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DAR es SALAAM METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
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**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT  
FOR COMPONENT 1, LOCAL ROADS, TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY  
(PHASE 1)**

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**DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
CTC	Crown TECH-Consult Ltd
CSO	Civil Society Organization
BP	Bank Procedures (WB)
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
DART	Dar Rapid Transit Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DLA	Dar es Salaam Local Authority
DED	District Executive Director
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water Supply Authority
DMDP	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GC	Grievance committee
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTT	Helios Towers Tanzania
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Auditor
IMU	Internal Monitoring Unit
LHS/RHS	Left Hand Side / Right Hand Side
MC	Municipal Council
MD	Municipal Director
MEO	Mtaa Executive Officer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
MRC	Municipal Resettlement Committee
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
OP	Operational Procedures (WB)
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RS	Regional Secretariat
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SIA	Socio-economic Impact Assessment
SSC	Social Services Committee

TANESCO	Tanzania Electrical Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania National Roads Agency
TAZARA	Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority
TMC	Temeke Municipal Council
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Ltd
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSCP	Tanzania Strategic Cities Project
TShs	Tanzania Shilling (Currency)
USD	United States Dollar (Currency)
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group
WG-DMDP TEMEKE	Working Group of DMDP Temeke Municipality

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compensation	This refers to the payment in cash or in kind, to which the persons affected by the Temeke municipal sub-projects are entitled to, as decreed by government regulations or laws in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from sub-projects activities.
Cut-off date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Displaced Person(s) (DPs)	The persons who are economically and socially affected by involuntary taking of land for the DMDP, resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Relocation or loss of shelter;</li> <li>b. Loss of assets or ability to access such assets;</li> <li>c. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, regardless of relocation; and</li> <li>d. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Economic displacement	The results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people's access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Host community	A community in the proposed resettlement sites.
Income restoration / livelihood improvement	Restoration and/or improvement of income sources and livelihoods of relevant DPs.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	A detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the DMDP. <p>The survey should account for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income, either temporary or permanent, resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income generating resources. Assets held collectively, such as water sources, livestock grazing areas, irrigation systems, and community</p>



	structures should be recorded separately. It is essential for resettlement planners to consult with affected people during this step to develop a reasonable consensus on the methods and formulas for assigning value to lost assets and income forgone during resettlement.
Land Acquisition	Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses
Mtaa	This is the lowest administrative unit of the Local Government authority used in urban areas. It functions like the village in a rural setting, sometimes called hamlet. A number of mitaa form an administrative unit known as Ward. Mtaa is led by the chairperson of the Mtaa, the executive officer and other members who form a number of committees at that level.
Physical displacement	The actual physical relocation of people resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets (such as land, water, and forests).
Project affected household	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.
Project affected person (PAP)	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Replacement Cost	<p>The rate of compensation for lost assets calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. It is calculated before displacement as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Agricultural land: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;</li> <li>b) Land in urban areas: the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;</li> <li>c) Household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.</li> <li>d) Standing crops based on the current market value of the crop at the time of compensation;</li> <li>e) Perennial crops and fruit trees will be compensated equivalent to the current market value given for the type, age and productive value of such trees (future production) at the time of compensation.</li> </ul>
Resettlement	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the DMDP.

assistance	Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Self- resettlements	Option selected among several presented, which is chosen by a DP(s) for self-relocation, and who will be provided with an additional transitional assistance.
Vulnerable Groups	<p>People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled individuals; (iii) households with disabled persons, (iv) households falling under the current benchmark poverty line, (v) children and elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (vi) landless households, (vii) and ethnic minorities. The list of vulnerable groups will be identified during Municipal RAP preparation through socio-economic survey and public consultation.</p>

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Background**

The Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) is the road project implemented by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) covering all the three Municipal Councils of Dar es Salaam, that is, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke and partly the Dar es Salaam City Council. The GoT through the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) intends to implement DMDP by upgrading and rehabilitating the prioritized existing roads to tarmac level in Temeke, Ilala and Kinondoni Municipalities through the financial assistance from World Bank (WB).

The total estimated cost of the project is US\$ 330.30 million of which US\$ 300 million will be funded by the WB and co-financing will also come from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) of US\$ 5 million and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) contributing US\$ 25.30 for compensation activities.

In principle, the decision to upgrade and rehabilitate the selected road networks include measures which will improve the road density and enable a better distribution of traffic thus reducing traffic stress on the currently overburdened arterial and other main roads in Dar es Salaam. Decongestion of traffic at the major roads will therefore facilitate economic development and ease access to the socio-economic services in Dar es Salaam. The project takes into account the plans and on-going investment project for the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in Dar es Salaam which is currently under implementation, parallel to other ongoing projects of Dar es Salaam Local Roads (DLAs) and TANROADS.

### **Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

This Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for the Priority Roads under component 1 in Temeke municipality, Chang'omberoad (Chang'ombe ward), Temeke- Mbagala (Temeke & Mbagala Wards), and Mchicha Road (Sandali ward), covering 9.6 km in total.

### **Main impacts**

The priority road sub-projects under component 1 is associated with several categories of impacts that have to be mitigated prior to commencement of construction. They include impacts on land, buildings, including businesses, houses, other assets and impacts on livelihoods for those residing or having businesses within the road corridor. In addition, there will be loss of community assets, loss of crops and trees, etc. The details of the impacts have been presented in this RAP prepared for the Temeke Municipality sub-projects under DMDP phase 1.

### Impacts:

No	Temeke Municipality (sub-project road name)	IMPACTS							
		Total Land Take-off(m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings	Crops/Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets(church/Mosque)	Public Buildings
1	Chang'ombe road, (Chang'ombe ward)	2,390.30	180	45	14	0	0	1	2
2	Temeke-Mbagala road (Temeke & Mbagala ward)	6,251.05	156	39	105	1(water well)	0	0	0
3	Mchicha road (Sandali ward)	8,044.75	88	22	96	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,686.1</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

(Source: Valuation report, 2014); *Note: 424 PAPs include PAPs' head of household and dependants*

### Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

A RPF was prepared for the DMDP which is the bases for the preparation of this RAP. The RPF was prepared based on the relevant Tanzanian laws and World Bank Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12). The Tanzanian laws used include the Village land act No.5 (1999), Land acquisition act (1967) and land assessment (value of compensation) regulation, 2006. All policies and acts have been assessed and incorporated into the report. This is to ensure that all processes and procedures are done according to both Tanzanian laws and policies and World Bank (OP/ BP 4.12).

### Consultation

An all inclusive participatory approach involving stakeholders, district officers, ward and sub-ward governments, and community members is vital for the successful implementation of resettlement exercise. In this case, there were two (2) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Temeke Municipality. A total of three hundred and four (304) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level (i.e. Temeke-Mbagala, Chang'ombe and Mchicha) between 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2013..This was followed with another series of meetings that were conducted between January-March 2014 to inform PAPs of the change of alignment of the project as a mechanism to minimize impact. It should be noted that the number of participants of public meetings is not the same as the numbers of PAPs as some of those who attend the meeting are not PAPs but rather people who leave within the project area.

Public meetings were conducted in general to inform local area residents (including the actual PAPs and others not directly affected but reside in the area) about the proposed roads sub-projects and associated impacts, their entitlement and the fact that there will be

a grievance mechanism in place during the implementation. However, the household interviews directly involved the actual affected PAPs adding up to 424 (this includes PAPs head of household and dependants) hence the difference between the two. Nonetheless the views and concerns of all stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan. Also the minutes of the meeting and lists of public meetings attendees are attached as annex five (5) and discussed in chapter eight of this report respectively.

### **Baseline information**

Baseline information has been presented in this report in length and in details and covers several aspects and issues concerning the existing socio-economic situation of the people in the sub-projects areas. These include; Socio-economic condition, demography, gender, household composition, livelihoods and economic activities and means, infrastructure and available social services (e.g. health, education, sanitation, water, energy, etc.), major prevailing health issues and illnesses, including the HIV/AIDS prevalence and people perception of them, main sources of income, expenditure, housing conditions (building materials) and their various uses, other assets / properties located within the road corridor, condition of the existing road. Results of the survey census show that 424 people will be affected by the Temeke priority roads sub project.

### **Institutional arrangements and responsibilities**

The overall responsibility of compensation and resettlement will be carried out by Temeke district council in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG).

**Grievance redress mechanism** is put in place during the RAP implementation to ensure that the project affected persons (PAPs) have an easy access to address their grievances if needed. During consultation the PAPs have been informed about the existence of such a mechanisms and the fact that they have easy access for airing their dissatisfaction and to seek redress if they are not satisfy with the resettlement processes. The grievance procedure is a simple and will be administered at local levels to facilitate easy access by PAPs.

The resettlement committees will be formed at each ward level with representatives from all key stakeholders. The issues related to resettlement and compensation will be discussed. Sensitization workshops will be conducted. All efforts will be made to settle the grievances amicably before taken to legal procedures including courts.

### **Implementation process and schedule**

PAPs will be informed on the implementation schedule for RAP including, the formation of Municipal Working Group (MWG), grievances procedures and selection representative from PAPs in the grievances committee. The time allocated to evacuate the site and savage of

remain materials. The date for starting road construction will also be communicated to the PAPs. No PAPs will be required to vacate the area before full compensation. Should everything go as planned the RAP implementation will start in November, 2015.

### **Overall budget**

The budget for the RAP includes compensation for the buildings, other structures, permanent crops, livelihood, infrastructure, management cost and contingency (5%), and funds for monitoring of activities. The total budget estimates for Temeke Municipality sub-projects roads under DMDP Phase 1 (i.e. Chang'ombe road, Temeke-Mbagala Road and Mchicha Road), is **TShs 3,514,835,060** equivalent to **USD 2,143,192**.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Brief introduction about the project**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and financial assistance from World Bank intends to implement the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) which includes upgrading and rehabilitating the existing local roads to tarmac level in Dar es Salaam.

The (PMO-RALG) commissioned Crown TECH-Consult Ltd to carry out Feasibility Study and Detailed Design of Local Roads for Municipal Councils of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke in Dar es Salaam as part of the preparation of the (DMDP). Expectedly, the DMDP will be implemented in five (05) years (2016-2020).

The objective of the DMDP is to improve infrastructure services and institutional capacity in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan region. The PMO-RALG is the Executing Agency while the District Local Authorities (DLAs) of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke are the implementing agencies for sub-projects (roads and drainage).

The DMDP will include five (5) components as below:

- Component 1a: Priority roads supporting public transit, mobility and connectivity to low income communities. This component includes Local and Feeder Roads Improvement at a cost of US\$ 103.86;
- Component 1b: Flood Prevention and Storm Water Drainage at US\$ 68.78;
- Component 2: Upgrading of Low Income Communities at US\$ 26.00;
- Component 3: Institutional strengthening and Capacity Building at US\$ 14.40 and;
- Component 4: Implementation Support and Monitoring and Evaluation at US\$ 117.21.

This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan for Temeke Municipality sub-projects under Component 1a of phase one of the DMDP. Eight sub-projects have been earmarked and proposed to be constructed under DMDP during different phases of project implementation. The total length of all eight sub-projects in Temeke Municipal Council (TMC) tally up to 22.45 Km. Out of eight sub-projects for TMC, 3 of them will be constructed under DMDP phase one (i.e. Chang'ombe road, Temeke-Mbagala road and Mchicha road) respectively.

### **1.2 Rationale and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

By far and large, the construction works of the proposed local road sub-project will cause both positive and negative impacts such as displacement, permanent or temporary loss of assets or loss of access to assets. It is against this background that this RAP is prepared to address project impacts and provides mitigation measures for such impacts.

Overall, the objectives of RAP are to provide a plan for resolving and mitigation the impacts of the displacement, resettlement and or compensation issues resulted from the project and for ensuring that PAPs are not left worse off than they were before commencement of the project. The RAP is intended to be an agreed commitment between the involved parties for guiding the implementation of resettlement and or compensation action for affected persons and institutions within the RoW of the road project.

Specifically, this RAP aims to:

- Lay down the agreed principles that will apply to the resettlement and/or compensation exercise;
- Identifies, as far as possible, those people currently living within the proposed RoW and who will suffer losses;
- Describes the legal and institutional framework for dealing with displacement;
- Provides a general socio-economic profile of the project affected persons living in the right of way susceptible for displacement;
- Estimates the nature and magnitude of displacement;
- Sets out the criteria used to determine eligibility for resettlement, compensation and/or other assistance and what entitlements are due to different categories of project affected persons (PAPs)and for different types of losses;
- Indicates how affected assets of individual PAPs are valued;
- Describes how resettlement and/or compensation entitlements will be delivered, including procedures, responsibilities and timing;
- Describes mechanisms for maximizing stakeholders participation and for airing grievances;
- It also provides an indication of the costs involved in implementation of RAP.

### **1.3 Descriptions of sub-projects roads in Temeke Municipality**

Currently, the conditions of the proposed sub-project roads are passable throughout the year; however, transportation is difficult during the morning and evening rush hours due to traffic jam. The situation worsens during the rainy season because some sections of the roads are water logged, muddy and slippery. The present state of the roads is not good as it requires frequent maintenance and as such is a financial burden on the infrastructure budget.

The project will involve rehabilitation (widening) of the formerly tarmac roads for the Chang'ombe and Temeke Mbagala Road and upgrading of Mchicha road to tarmac level. Table 1.0 provides descriptions of the sub projects roads in Temeke district.



**Table 1.0: Temeke local roads to be rehabilitated/upgraded under DMDP Phase 1**

SN	Road Name/Ward	Length (km)	Proposed Treatment	Road Network
1	Chang'ombe road(Chang'ombe ward)	4.6	Widening the existing tarmac road by two lanes.	De-congesting Kawawa, Nyerere Road and Chang'ombe junction
2	Temeke-Mbagala(Temeke & Mbagala Wards)	3.5	Widening the existing tarmac road by two lanes.	De- congesting Mandela and Kilwa Road
3	Mchicha Road (Sandali ward)	1.5	Upgrading to tarmac level.	De- congesting Mandela and Nyerere road Junction

(Source: ESIA- Temeke Municipality, 2014)

### **1.3.1 Civil works to be undertaken which could result in some impacts, including land take**

The rehabilitation works will consist mainly of:

- Exploitation of material sources for fill, sub-grade, sub-base, base and surfacing
- Construction of longitudinal and cross drainage structures and systems
- Construction of Tuangoma Bridge
- Asphaltic concrete overlay
- Partial reconstruction involving the removal and possible re-use of some existing pavement layers
- Total reconstruction involving the removal of the existing pavement and its replacement
- Provision of Bus Bays
- Provision of temporary crossings and traffic diversions;
- Construction of road furniture and other incidental and appurtenant works;

The rehabilitations will also change vertical and horizontal profile to meet the relevant geometric standards for this class of road. The design was adjusted to minimize impact. That is explained in details below under section 1.6.

This RAP study runs parallel with the preliminary design work. In broad terms, the improvements will involve a combination of overlaying the existing road, partial reconstruction and/or total reconstruction of road sections as necessary. The rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing drainage structures and the construction of new, additional drainage structures are also important features of the proposed works. Pertinent features of the road design include:

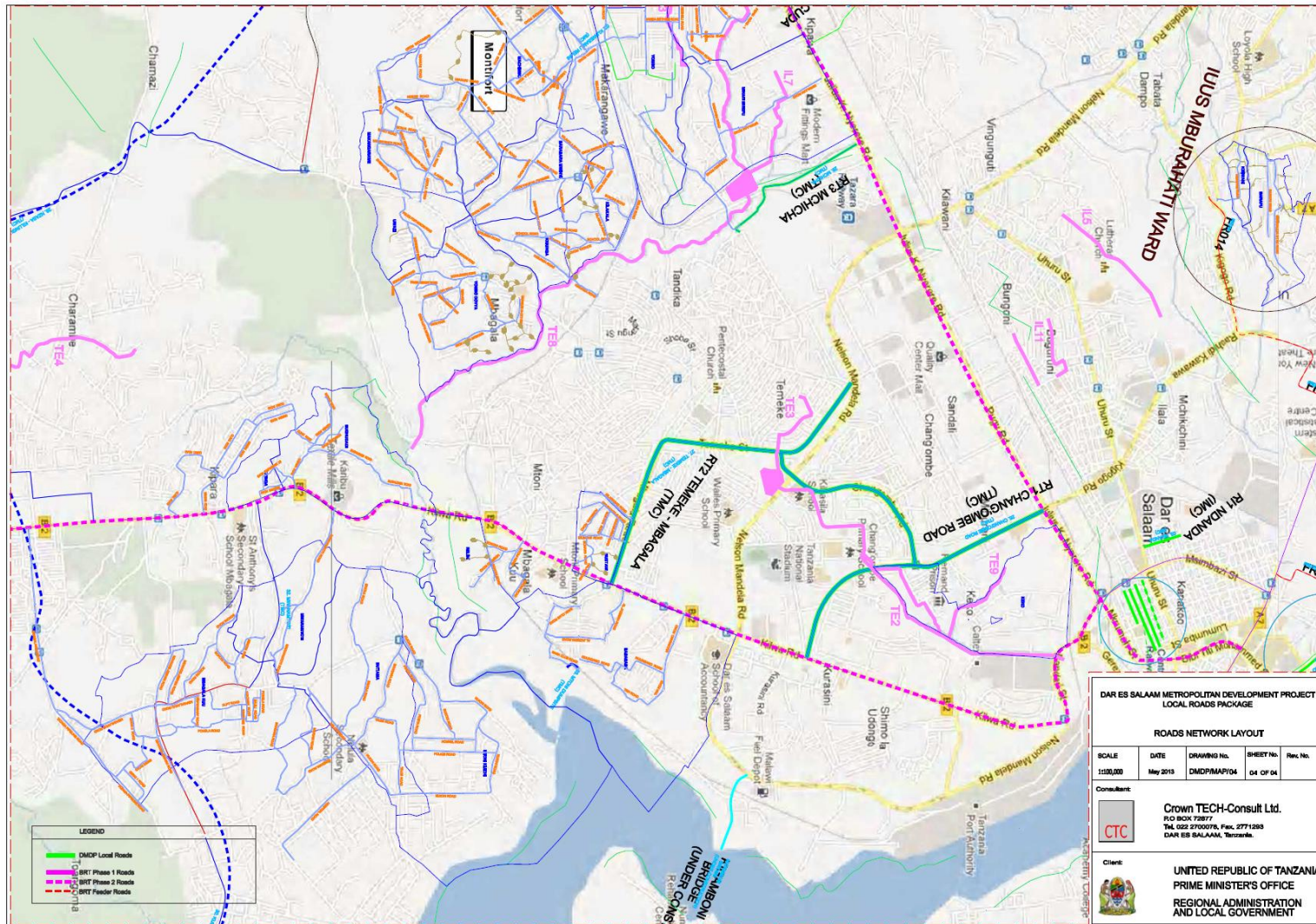
- The width of the bitumen carriageway will be 7m (Asphalt Concrete)

- The width of the (paved) shoulders will be 1.5m
- The width of the walkways will be 1m
- The width of the cycle track will be 1m
- Provision of 60 passengers capacity bus bays for all roads
- Cross-drainage structures, intersections and ancillary road works (ie Street lighting)
- A road reserve corridor will be negotiated with the communities. However, a mandatory construction corridor of 15m will be acquired.
- The road will still continue to have another 20-year design life.

Thus, in performing the road upgrading project all the human activities carried out within the earmarked area for the sub-project road must be relocated in order to pave way its construction. Also, all the structures, trees, crops found within RoW need to be removed. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) requires that all affected properties be duly compensated for.

Results of the study show that approximately 424 people will be affected by the said project.

Figure 1.1: A map below illustrates the project area and road alignment.



#### 1.4 Temporary dislocation and loss of assets and access to services

Construction works of the sub-projects' activities may result to temporary impacts during construction on properties or assets located adjacent to the road alignment. To ensure that the temporary impacts are minimized, if not avoided entirely, it will include the following provisions in the civil works contract: (i) the Resettlement and compensation committee will have to pay compensation for any land required for construction work and will compensate for any destroyed property or asset after agreement with the owner in a month period after approval of payment; (ii) to the extent possible, only unused land will be used as construction work space; and (iii) temporarily used land will be restored or improved to its pre-project condition by contractor before returning to PAPs. With the mitigation measure, the remaining temporary impacts will be less significant. It is emphasized that the Temeke local leaders at Mitaa and Ward levels must be involved.

The Temeke sub-projects pass through unplanned areas which are inadequately serviced by social services or facilities. In addition, the relocation of affected households will temporarily disturb different groups of people living in the affected households; will disrupt their access to some of the social services obtained within the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas. These consist of public infrastructure such electricity, water supply, religious buildings for worshippers, etc.

#### 1.5 Overall estimates of land realignment and temporary relocation

All of Temeke district sub-projects roads follow the existing roads from the starting point to the end point. The width of the roads was increased to accommodate the purpose of all the sub-project leading to the land-take of 16,686.1 squaremeters as shown in the table below.

**TABLE 1.1: IMPACTS**

No	Temeke Municipality (sub-project road name)	IMPACTS							
		Total Land Take-off (m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings (including all public, private & community buildings )	Crops/ Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets (church/ Mosque)	Public Buildings
1	Chang'ombe road, (Chang'ombe ward)	2,390.30	180	45	14	0	0	1	2
2	Temeke-Mbagala road (Temeke & Mbagala ward)	6,251.05	156	39	105	1 (water well)	0	0	0
3	Mchicha road(Sandali ward)	8,044.75	88	22	96	0	0	0	0
	Total	16,686.1	424	106	361	1	0	1	2

(Source: Valuation report, 2014); Note: 424 includes PAPs head of Household and dependants

## 1.6 Minimizing resettlement

One of the guiding principles of resettlement action plan is to minimise as much as possible the negative impacts caused by the sub-projects including avoidance of resettlement. Accordingly, the design consultant strived to follow the existing gravel road alignment which has reduced inclusion of buildings and properties to be impacted apart from those along the existing road. In table 1.2 (a), it is shown that 106 buildings (including all affected private houses, structures, public and community buildings) will be impacted by the project activities. Several measures have been included in the technical design of the sub-project to achieve the above guiding principle. These include the following:

- Some of the identified houses / structures that are partially protruding in the right-of-way, that is, within 16.8 meters have been excluded from complete relocation because owners will be compensated to rehabilitate and not to demolish the whole structure. In this case, PAPs who possess living houses which can be habitable will not vacate their premises and instead, they will be partially compensated to rehabilitate or reinstall their buildings in the same plot. In doing so, this will minimize resettlement and project-affected-persons will remain as part of beneficiaries of the sub-projects.
- As described in this report, sections of Temeke local roads pass through unplanned areas and so houses are also congested in unplanned manner. Opting for realignment of the road could have automatically invaded more buildings / structures and other properties that could result to massive dislocation. Therefore, the technical design of abiding to the existing route has greatly contributed to reduce dislocation.
- In view of the social concerns addressed, it follows that every effort must be made to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, measures to assist displaced persons will be carried out by improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of sub-projects implementation, whichever is higher reported cases were recorded and forwarded to the responsible section (survey and marking).

## 1.7 Organization report

The resettlement action plan (RAP) is organized and presented in the following ten main chapters

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Introduction                              | 8. Participation and Consultation |
| 2. Census and Socio-economic Surveys         | 9. Grievance Redress              |
| 3. Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework | 10. Monitoring and Evaluation     |
| 4. Institutional Arrangement                 |                                   |
| 5. Income Restoration                        |                                   |
| 6. Implementation Schedule                   |                                   |
| 7. Costs and Budgets                         |                                   |

## 2.0 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS IN THE PROJECT AREAS

### 2.1 Introduction

The key objectives of census and socio-economic survey were;

- To prepare an inventory of all the affected assets and affected households and,
- To estimate the extent of impacts of resettlement due to project implementation and, prepare RAP for compensation and assistance.

### 2.2 General socioeconomic status of Temeke Municipality

#### 2.2.1 Administration

Temeke district has 03 divisions, 30 wards and 180 sub wards as shown in Table 2.1 below;

**TABLE 2.1: SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE OF TEMEKE DISTRICT**

No	Descriptions	Unit	Temeke
1	Number of divisions	no.	3
2	Number of wards	no.	30
3	Number of sub-wards	no.	180

Source: Economic Profile Temeke (2010)

**Demography:** Generally, Temeke municipality is the largest region of all three municipalities within the Dar es Salaam region with total land area of 786.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The intercensal grow rate of Temeke municipality is 6.6% per year (Census, 2012). It has the total population of 1,368,881 million (2012) persons, 669,056 are male and 699,825 are female. For these sub-projects the total number of PAPs in Temeke Municipality is 530 where female PAPs are 291(54.9%) and males 239 (45.1%). Demographic summaries are shown in Table 2.2 below for general Temeke district and

**TABLE 2.2: SUMMARY OF LAND, POPULATION IN TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY**

No	Descriptions	Unit	Temeke
1	Land area*	km <sup>2</sup>	786.5
2	Density*	prs./km <sup>2</sup>	1,720
3	Population**	prs.	1,368,881
3.1	- <b>Male</b>	no.	669,056
3.2	- <b>Female</b>	no.	699,825
4	Sex ratio (no. of men per 100 women)**	no.	96
5	Household size**	per.	3.9

Source: \*Economic Profile Temeke (2010); \*\*2012 National Population and Housing Census, Ministry of Finance, National Bureau of Statistics, June 2013.

**Ethnicity:** Residents along the Temeke district’s sub-projects areas are of different mix of tribes because of its sub–urban settings and people are therefore with different ethnic backgrounds. Generally, the main tribes residing in Temeke municipal Council are the Ndengereko, Makonde and Zaramo.

### 2.3 Demography of PAPs within the RoW

Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are individuals whose assets may be lost and or affected, including land, property, other assets, livelihoods, and or access to natural and or economic resources and services as a result of sub-project activities under the DMDP. During census survey exercise, the study team conducted interviews with PAPs to enumerate and collect basic data / information on the affected households (persons). The total number of PAPs for Temeke municipality sub projects under DMDP Phase one is (424) i.e. (Chang’ombe PAPs-180, Temeke-Mbagala PAPs-156 and Mchicha PAPs-88). Table 2.3 is a summary of PAPs population resulting from the sub-project activities in the respective wards and sub-wards:

<b>TABLE 2.3: SUMMARY OF PAPs POPULATION: CHANG'OMBE RD, TEMEKE-MBAGALA AND MCHICHA RDS - TEMEKE DISTRICT</b>					
<b>Ward name</b>	<b>Sub-ward name</b>	<b>Male - PAPs</b>	<b>Female - PAPs</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female %</b>
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	21	33	<b>54</b>	61
	Chang'ombe	44	54	<b>98</b>	53
	Toroli	24	21	<b>45</b>	47
MIBURANI	Miburani	9	8	<b>17</b>	47
	Uwanja wa Taifa	1	6	<b>7</b>	86
	Wailes	21	32	<b>53</b>	60
MTONI	Bustani	19	13	<b>32</b>	41
SANDALI	Usalama	40	41	<b>81</b>	59
TEMEKE	Temeke	14	15	<b>29</b>	52
	Njaro	3	2	<b>5</b>	40
	Matumbi	1	2	<b>3</b>	67
<b>Total</b>		<b>197</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>424</b>	55

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

## 2.4 PAPs' Age Distribution

In general, the ages of PAPs ranged between 5 years to 70 years. The majority of the PAPs are those aged between 25-44 years old and the lowest number of the PAPs is those within the range of above 65 and above. The table below portrays the range of ages with respective percentages per range. From the table below, the majority of people who owned properties or are potential PAPs are aged between 18 and 60 years which implies that the majority are still active and energetic compared to those with 65 years and above.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Age<=5	Age 6-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age >=65	Total population
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	4	17	13	13	5	2	54
	Chang'ombe	12	40	25	30	21	2	130
	Toroli	4	14	8	14	5	0	45
MIBURANI	Miburani	1	6	3	5	2	0	17
	Uwanja wa Taifa	0	5	0	2	0	0	7
	Wailes	5	12	12	17	6	1	53
MTONI	Bustani	7	7	4	9	7	1	35
SANDALI	Usalama	15	34	31	40	20	8	148
TEMEKE	Temeke	3	12	5	8	3	6	37
	Njaro	0	0	1	3	0	1	5
	Matumbi	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
1.2	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>530</b>
1.3	<b>%</b>	9.8	27.5	19.1	26.8	12.9	3.9	100

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

## 2.5 Family Structures of the Project Affected Households

In total, there were 88 project affected households identified during the socio-economic survey that will be affected by the subprojects in Temeke Municipality. Table 3 below gives a summary of households' compositions for Chang'ombe, Temeke-Mbagala and Mchicha sub-projects. From the summary, male headed households consists of 67% (59) of the total



whereas the female headed houses are 33% of the total project affected households. The highest numbers of both male and female headed households are in Usalama sub-ward, Sandali ward (Mchicha Sub-project) and the lowest for male headed households is in Matumbi sub ward in Temeke. Meanwhile the lowest number of female headed households falls in Uwanja wa Taifa sub ward, Chang'ombe sub project.

<b>TABLE 2.5: SUMMARY OF PAPs HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS - MCHICHA, CHANG'OMBE AND TEMEKE- MBAGALA RDS</b>				
<b>Ward name</b>	<b>Sub-ward name</b>	<b>Male Headed PAH</b>	<b>Female Headed PAH</b>	<b>Total</b>
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	6	2	<b>8</b>
	Chang'ombe	15	6	<b>21</b>
	Toroli	3	5	<b>8</b>
MIBURANI	Miburani	3	1	<b>4</b>
	Uwanja wa Taifa	1	0	<b>1</b>
	Wailes	6	1	<b>7</b>
MTONI (Mbagala)	Bustani	4	1	<b>5</b>
SANDALI	Usalama	17	11	<b>28</b>
TEMEKE	Temeke	3	1	<b>4</b>
	Njaro	1	0	<b>1</b>
	Matumbi	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>88</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

## **2.6 PAPs Level of Education**

Field findings show that most of the consulted households' about 48.7% (250) of total PAPs has reached standard seven as their primary level of education. It was noted that other households were still continuing with studies whereby 123 (23.9%) PAPs were students of O-Level secondary schools whereas 14 (2.7%) were undertaking secondary studies between form 5 and 6 during the socio-economic study. Out of 513, 68 (13.3%) of PAPs have reached the level of college education and were engaged in various activities including formal, informal or self-employments. Unfortunately, the study revealed that there were 58 (11.3%) of PAPs had not attended school at all and this is reflected on PAPs' ability to read and write.

<b>TABLE 2.6: SUMMARY OF EDUCATION STATUS OF PAPs - CHANG'OMBE RD, TEMEKE-MBAGALA &amp; MCHICHA RD</b>								
<b>Ward name</b>	<b>Sub-ward name</b>	<b>Nil =0</b>	<b>STD 1-7=1</b>	<b>Form 1-4=2 (O-level)</b>	<b>Form 5-6 =3 (A-level)</b>	<b>College =4</b>	<b>Others=&gt;4</b>	<b>Total</b>
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	5	32	14	0	2	0	<b>53</b>
	Chang'ombe	8	77	24	6	27	0	<b>142</b>
	Toroli	2	28	9	1	3	0	<b>43</b>
MIBURANI	Miburani	3	7	5	0	1	0	<b>16</b>
	Uwanja wa Taifa	0	5	1	1	0	0	<b>7</b>
	Wailes	10	27	15	0	1	0	<b>53</b>
MTONI	Bustani	8	15	11	0	0	0	<b>34</b>
SANDALI	Usalama	18	50	38	6	32	0	<b>144</b>
TEMEKE	Njaro	0	4	1	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
	Temeke	4	5	5	0	2	0	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>513</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

## **2.7 PAPs' Income Statuses**

The likelihood of a poor household having to deal with a household "crisis" in Temeke district is already very high. In a survey it was found that two thirds of all of households were hit by major expenses involving a medical bill, festival, or ceremonial commitment. Ratio of population below food poverty line is 2.6% majority being female headed households. 28.6% of total project affected households (PAHs) fall under the low to middle income earners whereas 14.3% of PAHs constitute of middle-income earners. About 19.5% of PAHs are categorized as middle to high income earners while 35.1% are high income earners. Table 16 below summaries the average income per PAH in Temeke District.

TABLE 2.7: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME PER PAH: CHANG'OMBE RD, TEMEKE-MBAGALA AND MCHICHA RDS								
Ward Name	Street name	Unit	>50,000 THz (low income earners)	51,000-300,000 THz (low to middle income earners)	301000-550,000 Tshs (middle income earners)	551,000-1,000,000 Tshs (middle to high income earners)	1,000,001 < (high income earners)	Total
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	PAH	1	7	4	5	8	25
	Chang'o mbe	PAH	0	0	1	1		2
	Toroli	PAH	2	1	0	1	0	4
MIBURANI	Wailes	PAH	0	2	1	2	3	8
	Uwanja wa Taifa	PAH	1	3	0	0	0	4
MTONI	Bustani	PAH	0	0	1	1	2	4
SANDALI	Usalama	PAH	1	9	3	5	5	23
TEMEKE	Temeke	PAH	0	1	1	0	2	4
	Njaro	PAH	1	0	2	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>PAH</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>%</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

## 2.8 Availability and Accessibility of water by PAPs

Summary of households with access to safe drinking water by PAPs in Temeke municipality is as follows: Most PAHs about 31.8% (28) in Temeke district buy water from local vendors. Only (22.7%) or 20 out of total households are connected to public water supply (DAWASCO). About 3.4% (3 out of 88 PAHs) are served by traditional well and 17 PAHs obtain water from shallow well respectively. The rest (22.7%) 20 PAHs are served by protected communal pump outside their localities. Table 11 below summarizes the availability and accessibility of water by PAPs in Temeke municipality.

<b>TABLE 2.8: AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO PORTABLE WATER BY PAPs IN THE PROJECT AREA</b>							
<b>Ward name</b>	<b>Sub-ward name</b>	<b>Major sources of obtaining water for domestic uses</b>					
		Traditional well	Buying water	Protected communal pump off the site (Outside of the village)	Shallow well	Connected to public water pipes(DAWASCO)	<b>Total</b>
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	1	1	2	2	6	<b>12</b>
	Chang'ombe	1	9	1	3	7	<b>21</b>
	Toroli		3	1	2		6
MIBURANI	Miburani	0	2	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
	Uwanja Taifa	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
SANDALI	Usalama	1	9	9	5	4	<b>28</b>
TEMEKE	Temeke	0	1	5	2	3	<b>11</b>
	Njaro	0	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
	Matumbi	0	2	1	1	0	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>88</b>

## 2.9 Waste disposal

In Temeke, solid wastes produced amounts to 743 tons per day. There are different methods employed by households to dispose of their refuse or generated waste materials. The majority of PAH i.e. 61 (70.1%) relied on the municipal council of Temeke which collected their refuse from their homesteads. Other PAHs, that is, 19 (21.8%) buried or burnt their refuse nearby their houses to let their waste decompose in the soil. Another group of sub-project affected households about 4 (4.6%) throw their refuse in their farms. Table 2.9 below indicates that 2 (2.3%) households engaged private collectors to collect their refuse for disposal and 1 (1.1%) of PAPs fed their livestock to get rid of the waste materials. A negligible number, that is, 1 (0.5%) respondent threw haphazardly anywhere his/her refuse.

Ward name	Street name	Major methods of refuse disposal by PAHs in the priority sub-projects					Total
	Method of refuse disposal	Collected by Municipal Council	Burying & burning	Throw in the farm	Feed to livestock	Collected by private collectors	
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Chang'ombe	16	0	0	0	0	16
	Toroli	11	1	0	0	0	12
MIBURANI	Miburani	2	2	0	0	0	4
	Uwanja wa Taifa	2	3	1	0	0	6
	Wailles	0	0	1	0	1	2
MTONI	Bustani	0	0	0	1	0	1
SANDALI	Usalama	18	5	0	0	0	23
TEMEKE	Temeke	2	3	1	0	1	7
	Njaro	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Matumbi		5	1	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>87</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

## 2.10 Types of Diseases and number of PAPs affected per Disease

- Ratio of children aged 6-59 months having malaria is 3.6% (number tested 385). Top ten diseases for under-five years of age are: Malaria, Diarrhea diseases, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections, Pneumonia, Skin Infections, Minor surgical conditions and Anemia.
- Top ten diseases for age of five years and above are Malaria, Diarrhea Diseases, Minor Surgical Conditions, Intestinal Worms, Eye infections, Skin Infections, and Pneumonia.
- Top Ten causes of deaths for fewer than five years of age are: Severe Malaria, Severe Pneumonia, Severe Anemia, Severe Diarrhea and Dehydration, Clinical AIDS, Severe Complicated Burns, Poisoning and Non Infectious Kidney Diseases.
- Top ten diseases caused deaths for age of five years and above are: Severe Malaria, Clinical AIDS, Severe Anaemia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Hypertensive Stroke, Complications of Pregnancy and delivery, Severe Pneumonia, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Cardiac Failure and Severe Diarrhea and Dehydration.

The table below gives a summary of types of diseases and the actual number of affected PAPs per disease including HIV/AIDS.

Ward name	Street name	People suffered from TB for the past 6 months	People suffered from skin flash for the past 6 months	People suffering from HIV/AIDS	People suffered from Malaria for the past 6 months	People suffered from diarrhea for the past 6 months	People suffered from coughing for the past 6 months	People suffered from other diseases for the past 6 months	Total
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	5	13	1	14	9	7	0	49
	Chang'ombe	36	22	1	15	13	12	0	99
	Toroli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SANDALI	Usalama	24	1	0	17	1	1	5	49
TEMEKE	Temeke	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Njaro	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Matumbi	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>215</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

### 2.11 vulnerable groups in the project area

Among the sub-project affected households, there were people with disability, widows and orphans and some of them fall under the category of vulnerability. Of 64 interviewed households, there were 11 disabled people (12.8%), 21 (24.4%) widows and 32 (37.2%) were reported as orphans in the project area. This suggests the importance for the Temeke municipal sub-projects to take into account these groups during relocation to ensure fair and special assistance is provided to the groups. A table below provides a summary of vulnerable groups in the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	People with disability in the household	Number of widows in the household	Orphan(s) people in the household	Total
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	2	2	1	5
	Chang'ombe	1	8	8	17
	Toroli	3	3	8	14
MIBURANI	Miburani	0	0	1	1
	Uwanja wa Taifa	0	0	0	0
	Wailes	2	1	0	3
MTONI	Bustani	0	0	3	3
SANDALI	Usalama	3	6	11	20
TEMEKE	Njaro	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>12.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>100</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

## 2.12 Types of materials used in house construction

The table below indicates three main materials used by residents of the Temeke district sub-projects areas in construction of floors of their houses. The observed floors were either made of concrete cement materials, earth or tiles. The type of materials used have cost implication on compensation rates because the better the houses the higher the cost to be compensated on the market value and will depend on the size of the building, its quality in terms of materials used to erect, etc.

Mostly all walls of affected houses along the Temeke district's sub projects roads were found constructed with permanent concrete block materials. A total of 217 (99.6%) residential houses were observed with such permanent materials with only 73 (33.6%) constructed with concrete blocks and 45 (20.7%) have concrete floor respectively. However, 6 (2.7%) of the houses have earth floor. The type of materials used will have an impact on costs for compensation as some of the houses will be fully demolished while some will be partially removed as a result of the project impact.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Type of floor materials used			Type of Wall materials used	Type of roof materials used	Total
		Materials	Concrete	Floor tile	Earth	Concrete blocks	
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	6	2	0	8	8	24
	Chang'ombe	10	3	4	17	17	51
	Toroli	4	2	1	7	7	21
MIBURANI	Miburani	3	0	0	4	3	10
	Uwanja wa Taifa	1	0	0	1	1	3
SANDALI	Usalama	15	12	1	28	28	84
TEMEKE	Temeke	4	2		6	6	18
	Njaro	1	0	0	1	1	3
	Matumbi	1	0	0	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>217</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

### 2.13 Types of land ownership

The road passes through squatter areas which are unplanned. Therefore, land ownership and ways of acquiring it varied from person to person in the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas. Predominantly, land owners obtained it through purchasing from individual owners. In this context, of all PAH, 48 (54.5%) got land by purchasing, 6 (6.9%) households owned their land through customary system, with other 34(38.6%) households who owned land with title deeds. The table below indicates the details.

Ward name	Sub-ward name	Type of land ownership			Total
		Purchased owned land	Ownership with title deed	Customary land ownership	
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	6	4	1	<b>11</b>
	Chang'ombe	13	7	0	<b>20</b>
	Toroli	5	1	2	<b>8</b>
MIBURANI	Miburani	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
	Uwanja wa Taifa	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
SANDALI	Usalama	12	13	3	<b>28</b>
TEMEKE	Temeke	5	5	0	<b>10</b>
	Njaro	1	2	0	<b>3</b>
	Matumbi	1	2	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>54.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

### 2.14 Sources of energy for home uses

The dominant source of energy used for cooking in the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas is charcoal, followed by electricity and then kerosene. Few PAPs mentioned that they used firewood while other few also used gas. Basically, many of the households relied on combining two or more of the energy sources for cooking, especially charcoal and kerosene, charcoal and gas or charcoal, electricity and gas. Only one household used a combination of electricity and kerosene as source of energy for cooking. Besides, three main sources of energy were used for lighting, that is, electricity, kerosene and candles. The table below shows the sources of energy used by PAPs in Temeke Municipality.



Ward name	Sub-ward name	source of energy for Lighting			Source of energy for cooking						
		Electricity	Kerosene	Total	Electricity	Charcoal	Kerosene	Charcoal/electricity/gas	Electricity and kerosene	Gas	Total
CHANG'OMBE	Bora	12	0	<b>12</b>	1	16	0	0	0	0	17
	Chang'ombe	15	0	<b>15</b>	3	7	0	2	1	1	14
	Toroli	10	0	<b>10</b>	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
MIBURANI	Miburani	2	0	<b>2</b>	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Uwanja wa Taifa	4	0	<b>4</b>	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	Wailes	5	1	<b>6</b>	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
MTONI	Bustani	5	0	<b>5</b>	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
SANDALI	Usalama	21	3	<b>24</b>	3	19	0	2	0	0	24
TEMEKE	Temeke	3	3	<b>6</b>	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Njaro	2	0	<b>2</b>	0	1	0	3	0	1	5
	Matumbi	2	0	<b>2</b>	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>

(Socio-economic survey: Temeke Municipality, 2013)

### 2.15 Methodology and Cut-off date

During the fieldwork, a combination of methods was employed to collect field data and existing information that deemed necessary to achieve stated objectives. The methods employed include interviews with PAPs, public consultations, observations and review of existing documents. Each method complemented the other.

a) **Conducting Field Visits:** Visits to the project area was done during the first two weeks August, 2013 then followed by public consultative meetings between 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of August, 2013 respectively. Another site visit was conducted from January-March 2014 to agree with PAPs that the design is being re considered for the purpose of minimizing impacts of the project. The field visits were essential to fully visualize the project site capture biophysical environment and the socio-economic conditions in the project area. Also the field visits were conducted to identify the properties to be affected by the project. During the field visits, the following tasks were performed:-

- Observation of social and physical setting of the area;
- Confirmed the structures within the RoW and their distance from the proposed project centerline;
- Held interviews and discussions with officials from the project area and local government including Mtaa and Ward officials;

- Held interview with the affected people and other community members in the project area; and
  - Observed people’s activities and learnt their perception on the proposed project.
- b) **Review of existing Literature:** The field visits were complemented by reviewing the existing literatures related to the resettlement and road development. The literature review involved the identification of the applicable legal and administrative frameworks and policies of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies on resettlement and compensation requirement and mechanism towards resettlement.

In this respect, the following documents were reviewed: Tanzania Constitution, Socio-economic profiles, Road Act (2007), Local Government Acts (1984), Land Act (1999), village act, and any relevant national policies and laws. The review also covered the World Bank Safeguard Policies on involuntary resettlement.

- c) **Conducting Socio-economic Survey:** Basically, the census of households (PAPs) and their properties affected by the sub-project is a crucial stage in the preparation of this RAP. The census survey serves the following important and interrelated functions as itemized below:

- enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population;
- registering the affected population by residence or locality;
- establishing a list of legitimate PAPs before the project’s onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits;
- laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions; and
- providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation

- d) **Public Consultations:** Consultations were conducted across sections of stakeholders which covered participatory approach at district, ward and community levels. Among others, the key issues raised in these consultations included positive and negative impacts of the resettlement. Minutes of the consultative meetings are attached as Appendix 8.1 of this report. Chapter 8 of this report gives further details of public involvement.

The official cut-off date for Temeke municipal RAP was March 2<sup>nd</sup> 2015 , the date when the valuation of buildings, structures and other assets was officially completed by valuation surveyors. Persons occupying the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

## 2.16 Categories of Impacts

The sub-project has different identified categories of impacts. Technically, some of the impacted categories had no marked signs like: bare land or plots, different types of exotic trees, telephone cables, water pipes, graves within the RoW, etc. This was also raised by some PAPs and RAP team observed and documented the concerns. All these were valued and will be included in the payment schedule after proving their eligibility. The categories of impacts which will be lost or affected as a result of sub-project activities were identified as bulleted below;

- Project affected persons with land only (land owners)
- Project affected persons with land and structures (land and property owners)
- Project affected persons with land, structures and trees (land, crops and property owners)
- Project affected persons with business (commercial)
- Project affected person without land
- Project affected persons who had rented land (tenants)
- Community and or religious assets e.g. mosque within the RoW
- Business activities and other sources of livelihood
- Infrastructure, e.g. electrical poles, water pipes within the corridor
- Bare land or plots which are not yet developed
- Vulnerable groups – orphans, children, the sick, the old, women, disabled, and widows.

All the outlined categories above are situated on land which constitutes of property owners, residential tenants, business tenants, and communities, etc. With regard to land asset and in accordance with the World Bank's OP 4.12 safeguard policy, there are three major notable categories as noted below;

a) Those that have formal legal rights (including customary and traditional rights) recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania;

b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of conducting census, but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania; and

c) Those that have no recognized legal rights or claims to land they are occupying.

Those covered under i) and ii) above will be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RAP. Persons covered under iii) above will be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RAP, which is prepared based on the(RPF) , if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date.

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. People who consider themselves to be eligible

and are not identified at the time of census will have the right to complain or appeal to local authorities.

### **2.17 Need and Mechanism to Conduct Updates, If Necessary**

Information sharing among stakeholders is crucial to this sub-project and others as well. Therefore the need and necessity to conduct updates is unavoidable in order to obtain important emerging issues and information from among stakeholders during preparation of RAP. Some of examples of data or information that necessitate updating include reported unmarked properties or assets, absentees of some PAPs during valuation for various justifiable reasons, disputes over ownership of assets between PAPs (relatives or neighbors), PAPs' requests for clarifications from valuers, the need to respond to queries and corrections that will emerge after displaying valuation reports at the Mtaa level before final approval for compensation, etc. In some exceptional cases, it happens that there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, in which case the RAP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders and be compelled to update the same.

Various means are to be used through which updates from lower level to higher level and vice versa can be channeled by PAPs and local leaders (Mtaa, Ward and Municipal council). These include but not limited to telephone calls, letters, electronic mails, visits to the respective offices and meetings at different levels where it will be deemed necessary.

Therefore, the implementation of this RAP is likely start in December, 2015 after its approval by both the PMO-RALG and the World Bank. However, there are some factors that can prompt the updating of this RAP if necessary. These include: major changes as a result of detail design including realignment, inflation, and late implementation of RAP (by one year) and excess complaints from the PAPs.

### **3.0 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

The relevant national policies were briefly reviewed to provide guidance to the planning for the project. The Constitution of Tanzania defines the legal context in which all aspects of human development for Tanzanians, including land matters can operate. The Constitution is the dominant law of the land and defines land ownership in Tanzania by placing it under the custodianship of the President. Overall, the law must ensure that project activities are undertaken in compliance with the policy requirements.

#### **3.1 Overview of the legal framework of the Government of Tanzania and World Bank Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12)**

##### **3.1.1 Overview of the legal framework of the Government of Tanzania**

Prior to 1967, Tanzanian laws and regulations were not specific for land acquisition, and relevant support and compensation. As a result, these activities had never been smooth before 1967. After 1967, with the issuance of the *Land Acquisition Act 1967*, the first systematic and the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania; the *Constitution of Tanzania (1977 as amended, 1998)* provides that every persons has the right to own property and the right to have his or her property protected in accordance with the law. In 1995, the Government adopted a *National Land Policy 1995* that set out the fundamental principles guiding land rights and land management. The *National Land Policy* was followed by the adoption of the *Land Act* and *Village Land Act* in 1999. As a result, in recent years, land acquisition and resettlement procedures are facing fewer obstacles.

The following laws of the Government of Tanzania are relevant:

- Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1997 as amended 1998) stipulates the right of citizens to own and the right to have his or her protect protected;
- Land Acquisition Act 1967 establish principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania;
- Local Government Acts no. 7 and 8, 1982 on district and urban authorities, respectively stipulate the functions of district/urban councils, governing functions and duties of local government authorities in the management of land;
- National Land Policy 1995 set out the fundamental principles guiding land rights and management;
- Land Act and Village Land Act 1999 enacting the National Land Policy 1995 which became operational in May 2001;
- Land Act (1999, as amended 2004 revises and expands the mortgage provisions in the Land Act 1999 to facilitate the granting of mortgages to secure loans, and to make it easier for lenders to take possession of mortgaged land and sell it in the event that the borrower defaults on the loan;
- Land Regulations 2001, and the Village Land Regulations 2001, which provide basis for assessment of the value of any land and unexhausted improvement for the purposes of compensation;

- Courts Act 2002 stipulates provisions on settlement of land disputes;
- Town and Country Planning Act of 1956 (revised in 1961) guides, direct and control land development in compliance with other laws such as Land Act of 1999;

Analyses of the relevant law are as below:

#### 1) Property and land right in Tanzania

The *Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977* recognizes the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated.

In Tanzania, there has been a dual system of land tenure concerning public lands: (i) customary rights and (ii) statutory rights of occupancy. Tenure rights to land can be held by individuals and by communities. Holdings of individuals can be covered by the following:

- (i) Leasehold right of occupancy for varying periods e.g. 33, 66, or 99 years which must be confirmed by a certificate of occupancy; and
- (ii) Customary rights of occupancy that must be confirmed by a certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy and have no term limit. Communities (villages) are allowed to hold land and to manage it, although they do not formally own the land.

The *National Land Policy 1995*, and the Land Laws addresses issues of: land tenure, promotion of equitable distribution of land access to land by all citizens; improvement of land delivery systems; fair and prompt compensation when land rights are taken over or interfered with by the government; promotion of sound land information management; recognition of rights in unplanned areas; establishment of cost effective mechanisms of land survey and housing for low income families; improvement of efficiency in land management and administration and land disputes resolution, and protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. Generally, the land laws' objectives are:

- (i) To recognize that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as a trustee on behalf of all citizens;
- (ii) To ensure that existing rights in and recognized long standing occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by the law; and
- (iii) To pay full, fair and prompt compensation 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 the State under this Act or is acquired under the *Land Acquisition Act, 1967*.

The *National Land Policy 1995* also provides guidance and directives on land ownership and tenure rights and taking of land and other land based assets. The following principles are the basis of the Policy:

- (i) All land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizen;
- (ii) Land has value;

- (iii) The rights and interest of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law; and
- (iv) Full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

The *Land Act 1999* and *Village Land Act 1999* realize 3 categories of land as below:

- (i) *General land*: consists of all land which is neither village land nor reserved land and it is governed by the *Land Act* and, hence, is under the control and jurisdiction of the *Commissioner for Lands*. Property rights can be created over general land in terms of a granted *Rights of Occupancy* for a period of 33, 66 or 99 years confirmed by a *Certificate of Title*. Longstanding occupation of land is recognized as conferring property rights. In the case of land acquisition all occupiers of land irrespective of whether they have a granted right of occupancy or not, are eligible to compensation. Granted rights of occupancy carry conditions including land development and the payment of land rent. Failure to abide with these conditions can lead to the loss of the right.
- (ii) *Village land*: is defined as being the land falling under the jurisdiction and management of a registered village. As Tanzania consists of a vast countryside with only a few urban areas, most land in the country is village land. Each village is required to define 03 land use categories within its own borders: a) communal village land, b) individual and family land, c) reserved land (for future village expansion). Village land is held under customary tenure and the government can issue customary certificates of tenure to individuals or communities where the village is surveyed and has a *Certificate of Village Land*. Customary tenure is akin to freehold.
- (iii) *Reserved land*: is defined as land being reserved and governed for purposes subject to nine listed laws. It includes environmental protection areas, such as national parks, forest reserves, wildlife reserves, and marine parks as well as areas intended and set aside for spatial planning and (future) infrastructure development.

The *Local Government Act nos. 7 and 8 of 1982* on district and urban authorities respectively stipulate the functions of district/urban councils. Issues of land are included as objectives of functions and therefore part of the mandates of local government in their respective areas.

## 2) Acquisition and valuation of land and other assets

### - ***Land acquisition:***

The *Land Acquisition Act 1967* is the principal legislation governing the compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. This Act empowers the President to acquire land in any locality provided that such land is required for public purposes. The Act also established procedures on land acquisition, including: (i) investigation of the land to see if it is suitable for the intended purpose; (ii) notification to landowners to inform them the decision to acquire their land; (iii) and payment of compensation.

If land is required for public purpose the President is required to give a 06-week notice to those with an interest in the land in question but, if the situation so demands, the notice can be shortened without the need to give explanation. After the expiration of the notice period, the President is entitled to enter the land in question even before compensation is paid.

The person whose land is acquired is entitled to be compensated if they so deserve as provided for under the Act (s.11 and 12). The persons entitled to compensation are those interested or claiming to be interested in such land; or persons entitled to sell or convey the same or as the government may find out after reasonable inquiries.

The *Land Act 1999* clarifies and adds certain aspects to be considered when determining the compensation package. Many other laws have provisions related to land acquisition, but they will always refer to the *Land Acquisition Act* and the *Land Act*. Some of these laws are the Village Land Act 2004, the Roads Act 2007, Urban Planning Act 2007, Land Use Planning Act 2007, Mining Act 2010 and others.

- **Valuation:**

The *Land Acquisition Act 1967 (s.14)* requires the following to be taken into account in assessing compensation:

- (i) take into account the value of such land at the time of the publication of notice to acquire the land without regard to any improvement or work made or constructed thereon thereafter or to be made or constructed in the implementation of the purpose for which it is acquired;
- (ii) when part only of the land belonging to any person is acquired, take into account any probable enhancement of the value of the residue of the land by reason of the proximity of any improvements or works made or constructed or to be made or constructed on the part acquired;
- (iii) take into account the damage (if any) sustained by the person having an estate or interest in the land by reason of the severance of such land from any other land or lands belonging to the same person or other injurious effect upon such other land or lands;
- (iv) not take into account any probable enhancement in the value of the land in future;
- (v) not take into account the value of the land where a grant of public land has been made in lieu of the land acquired;



A practice developed that since land belonged to the public, the valuation for compensation excluded the value of bare land. However, among the clarifications made in the *1999 Land Act* were:

- (i) to take into account that an interest in land has value and that value is taken into consideration in any transaction affecting that interest; and,
- (ii) That in assessing for compensation, the market value of the real property is taken into consideration.

Current practice is guided by the *Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations 2001*, and *Village Land Regulations 2001* which provide that the basis for assessment of the value of any land and unexhausted improvement for the purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.

The market value of any land and unexhausted improvement is arrived at by the use of the comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties, or by the use of the income approach or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and is not readily transacted in, in the market.

A qualified valuer and where the government (national and local) is involved can only carry out assessment; the Chief Valuer in the Government must verify such assessment.

The prices for cash crops will be determined as the average value over 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 determined based on a combination of staple foods and cash crops. Specifically, the 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he would lose food crop rather than a cash crop income.

Another way of valuing agricultural production is through the value of staple crops to be taken as the highest market price reached during the Year. This is based on three factors: (i) although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market; (ii) farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during the "hungry season" when prices are high and; (iii) averaging the highest price of staple foods yields a high per hectare value that reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples, but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.

- **Compensation:**

The principal of paying compensation for land that is compulsorily acquired exists in both the Constitution and in the relevant land laws.

As per the *Land Acquisition Act 1967* the Government is required to pay compensation for the land taken. The compensation may be as agreed upon, or as determined under the Act. The Government may in addition to compensation and with agreement of the person entitled to compensation pay compensation as well as give alternative land. There are situations where the Government is compelled to give alternative land (e.g. in cases where land was used as a cemetery) in lieu or in addition to compensation. The land granted must be of the same value and held under the same terms as the land acquired, and must be in the same local government authority area unless the person whose land is being acquired consents to be given land elsewhere.

The *Land Acquisition Act 1967* does not provide for compensation where land is vacant. Besides, where land is inadequately developed, compensation is to be limited to the value of unexhausted improvements of the land.

However, provisions in the *Land Act 1999* over-ride or clarify those in the *Land Acquisition Act*. In the case of compulsory acquisition, the Government is required: to pay full, fair, and prompt compensation 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 the state under this Act or is acquired under the *Land Acquisition Act*; provided that in assessing compensation for the land acquired in the manner provided for under this Act, the concept of opportunity cost shall be based on the following:

- (i) Market value of the real property;
- (ii) Transport allowance;
- (iii) Loss of profits or accommodation;
- (iv) Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land;
- (v) Disturbance allowance;
- (vi) Any other cost, loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land; and,
- (vii) Interest at market rate shall be charged in case of delays in payment of compensation and any other costs incurred in relation to the acquisition.

The Land Regulations 2001 and the Village Land Regulations 2001, provide for the amount of compensation to include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.

- (i) *Disturbance allowance* is calculated by multiplying the value of the land by an average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land.
- (ii) *Transport allowance* is the actual cost of transporting twelve ton of luggage by road or rail whichever is cheaper within twenty kilometers from the point of displacement.
- (iii) *Accommodation allowance* is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by thirty six (36) months.
- (iv) *Loss of profit* in the case of business carried out on the acquired property will be assessed by calculating the net monthly profit evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable, and multiplied by thirty six (36) months.

Transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profit do not apply where the land acquired is unoccupied at the date of loss of interest.

Compensation is to be paid promptly but if it is not paid within six (06) months, it will attract an interest equal to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.

In the case of *agricultural land*, compensation is intended to provide a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes to cover the productive values of the land, labor, and crop loss. For this reason, and for transparency, "land" is defined as an area: (i) in cultivation; (ii) being prepared for cultivation; or (iii) cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his/her labor. 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 significant labor put into the land each year by the farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labor invested times the amount of time spent preparing a plot equivalent to that taken. The market price of the crop lost is considered separately.

The prices for cash crops are determined as the average value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. The prices for subsistence crops are determined as the highest value over the previous year, corrected for inflation. Crop values are determined based on a combination of staple foods and cash crops. Specifically, the 80/20 ratio of land that a farmer typically has in food crops and cash crops is used to determine the chances s/he would lose food crop rather than a cash crop income. Another way of valuing agricultural production is through the value of staple crops to be taken as the highest market price reached during the Year. This is based on three factors:

- (i) Although most farmers grow staple crops mainly for home consumption, they always have the option of selling these crops to take advantage of the market.
- (ii) Farmers most often purchase cereals when they have run out, during the "hungry season" when prices are high. Compensating at a lower value might put the individual or household at risk.
- (iii) Averaging the highest price of staple foods yields a high per hectare value that reimburses for the vegetables and other foods that are commonly inter-cropped with staples, but are almost impossible to measure for compensation.

The other compensation rates cover the labor cost for preparing replacement land based on a calculated value that would cost a farmer to clear and create replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, plowing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop. Labor costs will be paid in Tanzania shillings, at the prevailing market rates.

All agricultural labor activities are included for two reasons. First, all land labor will be compensated at the same rate. Second, it is difficult to forecast the growing season that would define acquisition of the land. The eventual consideration is when land compensation covers all investments that a farmer will make. In certain cases, assistance may be provided to land users in addition to compensation payments, for example, if the farmer is notified that his/her land are needed after the agriculturally critical date. Often, the timing coincides with the time when the farmer no longer has enough time to prepare another land without additional labor.

Assistance will be provided in the form of labor-intensive village hire, or perhaps mechanized clearing, so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will still continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that the compensation can cover the costs for sowing, weeding and harvesting.

*Compensation for structures* will be paid by replacing at cost, for example, huts, houses and farm, out buildings, latrines and fences. Any homes lost will be rebuilt on acquired replacement land, however cash compensation would be available as a preferred option for structures (i.e. extra buildings) lost that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The going market prices for construction materials will be determined. Alternatively, compensation shall be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure.

Compensation will be made for structures that are: (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household; and (ii) directly damaged by construction activities.

Replacement values will be based on:

- (i) Drawings of individual's household and all its related structures and support services;
  - (ii) Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures 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.).
  - (iii) Prices of these items collected in different local markets;
  - (iv) Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site; and
  - (v) Estimates of construction of new buildings including required labor.
- 3) Dispute Resolution and Grievance Mechanism

Where there is a dispute, the Government tries to reach an amicable solution through persuasion. If a solution is not found within 06 weeks, the *Land Acquisition Act 1967* application can be made to the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute

Every suit instituted shall be governed insofar as the same may be applicable by the Civil Procedure Code and the decree of the High Court of Tanzania may be appealed against to the Court of Appeal.

Since the coming into operation of the *Courts Act 2002*, land disputes settlements disputes concerning land acquisition and compensation are dealt with by the Land Division of the High Court.

In the case of a dispute as to the amount to be paid, either the Minister or the person claiming compensation may refer such dispute to the Regional Commissioner for the region in which the land is situated and the decision of the Regional Commissioner shall be final.

### **3.1.2 World Bank' Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)**

The World Bank's Policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) applies to all components of the program and to all economically and/or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding.

The overall objective of the OP4.12 is below:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

- (ii) Where it is not feasible, to avoid 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;
- (iii) 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

The Operational Policy OP4.12 has requirements for:

- (i) High levels of consultation and disclosure and a participatory process;
- (ii) Assistance with physical displacement;
- (iii) Particular attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons;
- (iv) Exploring all viable alternative project design to avoid physical displacement of affected peoples to the extent possible;
- (v) Replacement of assets rather than cash compensation, unless in specific circumstances;
- (vi) A process to define eligibility for benefits according to certain criteria and determination of entitlements according to eligibility;
- (vii) The development of appropriate resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring documents including a resettlement plan or framework that achieves the objective of OP4.12. RAP for each subproject shall be prepared and cleared by the Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities;
- (viii) Grievance mechanisms to be in place at the early stages of the resettlement processes
- (ix) Inclusion of costs of resettlement in the overall cost of the Project; and
- (x) Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and its impacts, and determination of whether requirements under the RPF and subsequent RAPs have been effectively implemented

The Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the PAPs in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

Furthermore, OP4.12 provides a compensation framework, which has different requirements for different types of assets and requires that:

- (i) For agricultural land, land of equal productive use or potential, prepared to a similar level and located in the vicinity of the affected land;
- (ii) For residential land, land of equal size and use, with similar infrastructure and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land;
- (iii) For structures, full replacement cost to purchase or build new structures of a similar size and quality to affected houses and other affected structures. In case the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistances will be provided as if the entire asset had been taken.
- (iv) Subsidies are provided to assist affected persons with costs associated with the transition period in the resettlement site e.g. moving costs, living allowance, business losses and lost production etc.

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) will be applied to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank, are (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

### **3.1.3 Comparison between policies of Government of Tanzania and World Bank**

Twelve (12) key policy points were identified for comparison between the relevant laws of the Government of Tanzania and that of World Bank policy OP4.12, including: (i) land owners; (ii) land tenants/squatters; (iii) land users; (iv) owner of non-permanent and permanent buildings; (v) encroacher; (vi) timing of compensation; (vii) calculation of compensation and valuation; (viii) relocation and resettlement; (ix) completion of resettlement and compensation; (x) livelihood restoration and assistance; (xi) consultation and disclosure; and (xii) grievance mechanism and dispute resolution.

The gap between the law of Tanzania and the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) is noted in areas of: (i) entitlement; (ii) timing of payments; (iii) relocation and resettlement; (iv) livelihood restoration; (v) consultation; and (vi) grievance mechanism. Summary of comparison between the law of Tanzania and the World Bank OP4.12 is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** 3.1 below. Where there is a difference between Tanzanian law and the OP4.12, the latter shall prevail.

Whenever there is a gap between Tanzanian laws and OP 4.12, the higher principles applies.

**Table 3.1:** Comparison between Tanzanian laws / regulations and WB Safeguard policies

Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
Land owners	<p>The <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, the <i>Land Act 1999</i> and the <i>Village Land Act 1999</i> have it clearly that land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. They also get disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property.</p> <p>Lost assets are limited to “unexhausted improvements”, that is the land and developments on the land.</p> <p>The law does not cover economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not</p>	<p>PAPs are classified into three groups: (a) those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to the land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country; and (c) those who have no recognizable legal rights to the land they are occupying</p> <p>Persons covered under categories (a) and (b) above, are among the PAPs who are entitled for compensation for land they lose and other assistance so entitle to full, fair and prompt compensation as well as other relocation assistance.</p> <p>Those under category c are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance, as necessary, to</p>	<p>There is no gap between Tanzania and OP 4.12 as far as those with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights are concerned but have recognized customary d, traditional rights (categories a and b). However, for category c, the Tanzanian laws are not recognizing any rights for compensation.</p> <p>In addition, loss of assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OP 4.12 are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seek to improve them or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels.</p>



Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
		achieve the objective set out in the OP 4.12. Socio-economic impacts to PAPs are taken into consideration in preparing the RAP.	
Land tenants/squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation	Tenants would be under category (c) above and are among the PAPs who should be provided resettlement assistance to be able to restore their lives at least to the level before the project.	OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants
	Squatters may be paid compensation on the whims of the government. In some cases however they are not paid. This include those who construct on road reserves	Squatters fit category (c) above and are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance.	Squatters fall under the category c in OP 4.12 includes who are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of the land they occupy, as well as other assistance. This is different from the Tanzanian situation where such people are not entitled to any assistance.
Land Users	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership and land use rights. Users can fall into the latter category unless they are encroachers or squatters.	OP 4.12 includes displaced persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. Also land users can be tenants so they are entitled to assistance.	If the affected person has land use right then there is no difference. However, if the land users are doing it illegally then under Tanzanian laws they are not entitled to any compensation. Under the OP4.12 any affected persons is entitled to some form of compensation or assistance.
Owner of non-permanent	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-	Under the WB OP 4.12 permanent and non-permanent buildings need	The gap between Tanzania and OP 4.12 is about eligibility,

Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
/permanent buildings	<p>permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable.</p> <p>Determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets.</p>	<p>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>	<p>which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership.</p> <p>While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, OP 4.12 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost.</p>
Encroachers	<p>Person who encroaches on the area are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.</p> <p>Encroaches have to demolish their asset without any compensation, if refuse the authority concern will demolish at their cost. It is strictly prohibited to especially to build a house or to plant permanent trees and crops within the unauthorized areas</p>	<p>Person who encroaches on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. But those who were there before the cut-off date are entitled to resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>Those who encroaches the area after cut-off date are not compensated.</p>
Timing of compensation payment	<p>Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be paid within six months, failure to do which attracts an interest rate equivalent to the average rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.</p> <p>Legally, compensation for the acquired land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in current practice it is usually paid before existing occupiers are displaced.</p> <p>In practice, compensation is not</p>	<p>Displaced persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the project before any civil works starts.</p>	<p>In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and OP 4.12 require that compensation be paid promptly. This however, rarely happens in practice as can be testified from many projects that have involved large scale land acquisition</p>

Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
	paid promptly most of the time, and delays are not rectified paying the interest rate as required by the law.		
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation Regulations (2001) as well as the Village Land Regulations (2001) compensation for loss of any interest in land shall include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p> <p>The basis for assessment any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.</p> <p>The market value is arrived at by the use of comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable.</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used</p>	<p>PAPs to be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable direct to the project.</p> <p>Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets at a comparable location and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method.</p> <p>For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.</p>	<p>Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, accommodation, and accommodation allowance, and loss of profits where applicable.</p> <p>Since depreciation is applied, the amount paid does not in most cases amount to that required to replace the lost assets.</p> <p>Tanzania laws are restricted to land and developments on land, and loss of profits whereas WB OP 4.12 considers all types of losses, including livelihoods and access and provision of alternative compensation measures.</p>
Relocation and resettlement	Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement, though the law provides for resettlement assistance in form of disturbance cost and cost of moving. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation	OP 4.12 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during	Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 12 kilometers from the acquired land, provided the displaced person was living on

<b>Content</b>	<b>Tanzanian law</b>	<b>World Bank OP 4.12</b>	<b>Sub-project Policy Frame</b>
	and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the displaced persons to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere.	relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.	that land. In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months. Occasionally, in a discretionary manner alternative land is awarded.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The government can, under the law, take possession of the acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period, before paying compensation. Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	It is necessary to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation. Current practice endeavors to pay compensation before taking possession of the land.
Livelihood restoration and assistance	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods. Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities. Moreover there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples.	Resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.	There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to livelihood. The Tanzanian law does not make provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation
Consultation and	There scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in	WB OP 4.12 requires consultation of PAPs, host	The provisions in WB OP 4.12 requiring

Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
disclosure	<p>Tanzanian law.</p> <p>The notice, under the Land Acquisition Act, informs land owners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows displaced persons to fill in forms requiring that their land be valued, and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth.</p> <p>Since resettlement is not provided for legally, there are no provisions about informing the displaced persons about their options and rights; nor are they offered choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.</p>	<p>consultation and disclosure have no equivalent in Tanzanian law and practice.</p>
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	<p>Under Land Acquisition Act, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters: (a) the amount of compensation; (b) the right to acquire the land; (c) the identity of persons entitled to compensation; (d) the application of section 12 to the land; (e) any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act; (f) the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same and such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute.</p> <p>In practice the government tries</p>	<p>OP 4.12 provides that displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for these groups.</p>	<p>The law in Tanzania does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases.</p>

Content	Tanzanian law	World Bank OP 4.12	Sub-project Policy Frame
	to resolve grievances through public meetings of the affected persons.		

### 3.2 Policy Framework for the DMDP Project

#### 3.2.1 Scope of application

This RAP is prepared for the roads subprojects under component 1 for Temeke municipality regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to associated activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that in the judgment of the World Bank, are (i) directly and significantly related to the DMDP, (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the DMDP documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the DMDP.

This RAP pays special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among the PAPs, especially households with incomes below the national poverty line (earning less than USD 1 per day), including the landless, elderly and disabled, women and children, ethnic minorities, and other historically disadvantaged people.

#### 3.2.2 Principles and objectives

The following principles and objectives in accordance to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for DMDP will be applied to local roads subprojects (under DMDP phase 1) in Temeke municipality:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition caused by the DMDP should be avoided where feasible, or minimized as much as possible;
- (ii) All PAPs, regardless of the total number of affected the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or customary tenure, are to be treated in the same manner as formal, legal titles.
- (iii) Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing resources to give PAPs the opportunity to share project benefits.
- (iv) All PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementing of the resettlement activities.
- (v) PAPs will be assisted in their efforts to ideally improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher.
- (vi) Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that PAPs are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, are included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of

technically and economically feasible alternatives. They will also be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of land and assets and access attributable to the project investments.

- (vii) PAPs if resettled will be supported to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities and vice versa are minimized. To this end, appropriate patterns of social organization will be promoted and existing social and cultural institutions of PAPs will be supported to the greatest extent possible.
- (viii) All PAPs will be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at individual investment identification stage, in order to protect those affected by the project and prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other non-residents who will wish to take advantage of such benefit.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced; especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, orphans, marginalized groups and the ethnic minorities or other displaced persons who may not be protected through the Tanzanian law. The objective is to provide whatever additional assistance may be necessary to restore pre-project living standards.
- (x) In case the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable as per the law of Tanzania, compensation and other resettlement assistances will be provided as if the entire asset had been taken.
- (xi) The implementation of individual RAP must be completed prior to the implementation of the investments under DMDP, in this case local roads in Tameka Municipality. .

### **3.2.3 Project eligibility and entitlement**

Eligibility requirements for compensation and assistance

All PAPs who stand to lose land, dwelling, businesses, assets, livelihoods, etc., due to the construction of the local roads in Temeke municipality are eligible for compensation, including: (a) those who have formal rights to land and assets, including customary and statutory rights of occupancy recognized under the Laws of Tanzania; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the Project census and socioeconomic study begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the Laws of Tanzania or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement and compensation plan and (c) those who have no legal rights or declarations for legal land-use certificates for the land on which they are living.

Affected persons covered under (a) and (b) will be compensated for their land and other affected assets at replacement cost and provided other sufficient assistance. Affected persons covered under (c) are given resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RAP, if they occupy the subproject area prior to a cut-off date determined in each RAP. Persons who encroach the area after the cut-off date determined in each RAP are not entitled to compensation or any other form of assistance.

**Cut-off date:**The cut-off date for all Temeke Municipality (phase 1) subprojects was June, 2014 however, this date was amended to March 2<sup>nd</sup> 2015 due to an update of the valuation exercise for the purpose of reducing impact of the project. Therefore, the date when the valuation of buildings, structures and other assets was officially completed on March second. Affected persons who move to the subproject areas after this time will not be entitled to receive compensation.

Entitlement policy: PAPs are entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement as specified the Entitlement matrix of the project. Definition of Project Affected Persons: Project Affected Person (PAPs): A Project Affected Person (PAP) is one who, as a consequence of the project, sustains losses as a result of impact on structure, land, immovable asset and livelihood. The PAPs have been identified through census survey that forms the bases for this RAP.

PAP's under this sub-project road may broadly be classified under the following categories.

Those suffering loss of:

- Land and/or assets used for commercial/residential or agriculture purposes
- Structures and/or assets used for residential or commercial purposes
- Income dependent on land, structures or assets affected

Additional groups of people will lose land or structures used as communal property (religious infrastructure, cultural sites including grave yards, water facilities, political party offices and etc.) During the rehabilitation and construction of the local roads sub-project in Temeke the contractor might damage some properties. For this category the same compensation principles outlined in this RAP will apply.

### **3.3 Entitlement**

The principle adopted from the Tanzania Laws establishes the eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, structures, businesses, employment, wages, crops, trees). All affected persons will be compensated at full replacement costs for these losses as well as other allowances, which include;

- Disturbance allowances
- Transport allowances
- Loss of profit in the case of business
- Accommodation allowance

According to the census survey of assets all of the PAPs are property owners of land, residential structures (with business outlets); crops; trees and plantations. Annex 1 is composed of a table showing entitlement matrix according to this RAP.



## 4.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROJECT CAPACITY

### 4.1 Institutions arrangement for the RAP implementation

The implementation of the compensation, assistance and resettlement requires the involvement of agencies at the national, regional, municipal, and ward levels. Each municipal council will take general responsibility for the compliance of the provisions in the RPF and RP. The provisions and policies of the RPF and RP will form the legal basis for the implementation of compensation and resettlement activities of the DMDP.

#### A) National Level

**1. Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD)** is mandated to administer land and human settlement in Tanzania and shall be responsible for the followings:

- (i) Endorsing RPF and RAP;
  - (ii) Endorsing assessment of compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvement therein.
  - (iii) Ensuring compensation is paid or resettlement is undertaken as agreed at approved RPF and RAP;
  - (iv) Coordinating with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; relevant Utility Agencies; ward councils; public interest parties; Government Gazette and other newspapers; and public media to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition;
  - (v) Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; relevant Utility Agencies Resettlement Committee; ward councils; solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed households & receipt of complaints.
  - (vi) Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Councils; Resettlement Committees; ward councils; solicitors to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.
- Regional Level

**2. PMO-RALG** is the Executing Agency of the DMDP shall assure overall coordination, planning, implementation, and reporting for the Project. Once the DMDP Loan Agreement is signed, a Regional Working Group Unit (RWGU) shall be established by PMO-RALG to assist PMO-RALG to implement and manage the DMDP. RWGU shall have key responsibilities relating RAP implementation as follows:

- (i) Providing overall planning, coordination, and supervision of the RAP implementation;
- (ii) Coordinating with MLHSD to provide guidance and supports to MCs; Working Group Units (WGUs) ; municipal resettlement committees (MRCs) to implement RAP in accordance with the RPF and RAP; and advising municipal authorities to resolve timely and successfully any mistakes or shortcomings identified through internal and/or external monitoring of RAP implementation to ensure that objectives of are met;

- (iii) Finalizing RPF and RAP and obtaining MLHSD and MCs and WB's approval before RAP implementation;
- (iv) Providing resettlement training to implementing agencies, all relevant RPMU and MRCs staff;
- (v) Coordinating with other implementation agencies and relevant institutions during periods of preparation, planning and implementation of RAP;
- (vi) Establishing a database of APs for each subproject, as well as for the Project as a whole;
- (vii) Establishing procedures for ongoing internal monitoring and review of Project level progress reports and for tracking compliance to project policies;
- (viii) Establishing procedures for monitoring coordination between contractors and local communities and for ensuring prompt identification and compensation for impacts occurring during construction;
- (ix) Recruiting, supervising and acting upon the recommendations of the external monitoring organization
- (x) Establishing procedures for the prompt implementation of corrective actions and the resolution of grievances;
- (xi) Reporting periodically on resettlement implementation progress to the WB.

### **Municipal level**

**3. *Municipal Councils (MCs)*** are responsible for implementation and management of subprojects, including resettlement activities within its administrative jurisdiction as below:

- (i) Approving final RAP and submit these RAP to MLHSD for endorsement;
- (ii) Conducting notification and participation to APs on land acquisition and RP implementation;
- (iii) Coordinate with MLHSD; utility agencies; land occupiers and local leaders to assess compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvements therein;
- (iv) Issuing decisions approving land valuations applied for compensation rates, allowances and other supports to APs, especially vulnerable groups, based on principles of the RAP;
- (v) Approving budget allocation for compensation, support and resettlement;
- (vi) Directing and supervising municipal relevant divisions to effectively implement RAP.
- (vii) Directing the redress and grievance committee and relevant agencies to settle APs' complaints, grievances related to compensation, assistance and resettlement according to their law-prescribed competence;
- (viii) Directing the relevant agencies to examine and handle the violations in the compensation, assistance and resettlement domain.

**4. *Working Group Unit (WGUs)*** will be established by MCs and/or Public Agencies to directly support MCs and/or Public Agencies to implement and manage all subprojects, including resettlement activities as below:

- (i) Preparing, updating, and supervising RAP implementation;
- (ii) Guiding MRCs and relevant agencies to implement all resettlement activities in compliance with the approved RAP; and resolving any mistakes or shortcomings identified by internal monitoring to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are met; and otherwise, to provide appropriate technical, financial and equipment supports to MRCs and valuation surveyors.
- (iii) Conducting, in combination with MRCs; ward councils and NGOs, information campaigns and stakeholder consultations in accordance with the Project guidelines;
- (iv) Coordinating with other line agencies to ensure delivery of restoration and rehabilitation measures to APs;
- (v) Implementing internal resettlement monitoring, establishing and maintaining APs databases for each subproject in accordance with Project procedures and providing regular reports to RPMU;
- (vi) Implementing prompt corrective actions in response to internal monitoring
- (vii) Receiving land hand-over and delivering land to the construction companies
- (viii) Periodically reporting to the PMO-RALG and WB on resettlement activities;

**5. Municipal Resettlement Committees (MRCs)** are the agencies that support the MCs in organizing and implementing the compensation, assistance and resettlement. MRCs are established by MCs including the following assignments:

- (i) Together with members of the mission teams established for each project, ensure the accuracy and legality of compensation, assistance and resettle beneficiaries sources of the land, inventory data, and legality of assets associated with the affected land that may or may not be eligible for compensation or support.
- (ii) Solving petitions of compensation and assistance beneficiaries relating to the compensation, assistance and resettlement plans, and report to the district city the cases out of their competence.
- (iii) Giving instructions to the employer and local governments to implement payment for compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (iv) Monitor and report on regular basic the RP implementation to MCs, WGUs and relevant agencies.
- (v) Implement public disclose, public consultation and participation
- (vi) Make payment (compensation, allowance, etc) to APs
- (viii) Keep record of document, material relating to RP implementation.
- (ix) Coordinate with valuers to value land, assets, etc of APs

#### **Ward Level**

**6. Ward Councils** will assist the MRCs in their resettlement tasks. Specifically, the Ward Councils will be responsible for the following:

- (i) In co-operation with MRCs and local mass organization to inform DPs about the objectives for land acquisition, and the subproject policy of compensation, assistance and resettlement.
- (ii) Coordinating with agencies in charge of compensation, assistance and resettlement implementation to guide DPs in enumerating and certifying their inventory of land and assets associated with land.
- (iii) Preparing and taking responsibility for the accuracy of the copies of documents concerning land sources, family members, registered members, beneficiaries of social policies, and proposals for resettlement of DPs.
- (iv) In coordination with MRCs and WGUs implementing payment of compensation, assistance and resettlement for APs and ensuring good conditions for the Project's site clearance.
- (v) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and actively participate in all resettlement activities and concerns.

**7. Non Government Organizations:** will assist MCs; MRCs; Ward Councils and IMC to implement the followings

- (i) Participating in preparation; updating and implementation of RAP.
- (ii) Witnessing the fairness and appropriate of the whole process of RAP implementation;
- (iii) Supporting MRC; Ward Councils in activities including public consultation, and participation; handling DPs' complains; etc.

TABLE 4: INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR ROLES

No	Agencies	Roles/Responsibility
<b>A</b>	<b>National Level</b>	
1	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD)	<p>Endorse assessment of compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvement therein.</p> <p>Endorse RAP prepared by Municipal Council.</p> <p>Ensure compensation is paid or resettlement is undertaken as agreed</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; Municipal Council; relevant Utility Agencies; ward council; public interest parties; public media and to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed &amp; receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to take possession of property;</p>

No	Agencies	Roles/Responsibility
		oversee demolition and resettlement.
2	Ministry of Finance	Arrange fund for compensation, upon receiving request from PMO-RALG/TMC and also, ensure that fund is appropriately utilized by the Compensation Committee.
<b>B</b>	<b>Regional Level</b>	
1	PMO - RALG	<p>Coordinate with MLHHS; Municipal Council; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHS; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed &amp; receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHS; Municipal Council; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHS; Municipal Council; dispossessed households to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.</p> <p>Mobilize budget for compensation and support to PAPs from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.</p> <p>Coordinate with Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Council and relevant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to ensure smooth and successful implementation RAP</p> <p>Establish and manage the Regional DMDP Working Group who will manage the implementation of the DMDP at all 03 Municipalities including the implementation of RAP at these Municipalities.</p> <p>Establish District Resettlement and Compensation Committee who will support PMO-RALG in RAP implementation.</p> <p>Coordinate with relevant agencies in settlement of dispute, complaints.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP by Municipal Council</p>
2	Regional DMDP Working Group (RDWG)	Support PMO-RALG to implement the Project at 03 Municipality of Ilala; Kinondoni; Temeke, including the implementation of RAP. Regularly prepare and submit report on RAP implementation to PMO-RALG and relevant agencies.

No	Agencies	Roles/Responsibility
3	District Resettlement Action Plan Committee (DRAP)	Support PMO-RALG to implement all task assigned by the PMO-RALG as mentioned above.
<b>C</b>	<b>Municipal Level</b>	
1	Municipal Council	<p>Review and approve RAP, report on socio-economic survey. Submit RAP and recommendation to MLHHSd for endorsement. Establish and manage Resettlement Compensation Committee the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed &amp; receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO-RALG; MLHHSd; dispossessed households to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.</p>
2	Municipal DMDP Working Group	<p>Support Municipal Council to implement Project at the Municipality and also manage and coordinate with RCC during the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP to Municipal Council and relevant agencies.</p>
3	District/ Municipal Resettlement Action Plan (MRAP)	<p>The RAP Committee chaired by District Commissioner and members are representatives from: District Commissioner; Municipal Council; MLHHSd; Valuer; CSOs; PAPs. The RCC shall:</p> <p>Be in charge of overall RAP implementation</p> <p>Support Municipal Council in settlement of redress and grievance</p> <p>Monitor and report on regular basis the RAP implementation to PMO-RALG, Municipal Council and relevant agencies.</p> <p>Implement public disclose, public consultation and participation</p> <p>Make payment (compensation, allowance, etc.) to PAPs</p> <p>Keep record of document, material relating to RAP implementation.</p>

No	Agencies	Roles/Responsibility
		Coordinate with valuer to value land, assets, etc. of PAPs
4	Ward, Sub-Ward Council	Coordinate with RAP Committee to implement resettlement and rehabilitation activities. support PAPs, RAP Committee and relevant authorities during RAP implementation Prepare and maintain records of all PAPs. Support Resettlement committee in public consultation and participation Support in case of dispute, grievance.
5	Civil Social Organizations	Collaborate with Municipal Council to assist PAPS by advising and counseling them on various issues including proper use of resources during RAP implementation. Participate in planning, follow up and monitor implementation of the RAP.

#### 4.2 Coordination Responsibilities

The Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments will be responsible for coordination and overseeing implementation of RAP under DMDP at the national level. PMO-RALG will collaborate with the WB. PMO-RALG will have the responsibility of advising Temeke Municipality and other municipalities to ensure smooth and successful implementation of the project in all phases of the project.

#### 4.3 Plans for training and development of staff in the implementing agencies

The sub-project will be required to establish a unit for RAP implementation. The established PAP unit will equally be in need of capacity development of staff through training or enhancement of skills for successful implementation of RAP. For municipal staff who have previously involved in RAP implementation, will require orientation or tailor-made training to improve their capacity. The best way will be to carry out a brief analysis on the existing capacities in order to identify gaps and weaknesses and develop plans for training. Examples that will need training include;

- Management and leadership, including conflict management
- Financial management
- Record keeping
- Data management
- Monitoring and evaluation

This will require an estimated cost of USD 6,060 (Tshs. 10,000,000/=) for training in 3 road sub-projects of Chang'ombe, Temeke-Mbagala and Mchicha.

## **5.0 INCOME RESTORATION**

### **5.1 Main restoration strategies for each category of impacts**

Restoration in this context refers to re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households by sub-project activities. This requires restoration strategies or program with various designed activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income or livelihood to the pre-project levels. Special needs of the affected persons based on the socio-economic survey and consultations are addressed by designed strategies / activities. These include the following;

- Training of PAPs on income generation / entrepreneurship and management skills
- On-job training during construction of the road. This will impart skills to PAPs who will later on apply in their life after the project, e.g. masonry, carpentry, security guarding, store and records keeping, etc.
- Provision of job opportunities to project-affected-persons within the sub-project by contractors during construction
- Favoritism to vulnerable groups during removal of properties / relocation and rehabilitation, for example, provision of additional assistance (This may include removing allowance, transportation and labour) funds.

However, the outlined income restoration and rehabilitation programs as proposed above, will address different groups of categories of impacts. The estimated cost to assist vulnerable groups is Tshs. 11,400,000.00, equivalent to Tshs 300,000.00 per individual (38 individuals).

### **5.2 Process of Consultation with PAPs to Finalize Strategies for Income Restoration**

As explained above, in addition to strategies for income restoration, all project (sub) affected persons who are entitled for compensation will be compensated cash money as shown in the entitlement matrix, Annex 1. PAPs of different categories will be involved and informed on available options for income restoration.

### **5.3 Compensation Entitlements Sufficient to Restore Income Streams**

Compensation entitlement to each category of impact will be provided in accordance with the law and regulation of the GoT and in accordance with the WB safeguard policy OP 4.12, detailed in this RAP. It is important to note that whether compensation entitlement is sufficient or not to restore income streams for each category of impact, compensation entitlements must be sufficient for them to restore their livelihoods and properties to the level of late last what they lost and be able to settle in areas with the same level of development and access. In short, not worsening PAPs living standard compared to their previous conditions before undertaking sub-project activities. As mentioned above, cash compensation will be effected to PAPs accompanied by execution of proposed income restoration strategies.



#### **5.4 Process of disseminating knowledge to PAPs about alternatives**

The process of consultations with PAPs was transparent and an ample time was given to all PAPs that allowed open discussions and each PAP to understand, ask questions and obtain responses about issues or aspects related to the project, e.g. entitlement, compensation, etc. It was noticed that two major issues surfaced as crucial and worth contemplating. First, was whether partial or full compensation of the buildings / structures or other assets and second related to whether cash money or land-for land / in-kind compensation.

Nevertheless, PAPs were informed that the Government will fairly compensate cash money to each PAP based on valuation report. With respect to tenants, they will be refunded for any lease / rental fees paid use after date of removal; cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee; and Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance). Some preferred full compensation while others preferred partial compensation so as to continue living at the same premises wherever convenient.

With regard to cash or in-kind option, almost all PAPs opted for cash compensation with the minority suggesting to be compensated land-for-land by the project. During valuation survey, all PAPs were fully involved and clearly informed as to whether s/he will be partially or fully compensated following the loss of his/her building or structure. Therefore, PAPs were knowledgeable about the availability of options, guiding laws and regulations, and vulnerable groups as among PAPs will be given due attention to lower their risks during implementation.

## 6.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The RAP will include an implementation schedule as illustrated in the table 6.1 below, which covers all resettlement activities from time of preparation to implementation. The table illustrates an arrangement for implementation of RAP activities in a chronological order. It also indicates responsible agency per each activity to be accomplished under RAP implementation.

### 6.1 The Chronological Steps in Implementation of Resettlement Plan

**TABLE 6.1:** IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

No.	Implementation Step	Agency	Timeframe	Remarks / comments
A	Coordination and supervision of RAP implementation to ensure that RAP is properly implemented	WB and PMO-RALG	Throughout the implementation period	
B	Review and approve RAP report, Valuation reports and ensure the implementation of RAP by MCs	Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement (MLHHS)		
C	Executing Agency for the DMDP who will be in charge of the overall management and implementation of the DMDP	PMO-RALG		
D	Shall support PMO-RALG to manage and implement the day-to-day activities, works related to the DMDP; manage and monitor the implementation of the DMDP at Municipal level by MC Working Group (DMDP).	PMO-RALG Working Group (DMDP)		Established by PMO-RALG
E	Directly in charge of implementation of subprojects under the DMDP within its District, including resettlement, procurements, constructions, public consultation and participation, etc.	Municipal Council		established by MC
F	It will support MC to manage and implement day-to-day activities related to subprojects under the DMDP within its District, includes: resettlement, compensation, monitoring of implementation of	MC Working Group (DMDP)		

No.	Implementation Step	Agency	Timeframe	Remarks / comments
	resettlement activities, reporting to MC on regular base, etc.			
G	It will support MC in implementation of Resettlement Plan. RC will implement day-to-day activities including: (indicate key activities).	Resettlement Committee (RC)		established by MC
H	This will support MC to handle complains, disputes if any by the affected persons (APs) on resettlement, compensation, valuation, etc.	Grievance Committee (GC):		established by MC
I	It will support, coordinate with RC and GC on implementation of RAP and also provide supports, advice and coordinate with the APs and NGOs during the RAP implementation	Ward Tribunal (WT)		Established by Ward Council
J	To support PMO-RALG in monitoring the implementation of RAP by 03 MCs	Independent Monitoring Consultant (TMC)		TMC shall be recruited by PMO-RALG Working Group (DMDP)
K	To carry out internal monitoring of RAP implementation. IMS shall conduct internal monitoring every quarter and report to MC Working Group (DMDP).	Internal monitoring Specialist (IMS)		IMS shall be recruited by and support MC Working Group (DMDP)

**6.2 Prepare a month-wise implementation schedule of activities to be undertaken as part of the resettlement implementation (Gantt chart)**

**Table 6.2:** Implementation schedule

Activity	Timescale (year/month)														Implementing agency	Remarks			
	2015	2016												2017					
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J					
A: Updating and approval of RAP and valuation reports for the impact in the Right-of-Way (RoW)																		WB, PMO-RALG & Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement Development	

Activity	Timescale (year/month)														Implementing agency	Remarks		
	2015	2016												2017				
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J				
																	(MLHSD)	
B: Approval of compensation schedule by the Dar es salaam Regional Commissioner																	Dar-Regional Commissioner	
C:Undertake baseline checks, claims, conflicts, disputes and all sorts of grievance resolution, supported by the Dar es salaam Regional Secretariat (Dar-RS)																	Grievance Committee (GC),Dar-RS & PMO-RALG	
D:DLAs paying compensation money to eligible PAPs, supervised by the Dar-RS																	Municipal Council & Dar-RS	
E:Resettling eligible PAPs as recommended in the valuation report, including notification to vacate the Right-of-Way (RoW), granting alternative plots if any under the supervision of the Dar-RS																	Municipal Council & Dar-RS	
F:Commencement of sub-projects civil works and monitoring of RAP issues on operational basis																	Municipal Council Working Group (DMDP)	
G:Review of RAP activities and updating valuation of unforeseen properties with the support of the Dar-RS																	Municipal RAP Committees, Dar-RS & PMO-RALG	

### **6.3 The Linkages between Resettlement Implementation and Initiation of Civil Works for Each of the Project Components**

Before any sub-project activity is implemented all PAPs will need to be compensated in full in accordance with this RAP. The Temeke district's sub-projects involve land acquisition, and for that reason, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement and or relocation. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. For project activity requiring relocation or loss of shelter, Measures to assist the displaced persons should be implemented in accordance with the RAP. The timing mechanism of these measures will ensure that no individual or affected household will be displaced due to civil works before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or household affected.

Implementation of the chronological steps of the resettlement program is directly connecting to the initiation of civil works in the field as indicated in table 6.1. Initially, names with photos of each affected person, eligible for compensation according to his/her entitlement will be displayed at appropriate places such as Temeke Municipal offices, respective Ward offices and Mitaa for counterchecking and confirmation. This will provide a chance to PAPs because at the time that the individual resettlement and compensation plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress. Clearance to various dissatisfactions will lead to compensation payments to PAPs, handing over of notices, removal of buildings / structures, resettlement (self-resettlement) and rehabilitation and clearance of the right-of-way.

## **7.0 COSTS AND BUDGETS**

The compensation amount is based on each individual's entitlement option, calculated on the basis of estimates made during census. Other items include cost of monitoring and evaluation derived from the cost for an independent consultant to carry out external evaluation and internal evaluation. In a table below (7.1), a detailed budget for RAP implementation is indicated as per item.

The budget is based on estimated cost of compensation to be paid for the Temeke municipality localroads sub-projects with reference to land valuation survey and other assessed properties carried out in the field. The cost covers compensation for land, crops and property (buildings and structures). It also includes allowances for disturbance and transport costs as well as implementation and monitoring costs. The estimates below are based on valuation surveys carried out for the properties that were identified in the sub-projects roads as being affected by the realignments and other geometric improvements. The valuation exercise was conducted since April 2014 with updates included thereafter. Therefore, the overall total cost for the Temeke district's sub-projects roads (phase 1) is Tshs. **3,514,835,060** equivalent to **USD 2,143,192.00**

### **7.1 Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority**

The Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs will be responsible for all financial matters. At the Municipal level, the Municipal Director will be responsible for all financial matters concerning the project implementation including RAP implementation. Funds for external monitoring agency will be provided by the World Bank. It follows that the financial arrangements will also fall within the WB procedures.

### **7.2 The Cost of implementing Resettlement Action Plan**

All costs for resettlement have been calculated and included in the Temeke municipal sub-projects costs as indicated in a summary in table 7.1.

### 7.3 Budget Estimate for Entire Resettlement Implementation Plan

**TABLE 7.1:** SUMMARY OF COST ESTIMATES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation Cost</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Loss of land</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	16,686.1	796,453,900
<b>2</b>	<b>Loss of buildings, structures</b>	m <sup>2</sup>		1,847,329,231
<b>3</b>	<b>Loss of trees/crops</b>			
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	361	5,997,450
<b>4</b>	<b>Loss of business/profit</b>			25,440,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
<b>5</b>	<b>Relocation of graves</b>	no.	-	
<b>6</b>	<b>No of PAPS</b>	no.	424	
<b>7</b>	<b>No of Buildings Affected</b>	no.	106	
	<b>Sub-total A</b>			<b>2,675,220,581</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Income restoration</b>	Tsh		
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups (Job training, etc)	Hh	38	11,400,000.00
2	Shifting of movable assets	Hh	10	1,500,000.00
<b>C</b>	<b>ALLOWANCES</b>			
1	Disturbance	Hh		191,422,195
2	Transportation	Hh		7,650,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		591,120,000
	<b>Sub-total B &amp; C</b>	Tsh		<b>790,192,195</b>
	<b>Total A ,B &amp; C</b>	Tsh		<b>3,478,312,776</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)</b>	Tsh		34,783,128
	<b>TOTAL A, B, C &amp; D</b>	Tsh		<b>3,513,095,904</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Contingency (5% of D)</b>	Tsh		1,739,156
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Tsh		<b>3,514,835,060</b>
				<b>USD 2,143,192.00</b>

Exchange rate: 1 U\$ = TShs 1,670

### 7.4 Sources of Funds and the Flow of Funds

The main source of funds for executing RAP program will be the Government of Tanzania. Funds will be sourced from Temeke Municipal Council which will be responsible for effecting payment to eligible PAPs through the Bank (NMB) or cash money depending on government directives during the implementation of this RAP.

## **7.5 Specific Mechanisms to adjust Cost Estimates by the Inflation Factor**

When exercising compensation payments, there arise some issues regarding inflation, security and timing that must be considered. Market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustment in compensation values. In certain cases, providing in-kind compensation is purposely done to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services, which will not be the case for this sub-project. However, local inflation may still occur.

The *Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001* and the *Village Land Regulations, 2001*, provide for the amount of compensation to include the value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.

Compensation is to be paid promptly but if it is not paid within six months it will attract an interest equal to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.



## **8.0 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS**

### **8.1 Process of consultation / participation in resettlement preparation and planning**

An all inclusive participatory approach involving stakeholders, district officers, ward and sub-ward governments, and community members is vital for the successful implementation of resettlement exercise. In this case, there were two (2) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Temeke Municipality. A total of three hundred and four (304) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level (i.e. Temeke-Mbagala, Chang'ombe and Mchicha) between 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2013. This was followed with another series of meetings that were conducted between January-March 2014 to inform PAPs of the change of alignment of the project as a mechanism to minimize impact. It should be noted that the number of participants of public meetings is not the same as the numbers of PAPs as some of those who attend the meeting are not PAPs but rather people who leave within the project area.

Public meetings were conducted in general to inform local area residents (including the actual PAPs and others not directly affected but reside in the area) about the proposed roads sub-projects and associated impacts, their entitlement and the fact that there will be a grievance mechanism in place during the implementation. However, the household interviews directly involved the actual affected PAPs adding up to 424 (this includes PAPs head of household and dependants) hence the difference between the two. Nonetheless the views and concerns of all stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan. Also the minutes of the meeting and lists of public meetings attendees are attached as annex five (5) and discussed in chapter eight of this report respectively.

The public consultative meetings specifically served the following;

- First, the RAP team provided general brief about the project, then introduced and explained in details about the resettlement action plan to the area's local residents with PAPs included;
- Second, provided information on procedures concerning valuation, compensation issues, e.g. cut-off date and its significance, grievances redress, entitlements, etc.
- Third, informed local communities with PAPs included about the census and census surveys to be conducted by involving all affected PAPs whereby basic data / information could be collected with regard to affected properties and other household particulars
- Fourth, clarified issues related to sub-project cross sectional width requirements (length and width, carriageway, median, shoulder, ditch, bus bay, walkway, green zone, etc.)
- Fifth, the meetings served the purpose of obtaining the area's local residents (including PAPs') concerns, views and suggestions or recommendations for

implementation of the sub-project in an effective and efficiency way, particularly, valuation and compensation before actual construction.

This process was geared to see that affected persons are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to take part in the process of making decisions. All PAPs participated actively during these meetings and their questions, opinions, concerns and suggestions were valuable and have been incorporated in this report as shown in table 8.1.

The process of engaging PAPs in consultations started by informing and collaborating with Temeke Municipal Council level and later, down to the Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) and Mitaa Executive Officers (MEO) / chairmen of Mitaa about the forthcoming RAP preparatory activities for each affected sub-project. These sub-project roads under Phase 1 include Chang'ombe road, Temeke - Mbagala sub-project road.

- e) The Mitaa leaders of areas affected by the Temeke district's sub-projects roads were assigned by the WEOs to arrange venue for the meetings and to invite affected persons to attend public meeting for consultations. Consecutive meetings for the sub-project road were convened at the selected venue/office and were documented one was conducted starting the third week of August, 2013 after two weeks of project sensitization to local authorities and community likely to be affected. ANNEX 5 constitutes minutes of the meeting attached to this report as well as lists of attended PAPs for Temeke district's sub-projects under DMDP Phase 1. Table 8.1 summaries the numbers/ attendance of PAPs during the consultative meetings with the RAP team.

**Table 8.1:** Public consultation schedule and number of participants

Sub-Project/Ward	Date	Number of men	Number Of Women
Temeke-Mbagala	14/08/2013	73	23
Mchicha	14/08/2013	94	30
Chang'ombe	19/08/2013	64	20
Total		231	73
		304	

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

Questions raised by PAPs and responses: PAPs were given ample time to contribute whatever a matter related to RAP preparation for Temeke municipal sub-projects roads. Various questions and concerns were raised by attended participants aimed at seeking further clarifications from facilitators after presentation. Both general and individual questions were raised and covered a wide range of issues that were relevant to the subject matter as indicated in the tabular form below. Responses were provided by facilitators as shown in the table below.

**TABLE 8.2: KEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

#	District	Sub-project/Ward	Question	Responses	Remarks
1.	Temeke	Temeke-Mbagala sub-project (Temeke & Mbagala wards)	Is it the right or not of the PAP to be allocated a plot for resettlement?	As mentioned during our introduction, the Tanzanian laws will be applied and the project affected persons will be compensated cash money for each to look for alternative settlement. No land or plot will be provided to PAPs by the project.	During PAPs meetings many participants indicated preference to cash than in-kind compensation
			What will be the payment procedures? Will it be in installments or all will be paid at once?	Compensation will be carried out after valuation and the whole package of compensation will be effected at once. This is so because people have to evacuate out of the RoW to allow other steps to proceed	
			How will valuation be done for plain plots which are not marked and not numbered?	It was not possible to put marks on plain land or some properties like electrical poles and underground properties like wires and water pipes.  Unmarked plain land or plots will be evaluated like other marked properties. The valuation will involve Ward and Mitaa leaders who will cooperate with project affected persons to ensure every property deserved is identified, confirmed and valued.	Movable properties were not also marked
			What is the time frame for the implementation of the project?	There are a number of things to be accomplished before commencing actual construction of the road. We have to complete these sensitization meetings in all three municipalities, then we	

#	District	Sub-project/ Ward	Question	Responses	Remarks
				expect valuers to start valuation and compute figures for compensation, paying compensation, time for people to vacate, procurement or tendering to obtain qualified contractors etc. So it is a process that involves several important issues and therefore actual implementation will take some months.	
			For the houses which are still under construction, can the owner continue with construction?	If the house or building has been marked for demolition why the owner should continue to develop it? For what purpose? We do not expect someone to continue with construction while s/he knows the house is marked for removal.	Ward Executive Officer (Charambe ward) commented that people are not allowed to proceed with construction after markings.
			What is the difference between social survey exercise (census) which is currently going on and valuation?	The social survey is being conducted to identify owners and collect particulars of the marked buildings / houses or other properties. The exercise also helps co obtain socio-economic data or information in the Temeke municipal sub-projects areas, for example, existing social services, transportation and challenges, HIV and AIDS, concerns and opinions about the project, etc.  Valuation will be conducted by professional valuers who will record all details of affected	

#	District	Sub-project/ Ward	Question	Responses	Remarks
				properties per PAP using special forms, will take pictures of PAPs, etc. and such data / information will be used to establish values for compensation. Every affected person must avail him/herself during this exercise.	
			Which form number(s) are used during valuation?	The valuers will come out with different forms which will be used to obtain relevant information / data from each affected person. For example for No. 69, form No. 1, etc. Please make sure you get clarifications from the valuer(s) during valuation	
			What will be the cost of land per square metre which will be used for compensation?	This is not the area of our profession and so we cannot tell cost of land per square metre because we do not know. The valuer will explain to you during valuer exercise.	It was suggested that land should be valued using the market value prices.
			If the husband is jailed how will the project handle this matter to ensure rights are observed?	I think that you (woman) will represent your husband during valuation and compensation  We hope that the absence of your husband will not negatively affect your participation because this project is gender sensitive and insists on gender equality	This was an individual case for a woman whose husband was in jail
			Will the project compensate foundations constructed for erecting party flags?	Yes - provided such foundations are permanent structures, immovable and costs were incurred during construction	
			When will owners of the houses under	What we have talked and discussed today is enough to	

#	District	Sub-project/ Ward	Question	Responses	Remarks
			construction be stopped to develop them?	stop developing your house or building because it will be useless after a short time. The Municipal Authority is in the process of preparing a stop notice and soon you will be informed by your Mitaa leaders through the WEO.	
			Some houses have title deeds, some have not. Are they going to be considered or treated differently?	All houses or buildings will be valued but the value will vary because one with a title deed has invested more than the other, e.g. costs incurred in processing the deed. It also depends on type of materials used for construction such as roofing, walls, floors, electrified or not, etc.	
			How will loss be considered for the owner who has been renting out his/her business premises/rooms?	The project will consider such losses through compensation (equivalent to 36 months) because it is known that the owner has been earning income which will be lost or not generated any more after the project implementation	
			If the husband and wife separated, how will compensation be done to ensure right is exercised to both of them?	The ward or Mtaa leaders have the big role to play by sorting out the differences and to ensure that both the two get their rights accordingly.  However, we have to document the dispute for reference	If the case is in the court then it will depend on the ruling
			For the PAP whose house is facing the road, will s/he be allocated the same site facing the road for resettlement?	We have explained about our Tanzanian laws which will apply in this case that people will find their own alternative settlements and not the project, so this does not apply.	

## **8.2 Raised Concerns / views during consultations**

- i) PAPs expressed the need to convene a meeting with the valuer before undertaking actual field valuation so that the valuer could explain the whole process of evaluation and clear PAPs concerns on rates and other procedures.
- ii) The project should put on beacons to demarcate the road reserve to avoid cheating and future encroachment. This will also help the PAPs to be safe and sure about his / her remaining land because s/he will be out of the beacons.
- iii) Another concern was for the valuer to be transparent on the individual's amount of money per item (breakdown) and the total compensation package before preparation of individual cheque. This will help to avoid possible future dissatisfactions and disagreements during payments.
- iv) Owners of graves located within the right-of-way cautioned the project to hand the matter with great care and respect
- v) Some PAPs were concerned about the way the project will help them to solve existing grievances or conflicts on property ownership in order to ensure that no one is deprived of his/her rights during compensation.

## **8.3 Involvement of various stakeholders**

In addition to PAPs, Mitaa leaders and Government officials, numerous stakeholders were also consulted along with PAPs consultative meeting so as to ensure their participation in respective the (sub) projects. Mostly, consulted stakeholders were those affected by the sub-projects, particularly utility companies and transport that have infrastructure along the road corridor such as telecom tower and TAZARA railways. The information collected from these stakeholders are generally cutting across all sub-projects under DMDP Local roads because such affected infrastructure systems are located in various places in Dar es Salaam within the RoW, for example, water pipes, electrical poles, telephone cables, etc. More importantly, such infrastructure will undoubtedly require relocation and reinstallation in a convenience manner and allow continuous use by respective service customers. Annex 3 is attached, which constitutes consulted stakeholders (public & private) with their contributed ideas, views, suggestions and concerns that need to be considered in the course of RAP implementation.

The RAP team continued to undertake consultations with government officials at different levels to discuss and share experiences on issues happening on the ground as well as updating each other on the progress of activities. Besides, the team participated in technical meetings organized by the client to discuss project issues including challenges faced in the course of implementation. Different means were used, such as visits to respective offices, telephones and electronic mails. As such various issues were discussed, clarified and have been included or reflected in the report.

#### **8.4 Plans for Disseminating Information to PAPs Prior to Consultation**

Communication, physical contacts and consultations were made between CTC RAP team, WEOs and Mitaa leaders for the purpose of conveying official information about RAP preparation and to arrange meetings with PAPs in respective sub-projects. Following the agreed arrangement schedules with local leaders for public meetings with PAPs, a plan was made and the WEOs and Mitaa leaders co-operated well by informing and inviting project affected persons to attend and participate fully during the organized meetings. Therefore, information was sent to PAPs regarding such meetings, purpose of the meetings, venues and convening time. Different means were used to convey invitation messages to PAPs such as mobile phones, letters, loud speakers, etc.

#### **8.5 Outcomes of Participation and Consultation**

Numerous concerns were generally expressed and collected from PAPs during consultative meetings. Mostly all raised concerns and suggestions were common and relevant across DMDP project as outlined below;

- The property owners requested to remain with a valuation form (copy) that contains valuated items and or particulars per property for their future reference and comparison during display of compensation
- People were concerned about information flow, that is, to be informed well in advance about commencement of valuation in order to reschedule their time and for the PAPs to avail themselves during the exercise
- Another concern was for the valuer to be transparent on the individual's amount of money per item (breakdown) and the total compensation package before preparation of individual cheque. This will help to avoid possible future dissatisfactions and disagreements during payments.
- The transition period from valuation to payment has to be reasonable, observable and respectable by the government because experience from other projects showed that delay was a common phenomenon leading to conflict between PAPs and the government.
- PAPs raised concern about the timing of the project activities which are implementable or feasible from the start to the actual construction phase. They also suggested to be updated frequently.
- Movable structures need to be considered because some consist of permanent parts such as floors, poles, land and cannot be moved without destruction associated with loss.
- Owners of plots claimed that they have been paying land rent according to the size of the respective plots. Thus, reduction of the plot sizes should automatically imply reduction in land rent (property tax) payable at the Municipal council.
- Project affected persons wanted to know the percentage used to compute an interest rate in case compensation / payment will be delayed by the government.
- Other people wanted to know the modalities used to calculate: disturbance allowance; transport costs (amount and distance), amount for accommodation (36 months)
- Application of market value rates during valuation and computation was also raised as a concern among PAPs.



## **9.0 GRIEVANCE MANGEMENT**

### **9.1 Scope of the grievance and redress mechanism**

This chapter presents pertinent matters regarding complaints and grievances likely to be forthcoming in the course of implementation of this RAP. A grievance mechanism will be made available at the time of RAP implementation therefore parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with any part of the resettlement and compensation process can easily voice their concerns and file complaints. These grievances could relate to the valuation of assets, amount of compensation paid, level of consultation, non-fulfillment of contracts, and timing of compensation, amongst others. Complaints and grievances also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievances will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus. Therefore, it is vital to carefully prepare the processes that are transparent and participatory and put in place a mechanism that will help to redress grievances / complaints from project affected people for all first cut sub projects in Temeke Municipality.

### **9.2 RAP Committee**

The Temeke Municipal Council will have to establish the RAP Committee (GC) which will be responsible for receiving, analysis and making decisions on grievances that will be submitted by project affected persons, individually, as a group or by representatives of the PAPs. It is proposed that the GC at Municipal level will comprise of the following key members;

- Project Coordinator (chairman)
- Town Planner
- Municipal Valuer (secretary)
- Municipal Surveyor
- Municipal Land Officer
- Municipal Solicitor
- Municipal Engineer
- Municipal Community Development Officer
- Mtaa (sub-ward) Chairman
- Representative of the PAPs
- Independent valuer

This committee is composed of all key and relevant professionals to ensure that complaints are captured and well addressed in accordance with each professional area under which it falls. Though Land Act No. 4 does not provide procedures of forming grievance committees, experiences have proved the necessity and importance of GCs in addressing particular

project grievances apart from the general existing conventional section of Desk for Complaints established by the Municipal (i.e. Dawati la Malalamiko in Kiswahili).The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible by the Grievance Committee at the District and Ward level.

Grievance redress mechanisms are essential tools for facilitating PAPs to voice their concerns about the resettlement and compensation process as they arise and, if necessary, for corrective action to be taken promptly. Such mechanisms are fundamental to achieve transparency in the acquisition of land and resettlement processes during implementation of RAP.

The process of valuation and compensation involve a mechanism to ensure that entitlements are effectively transferred to the PAPs and there is proper disclosure of information and consultations with the affected individuals and community. An effective and efficient grievance redress mechanism is essential and will greatly help respond to people's queries and problems and address key issues, concerns and complaints from time to time in the course of RAP implementation. Annex 4 of this report presents steps, process of dealing with grievances, time frame, mechanism for appeal, etc. Principally, grievances and disputes related to resettlement and or compensation exercise may arise from a number of numerous issues. These could include:

- Mistakes related to identification of affected property and people within the RoW;
- Disagreements related to the ownership of property (including inheritance and divorce related disputes);
- Disagreement on land and asset valuation;
- Seizure of assets without compensation
- Cultural and graves sites, ownership rights
- Disagreement about other compensation allowances; and
- Problem related to the time and manner of effecting compensation

### **9.3 Grievances Management Procedures**

All grievances will be addressed and submitted to the RAP Committee, who in this case, is under the Municipal Director for Temeke Municipal Council (TMC). These could be verbal or written. At the beginning of the RAP processes, PAPs for (Temeke first cut sub-projects) were informed about how to register grievances or complaints, including specific concerns about compensation and relocation. In addition, they were also informed about the dispute resolution procedures, especially on how the disputes will be resolved in an impartial and timely manner. Participatory process is emphasized at all levels during the implementation of the project in all stages and this includes transparent, fairness and rights to all participating parties.

The complainant will be given a form to fill in and thus register the kind of grievance(s) especially during the display of valuation results. This form can be filled and returned the same time or the complainant will be given time to work on and submit later to the RAP

Committee under the Temeke Municipal Director (MD) for further actions. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. The Grievance Committee shall maintain records where grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made, will be recorded.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows.

- (i) The affected person should file his grievance in writing, to the ward leader. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint.
- (ii) The ward leader should notify the Grievance Committee and respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, an independent valuer should be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Ward Leader that his/her complaint is being considered.
- (iii) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time, s/he may lodge his/her grievance to the District Administration.
- (iv) The Grievance Committee will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint can be taken through the formal court process, i.e. to the Ward Tribunal where relevant, District Tribunal and the High Court (Land Division) at the National level.

The complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of their grievances and complaints. The Grievance Committee will prepare a report-containing summary of all grievances and will make this available to PMO-RALG on a quarterly basis. For more clarification see Process of Addressing Grievances attached as **Annex 4**.

## **10.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **10.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Process**

The objective of monitoring is to provide the PMO-RALG, TMC, World Bank and relevant stakeholders with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

Areas relating to the effectiveness of RAP implementation, include the physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities should be monitored and reported by qualified resettlement experts in the Working Group of TMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG, TANROADS and integrated into the overall Project management process.

### **10.2 Monitoring Process**

The TMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG and TANROADS are directly responsible for monitoring of RAP implementation. In particular, the TMC with the assistance of the monitoring expert will supervise and manage the monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements.

The DMDP-WG will provide quarterly reports to PMO-RALG, TMC, TANROADS and World Bank. The DMDP-WGs will ensure that the monitoring reports are included in their progress reports, the status of the RAP implementations, information on locations and numbers of affected people, compensation amounts paid by item, and assistance provided to PAPs.

The monitoring and evaluation will cover among other things, the following measures:

- If necessary, updating of the census and identifying absentees of property owners
- Disclosure and validation of the list of persons deemed eligible for compensation
- Disclosure of the valuation of individual and community losses and compensations
- Negotiation for each individual record with the affected person or household
- Negotiation for community and or livelihood compensations
- Payment of cash compensation
- Assistance to PAPs notably to vulnerable groups

#### **10.2.1 Monitoring Indicators**

- Progress in relation to targets and delivery of entitlements
- Compensation awarded for different types of impact as it is noted in this RAP
- Delivery and usage of compensation and relocation entitlements
- Reconstruction of new houses and commercial structures

- Compensation awarded for variety of trees in the sub-project
- Construction/ relocation of community infrastructure
- Shifting of cultural and religious sites to new locations
- Reported grievances and action taken to settle them
- Meetings between officials and PAPs or their representatives (e.g. committees)
- General issues related to the adequacy of the compensation and resettlement exercise.

### **10.2.2 Monitoring Data Collection and Report**

Internal monitoring reports should be prepared at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, semiannually and annually) beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement.

The DMDP-WG of TMC will establish databases for resettlement monitoring data. It will establish procedures for the collection of data on a monthly basis, and update the database.

On a quarterly basis, the DMDP-WG of TMC and TANROADS will prepare a resettlement monitoring report and submit to the DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG who will then consolidate all internal monitoring reports and quarterly verification external reports and submits to World Bank. The PMO-RALG will notify World Bank of approval by the TMC of any changes, as required, to the implementation of the RAP. The scopes of the report will include:

- (i) The number of PAPs by category of impact, wards and sub-ward, and the status of compensation payments, relocation of PAPs and income restoration measures for each category.
- (ii) The status of disbursement of cash and allocation of replacement land and housing.
- (iii) The amount of funds allocated and disbursed for: a) resettlement program operations; and b) compensation, assistance, and resettlement activities.
- (iv) The activities, levels of participation, outcomes, and issues of the Information Dissemination and Consultation Program.
- (v) The status and outcomes of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring further attention by TMC, PMO-RALG or World Bank assistance.
- (vi) Implementation problems, including delays, lack of personnel or capacity, insufficient funds, etc. and proposed remedial measures; and, revised resettlement implementation schedule.

### **10.3 Database Management and Storage**

The monitoring expert will maintain computerized resettlement databases that will be updated every three months. They will contain files on each affected household and will be

updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All monitoring databases will be fully accessible to TMC, DMDP-WGs of PMO-RALG, TANROADS and the World Bank.

#### **10.4 Evaluation**

Apart from monitoring of activities, evaluation will be carried out in intervals. There will be a mid-term and an ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. On both occasions, a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the PAPs will be conducted. The results of these surveys will be compared to the baseline information obtained from the census survey to gauge the effectiveness of the resettlement process over time. Socio-economic surveys have verified, among others:

- Effectiveness of the rehabilitation assistance
- Income and living standards of PAPs (before and after rehabilitation)
- Effectiveness of various institutional arrangements made for the project
- Quality of interaction between among stakeholders and affected communities
- Opinions and perception of local communities regarding the project and resettlement
- Issues such as change in quality of life among affected PAPS, disruption in lifestyles, etc.

#### **10.5 Key issues for Monitoring, focusing On Outputs and Impacts**

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports of the respective PCs the monitoring experts will be responsible for the following:

- At the beginning of RAP implementation, review compensation unit cost applied in RAP. Check at the site for ensuring that the compensation costs are at the replacement value.
- Evaluation of affected project- inventory and entitlement of PAPs.
- Evaluation of socio-economic project impact on the PAPs.
- Implementation of RAP to achieve the objectives of the RAP in particular “to improve or at least improve the livelihood of the PAPs after resettlement”
- Putting forward the amendments for the implementation of RAP to achieve the objective of this RAP.
- Offering suggestions on how to improve RAP program,
- Closely monitoring compensation activities is prepared to give informed evaluation of complaint and grievances cases.
- Write working reports to be submitted to TMC and,
- Write final report which will provide detailed evaluation of RAP and its implementation including the current situation and their opinions after receiving the resettlement.

The PAP monitoring will detail the specifics of implementation on the ground and their collective observations can show trends of the bigger picture and importantly pre-empt negative issues arising.

Evaluation is done to assess the compliance of the RAP implementation with RAP objectives and procedures and laws, regulations and international good practice. This audit will focus on an overall evaluation of the RAP implementation and compliance with objectives, procedures, policies, laws and regulations.

Resettlement is considered complete only when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with objectives stated in the RAP. A completion audit will establish to check whether the Project has implemented all activities required to ensure compliance with the resettlement commitments defined in the RAP.

**Table 10.1: Monitoring indicators for Socio-economic changes during RAP and Post-project implementation**

Aspect	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/Timing	Responsible Team
		Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
Compensation	Timely , fairly and adequate compensation to the affected persons	Number of affected people compensated adequately	Less grievances/ complaints, fair compensation and satisfaction	Check the list of affected people and other properties and verification with mitaa leader	The first 6 weeks of compensation	Working Group of DMDP Temeke Municipality
		Number of affected buildings, structures, land, trees, crops				
Training	Adequacy of project staff and training program	Number of trainings carried out	Effective Project performance	Satisfaction of affected people on the project performance of the staff	Every three month	Project Implementation Unit
Grievances	Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism	Number of reported / registered grievances and solved	Satisfaction of the project affected people	Project reports on reported and solved grievances	The first three month after payment of affected property	- Working Group and Project working group  -RAP Committee
		Less cases reported and filed to court				
	Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged	Number of legitimate grievances rectified	All legitimate grievances rectified	- Half yearly Interviews - Mtaa/Ward development reports	Half yearly	- PIU  Grievance Committee
Stake-holders participation	Consultations with and participation of relevant	Number of meetings carried out in the project area	Full participation and expressions of	Check the project records on the meeting minutes	Every month	Working Group (PIU)

Aspect	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
		Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
	stakeholders, including vulnerable PAPs	Minutes and attendance Number of people consulted / participated	satisfactions among stakeholders			
Assistance to vulnerable groups	Specific opportunities for vulnerable groups	- The number of vulnerable group received any form of assistance	Satisfaction among vulnerable groups	Filed complaints (reports)	Every month during compensation period	- Working Group of DMDP Temeke Municipality and
		-Number of complaints from the affected vulnerable groups				Working Group (PIU)
Management	Staffing	Number of staff involved in the project implementation	Effectiveness in the implementation of the project	Staff records	Monthly	Working Group (PIU)
Community cohesion and relations	Community fabrics	Number of community fabrics disrupted / disintegrated	Destruction of community relations and ties	Ward / Mtaa development report	Half yearly	- Consultant -Mtaa development report
Property and livelihood	Loss of properties:	- Number of alternative employment opportunities created  - Number of affected people employed in formal / formal sector.  - Number of assets lost and those put in place	Effective restoration	-Annual survey reports on assets owned	Half yearly	-Municipal Council Office (PIU)
	-Loss of shelter  -Loss of assets or access to assets			-Mtaa government development report		- Consultant  -Local government



## **11.0 LIST OF REFERENCES**

1. IFC: Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
2. National policies & Acts (Tanzania), e.g. Resettlement Policy Framework – Southern Africa Trade and Transportation (TANROADS); Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP), Vol.6 (2006)
3. URT: Population and Housing Census 2012
4. Temeke District Socio-economic profile -2010/11
5. Terms of reference
6. World Bank Safeguard policies
7. Temeke Municipal Profile 2012

## **ANNEXES**

## ANNEX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	- Land under cultivation	Farmer/Title holder	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to replacement value, taking into account the market value
	- Less than 20% of land holding affected  - Land remains economically viable.	Tenant/Lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.
	- Greater than 20% of land holding lost  - Land does not become economically viable.	Farmer/Title holder	<p>- Land for land replacement where feasible, or compensation in cash at full replacement value for the entire landholding, taking into consideration the market price, according to PAP's choice, taking into account the market value.</p> <p>- Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to PAPs. - Transfer of the land to PAPs shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</p> <p>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature )</p> <p>For example, cost of shifting is from between TShs 50,000 – 70,000/= for those relocated within MC and TShs 70,000 -100,000/= for those relocated outside of MC</p> <p>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature )</p>
		Tenant/Lease holder	- Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years' market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease

			<p>agreement, whichever is greater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature)</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature )</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting and allowance).</li> </ul>
Commercial land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land used for business partially affected</li> <li>- Limited loss</li> </ul>	Title holder/ business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected land - at replacement value, taking into account the market value taking into consideration the market price</li> <li>- Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such records do not exist).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assets used for business severely affected</li> <li>- If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes</li> </ul>	Title holder / business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according to the law) at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price, to PAP's choice, taking into account the market value. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</li> <li>- Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; allowance) - Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)</li> </ul>
		Business owner is lease holder	Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates where such

			records
Residential Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss</li> <li>- Remaining land viable for present use</li> </ul>	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected (land) at the replacement value, taking into account the market value taking into consideration the market price.
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according to law) at replacement value, taking into account the market value, to PAP's choice,</li> <li>- Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning laws or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status.</li> <li>- When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value.</li> <li>- Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.</li> </ul> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land and assets used for residence severely affected</li> <li>- Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally</li> </ul>	Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refund of any lease / rental fees paid for time / use after date of removal</li> <li>- Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee</li> <li>- Assistance in rental / lease of alternative land/ property</li> </ul> <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</p>

	accepted under zoning laws		
Buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structures are partially affected</li> <li>- Remaining structures viable for continued use</li> </ul>	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets based on replacement cost, taking into account the market value without considering depreciation.</li> <li>- Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure</li> </ul>
		Rental/lease (holder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant), based on replacement cost, taking into account the market value.</li> <li>Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entire structures are affected or partially affected</li> <li>- Remaining structures not suitable for continued use</li> </ul>	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets at replacement cost, taking into account the market value without considering depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP.</li> <li>- Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training) and sub-project related job, in this case RAP should indicate income restoration and rehabilitation program</li> </ul>
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant)</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs)</li> <li>- Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements</li> <li>- Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)</li> </ul>
		Squatter/informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash compensation for affected (structure) and assets at replacement cost without depreciation, taking into account the market value.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance) to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) should be more specific in terms of amount of money paid to PAHs</li> <li>- Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available)</li> <li>- Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)</li> </ul>
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher.</li> <li>- Relocation assistance (costs of shifting)</li> <li>- Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business.</li> </ul>
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.
Trees	Trees lost	Title holder	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant or squatter)	Cash compensation for any assets affected at replacement cost (e. g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)

## ANNEX 2: COST ESTIMATES FOR TEMEKE MUNICIPAL-SUB PROJECT LEVEL

### (A) CHANG'OMBE ROAD COST ESTIMATES

No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation Cost</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Loss of land</b>	m2	2390.3	184,743,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Loss of buildings, structures</b>			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2		625,950,650
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence)	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
<b>3</b>	<b>Loss of trees/crops</b>			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	14	1,376,750
<b>4</b>	<b>Loss of business/profit</b>			
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
<b>5</b>	<b>Relocation of graves</b>	no.		
<b>6</b>	<b>No of PAPS</b>	no.	180	
<b>7</b>	<b>No of Buildings Affected</b>	no.	45	
	<b>Sub-total A</b>			812,070,400
<b>B</b>	<b>Income restoration</b>			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	no.	14	4,200,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	no.	6	900,000
<b>C</b>	<b>Allowances</b>			
1	Disturbance	Hh		48,724,224
2	Transportation	Hh		2,700,000
5	Loss of accommodation	Hh		235,080,000
	<b>Sub-total B&amp; C</b>			286,504,224
	<b>Total A , B&amp; C</b>			1,103,674,624
<b>D</b>	<b>Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)</b>	Tsh		11,036,746
	<b>TOTAL A, B, C&amp; D</b>	Tsh		1,114,711,370
<b>E</b>	<b>Contingency (5% of D)</b>	Tsh		551,837
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Tsh		<b>1,115,263,208</b>
				<b>USD680,039.00</b>



## (B) TEMEKE-MBAGALA ROAD COST ESTIMATES

<b>TEMEKE-MBAGALA</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Qty'</b>	<b>Amount(TSHS)</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation Cost</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Loss of land</b>	m2	6,251.05	312,552,500
<b>2</b>	<b>Loss of buildings, structures</b>			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2		1,194,338,900
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence)	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
<b>3</b>	<b>Loss of trees/crops</b>			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	105	3,243,950
<b>4</b>	<b>Loss of business/profit</b>			
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
<b>5</b>	<b>Relocation of graves</b>	no.		
<b>6</b>	<b>No of PAPS</b>	no.	156	
<b>7</b>	<b>No of Buildings Affected</b>	no.	39	
	<b>Sub-total A</b>			<b>1,510,135,350</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Income restoration</b>			
<b>1</b>	Assistance to vulnerable groups	no.	13	3,900,000
<b>2</b>	Shifting of movable assets	no.	3	450,000
<b>C</b>	<b>Allowances</b>			
1	Disturbance	Hh		90,608,121
2	Transportation	Hh		4,650,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		336,960,000
	<b>Sub-total B&amp; C</b>			<b>432,218,121</b>
	<b>Total A , B&amp; C</b>			<b>1,946,703,471</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)</b>	Tsh		<b>19,467,035</b>
	<b>TOTAL A, B, C&amp; D</b>	Tsh		<b>1,966,170,506</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Contingency (5% of D)</b>	Tsh		<b>937,352</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Tsh		<b>1,967,143,857</b>
				USD 1,199,478.00

**(C)MCHICHA ROAD COST ESTIMATES**

<b>MCHICHA</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Qty'</b>	<b>Amount(Tshs)</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation Cost</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Loss of land</b>	m2	844.75	299,158,400
<b>2</b>	<b>Loss of buildings, structures</b>			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2		327,039,681
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence)	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
<b>3</b>	<b>Loss of trees/crops</b>			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	96	1,110,160
<b>4</b>	<b>Loss of business/profit</b>			25,440,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
<b>5</b>	<b>Relocation of graves</b>	no.		
<b>6</b>	<b>No of PAPS</b>	no.	88	
<b>7</b>	<b>No of Buildings Affected</b>	no.	22	
	<b>Sub-total A</b>			<b>652,748,241</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Income restoration</b>			
<b>1</b>	Assistance to vulnerable groups	no.	11	3,300,000
<b>2</b>	Shifting of movable assets	no.	1	150,000
<b>C</b>	<b>Allowances</b>			
1	Disturbance	Hh		52,089,850
2	Transportation	Hh		300,000
5	Loss of accommodation	Hh		19,080,000
	<b>Sub-total B&amp;C</b>			<b>74,919,850</b>
	<b>Total A ,B&amp; C</b>			<b>727,668,091</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Management Cost (1% of A+B+ C)</b>	Tsh		<b>7,276,680</b>
	<b>TOTAL A, B, C &amp; D</b>	Tsh		<b>734,944,772</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Contingency (5% of D)</b>	Tsh		<b>363,834</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Tsh		<b>735,308,606</b>
				USD 448,359

**ANNEX 3: CONCERNS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM AFFECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS**

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
1	Dar es Salaam Water Supply Authority (DAWASA)	Participation and communication	<p>Weak involvement of DAWASA as among key stakeholders during meetings e.g. not invited in during steering committee meetings</p> <p>DAWASA has not received any official letter (from Municipal Councils / Crown TECH) informing the Authority about the project (DMDP)</p>	<p>Coordination and information sharing should be improved among key stakeholders</p> <p>The responsible authority should send an official letter to DAWASA explaining about the project and expected services from DAWASA</p>
		Design of the roads	<p>Designing section (Crown TECH Consult Ltd - CTC) did not consult the Authority information and maps / drawings prior / during designing stage. CTC could obtain drawings from DAWASA showing their infrastructural network / layout</p> <p>Most of the proposed roads (e.g. Makanya, MMK Kijitonyama, Baracuda, Mbagala industrial area, Chang'ombe, Mwanamtoti, etc.) have water utilities / water pipes within the way leave which will be relocated prior to construction</p>	Drawings from each side (DAWASA's infrastructural layout and road designs from CTC) should be shared
		Compensation	No compensation will be effected to DAWASA but relocation costs will be incurred by the project	
		Relocation	<p>Utilities have to be relocated by DAWASA before commencement of the project</p> <p>DAWASA has to outsource relocation services</p> <p>The exercise of estimating costs takes time because of the involved processes (probably a week per road)</p> <p>Private connectors have to be dealt with by the project and not through DAWASA</p>	<p>The project should indicate all proposed roads, avail drawings to the Water Authority and officially request DAWASA to provide cost estimates for relocation of its utilities</p> <p>There should be ample time for relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule</p>
		Challenges	<p>Acquiring space for relocation is a big issues and expensive</p> <p>It is expensive to relocate utilities and time consuming due to involved procedures /</p>	Clearance with PAPs should be seriously and settled to the satisfactory level

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
			<p>procurement processes</p> <p>Conflict with people who refuse to accept compensation within the RoW for various reasons</p> <p>Disturbance to customers because they are cut off from services (water supply)</p> <p>Decline of revenues</p>	
		Consulted Officer and Contacts		<p>Romanus Mwang'ingo Program Delivery Manager 0713 351 495 <a href="mailto:romanusmwangingo@yahoo.com">romanusmwangingo@yahoo.com</a> <b>Office:</b> DAWASA P.o Box 1573 DAR es SALAAM</p>
2	TANZANIA TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY LTD (TTCL)	Participation and communication	<p>There is no formal letter sent to TTCL informing the Company about the DMDP</p> <p>The company has not participated in any of the meeting</p>	<p>The responsible authority (Municipal Council / Crown TECH Consult Ltd – CTC) should send an official letter to the company explaining the following: what is to be done, where and when!</p> <p>A letter should be attached with drawings and scope of work</p>
		<b>Design of the roads</b>	-	-
		Compensation	<p>No compensation will be effected to TTCL except relocation costs which will be incurred by the project (DMDP)</p> <p>Unsettled compensation to PAPs causes relocation problems, slow down relocation work or even lead to temporarily stoppage</p>	<p>All queries between the project and PAPs have to be cleared before commencement of relocation of the utilities</p>
		Relocation	<p>TTCL Engineer will have to conduct a surveys in all involved roads</p> <p>Utilities have to be relocated by TTCL before commencement of the project</p> <p>Like DAWASA, TTCL has to outsource relocation services because it has no section dealing with relocation</p> <p>Preparation of BOQ and submission to the project</p>	<p>The project should indicate all proposed roads, outline affected utilities and avail drawings TTCL</p> <p>Relocation costs should be provided by the project</p> <p>There should be ample time for</p>

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
			<p>TTCL has experience on relocating its utilities (e.g. DART, New flying over project at TAZARA, Sam Nujoma rd, etc.</p> <p>Relocation of the tower (Mnara) is a complex activity and very expensive because of various factors, e.g. a nearby site (alternate site within the vicinity) has to be identified and acquired at any cost in order to maintain communication networks; it also consists of aerial roots, underground wires.</p> <p>Tower has to be constructed afresh and not relocate. It involves: site acquisition, fencing, guard shelter, pit latrine, outdoor equipment, foundation, etc</p> <p>Examples of rough estimate of costs from past experience:  Foundation – 42,000 USD  Equipment – 9,900 USD  Services - 42,000 USD  Additional cost – 30,000 USD</p> <p>TTCL has to work closely with TANESCO for reinstallation of electricity</p> <p>Customers will continue to receive services during relocation exercise</p>	<p>relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule.</p>
		<p>Challenges</p>	<p>Space: Acquisition of space for relocation is a serious issue, expensive and has to be acquired within the vicinity.</p> <p>It is expensive to relocate utilities and time consuming due to involved procedures / procurement processes: contractor (tendering), mobilization of materials (at least six months)</p> <p>Timing of survey and availability of materials from abroad – it takes a lot of time</p> <p>Interruption on communication For customers</p>	
		<p>Address and Consulted Persons</p>		<p>Martin Chilumba  Planning Engineer  Access  Tel: 2142288 (office)  Cell: 0732 009955  0657 312077  <a href="mailto:Martin.chilumba@ttcl.co.tz">Martin.chilumba@ttcl.co.tz</a> or  <a href="mailto:martin.chilumbe@gmail.com">martin.chilumbe@gmail.com</a>  Veran Matunda</p>

No	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
				Architecture 0784 284 187 veran.matunda@ttcl.co.tz  <b>Office address:</b> Chief Executive Officer, Box 9070 DAR ES SALAAM
3	Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA)	Participation and communication	TAZARA was not officially informed about the project as stakeholders. The Municipal authority / government has not informed TAZARA about its intention to upgrade Temeke municipal roads for public use and no official request because the road passes through TAZARA land. However, the authority does not object the road project. Coordination and communication among involved parties was emphasized	Coordination and information sharing should be improved among key stakeholders  The responsible authority should send an official letter to TAZARA about the project and expected services from TAZARA including an official request for use of land for public road
		Land and road	All land along Sandari road belongs to TAZARA which has its own land plan development (Land Container Depots). The road passes through an open land which is set for TAZARA development in future. The land is of high demand at the moment. The existing road is not officially legalized by TAZARA for passage of vehicles, though it is already publicly used due to congestion along Nyerere and Mandela Roads People who use land for livelihood (garden) are illegally doing so and the authority does not recognize them.	Demarcation of the road width (16.80m) should be done earliest possible.
		Compensation	After official approval by TAZARA, the project will be required to compensate land and other properties  TAZARA will be treated like other project affected parties (individuals, institutions, etc) during compensation	Compensation should be timely, fair and based on market value (considering current inflation)
		Relocation	There are other utilities located within or along the road such as water pipes crossing the road, electrical and telecom poles which will be relocated before commencement of the road construction  TAZARA will provide estimation of relocation costs	There should be ample time for relocation exercise in order to implement the project according to its schedule. Relocation has to be done effectively and immediately to avoid

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
				<p>conflicts with utility users</p> <p>There should be improved coordination and cooperation between the contactor and TAZARA</p>
		Road design, construction and technical matters	There are technical issues to be considered before and during construction	<p>Road designers should communicate in advance TAZARA signal and telecom engineers for technical matters, e.g. control lights</p> <p>Construction should adhere to standards especially at the transition point where the road crosses the rail. Failure to meet specified standards, the point will be the cause of accidents, slow down movement of cars and cause congestion</p>
		Address and consulted officials		<p>Ferdinand K. Hugo Chief Civil Engineer Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority Tel. 736 501 688 Cell. 0754 524264 Email: <a href="mailto:Ferdinand.hugo@tazarasite.com">Ferdinand.hugo@tazarasite.com</a></p> <p>Address to (Office): Managing Director TAZARA P.O Box 2834 <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b></p>
4	AIRTEL TANZANIA	Perception of DMDP project	<p>The company hailed the government efforts to initiate such road development project in Dar es Salaam which will also contribute to improve their services in terms of easy accessibility to their telecom towers.</p> <p>The company supports the efforts and is ready to cooperate with the government</p>	-
		Participation and	The decision by the project to conduct consultations with stakeholders was	An official letter should be prepared

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
		communication	commendable.	and sent to Airtel Tanzania explaining the objective of the project and impact which will lead to relocation of affected telecom towers in specific sub-projects
		Compensation	The company has to be timely compensated funds for undertaking relocation based on costs to be established by Airtel Tanzania.  Roughly and according to past experience (Mwanza) one Tower can cost not less than 290,000 USD	-
		Relocation	Airtel Tanzania owns several telecom towers in Dar es Salaam (approx. 60). Most of these towers are shared with other telecom companies, especially active infrastructure systems. According to the consulted Officer, relocation of towers is pretty expensive and complex because of the sensitivity and complexity and costs incurred during initial investment. Relocation involves the following major activities: - Civil works including underground (concrete foundation) - Land acquisition for relocation which will serve the same purposes because each tower is constructed in relation to other towers - Bleach of the contract with the landlords and compensation due to disturbance - EIA: all construction works of towers have to undergo EIA and this helps to maintain harmony with the surrounding residents Relocation can take between 21 and 40 days Relocation is done by outsourcing because Airtel has no workforce for this assignment	Wherever, the company will be required to remove its infrastructure, the project should communicate as early as possible to allow the company to make necessary arrangements in advance. These will include procurement, acquisition of land, conduction of EIA before reinstallation and other interventions
		Road design, construction and technical matters	Currently the compact can hardly tell which tower has been or will be affected along the proposed list of sub-projects in all municipalities. It is a good idea if the project (DMDP) can provide the company with coordinates for the affected telecom towers	The project should provide coordinates for the identified affected telecom towers (latitude and longitude –UTM or in decimal degree)
		Expected impacts	Numerous impacts will be associated with relocation / reinstallation of the system including; . Loss of revenue (company workers and landlords) Possible loss of customers who are intolerable during the transition period Customers will miss services because the company will be forced to switch off the services Destruction of some equipment during relocation and reinstallation	
		Challenge	It is difficult to acquire land suitable for the	



<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
			relocation of the towers	
		Address and consulted officials		<p>Consulted: Malecha Edward Geo-Market Team Leader Mob: 0786 670 638 Email: <a href="mailto:malecha.edward@tz.airtel.com">malecha.edward@tz.airtel.com</a></p> <p><b>Office:</b> Managing Director Airtel Tanzania P.O Box 9623 <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b></p>
5	HELIOS TOWERS TANZANIA (HTT)	Perception of DMDP project	<p>HTT is an umbrella which has bought most of the towers except the few. Other companies e.g. TIGO and VODACOM operate on rental agreements to HTT and put their respective communication system or active systems (antenna, equipment, microwave wings, feeder cables, etc). Negotiations between HTT and Airtel Tanzania and ZANTEL are in progress so that the later become under HTT.</p> <p>As a private company HTT supports government development initiatives, like this road project Telecom infrastructural systems (towers) are very important to people and their socio-economic development</p>	
		Participation and communication	<p>HTT insisted on close cooperation, advising each other and continued communication so that each party is well informed about the progress of the project and responsibilities</p> <p>HTT has to communicate with other partners like VODACOM, TIGO and TANESCO on the impact, etc.</p>	Official communication and involvement all relevant stakeholders is recommended
		Compensation	<p>Compensation is inevitable and HTT expects the project to fairly compensate the company like other PAPs in order to meet relocation and reinstallation costs</p> <p>HTT does not prefer cash compensation because cash will not guarantee to obtain a site for relocation and reinstallation.</p>	Further consultations should be held in future
		Relocation and reinstallation	<p>Relocation and reinstallation for the affected telecom towers will be carried out by the outsourced services</p> <p>This will involve several elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Tower, equipment and area (at least 12m x 12 m). The area has to be accessible</li> <li>. An alternative site for relocation has to be within 100m radius from the existing one (to be demolished)</li> </ul>	<p>HTT recommends that the project should assist to acquire land or site for relocation of their affected telecom towers.</p> <p>However, this will be subject to the government policy</p>

No	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. House / building which host towers which will also be affected</li> <li>. Costs for relocation</li> <li>. Operation of towers depend on electricity, therefore acquired land for relocation must be close with electrical poles for easy connection</li> <li>. Relocation can last between 6 – 8 weeks after acquiring site</li> <li>. It is not easy to acquire land or site</li> <li>. Relocation cost estimate: approx. not less than 45,000 USD for construction/ services</li> </ul>	and laws which guide compensation
		Road design, construction and technical matters	The Company (HTT) would like to get a map or drawing in order to know the affected towers. This will also help HTT to compare with and reflect their future investment plan (telecom sector)	The project should provide basic particular that will help to facilitate implementation of the project more effectively
		Expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of business or revenues from customers</li> <li>- Customers will be affected in terms of communication</li> <li>- Loss of equipment, rented land and buildings. Some equipment will be destroyed and thus non-usable</li> <li>- Landlords will also lose income from their rented land</li> <li>- Break of the contract between HTT and land owners who will have to be served with 6 months notice (a contract of between 15 – 30 years)</li> </ul>	
		Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficult to acquire land or alternative sites for relocation</li> <li>High expenses for relocation and reinstallation of towers</li> <li>Loss of business / revenue and how to recover the loss</li> </ul>	
		Address and consulted officials		<p>Innocent Mushi Projects Director 0658 880135 / 0689 110001 <a href="mailto:imushi@ht Tanzania.com">imushi@ht Tanzania.com</a></p> <p>Victor R. Rweyongeza 0784 670267 / 0658 880174 <a href="mailto:vrweyongeza@ht Tanzania.com">vrweyongeza@ht Tanzania.com</a></p> <p><b>Office</b> Chief Executive Officer Helios Tanzania Towers P.O Box 7495 <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b></p>

<b>No</b>	<b>AGENCY / PARASTATAL</b>	<b>ASPECTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
6	1. OILCOM 2. CAMEL OIL LTD 3. NEW MSIMBAZI KEROSENE (Big Bon)	Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sales of their goods will be affected by dropping down / loss of revenues</li> <li>- Access to their stations will be blocked (entrance and exit) especially during construction</li> <li>- Possible loss of land and other properties (pump, canopy)</li> <li>- Loss of employment for their trained staff</li> <li>- Loss of income for workers</li> <li>- Their businesses will be disturbed during construction</li> </ul>	The project design should allow the owners to continue with their businesses during construction
		Sales	<p>The amount of sales (oil) varies from one owners to another and from station to another due to various factors</p> <p>Oilcom: An average of between 12,000 and 15,000 litres per day Big Bon: An average of Tshs 700,000 – 800,000/= per day</p>	
		Relocation and reinstallation	<p>Some of the stations will require relocation and reinstallation depending on the extent of impact. According to owners, there is no point to remain with a small portion which cannot allow the business to be operated in a normal way due to limited space</p> <p>Several procedures have to be undertaken before starting construction of the new site, for example, EIA for obtaining a building permit, design (drawing) development, Municipal permit and approval from EWURA and procurement for civil works. All these procedures consume a lot of time</p> <p>New site(s) and land have to be acquired. According to EWURA, at least 2,800 square metres are required for establishing the business. The new site has to be along the road</p> <p>Relocation can take at least 4 weeks if the site is already found</p>	The project should officially inform the extent of impact
		Compensation	<p>Some of the stations proposed the project (Municipal Council) to provide an alternative site (in kind) for relocation and reinstallation instead of compensating cash because it is difficult to find an open space for the same purpose. Otherwise, one has to buy 3-4 residential houses and relocate them</p> <p>Also proposed the project to compensate loss of sales during construction</p>	The policy and law of Tanzania will be observed
				Fuad Omar & Ally Ameir Nahdi 0683 600600 <a href="mailto:ally@oilcomtz.com">ally@oilcomtz.com</a>

No	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
				<b>Office</b> General Manager P.O Box 20831 <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b> Tel. (022) 2110091 (022) 2110008
		Address and consulted officials		Said Ahmed 0715 242526 <b>Office:</b> Managing Director New Msimbazi Kerosene P.O Box 21531 <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b>
				Hon. Abel W. Tarimo 0713 553180 / 0787 553180 <b>Office:</b> Managing Director TAM Construction Co. LTD P.O Box 45909 Temeke <b>DAR ES SALAAM</b>
7	DART	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consideration on policies and laws of Tanzania vis-à-vis the WB safeguard policies</li> <li>- The importance of involving Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in various stages, e.g. signing of valuation forms</li> <li>- Necessity of conducting orientation seminars to PAPs before and during compensation. This helps to prevent grievances or complaints from PAPs</li> </ul>	
		Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The government Chief Valuer has to endorse or approve valuation</li> <li>- The government of Tanzania takes into account depreciation rates on houses or building while the WB does not!</li> </ul>	Compensation under this project is based on the WB principle of replacement cost which does not consider depreciation. The mandate to pay funds should be vested on the Municipal Councils which will be allocating to different implementer

## ANNEX 4: GRIEVANCES MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

<b>Step</b>	<b>Reporting Officer / RAP Committee</b>	<b>Officer / RAP Committee members</b>	<b>Time Frame to Redress</b>	<b>Grievance Redressed</b>	<b>Grievance not redressed</b>
1	PAP shall submit grievance in writing to the Sub ward Government and receives an acknowledgement from Village or Street Government as proof. If the PAP is unable to write, the RAP Committee or the Village or Street Government shall record the same on behalf of PAP.	<p>1. Sub ward / Ward Government</p> <p>2. <b>Representative of RAP Implementing Agency</b></p>	Upon receipt of grievance, the Sub ward Government with the help of RAP implementing agency shall try to resolve the grievance amicably with the active participation of aggrieved party within 5 working days from the date of file of grievance.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Sub ward Government's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Municipal for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 2.
2	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 1 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Ward Council with a preliminary report prepared by RIA. The report should have the details of grievance, preliminary assessment of RIA & Local government, hearing date and decision of local government.	<p>The members of this committee shall be:</p> <p>1. Members of Sub ward and Ward Council</p> <p>2. Representative of RIA</p> <p>3. PAP Representative</p> <p>4. Representative of Temeke Municipal Council</p>	Upon receipt of grievance, the Sub ward and Ward Council if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 10 working days from the date of case referred.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Sub ward and Ward Council decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handed over to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Temeke Municipal Council for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 3.

<b>Step</b>	<b>Reporting Officer / RAP Committee</b>	<b>Officer / RAP Committee members</b>	<b>Time Frame to Redress</b>	<b>Grievance Redressed</b>	<b>Grievance not redressed</b>
			The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by RIA.		
3	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 2 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Social Services Committee (SSC) at the District level. This committee shall function as RAP Committee at the district level. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the paper details of case till date to SSC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. District Commissioner – Chairman</li> <li>2. Member, Land office</li> <li>3. Member , Valuer</li> <li>4. Member, RAP Implementing Agency</li> <li>5. Member, PAP representative/ local NGO</li> <li>6. Member, Representative of Temeke Municipal Council</li> </ol>	Upon receipt of grievance, the RAP Committee if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 20 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 7 days in advance by RIA.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RAP Committee decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Temeke Municipal Council for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to step 4
4	It is assumed that all the cases shall be solved at RAP Committee level. It may be possible that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Secretariat</li> <li>2. District</li> </ol>	If the case is referred to Regional Secretariat (RS), the details of	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RS's decision, a report	If the grievance is not resolved, the PAP

<b>Step</b>	<b>Reporting Officer / RAP Committee</b>	<b>Officer / RAP Committee members</b>	<b>Time Frame to Redress</b>	<b>Grievance Redressed</b>	<b>Grievance not redressed</b>
	there are cases which might still remain unresolved at GC level. For such cases, the PAP shall have option to refer his / her case to Regional Secretariat for final amicable solution or to refer the case to Judiciary.	Commissioner <b>3. Member, Representative of Temeke Municipal Council</b>	case file shall be submitted to RS office and the case shall be heard within 45 days from the date of case referred. The PAP shall be intimated 10 days in advance about the date, time and venue of the hearing.	of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Temeke Municipal Council for record, case closed.	may take the case to appropriate court.
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.				

## ANNEX 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATION DETAILS

### PUBLIC CONSULTATION SCHEDULE AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Sub-Project/Ward	Date	Number of men	Number Of Women
Temeke-Mbagala	14/08/2013	73	23
Mchicha	14/08/2013	94	30
Chang'ombe	19/08/2013	64	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>231</b>	<b>73</b>
		<b>304</b>	



## (1) TEMEKE-MBAGALA MINUTES

Agenda ①

BARABARA YA ~~ME: ...~~  
TEMEKE-MBAGALA

Utambulisho

Mkiti aliwashukuru wamachi kwa kufa na ~~atambusho~~  
utambulisho uliza na itijaki ilizingatiwa.

Mradi huu utapita 1

Barabara ya temeke - mbagala mt 27 1/2

- Sokota
- mawinga
- Samu
- twangona

nyumba ambao zimewekwa namba wisera anaamba zipidhe  
Barabara

- Kuna mta anapita kaya hadi kaya kupata taarifa  
~~Katika~~ hasara

- kuna nyumba kunawapanga
- kunawani wamifanya brashara
- mabamba ya maji
- nyaya za umeme

\* hivyo basi kuna mta hatapita kutuaminisha mali  
ili wayane kuamini yake.

- na kila mta atapigwa picha pale pale mali yake ilipo  
atunika.

- na pale mta mali yake imeharibika atalipwa ~~na~~ jedha  
yani nyumba, masurufu, ~~at~~ atapewa gharama ya usafiri,  
malari  
il

(2) TEMEKE-MBAGALA LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

TEMEKE - MBAGALA RD  
Crown TECH Consult LTD  
P.O Box 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA  
BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP - DAR ES SALAAM

KATA: ~~Mbaga~~ WILAYA: TEMEKE TAREHE: 15/08/2013  
MTAA: ~~Mbaga~~

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	JOSEPH N. KAMBANA	ME	MIBURANI	WEO	Josim
2	<del>ABDON B. KIDECE</del>	LE	WAILES	U-KITI	<del>Abdon</del>
3	WADUDI MLANGU	ME	MJI MPYA	M/KITI	Wadudi
4	MUSAMBA	M	MIBURANI	M/KITI	Musamba
5	SHAMILA HAJI	KE	MIONI	WEO	Shamila
6	FRANK SIMBAMWENE	ME	BUSTANI-MEO	WEO	Frank
7	VICENT J. RUTINWA	ME	MIBURANI	M/KITI	Vicent
8	MARIANI SHERE	KE	BUSTANI-MEO	BIASHARA	Mariani
9	AMINACHANDE	KE	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	Aminachande
10	SHOKORUJ MBOJORA	KE	MIBURANI	BIASHARA	Shokoru
11	ASIASALUM	KE	WAILES MIBURANI	BIASHARA	Asiasalum
12	COSTA KALANDA SIMBA	KE	WAILES MIBURANI	BIASHARA	Costa
13	Stella D. Mfoizi	KE	Bustani Mioni	Biashara	Stella
14	HUNU SAIDI	KE	WAILES	BIASHARA	Hunu Saidi
15	ZENA SALUM	KE	WAILES	BIASHARA	ZENA SALUM
16	Susana Mabula	KE	Azimio Mpya Wailes	Biashara	Susana
17	ZUKRA A. MSUYA	KE	AZIMIO MPYA	Biashara	Zukra
18	Washington Mchowa	ME	Bustani	Biashara	Washington
19	ALLY MBARUKU	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Baruku
20	JUSTINI S. KISUMU	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Justini
21	HARUB S. MUMBERA	ME	BUSTANI	MWANAFUNZI	Harub
22	JAJI HAMIS SADI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Jaji
23	Mohd Ismail Mubod	ME	M/WAILES	MKULIMA	Mohd Ismail
24	MAHSEN HASSANI	ME	M/WAILES	BIASHARA	Mahsen
25	HABIB SHARAFI	KE	WAILES	BIASHARA	Habib
26	RASHI D. (U) MWANGA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Rishi

No.	JINA	MATE	UTAA	SANCAHILI/ KAZI	SAAHIHI
27	HEMEDI MAHAMU	MME	BUSTANI	DUKA	<del>HEMEDI</del>
28	SALUM MAGARA	MME	BAJI MPYA	DUKA	<del>SALUM</del>
29	OMARY EMMY	MME	BUSTANI	KAZI	<del>OMARY</del>
30	MUHAMMED S. KIPUKU	MME	MJI-MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>MUHAMMED</del>
31	MOHAMED A. ALLY	MME	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>MOHAMED</del>
32	BROWN M. MPAKALA	MME	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>BROWN</del>
33	CALVIN M. MPAKALA	MME	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>CALVIN</del>
34	REHMAN MPAKALA	MME	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>REHMAN</del>
35	GRACE WILSON	MKE	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>GRACE</del>
36	SOSTHELES AMASI	ME	MIBURANI	FUNDI	<del>SOSTHELES</del>
36	EVA J RUSTABUKI	MKE	MJI-MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>EVA</del>
37	ABUBAKARI J. MAAWU	ME	MJI-MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>ABUBAKARI</del>
38	JAMBO RICE	ME	BUSTANI	FUNDI	<del>JAMBO</del>
39	ABDURAHMAN AMI	MA	MJI-MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>ABDURAHMAN</del>
40	KHALIFAH N. SIKU	MME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>KHALIFAH</del>
41	ABDACLAH R.	ME	MJI-MPYA	GERES	<del>ABDACLAH</del>
42	HATHAM SALIM SIKU	MKE	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>HATHAM</del>
43	Muhammed A. Nassir	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>Muhammed</del>
44	KITAKAZI H. DOMANI	MKE	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>KITAKAZI</del>
45	AHMEDI NIKUSA	MU	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>AHMEDI</del>
46	ZEINABU OMBARI	MKE	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>ZEINABU</del>
47	EMON KEJAU	ME	BUSTANI	BIASHARA	<del>EMON</del>
48	ZAWADI SECHAMO NIKUSA	ME	AZIMIO	BIASHARA	<del>ZAWADI</del>
49	DMARY IDDI TUKOLYABIE	ME	AZIMIO	BIASHARA	<del>DMARY</del>
50	AHMED S. ABDUWAH	ME	MIBURANI	BIASHARA	<del>AHMED</del>
51	NASSOR AMBANI	MKE	WAILES	BIASHARA	<del>NASSOR</del>



No.	SINA	MEKE	MTAA	SHUGHU / KAZI	SAHHI
52	ABASI BUNGARA	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
53	FABIAN KACIKAWI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	YUSUFU SHABANI	MJI MPYA	MWANAWA LUWASA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
55	BAKARI MOHAMED	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
56	ELIZABETH MCHARD	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
57	RASHID SAYS RASHID	ME	MIBURANI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
58	Mosamedy Msagi	ME	Temeke	Biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
59	Zawira H. KASHI	KE	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
60	HANIS KILINDI	ME	WAILES	Dehoka	<i>[Signature]</i>
61	HANIS KASIMU	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
62	SEIFU ABDALLA	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
63	BENIS MAKINDA	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
64	ABDALLAH SAIDI		MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
65	ABDULLAH A. SASTA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
66	JAMAS YOSWAJI	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
67	HARUNA MOHAMEDY	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
68	ESTHER MUSSA	MR	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
69	ALBAN SHIRIMA	MR	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	FADHILU LUPATU	ME	WAILES	GAASISI (CCM)	<i>[Signature]</i>
71	IBRISA HASSANI	ME	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
72	MWATUMA H. NGANGIRA	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
73	REHEMA SALUMU	KE	WAILES	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
74	JWAHA S. MASANE	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
75	MICHAEL A. MZERU	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
76	GHALIB MGOMI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
77	RONALD TE SEMPENDA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>

# TEMEKE - MBACALA

Crown TECH Consult LTD  
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MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA  
BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP - DAR ES SALAAM

KATA/MTAA: <sup>TMB</sup> SANDAKI WILAYA: TEMEKE TAREHE: .....

No.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1.	FAISAL S. HASSAN	MME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
2.	TAUSI NASSUR SAMU	MKE	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
3.	FRANK SHAYO	MME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
4.	HANISIMICIN	MME	TEMEKE		
5.	BAKARI M. MUAZI	ME	TEMEKE	BIASHARA	
6.	MUSA O. MUAZI	ME	TEMEKE	MKULIMA	
7.	IGNAB M. CHUMU	ME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
8.	NICHOLAS TILGA	MR.	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
9.	ISMAIL DAUDI	MR.	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
10.	HUSEIN MUSA	ME	-	MEO	
11.	BAKIL M. MATEO	ME	-	M/KITI	
12.	TIWANGABO, MARI WED		-	AFISA MSHUGUZI WA KATA	
13.	JOSEPH VEMANGE	ME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
14.	DOREEN S MBOYA	MME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
15.	HUSEIN ABDULLA	MME	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
16.	NASHER.	MME	TEMEKE	BIASHARA	
17.	SIKODHANI SALIM	MKE	TEMEKE	BIASHARA	
18.	REHEMA AL-WAHID	MKE	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	
19.	STANLEY EXAUD	MR.	SOKOTA	BIASHARA	

0713 4440  
404055  
0758-156598

### (3) MCHICHA SUB-PROJECT MINUTES

Hitu ambayo vitambamana na fidia. ☺

(1) Masunyu ya usumbufu.

(2) Usajiri (Gharama za mizigo yake pamoja na m akazi yalihanikwa.)

(3) Makadhi (Makazi mbadala) miizi tharathini na siza (miaka mitatu)

Utaratibu wa fidia.

- Adi watakapua fidia ndipo atakapopua wa muda wa kupika eneo ndani ya miizi siza. (6)

- Baada ya kathamini inatakiwa ndani ya miizi siza inatakiwa ulipuka na kinyume na hapo, Inawabidi wakulipe upya.

\* Alama.

Nyumba ambazo zimeurekwa alama zifika zo ÷

→ Kuanzia hapo palipochorwa mchale kuelekea a unapotelekea ndipo panapohitajika.

Na kama mthamini anakuja kuthamini anathamini jengo zima au kibu kizima jepokawa siza lote au chote kinachohitajika na angalizo kam ukilipua alafu wakabomoa sehemu ambayo wameureka alama na kubakiza pasipo wa kwa alama na baada wakabomoa alafu wakaacha sehemu na wakati umelipua thamani ya jengo lote basi yeye ipo siku wakipandia kwa



(1) Mazao ambayo si yakeudumu hawikusiki ktk fidia.

(2) Vitu ambayo vina amishika.

(3) Miti itafidiarajapokuwa hawajawekwa alama

Baada ya mthamini kupita.

- Mkandarasi anapokuja kufanya mategenezo alaji kwa bahati mbaya akaharibu jengo/mali ambayo haipo kabika fidia ni jukumu la serikali yambaa na mkandarasi ili kuweza kugharimu uhimbaji huo.

- Ushirikishwaji inabidi ngazi husika itoe ushirikishwaji kwa wanandi, wadau, walusika na muhimu zaidi kuundwa kamati maalum ya wale wote ambao wameguswa na zoezi hili.

- Na hata hivyo kutakuwa na chombo maalum, cha kujadili malalamiko ya mkangwa ambao hajarathika na uthamini ambao umethaminihwa ktk jengo au mali husika.

- Habitegemei udanganyifu, gijama, rushwa kinyume waredi, uzofu na kiapo ambacho wamepatwa, wathamini hao.

Maoni/maswali/mapendekezo:

Anzaliki kiwango (usalama)

⇒ Kubokuwekwa alama ktk nyumba zilizoguswa inakuja afima yake.

Ramadhani Ndunda (usalama)

⇒ Je maswali ya dodosa

⇒ Kwanini tulipwe chote.

Maitina ndima (usalama)  
- Mabanda ya biashara yake hayana namba.

Cecilia sanga. (usalama)  
- Uwanja wake hauna namba, je atafidiwa nipi?

Doreen mhina (usalama)  
- Hakusema asilimia gariba.  
- Mafundi wa kubomoa nani atawalipa.  
- Hakuna namba.

### Majibu

- Sehemu ambazo hazina namba zitandiswa kuweka a namba.
- Dodosa ambalo linajangika ni kuamba inatakiwa ac adase vyumba vyote ambavyo vinakusika katika jengo hilo na sio sehemu ambavyo inahitunika.
- Longo si kuwiondoa mjini kijanja isipokuwa ni ku mlinda mwananchi kusakua atakapo kubomolea nyumba yako ata kama ni chumba kimoja ata kuwa amekuharibia muonekano wa nyumba yako ndio maana unalipua thamani ya nyumba nzima.
- Kuhusu nba muweleze mtu wa dodosa.
- Uhusu wa kubomoa mwanagawo unakupa fursa ya kuchukua kile ambacho unakibitaji katika nyumba/jengo lako.
- Kwanza kitalipwa kwa uthamini wa jengo kwa kua mjini hakuna shamba.



- o Kuhusu mkopo ili ni suala la kisheria zaidi kuna lichukua na kulifikisha ktk ngazi husika.

Ramadhani mkongo. Nyumba yangu imevekwa alama kabika uzio lakini nyumba haijaguswa je kuzihitika kugye?

⇒ Kama umeguswa uzio basi utalipwa uzio tu

Prisca Fabian Katimumbaya. (usalama)

⇒ Viongozi wa baadhi ya vyama usaraulaumu sana sikali kwa ajili ya jambo hili na kuuwika mahali pa bayasi nikali iliyopo madarakani, naomba mhuangalie kwa macho yoyote huruma na ukazingatia uehaguzi, unakuya hivi karibuni.

\* Ramadhani Ndunda

Je kuhusu nyumba za ibada mna mpangaza ni nani?

\* Mohammed Adson.

— Anaomba viruko, mafuta, na harama za barabara

\* El-amin shoo.

Viongozi wawe karibu na ushirikiano na kamati hu sika ili taarifa ziwere kuuafika walengwa kwa wakati muafaka.

\* Juma, M. Dimwaga.

Jirani yangu hakupata namba naomba na ap aliuro namba.

\* Nurudin Ugama.

⇒ Je kuhusu kodi za majengo inastahili kupatiwa kwa ambao wanabomokwa?

⇒ Na nyumba za ibada naomba ziliondolewe au kupotekwa mbali.

El-amir Shod - Naomba mtose elimu kwa walengwa,  
kuhusu malipo ya mali/jengo ambalo linalusika  
kwa kuwa nyumba nyingi ni za unthi huyo basi  
itakuwa usumbufu ktk ulipaji.

⇒ Adii ifikapo mwezi yao (Sept) uthamini uanze

⇒ Kuhusu nyumba za unthi tuna washauri wafun  
gwe mirathi ili kusiwana usumbufu.

**(4) MCHICHA SUB-PROJECT LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS**

Crown TECH Consult LTD  
P.O Box 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

MCHICHA RD

MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP – DAR ES SALAAM

BARABARA  
MTAA: ..... BUZA ..... WILAYA: ..... TEMEKE ..... TAREHE: .....

No.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	PASKAZIA VICTORI	MKE	BARABARA	MEANYA BIASHARA	P.
2	KASIM ABDALAHERI	ME	BARABARA	MKULIMA	Kasim
3	PAUL KANSARY	ME	MJI MPYA	MEANYA BIASHARA	P.F.U
4	PAUL P. SHAYO	ME	II	FUNDI	Paul
5	GRAYSON JOHN	ME	MJIMPYA	BIASHARA	Grayson
6	TOMSON MHAKE	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Tomson
7	HAMIS MBIHO	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	H. MBIHO
8	MUZEE MUGULWA	ME	MJI MPYA	MJUMISHI	Muzee
9	GABRIEL A. MURSAWIRA	ME	MJI MPYA	MJUMISHI	Gabriel
10	SAMMUS SAIDI	KE	MJI MPYA	MJUMISHI	Sammus
11	YAHAYA KASSIM	ME	MJI MPYA	MJUMISHI	Yahaya
12	BARKHA MBOUNDO	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Barkha
13	Rosaline Tarimo	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Rosaline
14	Roman F. Malisa	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Roman
15	JOSEPH MKONGIE	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Joseph
16	CHRISTINA UPENDO SINTARA	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Christina
17	JENIFFER JOHN SINTARA	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Jennifer
18	SIARELA E.M SCHOOL	ME	BARABARA	BIASHARA	Siarela
19	BARKHA M. MPILI	ME	BARABARA	FUNDI S.	Barkha
20	PIALA FESHO	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Piala
21	ABDU S. MINIMA	ME	MJI MPYA	MKULIMA	Abdu
22	SAMI OMAN NTIMBILI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Sami
23	IRISHA A. MURIMO	ME	MJI MPYA	MKULIMA	Irisha
24	OMARY A. SELEMAN	ME	MJI MPYA	MWALIMU	Omary
25	BARKHA MBOUNDO	ME	MJI MPYA	ASKARI	Barkha
26	EMMANUEL S. MARY	ME	MJI MPYA	DRIVER	Emmanuel



N1	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SITUGITHULI/KAZI	JAHITI
27	ZULFA J. SABUNI	KE	MJI MPYA	MENEJA MIKOPU	<del>Sal</del>
28	RIMATHANI MNYERWA	ME	MJI MPYA	MKULIMA	<del>Sal</del>
29	NGALA LUTHO		MJI MPYA	MENYAKAZI	<del>Sal</del>
30	Juma M.	LUU	MJI MPYA	FUNDI UJENZI	Juma M.
31	Jdd Shomvi	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
32	BONIPALE	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
33	OMATI	ME	TEREMKEN	MBOGU	<del>Sal</del>
34	JUMA NGULI	ME	TEREMKEN	MBOGU	<del>Sal</del>
35	MATILDA D. MATONYA	KE	MJI MPYA	MWALIMU	<del>Sal</del>
36	SCOLASTICA DANDA	KE	MJI MPYA	MWALIMU	<del>Sal</del>
37	Martler Sallu	KE	MJI MPYA	Mchugazi	<del>Sal</del>
38	Beatrice J. Maresa	KE	MJI MPYA	Biashara	<del>Sal</del>
39	MOHAMED J. SAID	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
40	JUMA SEIF PELEU	ME	MJI MPYA	mak/BASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
41	EDIMOND KOKSHAO	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
42	PETER OBEKUSILO	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
43	ALPHONSE LUHANGA	ME		BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
44	HARIDH FAK SAID	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
45	JOVINI TCHHA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
46	REGIA M. MWIDJAL	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA KUMA	<del>Sal</del>
47	CHARLES M. MGAYA	MIME	— / —	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
48	ASAMI	mme	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	ASAMI
49	ALLY O. MIEGARE	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
50	SAPAM S. HAMBIA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
51	ABRAHAMANI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Sal</del>
52	HAMADI BAKARI MOAM	mme	MJI MPYA	DRIVER	<del>Sal</del>

NO	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGITUKU	SATIHI
53	MOHAMED M. KEMBO	ME	MJI MPYA	MHANYAKAZI	Mufi
54	SALWA KHAN	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	B:
55	WALTER OPIYO	MME	MJI MPYA	ENGINEER	<del>Samuel</del>
56	MUHAMEDI SAIDI	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	M. SAIDI
57	MUHAMMED JUMA	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
58	RILONGA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	<del>Samuel</del>
59	UPENDO <sup>CAGI</sup> CHRISTIAN CENTER		MJI MPYA	KANISA	Samuel
60	RIBERATA L. KALIKI	KE	MJI MPYA	HUMBA/KUSHI	PL
61	FRIMIN KIMARIO	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	F. Kimario
62	JOSEPH	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
63	MWISHAH. ARDANI	KE	MJI MPYA	DREVA	Samuel
64	ROBERT MAFURI	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
65	MARTHA C. NJIRO	KE	MJI MPYA	MWI	Samuel
66	John Stephen	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
67	ALPHA CHUNGA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
68	GENEJISA MLOWO	KE	MJI MPYA	MWASIRWA	Samuel
69	FUDITHA M. KIKI	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
70	ABDALLAH MWELLA	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
71	SAID SALUM MANDI	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
72	MATIMUNA	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
73	Samuel DANIEL	ME	MJI MPYA	DREVA	Samuel
74	ALLY SIDICK	ME	MJI MPYA	FUNDI	A.S.
75	HIDAYA RASHIDI	KE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	H.B.
76	BEATRICE MURICE	ME	MJI MPYA	MWAMFUNZI	B. MURICE
77	ASHURA HUSEN	MKE	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
78	RITA KAROLI	MKE	MJI MPYA	FUNDI	Samuel
79	ALLY A. MURICA	ME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
80	PROLIANI P. NANGULWA	MME	MJI MPYA	BIASHARA	Samuel
81	SACKLINE S. IKILLA	MME	CHANGULU	BIASHARA	Samuel
82	PASCHAZIA N. SEZARI	MME	CHANGULU	Mjosiliani	Samuel

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MCHICHA RD

Crown TECH Consult LTD  
P.O Box 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA  
BARABARA CHINI YA MRADI WA DMDP – DAR ES SALAAM

KATA SANDALI WILAYA: TEMBEKE TAREHE: 14/8/2013

Nz.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA- MIAA	SIHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	YASSIN BAIRU	ME	USALAMA	MFANYA BIASHARA	[Signature]
2	JAFARI ALI	ME	USALAMA	DELENJA	[Signature]
3	NEVEN MASHAYO	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
4	LEONORAH MATEMBO	KE	USALAMA	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	Modernbo
5	MWASONGWE Family	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
6	EL-Amiri A. S. Hoo	ME	USALAMA	FUNDSI CHUMA	[Signature]
7	DOREENS. N. HINA	ME	USALAMA VETERINARY	BIASHARA	[Signature]
8	SARAH BAKARI GUGA	ME	USALAMA	MWALI MU MSTAAFU	[Signature]
9	RAMADHANI NDUNDA	ME	USALAMA	MSTAAFU	[Signature]
10	PRECA FABIAN	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
11	RAMADHANI MKUMBANI	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
12	HIDAYA ATEUMANI KAMBI	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	H. Kamoi
13	MALINA NDIMA	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	M.N
14	NEEMA D. RUSINGA	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	Musinga
15	CESILIA SANGA	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	C.S
16	RAYMOND HIZA	M	USALAMA	MFANYAKAZI	[Signature]
17	KRISTIANUS KIWANGA	M	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
18	SELEU KALITOKI	M	USALAMA	MFANYAKAZI	[Signature]
19	OMARI Msimisi	M	USALAMA	MKILIMBA	[Signature]
20	VICTORIA M. MASIWA	KE	USALAMA	MILUUSHU	[Signature]
21	KABALI M. SWAI	M	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
22	BEDA IGHI TENGA	M	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
23	ABDULLAH M. GHUNGA	M	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
24	AMINA NASIBU	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
25	Ramadhani Mwangi	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	[Signature]
26	ELIAS ANASSAS	ME	USALAMA	MFANYAKAZI	[Signature]

27	AFISA HAJI MUIS	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	A.
28	FRIDA KISHANGA <small>MENANG</small>	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	FRIDA
29	AURELIA TUPUANE <small>SANISA</small>	KE	USALAMA	BIASHARA	'ASUNGA
30	ZAINABU ISSA	KE	USALAMA	Mkulima	Z.
31	Musa Seltani	ME	USALAMA	Biashara	Musa
32	Gabriel Chades	ME	USALAMA	biashara	G
33	Ambrosio Lucas	ME	USALAMA	MAKAZI	Ambrosio
34	Juma N Amway	ME	VET	MAKAZI	Juma
35	AHMADU LIBRAHIMU SHUO		USALAMA	BIASHARA	A
36	SAIDI KALSIM	ME	<del>USALAMA</del> VETINARI	BIASHARA	S
37	MUDY L. EDSONY	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	MUDY L. EDSONY
38	ZAINA S. MURNEGAH	KE	USALAMA	MAKAZI	Z.S MURNEGAH
39	PROSPER RINGU	ME	USALAMA	MUMBAI	P
40	BOSTON ELAKIM	ME	USALAMA	MAKAZI	B
41	LUCY JOSEP	ME	USALAMA	BIASHARA	LUCY JOSEP
42	ZONA PHILIP	ME	USALAMA	MAKAZI	ZP

AFISA MTENGAJI  
SANDALI 14/08/2013

**(5) CHANG'OMBE SUB-PROJECT LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

S/N	Name of the participant	Street (Mtaa)	Ward
1	Abela Cemest Rutta	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
2	Rehema Said Mtandika	Toroli	Chang'ombe
3	John Kaseka Kabalo	Bora	Chang'ombe
4	Kibibi Abdallah	Toroli	Chang'ombe
7	Mwanaidi Abdallah	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
8	Mbaruk Ramadhan Mbaruku	Toroli	Chang'ombe
9	Orling Patrom Sijenyingi	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
10	Gabriel Samson Kayange	Bora	Chang'ombe
11	Belinda Moshu Urrio	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
12	Edward Sylvester Mabula	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
13	Edith S. Bunjoro	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
14	Aref Abdallah Bakharus	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
15	Rukaya Rabii Kongoi	Toroli	Chang'ombe
16	Mohamed Omari Kaungwa	Toroli	Chang'ombe
17	Mansour Hamdoun Mansour	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
18	Paulina V. Msamati	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
19	Peter Matemtu Ngandaku	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
20	Rehema Saidi Mtandika	Toroli	Chang'ombe
21	Yasmin A. Khan	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
22	Salim Shomari Idd	Toroli	Chang'ombe
23	Hamud Abdallah Sumry	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
24	Mohamed Seif Ally	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
25	Jaswinder Kaur Bhatti	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
26	Tabea Robert Makange	Bora	Chang'ombe
27	Dafrosa Mkunde	Bora	Chang'ombe
28	Shenaz M. Hashim	Bora	Chang'ombe
29	Eveline Makala	Maduka	Chang'ombe
30	Tajiri Akida Mrash	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
31	Hufaa Alhamdi	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
32	Mohamed Abdulkarim Mapondela	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
33	Samuel Emillian Ngatunga	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
34	Peter Mwasoyoge Mwasumbi	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
35	Patiens Norbert Eriyo	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
36	Clifford Katondo Tandari	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe

S/N	Name of the Participant	Street	Ward
37	Themostocres Rwebangila	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
38	Mtumwa Mnyirenda	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
39	Mohamed Eidha Awadh	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
40	Hawakapi Temu	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe



41	Rigerd Alexanda	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
42	Juma Rashid Mfutakana	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
43	Steven Bathromew Mwingwa	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
44	Aelina Allexander Chacha	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
45	Yusufu Rashid Chonya	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
46	Juda Patrick Mkai	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
47	Twahiru Rashid Mushi	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
48	James John Mkude	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
49	Justina Paul Liyowela	Toroli	Chang'ombe
50	KKKT	Bora	Chang'ombe
51	Mohamedi Aidha Awadh	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
52	Msham B. Makurukuru	Toroli	Chang'ombe
53	Regnald Sisti Tesha	Toroli	Chang'ombe
54	Maximilian and Joseph Alexander Shilinde	Bora	Chang'ombe
55	Rukaya Rabii Kongoi	Toroli	Chang'ombe
56	Halima Hassani Naheka	Bora	Chang'ombe
57	Joseph Kingdom Seme	Toroli	Chang'ombe
58	Anna Kilalo Abduel	Bora	Chang'ombe
59	Mbaraka Ramadhani	Bora	Chang'ombe
60	Hawa Said Kapiteni	Bora	Chang'ombe
61	Richard Alexander	Bora	Chang'ombe
62	Edith Sebastian Bunjoro	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
63	Yustice Kibaja	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
64	Ultimate Vision Limited	Maduka Mawili	Chang'ombe
65	Juma Rashidi Mfutakamba	Maduka Mawili	Chang'ombe
66	Melkior Joseph Kauki	Toroli	Chang'ombe
67	Mohamed Hamdoun Mansour		Chang'ombe
68	Paulina Vicent Msamati	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
69	Dorothea Thomas Mwingwa	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
70	Parion Trading Limited	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
71	Yuda Patrick Mkai	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
72	Twahiru Rashidi Mushi	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
73	Venarabilis Kulizilwa Kululetera	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
74	Magabiro Masalu	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
75	Robert Sindano Kapona	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
76	Shaaban Jumbe Kiko	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
77	Kedmond Peter Mapunda	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
78	Benedict Gabriel Assey	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe

79	Valentina Evarist Lyamuya	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
80	Augustino Waziri Mabena	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
81	Clara Nindi Kambona	Chang'ombe B	Chang'ombe
82	Joseph Idd Gomborojo	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
83	CCM BRANCH / Tawi la CCM - Toroli	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe
84	Shirika la Posta - Tanzania	Chang'ombe	Chang'ombe

## ANNEX 6

### (a): Households Questionnaire

CROWN TECH CONSULT LTD

P.O BOX 72877 DAR ES SALAAM

BASELINE AND SOCIO ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FOR RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
- DMDP

#### Q1.0 Information of the respondent (Taarifa za mhojiwa)

Interviewee's name (Jina la Mhojiwa)		
Sex of respondent and age / Jinsi na Umri wa mhojiwa	Sex / Jinsi:	Age / Umri:
Interviewer's name (Jina la Mdodosaji)		
Household number (Namba ya nyumba)		
Name the household head (Jina la mkuu wa kaya)		
Street name (mtaa)		
Ward name (kata)		
District / Municipality name (Wilaya)		
Date of Interview (Tarehe ya mahojiano)	/ 08 / 2013	
Location of the property: ( <i>Indicate <u>RHS</u> or <u>LHS</u> of the road</i> )		

#### Q 2 Please tell us about the members who make up your Household (Taja watu waliyomo kwenye kaya yako)

No	Name / Jina	Relation / Uhusiano na HH [*1]	Sex / Jinsia 1 = M 2 = F	Age / umri (yrs)	Education / Elimu ** [2]	Primary Employment Status / Ajira *** [3]	Secondary employment (Taja)	Read & write / Kusoma na kuandika 1 = Yes 2 = No	Frequency of Income / Hali ya kipato ****[4]
1									
2									
3									

*1 Relationship / Uhusiano	**2 Education / Elimu	***3 Primary Employment status / Hali ya ajira	****4 Frequency of income / Hali ya kipato
1- Household head/ Mkuu wa kaya (HH)/ 2- Spouse of/mwenza HH 3- Son / daughter of/Bin/Binti HH 4- Son-in-law/daughter-in-law of/Mkwe/Mkamwana HH 5-Grandchild of/Mjukuu HH 6-Parent of/Mzazi wake HH 7-Parent-in-law of/Mkwe HH 8-Brother/sister of Kaka/dada HH 9- Cousin/Binamu 10-Grandparent of/Babu HH 11- Adopted/foster/step/Mtoto wa kurithi/kambo child 12-Other relative/Jamaa wengine 13- Not related but dependent/Wasio na uhusioano lakini ni tegemezi	0= Nil 1=Std 1 -7 2=Form 1- 4 3= Form 5 - 6 4= College	1-Pre-school children (5 years / younger) 2- Student / scholar 3-Formally Employed (with wage / salary) that takes place of a regular basis 4- Informal employment (e.g. hawkers, barmaids, casual employment (vibarua)) 5-Unemployed – refers to actively seeking any type of employment (formal or casual / informal) at least once over the past 3 month Wasio na ajira: Ambao wanatafuta ajira ya aina yoyote 6-Home/not seeking work (domestic responsibilities, looking after children) Walio nyumbani wasiotafuta ajira wenye jukumu la kutunza nyumba na watoto	1. Regular and stable -Cha kudumu 2. Intermitted but stable - Kisicho cha kudumu ila cha uhakika 3. Irregular and insecure - Kisicho cha uhakika

		7-Pensioner, receiving a pension Wastaafu wanaolipwa mafao	
		8- Disabled and not employed Wasiojiweza ambao hawana ajira	

**Q3a. Je kuna mlemavu kwenye kaya hii?** 1. Ndiyo [ ] 2. Hapana [ ]

Kama jibu ni ndiyo katika swali la 3a, ni wangapi.....

**Q3b. Je kuna na mjane / wajane ?** 1. Ndiyo [ ]  
2. Hapana [ ]

Kama jibu ni ndiyo swali la 3b, ni wangapi ? .....

**Q3c. Je kuna watoto yatima ?** 1. Ndiyo [ ] 2. Hapana [ ]

Kama jibu ni ndiyo, watoto yatima ni wangapi ? .....

**Q 4. Description of Main Homestead structure (circle the correct answer):**

No	4.1 Main purpose of building / Madhumuni ya jingo:	4.2 No. of Rooms / Idadi ya nyumba	4.3 Floor / Sakafu	4.4 Walls / Kuta	4.5 Roof / Paa
	1=Multifunctional residential =Nyumba yenye matumizi mbalimbali 2=Sleeping/ Malazi 3=Kitchen only/ Jiko tu 4=Toilet, Shower/ Maliwato  5=Business only (specify) Biashara tu (Itaje) 6=Spiritual house/ Nyumba	.....	1= Mud/Udongo Earth/ Vumbi 2=Concrete/ sementi 3=Tiles (malumalu) 4= Other (specify) Mengineyo (taja) ..... .....	1= Mud Block/ Matofali ya udongo 2= Mud Block with plaster/ tofali za udongo na ripu 3=Concrete blocks/ tofali za sementi 4=Clay (Burnt)/ Tofali za kuchma 5=Reeds or sticks/ Kuta za fito 6=Plastic/ Kuta za plastiki 7=Tin / Kuta za bati	1= No roof/ Hakuna paa 2=Thatch/ Nyasi 3=Tin/ Mabati 4=Tiles/ vigae 5=Tin and Thatch/ Bati na nyasi 6=Plastic/ Plastiki 7=Other (specify)/ Mengineyo (Taja) ..... .....

ya kuabudu  7=Other (specify) Mengineyo (yataje)  ..... ...			8=Other (specify)/ Mengineyo (taja)..... .....	
--	--	--	---	--

**Q5. How many years has the homestead been living here?/ Ni miaka mingapi kaya hii im**  
.....

**Q6. Does the household head have another home?/Je Mwenye kaya ana nyumba nyingine kwingi**  
1 = Yes/ Ndio [ ]                      2 = No/ Hapana [ ]

**Q7. Is the household head living here (i.e. in this household)? Je mkuu wa kaya anaishi hapa?**  
1 = Yes/ Ndiyo [ ]                      2 = No/ Hapana [ ]                      If no, Where / wapi? \_\_\_\_\_

**Q8. If tenants are accommodated on the property, please establish the following:**

8a. Number tenants accommodated/ Idadi ya wapangaji wanaoweza kupanga katika nyumba hii		8d. Monthly income from rent / Kodi ya mwezi toka kwenye pango	
8b. Idadi ya vyumba vinavyopangishwa au vilivyopangishwa		8e. Malipo yanalipwa kwa: <b>1.</b> Mwezi <b>2.</b> Miezi 3 – 4 <b>3.</b> Miezi 6 <b>4</b> Mwaka	
8c. Number of tenants currently accommodated / Idadi ya wapangaji waliopo kwa sasa		8f. Owners relationship to tenant/ Uhusiano wa mwenye nyumba na mpangaji	

**Q9. If the area is used for business purposes, Specify what type of business / Je eneo hili linatumika kwa biashara?**

**Kama ndiyo taja aina ya biashara? .....**

**1.4 Q10. Other Structures / Fixed Assets on the site (Majengo mengine ya kudumu yaliyopo kwenye eneo hili)**

No. of Structures Idadi ya majengo	Purpose Madhumuni (matumizi)	Main Construction Material/ Vifaa vilivyotumika kujengea
		1= Reeds / Matete 2= Sticks/Fito (Wicker) 3=Wire fence and posts/Ukuta wa nyaya na nguzo 4=Hedge/ Uzio 5=Concrete/ Sementi 6=Stone and Mud/ mawe na udongo 7=Wood/ Kuni 8=Other (specify)/ Mengine (Taja)

**Q11. Mention the Affected Private Assets in this compound:**

Structures:

- a) House / Nyumba..... b) Shop / Duka ..... c) Groceries - (Bar, restaurant, Kiosk tea shop) ----- Tick the applicable in the brackets

**Q12. Please indicate the energy source used in the following activities in your household and provide the estimated costs on monthly basis**

Type of energy	Lighting	Tshs	Cooking	Tshs	Multiple uses	Tshs
Firewood						
Kerosene						
Charcoal						
Electricity						
Solar						
Candle						
Other						

**Q13. Please tell us how your household disposes refuse (circle the answer)**

- a) Burry  
Collection by municipal Council  
e) Feed to livestock
- b) Burnt  
f) Throw anywhere in the compound
- c) Throw in the farm
- d)

**Q14 (i) Did any members of your household suffer from any of the disease / maladies as indicated in the table below in the past six-month?**

- a) Yes                                  b) No                                  c) I do not remember

**Q14 (ii) If yes please tell us how many of the household members were affected by each of the following diseases**

Disease / Malady	No of people affected	Disease/ Malady	No of people affected	Disease /Malady	No. affected
1. TB		2. Skin flash		3. HIV infections /AIDS	
4. Malaria		5. Diarrhea		6. Coughing	
7. Other(s)		8.		9.	

**Q15 (i). How is the situation about HIV infection and AIDS in this Mtaa?**

- a) High                                  b) Normal                                  c) Low                                  d) I don't know

(ii) If you do not know, why?

.....  
.....

**Q16 Where is water for domestic purposes obtained? (List answers by ranking in the box to the right)**

Rain water (tank) ( <i>Maji ya mvua</i> )		Protected Communal pump on the site ( <i>Pampu ya maji ya jamii ya</i>	
---	--	--	--

17. Existing Land tenure system			<i>mkono iliyojengewa iliyo kwenye eneo hili)</i>	
	Traditional Well ( <i>Kisima cha asili</i> )		Buy water	
	Shallow wells ( <i>Visima vifupi vilivyochimbwa</i> )		River / stream water	
	Domestic connection		Surface water sources	
	Protected Communal pump off the site (outside of this village) ( <i>Pampu ya maji ya jamii iliyo nje ya eneo hili</i> )		Other (specify)	

in the project areas: Type of land ownership (Aina ya miliki ya ardhi) (Tick the right answer below))

- A) Titled land owner (Hati miliki) ....
- B) Customary land owner (Kurithi) ....
- C) Encroachers (Wavamizi) ....
- D) Purchase / buying ....
- E) Other (mention) ....

**Q18. Are there graves belonging to your homestead situated locally in the Right of way? / Je kuna makaburi yoyote ya kaya hii yaliyopo hapa au kando ya barabara yatakayoathiriwa na mradi?**

1 Yes [ ]                      2 No / Hapana [ ] Kama ndiyo taja idadi \_\_\_\_\_

**Q19. Does your homestead currently have access to arable land that you use for cultivation / garden etc. and which is within the affected project area?**

Je kaya hii ina ardhi ya kilimo / bustani inayotumika kwa sasa ambayo iko ndani ya eneo la mradi lililoathirika? (*Tick the answer*)

1 Yes/ Ndiyo [ ]                      2 No / Hapana [ ]

**20. If yes to question 14 above, what is the approximate size of the land which is within the affected area?**

- (1) Less than ¼ acre [ ]                      2. Half an acre [ ]
- (3) 1 acre [ ]                      4. More than 1 acre of land [ ]

**Q21. How many trees do you have of the following varieties that are within the road corridor? Ni miti ya aina gani mliyo nayo kwenye eneo hili?**

Type	Idadi	Umbali kutoka katikati ya barabara (meta)	Type/Aina	Idadi	Umbali kutoka katikati ya barabara
Mango/ Miembe			Banana/ ndizi		
Mwarubaini			Guava/ Mapera		

Mchungwa			List (local fruiting tree)/Orodhesha miti ya matunda ya asili		
Coconuts / Minazi					
Mzambarau					

**Q22. Please tell me how much money, if any, was received by your household from each of the following sources in the last month of July 2013 / Ni kiasi gani cha fedha kaya yako ilipata katika mwezi uliopita wa July? We are only interested incash income available to the homestead**

Source / Chanzo			Tshs
Migrant remittances/Fedha toka nje ya pato la kaya			
Formal Employment / Ajira rasmi	Salaries, wages of resident household members/ Mishahara, ujira wa watu katika kaya hii	on homestead site/ no local	
Self Employment /Ajira binafsi	Gross profits from self-employment / Jumla ya mapato kabla ya makato kwa wanaojijiri	From property within the affected project area	
		Property outside the affected project area	
Agriculture/Kilimo	Livestock sales/Mauzo ya mifugo		
	Crop, vegetable, fruit, nut sales/Mauzo ya mazao na matunda		
	Animal product sales/mauzo ya mazao ya mifugo		
	Other/Mengineyo		
Other			
Total cash income for the last month / Jumla ya mapato kwa mwezi uliopita			

**Q23a. What is the household average income per month? / Ni nini pato la wastani la kaya kwa mwezi? (Cash in Tshs) .....**

**Q23b What is your expenditure per day? (Tshs) .....**



**Q24. Obtain the following information on household members involved in informal / small business / Pata taarifa za wanakaya kuhusu ajira isiyo rasmi / biashara ndogondogo**

Name / Jina	Nature of Business/Aina ya biashara	Frequency **/Inafanywa mara ngapi	Location of Business/Wapi anafanyia	Location of Market/Eneo la soko

Refer to Q\*\* Indicate whether 1=daily, 2=weekly, 3= monthly, in season or occasionally (Majibu ya frequency hapo juu)

**Q25. In the following table, please indicate the number of working items (or tick if available) that are available in the household/Ni vifaa vipi / mali vilivyopo katika kaya hii**

Item	Number	Item	Number	Item	Number
Telephone (table)		Cell phone		Chair/Bankstool	
Radio		Sewing machine		Beds	
TTCL line		electricity	Yes / No		
Pit latrine (VIP)					
Flushing toilet					
Private well		Yard tap			
Public well		Domestic connection			
Television set		Maize mill		Bedroom suite	
Private Car		Plough		Lounge/dining suite	
Tractor		Private toilet		Gas stove	
Ox cart		Hi-fi-set/music system		Refrigerator	
Wheelbarrow		Table		Other (specify)	

**Q26. Indicate in the following table the location and time spend from the homestead to the following public services /**

**Onyesha jina la mtaa na muda unaotumia kutoka kwenye kaya kwenda kwenye huduma zifuatazo**

	Location (Name of mtaa)	Duration (time) from homestead (minutes hours)
Church		
Mosque		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
Bus stop		

Clinic		
Health facility		
Market		
Shop		
Water source/pump		
Preferable grazing area		

**Q27. How do you describe the condition of the existing (current) road?**

a) Very poor    b) Poor    c) Satisfactory    d) I don't know

**Q28. What improvement would you like to see after completion of construction of road project? / Ni mabadiliko gani unayoyategemea baada ya kumalizika kwa ujenzi wa barabara?**

**(a)Positive**.....  
.....

**(b)Negative**  
.....  
.....

<b>29. Are there any other comments that you would like to make about the proposed road project? /Una maoni yoyote kuhusu mradi huu wa ujenzi wa barabara?</b>

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE DURING THE INTERVIEW AND YOUR FRUITFUL CONTRIBUTIONS. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOUR SIGNATURE ON THIS FORM AS EVIDENCE THAT I HAD INTERVIEWED YOU.**

**ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI YAKO KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAHOJIANO YETU**

Signature of the property owner / Saini ya Mmiliki wa Mali.....  
Kidole gumba..... (Thumb).....

Full name of the property owner / Jina Kamili la Mmiliki wa Mali  
.....  
.....

Signature of the Chairman of Mtaa /Saini ya Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa  
.....  
.....

Full name of Mtaa chairman / Jina kamili la Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa

.....  
.....

Mhuri wa Ofisi ya Mtaa:

.....  
.....

Tarehe:

.....  
.....

Saini ya Mtendaji wa Kata

.....

Jina kamili la Mtendaji

.....  
...

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe:

#### **ANNEX 6(b): Livelihood Questionnaire**

##### **General Information**

Questionnaire Number.....  
Interviewee name.....  
Name of the interviewer.....  
Street name.....  
Ward.....  
Municipality .....

GPS.....  
Date of Interview.....  
Position of the property from the centre of the roads.....

##### **Particulars of the Property Owner**

Name of the property owner.....  
Gender of the property owner.....  
Age of the property owner.....  
Tribe of the property owner.....

1.11 Is the business movable ( <i>Note, the codes are common in all answers of that type</i> )	1	Yes
	2	No

1.12 Type of the business area	1	Table/Genge
	2	Container
	3	Kiosk made by wood (Mud)
	4	Shop
	5	Caffe
2.3 When was the business set up	1	< 1 yr
	2	1-5 yrs
	3	5-10 yrs
	4	10-20 yrs
	5	20-30 yrs
	6	30-40 yrs
	7	40-50 yrs
	8	50+ yrs
2.4. What is the type of the business	1	Genge / mama ntilie
	2	Agriculture produce
	3	Industry
	4	Office
	5	Shop
	6	House for rent
	7	Hotel / caffe
	8	Guest house
	9	Mining area
	10	Petrol station
	11	Bar /grocery
	12	Kiosk
2.9 Type of construction material for the house		
Wall	1	Bamboo / Wood
	2	Clay bricks
	3	Concrete/ Cement sand blocks
	4	Woven Sticks
	5	Grass thatches
	6	Mud
	7	Others
Roof	1	Aluminium sheets
	2	Tiles
	3	Mud hut
	4	Palm tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	5	Others
Floor	1	Earth
	2	Cement / Concrete
	3	Wood
	4	Tails
	5	Terrazzo
	6	Others

3.4 Land acquired	1	Legal with right of occupancy
	2	Customery right-herited
		Buying
		Located by village goverment
		Self allocated
3.5 Land category	1	Rainfed
	2	Irrigated
3.6 Seasonal use	1	Throughout the year
	2	Rain season
	3	Dry season
3.7 Major use of land		
3.8 Income gained per month		
3.9 Expenditure per month		
4.0 Estimate the value of your bussiness		
4.1 How many acres of land do you own		
4.2 Acres cultivated per person		
4.3 Where is it located		
4.4 Estimate the value of your land		
4 5 Estimate the value of your crops		
4.6 Do you have a left over space that can be used for housing and farming		
4.7 What losses would you encounter if your were to be shifted by this project		
4.8 Do you have alternative area to carry out your business	<i>If yes where?</i>	
4.9 What are your advantageous expectation		
5.0 What are your views /opinion about this project		

**ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAONGEZI YETU**

Saini ya mmiliki wa mali .....

Kidole gumba.....

Jina kamili la mmiliki wa mali .....

Saini ya mwenyekiti wa Mtaa .....

Jina kamili la mwenyekiti wa Mtaa .....

Saini ya mtendaji wa Kata .....

Jina kamili la mtendaji wa Kata.

.....

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe: .....

**ANNEX 6(c): Community Questionnaires for RAP**

### Particulars of the property owner

Interviewee's name	
Household number	
Interviewer's name	
Code Number interviewer	
<b>Name of the household head</b>	
Village name	
Ward name	
District name	
Date of Interview	..... /08 / 2013

Name of the property owner .....

Gender of the property owner .....

Age of the property owner.....

Position of the property RHS.....LHS.....

Who are the users ..... How many are they.....

1.Are there encroaching fixed social asset in the row	a	Yes
	b	No
2. Is that asset movable?	a	Yes
	b	No
3. Number of people participating/involved in the asset use?	a	<10
	b	11-25
	c	26-50
	d	51-75
	e	76-100
	f	101 – 150
	g	151 – 200
	h	> 200
4. When is the social / cultural asset used	a	Troughout the year
	b	Seasonal
5.When was the asset built / set up	a	<1 yr
	b	1-5 yrs
	c	5-10 yrs
	d	>10yrs
6.Type of construction materials in the social / cultural assets		
Wall	a	Bamboo / Wood
	b	Clay bricks
	c	Concrete/ Cement sand blocks
	d	Woven Sticks
	e	Palm tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	f	Earth
	g	Others

Roof	a	Tiles
	b	Earth
	c	Coconut tree leaves/ Grass thatches
	d	Corrugated iron sheets
	e	Others
Floor	a	Earth
	b	Cement
	c	Wood
	d	Tiles
	e	Terrazzo
	f	Others
7. Who owns Land (Land lord/Owner)	a	Individual
	b	Councils
	c	NGOs
	d	Village/Hamlet
	e	Other (name)
8. Who owns the asset	a	Household
	b	Individual person
	c	Company
	d	Association
	e	Communally owned
	f	NGOs
	g	Others
9. Estimate the cost of this asset		Tshs.
10. Who benefits more from this asset?	a	Community
	b	Widows
	c	Ophans
	d	Students
	e	Dependants
	f	Individual person
	g	Disabled
	h	Other
11. What will be the effect if the asset is to be demolished/moved from this place during project implementation		

12. What is your suggestion on this project?		
--	--	--

**ASANTE KWA KUNISIKILIZA NA NINAOMBA SAINI KAMA UTHIBITISHO WA MAONGEZI YETU**

Saini ya mmiliki wa mali .....

Kidole gumba.....

Jina kamili la mmiliki wa mali  
.....

Saini ya mwenyekiti wa Mtaa  
.....

Jina kamili la mwenyekiti wa Mtaa  
.....

Mhuri wa serikali ya mtaa na tarehe

Saini ya mtendaji wa Kata.....

Jina kamili la mtendaji wa kata .....

Mhuri wa Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata

Tarehe: -----