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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**DAR ES SALAAM METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(DMDP)
(IDA Credit No. 5585-TZ)**

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**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
FOR
PHASE 1 - LOCAL ROADS IN KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Meaning
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
KMC	Kinondoni Municipal Council
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
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 Kinondoni	Working Group of DMDP Kinondoni Municipality

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compensation	This refers to the payment in cash or in kind, to which the persons affected by the sub-project 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-project 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"> a. Relocation or loss of shelter; b. Loss of assets or ability to access such assets; c. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, regardless of relocation; and d. The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas causing adverse impacts on their livelihoods.
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 PAPs.
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 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.</p>

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	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"> 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; 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; 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 labour and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes. d) Standing crops based on the current market value of the crop at the time of compensation; 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.
Resettlement assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by the DMDP. 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 sub-project 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 prioritized existing roads to tarmac level in Temeke, Ilala and Kinondoni Municipalities through a loan from the 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 the Dar es Salaam decongestion road project under the TANROADS.

Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

This Resettlement Action Plan is prepared for the Phase 1 Roads under **Component 1** in Kinondoni municipality, Makanya road, Kilimani road, Simu 2000 road, External road, Tandale-Kisiwani road, Korogwe-Kilungule road, covering 13.9 km in total.

Main impacts

The priority sub-project 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, structures and other assets and impact on livelihoods and different infrastructure within the road corridor. In addition, there will be loss of community assets, crops and trees. The details of the impacts have been presented in this report for the Kinondoni Municipality sub-projects under Phase 1 of DMDP.

Impacts:

No	Impacting Items (sub-project road name)	Impacted Items							
		Total Land Take-off(m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings(including all public, private and community buildings)	Crops/Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets(church /Mosque)	Public Buildings
1	Makanya road	12,764.64	404	101	143	0	0	0	0
2	Kilimani road	2,207.37	88	22	0	0	0	0	0
3	Simu 2000 road	868.36	60	15	0	0	0	0	0
4	External road	11,494	136	34	114	0	0	0	0
5	Tandale-Kisiwani road	2,015.93	112	28	23	0	0	0	0
6	Korogwe-Kilungule road	10,710.86	68	17	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	40,061.16	888	358	247	0	0	0	0

(Valuation Report, 2014); **Note: Total of 888 PAPs includes head of household and dependants**

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): A RPF was prepared for the DMDP which is the basis for preparation of this RAP. The RPF took into consideration of both Relevant Tanzania Laws and World Bank Resettlement Policy (op 4.12). The Tanzania legislation used includes; 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 six (6) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Kinondoni Municipality. A total of four hundred and seventy (470) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level (i.e. in Makanya, Tandale-Kisiwani, Simu 2000, Kilimani, External and Korogwe-Kilungule) between 27th and 30th 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 people (who may or may not be the actual PAPs) about the project, 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 persons or property. Nonetheless, the views and concerns of the stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan. 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 in the sub-project area. These include; Socio-economic activities, infrastructure and available social services (e.g. health, education, sanitation, water, energy, etc.), major prevailing diseases, main sources of income in the sub-project and expenditure, housing conditions (building materials) and various uses, various assets / properties within the road corridor, condition of the existing road, the situation and perception of HIV infections and AIDS epidemic, population in the ward, household composition particulars, to mention but few examples.

Institutional arrangements and responsibilities

The overall responsibility of compensation and resettlement will be carried out by Kinondoni 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 RAP includes compensation for buildings, structures, permanent crops, livelihood, infrastructure, management cost and contingency (5%), funds for monitoring of activities. It should be noted that as far as Kinondoni Municipality is concerned a total **of six (6)** roads will be implemented under phase one (i.e. Makanya, Tandale-Kisiwani, Simu 2000, Kilimani, External and Korogwe-Kilungule,). The total budget for all Kinondoni Municipality sub-projects is **Tshs 7,936,882,241** equivalent to **USD 4,752,624**.

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), that is, to upgrade and rehabilitate 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 subprojects (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 Kinondoni Municipal roads sub-project under Component 1a of phase 1 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 thirteen(13) sub-projects in Kinondoni Municipal Council (KMC); tally up to 23.95 Km. Out of the thirteen sub-projects roads for KMC, six(6)of them will be constructed under DMDP phase one (i.e.Makanya, Tandale-Kisiwani,Simu 2000,Kilimani Korogwe-Kilungule and External roads).

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

The construction, upgrading or improvement of the Kinondoni municipal local roads will certainly trigger the displacement of people, temporary or permanent loss of assets or access to assets / properties and will result to relocation of other infrastructure, resettlement of PAPs and compensation of the affected persons. Furthermore, the Environmental and Socio-economic Impact

Assessment (ESIA) study identified both positive and negative impacts associated with the DMDP sub-projects. It is against this background that this RAP is prepared to address project and provide mitigation measures for such impacts.

The overall objective of RAP is to provide a plan for resolving 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. Fundamentally, the RAP aims at, though not limited to the following;

- Lay down the agreed principles that will apply to the resettlement and/or compensation exercise;
- Identify, as far as possible, those people currently living within the proposed ROW and who will suffer losses;
- Describe the legal and institutional framework for dealing with displacement;
- Provide a general socio-economic profile of the people living in areas where displacement is likely to occur;
- Estimate 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 PAPs and for different types of losses;
- Indicate how affected properties of individual PAPs are valued;
- Describe how resettlement and/or compensation entitlements will be delivered, including procedures, responsibilities and timing;
- Describe mechanisms for maximizing stakeholder participation and for airing grievances;
- It also provides an indication of the costs involved

1.3 Descriptions of sub-projects roads in Kinondoni Municipality

Currently, the condition of the proposed sub-project roads are passable throughout the year; however, transportation is difficult during the morning and evening rush hours due to excess traffic congestion, the situation worsens during the rainy season because some sections of the roads are water logged, muddy and slippery. The present state of the road is not good as it requires frequent maintenance and as such is a financial burden on the infrastructure budget. Table 1.0 provides descriptions of the sub projects roads in Kinondoni district under Phase 1 of DMDP.

Table 1.0: summarized description of Kinondoni sub-projects under Phase 1 of DMDP

SN	Road Name/ward	Length (km)	Proposed Treatment	Road Network
1	Makanya	5.1	Widening and Resurfacing	Connecting Kawawa Road (BRT Feeder Station) and Shekilango road
2	Tandale Kisiwani	0.8	Upgrading to Tamarac level	Connecting Makanya (Kwa Mtogole)-Mwinjuma road to Mwananyamala Hospital
3	External	2.6	Upgrading to Tamarac level	Connecting Mandela road (EPZ)-Kisukuru- Maji ya chumvi (Tabata Ilala)
4	Kilimani	1.3	Upgrading to Tamarac level	-Kilungule-Morogoro road (Korogwe) Connecting Morogoro and Makanya roads
5	Korogwe-Kilungule	3.0	Upgrading to Tamarac level	Connecting Morogoro road (Korogwe)-Makoka-Kibangu-Riverside-External-Mandela road (EPZ)
6	Simu 2000	1.8	Upgrading to	Connecting Shekilango road (Mugabe

			Tamarac level	and Sam Nujoma road
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(ESIA Kinondoni District, 2014)

1.3.1 Civil works to be undertaken

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
- 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 and the designs were reviewed to minimize negative impacts.

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.

The design speed of the road will be adjusted as necessary through streets and areas with a high concentration of people. Figure 1.1 map of Kinondoni road network and the respective sub projects alignments marked in colour green.

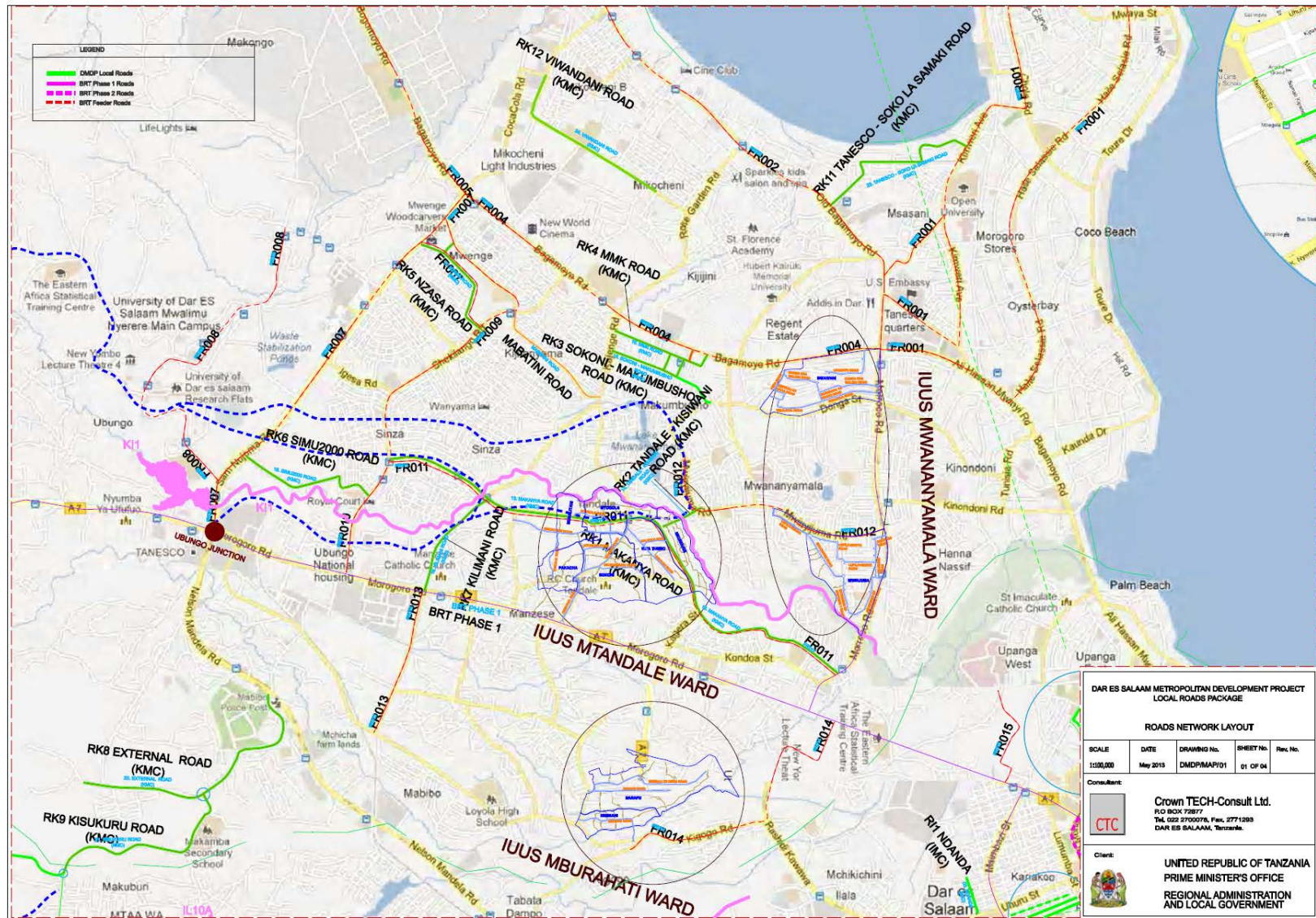


Figure 1.1a: map of Kinondoni road network and the respective sub projects alignments marked in colour green.

1.4 Temporary dislocation and loss of assets and access to services

Several temporary structures are found located within the right-of-way like movable assets used for income generation, for example, stalls or tables for selling goods such as vegetables, boiled varieties of food stuff, petty trading activities, etc. All these will be dislocated to clear the right-of-way and will lead to loss of assets and income for the individuals.

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 contractor 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 local leaders at Mitaa and Ward levels must be involved.

1.5 Overall estimates of land realignment and temporary relocation

The all of Kinondoni 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 40,061.16m² as shown in the table below.

No	Kinondoni Municipality (sub-project road name)	TABLE 1.1 IMPACTS							
		Total Land Take-off (m2)	No of PAPs	No. of Affected Buildings (including all public, private and community buildings)	Crops/ Trees	Community assets	Graves	Religious assets (church/ Mosque)	Public Buildings
1	Makanya road	12,764.64	404	101	143	0	0	0	0
2	Kilimani road	2,207.37	88	22	0	0	0	0	0
3	Simu 2000 road	868.36	60	15	0	0	0	0	0
4	External road	11,494	136	34	114	0	0	0	0
5	Tandale-Kisiwani road	2,015.93	112	28	23	0	0	0	0
6	Korogwe-Kilungule road	10,710.86	68	17	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	40,061.16	888	358	247	0	0	0	0

(Valuation Report, 2014)

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 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 358 buildings (including 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.
- 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 PAPs 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 of RAP Report

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

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

2.0 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

2.1 Introduction

The census of people affected by the sub-project is a key initial stage in the preparation of the RAP. The objectives of the socio-economic survey include:

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

The census surveys and consultations were conducted August, 2013 and a total of 888 PAPs .The census 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 beneficiaries 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.

2.2 General Socio-economic Status of Kinondoni Municipal Council

Location: The proposed sub projects roads are located in Kinondoni Municipal Council. It is one of the three municipalities found in the city of Dar es Saalam; it's located in the northern part of Dar es Salaam City. The Municipality shares a border with Indian Ocean in the north east, Ilala Municipal in the south, Bagamayo District to the north, Kibaha District to the West and Kisarawe District to the South West. It has an area of 531 sq. Km. The municipality is well linked by roads and other communication networks to the rest of the city and other parts of the country. The major road links are: Morogoro Road, Bagamoyo Road, Kawawa Road, and Mandela Road and, Sam Nujoma Road.

Population: According to the 2012 Census, the Kinondoni Municipality has a population of 1,775,049 people with a growth rate of 4.1% (NBS, 2012). The rapid population increase is influenced by both natural causes and immigration (birth rates and net immigration rates respectively).

Ethnicity: The main tribes along the roads project of Kinondoni Municipal are Zaramo and Ndengereko, but due to urbanization, many people of different ethnicity have migrated to live in the areas. There are emigrants who were searching for employment opportunities and business opportunities and have settled in the areas. In Tanzania, Swahili is the national language that is spoken by the majority including population in the project areas. Swahili is spoken almost in every mtaa. The dominating religions are Islam and Christianity.

2.3 Demography of PAPs within RoW

The social economic analyses presented in this chapter are specifically for six (6) Kinondoni local sub-projects roads under DMDP Phase 1: Makanya, Tandale-Kisiwani, Kilimani, Simu 2000, External and Korogwe-Kilungule subprojects.

Based on the socio-economic survey, a total of 888 PAPs were identified in all the six sub-projects routes in Kinondoni district. Majority of PAPs (404) reside along the Makanya sub-project road which covers the most sub-wards of Kinondoni Municipality. This implies that the compensation cost for Makanya sub-project will be higher compared to other local roads in Kinondoni district. However, Simu 2000 sub-project has the least number of PAPs 68. The remaining sub-projects (Tandale-Kisiwani, Kilimani, Korogwe-Kilungule and External) have 112, 88, 68 and 136 PAPs respectively. All in all, female PAPs are more than male PAPs in total. It can be noted from the table below that some of the sub wards seems to appear in two sub-projects or otherwise this is because the sub-projects are closely linked together therefore on road might start in one sub-ward and end in another.

Table 2.1: Number of Project Affected Persons for Kinondoni sub-projects Roads					
Sub-Project	Sub-wards	Ward name	Male	Female	Total
External Sub-Project Road(2.6km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	47	24	71
	Mwongozo Kibangu		8	5	11
	External		10	5	10
	Makuburi Kibangu		8	11	19
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	14	16	25
Sub-Total			87	61	136
Simu 2000 sub-project road (1.80km)	Posta Street	Sinza	18	16	34
	Sinza C	Sinza	11	15	26
Sub-Total			29	31	60
Kilimani sub-project road (1.30km)	Kilimani	Manzese	27	38	65
	Uzuri	Manzese	14	9	23
Sub-Total			41	47	88
Tandale-Kisiwani sub-project road (0.80km)	Mkunduge	Tandale	20	38	58
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	13	7	14
	Kwa Manjunju		19	21	40
Sub-Total			52	66	112
Makanya sub-project road (5km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	16	13	29
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	15	15	30
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	40	48	88
	Mkunduge	Tandale	13	31	44
	Mtogole	Tandale	29	23	56
	Muharitani	Tandale	25	11	36
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	12	7	16
	Sinza B	Sinza	11	10	18
	Sinza D	Sinza	14	11	25
	Sinza E	Sinza	12	20	34
	Uzuri	Manzese	13	15	28
Sub-Total			200	204	404
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project road (3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	30	38	68
Grand Total			439	449	888

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.4 Family Structures of the PAPs

The average family size in the project area is 4 family members per household though there are some families with more than 6 or less members. Evidence from the table below shows that there are two dominant types of families in Kinondoni municipality i.e. Nuclear and extended family respectively. PAPs in nuclear family are (439) in the Kinondoni local sub-projects while there are 449 PAPs in extended type of family. See table below for more details.

Table 2.2: Family Types and Number of project affected people per type of family in the sub-project areas					
Sub-project	Sub-ward	Ward name	Nuclear family	Extend family	Total
EXTERNAL Sub-project road (2.6km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	62	21	83
	External		9	1	10
	Mwongozo Kibangu		11	0	11
	Makuburi Kibangu		23	0	23
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	32	1	33
Sub-total			137	23	160
Simu 2000 Sub-project road(1.8km)	Posta Street	Sinza	78	18	96
	Sinza C	Sinza	65	15	80
Sub-total			143	33	176
Kilimani Sub-project road(1.3km)	Kilimani	Manzese	166	57	223
	Uzuri	Manzese	16	7	23
Sub-total			182	64	246
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project road(0.80km)	Mkunduge	Tandale	84	31	115
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	7	7	14
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbusho	45	32	77
Sub-total			136	70	206
Makanya sub-project road(5.10km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	16	13	29
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	15	15	30
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	40	48	88
	Mkunduge	Tandale	13	31	44
	Mtogole	Tandale	29	23	56
	Muharitani	Tandale	25	11	36
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	12	7	16
	Sinza B	Sinza	11	10	18
	Sinza D	Sinza	14	11	25
	Sinza E	Sinza	12	20	34
	Uzuri	Manzese	13	15	28
Sub-total			200	204	404
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project road(3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	92	63	165
Grand Total			439	449	888

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.5 Heads of Project Affected Households (PAHs)

In total, there were 337 project affected households (PAHs) identified during the socio-economic survey that will be affected by the upgrading of Kinondoni subprojects roads under DMDP Phase 1. Majority of the affected households are male-headed (218 PAHs) whereas the matriarchy/female headed households are (119PAHs). Makanya sub-project road has the highest number of PAHs - 176, while External sub-project has the least PAHs-26. Also Makanya has the highest patriarchy and matriarchy households i.e. patriarchy households-113 and 63 matriach households respectively. This indicates that most project affected households in Kinondoni Municipality and wider project areas are patriarchy. In Tanzania, as exemplified by its rural and urban communities, the dominant family head, in a large majority of cases, is a male.

Table 2.3: Heads of Project Affected Households (PAHs) Per Ward per Sub-ward					
Sub-project	Sub-ward	Ward name	Male headed	Female headed	Total
External sub-project road(2.60km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	10	3	13
	External		1	0	1
	Mwongozo Kibangu		2	0	2
	Makuburi Kibangu		2	2	4
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	4	2	6
Sub-total			19	7	26
Simu 2000 sub-project road (1.80km)	Posta Street	Sinza	11	6	17
	Sinza C	Sinza	8	6	14
Sub-total			19	12	31
Kilimani sub-project road (1.30km)	Kilimani	Manzese	23	10	33
	Uzuri	Manzese	2	1	3
Sub-total			25	11	36
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project road(0.80km)	Mkunduge	Tandale	13	7	20
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	3	0	3
	Kwa Manjunju		5	5	10
Sub-total			21	12	33
Makanya sub-project road (5.10km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	6	2	8
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	3	1	4
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	29	13	42
	Mkunduge	Tandale	11	5	16
	Mtogole	Tandale	16	18	34
	Muharitani	Tandale	7	4	11
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	21	7	28
	Sinza B	Sinza	4	4	8
	Sinza D	Sinza	6	4	10
	Sinza E	Sinza	4	2	6
	Uzuri	Manzese	6	3	9
Sub-total			113	63	176
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project road (3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	21	14	35
Grand Total(PAHs)			218	119	337

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.6 PAPs' Age Distribution

A large majority (30.5%) of PAPs were aged between 25-44 years while another 22.6% of PAPs reported to have ages between 6-17 years. This implies that majority of PAPs in Kinondoni municipality are youths and middle age people. According to the data gathered, about 19% of the household members were aged below 25 years while 4.4% were aged over 65 years. Seventeen points one (17.1%) percent of the interviewed households are between 45 and 64 years of age. The table below shows a summary of age composition and distribution for the six local sub-projects in Kinondoni district.

Table 2.4: Summary of age distribution of PAPs for the sub-projects roads in Kinondoni Municipality (DMMP Phase1)

Sub-project	Sub-ward	Ward name	Age<=5	Age 6-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age >=65
External Sub-project road(2.6km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	6	22	19	18	11	6
	External		0	1	1	4	4	0
	Mwongozo Kibangu		0	0	4	5	1	1
	Makuburi Kibangu		0	9	7	5	1	1
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	1	4	11	13	4	0
Sub-total			7	36	42	45	21	8
Simu 2000 sub-project road(1.8km)	Posta Street	Sinza	2	16	22	26	22	8
	Sinza C	Sinza	5	16	20	26	12	1
Sub-total			7	32	42	52	34	9
Kilimani sub-project road(1.3km)	Kilimani	Manzese	18	55	43	57	47	4
	Uzuri		1	6	4	6	4	2
Sub-total			19	61	47	63	51	6
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project road(0.8km)	Mkunduge	Tandale	9	25	17	40	20	4
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	3	2	2	3	4	0
	Kwa Manjunju		6	10	20	28	9	4
Sub-total			18	37	39	71	33	8
Makanya sub-project road (5.10km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	3	4	7	7	8	0
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	2	7	4	10	5	2
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	8	34	40	98	50	16
	Mkunduge	Tandale	5	22	14	27	17	7
	Mtogole	Tandale	5	47	35	72	26	19
	Muharitani	Tandale	2	19	10	12	13	1
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	19	56	28	35	9	3
	Sinza B	Sinza	2	10	8	20	6	0
	Sinza D	Sinza	6	6	14	16	12	4
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	9	4	16	8	0
Uzuri	Manzese	4	17	10	12	6	1	
Sub-total			56	231	174	325	160	51

Sub-project	Sub-ward	Ward name	Age<=5	Age 6-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age >=65
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project road (3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	19	46	29	41	36	4
Grand Total			125	443	373	597	335	86
Percentage			6.4	22.6	19	30.5	17.1	4.4

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.7 PAPs' Level of Education

The study reveals that 44.5% of the total PAPs interviewed have reached and completed primary education that is between (Grades/STD 1-7). Meanwhile, 27.3% of the PAPs have attained the ordinary secondary education that is between form 1 to 4. About, 3.7% PAPs have gone further to complete the advance secondary education that is forms 5 to 6. College graduates constitute of only 16.3% of the PAPs while a mere 0.1% of PAPs went to other types of training especially vocational skills. However, about 8% of PAPs did not attend school at all and therefore cannot read and write. Data from the table below implies that majority of the PAPs reached form 4 as their highest level of education as compared to those who went to higher level of education (forms 5-6, college and other training).

Table 2.5: Summary of education status of PAPs for Makanya sub-project in Kinondoni

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Nil	STD 1-7	Form 1-4	Form 5-6	College	Others	Total
External sub-project road(2.6km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	9	29	26	1	16	1	82
	External		0	3	6	1	0	0	10
	Mwongozo Kibangu		0	2	4	0	5	0	11
	Makuburi Kibangu		0	14	8	0	1	0	23
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	0	18	6	2	6	0	32
Sub-Total			9	66	50	4	28	1	158
Simu 2000 sub-project road(1.8km)	Posta Street	Sinza	2	13	30	8	43	0	96
	Sinza C	Sinza	4	22	24	7	23	0	80
Sub-total			6	35	54	15	66	0	176
Kilimani sub-project road(1.3km)	Kilimani	Manzese	17	113	63	4	30	1	228
	Uzuri	Manzese	1	11	5	0	6	0	23
Sub-total			18	124	68	4	36	1	251
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project road (0.80km)	Mkunduge	Tandale	11	70	25	5	4	0	115
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	3	7	2	1	1	0	14
	Kwa Manjunju		5	48	20	1	3	0	77
Sub-total			19	125	47	7	8	0	206

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Nil	STD 1-7	Form 1-4	Form 5-6	College	Others	Total
Makanya sub-project road(5.1km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	5	17	6	1	0	0	29
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	3	12	9	0	6	0	30
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	15	116	94	4	19	0	248
	Mkunduge	Tandale	12	49	17	2	12	0	92
	Mtogole	Tandale	12	132	41	0	19	0	204
	Muharitani	Tandale	6	34	15	1	1	0	57
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	28	78	29	8	7	0	150
	Sinza B	Sinza	2	14	16	2	12	0	46
	Sinza D	Sinza	8	10	16	6	18	0	58
	Sinza E	Sinza	3	2	8	2	22	0	37
Uzuri	Manzese	7	23	12	2	6	0	50	
Sub-total			101	487	263	28	122	0	1001
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project road(3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	6	34	53	14	60	0	167
Grand Total			158	871	535	72	320	2	1959
Percentage			8.1	44.5	27.3	3.7	16.3	0.1	100

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.8 PAPs' Occupation Status

The socio-economic survey reveals that the main occupation for the majority households found along the project area is business (33.7 %) of interviewed PAPs either operate shops, have café/restaurants, bar/grocery and guest house or rent property. Also 11.4% of PAPs are formally employed by either the private sector or government institutions etc. However, 8% of PAPs are unemployed and 7% of them are at home not seeking jobs the group consists of mainly women who are housewives, the elderly and disabled. Other dominating occupation includes students/scholar 30.7% of PAPs, another 6.9% are in the pre-school category. A total of 2.4% of the PAPs along the six sub-projects in Kinondoni Municipality belong to the pensioners. Refer to the table below for more details.

Table 2.6: Summary of Occupation Status for PAPs for the sub-projects of Kinondoni District under DMDP Phase 1

Sub-project road	Sub-ward	Ward name	Pre-school	Student / Scholar	Formally Employed	Informal employment (business)	Unemployed	Home / not seeking work	pensioner	Total
External sub-project (2.6km)	Mwongozo	Makuburi	8	33	8	21	0	8	2	80
	External		0	2	1	3	0	4	0	10
	Mwongozo Kibangu		0	2	3	5	0	1	0	11
	Makuburi Kibangu		0	13	3	5	0	2	0	23
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	0	15	1	16	0	1	0	33
Sub-total			8	55	16	50	0	16	2	149
Simu 2000 sub-project (1.8km)	Posta Street	Sinza	2	41	15	20	5	5	8	96
	Sinza C	Sinza	2	32	22	14	6	1	0	77
Sub-total			4	73	37	34	11	6	8	173
Kilimani sub-project(1.3km)	Kilimani	Manzese	15	84	25	73	9	16	3	225
	Uzuri	Manzese	1	11	0	4	0	7	0	23
Sub-total			16	95	25	77	9	23	3	248
Tandale	Mkunduge	Tandale	9	29	2	70	1	2	1	114

Sub-project road	Sub-ward	Ward name	Pre-school	Student / Scholar	Formally Employed	Informal employment (business)	Unemployed	Home / not seeking work	pensioner	Total
Kisiwani sub-project (0.8km)	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	3	2	2	5	2	0	0	14
	Kwa Manjunju		4	13	4	48	5	0	0	74
Sub-total			16	44	8	123	8	2	1	205
Makanya sub-project(5.1km)	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	4	5	1	15	0	4	0	29
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	1	11	8	5	1	3	1	30
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	11	59	41	80	29	20	8	248
	Mkunduge	Tandale	7	26	3	32	12	18	1	92
	Mtogole	Tandale	13	52	8	108	18	9	9	204
	Muharitani	Tandale	5	24	13	6	11	1	2	57
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	22	36	7	50	25	9	1	150
	Sinza B	Sinza	4	14	14	10	2	2	0	46
	Sinza D	Sinza	6	24	12	8	4	0	4	58
	Sinza E	Sinza	4	10	8	9	6	0	0	37
Uzuri	Manzese	3	20	1	11	8	7	0	50	
Sub-total			80	281	116	334	116	73	26	1001
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project (3km)	Kilungule	Kilungule	4	22	10	8	4	0	4	52
Grand total			128	570	212	626	148	130	44	1858
Percentage			6.9	30.7	11.4	33.7	8	7	2.4	100

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.9 PAPs' monthly Income and expenditure status

Income is one of the most sensitive issues that some PAPs were hesitant to disclose the amount obtained either from their businesses, rental houses, shops or formal employment. Due to various factors, monthly income earned by households as well as their respective expenditure differed from one to another. Various sources of income were revealed by socio-economic survey .According to the gathered data, majority of the PAHs received between Tshs. 500,000-800,000 per month and their average household expenditure is between Tshs 10,000- 30,000 per day. These are mainly medium to high income households that earn through self employment either in operating small shops, restaurants or rent houses. The formally employed group of households constitute of 98 PAHs with most PAPs employed in either the private or public sectors. The findings further, indicated that low income, that is, between Tshs 100, 000 and 199,000/= were earned by 32 PAHs and their expenditure is relatively low i.e. between TSH 1659-9000 (USD 1-2) per day. About 60PAHs earn between Tshs 800,001-1,000,000 per month through formal employment and operating a business, while the rest of PAHs received above Tshs 1,000,000 per month most from a combination of economic activities (shops, rentals, bars, café shops and making of artifacts). It can therefore be concluded that the majority of interviewed households in the study areas obtained their money from business, self and formal employments, compared with the few who depend on agricultural activities. Refer to table 2.7 below.

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Total cash income for the last month					Average household expenditure per day			
			Tshs 100,000-199,999	Tshs 200,000-500,000	Tshs 500,001 - 800,000	Tshs 800,001-1,000,000	ABOV E Tshs 1,000,000	<= Tshs 1650	Tshs 1659-9,000	Tshs 10,000-30,000	ABOVE Tshs 30,000
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi		4	2	0	2	0	4	10	
	Mwongozo Kibangu							0	0	2	
	External									1	
	Makuburi Kibangu				1			0	0	4	
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo						0	0	5	1
Sub-total			0	4	3	0	2	0	4	22	1
Simu 2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza		4	4	0	4	0	0	11	1
	Sinza C	Sinza	0	1	3	3	6	0	0	10	4
Sub-total			0	5	7	3	10	0	0	21	7

Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese	1	7	8	5	8	0	2	27	1
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	1	1		1	0	0	3	
Sub-total			1	8	9	5	9	0	2	30	1
Tandale Kisiwani subproject	Mkunduge	Tandale		11	4	1	4		9	10	1
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho		3					2	1	
	Kwa Manjunju		1	4	2		3		4	6	
Sub-total			1	18	6	1	7	0	15	17	0
Makanya subproject	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	3	2	2	0	1		0	2	6
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	4
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	4	18	10	6	3	0	0	37	4
	Mkunduge	Tandale	3	6	2	3	2	0	0	14	2
	Mtogole	Tandale	2	16	6	3	5	0	0	28	4
	Muharitani	Tandale	4	5	1	0	1	0	0	8	3
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	5	8	6	3	4	0	0	20	6
	Sinza B	Sinza	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	5	3
	Sinza D	Sinza	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	8	2
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	4	2
	Uzuri	Manzese	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	9	0
Sub-total			27	61	35	19	30	0	0	138	36
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	5	3
Grand total			32	98	61	24	60	0	21	233	48

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.10 Main Sources of Water for Domestic Use

Water supply in the project area is not uniform; the level of services differs from one sub-project area to another. Some of the areas have better services while other does not. The surveyed areas are better serviced compared to unsurveyed/squatter areas. The study reveals that majority of 216 PAHs (69.9%) along the sub-projects areas acquire water through buying from local vendors. Dar Es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) is a utility which provided water services to Kinondoni district. It provides water for 16.8% or 52 PAHs along the sub-projects routes. The rest (10.7%) or 33 PAHs are fetch water from the protected communal pump and only 1 household access water from a traditional well. Another 2.3% (7 PAHs) depend on shallow wells as source of water for domestic utility. However, most of the shallow wells produced saline water. During the survey, PAPs reported that shallow wells produce unsafe water for drinking that contribute to the occurrence of water related diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms and typhoid. Refer to the table below for more details.

Table 2.8: Access to main sources of portable water for domestic uses by PAHs

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Where does water for domestic purposes obtained (ranked first)?				
			Traditional well	Shallow well	Domestic connection	Protected communal pump on the site	Buying water
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	0	0	9	2	2
	Mwongozo Kibangu	Makuburi	0	0	1	0	1
	Makuburi Kibangu	Makuburi	0	0	3	1	
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	0	1	0	0	5
	External	Makuburi	0	0	1	0	0
Sub-total			0	1	14	3	8
Simu 2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza	0	0	2	0	15
	Sinza C	Sinza	0	0	0	0	9
Sub-total			0	0	2	0	24
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese	0	2	0	3	24
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	0	3	0	0
Sub-total			0	2	3	3	24
Tandale sub-project	Mkunduge	Tandale	0	2	0	0	18
	Mbuyuni	Makumbu sho	0	0	0	0	3
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbu sho	0	0	0	1	9
Sub-total			0	2	0	1	30
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	0	0	0	2	6
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	0	0	3	1
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	0	0	9	7	26
	Mkunduge	Tandale	0	0	0	0	16
	Mtogole	Tandale	1	0	1	0	32
	Muharitani	Tandale	0	0	3	4	4

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Where does water for domestic purposes obtained (ranked first)?				
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	0	0	10	7	11
	Sinza B	Sinza	0	0	0	0	8
	Sinza D	Sinza	0	0	4	2	4
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	0	0	1	5
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	0	2	0	7
Sub-total			1	0	29	26	120
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project			0	1	4	0	10
Grand total			1	7	52	33	216
percentage			0.3	2.3	16.8	10.7	69.9

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.11 Types of Land Ownership (Tenure)

Land is a vital economical asset affecting the productivity of any community and its ownership is a sensitive issue as well. There are different types of land tenure system along the sub-projects areas. The socio-economic survey reveals that most PAHs-205 (62.3%) own land by purchasing from those who have extra land. The owners often decide on the size of land to sell and fix the price. The survey also shows that 27.9% or 92 PAHs possess land Title deed from the government, while 9.7% got the land through customary ownership. Refer to the table below;

Table 2.9: Summary of land tenure system in the sub-projects areas – Kinondoni local roads under DMDP Phase1

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Type of land ownership			
			Title land owner	Customary land owner	Encroachers	Purchase
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	7			6
	External					1
	Mwongozo Kibangu					2
	Makuburi Kibangu		1			3
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo				6
Sub-total			8	0	0	18
Simu 2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza				17
	Sinza C	Sinza				9
Sub-total			0	0	0	26
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese		2		25
	Uzuri	Manzese	1			2
Sub-total			1	2	0	27
Tandale	Mkunduge	Tandale	17			3

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Type of land ownership			
Kisiwani sub-project	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	2			1
	Kwa Manjunju		10			
Sub-total			29	0	0	4
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	2	2	0	2
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	2	0	2
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	9	13	0	20
	Mkunduge	Tandale	3	0	0	13
	Mtogole	Tandale	13	4	0	17
	Muharitani	Tandale	0	2	0	9
	Tandale kwa tumbo	Tandale	12	4	0	12
	Sinza B	Sinza	4	0	0	4
	Sinza D	Sinza	2	0	0	8
	Sinza E	Sinza	3	0	0	3
Uzuri	Manzese	2	2	0	5	
Sub total			50	29	0	95
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	4	1	0	35
Grand total			92	32	0	205
Percentage			27.9	9.7	0	62.3

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.12 Methods of Domestic Refuse Disposal

Based on the information gathered, most common method of disposing wastes is collection by the municipal 79.5% or 264 PAHs along the sub-project areas use this method. Another, 6.6%(22 PAHs) either burn their domestic waste or is collected by private collectors. The remaining 2.4%(8 PAHs) throw their garbage in their respective farms behind the household. A total of 16 PAHs (4.8%) dug pit holes and bury their waste however, the main concern here is how proper this disposal is carried out by individual households because improper disposal is unhealthy and transmit diseases. See table below for more details.

Table 2.10: Major sources of solid waste disposal for the PAHs, sub-projects areas Kinondoni local roads under Phase 1 of DMDP

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	How do you dispose your household refuse				
			Burry	Burnt	Collection by Municipal Council	Throw in the farm	Private collectors
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	5		7		1
	Mwongozo Kibangu	Makuburi			2		
	Makuburi Kibangu	Makuburi		1	3		
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	1		5		

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	How do you dispose your household refuse				
	External	Makuburi		1			
Sub total			6	2	17	0	1
Simu 2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza			17		
	Sinza C	Sinza			28		3
Sub total			0	0	45	0	3
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese			3		1
	Uzuri	Manzese			3		
Sub-total			0	0	6	0	1
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project	Mkunduge	Tandale			19		1
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho			3		
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbusho			9		1
Sub-total			0	0	31	0	2
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	0	1	6	0	1
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	0	3	1	0
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	0	8	31	1	2
	Mkunduge	Tandale	2	0	14	0	0
	Mtogole	Tandale	0	0	33	0	1
	Muharitani	Tandale	0	0	11	0	0
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	2	0	21	0	5
	Sinza B	Sinza	0	0	8	0	0
	Sinza D	Sinza	0	0	6	0	4
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	0	6	0	0
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	2	7	0	0
Sub-total			4	11	146	2	13
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	6	9	19	6	2
Grand total			16	22	264	8	22
Percentage			4.8	6.6	79.5	2.4	6.6

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.13 Types of Materials Used In House Construction

Regarding the construction materials of the houses it was noted that most of the PAHs had structures 187 PAHs are constructed using concrete blocks for walls, 150 PAHs have concrete floors and 202 PAHs have corrugated iron sheets for the roof of households. This is followed by 49 PAHs who have floor tiles and 4 PAHs having roof tiles. The indication is that those who can afford to use tiles for floor and roof of their household are relatively well off as compared to those using thatch roof with earth floor. Therefore, the types of material used in house construction tend to mirror the socio-economic status of the affected household. This means the compensation cost of houses constructed using permanent materials will consequently be expensive compared to those constructed using temporary materials. See table below for more details.

Table 2.11: Summary of types of materials used in House construction

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Type of floor material used			Type of wall material used			Type of roof material used		
			Earth	Concrete	Floor tile	Mud block	Mud block with plaster	Concrete blocks	Thatch	Corrugated iron sheets	Tiles
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	0	10	3		0	13	0	13	
	Mwongozo Kibangu	Makuburi		2			0	2	0	2	
	Makuburi Kibangu	Makuburi		11		12	0		12		
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo		13		18	0		18		
	External	Makuburi		1				1	0	1	
Sub total			0	37	3	30	0	16	30	16	0
Simu2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza	2	2	8		0	17	0	15	2
	Sinza C	Sinza		4	10		0	14	0	14	
Sub total			2	6	18	0	0	31	0	29	2
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese		40			0	33	0	26	
	Uzuri	Manzese		3			0	3		3	
Sub-total			0	43	0	0	0	36	0	29	0
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project	Mkunduge	Tandale		18	2		0	20	0	20	
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho		3			0	3	0	3	
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbusho		9	1		0	10	0	10	
Sub total			2	30	3	0	0	33	0	33	0
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	0
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	0	30	12	0	0	42	0	40	2
	Mkunduge	Tandale	0	10	6	0	0	16	0	16	0
	Mtogole	Tandale	0	30	4	0	0	34	0	33	1

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	Type of floor material used			Type of wall material used			Type of roof material used		
			Earth	Concrete	Floor tile	Mud block	Mud block with plaster	Concrete blocks	Thatch	Corrugated iron sheets	Tiles
	Muharitani	Tandale	0	10	1	0	0	11	0	11	0
	Tandale Kwa Tumbo	Tandale	0	20	8	4	0	24	0	27	1
	Sinza B	Sinza	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
	Sinza D	Sinza	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	10	0
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	7	2	0	0	9	0	9	0
Sub-total			0	135	41	0	0	172	0	172	4
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	4	15	8	0	0	15	0	30	0
Grand total			6	150	49	0	0	187	30	202	4

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.14 Types of Diseases and number of PAPs affected per Disease

- Ratio of children aged 6-59 months having malaria (RDT) is 3.6% (number tested 385). Top ten diseases for under five years of age are: Malaria, ARI, Diarrhoea diseases, Intestinal worms, Eye Infections, Pneumonia, Skin Infections, Minor surgical conditions and Anaemia.
- Top ten diseases for age of five years and above are Malaria, Diarrhoea 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 Anaemia, Severe Diarrhoea and Dehydration, 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 Diarrhoea and Dehydration.

- Malaria is dominant in all the six sub-project areas, in the last six months alone the disease has affected 248 PAPs, which is followed by TB and coughing affecting 103 PAPs and 52 PAPs respectively. There 23 PAPs who are HIV/AIDS positive and the rest 33 have had diarrhoea, dysentery and other water borne diseases; these are mainly PAPs using the shallow well as source of water for domestic purpose. Another group of 33 PAPs suffer from other disease like diabetes, heart diseases, cancer and high blood pressure. The table below gives a summary of types of diseases and the actual number of affected PAPs per disease including HIV/AIDS.

Table 2.12: Summary of types of diseases and the actual number of affected PAPs per disease including HIV/AIDS

<i>Sub-project</i>	<i>Sub-ward name</i>	<i>Ward name</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from TB?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Skin flash?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from HIV/AIDS?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Malaria?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from diarrhea?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Coughing?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from other diseases?</i>
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	12	5	0	2	0	0	0
	Mwongozo Kibangu	Makuburi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Makuburi Kibangu	Makuburi	8	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	External	Makuburi	4						
Sub total			30	11	0	2	0	0	0
Simu2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Sinza C	Sinza	0	0	1	16	0	1	0
Sub total			0	0	2	17	0	1	2
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese	5	5	13	33	6	14	3
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sub total			5	5	13	37	6	14	3
Tandale Kisiwani	Mkunduge	Tandale	0	0	0	5	0	1	2
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	0	0	0	7	0	0	0

<i>Sub-project</i>	<i>Sub-ward name</i>	<i>Ward name</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from TB?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Skin flash?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from HIV/AIDS?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Malaria?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from diarrhea?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from Coughing?</i>	<i>If yes how many people suffer from other diseases?</i>
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbusho	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Sub total			0	0	0	23	0	1	2
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0	2	0	11	0	2	0
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	2	5	1	48	14	18	4
	Mkunduge	Tandale	10	4	0	4	0	0	2
	Mtogole	Tandale	0	1	0	48	5	5	4
	Muharitani	Tandale	25	11	6	6	2	0	1
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	32	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Sinza B	Sinza	0	0	0	14	0	6	0
	Sinza D	Sinza	0	0	0	14	0	0	4
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
	Uzuri	Manzese	1	0	0	10	0	0	1
Sub total			68	26	7	163	21	32	21
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	0	0	1	6	6	4	5
Grand total			103	42	23	248	33	52	33

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.15 Situation of HIV Infection and AIDS Epidemic

According to data collected in the field only (5%) of the total PAPs admitted that the rate of HIV/AIDS in their sub-wards is high, 34% of the respondent agreed that the rate of HIV/AIDS is normal in their sub-wards and 50% of the respondent said that the rate of HIV/AIDS is low in their sub-wards.

HIV/AIDS awareness to the community through sensitization meetings, seminars and workshops should be conducted in the project area. It is observed that capacities still need to be built in the area together with training of trainers for the various groups. All these are important for good behavior change and minimize the new infection rate.

2.16 Sources of Energy

The characteristic of settlements where the sub-projects roads pass are urban. Therefore, the settlements are connected to the national grid, thus, the main source of energy for lighting is electricity 60% PAHs. Based on the gathered data, the main source of energy for cooking is charcoal (41.2%), followed by electricity (9.8%) kerosene (6.5%) and gas (1.8%). Refer to the table below.

Table 2.13: Summary of sources of energy among Project Affected Households

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	source of energy for Lighting			Source of energy for cooking			
			Kerosene	Charcoal /Candle	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Electricity
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	2	4	7	1	1		
	Mwongozo Kibangu	Makuburi		1	1	1			1
	Makuburi Kibangu	Makuburi		3	1			1	3
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo		2	4				6
	External	Makuburi		1					1
Sub-total			2	11	13	2	1	1	11
Simu 2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza			14			7	
	Sinza C	Sinza		1	8	2		4	
Sub-total				1	22	2		11	
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese	7	2	17		3	15	2
	Uzuri	Manzese	1		2	1		1	
Sub-total			8	2	19	1	3	16	2
Tandale Kisiwani	Mkunduge	Tandale	2		9		2	2	
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho			2			1	
	Kwa Manjunju	Makumbusho							

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	source of energy for Lighting			Source of energy for cooking			
			Kerosene	Charcoal /Candle	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Electricity
Sub-total			2		11	0	2	3	0
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	2		6		0	6	0
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	0		4		0	3	0
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	5		31		6	30	2
	Mkunduge	Tandale	5		11		0	11	2
	Mtogole	Tandale	2		30		2	13	0
	Muharitani	Tandale	10		1		0	9	1
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	7		19		2	14	8
	Sinza B	Sinza	2		6		4	4	1
	Sinza D	Sinza	0		10		0	4	0
	Sinza E	Sinza	1		5		0	2	0
Uzuri	Manzese	3		9		0	8	1	
Sub-total			37	0	132	0	14	104	15
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	2	1	5	1	2	4	6
Grand total			51	15	202	6	22	139	33
Percentage			15.1	4.5	60	1.8	6.5	41.2	9.8

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.17 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 207 interviewed Project affected households, there were 35 (16.9%) are disabled people. Widows along the sub-projects areas total up 66 (31.9%).The orphans are a large majority with 106 (51.2%) along the sub-project areas. This data is crucial during the compensation exercise and thus the vulnerable group of PAPs ought to be given necessary assistance in the relocation activity. The table below provides a summary of vulnerable groups in the Kinondoni municipal sub-project areas.

Sub-project	Sub-ward name	Ward name	How many people with disability in the household?	How many widows(s) in the household?	How many orphan(s) people in the household?
External sub-project	Mwongozo	Makuburi	1	1	5
	Mwongozo Kibangu		0	0	0
	External				
	Makuburi Kibangu		0	1	7
	Makuburi Kibangu	Mabibo	0	2	1
Sub total			1	4	13
Simu2000 sub-project	Posta Street	Sinza		3	0
	Sinza C		1	4	5
Kilimani sub-project	Kilimani	Manzese	3	2	13
	Uzuri		1	0	3
Sub total			5	9	21
Tandale Kisiwani sub-project	Mkunduge	Tandale	2	6	5
	Mbuyuni	Makumbusho	0	0	0
	Kwa Manjunju		3	4	6
Sub total			5	10	11
Makanya sub-project	Kagera Mikoroshini	Ndugumbi	0	0	0
	Vigaeni	Ndugumbi	1	0	0
	Makanya	Ndugumbi	2	7	14
	Mkunduge	Tandale	0	1	3
	Mtogole	Tandale	5	12	17
	Muharitani	Tandale	3	5	10
	Tandale kwa Tumbo	Tandale	1	5	6
	Sinza B	Sinza	6	2	4
	Sinza D	Sinza	4	4	0
	Sinza E	Sinza	0	0	0
	Uzuri	Manzese	0	2	3
Sub total			22	38	57
Korogwe-Kilungule sub-project	Kilungule	Kilungule	2	5	4

Grand total			35	66	106
Percentage			16.9	31.9	51.2

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

2.18 Presence of Graves within the RoW

The Kinondoni sub-projects for example in Makanya consists of graves as responded by nine households. Two (5.4%) stated to own graves within the RoW and the study observed that there were 2 graves yards in the area that will be affected by the sub-project and are subject to removal. In this case, the graves Act of 1969 will be applied.

2.19 Health Facilities in the Project Area

Accessibility to health facilities in the project area is relatively good. According to the municipality, the model of health services delivery in Kinondoni Municipality is based on preventive rather than curative care. The line of operation starts from the Dispensary, Health center to the Municipal Hospital. The mission of the Council is to ensure that health beneficiaries are provided with affordable and good quality health care at its health facilities and to enhance preventive health services.

2.20 Describe need and mechanism to conduct updates, if necessary

The need and necessity to conduct updates is unavoidable in order to share important emerging issues and information and maintain communication among stakeholders during implementation 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 neighbours), PAPs' requests for clarifications from valuer, 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 Tanzanian 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; (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 situation 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 (OP 4.12)

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 OP 4.12 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. PAPs should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- (iii) PAP 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 OP 4.12 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 OP 4.12. 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 table 3.1 below. Where there is a difference between Tanzanian law and the OP4.12, the latter shall prevail.

Table 3.1: Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
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</p>	<p>PAPs are classified into three groups:</p> <p>those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights;</p> <p>those who do not have formal legal rights to the land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country</p> <p>those who have no 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 to full, fair and prompt</p>	<p>There is no gap between Tanzania and OP4.12 as far as those with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights are concerned</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs compared to Tanzanian law including tenants and squatters who do not have legal rights to the land they are occupying.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 includes squatters among the PAPs who are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of the land they occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>In addition, the loss assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	surveys are not part of the land acquisition process	compensation as well as other relocation assistance. Socio-economic impacts to PAPs are taken into consideration in preparing the RAP	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 seeks to improve them or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels
Land Tenants/Squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation	Tenants would be under category (b) above and are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation and other relocation assistance	WB 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 WB OP 4.12 includes squatters among the PAPs 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 people who do not have legal right of the affected land are not entitled to any assistance.
	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.	
Land Users	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership. Squatters are not covered	WB OP 4.12 includes PAP who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	
Owners of non-permanent buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non-permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved	Under the WB OP 4.12 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated.	The gap between Tanzania and WB OP 4.12 is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership.
Owners of permanent buildings		Where however, the	

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>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>PAPs 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>While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, WB OP 4.12 requires that compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost based on market value.</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 cutoff date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance</p>	<p>Those who encroaches the area after cutoff date are not compensated.</p>
Timing of compensation payments	<p>Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be paid within six months, failure to</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 PAP are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable</p>	<p>In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and WB OP 4.12 require that compensation be paid promptly prior to commencement of civil</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>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 paid promptly most of the time, and delays are not rectified paying the interest rate as required by the law</p>	to the project before any civil work starts	works.
Calculation of compensation and valuation	<p>According to the <i>Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation Regulations</i>, 2001, as well as the <i>Village Land Regulations</i>, 2001, compensation for loss of any interest inland 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</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that the PAPs 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 and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into</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. Besides, other types of assets</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>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>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>(besides land) are not taken into consideration.</p> <p>Tanzania laws are restricted to land and developments on land, and loss of profits whereas WB) P 4.12 considers all types of losses and provision of alternative compensation measures.</p>
Relocation and Resettlement	Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at	WB OP 4.12 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken to ensure that the PAPs are: (i) provided with assistance (such as	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 that land. In lieu of housing

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	its discretion. In general however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the PAPs to resettle and re-establish themselves elsewhere.	moving allowance) during 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.	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 PAPs are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	WB OP 4.12 stipulates that 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 <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1967</i> , 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.	WB OP 4.12 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the PAPs are (i) offered support after displacement	There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>Indeed, compensation is not payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Moreover there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Consultation and disclosure</p>	<p>There scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in Tanzanian law.</p> <p>The notice, under the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, informs land owners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows PAPs 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 PAPs about their options and rights; nor are</p>	<p>WB OP 4.12 requires that PAPs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>The provisions in WB OP 4.12 requiring consultation and disclosure have no equivalent in Tanzanian law and practice</p>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan

Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	they offered choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.		
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	<p>Under s. 13 of the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the amount of compensation; the right to acquire the land; the identity of persons entitled to compensation; the application of section 12 to the land; any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act; 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 	<p>WB OP 4.12 provides that PAP sand 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>

Comparison of Tanzanian and World Bank Policies on Resettlement Action Plan			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Comparison/Gaps
	<p>may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute.</p> <p>In practice the government tries to resolve grievances through public meetings of the affected persons.</p>		

3.2 Policy Framework for the DMDP Project

3.2.1 Scope of application

This RAP is prepared for local roads subprojects under component 1 for Kinondoni Municipality regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to associated activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, which 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.

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 Kinondoni 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 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 PAP 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 RAPs must be completed prior to the implementation of the investments under DMDP.

3.2.3 Project eligibility and entitlement

a. Eligibility requirements for compensation and assistance

All PAPs who stand to lose land, dwelling, businesses, assets, livelihoods, due to the construction of the local roads in Kinondoni 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.

- b. Cut-off date:** The cut-off date for all Kinondoni Municipality (phase 1) subprojects was June, 2014, this was later updated to 20th March 2015 after it was agreed that there is a need to minimise impact. Therefore, the date when the valuation of buildings, structures and other assets was officially completed on March 20th 2015. Affected persons who move to the subproject areas after this time will not be entitled to receive compensation. They must relocate and/or dismantle their properties on requisitioned areas before the commencement of the subproject.
- c. Entitlement policy:** PAPs will be entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement as specified in the Entitlement matrix of the project.
- d. 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 the contractor might damage properties. For this category the same compensation principles outlined in this RAP will apply.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix

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 and 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 RAP. The provisions and policies of the RPF and RAP 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 (WGU) shall be established by PMO-RALG to assist PMO-RALG to implement and manage the DMDP. RPMU 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 RAP are met;

- (iii) Finalizing RPF and RAP and obtaining MLHHS 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 MLHHS for endorsement;
- (ii) Conducting notification and participation to APs on land acquisition and RP implementation;
- (iii) Coordinate with MLHHS; 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.

Municipal Level

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
A	National Level	
1	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD)	Endorse assessment of compensation payment for land and un-exhausted improvement therein. Endorse RAP prepared by Municipal Council. Ensure compensation is paid or resettlement is undertaken as agreed 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. Coordinate with PMO/RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints. Coordinate with PMO/RALG; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to take possession of property; oversee demolition and resettlement.
2	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs	Arrange fund for compensation, upon receiving request from PMO-RALG/KMC Ensure that fund is appropriately utilized by the Compensation Committee.
B	Regional Level	

1	PMO & RALG	<p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; Compensation Committee; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; Municipal Council; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with MLHHSO; 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)	<p>Support PMO/RALG to implement the Project at 03 Municipality of Ilala; Kinondoni; Temeke, including the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Regularly prepare and submit report on RAP implementation to PMO/RALG and relevant agencies.</p>
3	District Resettlement & Compensation Committee (DRCC)	<p>Support PMO/RALG to implement all task assigned by the PMO/RALG as mentioned above.</p>
C	Municipal Level	
1	Municipal Council	<p>Review and approve RAP, report on socio-economic survey.</p> <p>Submit RAP and recommendation to MLHHSO for</p>

		<p>endorsement.</p> <p>Establish and manage Resettlement Compensation Committee the implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; MLHHSO; public interest parties; public media; land owners; utility agencies to undertake notification and participation in compulsory land acquisition.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; MLHHSO; Ward Office; Solicitor to undertake assessment of compensation payment for the dispossessed & receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; MLHHSO; dispossessed households; solicitors during payment to the dispossessed and receipt of complaints.</p> <p>Coordinate with PMO/RALG; MLHHSO; 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	Municipal Resettlement & Compensation Committee (MRCC)	<p>The RCDRC chaired by District Commissioner and members are representative from: District Commissioner; Municipal Council; MLHHSO; 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 disclosure, 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> <p>Coordinate with valuer to value land, assets, etc. of PAPs</p>
4	Ward, Sub-Ward Council	<p>Coordinate with RAP Resettlement Compensation Committee to implement resettlement and rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>support PAPs, Resettlement Compensation Committee and relevant authorities during RAP implementation</p>

		Prepare and maintain records of all PAPS. Support Resettlement committee in public consultation and participation Support in case of dispute, grievance.
5	Civil Organizations Social	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 Kinondoni 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 RAP 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 \$ 6,135 (10,000,000 Tshs)

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
- Favouritism to vulnerable groups during removal of properties / relocation and rehabilitation, for example, provision of additional assistance (This may include removing allowance, transportation and labour cost) 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. 59,850,000, equivalent to Tshs 300,000.00 per individual (192 individuals and 15 were movable assets tallying to 207). Note the cost of shifting movable assets is Tshs 150,000 per asset).

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. 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. Some PAPs preferred full compensation while some 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.

Nevertheless, PAPs were informed that the Government will fairly compensate cash money to each affected person based on valuation report. With respect to tenants, they will be refunded for any lease/ rental fees paid after date of removal; cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee; and relocation assistance (costs of shipping plus allowance).

During valuation survey, all PAPs were fully involved and clearly informed as to whether he/she 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

The table below covers steps in the implementation of resettlement and key agencies and their corresponding responsibilities.

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	<i>Throughout the implementation period</i>	
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		<i>(sounds like institutional & responsibility and not implementation on step)</i>
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:	MC Working Group (DMDP)		

No.	Implementation Step	Agency	Timeframe	Remarks / comments
	resettlement, compensation, monitoring of implementation of 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 (IMC)		IMC 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. Implementation Schedule of Activities to be undertaken as Part of 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 (MLHSD)	
B: Approval of																		Dar-Regional	

Activity	Timescale (year/month)														Implementing agency	Remarks			
	2015	2016												2017					
	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J					
compensation schedule by the Dar es salaam Regional Commissioner																		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 municipality sub-project activity is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with this RAP. Kinondoni sub-projects roads 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 PAPs are implemented in accordance with this 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 Kinondoni Municipal, 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 COST 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 table 7.1 is the detailed budget per item for RAP as extracted from the Valuation report giving a summary of an estimated cost of compensation to be paid for Kinondoni municipality local roads sub-projects is provided. This is a result of the project based on the land valuation survey and other properties carried out in the field and engineering surveys.

The valuation exercise was conducted with various updates since April 2014 to date. 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-project road as being affected by the re-alignments and other geometric improvements. The overall total cost, therefore, for all the six sub-project roads is **Tshs 7,936,882,241** equivalent to **USD 4,752,624**.

7.1 Statements 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.

7.2 The Cost of Resettlement Action Plan.

All costs for resettlement have been calculated and included in the sub-project costs as indicated in a summary in table 7.1 below. For the Cost estimates breakdown on sub-project basis see Annex 2.

No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(Tshs)
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Table 7.1: Cost Estimates for compensation for all sub-projects in Kinondoni Municipality

A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	40,061.16	1,074,627,120
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	21,730.59	4,548,959,845
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	247	6,831,100
4	Loss of business/profit	Tshs		105,120,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	888	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	358	
	Sub-total A	Tshs		5,735,538,065
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	192	57,600,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	15	2,250,000
	Sub-total B	Tshs		59,850,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		466,536,862
2	Transportation	Hh		25,550,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		1,566,936,000
	Sub-total C	Tshs		2,059,022,862
	Total A, B & C	Tshs		7,854,410,927
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		78,544,109
	TOTAL A, B, C & D	Tsh		7,932,955,036
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		3,927,205
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		7,936,882,241
				USD 4,752,624

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

7.3 Sources of funds and the flow of funds

The main source of fund for executing this RAP will be the Kinondoni Municipal authority under guardianship of the Government of Tanzania. The fund will be sourced from the Kinondoni Municipal Council which will be responsible for effecting payment to eligible PAPS through a reliable commercial Bank or cash money depending on government directives during the implementation of this RAP.

7.4 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.

8.0 PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

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 six (6) public consultation meetings held in all affected subproject areas along the existing routes in Kinondoni Municipality. A total of four hundred and seventy (470) attendees took part in the consultative meetings conducted at the ward level (i.e. in Makanya, Tandale-Kisiwani, Simu 2000, Kilimani, External and Korogwe-Kilungule) between 27th and 30th 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 people (who may or may not be the actual PAPs) about the project, 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 persons or property. Nonetheless the views and concerns of the stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan. 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 opinions, concerns and suggestions were valuable and have been incorporated in this report as Tables 8.1, 8.2 and annex 5.

The process of engaging PAPs in consultations started by informing and collaborating with Kinondoni 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 include Makanya, Kilimani road, Tandale- Kisiwani road, Simu 2000 road, External road. Each Ward authority prepared the venue for the meeting and invited local area residents including the affected persons to attend public meeting for consultations. For example the meetings for Kinondoni sub-projects roads were convened at the Wards offices and conducted on 27th to 30th August, 2013. All meetings were chaired by one of the host leaders and facilitated by the RAP Consultancy team. The WEO recorded or documented relevant issues transpired during the meeting for reference. The meetings were attended by both male and female. Constitutes minutes of the meeting attached to this report as well as lists of attended PAPs for all Kinondoni sub-projects.

Table 8.1: Raised questions and responses.

SN	Ward Name	Issues / Concern/Question	Response from the consultant / Action taken
1	Magomeni, Tandale and Sinza	Is it allowed to be present when valuer is estimating my property?	It is a must for the owner of the property and the mtaa or ward government leaders to witness the inspection and valuation of the property.
		What will be the next step after this valuation? Where the PAP will get the information on the RAP progress?	The next step is the valuation to be approved by the authorities for payment. The RAP team will visit the affected people and give them appropriate direction from now onwards
		If I am not satisfied with valuation calculations where will the affected people register their complaints	The project management will have a mechanism developed on how to handle complaints through a representative or a committee that will be establish or formed
2	Magomeni, Ndugumbi, Sinza and Sinza B	What are procedures to those who inherited property from the former owner?	The family should discuss and agree on a representative and validation letter from mitaa village government should be attached to confirm
		Compensation of houses/buildings should be relevant to current cost of material.	The rate will be estimated reflecting current cost. (market value)
3	Magomeni' Tandale, Ndugumbi and Sinza	Compensation of houses should be equivalent to current prices and cover all the cost of replacing the new structures	The compensation will base on prevailing prices of building materials
		Will compensation exercise consider public utilities like domestic point and distribution system?	Yes, where possible the road will diverge but all destructed structures within RoW will be compensated.
4	Tandale	How will it be shifting to another place while I have not done any preparation?	You will be paid amount of 36 months as house rent for accommodation during the transition period. (Which conform the former house.)
5	Magomeni, Tandale, Manzese and	If my house is near to road reserve and is destructed during construction what	The contractor will do follow up if this case happens the affected person will be paid or compensated.

SN	Ward Name	Issues / Concern/Question	Response from the consultant / Action taken
	Sinza	will happen?	
		Demolition of structure or compensation which will be done first?	Payment will be made first then demolition of the structure and the project will provide ample time to allow people to relocate their properties before road construction
		We would like to know when construction work will begin.	There are procedures or preparations to be in place prior to commencing construction – for example, valuation and compensation, relocation or clearance of the RoW, procurement of contractors, etc. So after all these preparations are completed then construction will begin.

8.2 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 5 is attached, which constitutes of minutes of meetings and list of 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 Outcomes of Participation and Consultation

The CTC consultant team / RAP consultant presented to the community members about the project and its relevance, the likely benefits of the project to the community and how they would be involved in mitigating potential impacts. The concerns and aspirations of PAPs were also responded to during public consultative meetings. Feedback was provided to the community members in a meaningful way to ensure and lay common understanding for future implementation. This information exchanges enabled the RAP consultant team, technical design team and the PAPs to evaluate the possible project impacts and explore an array of mitigation measures agreeable by all stakeholders. This data will also be used for monitoring purpose of the RAP. The outcomes of participation and consultation are reflected in various issues, suggestions and concerns of PAPs amassed during the process of participation and consultations, which have been considered in the planning process and implementation of RAP. Examples include the following;

- Their consensus on the continuation of project implementation as proposed and their agreement with the land acquisition plan in the project affected areas.
- Notification of and consultation on land acquisition and site clearance plans.
- Their aspirations for livelihood restoration program after resettlement.
- Among other things the process provided an avenue to exchange and discuss on various issues which were raised by PAPs which also attracted clarifications and understanding.
- Efforts by PAPs to settle existing disputes among some household members before valuation and preparation of entitlement payment schedule of the affected persons. Copied of failed cases in the court were submitted as evidences and resolved disputes were also presented through the Mtaa/ward leaders

Some suggestions put forward during community consultations were taken into account and as required by law, for example, PAPs to remain with valuation forms for their properties; provision of enough time for PAPs to remove their properties after compensation, etc.

However, majority of PAPs preferred full compensation to their buildings (houses) because they feared that partial compensation and rehabilitation could technically destabilize their buildings and cause problems in the future.

Before and during RAP implementation, all relevant information will be disclosed to the affected persons and communities together with notification. These disclosures and consultations will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of the OP 4.12.

The consultations with the affected communities and PAPs will continue throughout the implementation of the RAP during the validation and verification of the PAPs inventory, before the award of compensation and during the livelihood restoration program.

A copy of the RAP will be made available in all the districts headquarters (District Commissioner's office), chief offices and Ward / Street councils.

All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, the Municipal Council through the Resettlement and Compensation Committee will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation, cash payment will apply for this sub-project. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders.

Table 8.2: Public Consultations Schedule and participants

Sub-Project/Ward	Date	Number of men	Number Of Women
Makanya	28/08/2013	20	6
Tandale-Kisiwani	30/08/2013	74	19
Simu 2000	30/08/2013	35	19
Kilimani	30/08/2013	114	37
External	27/08/2013	51	10
Korogwe-Kilungule	28/08/2013	68	17
Total		299	97
		470	

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2013)

9.0 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Scope of the grievance management

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 to parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with any part of the resettlement and compensation process. 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 Kinondoni Municipality.

9.2 Grievance Committee (GC)

The Kinondoni Municipal Council will have to establish the Grievance 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. Attached Annex 4 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 Grievance Committee (GC), who in this case, is under the Municipal Director for Kinondoni Municipal Council (KMC). These could be verbal or written. At the beginning of the RAP processes, PAPs for (Kinondoni 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 Grievance Committee (GC) under the Kinondoni 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 World Bank, PMO-RALG, KMC 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 KMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG, TANROADS and integrated into the overall Project management process.

10.2 Monitoring Process

The KMC, DMDP-WG of PMO-RALG and TANROADS are directly responsible for internal monitoring of RAP implementation. In particular, the KMC with the assistance from the assigned internal monitoring specialist (IMS) will supervise and manage the monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements.

The DMDP-WG will provide quarterly reports to PMO-RAGL, KMC, TANROADS and World Bank. The DMDP-WGs will ensure that the reports of the IMS 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 PAP notably to vulnerable groups

10.2.1 Monitoring Indicators

- Progress in relation to targets and delivery of entitlements
- 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 KMC 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 KMC 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 KMC 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 KMC, 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 KMC will maintain computerized resettlement databases that will be updated every three months. They will contain files on each affected households and will be updated based on information collected in successive rounds of data collection. All monitoring databases will be fully accessible to KMC, DPDM-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 KMC
- 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

S/N	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
1	Compensation	Timely and adequate compensation of the affected properties	All the affected people are compensated adequately	grievances/ complaints	Check the list of affected people and verify that PAPs are compensated	Intensive monitoring will be done on daily and monthly basis until the completion of compensation payment for all the PAPs	Compensation team and Kinondoni Municipal
2	Training	Adequacy of project staff and training programmes	Number of trainings carried out. Number of project employees recruited and employed	Project performance	Interview of trained PAPs Checking on the training records	Every three month	Project Management
3	Grievances	Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.	grievances reported to the project office Reported grievances and solved Less court cases reported	Satisfaction of the project affected people	Project reports on reported and solved grievances	The first three months after payment of affected properties	Project management and Project working group
4	Stakeholders participation	Consultation and participation with stakeholders, specially vulnerable PAPs	- Number of people participating in the meeting. -Number of meetings carried out in the project area		Check the project records for the meeting minutes	Every month	Project Management

S/N	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
5	Assistance to vulnerable groups	Specific opportunities for vulnerable groups	-The number of vulnerable groups who received any form of assistance -Number of complaints from the affected vulnerable groups	-	Survey on complaints on various types of assistance through random sampling Survey of the affected vulnerable group	Every month during compensation period	Project Management
6	People impoverishment	Loss of income sources or productive assets	-Decreased/ Increased levels of poverty in the area -Number of income sources/productive assets moved or affected -Number of people who lost productive assets and managed to establish new ones -New economic ventures establish in the mitaa	Ownership of asset in the households (wealth indicator survey	Mitaa Government development report	Half yearly	-Municipal Office -Consultant -Mitaa
7	Community cohesion and relations	Community conflicts	Number of community conflicts	Poor community relations and tires	Mitaa development report	Half yearly	-Consultant -Mitaa development report
8	Land resource	Change in land use within the project area	-Number of old structures/buildings improved -Number of new buildings/structures put in place	-Escalating prices of land -Escalating rents for houses, shops and other business premises	-Annual survey reports on assets owned Mitaa Government development report	Once a year	-Municipal Office -Consultant
9	Property and livelihood	Loss of properties: -Loss of shelter	-Number of alternative employment opportunities created and the number of	- People's improved livelihood -Living standards of	-Annual survey reports on assets owned -mitaa government	Half yearly	-Municipal Office -Consultant -Local

S/N	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
		-Loss of assets or access to assets	affected people employed in formal/ formal sector. -Number of assets lost; and those put in place	people's whose properties have been demolished and the coping mechanisms	development report		government
10	Food	Food security	-Food shortage in the community -Reported number of months with shortage of food.	Food intake (number of meals taken per day per household)	-Half yearly survey	Half yearly	-Surveillance along the ROW by Municipal - Consultant -Municipal Office
11	Housing	Types of housing	Number of family members living in the house -Increased number of modern houses and improved accommodation	Housing situation improved or the same	-Survey report on housing situation in the area -mtaa government development report	Half yearly	-Municipal Office -Consultant -Mtaa government
12	Productive assets/ properties	Loss of properties	Increased No. of alternate employment opportunities created and the number of affected people employed in formal/ formal sector.	Improved/ stagnated people's living standards	-Annual Mtaa development report -Survey on properties lost	Half yearly	-Municipal Office -Consultant -mtaa government
13	Non utilization of people's productive skills	People to resettle where their productive skills are less applicable	-Number of people unable to use their productive skills	Level of complaints from people	-Half yearly Interviews -Mitaa government development reports	Half yearly	-Municipal office -Consultant -Mitaa government
14	Sociological loss Loss of community fabric	Dispersion of kin groups		-Continuity of community social activities and social ventures such	Interviews of people and existing groups	Half yearly	-Municipal office -Consultant -Mitaa

S/N	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
				as self help groups, Sacco's and religious groups			government
15	Community organization	Loss of community fabrics and potential for mutual help diminishes	Social organizations of the community e.g. development of social help groups within the community	-Level of raised complaints from the community	- Interviews Mtaa Government development reports	Half yearly	-Municipal office -Consultant
16	Institutions	Weakening of community institutions and social network	-Number of community institutions and social networks affected and the new ones established		Socio economic survey of the affected people	Half yearly	-Municipal office -Consultant -mtaa government
17	Grievances	Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged	Number of legitimate grievances rectified	All legitimate grievances rectified	-Half yearly Interviews -Mtaa development reports	Half yearly	-Mtaa office -Consultant -Village 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. Kinondoni District Socio-economic profile -2010/11
5. Terms of reference
6. World Bank Safeguards policies
7. Kinondoni 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
	- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - 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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature) should be specific in terms of amount of money
		Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years' market value for the mature and harvested crop, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; assistance in re-establishing economic trees; allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature - should be specific in terms of amount of money - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing economic trees + allowance up to a maximum of 12 months while short- term crops mature – should be specific in terms of amount of money - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting and allowance).
Commercial land	- Land used for business partially affected - Limited loss	Title holder/ business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected land - at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price, 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).
	- Assets used for business severely affected - If partially affected, the remaining assets become	Title holder / business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according) at replacement value, taking into consideration the market price, to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. - Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	insufficient for business purposes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting; allowance) should be specific in terms of amount of money provided - Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
		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"> - Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss - Remaining land viable for present use 	Title holder	Cash compensation for affected (land) at the replacement 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"> - Land for land replacement or compensation in cash (according) at replacement value, taken into consideration the market price, to PAP's choice. - 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. - When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. - Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) should be specific</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land and assets used for residence severely affected - Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws 	Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal - Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee - Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property <p>Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) should be specific</p>
Buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures are partially affected - Remaining structures viable for continued use 	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets - Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Person(s) Affected	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
		Rental/lease (holder) what is about squatter / informal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). - Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entire structures are affected or partially affected - Remaining structures not suitable for continued use 	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets (without) at replacement cost without depreciation, taking into consideration the market value, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. - Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) should be more specific, amount of money paid PAHs - 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
		Rental/lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant) - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) - Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements - Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/informal dweller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for affected (structure) at replacement cost without depreciation, taking into consideration the market price. - Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation - (Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) should be more specific in terms of amount of money paid to PAHs - Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available) - Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Street vendor (informal without title or lease to the stall or shop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months (any law specifying 2 months?) net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates), or the relocation allowance, whichever is higher. - Relocation assistance (costs of shifting) should be more specific how much money - Assistance to obtain alternative site to re-establish the business.
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: RAP COST ESTIMATES BREAKDOWN FOR KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY SUB-PROJECTS.

MAKANYA ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	12,764.64	466,248,720
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	5571.56	2,119,020,888
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	143	1,932,000
4	Loss of business/profit			99,720,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	404	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	101	
	Sub-total A	Tshs		2,686,921,608
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	70	21,000,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	8	1,200,000
	Sub-total B	Tshs		22,200,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		249,551,963
2	Transportation	Hh		13,800,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		845,496,000
	Sub-total C	Tshs		1,108,847,963
	Total A , B & C			3,817,969,571
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		38,179,696
	TOTAL A, B, C & D	Tsh		3,856,149,267
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		1,908,985
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		3,858,058,252
			USD	2,310,215

KILIMANI ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	2,207.37	110,368,500
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	1027.79	396,527,537
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	49	725,000
4	Loss of business/profit			0
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	88	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	22	
	Sub-total A			507,621,037
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	18	5,400,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	1	150,000
	Sub-total B			5,550,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		41,820,895
2	Transportation	Hh		1,800,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		138,600,000
	Sub-total C			182,220,895
	Total A ,B & C			695,391,932
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		6,953,919
	TOTAL A, B, C& D	Tsh		702,345,851
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		347,696
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		702,693,547
			USD	420,775

TANDALE-KISIWANI ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	2,015.93	99,194,500
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	2,412.80	636,535,895
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	23	503,000
4	Loss of business/profit			
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPs	no.	112	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	28	
	Sub-total A			736,233,395
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	29	8,700,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	1	150,000
	Sub-total B			8,850,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		59,213,147
2	Transportation	Hh		3,300,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		191,880,000
	Sub-total C			254,393,147
	Total A , B & C			999,476,542
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		9,994,765
	TOTAL A, B, C & D	Tsh		1,009,471,307
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		499,738
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		1,009,971,046 USD 604,773

Simu 2000 ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	868.36	86,836,000
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	3079.75	156,086,325
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	18	1,367,000
4	Loss of business/profit			
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	60	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	15	
	Sub-total A			244,289,325
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	22	6,600,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	2	300,000
	Sub-total B			6,900,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		22,637,495
2	Transportation	Hh		200,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		77,400,000
	Sub-total C			100,237,495
	Total A, B & C			351,426,820
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		3,514,268
	TOTAL A, B, C&D	Tsh		354,941,088
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		175,713
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		355,116,802
				USD 212,645

EXTERNAL ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount(TSHS)
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	11,494	235,257,400
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	5,020.28	840,450,300
2.2	Loss structures (wells, toilet, fence	-		
2.3	Other (yard, etc)	-		
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No	114	2,304,100
4	Loss of business/profit			
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	136	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	34	
	Sub-total A			1,078,011,800
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	27	8,100,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	2	300,000
	Sub-total B			8,400,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		64,680,708
2	Transportation	Hh		4,200,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		219,600,000
	Sub-total C			288,480,708
	Total A, B & C			1,374,892,508
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		13,748,925
	TOTAL A, B, C &D	Tsh		1,388,641,433
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		687,446
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		1,389,328,879 USD 831,933

KOROGWE-KILUNGULE ROAD				
No	Items	Unit	Qty'	Amount
A	Compensation Cost			
1	Loss of land	m2	10,710.86	76,722,000
2	Loss of buildings, structures			
2.1	Loss of buildings	m2	4,618.41	400,338,900
3	Loss of trees/crops			
3.1	Trees (a, b, c, other)	No		
3.2	Crops (a, b, c, other)	No		
4	Loss of business/profit			5,400,000
4.1	Formal business	Hh		
4.2	Informal business	Hh		
5	Relocation of graves	no.		
6	No of PAPS	no.	68	
7	No of Buildings Affected	no.	17	
	Sub-total A			482,460,900
B	Income Restoration			
1	Assistance to vulnerable groups	No.	26	7,800,000
2	Shifting of movable assets	No.	1	150,000
	Sub-total B			7,950,000
C	Allowances			
1	Disturbance	Hh		28,623,654
2	Transportation	Hh		2,250,000
3	Loss of accommodation	Hh		93,960,000
	Sub-total C			124,833,654
	Total A , B & C			615,244,554
D	Management Cost (1% of A+B+C)	Tsh		6,152,446
	TOTAL A, B,C& D	Tsh		621,397,000
E	Contingency (5% of D)	Tsh		307,622
	GRAND TOTAL	Tsh		621,704,622
			USD	372,278

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

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
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	Acquiring space for relocation is a big issues and expensive	Clearance with PAPs should be seriously and settled to

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>It is expensive to relocate utilities and time consuming due to involved procedures / 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>	the satisfactory level
		Consulted Officer and Contacts		<p>Romanus Mwang'ingo Program Delivery Manager 0713 351 495 romanusmwangingo@yahoo.com Office: 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>
		Design of the roads	-	-
		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>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 relocation exercise in</p>

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>Preparation of BOQ and submission to the project</p> <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>order to implement the project according to its schedule.</p>
		Challenges	<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>	
		Address and Consulted Persons		<p>Martin Chilumba Planning Engineer Access Tel. 2142288 (office)</p>

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
				<p>Cell: 0732 009955 0657 312077 Martin.chilumba@ttcl.co.tz or martin.chilumbe@gmail.com</p> <p>Veran Matunda Architect 0784 284 187 veran.matunda@ttcl.co.tz</p> <p>Office address: Chief Executive Officer, Box 9070 DAR ES SALAAM</p>
3	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 communication	The decision by the project to conduct consultations with stakeholders was commendable.	An official letter should be prepared 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	<p>The company has to be timely compensated funds for undertaking relocation based on costs to be established by Airtel Tanzania.</p> <p>Roughly and according to past experience (Mwanza) one Tower can cost not less than 290,000 USD</p>	-
		Relocation	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Relocation involves the following major</p>	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

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Relocation can take between 21 and 40 days</p> <p>Relocation is done by outsourcing because Airtel has no workforce for this assignment</p>	
		Road design, construction and technical matters	<p>Currently the compact can hardly tell which tower has been or will be affected along the proposed list of sub-projects in all municipalities.</p> <p>It is a good idea if the project (DMDP) can provide the company with coordinates for the affected telecom towers</p>	The project should provide coordinates for the identified affected telecom towers (latitude and longitude – UTM or in decimal degree)
		Expected impacts	<p>Numerous impacts will be associated with relocation / reinstallation of the system including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 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 relocation of the towers	
		Address and consulted officials		<p>Consulted: Malecha Edward Geo-Market Team Leader Mob: 0786 670 638 Email: malecha.edward@tz.airtel.com</p> <p>Office: Managing Director Airtel Tanzania P.O Box 9623 DAR ES SALAAM</p>

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
4	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</p> <p>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"> . Tower, equipment and area (at least 12m x 12 m). The area has to be accessible . An alternative site for relocation has to be within 100 m radius from the existing one (to be demolished) . House / building which host towers which will also be affected . Costs for relocation . Operation of towers depend on electricity, therefore acquired land for relocation must be close with electrical poles for easy 	<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 and laws which guide compensation</p>

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
			<p>connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Relocation can last between 6 – 8 weeks after acquiring site . It is not easy to acquire land or site . Relocation cost estimate: approx. not less than 45,000 USD for construction/ services 	
		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"> - Loss of business or revenues from customers - Customers will be affected in terms of communication - Loss of equipment, rented land and buildings. Some equipment will be destroyed and thus non-usable - Landlords will also lose income from their rented land - 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) 	
		Challenges	<p>Difficult to acquire land or alternative sites for relocation</p> <p>High expenses for relocation and reinstallation of towers</p> <p>Loss of business / revenue and how to recover the loss</p>	
		Address and consulted officials		<p>Innocent Mushi Projects Director 0658 880135 / 0689 110001 imushi@htanzania.com</p> <p>Victor R. Rweyongeza 0784 670267 / 0658 880174 vrweyongeza@htanzania.com</p> <p>Office Chief Executive Officer Helios Tanzania Towers P.O Box 7495 DAR ES SALAAM</p>
5	1. OILCOM 2. CAMEL OIL LTD	Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sales of their goods will be affected by dropping down / loss of revenues - Access to their stations will be blocked 	The project design should allow the owners to continue with their businesses during

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
	3. NEW MSIMBAZI KEROSENE (Big Bon)		(entrance and exit) especially during construction - Possible loss of land and other properties (pump, canopy) - Loss of employment for their trained staff - Loss of income for workers - Their businesses will be disturbed during construction	construction
		Sales	The amount of sales (oil) varies from one owners to another and from station to another due to various factors Oilcom: An average of between 12,000 and 15,000 litres per day BigBon: An average of Tshs 700,000 – 800,000/= per day	
		Relocation and reinstallation	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 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 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 Relocation can take at least 4 weeks if the site is already found	The project should officially inform the extent of impact
		Compensation	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 Also proposed the project to compensate loss of sales during construction	The policy and law of Tanzania will be observed
				Fuad Omar & Ally Ameir Nahdi

SN	AGENCY / PARASTATAL	ASPECTS	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS
		Address and consulted officials		0683 600600 ally@oilcomtz.com Office General Manager P.O Box 20831 DAR ES SALAAM Tel. (022) 2110091 (022) 2110008
				Said Ahmed 0715 242526 Office: Managing Director New Msimbazi Kerosene P.O Box 21531 DAR ES SALAAM
				Hon. Abel W. Tarimo 0713 553180 / 0787 553180 Office: Managing Director TAM Construction Co. LTD P.O Box 45909 DAR ES SALAAM
6	DART	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration on policies and laws of Tanzania vis-à-vis the WB safeguard policies - The importance of involving Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in various stages, e.g. signing of valuation forms - Necessity of conducting orientation seminars to PAPs before and during compensation. This helps to prevent grievances or complaints from PAPs 	
		Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government Chief Valuer has to endorse or approve valuation - The government of Tanzania takes into account depreciation rates on houses or building while the WB does not! 	The mandate to pay funds should be vested on the Municipal Councils which will be allocating to different implementer

(i)

ANNEX 4: GRIEVANCES MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
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 Implementing Agency (RIA) or the Village or Street Government shall record the same on behalf of PAP.	1. Sub ward/Ward Government Representative of RAP Implementing Agency	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.	The members of this committee shall be: 1. Members of Sub ward and Ward Council 2. Representative of RIA 3. PAP Representative 4. Representative of Ilala Municipal Council	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. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by RIA.	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 handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to Ilala Municipal Council for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 3.
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 Grievance Committee (GRC) at the district level. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the paper details of case till date to SSC.	1. District Commissioner – Chairman 2. Member, Land office 3. Member, Valuer 4. Member, RAP Implementing Agency 5. Member, PAP representative/ local NGO 6. Member, Representative of Ilala Municipal Council	Upon receipt of grievance, the GRC 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 GRC 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 Ilala 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	1. Regional Secretariat	If the case is referred to Regional Secretariat	If the grievance is resolved and the	If the grievance is

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	GRC level. It may be possible that there are cases which might still remain unresolved at GRC 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.	2. District Commissioner 3. Member, Representative of Kinondoni Municipal Council	(RS), the details of 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.	PAP is satisfied with RS"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 Ilala Municipal Council for record, case closed.	not resolved, the PAP may take the case to appropriate court.
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.				

ANNEX 5: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS DETAILS

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS SCHEDULES AND NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Sub-Project/Ward	Date	Number of men	Number Of Women
Makanya	28/08/2013	20	6
Tandale-Kisiwani	30/08/2013	74	19
Simu 2000	30/08/2013	35	19
Kilimani	30/08/2013	114	37
External	27/08/2013	51	10
Korogwe-Kilungule	28/08/2013	68	17
Total		299	97
		470	

1. Makanya sub-project area (Minutes of the Public Meeting)

MAKANYA ROAD

MKUTANO WA UPANUZI WA BARABARA YA
MANDIZI ROAD, KATIKA ENDO LA TANDALE

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

- 1) KUFUNGUWA KIKA MKUTANO
- 2) KUTIA TAARIFA ZA UPANUZI WA BARABARA
- 3) KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO

AGENDA YA KWASZA: KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO
- mwenyekiti amefungua mkutano saa 10:30

AGENDA YA PILI - KUTIA TAARIFA YA UPANUZI WA BARABARA

- 1) KATIKA AGENDA FULI MKITANI AMEWAAMBIA WAZENI KUTIA TAARIFA ZA UPANUZI WA BARABARA.

UPANUZI WA BARABARA
BARABARA ZITAKOZA JENJWE NI MBILI

- 1) BARABARA YA MANDIZI ROAD
- 2) TANDALE KISIWANI

BARABARA HIZO ZITAKUWA NA:

- 1) TAS ZA BARABARA NI
- 2) VITU VYA MABASI
- 3) MIFEREGI MIKUBWA PAMBONI MWA BARABARA.

HIVYO TUNAMBA MAWARO KUTOKA KWENU WAMACHU
KWENI

BARABARA YA MANDIZI ITAKUWA MIKUBWA KWANI NATUWA

MASWALI
JOSUA KALANDO - MAM NYINGI NA KWISI SITI MWAJISAMA BARABARA
BARABARA HIZO HAKUWA NA UPANUZI

JIBU
BARABARA HAKUWA NI MOJA ISPOKUWA MIKUBWA
AMBAYO HAWASI KUNA MITA 21

Hivyo Alapita Saveya - teye ndiye atakaye onye
Sia barabara Hapita waji

2) Aliy Athumani - madi utachukua muda gami!
Siku rasmi beda kwani tupo
katika hatua za michoro hivyo
tutapeana taarifa kadiri madi ufe
kwa kuwenda

3) Makasoo - Serikali imepanja hivyo hivyo naranda
mtu anaye andolewa alipote.

4) Aliy Sindi - mtu yeyote atayeguswa atalipwa
kuingoma na thamani ya nyumba ili
niite 21 ni pamoja na mitaro au
ni pamoja na barabara.
Jibu itakuwa na mitaro
barabara hii itakawa kuishia 2015

5) Issa Abdalla - katika mita 21 je nyumba yangu
ikiguswa mudi nitelipwa nyumba
ndiani

6) Chanyo

mita 21 jibu ndiyo
Hakuwaje
jibu Tunazingatia vipimo kwani
beda hatufajibiwa

7) Hamad Mohamed - baba akimuna - mtoto afuate
Hivyo mkija mara ya pili nitonyesha
kwa Michoro darufu zitufikie
kwa wapasu.

Tunapozungunza madi kama hii tunalitaaji
Vibarua wapetiksane huku Tandali:

Ahmad mussa - Gloriana Hakuwaje

Jibu kuanza atakaye pia kuangalis kuthami nyumba

Eno - kwa sasa hivi kutoa mawazo inakawa ngumu.
kwani tumepata shoo - je kuna haki ya kukataa
endapo kwangu au malipo ni kidogo


Jibu kunoSheria za kuwahamisha witu.

watu wakiwa 200 kunoSheria take ya kuwahamisha
pia Chim ya watu 200 kunoSheria take pia
Sheria za banki ya dunia

Hivyo siku wa kutamini nyumba otoko
World banki na Walipaji wawe World banki
kwa m' Senkaki heitewe kutukop vizuri.

Jawa/kampuni - Tathmini Zitokusa Wani na
Kujitihuse kabla ya kuenda Senkaki

AGENDA YA MWISHO 3: Kufuata kika o
Mkiti Barnabasi Mkoba amefunga mkutano
mnamo saa 11:30 jioni amewalukua
wananchi wote waliohudhuria.


BARNABAS MKOBA
Mwanzekiti wa Kik




PETER C MKONJERA
KATIBU

(Attendance list)

BARABARA ZA MAKANTA

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

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

KATA: MAGOMENI WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 28/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI/ KAZI	SAHIHI
1	Fiona Mwapwa	KE	BARABARA	BIASHARA	
2	Omani Rebecca		MLANDIZI	Biashara	
3	MR: MANA S. MOHO	MALE	MLANDIZI	B'SHARA	
4	NAMANA KABERA	KE	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
5	MOTHEB RASHID	MALE	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
6	SAMIA ALHATAS	KE	MLANDIZI	Biashara	
7	HASSAN B. HASSAN	ME	MLANDIZI	STUDENTI	
8	Moshi Kingo	MKE	MLANDIZI	Mfanyakazi	
9	MBOGE DAMADHAN	ME	MPWAPWA	BIASHARA	
10	SAUERINA KANYABURU	MKE	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
11	MAULID BARARI	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
12	SALUM S. SALUM	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
13	FADHL A. KIFELEO	ME	MLANDIZI	MWANACHAO	
14	ABDUL SAIDI	ME	MLANDIZI	BREVAR	
15	Iwalib SALUM	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
16	MSTAMMU HASSAN	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
17	HASSAN RIZIKI	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
18	ABDULLAH KARAMA	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
19	AWADH SALUM	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
20	Rajabu ISSA.S.	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
21	ALI KHATIB DAI	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
22	HUSSEIN				
23	J.M.ENGINEERING WORKS LTD	KAMPANI	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
24	MUSTAPHA ABDALAH	ME	MLANDIZI	MAKAZI	
25	TABU KAWAMBWA	ME	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	
26	FATMA SALUM	MKE	MLANDIZI	BIASHARA	

2. Simu 2000 Sub-Project area (Minutes of the Public Meeting)

MUHIASARI WA MUKIANO WA WANANCHI

WANAOATHIRIKA NA UJENZI WA BARABARA

YA SIMU 2000 "SINZA C" 30/8/2013

MATHUDHURIO; Kwa kuwa ni mahudhuri wa kumbanika huu
pamoja na wakazi huu.

KUFUNZUA MUKIANO

Mkutano umefunzuliwa na mwenyekiti wa serikali ya
kitaifa wa Sinza C.

Mwenyekiti alika utangulizi kwa kumshukuru wanaoishi wote
wakihudhuria mkutano. Kwa kuwa mkutano ni kupata utafanuzi
kubwa wa kazi wa ujenzi wa barabara kwa wakulima ambao
wamechukua na maziwa. Mwenyekiti alivota kuhitaji waageni
na kumshukuru watawala wa kampuni inayofundisha
na maziwa (CROWT TECH - CORP UGANDA LTD)

Muzikilishi wa kampuni ya C.T.C Ltd alitoa mafanuzi
wa maziwa:

- Maziwa ya maziwa ni kubwa kama ya maziwa ya maziwa
ambalo kwa maziwa kumtawala alama na pia kutawala
na maziwa kutawala kwa mafanuzi wote watawala alit
na maziwa.
- Maziwa ya alama kutawala ni fidi kwa maziwa, maziwa
mizi na maziwa ya maziwa.
- Fidi kutawala itakotangulika ni kazi wa maziwa kutawala
na maziwa wote.
- Ujenzi utafanyika tu kwa maziwa ya fidi kutawala kwa
wakulima wote.
- Muzikilishi wakiendelea kazi wafanuzi kutawala
maziwa wa maziwa fidi kutawala.

Maswali

- Ujenzi wa maziwa utafanyika vipi?
- Fidi za maziwa kutawala kutawala za maziwa.
- Nyumba kutawala kutawala kutawala ni vipi?
- Chuki za maziwa na maziwa zina utafanuzi gani?
- Maziwa kutawala ni maziwa na maziwa kutawala kutawala
kutawala kutawala kutawala na maziwa?

Majibu

- Hakuna uigezo ili mnikita: → hakali wa eneo! Maeneo wabaliwa fidia kuliyana na zheni za san'ali ya Tanzania.
- Falha za mwanji na falha za nyuma zote jumla huanwa pamoja na kulita hesabu kamali ya malipo
- Nyuma itabagochwa katika: na ikamitana Motumizi yako ya awali hayataweza kuwepo, malipo yafakir ya nyuma nzima.
- Chata' zote za blue na nyofuandly haina utofauti bali ni alama tu ya chata' zote zote na walishtia wanzafanya tathmini.
- Ndio kodi ya ardhi ifanilelea kuliyana, lakini kwanza kibarhotura kuliyana, mwanze katapunguza S. Sa ena kutalochukua na kama hakuliyana keli

Kyfunja Mbutano

Mbutano ulifungwa na mwanjokoti wa sekali ya kote na aliwakumbacha kumbukuni mitambano mbali mbali italyo tishwa kwanji ya mwanzelele ya wanandi.

— x — x —

(Attendance list)

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 MTA: SINZA WILAYA: KINONDANI TAREHE: 30/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTA	SHUGHULI/ KAZI	SAHIHI
	MARGARETH MGEANDA		SINZA C	MFANYA BIASHARA	
	JOSEPHINE MGEANDA		SINZA C	"	
	ATHANAS MHINA	ME	SINZA C	MFANYAKAZI	
	CAROLINE MAJALWA		SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	EDMUND KACUMBA	ME	SINZA C	"	
	Candida Mushi		SINZA C	"	
	KHADISA MOH'D		SINZA C	"	
	KHADISA LUPEIN	MVE	SINZA C	"	
	KAROLI J. KAZINGA	ME	SINZA C	"	
	ELIMENGILDA MUZALWA	KE	SINZA C	"	
	PABIA MUKHAM KILANGI	KE	SINZA C	"	R-Kiwenge.
	REV. WILBARD KEMEN		SINZA C	MCHUNGARI	
	HALIFA R. ISUJA	ME	SINZA C	M/REJISARWA	
	RAMADHANI SALLHE	KE	SINZA C	MFANYAKAZI	
	MELICION J. SONGA	HE	SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	MBAZA ABDARAH		SINZA C	MFANYAKAZI	
	SIRAZON MINY		SINZA C	"	
	JOHN MARI NGOSH		SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	HERMAN T. KIDUMBWA		SINZA	"	
	LIFE MACHARANI	KE	SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	JERRY E. MALLA	ME	SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	EUAWONY K. MEENA	ME	SINZA C	MKUFUNZI	
	Reverent E. Mecns	KE	SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	R.E. Mecns
	RASHID ALLY	ME	SINZA C	MFANYABIASHARA	
	HARUB H. MANICUR	ME	"	"	
	LAD N. MBWESI		"	"	

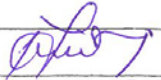
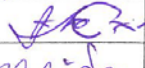
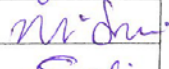
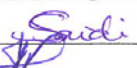
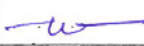
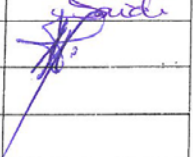
(Attendance

	JINA	ME/KE	MATA	SHUGITULI/ KAZI	SATHITI
	JUMA MABEGUM		SINZA C	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Bi Tundak GUGU		SINZA C	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	BIPOPO HASSAH KAZI		SINZAC898	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	NICHOLAUS D. HAMILA	MKE	SINZA C	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	IPENE RWITABA	MKE	SINZA C	KAZIBU WA PAPA	<i>[Signature]</i>
	LIONEL M. LYMO	ME	SINZA C	NJASIRI AMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MASOROGO NYAKYANA		SINZA C	NJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	CLAUDE KIBONKONIMA	M	- -	- -	<i>[Signature]</i>
	RAPHEL J. MALIYAGA	M	SINZAC	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MERRY SHAYO	MKE	SINZAC	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ELISABETH F. URIO	MME	SINZAC	DUKURUZI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	FELIX B. VUKARA	MKE	SINZAC	MSTAAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
	UPENDO N. ANDREU	MKE	SINZA C	MSTAAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ROBERT G. MAXON	MME	SINZA C	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Dr. Tengio Urrio M.		SINZA C	Daktari:	<i>[Signature]</i>
	JUMA BAKARI	MME	SINZA C	MJUMBE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ISACK D. MAKARANGA	MME	SINZA C	MJASILIAMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	EILI KRASHANI	MME	SINZA C	MWAMBISHI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	HERMAS Kwigizile	ME	- -	NJASIRI AMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	NTALLIMA A	ME	SINZAC	SOS VILLAGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
	GEORGE MULLA AZI		SINZA C	MSTAAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MATRY KAPOONGO		SINZAC	MSTAAFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Chement Kambou		SINZAC	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Dorothea Simao		SINZAC	MUKULI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Theodoro Katabazi		- -	MJASIRI AMALI	<i>[Signature]</i>
	JOHNSON MANYANGA	MME	SINZA C	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>

ZENA FARIBI SINZAC MFANYAKAZI
 SYLVESTER MATIUNDA SINZAC M/SCIENISTI *[Signature]*

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

KATA: SINZA WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 30/8/2013
MTAA:

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1.	A. MSTAUNGO	MZ	POSTA	BIASHARA	
2.	H. CHILAZA	MZ	POSTA	BIASHARA	
3.	MOHAMMEDI	MME	M/FABE	BIASHARA	
4.	SHANI UWEJE	MKE	POSTA	BIASHARA	
5.	Abdullah Kumeleke	MME	2/POSTA		

3. Tandale Sub-Project area
(List of attendance to the Public Meeting)

BARABARA YA TANDALE
KISI WANI

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: MAKUMBUJO WILAYA: KINONDANI TAREHE: 31/9/2013

No.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA Mtaa	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1.	KASSIM S. DIXAMICE	ME	MBUYUNI	MJ/MIAA	
2.	DIGO I. KATEGIRE		MBUYUNI	MJ/MIAA	
3.	BERNARD SWOT	ME	"	B/SHARA	
4.	VICK SWOT	KE	"	B/SHARA	
5.	RICHARD MWARIKUJI	ME	"	B/SHARA	
6.	ALLY AYUBU	ME	"	BIASHARA	
7.	ZUHURA MANZI	KE	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
8.	NURU JAMSSON	KE	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA NESI CLINIC	
9.	YASINTA PATRICK	KE	"	B/SHARA	
10.	REUCATUS W. MAGANZE	ME	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
11.	ZUSUFU SAIDI		MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
12.	SAIDI ALI		MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
13.	HASHIM ALY MIZANZA	ME	MBUYUNI	MENKAZI	
14.	RAMADHAN R. MUKWIZI	WOTO	MBUYUNI	MJASWALI	
15.	OMARY	M	MBUYUNI	MKULIMA	
16.	HAMZA SALUM	KE	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
17.	AZIZA SEDICHAJI	K	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
18.	ZAITUN R. MUKHAMBE	KE	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	
19.	CATHERINI JOHN	KE	MBUYUNI	BIASHARA	

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

KATA: TANDALE Mtaa: TANDALE WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 28/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	CHAMA MKUNDUGE	L	MKUNDUGE	K/COM	Mkunda
2	ARAPA SAIDI MBIZI	✓	TUMBO	Biashara	Akundi
3	AMAR FATHURRAHMAN	✓	MKUNDUGE	BIASHARA	Akundi
4	RAMADHANI NABANGA	ME	MTOGOLE	M/KITI-S/MTAA	Mkunda
5	Mohamed M. Makame		KWAIBARBO	BIASHARA	Mkunda
6	Jurru Abeid		MTOGORE	Biashara	Jurru
7	PASCAL A. WAUSA		MUHALITANI	MLINZI	P. A. W.
9	AMINA HUSSEINI		MUTUNGOLE	Biashara	AMINA
10	THERESIA THADEY		MTOGOLE	M/FUNZI	Thadey
11	FATUMA RASHIDI		TUMBO	BIASHARA	F.R.
12	Juma Saidim Bonda		MKUNDUGE	BIASHARA	Juma Saidim Bonda
13	Mohamed Shariq		TUMBO	BIASHARA	Mohamed
14	Mohamed LASHID MSHAMU		MKUNDUGE	MKURUMA	Mshamu
15	HAMZA SALUM		MATUNJI	M JENZI	Hamza
16	ZAINABU OMAR	KE	MANGUNU	MAMA LISHE	Omar
17	AHMED R. MSONDE		MKUNDUGE	BIASHARA	Ahmed
18	Cosmas F. Mogella	✓	MHL.	BIASHARA	Mogella
19	THOMAS MASORO	✓	TUMBO	BIASHARA	To
20	MARIDA RAFAEL		TUMBO	BIASHARA	M
21	Juma CHANZILA	ME	MUHALITANI	BIASHARA	Juma
22	KHAMIS Omar KHAMIS	ME	CHAMA	BIASHARA	Khamis
23	EDES MASHAWE MGENA-ME	ME	MUSOLE	BIASHARA	Edes
24	ABDALA MUHAMENNDIMBA	ME	MTOGOLE	MKAZI	Abdal
25	MOHAMED SAKALI		MKUNDUGE	Fundi	Mohamed
26	ADAMS A. MSONDE		MKUNDUGE	Student	Adams

MWAJIBU YA KIKAO CHA WANANCHI
WALIOWEREWA ALAMA ZA KUVUNJWA NYUMBA
MIIA YA MUHALITANI, KWA MTOGOLE, KWA TUMBO
NA MKUNDUGE KATA TA TANDALE

SN	JINA	MIIA	SATHI
1	AR SAIDI MOHAMED	ED I MBIZI	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	CHAKA CHA MAPINDUZI	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	AMARASHUR BHAMIS	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MOHAMED ZUBER ^{Mohamed}	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
(5)	ABEDI HAZIBU SENIO	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	KICHEMBIKE	MKUNDUGE	
7	YUSTA CICIMARIO	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	RASHIDI ALLY	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
(9)	MWANA LUMA KIVAYA	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
(10)	IDI M. TULWA	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
(11)	RAMADHANS NIEMANGANI	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	IGNAS K. MWAMGUNDA	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	AGUSITIND ANTON	MTOGOLE	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	HAMAS MOHAMED	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	SULZEIMAN SAHIM HATIN	MTOGOLE	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	SULZEIMAN SAHIM HATIN	MKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	HUSSEIN SEIF	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	HAWA SIMBA	KWAMKUNDUGE	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	SINA JOHN	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	ULEMBO JOHN	KWA TUMBO	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	KASSIMU HABIBU	MUHALITANI	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	KASSIMU HABIBU	MTOGOLE	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	WAZIRI S. BANGA	MUHALITANI	<i>[Signature]</i>

NO	JINA KAMILI	KATA	SAMHI
25	TIMOTHEO D. MUSHI	MKUNDE	
26	KIMAMBOS MREMA	MKUNDE	
27	Abdullah A. Korongo	MtogoLe	
28	EMMANUEL A. LUBARATI	MUHALITANI	
29	KESBY IDDY	MTOGOLE	
30	RAJIBU RAJIBI JEKI	MKUNDE	
31	Harima Shomasi	Muhalitani	
32	Mohamed A Mpingo	KwaTumbo	
33	MRISITO RAJIBU	MTOGOLE	
34	Suleimani Salehe	MTOGOLE	
35	William Temu	moritani	
36	ELIAS SALU MAFUKO	MKUNDE	
37	SULEIMAN M SAID	MTOGOLE	
38	Peter Pochiki	MTOGOLE	
39	GRATSON N. MAMBA	KwaTumbo	
40	Jedidiah Rajabu	MtogoLe	
41	SHUKURU HABUNA	MTOGOLE	
42	ABDULRASUL AZIZ	KWAMTOG KWATUMBO	A. AZIZ
43	PASCAL A. WANGA	MUHALITANI	
44	SHAFII TENGEZI	KWATUMBO	
45	SHUKURU MOHAMEDI	MTOGOLE	
46	KASSIMU MCHAFU	M/TANI	
47	HASIBU MCHAFU	M/TANI	
48	AJAHMANI MIGA	MKUNDE	

4. Kilimani Sub-Project area
(List of attendance to the Public Meeting)

BARABARA YA KILIMANI

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

KOTA MANZESE MTAJA WILAYA: KILIMANI TAREHE: 30/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAJA	SHUGHULI/ KAZI	SAHIHI
1	Joseph Clementi	ME	UZURI	Fundi	Genet
2	Shumbao Ally Mbugu	KE	KILIMANI	MAMA WA MWARIBANI	CAM
3	DORA MAKUSI	KE	UZURI	MAMA WA MWARIBANI	Handwritten
4	MASUDU-AMIN	ME	CIZURI	IBADA	Handwritten
5	ABMALAH SEIEMBO	ME	KILIMANI	DEREVA	Handwritten
6	SAID ALMASI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
7	MICHAEL DERECK	ME	UZURI	MWANAFUNZI	Handwritten
8	JUMA SHABANI	ME	KILIMANI	FUNDI	Handwritten
9	ABDURI RAMADHAN	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
10	JUMBUKE SKIDOR	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
11	PETER P. KARIMA M	M	UZURI	DAKIKARI	Handwritten
15	HAINABU SABARE	MKE	UZURI	MAMA WA MWARIBANI	Handwritten
16	MBUVA ATUBU	KE	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
17	ASHA KAPORO	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
18	GASPER USA UHAKI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
19	IDRISA HAJI	ME	KILIMANI	DRIVER	Handwritten
20	FATUMA CHONI	KE	UZURI	MAMA WA MWARIBANI	Handwritten
21	RASHIM O. UBUKLE	MME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
22	Prof Beowora Kikel mme	mme	UZURI - KI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
23	Mohamed S. Omari	mme	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
24	ABBAS SAID SHEKIAO	ME	CIZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
25	SEBASTIAN FMREMA	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
26	Pocycagm. Mwalu	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
27	OMARI MSAKI	MME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
28	NICHOLAS Y. CHAMBERA	MME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Handwritten
29	KALINDULA F. KITALEMI	ME	KILIMANI	MHASIBU	Handwritten

BULIA

NO	JINA	ME/KE	MIAA	STUJUTULU/ KAZI	SATHI
	KENNETH H. WOTO	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	KWOTO
	MRS. A. TARIMO	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	A
	RICHARD ANZELIMU	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	RU
	NASORO SALUMU	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	NS
	Athmanis - hamasyu	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	277
	DAMIAN NIGESI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	D. NIGESI
	JACKSON J. MUMINGA	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	J
	TASSINI S. BAKARI	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	T. BAKARI
	JUMA S. MANDI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	J. MANDI
	KENESTY P. SWAI	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	K
	AHEMEN SAANI		KILIMANI	BIASHARA	A
	NASSORO MOTHAMBI MUMBA		KILIMANI	BIASHARA	M
	MWANJABA HASSAN	KE	UZURI CH/BORA	BIASHARA	MWANJABA
	SORWA @ MABORO	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	SORWA
	MARTAM IBRAHIM	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	M Ibrahim
	Niwa Q. A. Ue	KE	Kilimani	Mamany	N. A.
	Herry J. Male ^{NO}	ME	KLW	MKYLIMA	H
	SHABAH ISUMALI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	S
	MANGANDALI RASHIDI	ME	U/BORA	BIASHARA	M
	MEUGI RASHIDI	ME	U/BORA	BIASHARA	M
	MWANAI SHARAFI	KE	U/BORA	BIASHARA	M
	LUCAS CAURIAN K.	ME	KILIMANI	FUNDI	L
	Godwin Beni	ME	U/BORA	BIASHARA	G
	XSHA JAFARI	KE	U/BORA	BIASHARA	X
	SELEMANI P. MSHANA	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	S
	KADIRI BARUKANI	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	K

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

KATA MANZESE WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 30/08/2015
MTAA:

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	M.C. MATTOGORA	ME	KILIMANI	MSTAAFU	
2	HAMISI SHAMINDI	ME	UZURI	UMWAZI	
3	Kimani Vaheri Masal	ME	UZURI	MFANYAKASHA	
4	Mohamed S. Nguya	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	
5	Mahias R. Nkwila	ME	UZURI	Biashara	
6	FATUMA KHALIFA	KE	KILIMANI	M/NYAMA	
7	GEORGE SUNGUSU	G.S.	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	G.S.
8	PAUL MATHINDI	Andiki	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Mathindi
9	FREDRICK SLYMO	MME	KILIMANI	MSTAAFU	
10	JUSTU MLOWE	KE	KILIMANI	MSTAAFU	
11	HAWA MINTA	KE	MANZESE KATA	MEK	
12	NYANJAO MAGESA	KE	UZURI	A. MENDAJI	
13	MIRIAM OMBAY	MME	UZURI	BIASHARA	
14	MIRIAM KAHEMA	KE	UZURI	MURSHI	
15	SOPHIA BWENGO	KE	UZURI	BIASHARA	
16	SARA A. MULLI	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
17	FATUMA SAIDI	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
18	JOSHUA LUGENDO	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
17	KAZIMIO DANIEL	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
16	FRED. F. MONGI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	
17	JOEL C. MTEME	KE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
18	JOERY KIMARO	ME	KILIMANI	KILIMANI	
19	DONALD D. KAHEMA	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	
20	PETER F. MTOO	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
21	SULIAN NUBURA	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	
23	DESDEY DANIEL	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	

No	SINA	MEKE	MTAA	SIMAMBA/WAZI	SATHI
	RICHARD MALYA	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	R. M. M.
	PETER BABU KIMES	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Alhambury
	ERICK CHRISTIAN KAVISHE	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Behe
	MAYASA KISESA	M	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Musa
	DOLAH MAKUSSI	MKE	UZURI	BIASHARA	Dakusi
	LUT DAUDI	MKE	UZURI	BIASHARA	Sam
	PAULINA EDWARD	MKE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	De
	OMARY TADI MUMBA	MKE			
	BAKARI MUMBA	MKE	UZURI	BIASHARA	Adin
	SAMUKA N. K.	MKE	UZURI	BIASHARA	Atkosi
	MBARARA JUMA	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Atkosi
	OMARY AMRY UMBELE	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Atkosi
	JAMES DEOGRATIUS KIKIRI	MKE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Atkosi
	MICHAEL J. MUMBA	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Mgendo
	SOPHIE I. NGATHOMA	ME	UZURI	AFIA	Sam
	GASPA B. MUEY	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Sam
	NEWELI J. ZAKISO	ME	KILIMANI	MAKAZI/BIASHARA	Mgendo
	ABINI J. SEGAMBA	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Mgendo
	HAMISI R. SHENGOE	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Mgendo
	SUMAI SITHA S. S.	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	Mgendo
	RASHID HAKO	MKE	UZURI	MAKAZI/BIASHARA	Mgendo
	SHABANI M. MGOLELE	ME	UZURI	DRIVAR	Sam
	MWAMUNA HAJI	ME	UZURI	MKULIMA	CPG
	MASOUD MOHAMED	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Sam
	ABDI SAID MTHINA	MME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Sam
	JACK R. WAKILO	MME	UZURI	-	Sam

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

KOTA MANZESE WILAYA: KINNDUNDAI TAREHE: 30/08/2013
MTAA:

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	DAMALISI SIGALE	KE	KILIMANI	—	DAMALISI
2	PENDO A. LUCAS	KE	KILIMANI	MEFANYABIASHARA	PENDO
3	Tombo Mrema	ME	KIUMANI/UBUNGO	MJASIRI/AMDI	Tombo
4	Janeeth Mrema	KE	KILIMANI/UBUNGO	Mwombaji/MJASIRI	Janeeth
5	Mikumbukuwa	MKE	KILIMANI	MJASIRI/AMDI	Mikumbukuwa
6	Joseph C. C. C.	ME	UZURI	FURUKI	Joseph
7	ABDU MADU HORA	MME	UZUR/CH	MJASIRI/AMDI	ABDU
8	Vicky SAN GHA		KILIMANI	"	Vicky
9	ADELINI J. KISEA		UZURI	BIASHARA	ADELINI
10	JOSEPH MREMA		UZURI	BIASHARA	JOSEPH
11	FIKIRINI I. KOCHO	MME	UZURI	BIASHARA	FIKIRINI
12	NEUSA LUKAGO	MME	UZURI	BIASHARA	NEUSA
13	ALI H. MING'ATHO	MME	KILIMANI	"	ALI
14	PETER P. KASHARA	ME	KILIMANI	SAMBAZI	PETER
15	ALLY P. CHANDS	ME	KILIMANI	"	ALLY
16	ZANABU SABARE	MKE	UZURI KILIMANI	Mwombaji	ZANABU
17	MBUVA AYUBU	"	"	BIASHARA	MBUVA
18	ASHA M. KUNDU	MKE	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	ASHA
19	IDRISA HASI	MALE	KILIMANI	DRIVER	IDRISA
20	HASSAN USA WHAKI	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	HASSAN
21	IDRISA SALUMU	ME	KILIMANI	BIASHARA	IDRISA
22	PIVISA MAANGIR	ME	CHUKULI/BORA	BIASHARA	PIVISA
23	EZEKIEL M. KIKAMBAKO	ME	CHUKULI/BORA	BIASHARA	EZEKIEL
24	Inyasi L. S. S.	ME	UZURI	BIASHARA	Inyasi
	Edinalet Cosimjimi		KILIMANI		Edinalet

	JINA	ME/KE			
26	RUKIA S. CHIZENGA	KE			
27	Elias M. Mabuni	ME	KILIMANJARO	MSTAAFU	ME
	Jiviguli	ME	UZURI	MICULU	Sri
	YUSUF J. SENGULO	ME	UZURI	MSTAAFU	galb
	AWADH. I. AWADH	U	"	"	Lat
	OMARI KIBALAGO	UZURI		BIASHARA	SM
	HARRISON SHIRIM	ME	UZURI	MSTAAFU	Juma
	GERNASI TEII	ME	KILIMANJARO	MSTAAFU	Yali
	JOHN B. KISSI	M/ME	UZURI	Mkulima	JTB
	RASHID H. ANISA	M/ME	UZURI	BIASHARA MSTAAFU	HA
	Abdullah. T. Mkenya	ME	KLM	BIASHARA	Juma
	FIKIRI M. ABDALLA	ME	KILIMANJARO	BIASHARA	Prj

5. External Sub-Project area
(a) Minutes of meeting

- Kila kuno mpendi wa DMOP magari yaendayokasi na ghasamiwa na benki ya dunia na Senikali inatoka fidia kwa waathirika - Upande wa shughuli za awali kutambua athari za hasara (faida na kubomboleza majengo na watu watapotera vipato na wengine ambao wamepangisha na wapangaji wataokoa makata po kuishu na kukatwa kwa miti na viti vya jumuiya kama shule, Kanisa, Makiti na miundo mbina ya simu, maji na hata makokuni

- Mamba ya kimsingi 4-1 kutoka taarifa ya muendeleo 2 mpya mbadala 3 baada ya watu kuetawa alama na kutakua na dodosa ili iwezekane kupatikana kwa taarifa za awali zitakazo pia picha habari ya farabana itakapo pita. Lingine kuomba kupata mpendeleo mpya ili yawekwe kwenye taarifa

• Baada ya alama kuwakuwa nini kinofuata - wanapaswa kupata fidia na itakua kwa majengo, maza, miti, na maerzo ya wazi pia atopata fidia na miundo mbina kurefungu la fidia wanaomiliki miundo mbina kama maji na taarifa na fidia itafanywa baada ya wataamini kupita na muda utawakua wakutisha na utariza tambo, Hala halafu Kinorodoni. Na wakati walathemini ni bora wamiliki wenyewe halali wawazo na dodosa hiniweza kuanzia kisha na hapa unawaza kuniweka mtu kuliko katika fadhira

• Majengo na lingine ambacho kitalurishwa ni matunfu ya usumi kufu na suala la ufajiri - kwa huya mtu unataputa makazi mbadala na Senikali haitamitajua mtu kiwanja kwani kala mtu atalipwa kuingi na na thamani ya jengo na malazi kipindi cha mpito kabla ya kupata makazi na atopawa malazi kwa kipindi cha miza 30-34ms

• Wakati mwingine jengo limakatwa nasa, roba au kote au ferisi na jengo majengo wanayoshi wata au kufanya leshana hitakatwa mesu na utawitibu utakua wa jengo zima na malitaji ya bare bora kawasa ni kupima viliyo walau na kushama waweza kuchukua muda na

21
Leitaki itakus injus niyo nyumba haipo sababu. Inashafikiwa na baada kama upanuzi utongezaka ha kutokua na fidia tana. kati baada ya 20ypt

- Sehemu nyingine kulikua hakuna mtu aliyekua amasnyeshy Sehemu yakuweka mshele na kuonyesha vipimo tofauti lakini vipimo ni sawa na sehemu hizo wamawaka. Ona pindi kati inamaana kipeyo chakuingia ndani

- Masuala ambayo hayahusiti katika fidia ni vibanda vya muda ambavyo vinahamishika. Nakuna maeneo wamelima mazao ya muda na jengo kama jengo kinachofanyika ni kuthamini na kusema ghesenyu za ya material yaliyotumika na alishathomini atochukua na kuvenda kufanya hesabu na baada nato kutoa hesabu kamili na hai maeneo kama wamiliki hawashirikishwa. - Na pia kama hawatakubaliana na gharama wanaonesingi wakupinga na manipa pia watakuwepo kuona kama utlamini unenda sawa sababu barabara ni zaka na madiwari pia kama wera malalamiko na wao wanaweza kujia na jopo lao. - Vilevile kutakua na kushinda kushindwa na kushoo

- Wakati yenzi utatapo anza na ili yenzi unze fidia itakua iukomulika na mkandara anapojinga kuna mamba yanawezza kujitokeza kama kuganga jengo la mtu - basi lapa atakaa mkandara, mlkidi na mwenyemali kupata mufaka wa mali iliyohamishika na alishitika mtu balali wamali ndo awepe

Kwenye migogoro ni vizuri wakamaliza mapema kupitia mamla ku husika na atakae fidia ni mwenyemali na si mpanyaji na kama kapanga basi undishewe pawa yaka.

- Kwenye anchi wanapima mita igure na muda wa yenzi baada ya kumaliza yenzi na mtamini atamaliza muda wa mita 6 na mtu apate fidia na ikipata mita 6 itatolewa iko na baada ya mita 6 alishapewa fidia atapele muda wa kujipanga wa kuondoka kwa ajili yabafuata makazi mbadala. Kwa yenzi unaraza baada ya utlamini malipo na kuondoka na pia upatukane mkandara na mtalam mshauri wakumawana mkandara.

3

Uthamini utafanywa na Lower track

Na pengene mwanani kupindi kama kuku yonzi unawaza kuanza jambo lengwa kati yadunia indigema kuona kasitwa na mapungaji ya isima yakutoa facha. Na karabara kisi upata umetofauti na kutakasa na hitaji lilivyo 16.8 mita 9 mita 36

- M/kiti aliuliza gharema za uthamini na maeneo
- Athuliza kuuu alijua wanakuya kuongea na Sentrali kalamu hadala yake muwakilishi Consultancy na alitaka kujua yatahaya kubalika hayababidiki
- Watakapo ondoko baada ya muda gani yaani watape time frame
- Kupatiwa makazi mbadala
- Alitaka kupata nakala ya maelezo yote ya jinsi gani uthamini utafanyika
- Athuliza kina nyumba zinaalama na hazina alama na ikubo mawo-9 inkuo eneo sima katika kuwaja kimoja
- Athuliza taasisi Shule makamba Matiti na hivi kuwa kavikomistiki Je kutakasa na fidia
- Kipengele cha kutambua eneo la kuwenda viwengyo vipo

- Majibu
 - Wanepawa thamana na hakuna waku wengine watakapo kujia kubadiliwa
 - Time frame limezungumziwa na itanza tembe na ukilipwa fidia ndani ya mizi 6 uwe umehama kutakayo mwaka mmoja
 - makazi mbadala kwa majibu wa shena kawatei viwengyo na kila mtu atape wa kula yake kirodori tu kama nyumba 400 zimawefaa alama
 - Saata 19 msu eneo ni usumbufu livo inalazimu kulipa eneo zimo na ardhi na
 - Taasisi imakungumu kukwepa na inalazimu ziondoka na zinafidiwa na inawaza kumuna wananchi
 - Thamani ya ardhi bakitua jibu
 - Nakala ya maelezo zitatalewa na kusambazwa kwa wakusika

Wengine kwa namna moja au nyingine kinafikiwa na kuwazwa tena
kakuona kitu kitachoto kinyomelo
La mwisho walishekana kwa urumilivu na kushinikiana
na wananchi kuitikia na doctara hawa wa, kuanza kesi
kutoka.

Kufunga saa 8:58

(b) List of attendance to the Public Meeting)

EXTRA

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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 MAKUBURI WILAYA: KINONDONI

TAREHE: 27/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	WILLIAM M. MWANUSU	ME	MAKOKA	DWANI	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	JAMES L. NGOITANILE	ME	MWONGOZO	M/KITI	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	MOTI H. KAFIAMI	ME	M/KIBANGU	M/KITI	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Jackson S. Mwa	ME	M/Kibangu	nyumba	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	HASSAN ABDEL	ME	MWANANCHI	M/KITI	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	MBARUK SULEIMAN	ME	MWANANCHI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Rosemary Ngasa	KE	M/KIBANGU	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Agnes L. Bishabe	KE	M/Kibangu	"	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Juliano P. Alhass	KE	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	GIACC MUSAHA	KE	M/Kibangu	biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Lydia J. Malegere	KE	M/Kibangu	biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Halima S. Mwangi	KE	Mwongozo	biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	WARIDI AITHUMANI SALUJI	KE	MWONGOZO	NYUMBA BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	SIASA KAMBI	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Agapiti Kobella	ME	Mwongozo	Mwongozo	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Jordan M. Mkinga	ME	Mwongozo	Biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Ramadhani Mkumbi	ME	Mwongozo	Biashara	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	CHIKUKUWA ANDREA	ME	MWANANCHI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	ULEJI C. KAUNDA	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	SANTOSI C. KAUNDA	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Aldem Mwaambwa	ME	Mwongozo	Nyumba	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Jean Ali Nassi	ME	Mwongozo	Miraihi	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	FATUMA WAZIRI MBELE	MKE	M/KIBANGU	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	ANDREA MWASARA	ME	KIBANGU	MCHUMBAJI	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	IABIITA MUGOD	KE	M/KIBANGU	MCHUMBAJI	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	VICENT SPEPHAN	ME	M/KIBANGU	DEREVA	<i>[Signature]</i>

	JINA	ME/KE	MTAA	SHUGHTULI/ KAZI	SAMITI
27	PATRICK MGENI	ME	MWONGOZO	biashara	P. Mgeni
28	FRANK NKINI	M	MWONGOZO	biashara	F. NKINI
29	JENNYSON SICHEMBE	me	MWONGOZO	mkaazi	me
30	AIKAEK A. ALBOWA	M	MWONGOZO	Biashara	me
31	ABUN J. KIEMO	ME	MWONGOZO	Biashara	me
32	ALBERT EDWARD	ME	MWONGOZO	Biashara	A. E
33	SOMWEL CHRISTOPHER	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	me
34	OSCAR AWADH	ME	KIBANGU	MWONGOZO	me
35	GODFREY LEUA	ME	KIBANGU	BIASHARA	me
36	MUHAMMAD ALI	ME	MWONGOZO	M/MKAZI	Muhammad
37	DEUS Mavondy	ME	MWONGOZO	Biashara	me
38	SELEMAN SALUM	ME	MWONGOZO	Biashara	me
39	AKWILIN-NGOLY	me	MWONGOZO	Biashara	Bl.
40	PATRICK JOHN	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	P. J. S.
41	JUMPA AWNY NGWU	ME	M/KIBANGU	B/ASHARA	me
42	MUHAMMAD HUSEIN SEYO	ME	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	me
43	VENANCE MATHUMA	M	M/KIBANGU	- - -	me.
44	SAMUEL M. MUKAMBA	M	KIBANGU	BIASHARA	me
45	TULLO M. MUKETA	ME	MWONGOZO	DUNDI	me
46	FRED M. MUKETA	M	MWONGOZO	BIASHARA	me
47	ORIGES G. MGENI	M	MWONGOZO	B/ASHARA	me
48	XAVIER A NYOKI	M	MWONGOZO	Bl.	me
49	BRIAN T. TAMBO	ME	MWONGOZO	MKAZI	me
50	SICHILIMA M. KAZONDA	ME	MWONGOZO	MKAZI BIASHARA	S. M. Kazondi
51	MELKI SILA	ME	MWONGOZO	ARCHITECT	me
52	KAMASHANI S. KIVUNJA	ME	M/KIBANGU	MFANYAJAZI	me

EXTERNAL

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

KOTA
MTAA: WILAYA: TAREHE:

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA-MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
53	RABBI A MWASANGARA	ME	MWONGOZO	MFIASHARA	Mwongozo
54	MUSTAKA MBEWZI		"	—	SA
55	Amina - ANDREA MAHLE		MWONGOZO	—	Alic
56	Saidi muruviana	ME	Mwongozo	Kontrakiti	Sumea
	PHILIPON KITA				
57	SILVESTER MKALWE	KE	MWONGOZO		Suko
58	SALOME AYUBU	KE	PIRANGU	BIASHARA	Ayubu
59	BEATUS MSOMA	ME	MWONGOZO	BUANA AFYA	R.
60	Maslingo Chami	me	Mwongozo	Biashara	Chami
61	Shelubinda Samba	ME	Mwongozo	Biashara	Shamba

6. Korogwe-Kilungule Sub-Project area

BARABARA YA KOROGWE - KILUNGULE

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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 MTAJI: KIMARA WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 27/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	NICOLAS SHAMWERA	ME	K/mara Baruti	B/mar. Mfany	[Signature]
2	Ernest Sekibiz	ME	K/mara Baruti	B/mara Baruti	[Signature]
3	CHARLES LUSINDO	ME	KILUNGULE A	MKAZI	[Signature]
4	SAMUEL MUVINGIRA	ME	KILUNGULE B	MKAZI	[Signature]
5	EDMUND MUNDE	ME	KILUNGULE	MKAZI	[Signature]
6	Gideon Shita	ME	KILUNGULE	MKAZI	[Signature]
7	ELISHA M. SHADRACK	ME	Kilungule	MKAZI	[Signature]
8	HUSSEIN S. MAGE	ME	Kilungule	BIASHARA	[Signature]
9	WAZIRI SWEI MSENDU	ME	Kilungule B	BIASHARA	[Signature]
10	JAMES HMBANDO	ME	Kilungule B	MKAZI	[Signature]
11	MAHMOUD ALLY	ME	Kilungule B	MKAZI	[Signature]
12	ABU RAMADHAN MAINGA	ME	Kilungule B	MKAZI	[Signature]
13	IMELIDA KITUKA	KE	KILUNGULE B	MKAZI	Imelida
14	ANTHONY GAUSI	ME	KILUNGULE B	MKAZI	[Signature]
15	DAVID-P. OKANA	ME	KILUNGULE B	MKAZI	[Signature]
16	RAFIKIELE MSHIGAI	KE	KILUNGULE B	MKAZI	[Signature]
17	CLEMENCE N. MOSHA	ME	KILUNGULE B	BIASHARA	[Signature]
18	MONICA F. MUTARARA	KE	KILUNGULE B	BIASHARA	[Signature]
19	GEORGE F. MANJIRA	ME	KILUNGULE B	BIASHARA	[Signature]
20	DANIEL S. NYAKI	ME	KILUNGULE A	BIASHARA	[Signature]
21	KULWA KITABU	ME	KILUNGULE A	MKAZI	[Signature]
22	PHILIP P. NYAKI	ME	KILUNGULE A	MKAZI	[Signature]
23	HASTIMU O. MAMBO	ME	KILUNGULE	MKAZI	[Signature]
24	JOHN KOMBA	ME	MATANGINI	MKAZI	[Signature]
25	ABDUL LUKANZA	ME	KILUNGULE A	BIASHARA	[Signature]
26	JUMANNU DOID	ME	KILUNGULE A	MKAZI	[Signature]

	JINA	ME/KE	SHUGIBU LI/ KAZI	MTA A	SAAHIHI
27	RAJABU HASSANI	ME	FUNDI	KILUNGULE	Engo
28	TUSUPH DUGIRO	ME	FUNDI	KILUNGULE	Hugilo
29	ABDALLAH MOSTA	ME	PHASANI	KILUNGULE	Mo Sa
30	MAGURUKA	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE	Kwa
31	MATHEW P. MWENDA	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE A	Mwendu
32	SAIDA A. MSANGI	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE	Msang
33	OMARI PURUKU	ME	MKULIMA	KILUNGULE	O. Puruku
34	AMINA KIBUGILA	KE	M/STAA.	KILUNGULE	Mwata
35	ROSE MATIKU	KE	MTENDASI	KILUNGULE	Mwaji
36	RAHMAN KIBUGILA	ME	M/KITII-KILUNGU	KILUNGULE	Mwaji
37	BERNARD T. MKUAE	ME	MTENDASI	KIMARA-BARA	Thomas
38	JUMA M. SHIMBA	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE B	Shimba
39	SALID H. MREMBUKA	ME	M/BIASHARA	KILUNGULE B	Mrembuka
40	MUSA J. MRISHO	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE B	M's
41	KONDRAD KWUA	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE B	Kwua
42	MUSA MTEMBA	ME	—/—	—/—	M's
43	MUSA KIKI	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE	Kiki
44	PITUL CLAUDIA	ME	BIASHARA	KILUNGULE	Pitula

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MAHUDHURIO KWENYE MKUTANO WA HADHARA JUU YA MRADI WA UBORESHAJI WA
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KATA: Kimara WILAYA: KINONDONI TAREHE: 27/8/2013

Na.	JINA	ME/KE	BARABARA MTAA	SHUGHULI / KAZI	SAHIHI
1	MRS Monica ngumba	KE	Kilungule A	Mkulima	M. ngumba
2	Devota chuma	KE	Kilungule A	Mkulima	A. chuma
3	EMMARY ULZA	MME	K. MAIANGUM	DEREVA	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	B. N. CHAMBI	MKE	K. MAIANGUM	MWALIMU	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Joyca makere	KE	KILUNGULEA	MWALIMU	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	MRS WAZIRI MSAMU				
7	FABIANI F. MABANGA	M	K.A	MJENZI	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	ADAM A. MODA	M	K.A	MKULIMA	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ELIREHEMA PEIER	MUME KAYIA	KILUNGULE A	MKULIMA	EPKS.
10	AVIT P. KWAY	ME	KILUNGULE	DEREVA	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	CONSTANTINE MMUROBHA	ME	KILUNGULE	DAKTARI	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	EMMANUEL HAROSIA	M	KILUNGULE	MWALIMU	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	OMARI AFHUMBA	M	KILUNGULE	MWALIMU	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	DEDDATUS SILATO	ME	KILUNGULE	MFANYABASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Mwambao	ME	Kilungule	Dereva	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	SUDI MHELI	MKE	KILUNGULE	MUSEMI	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	BELITA ACHICHINDI	MKE	KILUNGULEA	MKULIMA	Belita
18	HASSAN A. PAMBA	MME	KILUNGULEA	DEREVA	Amba
19	FATUMA JUMA	MKE	KILUNGULEA	MKULIMA	Juma
20	GENEROSE NGODI	MKE	KILUNGULE A	MFANYABASHARA	Glyon
21	VALENTINI KIBAMBE	MME	KILUNGULE	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ANTHONY SWAI	MME	KILUNGULE	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	ALPHORCE K. MOSHA	MME	BARUTI	MSTAAFI	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	PETER MACHA	MME	BARUTI	BIASHARA	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	BENNY MWAKAFWILA	ME	BARUTI	MFANYAKAZI	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Emmanuel Kashindye	MME	KILUNGULE	MSTAAFI	<i>[Signature]</i>

26	JINA	ME/KE	MTA-A	SHUGULU/KOZI	SATIHI
27	GIDEON FIKALUK		KILUNGULE A	SELEMALA	Kusumba
28	ALEX R. SHARMA	MT	MTA	KIMAA	ARDA
29	EMMA R. MAUDELI	MKE	KILUNGULE B	MWAFUNZI	f Phaden
30	SHABAN MCHIGWA	MME	KILUNGULE B	MWAFUNZI	Phaden
31	EUGEN DICKSON	ME	KILUNGULE	KIMAA	Phaden
32	PETER N. LUAMO	ME	KILUNGULE 'A'	MWAFUNZI	Phaden
33	SWITI RUTAHOGA	MIE	KILUNGULE B	BIASHAKA	Nkukungu
34	JEROMI SWAI	"	"	"	Phaden
35	ELIAS MWANE	11	KILUNGULE B	SERENGA	gulusale
36	SUDI MOHAMEDI	11	KILUNGULE	DEREVA	Phaden
37	ALY M. KAME	11	KILUNGULE	M. KULIMA	A.M.
38	JUMA A. MWETA	11	KILUNGULE	MWAFUNZI	Phaden
39	ISMAEL H. KITEPA	11	KILUNGULE	-	Phaden
40	JOSEPH SALINA	11	KILUNGULE	-	Phaden
41	RODICE E. Ngalaha		KILUNGULE A	M. KULIMA	Phaden

ANNEX 6: SAMPLE RAP QUESTIONNAIRE

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 Mdosaji)		
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)

N o	Nam e / Jina	Relation / Uhusian o na HH [*1]	Sex / Jinsi a 1 = M 2 = F	Age / umr i (yrs)	Educatio n / Elimu ** [2]	Primary Employment Status / Ajira *** [3]	Secondary employment (Taja)	Read & write / Kusoma na kuandik a 1 = Yes 2 = No	Frequenc y 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 uhusiano	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	1. Regular and stable -Cha kudumu 2. Intermitted but stable - Kisicho cha kudumu ila cha uhakika 3. Irregular and insecure - Kisicho cha uhakika

lakini ni tegemezi		6-Home/not seeking work (domestic responsibilities, looking after children) Walio nyumbani wasiotafuta ajira wenye jukumu la kutunza nyumba na watoto 7-Pensioner, receiving a pension Wastaafu wanaolipwa mafao 8- Disabled and not employed Wasiojiweza ambao hawana ajira	
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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 ya kuabudu 7=Other (specify) Mengineyo (yataje) 	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 8=Other (specify) Mengineyo (taja).....	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)

Q5. How many years has the homestead been living here?/ Ni miaka mingapi kaya hii imeishi kwenye nyumba hii?

Q6. Does the household head have another home?/ Je Mwenye kaya ana nyumba nyingine kwingine?

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: 1. Mwezi 2. Miezi 3 – 4 3. Miezi 6 4 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?

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

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 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)	

Q17. Existing Land tenure system 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 in cash 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 wanaojijiriri	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
.....
.....

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?

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

Livelihood Questionnaire

CROWN TECH CONSULT P.O BOX 72877 - DAR ES SALAAM

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.....

1.1 Is the business movable (<i>Note, the codes are common in all answers of that type</i>)	1	Yes
	2	No
1.2 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 rentrent
	7	Hotel / caffe
	8	Guest house

	9	Mining area
	10	Petrol station
	11	Bar /grocery
	12	Kiosk
2.5 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
3.1 Land acquired	1	Legal with right of ocupacy
	2	Customery right-inherited
	3	Buying
	4	Located by Mtaa /village government
	5	Self allocated
3.2 Land category	1	Rainfed
	2	Irrigated
3.3 Seasonal use	1	Throughout the year
	2	Rain season
	3	Dry season
3.4 Major use of land		
3.5 Income gained per month		
3.6 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:

Community Questionnaires

Particulars of the property owner

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: -----