305,808
35	Mnisa Consigilo	0	6,470,320	100,360	0	0	526,818	7,097,498
36	James Ngasa	0	104,780	56,940	0	0	11,297	173,017
37	Bakari Selemani Matunu	0	1,816,600	23,980	0	0	147,699	1,988,279
38	Mariam Shabani Mgalambe	0	246,140	64,753	0	0	23,088	333,981
39	Iddi Athumani Kusa	0	91,140	0	0	0	4,557	95,697

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
40	Binuru Bakari Kisoma	4,141,200	290,780	213,850	0	0	471,203	5,117,033
41	Angelita Kesi-Sia Mbatia	0	7,338,940	0	0	0	366,947	7,705,887
42	Mzee Said Mkwanga	0	1,589,060	0	0	0	79,453	1,668,513
43	Zena Seif Musa	0	0	866,064	0	0	43,303	909,367
44	Zena Seif Musa	0	324,260	0	0	0	26,150	350,410
45	Dr. Hashim S. M. A	0	7,444,340	483,340	0	0	396,384	8,324,064
46	Power Group Real Estate	0	377,580	66,690	0	0	33,785	478,055
47	Shabai Said Kulinyangwa	0	801,660	542,802	0	0	91,765	1,436,227
48	Anatolia Jeremia Chambala	0	108,500	28,600	0	0	6,855	143,955
49	Said Mselem Sleyum	0	7,480,920	743,600	0	0	411,226	8,635,746
50	Nati Said Marovingwa	0	417,880	0	0	0	33,700	451,580
51	Mwanvita Selemni Mbaruku	0	234,360	81,200	0	0	22,960	338,520
52	Hamisi Ramadhani Waziri	225,000	0	0	0	0	241,250	466,250
53	Mariam Mwishehe Matibwa	0	1,791,800	814,645	0	0	185,232	2,791,677
54	Azimio Housing Estate	0	2,737,300	83,616	0	0	224,931	3,045,847
55	Juma Salehe Mitindwa	0	619,380	555,613	0	0	77,731	1,252,724
56	Nuru Hamisi Momba	0	3,847,720	639,990	0	0	342,300	4,830,010
57	Shannel Stephwimben Siv	0	8,928,000	34,580	0	0	721,729	9,684,309
58	Sumai Abdallah Bakari	0	8,928,000	60,320	0	0	723,016	9,711,336
59	Nmohamed Nassor Dhiab	0	8,928,000	0	0	0	446,400	9,374,400

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transpo rt Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
60	Said Ally Seif	0	8,928,000	356,200	0	0	737,810	10,022,010
61	Issa Hemed Zahooro	0	2,359,720	743,912	0	0	227,496	3,331,128
62	Nuru Omari Mbosai	0	6,568,280	278,980	0	0	543,649	7,390,909
63	Dharar Hilal Majid	0	8,928,000	49,920	0	0	722,496	9,700,416
64	Ally Mohamedi Limbogo	0	8,928,000	171,600	0	0	728,580	9,828,180
65	Azimio Housing Estate	0	1,063,920	83,616	0	0	89,981	1,237,517
66	Samwel Huma Pundugu	0	27,812,580	62,400	0	0	2,246,070	30,121,050
67	Azimio Housing Estate	3,706,000	17,856,000	0	0	0	1,855,300	23,417,300
Sub Total Kisarawe II		31,016,750	225,021,560	16,242,895	0	0	21,233,585	
Grand Total Kisarawe								293,514,790

A2- 7: Water Storage Facilities (Pugu Kajiungeni & Buyuni) Compensation Entitlement Matrix

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. business)	Loss of Crop	Relocation/Transpo rt Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Abdala Selemani Gogo	36,495,750	4,375,000	-	750,351	80,000	6,903,538	48,604,639
2	Fatuma selemani Gogo	5,200,000	2,187,500	-	-	-	369,375	7,756,875
3	Clemence Joseph Kimaro	141,036,400	13,725,000	-	2,621,010	80,000	18,538,070	176,000,480
4	Martha Lazaro Mwaipopo	13,927,500	3,060,000	-	69,720	80,000	4,449,375	21,586,595
5	Marystela Pascal Mpabuka	18,760,000	5,757,500	-	2,641,380	80,000	4,825,875	32,064,755
6	Sikitiko Salehe Ally Lumango	13,200,000	13,125,000	-	2,358,699	-	1,316,250	29,999,949
7	Mwanakombo Abdala Kipanga	6,758,000	7,715,000	-	891,660	-	2,434,150	17,798,810
8	Geofrey Godwin Asulumenye	5,900,000	6,462,000	-	2,865,618	80,000	2,238,125	17,545,743
9	Alphonse George Mlawa	40,954,000	1,800,000	10,800,000	1,541,547	80,000	9,338,200	64,513,747
10	Christina Mavula	-	3,875,000	-	551,660	-	1,221,333	5,647,993
11	Moshi Selemani Gogo	-	4,375,000	-	40,400	-	220,770	4,636,170
12	Hamisi	1,129,800	11,632,125	-	1,063,818	80,000	981,895	14,887,638
13	Regina Agusti Mowo	25,802,000	23,674,000	-	7,045,080	80,000	6,073,800	62,674,880
	Sub Total:r Water Storage Areas	309,163,450	101,763,125	10,800,000	22,440,943	640,000	58,910,756	
Grand Total Water Storage Area								503,718,274

A2.4 Supplementary Compensation Budgets

To meet the requirements of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12), supplementary budget have been worked out to ensure for example compensation for houses will cover actual house replacement, compensation for crop will not only cover the value of the crops but also of the investment made on the land. Some of the guiding rates are shown in Table A2-7.

A2- 8: Guiding Compensation Rate per Unit of Asset

#	Item	Costs* (in US\$)	Costs (in TShs.)	Assumptions
1	Compensation for loss of lands	\$1,235/hectare	1,852,500 /hectare (749,696.5/acre)	For land acquisition purposes, based on cost realized in projects involving similar issues in Tanzania
2	Compensation for loss of crops	\$3,125/hectare of farm lost	4,687,500 /hectare of farm lost	Includes costs of labour invested and average of highest price of staple food crops
3	Compensation for buildings and structures	Est. \$50,000 for all structures	75,000,000 for all structures	This compensation would be in kind. These new buildings would be built and then given to those affected. Cost based on basic housing needs for a family of 10, including house with four bedrooms, ventilated pit latrines, outside kitchen and storage.
4	Compensation for trees	\$250/year/tree	375,000/year/tree	Based on standard methods for compensation of trees
5	Cost of relocation assistance/ expenses	\$150/household	225,000/household	This cost is to facilitate transportation, etc.
6	Cost of restoration of individual income	Est. \$2,500/person	Est. 3,750,000 /person	Assumed to be higher than the GDP/capita
7	Cost of restoration of household income	Est. \$7,500/ household	225,000/household	For household of 10

*These costs are indicative only and must be confirmed during the socio-economic study and revised at the time the payments are made.

The values indicated in Table A2-7 above were analysed and they indicated

the following:

- (a) The land value indicated in Table 8 is TShs 1,852,500 per hectare which is lower than the government rate of TShs. 2,500,000 per hectare. So the government based land value prevails;
- (b) Table 8 proposes a TShs 75,000,000 for all structures. This would create unprecedented source of grievances as there is no justification for valuing e.g. a temporary small mud house at the same value as a permanent structure build with cement blocks and corrugated iron sheets. For this reason, the government based valuation of structure has been considered more rational. The only recourse addressed is the depreciation value. So for structures that were not valued at full replacement cost (by deducting depreciation), that value has been adjusted;

Based on the above indicative rates, and the interpretation explained, compensation levels complying with the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy for the three sub project components were done and are given in Table A2-8, Table-A2-9 and Table A2-11.

A2.5 Compensation entitlements for Mpera

The levels of compensation for Mpera well field sub project was evaluated to amount to a total of 1,228,531,394 TShs. Compensation for land was 64,276,000TShs., compensation for loss of structures/buildings was 162,060,291 TShs.; compensation for crops was 963,279,345 TShs., relocation/transport allowance was 14,175,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 24,740,758 TShs. Table A2-7 gives a summary of compensation for this Mpera sub project.

The valuations were completed in January 2010 but no payments have been done. It is likely that the payments might be delayed to next year that is over six months cut off time.

The supplementary budget for compensation for Mpera well field sub project (Table A2-8) was evaluated to amount to a total of 905,653,893 TShs. Compensation for loss of structures/buildings was 24,535,391 TShs.; compensation for crops was 865,604,492 TShs., relocation/transport allowance was 10,935,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 4,579,010 TShs.

A2.6 Compensation entitlements for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)

The compensation for the Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) subproject is given in Table A2-9. The total compensation for this component was 457,080,680 TShs. Compounded from 31,016,750 TShs for compensation for structures/buildings, 225,021,560 TShs. for compensation for land. Compensation for crops was

160,189,084 TShs. Compensation for transport was 15,075,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 25,778,286 TShs.

The corresponding supplementary budget for compensation for (Kisarawe II (Kimbiji) well field sub project was evaluated to amount to a total of 13,565,890 TShs. Compensation for crops was 143,946,189TShs., relocation/transport allowance was 15,075,000 TShs. Other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 4,544,701 TShs. This is given in Table A2-10.

A2.7 Compensation entitlements for water storage facilities

The upgraded compensation for acquired land for water storage facilities at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni is summarized in Table A2-11. In this sub project, the total compensation amounted to 703,435,093 TShs. covering 309,163,450 TShs. for structures/buildings, 225,021,560 TShs. for land, 221,314,865 TShs. for crops. Compensation for loss of profit from business was 10,800,000 TShs. Allowances for relocation/transport would amount to 2,925,000TShs. while other Assistance (i.e. disturbance and accommodation amounted to 57,468,653 TShs.

A2.8 Adjusting Compensation for Inflation

Valuation for Kisarawe II and Mpera have not yet been implemented over .12 months since the valuations were made. This implies that the compensation entitlement must be upgraded to account for inflation.

The 12 months average annual headline inflation increased to 12.1 percent in December 2009 from 10.3 percent recorded in the corresponding period (January 2008 to December 2008) (Bank of Tanzania monthly economic review, January 2010). For the purpose of this evaluation an inflation rate of 12.1% + 1% i.e. 13.1% will be used to compound the entitlements.

Using a headline inflation index of 13.1% the compensation for the various sub projects are summarized in Tables A2-12 – A2-13.

A2- 9: World Bank Policy Compliant Compensation for Mpera

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance + (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Abdul Ally Mpande	-	7,150,000	182,343,675	0	225,000	1,281,966	191,000,641
2	Mateo Ovide Doto	-	178,000	3,454,418	0	225,000	225,000	4,082,418
3	Jumanne Selemari Mvuma	-	2,916,000	20,538,813	0	225,000	249,930	23,929,743
4	Masudi Bakari Mtitu	-	2,064,000	13,492,243	0	225,000	225,000	16,006,243
5	Salama Mbaraka Kiumbo	-	2,064,000	11,719,925	0	225,000	225,000	14,233,925
6	Kilio Shari Omari	-	64,000	307,698	0	225,000	225,000	821,698
7	Omary Masudi Mwinymbuga	-	1,528,000	14,405,326	0	225,000	225,000	16,383,326
8	Bakari Yusuf Upya	-	2,294,000	16,586,675	0	225,000	225,000	19,330,675
9	Ally Hamisi Hussein	-	1,364,000	8,827,765	0	225,000	225,000	10,641,765
10	Bakari Zuberi Chondogoro	-	1,276,000	28,613,902	0	225,000	225,000	30,339,902
11	Jafari Hassan Mbwela	-	506,000	33,758,369	0	225,000	225,000	34,714,369
12	Hamisi Abdalal Mahege	-	502,000	1,769,261	0	225,000	225,000	2,721,261
13	Mohamed Ramadhani Abdalah	-	502,000	3,764,167	0	225,000	225,000	4,716,167
14	Hamisi Omari Kilongola	-	394,000	11,694,480	0	225,000	225,000	12,538,480
15	Fatuma Mohamed Shombe	-	902,000	12,122,693	0	225,000	225,000	13,474,693
16	Halifa Ibrahim	-	1,940,000	95,933,023	0	225,000	583,372	98,681,395
17	Omari Masudi Mwenyembuga	-	78,000	9,498,486	0	225,000	225,000	10,026,486
18	Abdalah Nassoro Kipazi	-	436,000	7,403,480	0	225,000	225,000	8,289,480
19	Mohamed Hamisi Hussein	-	2,104,000	17,874,764	0	225,000	225,000	20,428,764
20	Nusura Hamisi Hussein	-	2,104,000	42,465,027	0	225,000	320,494	45,114,521
21	Isaack Hubert Kilato	-	9,937,500	1,381,680	0	225,000	503,880	12,048,060
22	Iddi Hamisi Mgalukaa	-	180,000	2,187,217	0	225,000	225,000	2,817,217
23	Dr. Kunge Mnymura Kunge	-	1,137,500	3,371,853	0	225,000	225,000	4,959,353

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transpo rt Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
24	Juma Selemeni Mtambo	-	495,000	6,134,720	0	225,000	225,000	7,079,720
25	Mohamedi Masudi Selungwi	-	847,500	10,036,069	0	225,000	225,000	11,333,569
26	Ally Sadi Ngebe	-	945,000	10,683,220	0	225,000	225,000	12,078,220
27	Ibrahim Omari Mkuu	-	415,000	3,282,107	0	225,000	225,000	4,147,107
28	Mohamed Salehe	-	205,000	5,636,487	0	225,000	225,000	6,291,487
29	Mohamed Salehe L	-	205,000	5,636,487	0	225,000	225,000	6,291,487
30	Zainabu Zitta Semgalawe	-	4,336,000	7,424,190	0	225,000	254,440	12,239,630
31	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	-	182,500	2,243,628	0	225,000	225,000	2,876,128
32	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	-	605,000	10,766,259	0	225,000	225,000	11,821,259
33	Shabani Saidi Kihambwe	-	605,000	2,835,749	0	225,000	225,000	3,890,749
34	Shemu Simon Malila	-	370,000	7,551,411	0	225,000	225,000	8,371,411
35	Saidi Ramadhani Kigangwa	-	2,274,000	42,066,006	0	225,000	326,971	44,891,977
36	Sulemani Rajabu Goza	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
37	Twaha Musa Jafari	3,383,100.0	1,175,000	20,902,429	0	225,000	488,724	26,174,253
38	Sulemani Rajabu Goza (administrator)	2,880,000.0	100,000	4,210,131	0	225,000	386,345	7,801,476
39	Mwanaharusi Abdala Mshamu	3,773,250.0	125,000	5,829,291	0	225,000	359,804	10,312,345
40	Nassoro	2,614,500.0	17,500	5,116,458	0	225,000	350,815	8,324,273
41	Zuhura Yamba Juma	2,392,740.0	17,500	3,775,804	0	225,000	236,018	6,647,062
42	Ally Mohamed Limbita	3,967,152.0	197,500	15,503,816	0	225,000	628,478	20,521,946
43	Hamisi Said Ulaya	6,285,750.0	197,500	3,218,004	0	225,000	350,190	10,276,444
44	Salum Abdalah Awadhi	3,396,608.0	392,500	5,618,144	0	225,000	372,109	10,004,361
45	Moshi Ally Iddi	2,520,000.0	225,000	3,453,905	0	225,000	352,761	6,776,666
46	Zahara Rashidi Mtebene	22,854,000.0	225,000	5,960,063	0	225,000	1,265,467	30,529,530

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transpo rt Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
47	Charles Kabaja Semgalawe	2,640,000.0	550,000	476,931	0	225,000	353,918	4,245,849
48	Rashidi Hassan Koyo	6,093,750.0	175,000	11,036,086	0	225,000	820,702	18,350,538
49	Hamisi Hussen Hassan	8,664,000.0	2,625,000	32,892,181	0	225,000	622,011	45,028,192
50	Rukia Selemani Goza	4,833,000.0	1,175,000	20,902,429	0	225,000	488,724	27,624,153
51	Hamisi Mohamed Lusambi	3,600,000.0	100,000	4,210,131	0	225,000	386,345	8,521,476
52	Mwajabu Irenus Mbawala	5,805,000.0	125,000	5,829,291	0	225,000	359,804	12,344,095
53	Fatuma Abdalah Mgalusi	3,735,000.0	17,500	5,116,458	0	225,000	350,815	9,444,773
54	Jihadhari Halfani Goza	3,418,200.0	17,500	3,775,804	0	225,000	236,018	7,672,522
55	Mwajabu Saidi Malage	5,667,360.0	197,500	15,503,816	0	225,000	628,478	22,222,154
56	Amina Abdlah Mtanga	7,395,000.0	197,500	3,218,004	0	225,000	350,190	11,385,694
57	Abdalah Selemani Mahamdu	4,528,810.5	392,500	5,618,144	0	225,000	372,109	11,136,563
58	Pili Swalehe Kilonda	3,600,000.0	225,000	3,453,905	0	225,000	352,761	7,856,666
59	Shomari Seif Kwesa	28,670,250.0	225,000	5,960,063	0	225,000	1,265,467	36,345,780
60	Hassan Musa Mnewani	3,388,200.0	550,000	476,931	0	225,000	353,918	4,994,049
61	Ali Selemani Kimbunga	7,833,800.0	175,000	11,036,086	0	225,000	820,702	20,090,588
62	Sief Rajabu Kigwanga	5,570,160.0	175,000	82,598,308	0	225,000	1,183,516	89,751,984
63	Witness David Mjema	2,550,660.0	1,575,000	19,775,457	0	225,000	1,183,516	25,309,633
Sub Total		162,060,291	64,276,000	963,279,345	0	14,175,000	24,740,758	
Grand Total								1,228,531,392

A2- 10: Supplementary Compensation Budget for Mpera

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Abdul Ally Mpande	-	0	163,854,343	0	225,000	0	164,079,343
2	Mateo Ovide Doto	-	0	3,104,146	0	225,000	198,587	3,527,733
3	Jumanne Selemeni Mvuma	-	0	18,456,213	0	225,000	0	18,681,213
4	Masudi Bakari Mtitu	-	0	12,124,153	0	225,000	53,396	12,402,549
5	Salama Mbaraka Kiumbo	-	0	10,531,545	0	225,000	62,381	10,818,926
6	Kilio Shari Omari	-	0	276,498	0	225,000	220,240	721,738
7	Omary Masudi Mwinymbuga	-	0	12,944,651	0	225,000	75,566	13,245,217
8	Bakari Yusuf Upya	-	0	14,904,815	0	225,000	26,207	15,156,022
9	Ally Hamisi Hussein	-	0	7,932,645	0	225,000	112,044	8,269,689
10	Bakari Zuberi Chondogoro	-	0	25,712,502	0	225,000	16,130	25,953,632
11	Jafari Hassan Mbwela	-	0	30,335,329	0	225,000	28,548	30,588,877
12	Hamisi Abdalal Mahege	-	0	1,589,861	0	225,000	190,930	2,005,791
13	Mohamed Ramadhani Abdalah	-	0	3,382,487	0	225,000	180,816	3,788,303
14	Hamisi Omari Kilongola	-	0	10,508,680	0	225,000	146,010	10,879,690
15	Fatuma Mohamed Shombe	-	0	10,893,473	0	225,000	118,439	11,236,912
16	Halifa Ibrahim	-	0	86,205,581	0	225,000	0	86,430,581
17	Omari Masudi Mwenyembuga	-	0	8,535,356	0	225,000	172,944	8,933,300
18	Abdalah Nassoro Kipazi	-	0	6,652,780	0	225,000	165,665	7,043,445
19	Mohamed Hamisi Hussein	-	0	16,062,294	0	225,000	29,177	16,316,471
20	Nusura Hamisi Hussein	-	0	38,159,147	0	225,000	0	38,384,147
21	Isaack Hubert Kilato	-	0	1,241,580	0	225,000	0	1,466,580
22	Iddi Hamisi Mgalukaa	-	0	1,965,437	0	225,000	204,911	2,395,348
23	Dr. Kunge Mnymura Kunge	-	0	3,029,953	0	225,000	151,030	3,405,983
24	Juma Selemeni Mtambo	-	0	5,512,670	0	225,000	169,148	5,906,818

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
25	Mohamedi Masudi Selungwi	-	0	9,018,429	0	225,000	131,743	9,375,172
26	Ally Sadi Ngebe	-	0	9,599,960	0	225,000	123,587	9,948,547
27	Ibrahim Omari Mkuu	-	0	2,949,307	0	225,000	187,610	3,361,917
28	Mohamed Salehe	-	0	5,064,957	0	225,000	186,174	5,476,131
29	Mohamed Salehe L	-	0	5,064,957	0	225,000	186,174	5,476,131
30	Zainabu Zitta Semgalawe	-	0	6,671,390	0	225,000	0	6,896,390
31	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	-	0	2,016,128	0	225,000	204,500	2,445,628
32	Juma Mohamedi Nyumba	-	0	9,674,579	0	225,000	140,166	10,039,745
33	Shabani Saidi Kihambwe	-	0	2,548,209	0	225,000	140,166	2,913,375
34	Shemu Simon Malila	-	0	6,785,711	0	225,000	168,215	7,178,926
35	Saidi Ramadhani Kigangwa	-	0	37,800,586	0	225,000	0	38,025,586
36	Sulemani Rajabu Goza	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
37	Twaha Musa Jafari	-	0	18,782,959	0	105,000	0	18,887,959
38	Sulemani Rajabu Goza (administrator)	-	0	3,783,231	0	105,000	0	3,888,231
39	Mwanaharusi Abdala Mshamu	-	0	5,238,211	0	105,000	0	5,343,211
40	Nassoro	-	0	4,597,658	0	105,000	0	4,702,658
41	Zuhura Yamba Juma	-	0	3,392,944	0	105,000	0	3,497,944
42	Ally Mohamed Limbita	-	0	13,931,756	0	105,000	0	14,036,756
43	Hamisi Said Ulaya	-	0	2,891,704	0	105,000	0	2,996,704
44	Salum Abdalah Awadhi	-	0	5,048,474	0	105,000	0	5,153,474
45	Moshi Ally Iddi	-	0	3,103,685	0	105,000	0	3,208,685
46	Zahara Rashidi Mtebene	-	0	5,355,723	0	105,000	0	5,460,723
47	Charles Kabaja Semgalawe	-	0	428,571	0	105,000	0	533,571
48	Rashidi Hassan Koyo	-	0	9,917,046	0	105,000	0	10,022,046
49	Hamisi Hussen Hassan	2,599,200.0	0	29,556,971	0	105,000	0	32,261,171
50	Rukia Selemeni Goza	1,449,900.0	0	18,782,959	0	105,000	0	20,337,859

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
51	Hamisi Mohamed Lusambi	720,000.0	0	3,783,231	0	105,000	0	4,608,231
52	Mwajabu Irenus Mbawala	2,031,750.0	0	5,238,211	0	105,000	0	7,374,961
53	Fatuma Abdalah Mgalusi	1,120,500.0	0	4,597,658	0	105,000	0	5,823,158
54	Jihadhari Halfani Goza	1,025,460.0	0	3,392,944	0	105,000	0	4,523,404
55	Mwajabu Saidi Malage	1,700,208.0	0	13,931,756	0	105,000	0	15,736,964
56	Amina Abdlah Mtanga	1,109,250.0	0	2,891,704	0	105,000	0	4,105,954
57	Abdalah Selemeni Mahamdu	1,132,202.5	0	5,048,474	0	105,000	0	6,285,676
58	Pili Swalehe Kilonda	1,080,000.0	0	3,103,685	0	105,000	0	4,288,685
59	Shomari Seif Kwesa	5,816,250.0	0	5,355,723	0	105,000	0	11,276,973
60	Hassan Musa Mnewani	748,200.0	0	428,571	0	105,000	0	1,281,771
61	Ali Selemeni Kimbunga	1,740,050.0	0	9,917,046	0	105,000	0	11,762,096
62	Sief Rajabu Kigwanga	1,505,160.0	0	74,222,983	0	105,000	0	75,833,143
63	Witness David Mjema	757,260.0	0	17,770,260	0	105,000	788,506	116,148,392
Sub Total		24,535,391	0	865,604,492	0	10,935,000	4,579,010	
Grand Total								1,002,381,259

A2- 11: World Bank Policy Compliant Compensation for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
1	Mazomba	-	4,591,720	1,371,818	0	225,000	377,255	6,565,793
2	Hussein Shamte Mbonde	1,120,000	502,200	0	0	225,000	326,500	2,173,700
3	Juma Kibwana Mazengoi	1,120,000	0	0	0	225,000	286,000	1,631,000
4	Said Kondo Ngota	-	3,571,820	2,571,839	0	225,000	301,089	6,669,748
5	Jumanne Ramadhni Waziri	1,120,000	0	0	0	225,000	286,000	1,631,000
6	M<baraka Said Nassoro	-	262,260	2,275,039	0	225,000	225,000	2,987,299
7	Iddi Omari Nassoro	910,000	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	1,360,000
8	Kione Mohamed Musa	-	2,498,600	2,227,474	0	225,000	225,000	5,176,074
9	Stumai Ramadhani Mzee	-	1,852,560	0	0	225,000	225,000	2,302,560
10	Jumanne Salum Amri	-	1,463,200	1,030,787	0	225,000	225,000	2,943,987
11	Riziki Kambi Sultani	-	2,498,600	486,675	0	225,000	225,000	3,435,275
12	Saidy Omari Songa	3,270,000	0	0	0	225,000	233,500	3,728,500
13	Hamisi Salumu Amri	4,307,800	0	0	0	225,000	285,390	4,818,190
14	Selemani Hamisi Salum	540,600	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	990,600
15	Selmani Mohamed Salum	2,652,000	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	3,102,000
16	Mwarimi Abdallah Mtitu	3,070,200	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	3,520,200
17	Mikidadi Amri Simba	2,023,000	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	2,473,000
18	Habiba Abdallah Mtitu	1,275,000	0	0	0	225,000	225,000	1,725,000
19	Doto Ally Salum	-	4,464,000	24,516,248	0	225,000	484,295	29,689,543
20	ia Chambala	-	0	24,875,229	0	225,000	225,000	25,325,229
21	Said Msellem Sleyyum	-	4,464,000	0	0	225,000	360,000	5,049,000
22	Mohamed Mbaruku Mpandieni	-	8,928,000	4,163,405	0	225,000	741,108	14,057,513
23	Said Msangi	-	8,928,000	3,523,137	0	225,000	737,862	13,413,999

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
24	Raphael Muhuga	-	1,633,080	3,538,522	0	225,000	225,000	5,621,602
25	Naima Abdllah Mhemed	-	7,356,920	5,846,254	0	225,000	622,940	14,051,114
26	Saidi Salum Mkangama	-	6,310,980	4,972,649	0	225,000	563,118	12,071,747
27	Anglea Mbakile	-	234,360	93,591	0	225,000	225,000	777,951
28	Moshi Ally Nyamambe	-	659,060	93,591	0	225,000	225,000	1,202,651
29	Marium Abdallah Mlan	-	2,538,280	1,310,279	0	225,000	225,000	4,298,559
30	Aunya (Dunia) Abdallah Makusana	-	2,777,600	1,966,700	0	225,000	233,971	5,203,271
31	Anna Paulo Shandlingigwa	-	4,264,980	2,294,783	0	225,000	355,584	7,140,347
32	Selemani Ayubu Chiwile	-	1,095,540	282,056	0	225,000	225,000	1,827,596
33	Zainabu Mikidadi	-	258,540	286,415	0	225,000	225,000	994,955
34	Kimaria Ramadhani Mirandu	1,535,950	505,300	1,380,793	0	225,000	225,000	3,872,043
35	Mnisa Consigilo	-	6,470,320	989,761	0	225,000	526,818	8,211,899
36	James Ngasa	-	104,780	561,548	0	225,000	225,000	1,116,328
37	Bakari Selemani Matunu	-	1,816,600	236,493	0	225,000	225,000	2,503,093
38	Mariam Shabani Mgalambe	-	246,140	638,601	0	225,000	225,000	1,334,741
39	Iddi Athumani Kusa	-	91,140	0	0	225,000	225,000	541,140
40	Binuru Bakari Kisoma	4,141,200	290,780	2,109,010	0	225,000	471,203	7,237,193
41	Angelita Kesi-Sia Mbatia	-	7,338,940	0	0	225,000	366,947	7,930,887
42	Mzee Said Mkwanga	-	1,589,060	0	0	225,000	225,000	2,039,060
43	Zena Seif Musa	-	0	8,541,211	0	225,000	225,000	8,991,211
44	Zena Seif Musa	-	324,260	0	0	225,000	225,000	774,260
45	Dr. Hashim S. M. A	-	7,444,340	4,766,748	0	225,000	396,384	12,832,472
46	Power Group Real Estate	-	377,580	657,704	0	225,000	225,000	1,485,284
47	Shabai Said Kulinyangwa	-	801,660	5,353,169	0	225,000	225,000	6,604,829
48	Anatolia Jeremia Chambala	-	108,500	282,056	0	225,000	225,000	840,556

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
49	Said Mselem Sleyum	-	7,480,920	7,333,459	0	225,000	411,226	15,450,605
50	Nati Said Marovingwa	-	417,880	0	0	225,000	225,000	867,880
51	Mwanvita Selemni Mbaruku	-	234,360	800,803	0	225,000	225,000	1,485,163
52	Hamisi Ramadhani Waziri	225,000	0	0	0	225,000	241,250	691,250
53	Mariam Mwishehe Matibwa	-	1,791,800	8,034,112	0	225,000	225,000	10,275,912
54	Azimio Housing Estate	-	2,737,300	824,630	0	225,000	225,000	4,011,930
55	Juma Salehe Mitindwa	-	619,380	5,479,512	0	225,000	225,000	6,548,892
56	Nuru Hamisi Momba	-	3,847,720	6,311,647	0	225,000	342,300	10,726,667
57	Shannel Stephwimben Siv	-	8,928,000	341,031	0	225,000	721,729	10,215,760
58	Sumai Abdallah Bakari	-	8,928,000	594,882	0	225,000	723,016	10,470,898
59	Nmohamed Nassor Dhiab	-	8,928,000	0	0	225,000	446,400	9,599,400
60	Said Ally Seif	-	8,928,000	3,512,881	0	225,000	737,810	13,403,691
61	Issa Hemed Zahooro	-	2,359,720	7,336,536	0	225,000	227,496	10,148,752
62	Nuru Omari Mbosai	-	6,568,280	2,751,329	0	225,000	543,649	10,088,258
63	Dharar Hilal Majid	-	8,928,000	492,316	0	225,000	722,496	10,367,812
64	Ally Mohamedi Limbogo	-	8,928,000	1,692,337	0	225,000	728,580	11,573,917
65	Azimio Housing Estate	-	1,063,920	824,630	0	225,000	225,000	2,338,550
66	Samwel Huma Pundugu	-	27,812,580	615,395	0	225,000	2,246,070	30,899,045
67	Azimio Housing Estate	3,706,000	17,856,000	0	0	225,000	1,855,300	23,642,300
Sub Total Kisarawe		31,016,750	225,021,560	160,189,084	0	15,075,000	25,778,286	
Grand Total Kisarawe								457,080,680

A2- 12: World Supplementary Compensation Budget for Kisarawe II (Kimbiji)

A2.12: World Supplementary Compensation Budget for Kibawa II (Kimbiji)								
	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Mazomba	-	0	1,232,718	0	225,000	0	1,457,718
2	Hussein Shamte Mbonde	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
3	Juma Kibwana Mazengoi	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
4	Said Kondo Ngota	-	0	2,311,059	0	225,000	0	2,536,059
5	Jumanne Ramadhnaï Waziri	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
6	M<baraka Said Nassoro	-	0	2,044,354	0	225,000	192,316	2,461,670
7	Iddi Omari Nassoro	-	0	0	0	225,000	179,500	404,500
8	Kione Mohamed Musa	-	0	2,001,612	0	225,000	12,207	2,238,819
9	Stumai Ramadhani Mzee	-	0	0	0	225,000	132,372	357,372
10	Jumanne Salum Amri	-	0	926,267	0	225,000	146,674	1,297,941
11	Riziki Kambi Sultani	-	0	437,327	0	225,000	21,033	683,360
12	Saidy Omari Songa	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
13	Hamisi Salumu Amri	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
14	Selemani Hamisi Salum	-	0	0	0	225,000	142,970	367,970
15	Selmani Mohamed Salum	-	0	0	0	225,000	22,400	247,400
16	Mwarimi Abdallah Mtitu	-	0	0	0	225,000	1,490	226,490
17	Mikidadi Amri Simba	-	0	0	0	225,000	63,850	288,850
18	Habiba Abdallah Mtitu	-	0	0	0	225,000	101,250	326,250
19	Doto Ally Salum	-	0	22,030,343	0	225,000	0	22,255,343
20	ia Chambala	-	0	22,352,924	0	225,000	98,885	22,676,809
21	Said Msellem Sleyyum	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
22	Mohamed Mbaruku Mpandieni	-	0	3,741,243	0	225,000	0	3,966,243
23	Said Msangi	-	0	3,165,897	0	225,000	0	3,390,897
24	Raphael Muhuga	-	0	3,179,722	0	225,000	75,360	3,480,082
25	Naima Abdllah Mhemed	-	0	5,253,454	0	225,000	0	5,478,454
26	Saidi Salum Mkangama	-	0	4,468,431	0	225,000	0	4,693,431
27	Anglea Mbakile	-	0	84,101	0	225,000	213,282	522,383
28	Moshi Ally Nyamambe	-	0	84,101	0	225,000	191,572	500,673
29	Marium Abdallah Mlan	-	0	1,177,419	0	225,000	13,657	1,416,076
30	Aunya (Dunia) Abdallah Makusana	-	0	1,767,280	0	225,000	0	1,992,280
31	Anna Paulo Shandalingigwa	-	0	2,062,096	0	225,000	0	2,287,096
32	Selemani Ayubu Chiwile	-	0	253,456	0	225,000	135,220	613,676
33	Zainabu Mikidadi	-	0	257,373	0	225,000	202,698	685,071
34	Kimaria Ramadhani Mirandu	-	0	1,240,783	0	225,000	100,452	1,566,235
35	Mnisa Consigilo	-	0	889,401	0	225,000	0	1,114,401
36	James Ngasa	-	0	504,608	0	225,000	213,703	943,311
37	Bakari Selemani Matunu	-	0	212,513	0	225,000	77,301	514,814
38	Mariam Shabani Mgalambe	-	0	573,848	0	225,000	201,912	1,000,760
39	Iddi Athumani Kusa	-	0	0	0	225,000	220,443	445,443

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
40	Binuru Bakari Kisoma	-	0	1,895,160	0	225,000	0	2,120,160
41	Angelita Kesi-Sia Mbatia	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
42	Mzee Said Mkwanga	-	0	0	0	225,000	145,547	370,547
43	Zena Seif Musa	-	0	7,675,147	0	225,000	181,697	8,081,844
44	Zena Seif Musa	-	0	0	0	225,000	198,850	423,850
45	Dr. Hashim S. M. A	-	0	4,283,408	0	225,000	0	4,508,408
46	Power Group Real Estate	-	0	591,014	0	225,000	191,215	1,007,229
47	Shabai Said Kulinyangwa	-	0	4,810,367	0	225,000	133,235	5,168,602
48	Anatolia Jeremia Chambala	-	0	253,456	0	225,000	218,145	696,601
49	Said Mselem Sleyum	-	0	6,589,859	0	225,000	0	6,814,859
50	Nati Said Marovingwa	-	0	0	0	225,000	191,300	416,300
51	Mwanvita Selemni Mbaruku	-	0	719,603	0	225,000	202,040	1,146,643
52	Hamisi Ramadhani Waziri	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
53	Mariam Mwishehe Matibwa	-	0	7,219,467	0	225,000	39,768	7,484,235
54	Azimio Housing Estate	-	0	741,014	0	225,000	69	966,083
55	Juma Salehe Mitindwa	-	0	4,923,899	0	225,000	147,269	5,296,168
56	Nuru Hamisi Momba	-	0	5,671,657	0	225,000	0	5,896,657
57	Shannel Stephwimben Siv	-	0	306,451	0	225,000	0	531,451
58	Sumai Abdallah Bakari	-	0	534,562	0	225,000	0	759,562
59	Nmohamed Nassor Dhiab	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
60	Said Ally Seif	-	0	3,156,681	0	225,000	0	3,381,681
61	Issa Hemed Zahooro	-	0	6,592,624	0	225,000	0	6,817,624
62	Nuru Omari Mbosai	-	0	2,472,349	0	225,000	0	2,697,349
63	Dharar Hilal Majid	-	0	442,396	0	225,000	0	667,396
64	Ally Mohamedi Limbogo	-	0	1,520,737	0	225,000	0	1,745,737
65	Azimio Housing Estate	-	0	741,014	0	225,000	135,019	1,101,033
66	Samwel Huma Pundugu	-	0	552,995	0	225,000	0	777,995
67	Azimio Housing Estate	-	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
Sub Total Kisarawe		0	0	143,946,189	0	15,075,000	4,544,701	
Grand Total Kisarawe								163,565,890

A2- 13: World Bank Policy Compliant Compensation for Water Storage Facility Areas

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	Total
1	Abdala Selemeni Gogo	36,495,750	4,375,000	7,400,038	0	225,000	6,903,538	55,399,326
2	Fatuma selemeni Gogo	5,200,000	2,187,500	0	0	225,000	369,375	7,981,875
3	Clemence Joseph Kimaro	141,036,400	13,725,000	25,848,667	0	225,000	18,538,070	199,373,137
4	Marytha Lazaro Mwaipopo	13,927,500	3,060,000	687,586	0	225,000	4,449,375	22,349,461
5	Marystela Pascal Mpabuka	18,760,000	5,757,500	26,049,559	0	225,000	4,825,875	55,617,934
6	Sikitiko Salehe Ally Lumango	13,200,000	13,125,000	23,261,730	0	225,000	1,316,250	51,127,980
7	Mwanakombo Abdala Kipanga	6,758,000	7,715,000	8,793,642	0	225,000	2,434,150	25,925,792
8	Geofrey Godwin Asulumenye	5,900,000	6,462,000	28,261,016	0	225,000	2,238,125	43,086,141
9	Alphonse George Mlawa	40,954,000	1,800,000	15,202,893	10,800,000	225,000	9,338,200	78,320,093
10	Christina Mavula	0	3,875,000	5,440,527	0	225,000	0	9,540,527
11	Moshi Selemeni Gogo	0	4,375,000	398,429	0	225,000	0	4,998,429
12	Hamisi	1,129,800	11,632,125	10,491,481	0	225,000	981,895	24,460,301
13	Regina Agusti Mowo	25,802,000	23,674,000	69,479,296	0	225,000	6,073,800	125,254,096
	Sub Total for Water Storage Areas	309,163,450	101,763,125	221,314,865	10,800,000	2,925,000	57,468,653	
Grand Total Water Storage Area								703,435,093

A2- 14: World Supplementary Compensation Budget for Water storage facilities at Pugu Kajiungeni and Buyuni

	Project Affected Person (PAP)	Entitlements						Total
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of Assets (Land)	Compensation for Loss of Income (e.g. Crops)	Loss of Profit/Income (other than Crop)	Relocation/Transport Allowance	Other Assistance (i.e. Disturbance + Accommodation)	
1	Abdala Selemeni Gogo	0	0	6,649,687	0	145,000	0	6,794,687
2	Fatuma selemeni Gogo	0	0	0	0	225,000	0	225,000
3	Clemence Joseph Kimaro	0	0	23,227,657	0	145,000	0	23,372,657
4	Martha Lazaro Mwaipopo	0	0	617,866	0	145,000	0	762,866
5	Marystela Pascal Mpabuka	0	0	23,408,179	0	145,000	0	23,553,179
6	Sikitiko Salehe Ally Lumango	0	0	20,903,031	0	225,000	0	21,128,031
7	Mwanakombo Abdala Kipanga	0	0	7,901,982	0	225,000	0	8,126,982
8	Geofrey Godwin Asulumenye	0	0	25,395,398	0	145,000	0	25,540,398
9	Alphonse George Mlawa	0	0	13,661,346	0	145,000	0	13,806,346
10	Christina Mavula	0	0	4,888,867	0	225,000	0	5,113,867
11	Moshi Selemeni Gogo	0	0	358,029	0	225,000	0	583,029
12	Hamisi	0	0	9,427,663	0	145,000	0	9,572,663
13	Regina Agusti Mowo	0	0	62,434,216	0	145,000	0	62,579,216
	Sub Total for Water Storage Areas	0	0	198,873,922	0	2,285,000	0	
Grand Total Water Storage Area								201,158,922

A2- 15: Summary of Compensation for RAP Phase I

Component	Structures	Land	Crops	Loss of Profit	Transport	Disturbance	Total
Mpera	162,060,291	64,276,000	963,279,345	0	14,175,000	24,740,758	1,228,531,394
Kimbiji (Kisarwe II)	31,016,750	225,021,560	160,189,084	0	15,075,000	25,778,286	457,080,680
Water storage facilities	309,163,450	101,763,125	221,314,865	10,800,000	2,925,000	57,468,653	703,435,093
	502,240,491	391,060,685	1,344,783,295	10,800,000	32,175,000	107,987,697	
Grand Total							2,389,047,167

A2- 16: Summary of Supplementary Compensation Budget for RAP Phase I

Component	Structures	Land	Crops	Loss of Profit	Transport	Disturbance	Total
Mpera	24,535,391	0	865,604,492	0	10,935,000	4,579,010	905,653,893
Kimbiji (Kisarwe II)	0	0	143,946,189	0	15,075,000	4,544,701	163,565,890
Water storage facilities	0	0	198,873,922	0	2,285,000	0	201,158,922
	24,535,391	0	1,208,424,604	0	28,295,000	9,123,711	
Grand Total							1,270,378,705