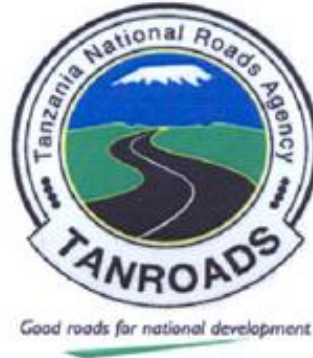


The United Republic of Tanzania

Ministry of Works



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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR UPGRADING OF DODOMA – BABATI ROAD (260 Km) TO BITUMEN STANDARD.

Mayamaya-Mela (99.35km) and Mela-Bonga (88.8km)

Project Location: Dodoma and Manyara Regions

Submitted to: Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS)

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Original Report by Carl Bro a/s M-K Revised by CTC

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MAYAMAYA-MELA (99.35KM) AND MELA-BONGA (88.8KM)

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List of Abbreviations

AfDB	-	African Development Bank
CBO's	-	Community Based Organizations
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
CORDS	-	CBO Focusing on Environmental Protection
CRDB	-	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
DED	-	District executive director
DP	-	Displaced person
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EMA	-	Environmental Management Act
FAO	-	Food & Agricultural Organization
FGD's	-	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GVT	-	Government
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno-Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IAP's	-	Interested and Affected People
JICA	-	Japan International Corporation Agency
MoLSD	-	Ministry of Lands and Settlement Development
NACP	-	National AIDS Control Programme
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NMB	-	National Microfinance Bank
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	-	Right of Way
SIA	-	Socio Impact Assessment
SMP	-	Social Monitoring Management Plan
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social scientist
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI's	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TACAIDS	-	Tanzania commission for AIDS
TANESCO	-	Tanzania Electrical Company

TANROADS	-	Tanzania Roads Agency
TAZARA	-	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
TPB	-	Tanzania Postal Bank
Tshs	-	Tanzania Shilling (Currency)
TTCL	-	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
VCT	-	Voluntary Council and Testing
VEO	-	Village Executive Officer
VGT	-	Village Government
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer
WHO-GPA	-	World Health Organization Global Programme in AIDS

Definition of Terms

Project Affected Person (PAP): A Project Affected Person (PAP) is one who, as a consequence of the project, sustains losses as a result of impact on a) land, b) structure, c) immovable asset and/or d) livelihood/incomes. The PAPs have been identified through census survey that forms the bases for this RAP.

PAP's under this project 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

In addition the same or additional groups of people will lose land or structures being used as common property, infrastructure, or cultural/religious sites. It was identified that some communities will lose social infrastructures such as religious sites, water facilities and etc.

At a later phase, another category would include people who, during the reconstruction of the line, suffer damage to their property caused by construction teams. This could include, for instance damage to cultivated fields, fruit trees and, possibly, infrastructure such as fences. For this category of affected people the same compensation principles outlined in this RAP will apply.

Eligibility: Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

Grievance procedures: Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse, community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

Implementation schedule: An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Costs and Budget: Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

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We appreciate the collaboration of all the Councilors, Village executive officers and the village chairperson for the support provided to the socio economic team during the study by providing information, and enabling work to be undertaken in their areas; Lastly, we express our heartfelt gratitude to the local communities, who are the key stakeholders of this project and with whose much appreciated cooperation this study has been a success at all levels. And who gave support to the study in different ways

The local interviewers who undertook fieldwork relating to the study, and data entry operators who input the information; and other members of the Crown TECH-Consult Ltd team, who held responsibility for different aspects of this study.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the Project

The Government of Tanzania received a credit from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) towards the improvement of the Central Transport Corridor Project. A part of these funds was applied to conducting the Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for the upgrading from gravel to bitumen standard of the Dodoma – Babati Road. The length of the road is 260 Kms

On 30th September 2005, the Contract for Consultancy Services for the Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design for Upgrading of Dodoma – Babati Road was signed between TANROADS and Carl Bro a/s. The study was carried out in two phases: Phase I comprised the economic feasibility, preliminary environmental and social impact assessments, and preliminary design, while Phase II covered the detailed environmental and social impact assessments, detailed resettlement action plan, detailed engineering design, and preparation of pre-qualification and bidding documents for the project road.

The required road reserve area has been 22.5m from the center of the road i.e. 45m wide. However, that means all human activities carried out within these measurements need to be stopped to allow road construction. Also all the structures, trees, crops need to be removed. This intervention will affect people's properties. Government of Tanzania requires that all properties that are affected by such intervention for the interest of the public, property owners should be compensated before removal of the assets. Resettlement Action Plan (has been prepared to manage the compensation and resettlement issues of the affected people for the above road project

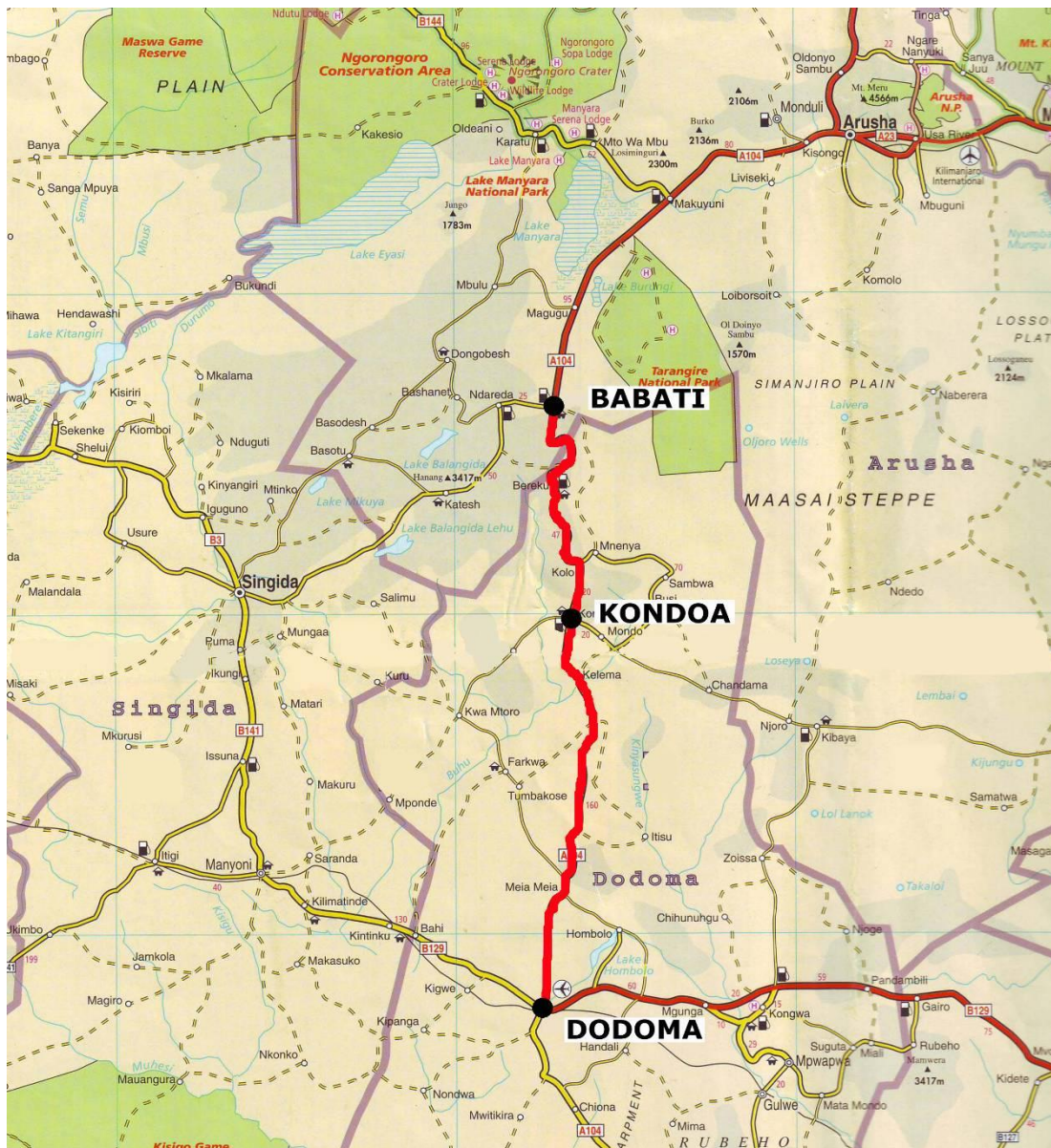
Resettlement Action plan entails a plan agreed by government and affected people who involuntarily are forced to resettle somewhere else due to development intervention. Under this project the consultant is required to identify affected people and the properties that will be affected under RAP. The World Bank/ African Bank guideline for Resettlement Action Plan says that if the affected people are more than 200 households full RAP should be considered. On the other hand the guideline state that if the affected people are less than 200 households then Abbreviated RAP should be developed. Therefore, for this linear project the number of people affected per village is less than 200 people but the entire route has 1059 affected structures. The total affected properties are 1235.

1.2 Project Location

The Dodoma – Babati road is located in two regions of Dodoma and Manyara. The big part of the project lies in Dodoma about 240 Kms, the rest is in Manyara region. The project transverse in four districts of Chamwino, Bahi, Kondoa and Babati. The road section under this RAP follow in ten wards of Zanka, Haneti, Chemba, Palanga, Kilimani, Kolo, Salanka, Bereko, Boay and Bonka. The total villages under this section of the road are twenty four.

For the project location refer to the map on the following page

Map 1.1 Location of the Project Road



Source: RAP Report 2007 Prepared By Carl Bro (Intelligent Solutions)

1.3 Justification of the project

The Dodoma – Babati Road forms part of the Great North Corridor (T005), connecting Iringa Region to Arusha Region via Dodoma and Manyara Regions. The corridor is a major link between the most productive agricultural areas of the country, namely the southern highlands and the central and northern regions of Tanzania. The agricultural inputs produced include principal crops like maize, green gram, sunflower seed, soghum and pigeon peas. Other crops grown include vegetables and fruits especially mangoes, banana, pawpaw orange

It provides the essential link from Arusha, Moshi and Manyara Regions to the country’s capital Dodoma. In addition, the Dodoma – Babati Road is a major potential international transport corridor for the SADC countries. Thus, the road has been identified as a strategic corridor within the Tanzanian road network.

1.4 Project design and approach

The project intends to improve the existing Mayamaya - Bonga Road to bitumen standard.

Upgrading will involve grading, re-gravelling, construction of drainage structures and construction of a bituminous-surfaced wearing course. The pertinent features of the road design being considered include:-

- The width of the bitumen carriageway will be 6.5m;
- The width of the shoulders will be 1.5m;
- A road reserve corridor of 45m
- Cross-drainage structures, intersections and road appurtenances;
- A design speed of 80kmph in areas without high concentration of people and 50kmph in areas with high concentration of people; and
- A 20-year design life.

The project road will be designed according to the Tanzania Draft Road Manual (1989) of the Ministry of Works.

The existing road alignment shall be adopted for this design except for the few sections of the road which require realignment due to improvement of the road geometry based on vertical and horizontal alignments and cost consideration. In addition, built up areas are bypassed to minimize both resettlement costs and social disruption.

The road will have a bitumen surface finish having proper and adequate drainage structures to ensure passage throughout the year. The road is in the "National road" category under the Ministry of Works categorization; as such the road reserve should be 45m (i.e. 22.5m from centreline to either side of the road).

1.5 Project Objectives

Objective of the resettlement action plan (RAP) is to provide a plan for resolving the displacement, resettlement and/or compensation issues of the project and for ensuring that Project Affected people are left no worse off than they were before commencement of the project. The RAP is intended to be an agreed commitment by the parties involved (e.g. TANROADS, the GoT and the DPs) for guiding the implementation of resettlement and/or compensation action for persons affected by the enforcement of the RoW for project.

Specifically, results obtained from previous SIA study were the basis of this RAP study and will enable the GoT to design participatory RAP with specific focus on social issues regarding regulations of Tanzania, African Development Bank policy requirements as well as shared vision of other stakeholders.

1.6 General overview

The consultant had prepared an abbreviated resettlement plan document covering the following subjects and among other things, performed the following tasks.

- Lays down agreed principles that are applicable to the resettlement and/or compensation exercise;
- Identifies, as far as possible, those people currently living within the proposed RoW and who will suffer losses at distance 30m from road center to either side of the road
- Describes the legal and institutional framework for dealing with displacement;
- Provides a general socio-economic profile of the people living in areas where displacement is likely to occur;
- Estimates the nature and magnitude of displacement;

- It set out criteria used to determine eligibility for resettlement, compensation and/or other assistances and what entitlements are due to different categories of DPs and for different categories of losses caused by the project implementation;
- Indicates how affected assets of individual DPs are valued;
- Describes how resettlement and/or compensation entitlements will be delivered, including procedures, responsibilities and timing;
- Describes mechanisms for maximizing stakeholder participation and for airing grievances;
- Provides an indication of the costs involved.
- Monitoring/evaluation of the impacts and development of monitoring indicators

1.7 Disclosure of the resettlement action plan

RAP document shall be made available to the district, wards and the affected villages so that people will be able to make any comment or to ask any clarification before the implementation takes place. During this period members of the public shall be given the opportunity to respond on preliminary RAP, in writing verbally, to the relevant District Executive Director or Ward Executive Officer who will then present their opinions to the TANROADS Dodoma and Manyara region.

1.8 Principles governing the RAP

A list of basic principles which will govern the preparation and implementation of the resettlement and/or compensation exercise are:

- ❖ Displacement of people, property and livelihoods will be minimized as much as possible by employing technologies and locating projects infrastructure in such a manner so as to minimize the need to acquire land and property and to cause as little disturbance and disruption as possible;
- ❖ All possible measures will be used to ensure that no people are harmed in any way by construction activities and projects outcomes;
- ❖ Resettlement and compensation planning and implementation activities will be undertaken and compensation of DPs and other relevant stakeholders will be continuously consulted throughout the process;
- ❖ DPs will be informed about their options and rights pertaining to displacement, compensation and resettlement and about grievances mechanisms available to them;
- ❖ Only DPs who meet eligibility criteria will be entitled to compensation and relocation measures;
- ❖ Lack of legal rights to land and assets occupied or used will not preclude a DP from entitlement to resettlement and compensation measures;
- ❖ Compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be as fair as possible to all parties concerned and should be minimize long-term liability of TANROADS;
- ❖ Compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements will be provided in accordance with Tanzania law and procedures as a minimum but will include additional measures to meet African Development Bank requirements, where appropriate;
- ❖ Where compensation, in cash is provided for loss of assets (including housing and other structures), for loss of access to assists or for damage caused to assists it will be provided on the basis of market value or replacement cost (whichever is the highest) and will include necessary additional costs incurred to achieve full restoration;
- ❖ Specific and additional assistance will be provided for particularly vulnerable people, i.e. widows, orphans, HIV/AIDS victims, elderly people and hand capped people; and pre-construction and construction work on each particular affected site will not commence until DPs have been satisfactorily compensated and/or relocated.

1.9 Defining Project Affected Person (PAP)

A Project Affected Person (PAP) is the one who, as a consequence of the project sustains losses as a result of impact on either one of the following, or all of them;

- a) Land,
- b) Structure,
- c) Immovable asset and/or
- d) Livelihood/ incomes.

PAPs have been identified through census survey that forms the bases for this RAP. PAPs under this project can broadly be divided into the following categories. Those suffering loss of:

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

In addition the same or additional groups of people will lose land or structures being used as common property, infrastructure, or cultural/religious sites. It was identified that some communities will lose social infrastructures such as religious sites, water facilities and etc.

At a later phase, another category would include people who, during the reconstruction of the road, suffer damage to their property. This could include damage of burial place, cultivated fields, fruit trees and, possibly, infrastructure such as fences. For this category of affected people the same compensation principles outlined in this RAP will apply.

1.10 Cut-off Dates

Cut-off dates determine eligibility of persons and their assets. Usual define actual date that the affected assets and infrastructure at a particular site were recorded. Assets like land, structures and others which will be created after the cut off dates, they will definitely be ineligible for compensation. Specifically for Dodoma -Babati road project, the cut of date is 27th August 2011 when valuation exercise for the assets was done.

1.11 Minimization of impacts

Among the resettlement action plan guiding principles is to minimise as much as possible the negative impact of the project. Thus in this project, the consultant has tried as much as possible to reduce the number of negative impacts to the affected people as well as other social impacts on the community as a whole. Though the road upgrade will follow the existing gravel road, some areas of the road will be deviated to minimize sharp corners and unnecessary meanders while in other areas, it will be to minimize the destructions of wetlands.

2. Approach and Methodology

2.1 Study Approach

The information from the study area was undertaken from various sources at national, regional, districts, community/villages and at household levels.

Triangulation of various data collection techniques was necessary in order to elicit the information from the above sources. These methods included review of secondary data, in-depth interviews with key informers, household structured questionnaires and focus group discussions with affected people.

2.2 Information Sources

Study survey started with exploration of project background and implementation procedures, socio-economic characteristics and valuation of affected properties as well as reasons for existence of properties along the RoW. Generally, the survey was undertaken in various levels as shown below:

At National level the documentary review was applied for the purpose of understanding legal issues and rights of the affected people in the country in relation to the circumstances of land, properties and determination of RoW for project implementations.

National legal documents, the principle environmental and social policy guidelines and standards were reviewed with respect to any recent changes and their implications for the study road. Reference has also been made to a number of policy documents and guidelines on environmental impact assessment, social impact assessment, and resettlement action plans, from TANROADS and the World Bank. The RAP study involved a review of baseline data collected during the Feasibility and ESIA Studies carried out by Carl Bro a/s in tandem with this RAP, particularly in respect of the characteristics of the zones of influence of the study road (definition of the zones of influence); existing land use and agricultural activities; and demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the area served. Information relevant to legal, administrative and institutional issues pertaining to the resettlement process was gathered from the District, Ward and Village Authorities in Dodoma Urban, Dodoma Rural, Kondoa and Babati Districts. Ordinance survey, thematic and topographical maps were also referred to. Documents reviewed and referred to are presented in chapter 13.

At regional and district levels the information explored was that associated with local government reforms, relevant legislations, sector policies related to the project implementation and the level of price (value) of affected properties in the project implementation area.

At community/village levels the study explored information on existence of affected public properties, perceived impact to the community and possible options to be adopted in attempt to mitigate the problems. Specifically the team viewed all public properties along the RoW and discussion with Village and sub-village leaders and village social services committees to suggest measures to be adopted in order to retain the properties in their village and costs of mitigations were discussed at this level.

At household level the survey explored the expected loss caused by project implementation by assessing the affected properties, extent of impact at household level and possible way through. With the help of a structured questionnaire the information on number and categories of properties owned, size of properties, materials of construction, uses/purposes of the structures and permanent crops affected were recorded.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken at various periods of the project, including at the time of Inception, SIA study for screening, and for RAP preparation.

Initial field reconnaissance was conducted at the end of January to early February 2006. Meetings were held with the local authorities in Dodoma Urban, Dodoma Rural, Kondoa and Babati Districts in January / February 2006, and again in February/March 2007. After instructions were received from TANROADS with regard to eligibility criteria on 15th February 2007 (TANROADS Ref: TRD/HQ/11/42/12/163), surveys began in March 2007 on affected properties within the project road's construction corridor and identification of all houses within the existing right of way were done

The second field surveys began on 10th of August 2011, when members of the Consultant's team visited the Project area, Central and North part of Tanzania in Dodoma and Manyara region respectively. This was carried out to identify the affected people who were not covered during RAP preparation in 2007, mainly those which fall within 45 metres. Field level observation continued up to 24th August 2011, during which time information was collected on the socio-economic and cultural composition of the broader Project area, and issues of importance in the formulation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Framework Project outputs were identified.

2.3.2 Literature Review

The Consultant collected and reviewed existing literature relevant to the Project, including the following¹:

- National documents from, for example: polices including water, lands, natural resources, livestock, agricultural Road and transport. Guidelines on environmental assessment and audit were collected from NEMC; and demographic data from the National Statistical bureau was also collected. Socio economic profile for Arusha region and relevant district were also made available to the RAP team
- National policies and regulations were collected from responsible ministries including expropriation of properties for public purposes and compensation payments, and other national and regional level legal documents, directives and guidelines.
- At district level: Multi-sectoral information compiled by Regional and District profiles of Kondoa, Bahi, Chamwino and Babati districts were made available and utilised during the preparation of RAP report. This includes reports on annual population characteristics; agricultural information such as land use, agricultural production, livestock production, and the introduction of technological inputs; the performance of service co-operatives (credit and savings); and environmental protection.

International policies and guidelines, with emphasis on the World Bank and African Development Bank.

RAPs from other projects; and issues such as gender mainstreaming was utilised during this study.

2.3.3 Consultation

To achieve the project's objectives, the Consultant carried out public consultation throughout the study with all relevant stakeholders. In particular, through consultation information was obtained on attitudes towards the Project; identification of positive and negative impacts, and possible mitigation measures including alternative livelihood strategies; local knowledge about national legislation and procedures, such as grievance redress mechanisms; and relocation options, including potential resettlement sites. At the same time clarification on the status of the Project was given to those consulted.

Stakeholders concerns and discussion outcomes are incorporated in the RAP. Agreements have been reached with specific government bodies regarding collaboration and facilitation of administrative measures directly related to the Project and implementation of the RAP.

2.3.4 Interviews

Key informant interviews were held with stakeholders involved in the Project, professionals and experts who have knowledge about the Project's environment, customary laws and traditions, gender issues,

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religious adherences, and the needs and aspirations of the community. In addition, interviews were held with different Regional, district and Ward level government officials.

2.3.5 Focus Group Discussions

At the start of the project study during the feasibility study and detailed design, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held in the seven villages affected by the Project, to inform participants of the status of the Project, to investigate their issues and concerns as people potentially affected by the Project, and to involve them in the planning process. Those represented were from youth and women, elders, livestock keepers, road users, business men and farmers and tourist operators

The following points were used as a checklist for discussion amongst the groups:

- Information about the area, including its contemporary history;
- Knowledge about the Project;
- The kind of changes people perceive coming to their area as a result of the Project;
- The threats and opportunities people expect from the Project, and problems/issues of concern and solutions; and
- Contributions people think they can make to RAP preparation and Project implementation.

An additional eight focus group discussions were held with approximately 20 people from each affected village as representatives of different groups. Similar discussions were held as with the other focus groups, with additional information obtained on: the position of women in the society, and their roles and responsibilities; the organization of women in the Project area, including existing organizations, women's participation within those organizations, and external support (such as NGOs and aid agencies); women's perception of the impact of the Project on themselves as women, positive and negative; recommendations around the potential for women to participate in the Project, such as on an institutional level; and input into resettlement options. The youth concerns of the project and involvement was investigated. The stakeholders were asked on the expected benefits and negative impacts that are anticipated from resettlement activities.

2.3.6 Community Meetings

Community meetings were held with PAPs and other stakeholders in the development of the RAP, so as to maximise benefits and minimise adverse impacts by giving the groups the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation processes of the RAP programme.

Eight community meetings were conducted in the eight affected villages in the Project (Mayamaya, Chenene, Haneti, Kidoka, Kelema, Masawi, Bereko, Boay), targeting those community members who are likely to be affected by the Project. The Consultant conducted the meetings with representatives of the village government.

The objectives of the meetings were:

- To disseminate information on Project activities, to encourage community interest towards the Project;
- to create a sense of ownership for the Project, including towards resettlement activities;
- to encourage participation by inviting contributions towards the selection of resettlement sites;
- to gauge the concerns, fears and expectations of communities about the Project;
- to determine communities' contributions towards the implementation of the Project, including towards the long-term sustainability of the Project; and

- to involve communities in the preparation of RAP.

At a later stage the discussion on the entitlements, were discussed across all villages affected by the Project. Minutes of meetings were prepared by the Consultant; for clarity and understanding of the meeting proceedings by the local community, minutes were prepared in Swahili. They were signed and stamped by the village executive officer or the village chairperson, making the document official.

Details of community meetings are included in Appendix 4, together with the list of attendees and their signatures.

2.3.7 Zoning of Affected Area

The surveyor assigned from the consultant earmarked the road alignment and benchmarks, were installed in all important positions. The coordinates were recorded on the sheets later plotted in the computer using ATOCAD programme. Subsequently, using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) the all benchmark locations were marked on the ground to locate the road alignment.

2.3.8 Socio-Economic Survey

A socio-economic survey was conducted through interviewing all households potentially affected by the Project in the Project road corridor, to determine how they may be affected physically, economically and socially.

A structured questionnaire was prepared, including the following topics: household characteristics, income and expenditure, ownership of assets, employment, livelihood patterns, use of resources, accessibility to land and land tenure, arrangement of use of common properties, social organization, leadership patterns, and community structure. Four local enumerators were recruited and trained to undertake the survey; recruitment considered gender balance to reduce possible bias in gathering information. The questionnaire was pre-tested, forming part of the enumerator training, and for revision of the instrument

TABLE 2:1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED BY VILLAGE

Village	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	% OF SAMPLE
Mayamaya	9	3.5
Chenene	47	6.1
Haneti	63	8.2
Kidoka	56	7.3
Kambi ya nyasa	23	3
Chemba	27	3.5
Paranga	9	1.8
Kelema	74	9.6
Bicha	26	3.4
Kilimani	2	0.3
Kwantis	34	4.4
Choka	37	4.8
Kolo	42	5.5
Kwa Dinu	9	0.4
Humai	17	2.2
Aragwa	10	1.3
Bukulu A	20	2.6
Bukulu B	28	3.6
Salanka	115	15
Masawi	2	0.3
Bereko	36	4.7
Boay	42	5.5
Bonga	32	4.2
Total	768	100

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

The data was processed using SPSS software.

2.3.9 Census and Asset Inventory

To comply with Tanzanian laws and regulation requirements regarding resettlement plans, the Consultant conducted a census and asset inventory among potentially affected communities.

The Asset Inventory comprised a Valuation team carrying out an inventory of affected assets; the Consultant's valuers, with the support of village leaders.

The Valuation Team walked affected areas to determine affected assets, measured affected properties, and confirmed ownership of the asset with the landholder/asset owner.

Information was recorded on a Census and Asset Inventory Form developed prior to the exercise. The Form was counter-checked and signed by the landholder/asset owner, and representatives of the village leadership and the Consultant.

Results of the exercise provided:

- A listing of the PAPs (landholders and/or owners of immovable assets in the areas affected by the infrastructure development of the Project);
- The number of households and household members to relocate;
- Standard demographic characteristics of the listed households: household size; ethnic group; age, gender, educational level and occupation of each member; gender of the household head; length of residence; and landholdings and land tenure options;
- An inventory of the affected structures, distinguishing owners and tenants;
- An inventory of affected community or public services infrastructure and collective holdings (grazing land, schools, health centres, places of worship, wells, graveyards etc.);
- Detailing the structures in terms of size, construction materials, and the state/grade of each, to assist in calculating replacement values;
- An inventory of the affected assets (land, crops, trees)
- Identification of categories of affected people according to the different type of rights on the land they are occupying; and
- Some questions relating to resettlement/relocation.
- Geographic co-ordinates of the affected assets were recorded using handheld GPS equipment.

2.3.10 Asset Valuation

The asset valuation component of the assignment comprised determining the values of affected assets/properties for compensation once they had been defined and inspected, and in order to compensate affected people before the implementation of the Project infrastructure development.

The Consultant was guided by Tanzania Land Regulations and OP 4:12 to govern the process of valuation, hence the Replacement Cost Method of Valuation² formed the basis of valuation. In this method the value of an asset/property is determined by reference to the cost of replacing or reinstating the asset (as new) or that of its substitute. Where the asset/property is not new, the replacement cost is depreciated to derive at depreciated replacement cost, which is equivalent to a market value. However, for the purpose of this exercise, African development Bank requirements were adopted that the compensation value is obtained from the Replacement Cost added to allowances. The total compensation costs were worked out based on the valued compensation rates and assets/ properties affected.

The asset survey and valuation exercise took place from 11th August 2011 and 28th August 2011 assets were thus registered and compensation values were determined over this period. Results have been incorporated in a Payment Schedule, providing the principal sources of information on the number and location of affected properties, the number of the affected households, the name of the asset owner/landholder, the nature and magnitude of loss, the methods used for valuing land, assets and loss of income and assessing compensation, and the amount of compensation to be paid. The full Payment Schedule is attached to this report in an Annexure, and a summary is presented in Appendix 1.

2.4 Data analysis and Reporting

Low data was compiled and interpreted through the assistance of the study team. Primary data collected during household surveys were analyzed with the help of the SPSS to get descriptive statistics. The results were conveyed in a form of numbers for quantitative presentations. On the other hand the qualitative data mainly obtained through review of secondary data and interviews was compiled together and tabulated to make a simple presentation suitable for the report.

2.5 Limitations of the study

- Low literacy level of respondents to understand adequately the objectives of the study
- Some members of the community not willing to provide required data particularly information related to income , expenditure and wealth indicators
- The road section from Kwantis to Bonga the houses are scatted , as a result the survey team spent a lot of time walking to reach houses for interviews
- Some house owners are absentees, the social economic team was getting problems to get the required accurate information.
- Poor recording of the information by village government. Most of the information were outdated
- Some of the house which were partially affected were not marked by surveyor, therefore the socio economic team was giving annex numbers
- Some of the properties which were included in 2007 during this surveyor were already demolished; it was difficult to identify all the properties in 22.5 metres.

The ownership of some of the plots were owned by two people based on mutual agreement. During the surveyor it was difficult for them to agree on which owner should be recorded on the form.

3. Potential Impacts

3.1 Introduction

This section assesses the key impacts of the Project relating to involuntary resettlement, aligned with impact identification incorporated in the Project's ESIA and ESMP. In the analysis there is recognition that social, economic and biophysical impacts are inherently and inextricably interconnected. A change in one domain may trigger impacts across other domains, and there are iterative or flow-on consequences within each domain.

3.2 Employment Opportunities

Short-term benefits will be presented through Project developments, particularly employment opportunities offered during the planning and construction phases of the Project works, through:

- employment for the direct construction workforce; and
- contractual and work-related opportunities in the provision of direct support services to the construction works (procurement of goods and services). The economic benefits of the Project will, in turn, have economic spinoffs for the broader community, and to the zone and region as a whole. Women and youth will be able to provide food services along the road during construction period.

3.3 Identification of Negative potential Impacts

The direct negative impacts of the Project include: the possibility of involuntary relocation; the loss of land-holding and privately owned assets, including productive resources (such as crops and trees) and structures on the land; the loss of communal resources and assets; impacts on the subsistence/livelihoods and income-earning capacity of those affected; the loss of access to and/or increased pressure on existing services and facilities; and changes in movement patterns. Less direct affects include: impacts on social groups and social behaviour; and the vulnerability of some social categories as a result of the Project.

The consultant has identified the project components or activities that may result in the displacement of population. The term "displaced population" refers to persons who will be affected in any of the following ways:

- Loss of their house or shelter;
- Loss of their productive assets;
- Loss of their income sources or means of livelihood/ renters;
- Loss of access to resources and social services

It should be noted that all affected property owners within road reserve area are supposed to be resettled. This is so because the road alignment is following the existing alignment, there is no bypass or diversion.

The alternatives considered (and steps taken if any) to avoid or minimize the displacement of population, have been presented and discussed under chapter 9.

The RAP has been prepared in accordance with policies and guidelines of AfDB/JICA Environmental and Social Consideration Guidelines. The consultant has realized that JICA and AfDB guidelines are somehow similar to World Bank Environmental Safeguard Policy. This RAP, although is presented as a separate

document, should be considered as an integral component of the ESIA and Environmental Management Plan prepared for the project.

Since RAP preparation has been guided by AfDB/JICA Guidelines, the consultant has avoided as much as possible the properties to be affected by applying several measures already discussed in this report.

3.3.1. Affected Households

The total number of properties to be affected by the project in all of the twenty two villages is 1,235. A total number of 430 households and 896 people who are mainly found within 22.5 metres of road reserve will be affected. It should be noted that the number of the affected heads is smaller compared to the number of the total affected people and properties due to the fact that one household may have more than one persons and/or owns more than one property. Refer to the table 3.1 below.

The PAPs have been categorized according to the type of assets affected:

- Residences
- Businesses (shops, kiosks, restaurants, tea/coffee stands, milling Machine, houses for renting, guest houses)
- Crops
- Fences
- Community Structures (Mosques, church, Offices, godown, water tank, water collection points, police post, school and market)
- Burial (graves)

Table 3.1 PAPs Affected Property in different measurements of RoW (45 Meters)

Type of Affected Property	Total Affected properties Mayamaya Bonga Road Section
Boundary fence	1
Godown	2
Kiosk	18
Restaurant + Kiosk	6
Shop + Kiosk	12
Shop + Restaurant	6
Restaurant	35
Shop + Bar	4
Tea/coffee post	22
Shop	113
Shop + Residence	16
Kiosk + Residence	11
Restaurant + Residence	13
Residence	753
Mosque+ Madrassa	12
Church	1
Gatehouse	1
Milling machine	10
House for rent	43
Office	12
Guest house	6
Total	1097

Source: Survey Results, March 2007 and Socio economic survey August 2011 respectively.

Two hundred and thirty three (233) peoples' livelihood will be affected as their businesses are located in the RoW and need to be removed.

The type of economic activities to be lost are summarised in the table below, this include agricultural production, shop, rented house, café, bar, grocery, butcher, milling machine, restaurant, and etc, for detail see the table below. These 233 people will also lose income received per month from their business. The consultant wanted to know how much per month the each affected people will loss. The table below also indicate the amount expected to be lost per month by individuals. However, this should be taken as an indication because most of the affected people are not very sure of the amount received per month.

Table 3.2 : Type of the affected Businesses (Livelihood)

Type of business and where is located along the route	Location	Frequency	Monthly Income
Genge	Paranga	1	30,000/-
	Kwantis	1	50,000/-
	Kolo	1	50,000/-
	Bereko	1	100,000/-
House for rent	Chenene	2	10,000/=
	Haneti	5	10,000/=
	Kidoka	5	10,000/=
	Kambi ya nyasa	1	5,000/-
	Chemba	2	5,000/-
	Kelema	11	10,000/-
	Bicha	3	10,000/-
	Kwantis	1	5,000/-
	Kolo	3	5,000/-
	Bukulu B	1	4,000/-
	Masawi	1	10,000/-
	Bereko	8	15,000/-
	Boay	1	5,000/-
	Bonga	3	4,000/-
	Shop	Chenene	8
Haneti		7	350,000/-
Kidoka		5	500,000/-
Kambi ya nyasa		3	250,000/-
Chemba		10	350,000/-
Paranga		3	400,000/-
Kelema		11	500,000/-
Bicha		4	450,000/-
Kilimani		1	300,000/-
Kwantis		3	350,000/-
Choka		1	400,000/-
Kolo		5	600,000/-
Bukulu A		1	400,000/-
Bukulu B		1	350,000/-
Masawi		10	300,000/-
Bereko		20	700,000/-
Boay		13	450,000/-
Café (mama Ntilie)	Haneti	3	200,000/-
	Paranga	2	100,000/-
	Kelema	3	150,000/-
	Choka	4	100,000/-
	Kolo	1	80,000/-

	Humai	1	60,000/-
	Aragwa		60,000/-
	Bukulu A	1	300,000/-
	Masawi	8	200,000/-
	Bereko	1	300,000/-
Butcher	Chenene	1	600,000/-
	Kolo	1	700,000/-
Garage	Kilimani	1	0
Godown	Chemba	1	0
Guest house	Haneti	2	200,000/-
	Kelema	2	300,000/-
Bar	Bereko	3	1,200,000/-
	Bonga	1	1,000,000/-
Grocery	Haneti	1	90,000/-
	Chemba	1	60,000/-
	Kolo	1	70,000/-
Kiosk	chenene	3	100,000/-
	haneti	3	150,000/-
	Kidoka	1	200,000/-
	Kambi ya nyasa	1	150,000/-
	Chemba	4	100,000/-
	kelema	2	200,000/-
	Kwa Dinu	1	80,000/-
	salanka	1	50,000/-
	bereko	1	100,000/-
Restaurant	Haneti	2	200,000/-
	Kidoka	2	300,000/-
	Chemba	1	250,000/-
	Kelema	1	150,000/-
Kiosk	Chenene	3	84,000/-
	Haneti	3	100,000/-
	Kidoka	1	95,000/-
	Kambi ya nyasa	1	120,000/-
	Chemba	4	75,000/-
	Kelema	2	80,000/-
	Salanka	1	70,000/-
	Bereko	1	200,000/-

Milling machine	Chenene	1	270,000/-
	Paranga	1	300,000/-
	Chemba	1	200,000/-
	Kwantis	1	400,000/-
	Masawi	1	500,000/-
	Boay	1	400,000/-
Total		233	

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

3.3.2 Loss of access to social services

Similar to the accessibility to productive sources, the preparation of RAP has considered minimising the impact of all the social services whenever possible either by diverting the road alignment. For example all the water points, graveyards, religious structure located closer to the road were avoided as much as possible by road realignment to avoid them. Those public services which could not be avoided are listed in the table below. These structures will be compensated to facilitate the construction of the new ones. No public structure will be demolished without compensation. However, it is expected that as one of the mitigation measure in the SMP the contractor will be instructed to replaces the services before the construction of the road starts to reduce the impacts on the service users. For the details refer to the below table 3.3

3.4 Social Impacts of Relocation

• Compensation

It is expected that the social impacts will be small because 99.9% of all affected people prefers cash compensation not in kind.

• Relocation

86% want to remain in their present villages within their own plots. Those who do not have enough land to accommodate them are planning to acquire land within the same village. In case the land is not available they prefer to move to the neighbouring village. Only 5.5% prefer to move to outside the district. Thus the social fabric of these people will not be affected, as they will remain within their villages and communities

RAP prepared by Carl Bro in 2007 identified that there are large areas undeveloped land available all along the project road. Thus for those PAPs who have to relocate completely, possible relocation sites close to existing residences and/or businesses have been identified. These sites are less than 500 m from the existing residences/businesses, so again there would be minimal social upheaval.

• Agriculture

It should also note that the agricultural system will not be affected because the practice agricultural system is basically subsistence and is based on rain fed cultivation.

• Hardship of relocation

To reduce economic hardship of relocation in the urban areas, the RAP has included disturbance allowances in the calculation of the compensation amount.

• Infrastructure services

Along the entire route there are infrastructure services, such as water services ` that will be affected in certain settlements. However, the affected infrastructure will be relocated and costs for that exercise have been included in the Bills of Quantities.

• Community properties

The community properties to be affected will be compensated and new structure elected in respective communities.

TABLE 3.3 AFFECTED PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY PROPERTY ACCORDING TO VILLAGES

NAME AND TYPE OF PROPERTY	VILLAGE						Bicha	Kilimani	Chemchemi	Kwantis	Kwadinu	Boay	Kolo	Salanka	Beroko	Masawi	Bukulu	Alagwa
	chenene	Haneti	Kidoka	Kambi / Nyasi)	Chemba	Kelema												
Police post	1																	
Mosque	1	2	1		1				2			1			1			
Madarassa																1		
Women group structure																1		
TANROADS quatrtes		3											2	2			2	
SACCOS															1			
Natural Resource offices								1					1		1			
CCM Office						1	1								1			1
Water Tank							1		1									
Kondoia Township offices									1									
Prison accommodation structure								1										
NBC Club Kondoia									1									
Church				1														
Primary school (Classroom and teachers house										1								

3.4.1 Loss of structures including shelter

In total 660 structures of various uses will be affected by the project. It should be noted that 558 impacted structures are only used for sleeping while the other 86 structures are used for multipurpose (sleeping and businesses). The quality differs some are made of local materials not of good quality while others are modern houses constructed of modern building materials. Modern houses are mainly at Kondo, Bicha, Kelema, Bonga, Boay, Bereko Masawi and few scattered in all villages along the road. Materials used for house construction is the main determining factor for the amount paid to the affected PAP. Some of the affected structures are kitchen located at Chenene, Kambi ya Nyasi, Chemchem, Kwantis, Boay and Bonga villages. The only affected toilets are located at Bonga and Boay villages. Cattle hut are found at boay and Masawi villages. However, it should be noted that there 3 structures used only for business found at different locations along the route including Haneti, Kidoka and Masawi.

Table 3.4 :Summary of the affected Structures for various use

SN	Location	Number of structure affected for accommodation	Multipurpose (Business and accommodation)	Business Only	Other structure in the compound
1	Bicha	19	7		
2	Chenene	33	3		1 Kitchen
3	Haneti	46	3	1	
4	Kidoka	37	11	1	
5	Kambi ya nyasa	16	1		2 Kitchen
6	Chemba	21	4		
7	Paranga	4	3		
8	Kelema	57	10		
10	Kilimani	1	1		
11	Chemchem	0	0		
12	Kwantis	26	3		2 Kitchen
13	Choka	27	5		
14	Kolo	37	2		1 kitchen
15	Kwadinu	7	0		
16	Humai	17	0		
17	Alagwa	8	1		
18	Bukulu A	18	1		
19	Bukulu B	24	1		
20	Masawi	89	17	1	Cattle hut
21	Salanka	2	0		
22	Bereko	24	9		
23	Boay	26	3		2 kitchen, toilet. Cattle hut
24	Bonga	19	1		2 Kitchen, Toilet
Total		558	86	3	13

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

N.B *some of the affected houses are multifunctional used for both sleeping and businesses

3.4.2 Crop Production

Given that most land acquisition is farmland, this will impact on crop production, disrupting the livelihoods of the majority of PAPs permanently. Generally most will be able to manage or sustain their livelihoods with their remaining plots of land; few people will lose a significant portion of their land or be adversely affected by the implementation of the Project permanently. The affected type of crops includes maize, sunflower, pigeon peas, sweet potatoes, vegetables and banana plantation.

3.4.3 Loss of their productive assets (Trees and Crops)

The RAP has tried as much as possible to avoid most of the productive assets to minimise the impacts on population in the impacted villages. Resources avoided include various tree including fruit trees such as mango and timber trees planted closer to the road. However, some of the trees were not avoidable. The list below shows the affected trees

Table 3.5 Affected Crops per village

Village	Banana	pawpaw	avocado	Guava	mango	Orange
Mayamaya	0	7	1	2	3	0
Chenene	0	5	0	3	16	0
Haneti	0	10	0	5	13	0
Kidoka	0	12	2	4	11	0
Kambi ya nyasa	0	9	0	0	8	0
Chemba	0	3	5	0	0	0
Paranga	0	16	1	0	0	0
Kelema	20	20	0	2	19	0
Bicha	15	11	3	4	7	0
Kilimani	0	1	0	4	4	1
Kwantis	0	20	6	16	0	2
Choka	0	19	0	11	1	10
Kolo	0	29	5	8	4	26
Kwa Dinu	20	17	1	5	4	3
Humai	67	4	4	7	8	2
Aragwa	70	16	6	9	3	4
Bukulu A	38	8	3	15	9	8
Bukulu B	40	13	5	20	11	5
Masawi	90	38	23	51	32	24
Salanka	100	4	0	1	0	1
Bereko	200	25	4	10	15	5
Boay	900	49	15	22	20	8
Bonga	1500	40	26	15	18	10
TOTAL	3,060	376	110	214	206	109

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

3.4.4 Impacted Graveyards

Different tribes and clans have different beliefs and ways of respect and honouring their ancestors. Likewise there are taboos, traditions and customs including sacred burial sites and protected ritual sites which are singled out for historical, cultural ritual performances. Potential disturbance of these may infringe on areas of religious significance. For the project the graveyards were noted as areas of cultural value that may be disturbed by the project. During RAP study the graves have been identified at different location along the route.

Table3.6 Location of graves along the route by Village

SN	Location	Number of graves
1	Kidoka	4
2	Haneti	10
3	Bukulu	2
4	Mayamaya	2
5	Chenene	3
6	Boay	9
7	Bonga	2
8	Masawi	5
	Total	37

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

3.4.5 Identified Vulnerable

Impacts of resettlement process on PAPs who are already vulnerable are likely to be more severe. The list of Project affected households was delivered to each village Administration during the Consultant's meetings with PAPs. Village leaders were requested to identify amongst the PAPs those heads of households identified as 'vulnerable' on the basis of the following criteria: women, who are believed to be dependent on others for support and are heading household; people over the age of 70, who cannot support themselves anymore; the chronically ill, literally not able to move from their beds; and people known to have HIV/AIDS and are heading their household, orphans who are head of household and disabled headed households. Names were to be recorded on a questionnaire table given by the Consultant. The village Executive Office prepared the listing with the Village Government, approved by the village leaders. The list was given to the Consultant for the preparation of support and other proposals. 86.4% of the affected people are not vulnerable only 13.6% have been identified as vulnerable. Out of these 3.1% are widows, 0.7% disabled, 0.6 divorced and 9.1% are orphans.

TABLE 3.7 NUMBERS OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE IDENTIFIED, BY VILLAGE

Village	Vulnerable Households (No.)	Total Number of Households Affected	Percentage of Total Number of Households Affected
Mayamaya	3	9	3.5
Chenene	5	47	6.1
Haneti	4	63	8.2
Kidoka	12	56	7.3
Kambi ya nyasa	0	23	3
Chemba	8	27	3.5
Paranga	0	9	1.8
Kelema	10	74	9.6
Bicha	5	26	3.4
Kilimani	0	2	0.3
Kwantis	6	34	4.4
Choka	1	37	4.8
Kolo	4	42	5.5
Kwa Dinu	3	9	0.4
Humai	2	17	2.2
Aragwa	0	10	1.3
Bukulu A	2	20	2.6
Bukulu B	3	28	3.6
Masawi	11	115	15

Salanka	1	2	0.3
Bereko	7	36	4.7
Boay	3	42	5.5
Bonga	2	32	4.2
Total	91	768	100

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

The table below 6.9 indicate the category of vulnerable groups to be affected by the project. The orphans headed households will be more affected (61%) followed by widow group of which 9.1% of the affected households are headed by widow. The survey indicates that only four headed by single female who have been divorced. Only five households are headed by disabled person. All the above groups are entitled for special assistance during Rap implementation.

Table 3.8 category of vulnerable group affected by the project

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Disabled	5	.7
	Widow	21	3.1
	Orphan	61	9.1
	Non vulnerable	576	86.4
	Divorced	4	.6
	Total	667	100.0

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

With respect to that, there is a need for this group to undergo help from various groups including the government as well as local institutions like NGO's and CBO's. The group can be helped by a way of being empowered, for example, economic empowerment for the sake of doing business, education to orphans, disabled etc.

4. Organisational Responsibility

4.1 Administrative Framework and Organizational Responsibilities

The main parties involved in the resettlement and/or compensation process will be:

- The District Councils
- District Lands Officers
- The Ward Councils
- The Village Councils
- TANROADS
- Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement.

4.2 Regional and District Administration

Administratively, Tanzania is structured into regions, districts, divisions, wards and villages. Urban areas are administered by street, while the rural areas by villages.

The Regional Administration Secretariat is headed by the Regional Commissioner, who is assisted by the Regional Administration Secretary. The Regional Administration coordinates and controls activities in the region, and enforces the proclamations, policies, regulations and decisions of the government. All the government ministries are represented at the regional level.

The organisational structure of the district administration by and large reflects that at regional level. The District is headed by the District Commissioner who is assisted by the District Administration Secretary, and the District Executive Director (DED). The DED is the head of the executive wing of the district council. At District Level, there are offices representing all the ministries at national level including Planning; Health; Education; Lands, Natural Resources and Environment; Community Development; Works; Water, Agriculture and Livestock; Trade; Cooperation and Marketing, etc. These offices report to directly to the DED.

At district level, there are three standing committees: i) Finance, Planning and Administration, ii) Economic Services (which covers roads, land and the environment) and iii) Social Services (which include health, education and water).

Each district is divided into divisions, wards and villages. However, in terms of implementation, enforcement and coordination of activities, the wards and villages are instrumental.

4.3 Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement

This Ministry is charged with creating an enabling environment and institutional framework to support human settlements development process. It is responsible for the coordination of the Land Policy, land development, human settlements development, surveys, valuation, sites and services, land registration of documents, and chattels transfer. It supervises the formulation and implementation of a number of other policies, such as the National Housing Policy, National Human Resettlement Policy and the Urban Physical Structure Policy, and oversees the implementation of town planning, master plans and regional physical planning.

4.4 Ministry of Works

The Ministry of Work, Ministry of Transport share responsibility for the development and management of the transport sector: M T, MOW, and President's Office, Regional Administration, and Local Government (PORALG). The MT is responsible for the overall policy and planning for the transport sector, while Ministry of work is overseer of the road sector. The development and management of the road sector is divided

between MOW and PORALG. The MOW is responsible for the overall policy and planning for the road sector and the development and management of the trunk and regional road network (35,000 km). PORALG is responsible for the development and management of the district, urban, and feeder-road network (about 50,000 km).

TANROADS, which is under the authority of MOW, was established by the 1997 Executive Agencies Act. It is responsible for the maintenance and development of the trunk- and regional-road network. TANROADS undertakes procurement and manages the contracts associated with the design, maintenance, emergency repairs, spot improvements, rehabilitation, upgrading, and construction of its roads. TANROADS must also improve road safety and reduce the negative environmental impacts of its road network.

TANROADS is divided into 21 regions. Each regional office ensures adequate procurement, manages the road and bridge maintenance and development works, and supervises its consultants and contractors.

For this RAP TANROADS will have the overall responsibility for planning and implementing all activities under the Policy Framework. It will guide, supervise and report on progress and will handle resettlement issues requiring actions and coordination at various levels.

TANROADS will also monitor and supervise the implementation of resettlement activities through its representative from who will be in the project area. Responsibilities of TANROADS will include planning, coordination of field implementation, information exchange and inter-agency liaison, internal inspection and day-to-day monitoring

TANROADS shall be required to collaborate with relevant stakeholders including the regional authorities, respective District councils and Village government committees during road construction and operations.

The District Councils in the road project area are responsible for mobilizing communities, carrying out awareness programmes and making sure that compensations are done efficiently. Establishment of transparent mechanisms for land grievance redress, and administration support to affected people on compensation related matters

The Village Governments shall ensure involvement of the local communities during project implementation. Whenever environmental problems become apparent communities, village governments and District Councils have to alert TANROADS on what is happening.

On behalf of the client the consultant will also facilitate the agreement between PAP and TANROADS regarding evacuation of the Corridor of Impact in order to pave way for road construction. Also, there will be independent external evaluation to be carried out by the consultant.

4.5 TANROADS Organisational Structure and Responsibility

TANROADS, headquarters, is divided into five directorates each headed by a director. The Directorate of Planning is in charge of planning, research & materials, safety & environment plus design & standards. The Directorate of Procurement and Contract deals with contracts control, consultancy services and goods & works. Thus this above project is supervised by this directorate. The Directorate of Projects is the main liaison for public & private partnership, bilateral, multilateral and GoT. The Directorate of Maintenance conducts monitor & support for weighbridge operations, monitor & support for costal, southern highlands, central and lake zones. Finally, the Directorate of Business Support deals with finance, public relations, management information & ICT plus administration & human resource management.

It should be noted that the above directorates are not independent of each other but works in collaboration with each other.

The chief Director with the aid of the Internal Audit and the Legal Services Unit oversees the above mentioned directorates. He intern reports to the Permanent Secretary and the Ministry Advisory Board. The minister of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development is the overall head of TANROADS and works directly with the permanent secretary. He is a policy maker who regulates the implementation of said policies and facilitates the work of the people under him.

4.6 Inter-Agency Coordination

The Ministry of Works is responsible for policy issues and regulations. The ministry will oversee that the Government policies related to road development and its related acts are in place and other Ministry policies crucial to the project are well executed. On the other TANROADS is the project owner and has a responsibility of coordinating the project activities including monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. TANROADS may hire a consultant firm to execute the project on the behalf of TANROADS, however, it remains that TANROADS has to monitor the activities of the consultants who are engaged in the project. TANROADS has to liaise with other government institutions at different levels during project implementation. These include the local government, the Ministry of land and urban development as well as the ward and village government.

4.7 Implementation Procedure

Different steps will be required during the implementation of RAP. These steps and procedures include the establishment of the alignment that helps the identification of the properties that are affected by the development interventions. The following procedure is to census all affected people by the intervention and conducting socio economic profile of the affected people. The third step is inspection the affected properties consequently valuation. The valuation schedule has to be endorsed by the chief value, thereafter; the compensation of the affected properties is executed. Grievances mechanism and follow up mechanism that has been establish to sort out complaints from affected people is executed.

4.8 Resettlement Measures

4.8.1 Compensation

Compensation options were prepared for presentation to PAPs during public consultations. This means that any PAP had the opportunity to know compensation options that are available. These public consultations have been documented. The following are available option f1or compensation of the affected people.

4.8.2 In-Kind Compensation

Affected people will also be given an opportunity to choose payment options that is money or kind. As It is anticipated that a number of PAPs will prefer to receive cash payments not in -kind. The consultation with the affected people confirmed that all preferred cash because of advantages it has over in –kind compensation. People think that cash compensation will help them to save money for other uses. Only one widow (Halima Dengu) at Kelema village preferred a house to be constructed for her instead of getting cash.

Individual consultations with PAP have to confirm the preferred payment as well as re-settlement options. The latter includes the relocation of individual families or the entire community or kinship groups.

4.9 Grievances Mechanism

Project proposed RAP includes a mechanism to ensure that entitlements are effectively transferred to the PAPs and there is proper disclosure of information and consultations with the affected community. However there is an additional need for an effective and efficient grievance redress mechanism, which will respond to people's queries and problems and address key issues, concerns and complaints. Grievances and disputes related to resettlement and/or compensation exercise arises from a number of different issues. These include:

- Mistakes related to the identification of affected property and people within the ROW;
- Disagreements related to the ownership of property (including inheritance and divorce related disputes);
- Disagreement of land and asset valuation;
- Disagreement of other compensation allowances; and
- Problem related to the time and manner of payment of compensation (the delivery of entitlements)

Disputes related to land ownership will need to be brought before the appropriate level of land courts as established by law, including those established at the village level. However, it should be noted that land boundaries and ownership issues has to be settled out before compensation is done. The consultant asked the PAP to resolve such issues through established village government mechanism and written minutes including resolutions should be presented to the evaluation team during property inspection. However, to-date the consultant has not received any complaints or disputes on boundaries and ownership issues. It was expected that the village governments should have received such complaints and settle them using the existing channels in the villages.

Usefulness of the grievance mechanism is dependent on how smooth the issues can be resolved. Therefore at the first tier it should be at the level of villager leaders through Village Executive Office. Claims and complaints shall be brought to the attention of the Village Executive Officer (VEO) who will forward all grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, level of compensation or seizure of assets without compensation to the attention of the ward executive Officer (WEO). If no agreement made, the dispute cannot be resolved within a stated period (say fourteen days the cases will be taken to the representative of TANROADS Regional manager.

In case of disputes and disagreements that cannot be settled by the parties using the administrative structures set up under this project, it is recommended that the parties take the matters to a Court of law using the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1967 (Act No. 47). The Act stipulates inter alias, that if such disputes or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within 6 weeks from the date of the publication of the notice that the land is required for public purpose, the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the Court of law for the determination of the dispute [Section 13 (1)]. The procedure therefore will not replace existing legal processes but will be based on consensus, seek to resolve the issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of compensation, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions.

Project management has an obligation to ensure that resettled homesteads regain, and preferably improve upon their living standards. The measure detailed in the RAP is designed to meet this obligation. In turn the implementation of these measures and the extent to which objectives are being met, require proper checking and assessment. A monitoring and evaluation program will accordingly be implemented (a) to record and assess project inputs as well as the number of persons affected and compensated (b) to confirm that former subsistence levels and living standards are being re-established.

Range of resettlement related activities and issues that would therefore have to be recorded, monitored and evaluated include:

- Asset acquisition and compensation
- Construction of replacement housing
- Reestablishment of displaced households and business enterprises
- Reaction of severely affected households, in particular to resettlement and compensation packages and Reestablishment of income levels.

5. Community participation

Community participation meetings were held in all of the affected villages along the existing routes in March 2007 by Carl Bro (Intelligent Solution) and again in August 2011 by Crown Tech Ltd as well as with other interested parties. In August 2011 the consultations were carried out in eight villages including Mayamaya, Chenene, Haneti, Kidoka, Kelema, Masawi, Bereko and Boay. . Minutes and details from the consultations with the local administrations and the PAPs have been recorded (refer Appendix 1), Relevant local authorities, in accordance with guidelines developed for consultations with the local authorities and local leaders and the public. The public consultation process was undertaken by the same firm that is engaged in RAP, which is Crown TECH-Consult Ltd. The objectives of the consultations were to introduce the project, explaining the need for land acquisition, explaining the resettlement and/or compensation principle to be applied as well as of soliciting feedback. The results of the process were presented in a Social Economic Impact Assessment (SIA) report submitted to TANROADS. A generalized description of the socio-economical and cultural conditions in the villages visited, during the public consultation process, was also included in the final SIA. Detailed socio-economic survey of potentially affected households was undertaken as well as household profiles. However, it should be noted that the collected information on household profile included some people whom were outside the proposed right of way. The RAP report is more accurate, since the information presented excludes those people outside the ROW.

The ESIA was, therefore, used as one of the primary source of socio-economic information for the preparation of the RAP. Additional information on socio economic profile was collected during RAP specific to the affected people.

A number of meetings were held with officials from stakeholders, district offices, ward and village governments, and community members.

Meetings with the TANROADS headquarters' were held with the aim of obtaining a common understanding of the ROW and the targeted PAPs. These meetings were carried out by both consultant firms (Carl Bro and Crown tech consult at different time during SIA and RAP preparations.

Meetings were also held with District Officials with the purpose of understanding the land value, availability of alternative land to resettle PAPs if necessary and the market cost of construction materials.

With ward and village officials meetings helped in assessing the understanding the feeling of the affected people and their concerns, identification of the type of assets and asset owners, and mobilization of community members to attend and participate effectively in the socio-economic survey. Also, they were responsible in verifying the appropriateness of information collected and act as witnesses to the owners.

The discussion focused on the following:

- establish and inform the public, including any project affected persons, and the local authorities of the cut-off date, which was set as 7th March 2007, this being the start of the PAP survey;
- obtain the commitment of the local authorities to prohibit any further development in the ROW after the cut-off date;
- ensure the availability of land for relocation and to provide the same to the PAPs when implementation of the program materializes;
- provide the PAPs with all possible assistance in the resettlement effort (e.g. reconstruction of houses and clearance of farmland);

- provide special assistance and support to PAPs who are elderly and female headed households, that is the vulnerable groups; and
- assist in the implementation of the resettlement process and in solving any grievances the PAPs may have.

The outcome of the discussions with the district and local authorities was that they:

- accepted the list of the PAPs as being the only persons affected by the construction of the road;
- agreed to prohibit and deter newcomers from erecting property or carrying out any activity within the ROW after the established cut-off date;
- agreed to provide land for the relocation of PAPs whose properties will be affected;
- agreed to monitor the PAPs in the reconstruction of structures and preparation of farmland with the compensation money they receive;
- agreed to assist and support elderly and female headed households PAPs in the restoration of their livelihood to the previous condition;
- agreed to assist in the implementation of the resettlement and solving the grievance of the PAPs.

Stakeholders meetings were held with the aim to inform them on the importance to provide required information in order to allow for the accurate analysis and realistic RAP to be developed

5.1 Objective of Public Consultations

During RAP preparation, the consultant held consultations with potentially affected people. The consultation examined among other things:

- Acceptable alternatives
- Conditions under which the resettlement will be socially adequate
- Measures required to guarantee that the affected people will enhance or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards
- Preferences regarding forms of compensation and resettlement assistance
- Measures to mitigate impacts of resettlement and arrangements for addressing conflicts that might occur during that period.
- Institutional and organizational arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities and participate throughout planning, implementation and monitoring of the PAR.

5.2 Community Participation and Communities Concerns

At the commencement of the project, consultation was made with the affected communities aiming at exploring their views and incorporating them into the report while formulating and finalizing of the resettlement plan. Overall the main purposes of the participation and consultation process were to:

- Measures required to guarantee that the affected people will enhance or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards
- Preferences regarding forms of compensation and resettlement assistance whether in kind or cash (Payment arrangements)
- Measures to mitigate impacts of resettlement and arrangements for addressing conflicts that might occur.
- Institutional and organizational arrangements with purpose of preparing liaison with project management. This will assist the displaced people to present their concerns to project authorities and

obtain information on how they can participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAP program.

- Provide complete and timely information to PAPs about resettlement stages and related activities
- Obtain the cooperation and participation of PAPs and other stakeholders in resettlement planning and implementation
- Understanding needs and priorities of PAPs regarding compensation, relocation and other activities to be undertaken and Conditions under which the resettlement will be socially adequate.
- Obtaining reactions of PAPs and other stakeholders on regular basis especially on the effectiveness of policies and implementation process.
- Reduce potential for conflicts, as well as risks of project delays through grievance mechanism
- Enable the project to design resettlement and rehabilitation program in a manner to fit needs and priorities of PAPs.

5.3 PAP's Views and Concerns

During consultation with PAP the following views were expressed:

a) Compensation Issues

- ❖ Compensation was a major issue raised. Communities wanted people in the right of way to be compensated because both TANROADS and existing Local Government Authorities (LGA) did nothing when people were developing the existing structures. The communities were moved in 1974 during Ujamaa era, they were not shown the demarcation of the RoW. Moreover, they argued that these structures are not only valuable but also important to their livelihood. Furthermore argued that, they had no proper information pertaining to type of road and distance of the RoW, compensation to the PAP is inevitable.
- ❖ Some people have permanent crops in the road reserve that is within 22.5m, were wondering whether their crops will be compensated or not.
- ❖ At Bicha village the community will loss water tank which will affect water supply in the village. The community would like to have alternative water source to be constructed before the existing one is demolished.
- ❖ There are affected properties under the village government which normally are used by villagers for various economic activities, this include village offices, wood lots and market locations. The communities are worried that these properties might not be compensated. They would like that the TANROADS compensate the village government for the loss.
- ❖ The affected people would like to be given reallocation time to move in new settlement.
- ❖ They observed that road alignment keeps on changing because the grader sometimes grades more on one side of the road and consequently it difficult to establish where the centerline lies. This then adds confusion to exact boundary of the road reserve.
- ❖ People with structures closer to the potential active construction site were concern about the cracks of structure which might happen during road construction, they would like the contract to compensate the affected structures in case this happens.
- ❖ In case the structure is partial affected, does that mean the compensated will be partial or full? The preference is to compensate the entire house.
- ❖ Some PAPs wanted to know what will happens if the rightful owner of the affected property dies before the compensation issue is settled.
- ❖ Who shall be responsible for compensation of the affected people when demolition of the properties is completed?

- ❖ When the houses were marked for demolition, many people demolished their houses and moved away. Participants asked if the new road alignment will not pass through their old plots, whether they could come back and re-elect their houses, and whether they would be compensated for the loss they suffered.

b) Sites of Cultural, Traditional and Personal Importance

The participants wanted to know what arrangements are in place for sacred places (including mosques and churches), and graves that are currently in the road reserve. With regard to graves and graveyards, they asked who would bear the cost of moving the graves/graveyard.

The church at Kambi ya Nyasa village, the Mosques at Haneti, Kwantis, Bereko, Kidoka, and Boay villages as well as one Madrasa at Masawi village will be demolished. The demolition of worship places is usually very emotive as they are often the central importance to the cohesion of the community and social fabric of individuals. The structures should be compensated adequately to facilitate the community to elect a new building

c) Road Reserve

The participants were not clear about the Road Reserve area. They wanted to know whether the 22.5m width for the Road Reserve on both sides of the road applied to both urban and rural areas. There was an incident in Boay village where surveyors marked the houses in the road reserve that would be demolished, and then another team of surveyors told them that their houses were actually outside the road reserve. So they were wondering what criteria is followed when marking out the road reserve boundary.

d) Scarcity of Land

The villages of Kolo and Kwadinu, Humai, Alagwa, Bukulu, Masawi, Baay and Salanka have a problem of land because are neighbouring Forest Reserve and close to hills, this limit extension for farming and other land uses

Consultant described the strategies for consultation and participation of affected people during preparation and implementation of the resettlement activities. Similar to the results obtained during SIA survey, the consultation results show that people are worried about the spread of HIV/AIDS during and after the road construction. Other major effects mentioned are loss of properties, increased crime and increased road accidents. The views expressed by the people have been considered and mitigations have been proposed for the purpose of considerations in the design of the road.

5.4 Consultation with displaced people about acceptable alternative relocation

During the household survey, the Consultant's team met with potentially affected individuals and communities to explain the need for relocation before upgrading of the road. Even though the affected people and the general local communities have high expectations regarding the benefits of upgrading the road, all showed no co-operation and there appears resistance by affected people to relocate properties elsewhere if they are not compensated.

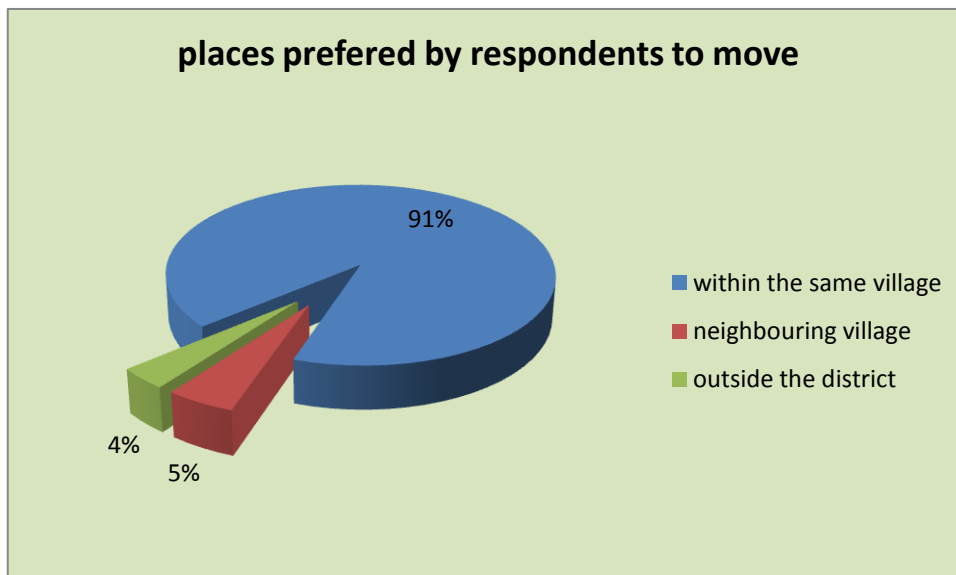
Consultant's view is if the government decides to compensate the damaged/lost properties, it is better that relocation would be within very short distances. This conclusion has been reached because of the following circumstances:

- First, since the affected households and businesses structures are spread across the length of the road it is very difficult to deal with a single community or community representative body.
- Secondly, in some village the number of affected people is very few therefore it can be easily absorbed within their own villages.
- Thirdly, most PAPs are squatting on the government land and they have no alternative land left behind their plots for residential use or other purposes. The owners of structures used for business particularly in the following settlements Chenene, Haneti, Kidoka, Kelema, Masawi and Bereko; do not have left over space to construct new structures.

Due to the above reasons, for the Dodoma - Babati road project there is nothing expected about arrangements for host communities. During the RAP implementation TANROADS will adopt a more systematic public consultation process. This implies participation of not only PAPs, but also community leaders, NGOs/FBOs, other community/religious organizations. Also, special efforts must be made to include all vulnerable groups in the consultation process. During census survey initial consultations were held with the PAPs and other stakeholders. Further consultations was undertaken to ensure that information on the overall resettlement plan, implementation schedule, eligibility and entitlements are properly understood and accepted by the affected communities.

A third consultation will be done with affected people to clear out some outstanding doubts and confirm on their preference on the type of compensation. Normally two options of compensation type are available to the affected people i.e. cash or in-kind. The PAP may again be asked to decide whether be paid money or to get similar house constructed by the contractor selected by project management. Initial RAP consultation results show that all affected people prefer cash compensation. The cash compensation is preferred than in kind compensation because in the project area, people use burnt bricks for house construction which can be done by using family labour by doing so there will be some saving of the compensated money. The saved fund could be used for other development.

Figure 5.1



The table below show household selection regarding resettlement by village

Table 5.1: Household Selection Regarding Resettlement By Village

VILLAGE	HOUSEHOLD SELECTION REGARDING RESETTLEMENT			
	Remain On Own Plot	Move To Own Plot	Request New Plot	Total
Mayamaya	7	2	0	9
Chenene	40	2	0	42
Haneti	42	7	3	52
Kidoka	38	6	2	46
Kambi ya nyasa	16	1	2	19
Chemba	21	1	1	23
Paranga	4	2	1	7
Kelema	58	7	2	67
Bicha	19	2	2	23
Kilimani	2	0	0	2
Kwantis	27	4	0	31
Choka	25	4	1	30
Kolo	32	3	3	38
Kwa Dinu	6	0	1	7
Humai	14	2	1	17
Aragwa	6	2	1	9
Bukulu A	15	3	1	19
Bukulu B	22	1	2	25
Masawi	90	7	5	102
Salanka	1	0	0	1
Bereko	27	3	0	30
Boay	30	0	1	31
Bonga	20	1	0	21
TOTAL	562	57	29	651

The PAPs were also asked when they would prefer to be relocated. All the PAP's preferred the dry season, between July and November after harvest of the farm crops.

5.5 Assistance during relocation

With regard to forms of assistance, majority of PAPs wanted assistance in acquisition of construction materials such as cement, bricks and iron sheets. The villages where the demand for materials was high include Kelema, Bereko, Boay, Haneti, Chenene, Masawi and Mayamaya. Only one PAP wanted compensated in kind, this person is an old man at Kelema. Transport is also required because the building materials are

bought from Babati or Dodoma and transportation cost is high. Few people use donkeys to transport good for short distances between 1-10 kms.

5.6 Integration with Host Population

Majority of the affected people who are willing to relocate the affected properties are considering relocating within their original plots just behind the affected structures or buy land within the village. All affected people preferred to stay in their original villages except one PAP prefers to move to Babati Town to open the business. Some of key reasons for their decision include the following:

- Majority, except some of the Bonga and Boay affected people have alternative land within the village that will be used for house structure, while others could move backward and utilize the remaining portion of land for accommodation.
- Most of the villages reported to have enough land to accommodate the affected people except Kwadinu, Humai, Alagwa, Bukulu and Masawi. These villages are neighbouring forest reserve. The pre-requisites to secure such lands are the fulfilment of some procedures that include certain costs. If the PAPs are facilitated they can afford such costs. More money will be required for those who will have to buy land. Since majority decides to relocate within the vicinities, the PAP will not require host communities to accommodate them. PAP will simply be observed within their original villages.

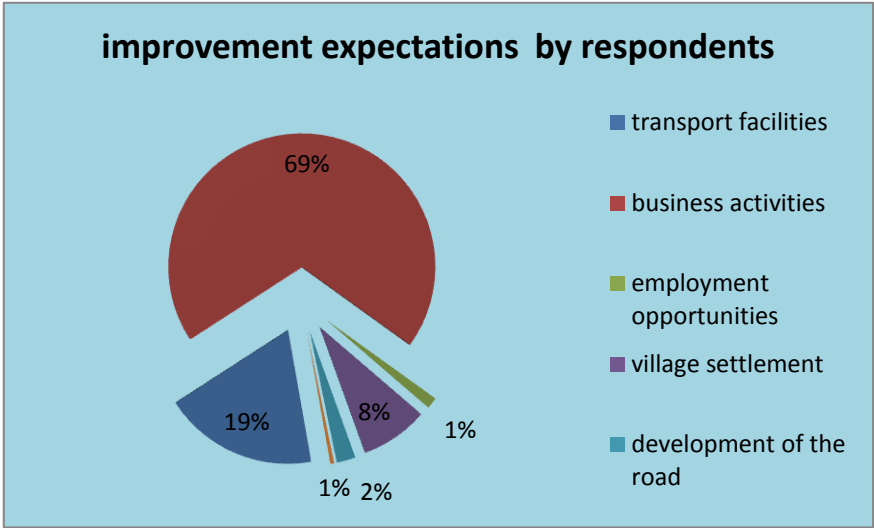
5.7 Preferences on businesses

Almost all the interviewed business operators preferred to retain their business facilities within the existing settings. When asked why they would not want to move, those who preferred to stick around the village they are currently living in said that they did not want to lose customers and that it is near to their homes. They also argued that going to a new environment will expose them to changes that they are not familiar with. They were not willing to take the risk and inconveniences.

Since majority decided to relocate within the vicinities, the PAP will not require host communities to accommodate them. PAP will simply be absorbed within their original villages.

The affected people mentioned the following as the main expected benefits from the project, this include easy transport which was mentioned by 19% of the interviewed respondents while 69 expect growth in businesses, employment opportunities during construction, 8% will expect the growth of some of the settlements located closer to the road. There are low (1%) expectations on the improvement of housing structures.

Figure 5.2 Expectations of PAPs from the project



Source: Socio economic survey August 2011

6. Socio-economic studies

TABLE 6.1 TOTAL POPULATION (BY GENDER) AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN VILLAGES AFFECTED BY THE ROAD PROJECT

Village	POPULATION			NUMBER HOUSEHOLDS
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
Mayamaya	27	20	7	9
Chenene	141	85	56	47
Haneti	189	117	72	63
Kidoka	224	159	65	56
Kambi ya nyasa	46	17	29	23
Chemba	81	30	51	27
Paranga	32	18	14	9
Kelema	148	76	72	74
Bicha	78	50	28	26
Kilimani	8	2	6	2
Kwantis	68	39	29	34
Choka	111	53	58	37
Kolo	126	31	9	42
Kwa Dinu	45	7	0	9
Humai	17	13	4	17
Aragwa	10	9	0	10
Bukulu A	60	19	0	20
Bukulu B	84	22	3	28
Masawi	345	79	25	115
Salanka	6	4	2	2
Bereko	108	63	45	36
Boay	84	40	40	42
Bonga	128	90	38	32
TOTAL	2,082	1,043	650	768

6.1 Gender Analysis

Gender issues have been analyzed. Several Impacts have been identified and mitigation measures to curb impacts suggested. Gender analysis carried out did go into details to include other important issues that can affect the implementation of the project. Impacts and mitigation measures as well as benefits of the project on vulnerable groups were also adequately covered and detailed analyzed. Inadequate information on gender might result into good planning of the project, consequently leading into high benefits of the projects to the target population. The left out mainly will be the vulnerable groups including women, children and old people. One should have a proper understanding of gender relations of the community and identify the impact of this relation on the planned interventions. With better understanding of gender will help to develop useful solutions or mitigation measures.

6.1.1 Socio- Cultural Barrier of Gender Balance

How the road project will affect the roles of men and women in relation to social standing. Will the project affect style of living of people behavior; create conflict within the traditional behavior, social organization, religious practice etc. All these issues are reflected in the report.

6.1.1.1 Patrilineal System

In project area one traditional patrilineal system exists. The system has social cultural influence on gender equality, particularly on the accessibility of resources and decision making at household level and the community. One could investigate how the matrilineal communities affect women in accessibility to land ownership. What could be done during the project that all gender gets benefits of the project outputs without affecting their traditions? The investigation was done on existing communities based support strategies for children with special needs, in particular children orphaned by HIV/AIDS disease and old people. HIV/AIDS have been singled out as one of the possible impact of the project and the disease impacts on the gender was not analyzed.

6.1.1.2 Policy factors and Legal Regulations

Gender policy of Tanzania was analyzed not stated and how does the policy intend /do to reduce gender in balance. Similar to policy, there Government has passed several laws that cover gender issues. For example, Land Act of 1999 and Village Land Act of 1999 enables women to enjoy equal rights with men in access, ownership and control of land, Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 protects women, girls and children from sexual harassment and abuse, The Law of the Marriage Act of 1971 provides rights for women on matters pertaining marriage.

To complete all the above activities, publicity need to be promoted using mass media in sensitising and making the public awareness of the legal system.

6.1.1.3 Reproductive issues

Household chores are unremunerated and therefore unrecognized in the household members as well as in many national accounts. People assume that reproductive work as part of the natural order of things: and because is done by children and women. However, it should be noted that the reproductive work can also be remunerated.

Reproductive work consume most time of women in such a way that sometimes are not able to attend community development meetings and issues. Women get up early prepares food for the family, fetch water , collect firewood, work in the farms, take care of sick people, attend community affairs in the village mainly funerals. Reproductive work is not a biological division of labour but rather is the result of socialization process. Children are brought up taught that certain work are for girls others are for boys. To change this

socialization at household level one has to change first socialization process at grassroots. All African societies' women (girls) are socialized as mothers and wives the rest is appendage not important.

6.1.1.4 Impact of HIV/AIDS on food security

It should be noted here that, women are the main producers of food in rural Africa. The increase of this disease means an increased burden on women labour and more responsibilities of taking care of sick people. Almost in all small road projects it is mentioned that HIV/AIDS is a threat to people's life. Therefore a deliberate effort is required to reduce the spread of the disease. Analysis on how HIV/AIDS affect gender, particularly vulnerable group is discussed in the report as well as possible action to relieve the vulnerable groups.

6.1.1.5 Education

Poverty levels are strongly correlated with the education level achieved by the head of the household. Women education levels in Tanzania are low compared to men. It was reported that in project area 19% households are headed by women. There are a lot of factors contributing to that situation. Since poverty level correlates to education it is assumed that women headed household in the project area are poorer and majority below poverty line. It should be noted that, women headed households have more responsibilities with limited resources. They carry out both gender responsibilities including (bread earner, reproductive and Community responsibilities such as funerals and weddings. On the other hand development project might require household contributions that will demand resource from an already stretched household of a single mother. Cost sharing concept for development project might overburden some of these households.

6.1.1.6 Access to resources

Land is the most valuable resource in rural areas. However, land is unequally distributed within gender. Women accessibility to resource is limited and is the man dominated resource. Women's subordinate position limits their access to resources and control over resources and benefits. Women may have access to resources but lack control of the outputs from those resources. It is not secret that women in rural areas till land, but the produce are controlled by husbands. They do not have access of income gained from agricultural produce, except for those who heads the household that is (19%). Resources are not limited to land but include equipment, tolls, cash, education, skills, information and time. Women do not inherit land from parents. They can acquire land by buying or renting from those with excess. To buy land or rent money is required. It is reported that the land that is found along the project can only be acquired through customary rights-inheritance, buying, allocated by village government, and self allocation. Majority of women cannot afford, particularly single women consequently women work as laborers in other peoples farms. Because of this women do not have secured income, dependence on men for support increases. In some project land for resettlement will be requires this will reflected in the land tenure systems prevailing in the project area. Limitations to accessibility to resources by vulnerable group limit economic growth and create inequalities in the communities. The objective of road improvement in the project area is to reduce inequalities among different ethnic groups, social strata and poverty reduction. It should be noted here that resources.

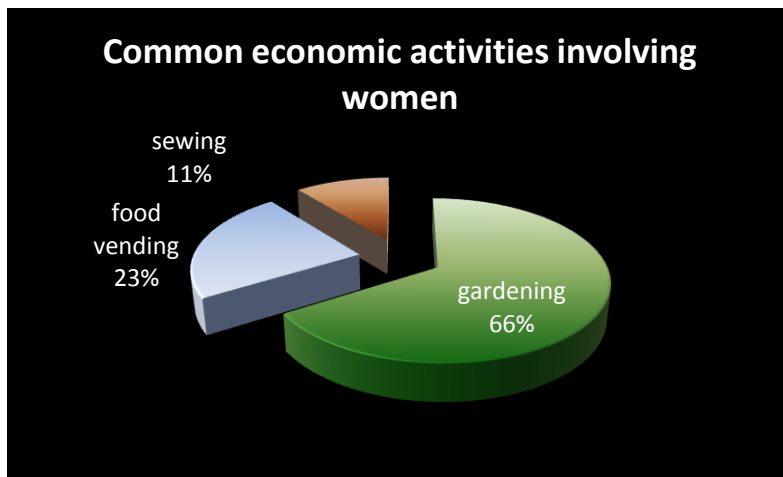
6.1.1.7 Economic Empowerment

In the Project area, the primary issue facing women relates to a lack of economic empowerment, as a result of traditional custom, where women are mainly responsible for household tasks and have limited access to employment and thus income-generating opportunities, a lack of skills training, and a general detachment from economic development. Cultural practices have historically relegated most women to a position of subservience and dependence on men, and participation in social activities, community structures and organisations has been limited. Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs), such as early marriage, girl child labour, polygamy and male inheritance exacerbate the situation of women. Their vulnerability has exposed them to

exploitation, violence and health problems. However, with the support of a legal framework based on the Constitution, The Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children and UWT organisation at all levels, attitudes towards the social status of women are changing, and the position of women is being strengthened.

Sustainable development comes when both women and men are given equal chances and opportunities to participate fully in all development stages at all stages. In the project area women are not significantly involved in planning cycle and implementing activities especially in economic activities. 80.1% of the interviewed people reported that women are not engaged in any development activities. The most common economic activity involving women is petty businesses such as food vending (23%). This is followed by gardening activities which occupy (67%) of women. This is mainly backyard gardening where vegetables for own consumption are grown. In some cases the vegetables are grown along river beds through irrigation. The other insignificant activities include sewing (10%).

Figure 6.1



The unequal access to economic opportunities such as land and other family/clan wealth existing between men and women leaves women with very few options of earning their lives decently. It is reported that sometimes some of the women resort to promiscuity in order to meet their needs. With the prevalence HIV/AIDS situation, they place themselves in a high-risk area, and the HIV/AIDS vicious cycle becomes difficult to break. In the project area there is also habitual killings of old women on the pretext of the women practising witchcraft. Those who kill are mostly male youths and unfortunately, they kill with impunity.

6.1.2 Positive and Negative Impacts on Gender Issues

During the social economic impact assessment, the main gender issues identified in relation to Dodoma - Babati (Mayamaya - Bonga) project have been both positive and negative.

On the positive side, the project is seen to be of benefit to women, “making life easier” for them:

- Opportunities for income generation will be presented directly or indirectly through the road project and, through increasing income, the social status of women will change (as stated by participants of the small group discussions: “if displaced and get money, women will go to urban areas and start businesses”; “women will no longer be financially dependent on men”; “the project will help to develop the power of women through accessibility to market of agricultural production”; and “women’s morale is now low, but it will improve with income from the project”).

- Women will get employment, not only in the short term through construction works, but in the longer term as access to market of farm produce. Therefore women get opportunity to do petty trade by selling food to project workers in the project area.
- The project will ensure that there are more resources, such as roads and transport.

Issues of concern related to:

- Resettlement: where land will be given to those being resettled.
 - Loss of land from project developments: what will happen to women-headed households who lose their land, and particularly to women who rent land and are displaced from the area. There was concern that women may be taken advantage of – that their land will be claimed by men, who in turn will claim land-related compensation and other benefits.
 - Loss of houses and other structures.
 - Loss of businesses and related employment, such as small shops, bars and restaurants.
 - Vulnerable households: that some women-headed households may find it difficult to farm, such as the elderly.
 - Health: that there will be an increase in the prevalence of diseases, and particularly Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. On water-borne diseases, concerns were raised around higher risk factors in the affects and treatment of pregnant women. On STDs, concerns centred around the contraction of STDs/HIV, particularly by young women employed in the project and those living in the area. In general there was concern over sufficient health facilities in the area and accessibility to hospitals.
 - Assault: that women may get attacked/raped by construction workers, and will thus be restricted to their homes during the period of construction.
 - Benefits: in what way women may contribute to, or benefit from, the project; for example, whether women will be given employment in construction works, that they do not have sufficient funds to prepare food for the project.
 - Participation: the extent women will be involved in the project, such as in project-based organisations, holding responsible positions in administering and managing the farms and/or water for irrigation.
 - Work load: that women’s working time will increase, given the responsibility of agricultural tasks over and above current household duties.
- In order to address these and other issues that may arise, it is important that the Project proactively implements gender mainstreaming, on a conceptual level bringing gender towards the centre of the Project and on an operational level responding to the impact of gender on the Project, and responding to the impact of the Project on gender.
 - Successful gender mainstreaming begins at the concept, planning stage and continues through design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, integrating gender sensitive initiatives into all elements of the Project.
 - In order to implement a gender-based project, the following principles should be applied:
 - Embodying the legislative requirements of gender equality in all aspects of the project.
 - Awareness raising among relevant stakeholders, and engaging in advocacy to ensure that gender issues are identified and addressed. This includes awareness on ways that women can adopt to protect themselves against various diseases including HIV/AIDS.

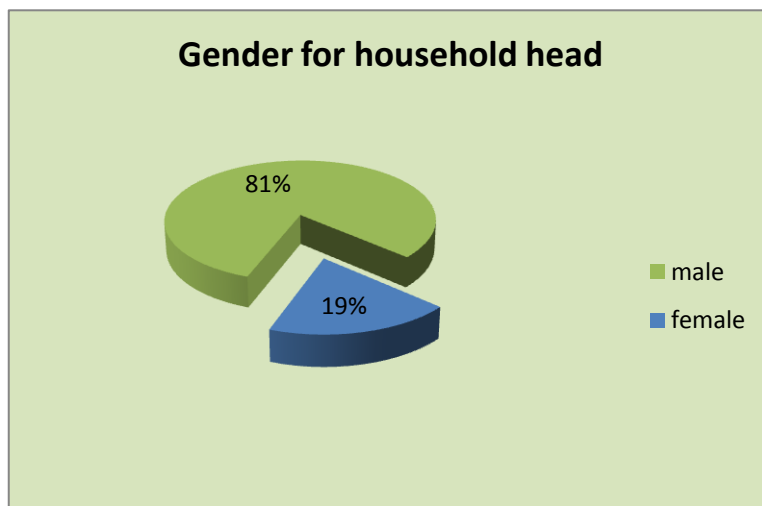
- Income generating activities should be introduced. They should get training on business and financial management such as accounting and bookkeeping.
- Rural women should get trained on agricultural activities. They should be trained on fruit and vegetable planting. Fast growing plants such as tomatoes, onions, white pepper, cabbage, carrots, cassava, maize should be introduced and involving the use of irrigation schemes.
- Actively including women in the consultation process, and ensuring that their participation is sought, from planning through to implementation and monitoring.
- Creating partnerships with gender-sensitive NGOs, such as ORDA, on implementation of aspects of the RAP, to address gender at the grass roots level.
- Working with local organisations that have an interest in/insight into gender issues, such as groups with women membership; particularly the Women's Associations on village level. This will not only ensure participation of women but also provide required knowledge for the Project.
- Organize ground mills and small market
- Introduce handcraft skills if any new
- Establish necessary social services e.g. health centers and schools
- Ensuring food security i.e. plant crops, granaries
- Women rights should be respected and protected together with awareness creation among both women and workers.
- Experience elsewhere show that most of the paid labours in projects are occupied by male while women are involved in unpaid labour in self help activities. It is recommended that all gender should be trained on mechanical works on hand pumps to give equal opportunities male and female for employment opportunities.
- Develop and create a mechanism to include all ethnic groups, religious and gender to benefit from project. Develop a mechanism that will allow all groups to contribute and air their voice in decisions made on the development project. This can be done by establishing different committees at different levels. These meetings should consider gender balance presentation.
- Women attendance in development activities is affected negatively by productive roles in the community and at household levels. In order women participation in development activities, logistical arrangement has to be done in such a way women day seasonal and day calendar is considered. For example project activities should be avoided to take place during the farming seasonal when women are busy tilling land. It is also not logical to call a village meeting in the morning when women are busy with household chores.
- Experience has shown that women might participate in project but at the end do not have control over the outputs of the project. This situation is very true in rural areas where women literate rate is low compared to men. Therefore women want to be trained, in an effort to ensure that they occupy decisions making roles within the project and also retain control over project outputs. The responsible authorities should make a deliberate effort to create awareness among women on their rights and also to build up their confidence.
- In some cases eligibility criteria eliminate women from participating in the projects. For instances, collateral requirements for credits facilities might reduce women participation in projects. It is suggested that women should be encouraged to form groups and register the group to qualify for credit.
- Training on child's rights convection. Children should be taken care of, educated, protected and generally assured of support
- Including gender issues into all relevant ToR and contracts for implementing the RAP. This may involve liaison with a gender-sensitive specialist who is conversant of the area and people, who may be part of any ToR for implementing the RAP.

Gender-sensitive project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted using gender indicators. Women as a vulnerable group, and especially women-headed households, will obtain not only equal benefit to men in the Project, but also be placed at an added advantage over some mitigation measures, to enhance their economic and social wellbeing. This will be addressed through provisions under the entitlement framework developed for this project.

6.2 Characteristics of the affected people

6.2.1 Head of household

Among the affected people, 81% of the respondents had a male family head with the rest being female. This shows a gross disproportion of gender in terms of household head but one to be expected in this region and country where the main mode of inheritance is from father to son and where it is viewed that the main is the natural head of a unit. A large majority of the respondents (93.9) were married with the smallest number (0.9% respondents) divorced while 2.1% are singles and 3.1% reported to be widows. For gender of the affected people refer below figure 6.2

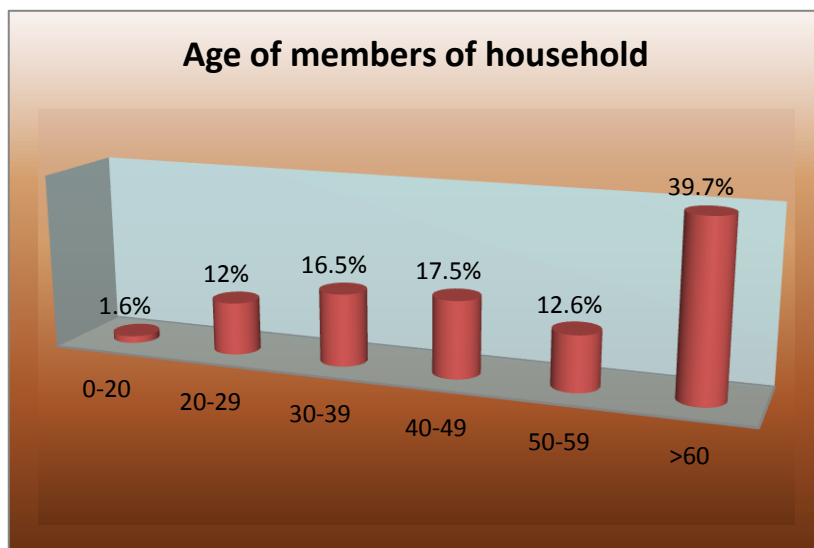


Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.2.2 Composition of the household

The average family size in the project area is 5 family members per household though there are some families with more than six or less members. The family size is little different from the national population statistics which show that the average Tanzanian household has 6 members.

In Tanzania, as exemplified by its rural and urban communities, the dominant family structure is that of the extended family whereby the male is the head of the household. Only in few cases whereby female head the house mainly in widowed families. Only 31.1% of the household heads were aged below 40 years. A large majority 39.7% were aged over 60 years as shown in the figure 6.2. Another 31.1 % reported to have ages between 39 and 59 years. Refer to figure 6.3 below



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.2.3. Ethnicity and Religion of the PAPs

The dominant ethnic group is the Warangi, Wagogo, Wairaqi and Wanguu. Other tribes have migrated in the project area searching for agricultural, livestock and businesses. The in migrants are from neighbouring district of Kiteto, Chiamwino, Dodoma Urban and Bahi. Others are coming from Kilimanjaro, and Manyara region. In short the Gogos and Warangi are the native tribes and also the most populous.

Regarding religion, 95% of the affected people are Muslims and 4% are Christian and the rest never indicated their religion. The most of the Christians are in Boay and Bonga. The section between Mayamaya- Kondo Town – Bereko is occupied by Muslims.

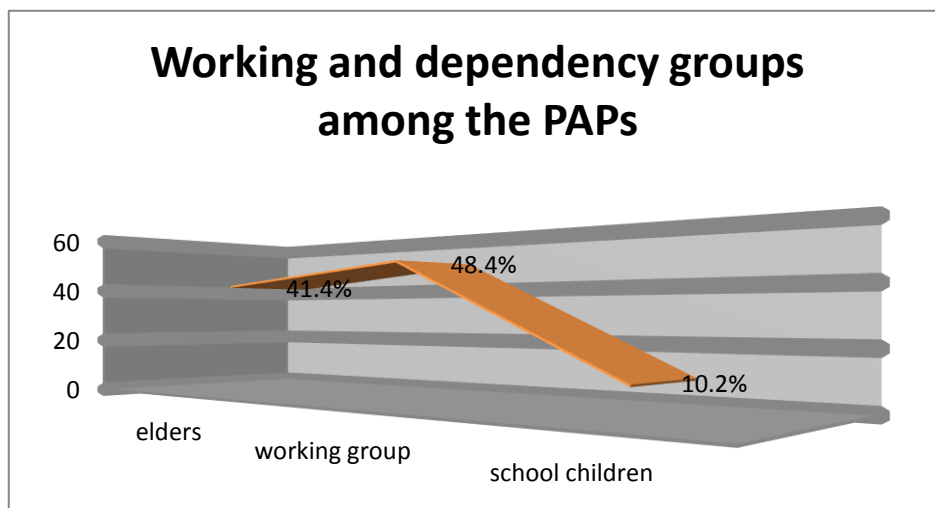
6.2.4. Language

In Tanzania, Swahili is the national language and also the language spoken by a majority including population in rural areas. However, in some instances, the elder population are more conversant in their mother tongues and this may be the case encountered in many rural areas. Hence, in this project area, Swahili is the main language spoken though you still find some using the local dialects. The ethnic languages spoken in the project area include Kirangi, Kigogo and Kiiraqi languages.

6.2.5 Dependency Ratio within households

Dependants supported by the impacted households are of all ages as shown in figure 5.3 below but the main dependent relatives are youngsters, youths at school ages and elderly people who are no longer productive. Analysis on working and dependency ratio in the area shows that one person had to support more than four dependants in the community. As shown by figure 5.3 below majority of dependants are children either at school age or pre-school who counts 10.2% of population size of affected families whereas 41.4% are elderly people who are unable to produce. The population at working age comprise of 48%.

Figure 6.4



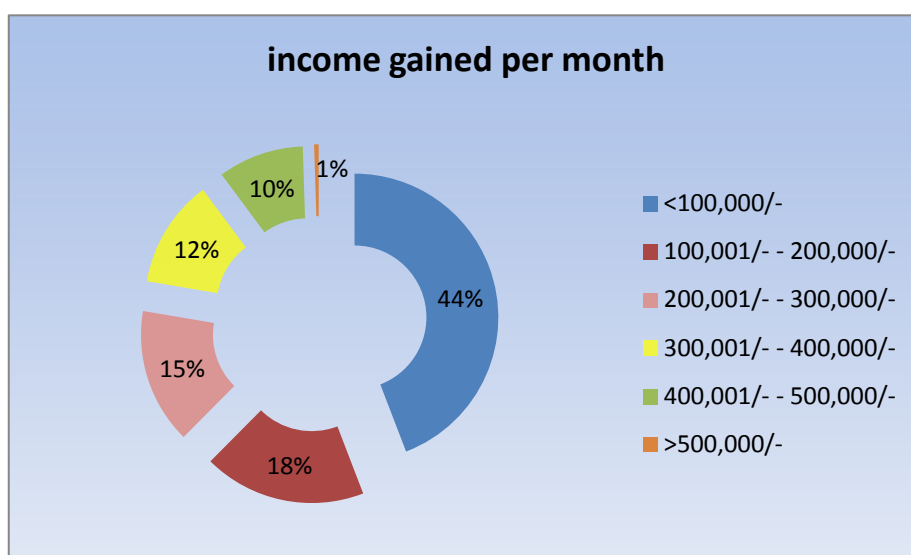
Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.3 Source of Income and PAP.s Occupation

Agriculture is termed as the prevailing source of income in almost all villages where the project passes. Almost 81% of the affected persons depend on agriculture. The agricultural produce is always sent to the market through vehicle (18.0%), bicycle (38.1%), as well as donkeys (43.9%). Off farm activities is another source of income engaging 15% of the affected people. However, information collected indicates that income from off farm activities is relatively small. The rest four percent are totally depend of formal employment and remittance from relatives. 44% of the respondents reported to earn below 100,000 Tshs per month, followed by those PAP's (18%) who earn between 100,000 to 200,000 Tshs per month. Insignificant (1%) have income over 500,000/= per month. Refer to the figure below.

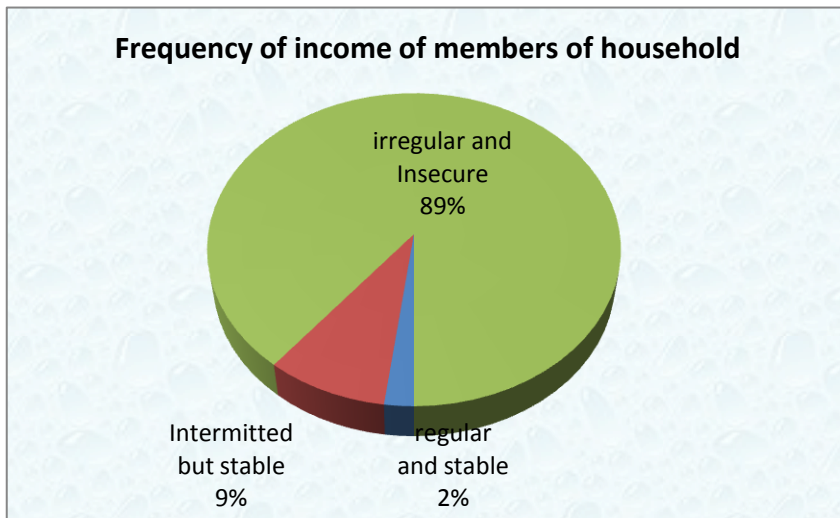
Majority of the affected people farmers (80.2%) while 17.7% are engaged in businesses while 2.1% are formal employed, this include teachers, village and ward executive officers and district council employees.

Figure 6.5



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

Figure6.6

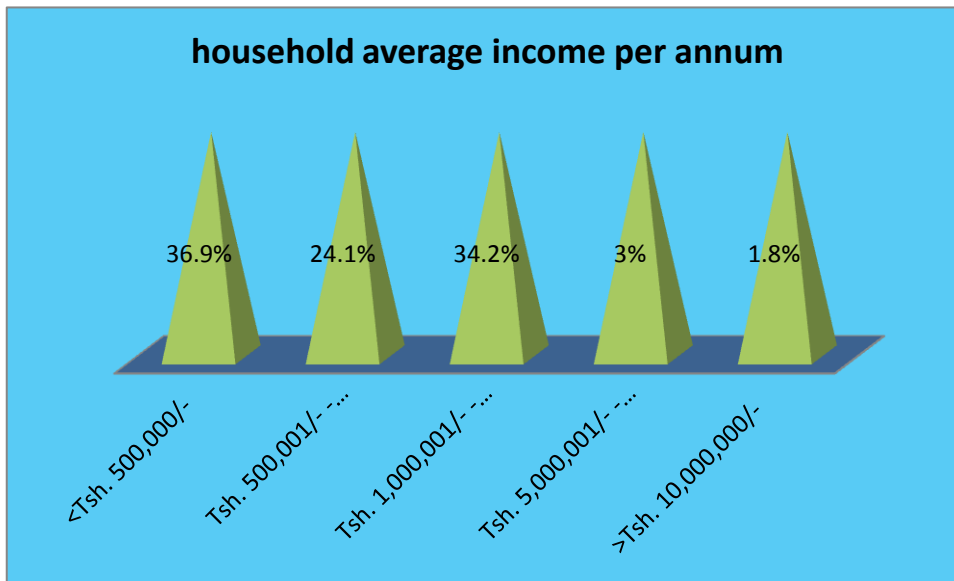


Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

Although agriculture is termed as major source of income followed by businesses and lastly livestock sells. The contribution of charcoal sells and firewood has a significant contribution to some household income. Although agriculture is main source of income but majority of PAP,s are not capable of producing enough to satisfy household demands and surplus for sell. Fifteen percent (15%) households earn an income between 200,000/= and 300,000/= per month while 12% of the interviewed people revealed to earn a monthly income of between 300,000/= and 400,000/= a month. Surveys results show that three of the affected people are employed thus obtain their income from salary or wages. 10% of the affected people earn between 400,000/= and 500,000//= per month. Most PAPs within the higher income categories had their own businesses

It is obvious that the project will affect not only owners of the affected structures but also the tenants who their livelihood depend on the structure. Renters must move from the affected structure and look for other alternative premises to carry out businesses. It is not necessary to compensate the renters but adequate time is required for renters to acquire alternatives premises for accommodation or to carry out businesses. For Dodoma – Babati Road during SIA and RAP consultation with people along the road were told on evacuation of the premises. Therefore the renters are aware of this move. It will also be emphasized during the implementation of the RAP consultation.

Figure 6.7



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

Economic status can also be measured by the level of income at a specific period in time. This is highly necessary if we wish to establishment a baseline indicator of the economic situation of the affected area. According to the socio-economic survey result of August 2011, a majority (36.9%) reports household income below 500,000/= per annum and a further 1.8% reports an income greater between 10,000,000/= per year. (Refer figure 6.7 above. Socio-economic survey of affected area; August 2011)

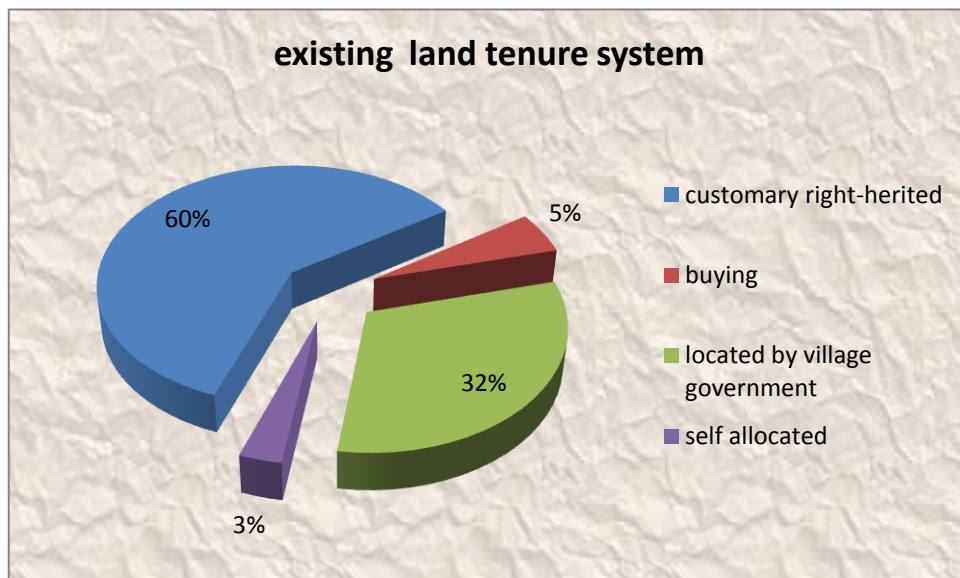
However, if one looks at the same data in a different angle, then the same respondents reports that a large majority is not making any income from any sales through-out the year. Therefore the information about the income is doubtful. This is because most of the families do not keep record on income and expenditure. Others are not willing to reveal information about their income.

6.4 Land tenure

There are a number of forms of land tenure along the project road: family land, leased land, community land (owned by villages) and communal land.

The predominant form of land tenure appears to be customary or family owned land. This land has either been distributed by village authorities to an individual, or it has been inherited by an individual through customary arrangements. The primary data from the socio economic survey revealed that 60% inherited land form their parents while only 5% reported to buy land from those who have extra to expose off. The owner decides on the size of land to sell and fix the prices. The village government witnesses the transaction and keep records for future reference. At the time of this study it was reported by the PAPs that one acre of land is sold between Tshs 20,000/= to 100,000/=, depending on the location of the land. Land closer to the road has more value compared to hinterland. Thirty two percent got land through village allocation. Village government allocation was practiced in 1970's during Ujamaa era. Three percent report to acquire land through self allocation. Refer to figure below

Figure 6.8



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

Customary land tenure is recognized by the Land Act as the “deemed right of occupancy”. The head of the household is the custodian of family land, and in most cases this will be a man. Traditionally women were not owning land or inheriting land from their parent. Generally along the project road, family owned land can only be inherited by male offspring. Customary law recognizes such a person who has been registered in the Village Land Register and issued a simple land occupancy certificate called “Hati ya kumilili Ardhi ya Kimila”.

The villages do not have leasehold land; this is found only in the urban areas of Kondoa. The village government is custodian of the village land is land. This applies to land for schools, dispensaries and village wood lots etc. The allocation of unoccupied village land is done by the village land committee on behalf of the Village Assembly which also has the power to acquire land for the village interests, such as for building schools, dispensaries, etc.

Finally, communal lands are those that are traditionally used for grazing, migrating and watering livestock. These are the former rangelands, which are now gradually being restricted due to cultivation.

The average land size per household is 2 as one moves from the project area the average land size increases to 5 acres. There is shortage of land in villages like Kolo, Kwa Dinu, Humai, Aragwa, Bukulu and Masawi. This is because these villages are neighbouring the forest reserve on the right side of the road. In responding to the above stated problem, the majority of the affected population are of the view that the government should support PAP.s in the process of land acquisition. Most of the affected people would prefer to remain in their present villages

6.4.1 Land Use

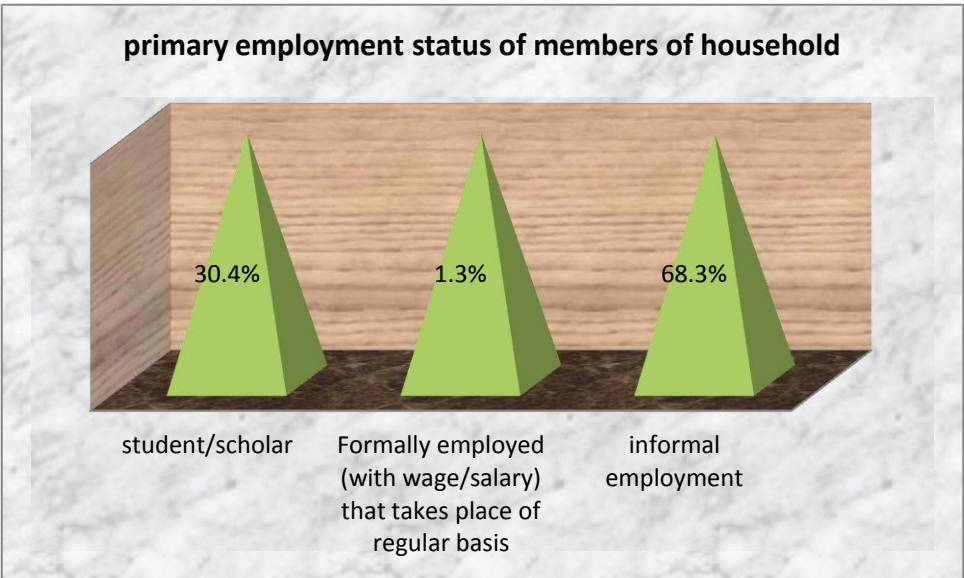
There are five main types of land use along the project corridor. The larger part of the area is used for farming, livestock keeping, and forest reserve. Beekeeping and some area is utilized for human settlement and petty businesses.

A number of factors influence how land is used. These include the fertility of soils (for crop production), the terrain and the accessibility availability of water for domestic and livestock purposes. A big percentage is used for social infrastructure such as schools, medical centres, mosques, churches roads and paths. To TANROADS these types of land use in the project area will mount to relatively big compensations of people’s houses and properties, business premises and crops. On the part of affected people, even with compensation and possible re-location to new areas, some people may not be able to put similar structures and properties they had in the project area due to a number of reasons e.g. skyrocketing prices of building materials, inability to fetch customers in the new areas and hence businesses dropping and the psychological effects of demolitions and moving to new areas, though the study revealed that majority of the affected people will not have space to move backward and utilize the remaining land for residential but they will buy land within the same settlement. However, it should be noted that all the villages along the route do not have land use plans.

6.5 Employment / Livelihood

The main livelihood of the affected population is mainly in the informal sector which comprises farming, livestock keeping and petty trading. Formal employment was only found in 1.3% of the household respondents. However, it should be noted that 30.4 % of the respondents were students. This group is dependent on other household members as is not productive yet. On part of informal employment which covers (68.3%), there is a big number of women involved than men. This is due to the fact that the opportunities for indirect employment that exist within project area favour more women. For instance, in most of the areas where the project passes, there is a huge market for businesses like mama ntilie, gardening etc. On the other hand, according to respondents interviewed, the possibility of women to be employed is very low due to the reason that they are economically behind, education level, cultural norms. Thus, the society should be addressed on the position of women in the society, equality before man and women, education to women etc. It is expected that improvements in quality of live as a result of improvement in small business run by women due to improved prices and volume of business. This will encourage other stakeholders to come in and build vending stations that are seen to be poor. For the time being, women are conducting their business on bus stops as well as in lay bys. There are no road side markets. For details refer to the figure 6.8 below

Figure6.8



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.5.1 Agriculture

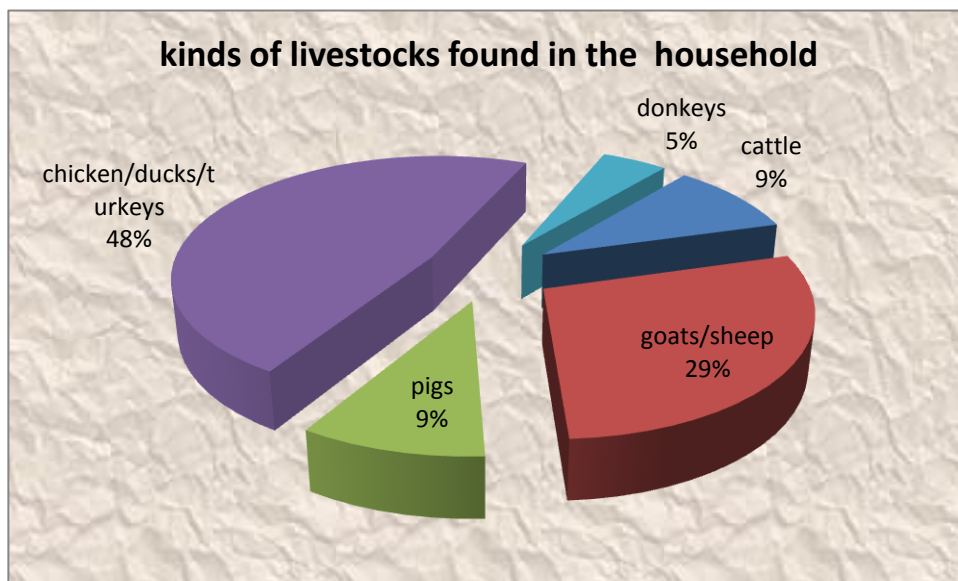
Farming is main economic activity along the project corridor. The principal crops are maize, green gram, sunflower seed, soghum and pigeon peas. Other crops grown include vegetables and fruits especially mangoes, banana, pawpaw orange

Majority of them states that the land found in their village is very fertile for good agricultural yields. . A good example is Kidoka Village where there is a huge number people migrating to the village seeking agricultural land. Most of the household owns between 2 acres to five acres. However, the section from Mayamaya to Bicha owns 10 acres to 50 acres per household, not all the acres owned are cultivated, the respondents reported to cultivate between two to 10 acres of land per farming season.

6.5.2 Livestock keeping

Livestock keeping is not one of the main components of the economy in the project area. Affected people were asked if they own livestock, the responses obtained show that more than half (48%) keep small domestic animals like chicken in small quantities, while 29% keep sheep and goats. Only 9% keep cattle and other 9% have pigs. The rest 5% have donkeys. Due to inadequate grazing land, zero grazing is practiced. The presence of wild animal particularly in villages neighbouring the reserve forest limits the grazing area. Also there is Tarangile national park is also a limitation. Chicken feed haphazardly everywhere in the household compound, making the environment dangerous for human health especially children who play in dirty compound. See the figure below;

Figure 6.9



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.6 Social services

6.6.1 Water Supply

The sources of water in the project area differ by area. Kondoa town gets its water supply from a spring (Chemi Chemi). Kondoa town also have piped from the boreholes. Some of the households use hand pumps located closer to their households. Some of the household use water wells which produce saline water

therefore hard with no good taste for drinking. In the villages hand dug wells are used to get water for all purposes including domestic use. The water is not safe; as a result water related diseases attack water users. During the survey villagers reported to experience water related diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms and typhoid. Other water sources include dams. The remainder of the population in the project area depends on rivers and dug out wells in rivers for water. In some village have hand pump installed by the government, the villages with such facilities include Chenene, Haneti, Kidoka, Kambi ya Nyasi, Chemba, Paranga, and etc. The traditional hand dug wells produce unsafe water for drinking.

6.6.2 Sanitation (Solid and liquid waste)

Sanitation facilities give an indication of health status, as well as socio-economic development. Most of the households identified use pit latrines (61%) without permanent structures including walls and roofs. The squatting slabs are made of earth and poles. Most of the latrines collapses and floods during the rainy season.

Poor solid waste management was observed during the survey. Majority of the household (86.7%) dispose the waste in the farm as manure. Some households burn the wastes (3.3%) while others bury (10%). Poor solid waste disposal result into air pollution.

Figure 6.10

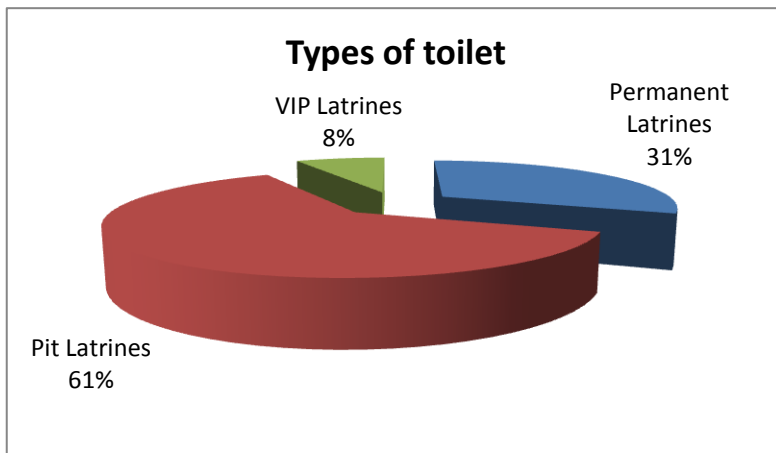
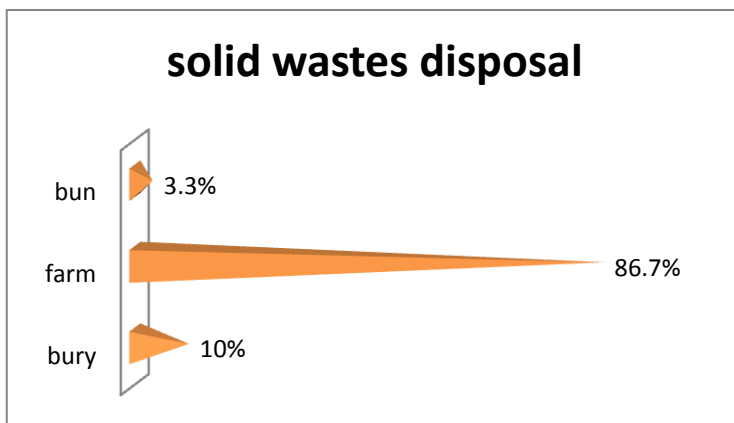


Figure 6.11



6.6.3 Energy

Kondoa Town is connected to the national grid, therefore are served by TANESCO. The rest settlements are not connected to the national Grid, therefore the main source of energy is generators, solar energy and kerosene. Kerosene is mainly used in the villages for lighting houses at night. The main source of energy for cooking in the project area, both in the urban and rural areas is firewood (more than 80% of the project regions' population), followed by charcoal

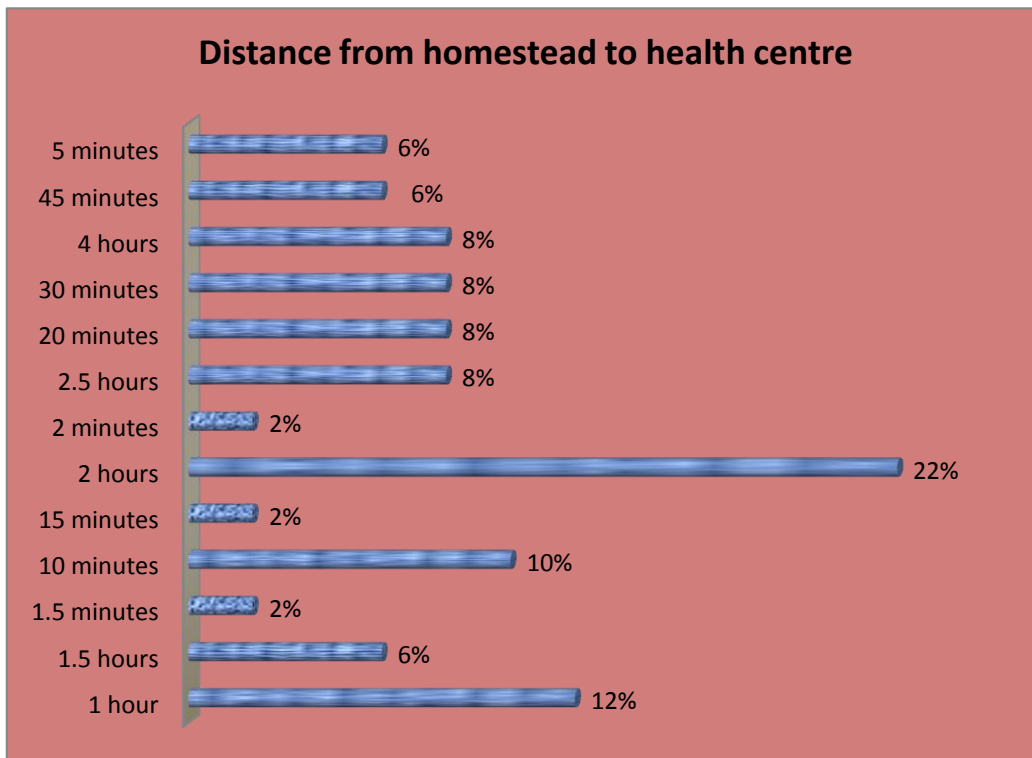
6.6.4 Telecommunications

The entire three networks are available along the road, although the signals in some areas are weak particularly in valleys. These Cellular phones include Vodacom, Tigo, Zentel and Airtel. Kondoa Town TTCL is also available. Post office and Internet, fax services are available at Kondoa Town while in other small settlement cannot be found.

6.6.5 Medical services

Accessibility to health facilities in the project area is relatively poor. Rural communities on average walk about 5 Kms to reach a dispensary, health centre. The hospitals are located far away about 14 to 40 kms. The surveyed villages along the route with health facilities include Chenene, Haneti, Kambi ya Nyasa, Masawi, Bereko, Kelema and Bonga. The number of health centres that are found within the project area can be accessed in the Table 6.2. In the course of the survey, the Consultant learned that access to modern treatment was inaccessible to many households due to different reasons including high cost of treatment and physical accessibility. The medical personnel are inadequate and under qualified. On the other hand communities living in urban areas have easy accessibility to medical services; the services are located within their reach, as on average they travel about 2 Kms to reach the dispensary, health centre or dispensary. The primary data collected during August 2011 RAP study indicate that 22% of the respondents travel for two hours to reach the health services while 12% travel for one hour for the same purpose.. Only 8% reported to travel for 4 hours to reach the services. The rest are not living far from the health services as they travel between 5 minutes to 45 minutes only. It has to be noted that the accessibility to health service is mostly done by women. This means, women have to walk long distances to take themselves and their children to health centres. For details refer to the below chart.

Figure 6.11



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

TABLE 6.2 HEALTH FACILITIES IN VILLAGES

Settlement	HEALTH CENTRE	Dispensary
Mayamaya	0	0
Chenene	1	0
Haneti	1	0
Kidoka	0	0
Kambi ya nyasa	0	0
Chemba	1	0
Paranga	1	0
Kelema	1	0
Bicha	0	0
Kilimani	1	0
Kwantis	0	0
Choka	0	0

Kolo	1	0
Kwa Dinu	0	0
Humai	1	0
Aragwa	0	0
Bukulu A	0	1
Bukulu B	0	0
Masawi	0	1
Salanka	1	0
Bereko	1	0
Boay	0	0
Bonga	1	0
Total	2	2

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

Thus, with the improvement of road, people can access well the health services, being able to reach at the centre easily as well as reducing the transport costs.

6.6.6 Diseases / HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates

The major disease experiences by the communities along the road corridor include malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections including coughing, and TB, pneumonia and skin diseases. The 2007 RAP report prepared by Carl Bro reported that, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates among blood donors in Dodoma Urban in 2000 were 4.8%. However, figures from the Comprehensive Council Health Plan indicate a prevalence rate of 12%. Updated figures for Kondoa and Babati Districts give prevalence at 28% and 12.8%, considerably are higher than the national prevalence rate of 7%. The survey team was not able to establish the present HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, though the respondents confirmed that the disease do exists.

In responding to HIV/AIDS and Malaria, the survey came across with different NGOs and CBOs that are dealt with those diseases in areas along the project. There are different activities conducted by them for the sake of making sure that those diseases are prevented. This can be elaborated in the Table below;

Table 6.3

NAME OF NGO's, CBO's	ACTIVITIES	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE (VILLAGE)
AFRICARE	Support school children(OMVCs), PLHAs, peer education	Mayamaya, Chenene, Haneti, Kidoka, Kambi ya Nyasa, Chemba, Boay, Bonga
WORLD VISION TANZANIA	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age, support PLHAs and HBC	Kidoka, KAmbi ya Nyasa, Chemba, , Paranga, Bonga,

		Boay
DCT	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Haneti
Bereko Islamic	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko
Anglikana Church, Roman Catholic, Tanzania Assembly of God (TAG), Pentecoste Church of Tanzania	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko, Kilimani, Chem Chem, Choka, Boay, Bonga, Chemba, Kolo, Bukulu, Kelema, Haneti, Chenene, Mayamaye
NIA NJEMA GROUP	Malaria prevention and control education to community through drama, choir and poems. They also use leaflets.	Chemba
VUMILIA GROUP	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko
KALI SANAA GROUP	Education to community on HIV prevention through artistic performances including role plays, poems and drama, organize soccer matches and address the audience who attend.	Bukulu
ASILI GROUP	Education to community on primary health including use of clean and safe water in order to avoid communicable diseases, keeping environment clean, having dish racks, rubbish pits, washing hands after toilet and before eating, etc.	Kolo
WAWAKI-KILIMANI	Implementation of malaria project focusing on the elderly. They conduct house to house visits and educate these very old people on how to protect themselves from malaria, as well as helping them to clean their surroundings to destroy mosquito breeding sites. They choose elderly as their focus because they feel they are ignored even by their caretakers.	Kilimani
JUTIA GROUP	Awareness in the community on HIV prevention through meetings in sub-villages.	Bicha, Kilimani, Chemchem
JEMBE NI MALI	Raising awareness in the community on malaria, whereby they sensitize community on slashing grass, destroying mosquito breeding sites and using mosquito nets. Awareness meetings are conducted at the sub village level and usually they use drama and role plays in educating the community on the disease.	Paranga, Kelema
TUUNGANE GROUP	Educates community on malaria prevention through meetings in sub villages as well as working with community in cleaning the environment to destroy mosquito breeding areas	Chem chem.

6.6.7 Education

RAP report of 2007 reported that “According to the NBS Household Budget Survey (2000/2001), in urban areas of Dodoma and Manyara/Arusha primary school children walk less than one kilometre to reach their schools, whereas rural children walk an average of 2.6 km to reach school. Secondary school students in urban areas need walk only 1.8 km to get to the school, while in rural areas they must walk 8 and 22 km in Arusha/Manyara and Dodoma Regions respectively.

The majority of primary school pupils go to school on foot in both urban and rural areas. However, according to the District Education Officers in the project area, due to the distances involved in reaching secondary schools, most secondary school pupils use public transport to get to their schools.

However, the primary data collected from the field in August 2011 show that the literacy rate of the impacted people was found to be generally good. Over eighty one percent reported to have completed seven educations. One percent studied up to form four and 0.1% has A level education. 10.8% have never been to formal school. None of the affected person had joined technical trainings/vocational schools or higher learning institutions. This is somehow a good indication for education status and is a reflection of poverty levels along the project area. Majority of the affected people were able to put signatures on the attendance list. Physical accessibility to primary school was also good as none of the respondent reported to travel more than 1 Kms to primary school. Every village has at least one or two primary schools. Most of the villages do not have secondary school with exceptional of Chemba, Haneti, Kelema, Bereko, Kolo, Bonga and Masawi. The secondary school are located at the ward serving all the villages in the ward. The villagers of Boay are constructing a new secondary school. On the other hand, the existence of illiterate is also contributed by school dropout which is a result of the existing traditional practices such as pastoralism which force the young boys to spend most of their time moving with livestock in search of pasture and water; and involvement of petty businesses, girls on the other hand undergo initiation and are often forced by their parents to marry at early age, pregnancy.

It is anticipated that the road improvement will have an impact on quality of education by making it easier to construct schools of durable materials and to attract teachers to work in otherwise remote locations. However, it unlikely to have a positive impact on the school attendance, this is because most of the families do not have enough money to send their children to school. Figure below predict the education levels of the household of the affected people.

Table 6.4 Education levels of the affected people

EDUCATION LEVEL	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
	No.	%
Illiterate (never to school	72	10.8
Pre School	27	4.0
Std 1 – 7	543	81.4
Form 1-4	20	10.8
Form 5-6	27	4.0
Vocational training school	3	0.4
University	1	0.1
TOTAL	667	100

Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

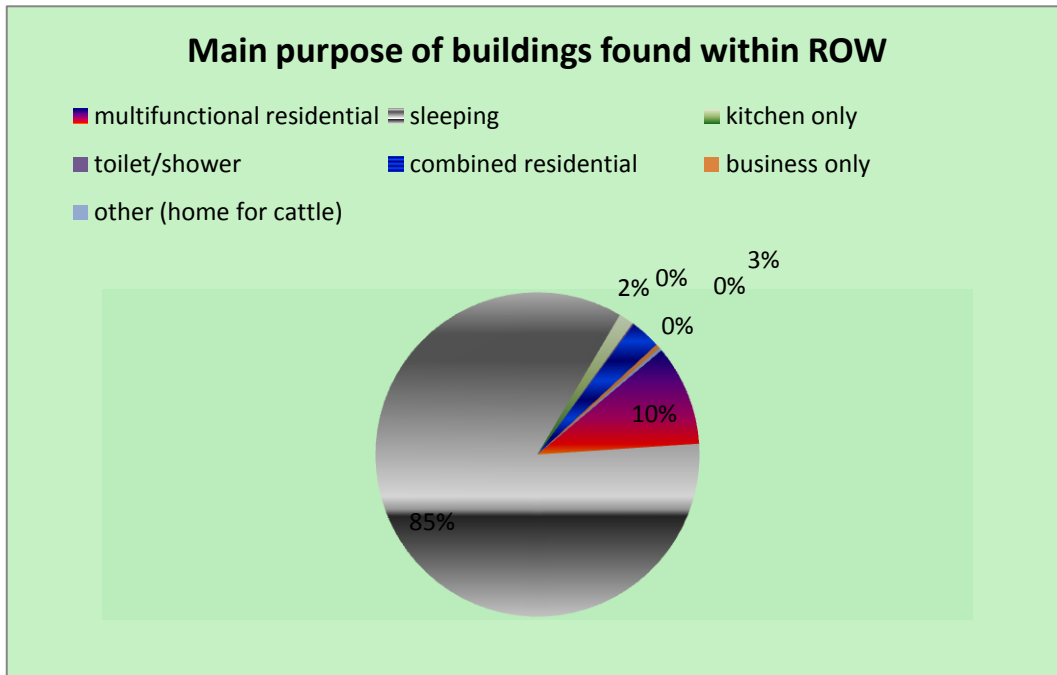
6.7 Housing structures

A large majority of the structures are used for residential purposes, 85% while another 10% is multifunctional. Because some of the houses were also used as residential businesses, majority of the houses have three rooms, one used as a sitting room the rest are bedrooms. There structures with some single-room structures and some having more than three rooms. The most frequent reported was three rooms.

Considering the building materials of these structures, it was noted that; the greatest majority (55%) were built from burnt bricks followed by mud blocks (17%) and cement blocks (9%). Some however were also made from reed/sticks. Also, the majority of the houses were roofed with corrugated iron sheets (93%) while 4% were thatched with grasses. In accordance, 69% of the floors were made with screened concrete but only a small minority were tiled (1.8%).

The material used for the house construction is influenced by the income of the household head. The better off household heads have good houses compared with poor families. Some of the respondents claimed that they possess some external buildings and structures in their compounds like courtyard building and boundary walls. The high prices of cement might be one of the hindering factors to use cement for house construction. There are other structures used as toilets, livestock, businesses, kitchen and some structures are use for both sleeping and businesses.

Figure 6.11



Source: Socio economic profile of affected people 2011

6.7.1 Building materials of these structures

Considering the building materials of these structures, it was noted that; the greatest majority (62.5%) were built from burnt bricks followed by mud bricks with plaster 11.5% (not burnt bricks 21.9%) and cement blocks (2.2%). Some however were also made from reed/sticks (1.5%). Also, the majority of the houses were roofed with corrugated iron sheets (81.1%) while 12% were thatched with grasses. In accordance, 69% of the floors were made with screened concrete but only a small minority were tiled (1.8%). Refer to figure ... and figure ... Most of the houses floors (73.3%) followed by those houses made of screened concrete floor. Insignificant percentage (0.1%) of house floors is made of tiles.

The material used for the house construction is influenced by the income of the household head. The better off household heads have good houses compared with poor families. Some of the respondents claimed that they possess some external buildings and structures in their compounds like courtyard building and boundary walls. The high prices of cement might be one of the hindering factors to use cement for house construction.

7. Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and administrative framework for the project is provided in this chapter. This includes International instruments as well as Acts, Regulations, and Policies of the Government of Tanzania.

The consultant has described the legal and institutional framework for the resettlement and compensation of persons to be displaced:

7.1 Legal and Policy 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. Other matters follow from this main law as defined in specific locations. Overall, the law must ensure that project activities are undertaken in compliance with the policy requirements.

7.1.1 Land Act No. 4 [1999]

The Land Act (Section 156) requires that with regard to communal right of way, in respect of way-leave, compensation shall be paid to any person for use of land, who is in lawful or actual occupation of that land, for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. The valuation of the affected properties must be done by a qualified and authorized valuer. Section 34 of that Act also states that where a right of occupancy includes land which is occupied by persons under customary law, and those persons are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses. They also have the right to reap crops that are sown before any notice for vacating that land is given.

7.1.2 The Village Land Act No. 5 [1999]

The Village Land Act of 1999 confers the management and administration of village lands to Village Councils, under the approval of the Village Assemblies, although the Minister of Lands is entitled to decide on the amount of land which can be owned by a single person or commercial entity.

Any person who wrongfully obstructs or encroaches on the public right of way and who does not within the time specified in any notice served on him remove that obstruction or cease that encroachment commits an offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine.

7.1.3 Land Acquisition Act [1967]

Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1967, the President may, subject to the provisions of this Act, acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for any public purpose.

Land shall be deemed to be acquired for a public purpose where it is required, for example, for exclusive Government use, for general public use, for any Government scheme, for the development of agricultural land or for the provision of sites for industrial, agricultural or commercial development, social services, or housing or; where the President is satisfied that a corporation requires any land for the purposes of construction of any work which in his opinion would be of public utility or in the public interest or in the interest of the national economy, he may, with the approval, to be signified by resolution of the National Assembly and by order published in the Gazette, declare the purpose for which such land is required to be a public purpose and upon such order being made such purpose shall be deemed to be a public purpose; or in

connection with the laying out of any new city, municipality, township or minor settlement or the extension or improvement of any existing city, municipality, township or minor settlement; etc.

Upon such acquisition of any Land, the President is compelled on behalf of the Government to pay in respect thereof, out of moneys provided for the purpose by Parliament, such compensation, as may be agreed upon or determined in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1967.

The President may also revoke a right of occupancy if in his opinion it is in public interest to do so. Accordingly, the land for which a right of occupancy has been revoked reverts to the Government for re-allocation pursuant to the existing need(s). It should also be noted here that, though the land belong to the government some changes on the land act has taken place. Land has value to the owner; therefore, any land taken from the user has to be compensated. Based on this act the villagers affected by the project are claiming that they should be compensated for the lost farms and land used for residential purposes.

7.1.4 The Road Act [2007]

Part III, Section 16 of the Act addressed the issue of compensation for acquired land for road development. The Section emphasizes that, where it become necessary for the road authority to acquire a land owned by any person for the purpose of this act, the owners of such land shall be entitled to compensation for any development on such land in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act (1967), Land and Village Land Acts (1999) and any other written law.

7.1.5 Local Government Law (Amendments) Acts 2006

The Act enables local authorities to enact by-laws regarding soil protection, agriculture, natural resource exploitation, etc.

Upgrading of the road will involve among others:

- Clearing activities, earth works activities, making soil susceptible to wind and water erosion
- Expansion or realignment of the road so as to cause loss of farmlands
- Loss of trees due expansion/realignment of the road as well as extraction of construction materials. In addition, upgraded road will make forests more accessible for harvesting.

7.1.6 National Land Use Planning Act [2007]

The act established a National Land Use Commission (NLUC) as the principal advisory organ of the government on all matters related to land use. Among other things, it recommends measures to ensure that the government policies, including those for development and conservation of land, take adequate account of their effects on land use, seek the advancement of scientific knowledge of changes in land use and encourage development of technology to prevent, or minimise adverse effects that endanger human man's health and welfare. The act also specifies standards, norms and criteria for the protection of beneficial uses and the maintenance of the quality of the land.

7.1.7 The Grave Removal Act [1968]

Graveyard Removal Act of 1968 refers directly to grave removal and requirement for compensation. The act says the owners of graves should be compensated and the remains reburied else to pave way for development interventions.

7.1.8 The Land Assessment of the Value Compensation – Regulations 2001

These regulations provide criteria for the assessment of compensation on land, as per market value for real property; disturbance allowance is calculated as a percentage of market value of the acquired assets over twelve months; and transport allowance calculated at the cost of 12 tons hauled over a distance not exceeding 20 km. The other criteria includes loss of profit on accommodation based on business audited

accounts and accommodation allowance equivalent to the rent of the acquired property per month over a 36 month period.

Regulations made under S.179, (the Land Assessment of the value of land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 and which became operational in May 2001 provide assessment of compensation on land to be based on the following:

- Market value of the real property
- Disturbance allowance which is a percentage of market value of the acquired over 12 months
- Transport allowance calculated as the cost of 12 tons hauled over a distance not exceeding 20km
- Loss of profit or accommodation based on business audited accounts
- Accommodation allowance which is equivalent to the rent of the acquired property per month over 36 month's period.
- Methodology of valuation of the lost assets, mode of payment, dispute resolution mechanisms,
- Agencies responsible for expropriation and implementing resettlement (including an assessment of their institutional capacity to conduct those activities).
- Gaps, if any, between national laws and other donor agencies and the mechanisms to bridge those gaps.

The consultant proposes grievance mechanisms and procedures that should be used for third-party settlement of disputes that may arise from resettlement. The proposed procedures are affordable and accessible for the affected people, and are based on existing judicial recourses and traditional mechanisms for dispute settlement.

7.1.10. The National Land Policy [1995]

The land policy stipulates that all land is public land, vested in the president as a trustee, and that this should be entrenched in the constitutions. The National Land Policy (1995) provides that a dual system of tenure, which recognizes both customary and statutory right of occupancy as being equal in law be established. The policy further establishes that the land has value, which right and interests of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law and that full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid, when land is acquired. The compensation should be paid 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 the Land Act of 1999.

According to the policy, the administration of village land is vested in the village councils. Village councils have to consent before any alienation of village land is affected. In case of land allocations, village councils shall report to respective village assemblies. The land in the towns is governed the either by City, Municipal or Town Council.

In principle the Minister responsible for land matters is the sole authority in land issues. But the policy involves the public and private institutions whose functions are associated with lands i.e. local authorities, communities, non-governmental organizations and community based development organizations to participate and co-operate with the minister at different levels during the implementation of the policy and utilization of land.

To address the problem of multiple land allocation, and its resultant disputes, the Commissioner for Lands, is the delegated sole authority for administration of land. He may appoint officers to administer on behalf.

7.1.11 National Human Settlement Policy (2000)

Among others, the policy objectives that touch the road sector are to improve the level of the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlements development and to make serviced land

available for shelter and human settlements development in general to all sections of the communities. The infrastructure and services constitute the backbone of urban/rural economic activities. All weather roads, reliable and efficient transport system are essential to increase productivity and establishment of manufacturing industries. The policy promotes the development of human settlement that is sustainable. It also geared to improve the provision of infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlement development.

7.2 National and International Guidelines, Treaties and Conventions

7.2.1 World Bank Safeguard Policy

Involuntary Settlement – Op 4.12 [2001]

The World Bank operational Policy on Involuntary resettlement acknowledges that development projects that displace people generally gives rise to economic, social and environmental problems. The Bank guidelines prescribe measures to minimize the negative impacts and ensure that the displaced community benefits from the project. Therefore the policy requires that displaced people should be:

- ✚ Compensated for their losses at full replacement costs prior to the actual move;
- ✚ Assisted with the move and supported during the transition period in the resettlement site;
- ✚ Assisted in their effort to improve their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least restore them;
- ✚ Integrated socially and economically in the host communities so that adverse impacts in the hoist communities are minimized. The best way of achieving this integration is for resettlement to be planned through consultation involving affected people.
- ✚ In addition, land, housing, infrastructure and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoral people who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land and other resources taken for the project. The absence of legal title to land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation.

The existing policies, land laws and regulations regarding land acquisition and compensation in Tanzania are consistent with the World Bank Operational Guidelines. Therefore, compensation issues could still be handled within the existing regulations without contradicting the World Bank Policy requirements. However, since the road construction works for this project will be confined within the existing right-of-way and no significant damage to properties will be expected from the rehabilitation works.

7.2.2 The African Development Bank

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has a set of environmental/social policies, requirements and recommendations that apply to its projects, similar to those developed by the World Bank, which are important for consideration. A number of documents are of relevance:

AfDB policies provide general orientations to mainstream crosscutting themes in Bank projects, as in:

- Involuntary Resettlement Policy (November 2003)
- African Development Bank Group's Policy on the Environment (February 2004)
- The Bank's procedures delineate how to proceed to integrate environmental/social issues in the project cycle, including resettlement and the development of a resettlement plan when/if appropriate:

- Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures for African Development Bank’s Public Sector Operations (June 2001)
- The Bank’s Guidelines detail requirements for any specific project, and when delineating potential beneficial/adverse impacts and corresponding enhancement/mitigation measures, outlines a component on migration and resettlement:
- Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines (October 2003)

The Bank’s involuntary resettlement policy is set within the framework of the commitment “to promote environmental and social mainstreaming as a means of fostering poverty reduction, economic development and social well being”. The policy covers involuntary displacement and resettlement of people “when a project results in relocation or loss of shelter by the persons residing in the project area, assets being lost or livelihoods being affected”.

The primary goal of the involuntary resettlement policy is “to ensure that when people must be displaced they are treated equitably, and that they share in the benefits of the project that involves their resettlement. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that the disruption of the livelihood of people in the project’s area is minimised, ensure that the displaced persons receive resettlement assistance so as to improve their living standards and set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of the resettlement programs. Most importantly, the resettlement plan (RP) should be prepared and based on a development approach that addresses issues of the livelihood and living standards of the displaced person as well as compensation for loss of assets, using a participatory approach at all stages of project design and implementation”³.

Table: 7.1 Comparisons of World Bank / AfDB and Tanzania Policies

PAP Category	World Bank OP 4.12/AfDB	Tanzanian Law
Land Owner	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.	Cash compensation is based upon market value of the real property, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, loss of profits or accommodation, cost of acquiring or getting the subject land, any other immediate costs or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land and compensation should be paid promptly, and if not paid in time, interest at market rate will be charged.
Tenant	Entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy	Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon the land.
Land user	Entitles to compensation for crops and labour, may be entitled to replacement land and as a minimum standard, incomes must be reported to	Not entitled to compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops. This category of PAP is also sometimes provided with other land of equal size and quality.

³ African Development Bank. November 2003. *Involuntary Resettlement Policy*

	pre-project levels.	
Owners of “non-permanent” buildings	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Valuation and disturbance allowance. Cost of putting up an equivalent structure as the one existing at the time of valuation, based on price of the open market.
Owners of “permanent” buildings	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Valuation and disturbance allowance. Cost of putting up an equivalent structure as the one existing at the time of valuation, based on the price on the open market.

8. Implementation schedule and Institutional Framework

After production of a preliminary resettlement plan, the consultant will hold a consultation session with affected people to present the content of the plan and its guiding principles. He/she will get their feedback and take into account the expressed concerns in the final plan. A report of this consultation session will be annexed to the final document. This will happen if the client demands it.

8.1 Compensation Process

8.1.1 Institutions Involved

A range of institutions will be involved in the implementation of the RAP for the Dodoma – Babati Road Project, particularly the following:

At national level:

- TANROADS/Ministry of Works
- Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement
- Ministry of Finance

At regional level:

- Regional administration (Dodoma and Manyara Regions)
- District administration (Bahi, Chamwino, Kondoa, and Babati Districts)
- Ward administrations
- Village administrations.

The responsibilities and mandates of these institutions have been discussed in Chapter 4 of this report.

TANROADS is the implementing agency of the proposed road project, responsible for coordinating and facilitating all issues related to resettlement and compensation to the Project Affected People (PAP's). While TANROADS will be the lead agency for the implementation of this RAP, its operational procedures will link closely to those prescribed by the Lands Policy of 1995, the Lands Act of 1999, and the AfDB/JICA guidelines. Also, TANROADS will be responsible for addressing issues pertaining to HIV/AIDS prevention during the implementation of this particular road project.

At Local level:

Inventory of local institutions were collected from the ward/village government. This involves NGOs/CBOs found within the project area. These will help in implementing the project through the provision of education and services that are needed. Below is the list of NGOs and CBOs around the project area- the activities, participation and concerns.

Table 8.1: LIST OF NGOs AND CBOs IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT AREA

NAME OF NGO's, CBO's	ACTIVITIES	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE (VILLAGE)
AFRICARE	Support school children(OMVCs), PLHAs, peer education	Mayamaya, Chenene, Haneti, Chemba, KidokaKambi ya Nyasa, Boay, Bonga
WORLD VISION TANZANIA	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age, support PLHAs and HBC	Kidoka, KAmbi ya Nyasa, Chemba, , Paranga, Bonga, Boay
DCT	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Haneti
FEDHA KONDOA SACCOS	Provision of loan to villagers	Kilimani, Chem Chem, Bicha, Choka, Bereko
Bereko Islamic	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko
Anglikana Church, Roman Catholic, Tanzania Assembly of God (TAG), Pentecoste Church of Tanzania	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko, Kilimani, Chem Chem, Choka, Boay, Bonga, Chemba, Kolo, Bukulu, Kelema, Haneti, Chenene
Babati Health, Water and Sanitation	Develop wells and help people in areas with scarcity of water	Boay, Bonga
INEDES	Sponsors small groups that are dealt with environmental protection	Choka
NIA NJEMA GROUP	Malaria prevention and control education to community through drama, choir and poems. They also use leaflets.	Chemba
VUMILIA GROUP	Support orphans, PLHAs, HBC Sponsorship for orphan of school age	Bereko
KALI SANAA GROUP	Education to community on HIV prevention through artistic performances including role plays, poems and drama, organize soccer matches and address the audience who	Bukulu

	attend.	
MALIASILI GROUP	Educating villagers on environmental protection	Bereko
ASILI GROUP	Education to community on primary health including use of clean and safe water in order to avoid communicable diseases, keeping environment clean, having dish racks, rubbish pits, washing hands after toilet and before eating, etc.	Kolo
WAWAKI-KILIMANI	Implementation of malaria project focusing on the elderly. They conduct house to house visits and educate these very old people on how to protect themselves from malaria, as well as helping them to clean their surroundings to destroy mosquito breeding sites. They choose elderly as their focus because they feel they are ignored even by their caretakers.	Kilimani
KIHANGAZI	Provision of education on conducting agriculture to villagers	Bereko
BEREKO GROUP	Provision of loans to member villagers	Bereko
JUTIA GROUP	Awareness in the community on HIV prevention through meetings in sub-villages.	Bicha, Kilimani, Chemchem
JEMBE NI MALI	Raising awareness in the community on malaria, whereby they sensitize community on slashing grass, destroying mosquito breeding sites and using mosquito nets. Awareness meetings are conducted at the sub village level and usually they use drama and role plays in educating the community on the disease.	Paranga, Kelema
TUUNGANE GROUP	Educates community on malaria prevention through meetings in sub villages as well as working with community in cleaning the environment to destroy mosquito breeding areas	Chem chem.
BEREKO SACCOS	Provision of loans to its members around the village	Bereko

8.1.2 Formulation of RAP team

After the valuation of the affected people properties and endorsement of the payment schedule by the Government chief valuer, the payment schedule will pass through different authorities including the Regional administrative office of Dodoma and Manyara. Then the payment schedule will be sent to the respective districts where the project will be executed. The team of RAP for payment will be formed including TANROADS representative, project staffs, District council representative, Village executive officer and village government chairman.

8.1.3 Awareness Creation

During the PAP Survey and the Land Assessment Survey conducted for this RAP, and public consultation with stakeholders with both local administrations as well as the project affected persons (see Public consultation chapter and the list of the consulted stakeholders as **Appendix 5**). Thus the Consultant has already begun the sensitization/awareness creation process amongst the PAPs and their communities.

Then based on the payment schedule the affected people will be paid. After receiving their compensation the PAP will be required to vacate the RoW in time so that the contractor can start the construction. The PAP will be required to demolish all the structure and remove all selvages. Therefore the PAP will sign a contract between them and the TANROADS stating that after six month the PAP will clear the right of way.

8.2 Implementation of RAP

TANROADS will have the overall responsibility for implementing and monitoring the resettlement process.

In order to effectively implement the RAP on the ground, it is best to use systems that are already in place, rather than to create new committees, or reporting lines. The Districts already have in place standing Social Services Committees, which have experience with regard to compensation issues. The committees are chaired by the District Executive Officers.

Therefore, the District Social Service Committees, with assistance from the Ward Executive Committees and the Village Executive Committees, are logically the right parties to take on the responsibility for the coordination, management and monitoring of the practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including the disbursement of compensation.

At the local level, the Village Executive Officers and the Ward Executive Officers will be critical in the implementation and overseeing of the RAP.

8.3 Delivery of Entitlements

The responsibility for the payment of compensation and the resettlement process lies with TANROADS. During the PAP survey, the names and details pertaining to the entire project affected households were documented. The list of PAPs was confirmed by the relevant ward authorities of Zanka, Haneti, Palanga, Chemba, Kelema, Kilimani, Chemchem, Kolo, Salanka, Soela, Bereko, Boay, and Bonga. Discussions were also held with the relevant ward authorities in order to ensure their participation during the relocation process. The focus of the consultations has been elaborated upon in Chapter 8; in essence the ward and village authorities are instrumental in ensuring the smooth implementation of the RAP.

Compensation may be paid in cash directly to the individual PAPs. Payments will be made to each PAP by the District Social Services Committees, in the presence of the District Lands Officers, District Community Development Officers, Village Executive Officer, Ward Executive Officer, TANROADS representatives and the PAP's spouse or next of kin.

8.4 Costs and Budget

An indicative estimate of the various components of the Resettlement Action Plan is being provided here. The cost of implementation will comprise of compensation for the affected properties, salaries of the staff engaged in RAP implementation, expenses related to public consultation and information dissemination to respective office overheads. All these should be completed within six months.

The PAP census undertaken by the Consultant has been used as the baseline information for budget resources. Compensation is to be paid by TANROADS.

As discussed in Chapter 5, about 86% of the PAPs indicated that they preferred to stay on their existing site by rebuilding their houses in the remaining areas of land, rather than relocating to other places, so that they would not lose the location advantage that they had (i.e. being near the road). In addition discussions with the concerned local authorities and community leaders revealed that those PAPs who want to retain the remaining portion of their affected land would be entitled to do so as long as they are not encroaching in the right of way.

For those PAPs whose residences have been fully affected, new plots of land will be acquired for rebuilding their houses (equivalent in size to their original ones). In addition they will also be entitled to full structure replacement and compensation for the inconvenience created. Likewise for PAPs whose business structures are fully affected, new plots of land will be acquired with full structure replacement, compensation for inconvenience and adequate compensation to replace lost income.

The compensation amount is based on each individual’s entitlement option, calculated on the basis of estimates made during census. Other items include assistance to vulnerable groups, cost of monitoring and evaluation derived from the cost for an independent consultant to carry out external evaluation and internal evaluation. The following table contains the detailed budget for RAP.

Table 8.2: PAP Compensation Package

Compensation Item	Mayamaya to Bonga (TShs)
Land	350,724,467.90
Buildings /Structures	1,469,380,866.65
Crops	202,791,712.46
Disturbance allowances	23,063,174.20
Accommodation Allowance	666,806,099.88
Transport Allowance	49,200,000.00
Loss of profit	2,271,955,632.80
Graves	2,775,000.00
Total	5,036,696,953.89

Table 8.3: Summary of Costs for RAP

Compensation Item	Total Cost (TShs)
Land	350,724,467.90
Buildings/Structures	1,469,380,866.65
Crops	202,791,712.46

Disturbance Allowance	23,063,174.20
Accommodation Allowance	666,806,099.88
Transport Allowance	49,200,000.00
Loss of profit	2,271,955,632.80
Graves	2,775,000.00
Total Compensation Package	5,036,696,953.89
Monitoring	52,200,000
Assistance to vulnerable groups	9,100,000
Sub Total	5,097,996,953.89
Contingencies @ 10%	509,799,695.40
Grand Total	5,607,796,649.28

8.5 Methodology of Grievances / Complaints Redress Mechanism

The proposed RAP includes a mechanism to ensure that entitlements are effectively transferred to the PAPs and there is proper disclosure of information and consultations with the affected community. However there is an additional need for an effective and efficient grievance redress mechanism, which will respond to people’s queries and problems and address key issues, concerns and complaints.

There will always be individuals who are not satisfied with their compensation package or the resettlement process, or who may feel that they were eligible for compensation. It is imperative to settle these issues as early as possible in order that the resettlement process can be efficiently and punctually completed, and it is therefore necessary to set up systems to address such grievances.

The usefulness of the grievance mechanism is dependent on how smooth the issues can be resolved. Therefore at the first tier it should be at the level of Village executive Officer. In case the problem is not solved then the case should be taken to the Wards Executive committee if these parties are not able to satisfy the PAP, the complaint should be passed on to the resettlement working group. PAPs should be notified (e.g. handed a letter of notification that is explained to those who cannot read by a trusted person) about such a mechanism. Under the proposed grievance procedure if a PAP is dissatisfied with a resettlement or compensation measure or the delivery of entitlements, he or she could voice a complaint in the first instance to the Resettlement Working group, through a designated local representative or a representative of the working group from the village concern. The affected people should select representatives to voice their dissatisfaction of their entitlements. The dispute cannot be resolved within a stated period (say fourteen days); it can then be referred to the district director. In case the district is unable to solve the problem then the central resettlement committee/ at the district level should be consulted as well as TANROADS. The

complaints also can be sent to the district executive director of the respective district as well as the assistance of the district commissioner can be sort.

In case of disputes and disagreements that cannot be settled by the parties using the administrative structures set up under this project, it is recommended that the parties take the matters to a Court of law using the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1967 (Act No. 47). The Act stipulates inter alia, that if such disputes or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within 6 weeks from the date of the publication of the notice that the land is required for public purpose, the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the Court of law for the determination of the dispute [Section 13 (1)].

The procedure therefore will not replace existing legal processes but will be based on consensus, seek to resolve the issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of compensation, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions.

All aggrieved persons should be exempt from all legal and administrative fees incurred during the grievance redress procedures.

8.6 Implementation Schedule

The consultant has described the different steps and activities that shall be conducted to carry out the abbreviated resettlement plan from preparation through implementation. Without restricting to compensation process, it has notably detailed processes explaining for instance the following measures:

- If necessary, updating of the census and identifying absentees land owners
- Disclosure and validation of the list of persons deemed eligible for compensation
- Disclosure of the valuation of individual and community losses and compensations
- Identification of land and clearing
- Negotiation for each individual record with the affected person or household
- .Negotiation for community compensations
- Payment of cash compensation
- Construction of new houses / structure allowances has been provided maximum six months.
- Assistance to displaced persons notably to vulnerable groups

The consultant has described the mechanisms and arrangements for monitoring the resettlement activities. Among other things, the following has been defined:

Table 8.4 provides an implementation schedule for the RAP. It also indicates activities to be undertaken during the road project cycle. During preparation of this implementation schedule budget constraint is not considered and it is assumed that other inputs to facilitate the plan is adequately available timely

The estimated time for the plan is about one year.

Table 8.4 : Implementation schedule and its related Budget Cost of RAP

S/No.	Task	Sept 2011	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	Jan 2012	Feb 2012	March 2012	April 2012	May 2012	Jun 2012	July 2012	Aug 2012	Responsible Agency	Cost per activity (Tshs)
1	Completion of draft RAP												X	Crown TECH-Consult Limited	Cost covered by consultant
2	Approval of Draft RAP		X											TANROADS/ Ministry of Lands and Urban development	Cost under routine activity covered by TANROADS
3	Training of RAP team and others in RAP implementers				X									Resettlement specialist/ TANROADS Project Department	Payment trainers and trainees allowances 7,000,000/=
4	PAP/ Community consultation (ongoing)			X	X	X	x							Community liaison team/ Project Coordinating team	(Consultant, transport, Stationeries) 200,000/=
6	Notification of entitlements			X										Community liaison team/ Project Coordinating team	1,000,000/=
S/No.	Task	Sept 2011	October 2011	November 2011	December 2011	January 2012	February 2012	March 2012	April 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	August 2012	Responsible Agency	Cost per activity (Tshs)

8	Payment of Compensation				X								Compensation and payment team	Allowances for paying team and transport 4,000,000/=
9	Notification to RAP,s of demolition of structures and land				X								Community liaison team/ Project Coordinating team	5,000,000/=
10	Demolition of old structures				X	X	X	X	X				The property owners	Cost covered by PAP's
12	Grievance mechanisms and procedures					X	X						Grievances redressing Group	Transport and allowances 5,000,000/=
13	Performance monitoring								X	X			Project coordinating team	10,000,000/=
14	External evaluation (bi-annual for three years)										X		Independent Evaluator	20,000,000/=
Total														52,200,000/=

9. Entitlement Framework and resettlement Measures

Resettlement entitlement matrix has been prepared that shows a clear view of each different categories of:

- Impacts of the project
- Affected populations/entities
- Compensation measures
- Complementary measures

Complementary measures include those aimed to the vulnerable groups. Where a project is likely to have adverse impacts on households or individual belonging to vulnerable groups, the abbreviated resettlement plan have specified measures additional to the compensation measures.

9.1 Identification of PAP and Eligibility Determination

The following are different categories of packages for the resettlement measures to affected properties;

- For affected people with no land but structures; compensation for structures will be cash plus all the allowances.
- For affected people who have land and some structures; compensation will be cash and allowances for those who have structures.
- For affected people who have only land; compensation will be cash.
- For permanent crops impacted compensation will be cash
- For affected institution structures; compensation will be in cash.
- For owners of land to be used for deviations/detour routes, access roads, pits, quarries and construction of campsites, compensations are to be negotiated between owners and contractor with oversight by resident engineer

9.2 Non-resident property Owners

Compensation for loss of land/ structure/ assets will be made to owner/ owners of the land/ structure/ assets. Non-resident owners of structures / land, who do not live in the RoW and have not been covered under the census survey, will have to come forward to claim their compensations. Their claim will be individually verified before disbursement of entitlements.

9.3 Family Unit

Family unit, in the project context, would be household members living in one house and sharing a kitchen and covered by one roof. All cash payments to each family unit shall be made in joint accounts (of the husband and the wife). Every family member above the age of 18 years (i.e., adult sons, unmarried/ widowed/ separated/ abandoned daughters) will be considered for specific rehabilitation assistance as per eligibility set out in the entitlement matrix.

9.4 Transition / Disturbance allowances

It is defined as assistance to tide over transition phase during change from pre-project situation to new circumstances caused by resettlement. It will be in form of a lump-sum amount and will differ for specific categories of PAPs, such as land owners, encroachers, tenants, etc to closely match specific costs of

disturbances suffered by individual categories. The government specifies that all the affected people are entitled to receive disturbance allowances. The amount to be paid is also specified by the government evaluation department.

9.5 Land Purchase

PAPs having formal or customary right over land as well as encroachers willing to purchase land will be compensated to purchase alternative land. During the public consultations the affected people admitted that land for purchase is available in the villages but prices are very high and it range from village to village and locations. Land closer to the road is more expensive while hinterland is relatively cheaper. For instance, the estimated value of the land per acre by village governments in two years back was 20,000/-, but due to the undergoing road upgrade, the cost has reached up to 100,000/-

9.6 Skill upgrading and income restoration assistance

Fortunately, none of the affected people will suffer from permanent loss of income or livelihood. This is because all the affected people have farms far from the area where are living now. They walk more than an hour to reach their farms. All the PAP will be able to continue with their businesses after compensation. Therefore rehabilitation assistance will not be included in this program.

9.7 Land Currently Being Used or Occupied: Agricultural/Residential

From the survey and consultations with the PAPs it was learnt that it should be possible to find alternative land close to the affected land that has to be relinquished and, in most cases, this can be added on to the PAPs/DPs remaining land holding outside the ROW, e.g. on the side furthest from the RoW. Because the distances involved will be very small, impacts normally associated with relocation (such as breaking of community ties and impact on access to infrastructure and amenities) can be prevented.

Whenever possible, affected families should be given sufficient time to harvest their present crops and should not be forced to abandon them. Efforts will be to ensure that no standing crops are abandoned or destroyed. However, wherever any damage to standing crops is inevitable it will be eligible to compensation. The loss of existing fruit trees or trees of any economic value will be compensated calculated under GoT procedures. Compensation on destroyed crops is applicable where the road is diverted or extended to farms outside the set planned RoW for technical reasons.

9.8 Privately Owned Infrastructure

All affected structures will be valued and compensated in monetary form equal to cost of building a new structure. PAPs will have the option of reconstructing their new structures on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site as per individual preferences. PAPs may also use this as an opportunity to modernize or expand their new structures.

9.9 Annual Crops

Social survey revealed that there are seasonal or annual crops in the RoW. These crops include maize, beans, millet, finger millet, sesame, cornflower, groundnuts and peas. These crops are not permanent; the Tanzanian laws do not provide for compensation of such crops. However, the owners of the crops should be allowed to harvest their produce before the implementation of the project and should not be allowed to continue cultivation in the RoW.

9.10 Vegetable garden

Existing vegetable gardens as well as flower gardens will also be treated as annual crops meaning that garden owners will be allowed to harvest their flower and vegetables before the road construction. Since these flowers and vegetables are temporary, the owner is not eligible for compensation and will not be allowed to garden in the right of way of the road corridor.

9.11 Income/Business Opportunities

During the actual relocation process there might be some few business structures required to relocate over very short distances. Such disruption may be minimized if not eliminated if owners are allowed to build replacement structure before abandoning the current ones. In case of businesses and commercial structures that may suffer temporary loss of income in the relocation process, they will be compensated through payment of disturbance allowance for the period required for re-establishment of such businesses.

Study findings did not identify any person who will suffer permanent loss of income as to be eligible for monetary compensation, skills enhancement or income restoration program. However, the consultant feels that all PAP should be supported by the respective district (Community development department) to enhance their capacity in developing their skills in entrepreneurship.

9.12 Other Measures

Distances over which people will be expected to move are likely to be very small, often takes few meters. It should not therefore, be necessary to provide displaced family and business units with transport to move people and livestock. However, the affected people will be compensated in monetary form as no transport will be provided by project management to move people from their original locations. Many of the Displaced People including family members may still be living close to the road and be in a position to obtain temporary jobs with Construction Company or even a permanent job. This will provide them with additional income and assist in improvement livelihoods.

9.13 Damage Caused during Road construction Work

Reconstruction activities may also cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction workers destroy crops or vegetables while accessing particular construction sites. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the construction team/contractor. The construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation should be effected within one month of submission of the claim form.

9.14 Compensation for exotic and fruit trees

Large fruit trees, such as avocados and mangoes are important as a source of:

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

Critical subsistence trees (predominantly mango) will be compensated on a combined replacement market/subsistence value (value of such trees are already defined by the Government) given their significance to the local subsistence economy. If households are resettled, they will be compensated for the commercial/food value of the trees they leave behind. It important to note that valuation division in the

Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development sets crop compensation rates. These rates are reviewed annually.

9.15 Cemeteries/ graveyards

Removal of graves is a highly emotional issue. In many instances people will point to graves as shrines used in the worship of ancestors. Disturbance and angering of the ancestors will be seen to result in bad luck and misfortune, for example drought will frequently be blamed upon the anger of the ancestor. As such the issue or disturbance of graves has to be approached with the utmost sensitivity and all due regard to custom.

Graveyard Removal Act of 1968 refers directly to grave removal. As a general principle, however, the exhumation and re-burial of individual graves is subjected to compensation and valuations are conducted as per GoT principles.

9.16 Social Impacts of Resettlement

PAPs are part of the individual local communities in which they currently live or operate. Since majority of them opt to relocate within their places they will continue to remain within their respective communities and therefore it is anticipated that social impacts associated with the relocation exercise like breaking social bonds and social relations will be kept at minimal level. It is not foreseen that there will be any major issues related to integration into host population.

9.17 Participation and Consultation

Finalization of the entitlement packages and the rehabilitation measures shall be done in a participatory manner, with active involvement of the affected communities and local institutions. Regular consultations shall be held with the local community at the time of implementation of the resettlement plan. The implementation process shall be monitored and evaluated by independent agencies and a grievance mechanism be established to identify problems and take appropriate corrective actions.

9.18 Shifting Allowances for Kiosks

What do we know about kiosks? Kiosks have temporary and movable structure and thus would be moved to just outside the RoW in matter of few hours. In order to meet the cost of moving the owners will be paid one time shifting allowance of TSHS 50,000. This will only apply to those whom the road deviated towards their properties and will not apply to PAPs who are encroaching in the right of way. During the consultations with PAPs over the draft RAP and entitlements the kiosk-owners will be given the opportunity to provide their feedback

The following table below shows the different entitlements of PAPs based on World Bank OP 4.12 and AfDB:

Table: 9.1 Entitlement Matrix (World Bank OP 4.12)

PAP Category	Entitlement
<p>Individuals who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of Tanzania)</p>	<p>Compensation for loss in land and assets at full replacement cost.</p> <p>In case of physical relocation, provide assistance during relocation (i.e. moving allowance) and residential housing and/or agricultural sites with productive and location advantages equivalent to the lost sites.</p> <p>Support after displacement, until livelihoods and standards of living are restored to pre-displacement levels.</p> <p>Development assistance in addition to compensation measures (i.e. land preparation, credit facilities, training, job opportunities).</p>
<p>Individuals who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to such land or assets (provided that such claims are recognized under Tanzanian laws or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan)</p>	<p>Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, but not for land because they are encroachers along the road reserve</p> <p>In case of physical relocation, provide assistance during relocation (i.e. moving allowances) and residential housing and/or agricultural sites with productive and location advantages equivalent to the lost sites.</p> <p>Support after displacement, until livelihoods and standards of living are restored to pre-displacement levels.</p> <p>Development assistance in addition to compensation measures (i.e. land preparation, credit facilities, training, job opportunities).</p>
<p>Individuals who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. squatter settlements, disputed ownership)</p>	<p>Resettlement assistance and the replacement values for structures/assets.</p>

10. Compensation Matrix and valuation

The Consultant of this RAP had to inspect the affected properties and provide value of properties to be affected under this project. Objective of valuation of the properties were to determine market value for compensation purposes.

Local government authorities informed local communities of the intended RAP activities and the possibility of relocating residents.

In carrying out field surveys the Valuer was at all times accompanied by a local leader i.e. Executive Officer (VEO) and or Village Chairperson who identified the property owners, confirm the boundaries shown by the owner and certified on the field sheets of the count of property. In brief, the following was done:

- Identification of assets affected by the project and their respective owners
- Survey team also compiled a detailed inventory of the types, sizes and conditions of the land and assets of each affected households, business or entity and determined the value of compensation to be paid to each household for affected land, assets and loss of income sources.
- Assigning Reference Number to each of the identified case in a pink card
- Taking notes of the identified properties (buildings) and other assets on a pre-prepared inspection sheet
- Taking measurements of the land and inspection of the buildings with help of the land surveying team.
- Ensuring that all entries on the inspection sheets are counter checked and signed by the local leaders and the property owners in the respective location

Results of survey and valuation exercise were presented to TANROADS in valuation report, therefore, provided the principal sources of information on the number and location of affected properties, the number and categories of the affected households, the nature and magnitudes of losses and displacement, the methods used for valuing land, assets and loss of income and assessing compensation and the amount of compensation to be paid.

10.1 Basis for Evaluation

10.1.1 Land Acquisition and Compensation in Tanzania

Land acquisition in Tanzania is governed by Act No. 47, the Land Acquisition Act of 1967. A provision related to land acquisition in the Town and Country Planning Ordinance Cap 378 is subservient to the provision in Act No. 47. The new Land Act of 1999 has not amended any of the land acquisition provisions in Act No. 47.

Act No. 47 is the main law used in Tanzania and is the ‘mother Act’ when it comes to land acquisition. However, the new Land Act, part II, elaborates the provision on assessment. Section 3 (1) paragraph “g” of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 which provides: “To pay full, fair 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.” Also, the Land Act 1999 deals with mainly land tenure and land rights. It also addresses issues of compulsory acquisition, mortgages and regularization of unplanned areas.

Article 24 (1): states that, subject to provisions of the relevant laws of the land, every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law. Moreover, Article

24 (2): provides that, It shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes of nationalization or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.

Consultant has planned out the methodology for evaluation of all the losses and determined their replacement cost. The description of the compensations and other resettlement measures to assist each category of eligible persons is also given. The measures are compatible with the cultural preferences of the affected persons. These measures were identified through consulting PAPs. The consultant has described the types and levels of compensation for each type of losses. Matrixes will be used by the team in charge of the implementation of the resettlement plan, and all of them must be user friendly in order to give clear and full answers to the following questions:

- Which type of compensation for a given loss?
- What rate for that specific compensation?

Based on the results of the census, the evaluation of all the expected losses total or partial, permanent or temporary- and of their replacement cost was calculated. For the details refer the value's report.

10.2 Assessment of Compensation

10.2.1. Field Surveys and procedure

- In carrying out field surveys the Valuer was at all times accompanied by a local leader who identified the landowner, confirm the boundaries shown by the owner and certified on the field sheets of the cost of property. In brief, the following were done:
- Identification of assets affected by the project and their respective owners
- Assigning reference number to each of the identified case and a pink card
- Taking notes of the identified properties (buildings) and other assets on a pre-prepared inspection sheet
- Taking measurements of the land and inspection of the buildings with help of the land surveying team.
- Ensuring that all entries on the inspection sheets are counter checked and signed by the local leaders and the property owners in the respective location.

10.3 Computation of Various Allowances

10.3.1 Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance allowance is payable as a percentage of real property value in compliance to the provisions of Act No. 4 of 1999. The percentage is the average commercial bank rates offered on fixed deposits. Data obtained from the various financial institutions in Tanzania shows that the average rate on fixed deposits is 4% per annum

10.3.2 Transport cost

In accordance with section 11 of the Regulations of Land Act no, 4 of 1999. Transport Allowance is computed on the basis of obtaining average transport rates within the area. That is average cost of transporting 12 tons over a distance of 20km. Data available from Regional Works office (Ministry of Works); indicate an average of TZS 120,000.

10.3.3 Loss of profit

In accordance with section 9 of the 2001 Regulations of land act no. 4 of 1999 the net monthly profit obtained from the business associated with the affected properties is assessed (for high incomes), evidenced

by audited accounts where necessary and applicable, and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at the loss of profit payable. This calculation applies also for such businesses that are only temporarily affected during the project's construction phase. However for the purpose of this project since nobody managed to provide audited accounts we were unable to establish monthly profit for affected business, hence no loss of profit payable in this project.

10.3.4 Loss of accommodation

Laws of Tanzania requires an accommodation allowance equal to the amount payable for a similar property of the same value (as the value of the damaged property) to be paid to the claimants to support them in paying rent for an alternative accommodation during the period of construction of an alternative accommodation. In accordance with section 8 of the 2001 Regulations of Land Act 4 of 1999, accommodation allowance is calculated on the basis of Monthly Rent of the acquired property per month over a 36 month period.

10.4 Partial Loss

In the case of partial loss, the consultant considered that the entire asset is affected and require compensation. This means that where PAPs are partially affected, the inventory and valuations were made on PAP's entire asset holdings.

10.5 Valuation Limitations

Evaluation of buildings were done by carrying out general surveys as opposed to structural surveys as the latter is out with the scope of general valuation survey. Therefore, no testing was done on such services as water pipes, electrical wiring or drainage pipes. Further no testing was made to establish the extent of dampness, timber rot, metal fatigue etc.

Issue of construction was dealt with reference to the general state of repairs, maintenance and condition of the properties. Where a third party gave information, we assume that information to be true and correct, and the consultant shall not be liable.

11. Monitoring and evaluation parameters, budget and responsibilities

Internal and external monitoring is proposed in the project. Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation will be the responsibility of the M & E. This M & E unit will regularly report to the Community Liaison Officer who in turn will report to the Manager. The M & E unit will prepare simple formats for monitoring social plans. These formats will be duly filled every month by the Field Officers, the implementing agency and the resettlement working group and the report will be collated by the M & E cell.

11.1 Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring will have to be carried out as an internal management function. In this case the District Social Services Committees and TANROADS will play a major role. The participation of the affected people in performance monitoring is also necessary. The PAPs will elect their representative to participate in the monitoring of the implementation of the RAP. They should also be involved in the identification of indicators for monitoring purposes.

Cash compensation will be paid directly to the PAPs. The District Social Services Committees, with assistance from the Village and Ward Executive Officers, will monitor the rebuilding process and will be responsible for ensuring that the PAPs are using the compensation fund for rebuilding the affected structures or property.

A simple means of conducting performance monitoring is by measuring progress against a list of required actions and milestones. For example, each month the Village or Ward Executive Officers should document the following indicators:

- ❖ The number of meetings held with the PAPs, content of the discussions meetings, and agreements reached.
- ❖ Grievance redress: the number of complaints lodged, how many complaints are being addressed/ action taken, how many have been resolved and how the grievance redress mechanism is functioning;
- ❖ The number of compensation payments made, and the number of pending payments;
- ❖ The number of houses/structures constructed, and the number pending;
- ❖ The number of PAPs relocated to their new houses/structures, and the number that still have to be relocated;
- ❖ The number of vulnerable people assisted the kind of assistance sought and how it was given.
- ❖ Progress in relation to targets and delivery of entitlements including construction of community infrastructure, compensation awarded for fruit trees, Shifting of cultural and religious sites to new locations, delivery and usage of compensation and relocation entitlements

The Social Services Committees will need to present monthly reports to the TANROADS Regional Managers to report on the progress of the RAP. These reports should then be forwarded to TANROADS Head Office for action as necessary.

11.2 Evaluation

There will be a mid-term and an ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. 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 TANROADS 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
- General issues related to the adequacy of the compensation and resettlement exercise

11.3 External Monitoring and Evaluation

The external monitoring of the process will be conducted by an independent agency. The agency, besides reviewing some of the issues being covered under the internal monitoring will also assess/evaluate:

- Adequacy of compensation
- Adequacy of project staff and training programmes
- Effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms.
- Transparency of entire process
- Consultation and participation with stakeholders, specially vulnerable PAPs
- Employment opportunities created and availed of
- Changes in livelihoods and incomes among PAPs
- Specific opportunities for vulnerable groups

During the external evaluation, a social survey will have to be conducted. The information collected on the socio-economic conditions of the affected population at the beginning of the project, before displacement (the baseline information) will be compared with that collected during the evaluation. Thus, any adverse or beneficial socio-economic impacts due to the resettlement process (and also due to the road project) may be determined, such as the impact on income levels, school attendance, health status, changes in land use, changes in occupation patterns, changes in settlement patterns, etc.

The PAPs will have to be actively involved in impact monitoring, particularly in the identification of indicators. Participatory meetings with the PAPs will be necessary. The cooperation of the VEOs and WEOs is also crucial during these evaluations.

Impact monitoring should be first carried out approximately 6 months after the PAPs have been relocated, and thereafter annually for a period of at least 2 years. At the end of each evaluation, a report should be submitted to TANROADS giving details of the evaluation and its findings.

11.4 Monitoring Indicators

Performance monitoring indicators to measure outputs and outcomes of activities have been developed and summarise in the table below

For each indicator, data to be collected, instrument, time required for follow up and responsible unit is indicated in the table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Monitoring Indicators for Socio-Economic Changes. During Rap and Post Project Implementation

S/NO	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Monitoring	Of	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	Less grievances/ complaints	Check the list of affected people and verify that village are compensated		The first 6 weeks of compensation	Compensation team and TANROADS
2	Training	Adequacy of project staff and training programmes	Number of training carried out. Number of project employees recruited and employed	Effective Project performance	Satisfaction of affected people on the project performance of the staff		Every three month	Project management
3	Grievances	Effectiveness of the grievance mechanisms.	Less 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 on the after payment of affected property	Project management and Project working group
4	Stake-holders participation	Consultation and participation with stakeholders, specially vulnerable PAPs	Number of meetings carried out in the project area		Check the project records on the meeting minutes		Every month	Project management

S/ No.	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 group received any form of assistance -Number of complaints from the affected vulnerable groups		Survey on complaints	Every month during compensation period	Project management
6	Religious Sites	Worship places	Demolition Mosque and Madarasa structures at Chenene, Haneti, Kwantis Bereko, and Madarasa at Masawi	Level of satisfaction in relation to availability of worship place at Those affected villages	- Survey reports on availability of worship centres -Village government reports	Quarterly	TANROADS, Religious leaders and church followers
7	Services to community/ livelihood	Water Tank and Water point	-replacement of water Tank in the affected village of Bicha	-Improved water services -Level of satisfaction on the availability of water in the affected village	Village government reports Water committee report and DWE reports	Quarterly	

S/No.	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Monitoring Of	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
8	People impoverishment	Loss of income sources or productive assets (or not the affected person move. to another location).	-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 villages	Ownership of asset in the households (wealth indicator survey	VGT development report	Half yearly	-District Office -TANROADS -Consultant -Village
9	Community cohesion and relations	Community fabrics	Number of community fabrics disrupted/disintegrated	Destruction of community relations and ties	Village development report	Half yearly	-Consultant -Village development report
10	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 of houses, shop and other business premises	-Annual survey reports on assets owned VGT development report	Once a year	-District Office -TANROADS -Consultant -LGT

S/No.	Component	Socio-Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
11	Property and livelihood	Loss of properties: -Loss of shelter -Loss of assets or access to assets	-Number of alternative employment opportunities created and the number of affected people employed in formal/ formal sector. -Number of assets lost; and those put in place	-Improved people's livelihood -Living standards of people's whose properties have been demolished and the coping mechanisms	-Annual survey reports on assets owned -Village government development report	Half yearly	-District Office -TANROADS -Consultant -Local government
12	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 TANROADS - Consultant -District Office
13	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 -Village government development report	Half yearly	-District Office -TANROADS -Consultant -Mtaa/village government

S/No.	Component	Socio -Economic Impact	Indicators		Means Of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
14	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/village development report -Survey on properties lost	Half yearly	-District Office -TANROADS -Consultant -village government
15	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 -Village government development reports	Half yearly	-District office -TANROADS -Consultant -Village government
16	Sociological loss Loss of community fabric	Dispersion of kin groups		-Continuity of community social activities and social ventures such as self help groups, Saccos and religious groups	Interviews of villagers and existing groups	Half yearly	-District office DCDO -TANROADS -Consultant -Village government
17		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 -VGT development reports	Half yearly	-District office -Consultant -VGT

S/No.	Component	Socio-economic impact	Indicators		Means of monitoring	Frequency/timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative Indicator	Qualitative Indicator			
18	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	-District office -Consultant -Village government
19	Grievances	Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged	Number of legitimate grievances rectified	All legitimate grievances rectified	-Half yearly Interviews -Mtaa/VGT development reports	Half yearly	-District office -Consultant -Village government
20	Agricultural Products	Pre-Sub Project production versus present production for crop land	Amount of agricultural production prior the project and the present one	Increased/decreased agriculture production per household	-Annual report on agricultural production in the area VGT development reports	Half yearly	-District office – Agriculture & Livestock unit -Consultant -VGT
21	Production and income status	Pre-sub project production and income {year before land used} versus present production and income resettles.	-Number of affected individuals and/or households compensated or resettled in the first that have maintained their previous standard of living at final evaluation.	Increased/Decreased income status of families	-VGT development reports	Half yearly	-Consultant -District office -Village government

12. Conclusion and recommendation

This report has been about presenting a sound RAP for the Dodoma – Babati road in Dodoma and Manyara Region, specifically from Mayamaya village (Bahi district) to Bonga village (Babati district). The following conclusions:

- The road project would lead to acquisition of land and resettlement of those people whose structures are within the road reserve area i.e 22.5 metres from the centre line.
- A number of efforts will have to be instituted to minimize resettlement including realignment of the road where possible and adequate compensation to the affected people based on replacement cost.
- Modalities for land acquisition, compensation including values of property and resettlement need to be clearly communicated and adequately understood by the PAPs, who should be involved right from the start.
- The affected people including the vulnerable group should be adequately consulted and assisted. Awareness creation should thus be conducted before and during project implementation.
- Public involvement in land acquisition and resettlement process as well as fair and prompt compensations to the PAPs should be prioritized, while giving adequate notices in advance as required by the Land Act.
- In order to reduce poverty reduction in communities along the route, capacity building (skills) should be enhanced during project implementation.
- Employment opportunities to local communities should be given priority including women and youth

Through the different chapters of this document, the consultant has tried to elaborate relevant information necessary for this RAP. This includes descriptions about the project; the project area; different policies, Legal & Institutional Framework for Resettlement; census and survey of PAPs; Resettlement measures; Valuation, compensation process and implementation schedule; and the Budget & Monitoring. All these were in accordance with the objectives of RAP as per the terms of reference.

Another part of this study involved detailed consultation of all stakeholders; with the involvement of beneficiaries and community participation; where members of community freely aired their concerns and thus bringing into consideration their preferred alternatives on compensation and resettlement of affected people.

Thus, all groups were specially considered in this study and attention was given to factors such compensation arrangement and preferences on resettlement location and businesses. The consultant also made a census and socio economic survey for PAP, where a thorough description of impacted area, population and ethnicity, language, household composition, working age and dependency ratio was determined.

Information has also been given on the main occupation of the affected people; land tenure; details of their livelihoods which includes livestock keeping, business engagement; sources of income and income gender base. In determining wealth of the affected people the study also put into consideration house structures, education and literacy level with consideration of health, water

sources, disposition of solid and liquid waste by households. The study also went into depth to identify affected persons. Possibility of relocating residents was communicated from all stakeholders and thorough valuation information gotten from the valuer.

Given the option, the affected persons aired their preferred compensation option since there are various forms of compensations. We have also looked at the best way of minimising all negative impacts during relocation. Also, grievance procedures, mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation both internal and external plus indicators have been suggested. The TANROADS in collaboration with district authorities will facilitate the arrangement of each PAP payment.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF PAYMENT FOR COMPENSATION

MELA - BONGA	
Compensation Item	Total Cost within 45m (TShs)
Land	141,726,377.60
Buildings/Structures	678,843,333.30
Crops	88,651,657.06
Disturbance Allowance	9,599,084.80
Accommodation allowances	271,537,333.20
Transport Allowance	23,820,000.00
Loss of profit	1,086,149,332.80
Total Compensation	2,300,327,118.76
MAYAMAYA - MELA	
Compensation Item	Total Cost within 45m (TShs)
Land	208,998,090.30
Buildings/Structures	790,537,533.35
Crops	114,140,055.40
Disturbance Allowance	13,464,089.40
Accommodation allowances	395,268,766.68
Transport Allowance	25,380,000.00
Loss of profit	1,185,806,300.00
Total Compensation	2,733,594,835.13
Sub Total Mayamaya Bonga Within 60m	
Graves	2,775,000.00
TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR MAYAMAYA -BONGA ROAD	5,036,696,953.89

APPENDIX 2: TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF THE DODOMA-BABATI ROAD (248KM) TO BUTIMEN STANDARD, DODOMA AND MANYARA REGIONS, TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

These Terms of Reference (ToR) are for undertaking Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed Dodoma-Babati Road (248km). The ToR serves to guide the Consultant to address relevant environmental and social issues during the assessment process. Among others, the ESIA shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (2004). The Consultant shall do everything necessary to meet the objectives of the services and not less than the following tasks that should be undertaken during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. In the process of consultation (Scoping process) with relevant stakeholders like environmental authorities, the Consultant may further be required to finalize the ToR according to the agreement with these stakeholders.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1: Description of the Proposed Project

The Consultant shall provide a brief description of the relevant parts of the project using maps of appropriate scale where necessary and include the following information:-

- Project justification;
- Location;
- General layout, size, and capacity;
- Area of influence of the road works
- Pre-construction activities
- Construction activities
- Schedule of project activities
- Staffing and support;
- Facilities and services
- Operation and maintenance activities
- Required offsite investments
- Life span

[Note: specify any other type of information relevant to the description of the project]

Task 2: Description of the Environment

Assemble, evaluate, and present baseline data on the relevant environmental characteristics of the study area. Include information on any changes anticipated before the project commences. Modify the lists below to show the critical information for this project category or which is relevant to it. Environmental characteristics of the study area shall be presented on a map to facilitate the understanding of the study area

- (a) Physical environmental This shall cover geology; topography; soils; climate and meteorology; ambient air quality; surface and groundwater hydrology; existing sources of air emissions; existing water pollution discharges; and receiving water quality.

- Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 Of 2004
- Engineers Registration Act and its Amendments 1997 and 2007
- The Contractors Registration Act (1997)
- The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act of 2008
- The Local Government Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (1999)

Task 4: Assist in Interagency Coordination and Public/NGO Participation

Assist in coordinating the EIA & SIA with other government agencies, in obtaining the views of local NGOs and affected groups, and in keeping records of meetings and other activities, communications, and comments and their disposition. Establish the views of the public with regards to the potential impacts of the proposed road works. Identify the different groups of stakeholders, and then use the most appropriate method to establish their views. Particular attention shall be paid to the disadvantage groups (e.g children, the elderly and women) that may be affected by the proposed road project.

The Consultant shall undertake an open and transparent consultation process to ensure that the views of interested and affected parties are and approximately incorporated in the project design.

Minutes of the meetings conducted during this public involvement should be recorded for submission as part of the report. At least one meeting with district council shall be held to obtain their views on the project and its implication to the environment and social aspects.

Task 5: Analysis of Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Describe alternatives that were examined in the course of developing the proposed project and identify other alternatives, which would achieve the same objectives. The concept of alternatives extends to siting, design, technology selection, construction techniques and phasing, and operating and maintenance procedures. Compare alternatives in terms of potential environmental and social impacts; capital and operating costs; suitability under local conditions; and institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. When describing the impacts, indicate which are irreversible or unavoidable and which can be mitigated. To the extent possible, qualify the costs and benefits of each alternatives, incorporating the estimated costs of any associated mitigating measures. Include the alternative of not constructing the project to demonstrate environmental and social conditions without the project.

Various environmental and social criteria should be developed to select the best road alternatives.

Task 6: Identification, Analysis and Assessment of Potential Impacts

The Consultant shall identify, analyse and assess environmental and social impacts of the proposed upgrading of the Dodoma-Babati road. The Consultant shall distinguish between positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts. Identify impacts that are unavoidable or irreversible. Wherever possible, describe impacts quantitatively, in terms of environmental components affected (area, number), environmental and social costs and quality of available data, explaining significant information deficiencies and any uncertainties associated with the predicted impacts.

The assessment should focus on the potential for negative environmental and social impacts caused by planned and unplanned (spontaneous) in-migration of people; clearing of forest lands for agriculture; increased pressure on fuel wood, fodder and water resources; social disruptions and conflicts; and threats to *miombo* woodlands, *Dodoma* thickets and important wildlife species.

The assessment should also examine the potential for linear resettlement that usually involves projects producing linear patterns of land acquisition. An overview shall be provided of different groups of people and their cultural, ethnics and socio-economic characteristics, and how they are likely to benefit and / or be negatively affected by the project. Negative impacts may include but not be limited to physical relocation, loss of land or other physical assets, or loss of access to livelihood.

The significance of impacts of the proposed road works shall be assessed, and the basis of this assessment shall be specified. The Consultant should take into consideration existing by-laws, national and international environmental standards, legislation, treaties, and conventions that may affect the significance of identified impacts. The Consultant shall use the most up to date data and methods of analyzing and assessing environmental and social impacts. Uncertainties concerning any impact shall be indicated.

The Consultant shall conduct a review of gender issues in the project study shall include the road section influence to the lives of men, women, children, the elderly and disabled so as to come up with a quantifiable analysis of the benefits which will accrue to them during and after the road construction.

Task 7. Mitigation Measure

The Consultant shall suggest cost-effective measures for minimizing or eliminating adverse impacts of the proposed road works. Measures for enhancing beneficial impacts should also be recommended. The costs of implementing these measures shall wherever possible be estimated and presented. If compensation is recommended as one form of mitigation, the Consultant shall identify all the names and physical addresses of people to be compensated.

The Consultant shall review the ongoing measures on HIV/AIDS awareness creation within the project area and proposed for the mitigation measures. The proposed shall include a plan of action, which will identify responsible key implementers, time frame and expected output.

Proposed mitigation measures and cost estimates shall be grouped in a separate Bills of Quantities (BOQ) for the project and should also include cost of supervision for the implementation of mitigation measures.

Task 8. Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP)

The Environmental Management Plan focuses on three genetic areas: implementation of mitigation measures, institutional strengthening and training, and monitoring. The Consultant shall prepare an Environmental and social Management Plan, which will include proposed work programme, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements and other necessary support services to implement the mitigation measures. Institutional arrangements required for implementing this management plan shall be indicated. The cost of implementing the monitoring and evaluation including staffing, training and institutional arrangements must be

specified. Where monitoring and evaluation will require inter-agency collaboration this should be indicated.

Identify institutional needs to implement environmental assessment recommendations. Review the authority and capability of institutions at local, regional, and national levels and recommend how to strengthen the capacity to implement the environmental and social management and monitoring plans. The recommendations may cover such diverse topics as new laws and regulations, new agencies or agency functions, inter-sectoral arrangements, management procedures and training, staffing, operation and maintenance training, budgeting, and financial support.

Prepare detailed arrangements to monitor the implementations of mitigating measures and the impacts of the project during construction and operation. Include in the plan an estimate of capital and operating costs and a description of other required inputs.

In the case of land acquisition, a Resettlement Action Plan should be prepared and implemented in according to the National Land and Village Land Act 1999. All properties to be affected by the road project should undergo valuation for compensation.

3. REPORTING

The ESIA reports should be concise and limited to significant environmental Issues. The Main text should focus on findings, conclusions, and recommended actions supported by summaries of the data collected and citations for any references used in interpreting data. Detailed or un-interpreted data are not appropriate in the main text and should be presented in appendices or separate volume. Unpublished documents used in the ESIA may not be readily available and should also be assembled in appendices. Organized the ESIA may not be readily available and should also be assembled in appendices. Organize the ESIA report according to the outline contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2005). The main report contains separate an Executive Summary both in English and Swahili.

4. STAFFING

The Consultant should employ an Environmental Impact Assessment Expert, an Natural Resources Expert, Socio-economist, Highway Engineer, and Valuer to carry out the ESIA study. In addition, the Consultant may wish to absorb other supporting staff to facilitate efficient expedition of the study.

APPENDIX 3: AFFECTED PEOPLE WITHIN 22.5 METERS FROM CENTERLINE

SN	Identity	Village	First Name	Middle	Surname	Type of affected Property	Use of Affected Property	Position
1.	KID34	Kidoka	Hamis	Ramadhan		House	Residential	
2.	KID2	Kidoka	Chrisna	Domunic		House	Residential	
3.	KID 57	Kidoka	Aziza	Juma	Ninga	House	Residential	
4.	KID 59	Kidoka	Bakari		Omari	House	Residential	LHS
5.	KID 61	Kidoka	Said		Abdallah		Residential	
6.	KID 63	Kidoka	Msafiri		Mnongozi	House	Residential	LHS
7.	KID1	Kidoka	Mashaka	Omari		House	Residential	
8.	BCH 12	Bicha	Athuman		Mwenda	House	House for rent	RHS
9.	BCH 2/BCH 3	Bicha	Said		Said	House	Residential	
10.	BCH 6	Bicha	Issa		Mohamed	House	Residential	
11.	KAM 12	Kambi ya nyasa	Hashim	Malick	Juma	House	Residential	
12.	KAM 16/KAM 17	Kambi ya nyasa	Mwatatu		Waziri	House	Residential	
13.	KAM22	Kambi ya nyasa	Juma	Masare	Shaban	House	Residential	
14.	KAM 7	Kambi ya nyasa	Daudi	Elieza	Chedegu	House	Residential	
15.	CHK 1	Choka	Musa	Shaban	Abeid	House	Residential	RHS
16.	CHK2	Choka	Hassan	Mohamed	Ndee	House	Residential	
17.	CHK 4	Choka	Mustapha	Juma	Hassan	House	Residential	
18.	CHK 5	Choka	Arifa	Ally	Masoud	House	Residential	
19.	CHK 12	Choka	Zuberi		Mabuda	House	Residential	
20.	CHK 21	Choka	Asha	Shaban	Waziri	Structure	Restaurant	RHS
21.	CHK 23	Choka	Kassim	Mohamed	Haji	Structure	Shop	RHS
22.	CHK 24	Choka	Amina	Ally	Nchoha	House	Residential	
23.	CHK 32	Choka	Kulu	Musa	Iddi	House	Residential	
24.	KLM 4	Kelema	Zaina	Rashid	Ford	Structure	Shop	LHS
25.	KLM 7	Kelema	Abdallah	Kingayi	Majengo	Structure	Café	LHS
26.	KLM 9	Kelema	Salum	Mstapha	Kanyinyi	Structure	Café	LHS
27.	KLM 11	Kelema	Masoud	Omari	Abeid	Structure	Shop	LHS
28.	KLM 18	Kelema	Remmy	Barakati		Structure	Shop	LHS
29.	KLM 21	Kelema	Zuhura	Mohamed	Dura	House	House for rent	LHS
30.	KLM56	Kelema	Halima	-	Ndee	House	Residential	
31.	KLM29	Kelema	Ramadhan	Athuman	Mpole	House	Residential	
32.	KLM 101	Kelema	Hawa	Rashid	Kidee	House	Residential	
33.	KLM 29	Kelema	Ramadhan	Athuman	Mpole	House	Residential	
34.	KLM 42/KLM 43	Kelema	Iddi		Dabo	House	Residential	
35.	KLM 56	Kelema	Halima		Dengu	House	Residential	
36.	KLM 68	Kelema	Salum	Mstapha	Kanyinyi	house	Guest house	RHS
37.	KLM 15	Kelema	Ally	Mohamed	Katanga	Structure	Kiosk	LHS
38.	KLM 81	Kelema	Zakia		Ally	House	Residential	
39.	KLM 85	Kelema	Haruna	Abdallah	Kwiro	House	Residential	
40.	MSW 14	Masawi	Yahya	Mohamed	Kalinga	House	Residential	LHS

41.	MSW38	Masawi	Hasan	Abdi	Abdallah	House	Residential	LHS
42.	MSW25	Masawi	Shaban	Katanga	Ibata	House	Residential	LHS
43.	MSW 27	Masawi	Juma	Rashid	Njou	Structure	Shop	LHS
44.	MSW72	Masawi	Ramadhan	Ally	Delio	House	Residential	LHS
45.	MSW 24	Masawi	Ramadhan	Juma	Mtope	House	Residential	LHS
46.	MSW 25	Masawi	Shaban	Katanga	Ibata	House	Residential	LHS
47.	MSW 49	Masawi	Aboubakar	Rajab	Loy	House	Residential	LHS
48.	MSW 30	Masawi	Omari	Iddi	Ally	Structure	Shop	LHS
49.	MSW 54	Masawi	Adam	Juma	Kijaji	Structure	Shop	LHS
50.	MSW21	Masawi	Nurudin	Kasim	Sonde	House	Residential	LHS
51.	MSW20	Masawi	Sofia	Hamad		House	Residential	LHS
52.	MSW 33	Masawi	Halima		Hamadi	Structure	cafe	LHS
53.	MSW 36	Masawi	Hamadi	Hassan	Mwaho	Structure	Café	LHS
54.	MSW 37	Masawi	Ally	Ramadhan	Ibuva	Structure	Café	LHS
55.	MSW124	Masawi	Haji	Heri	Msanduka	House	Residential	LHS
56.	BOH09	Boay	Nyerere	Hasan	Nkusa	House	Residential	LHS
57.	BOH08	Boay	Nyerere	Hasan	Nkusa	House	Mgahawa	LHS
58.	BOH 13	Boay	Matata	Paul	Lagwe	Structure	Shop	LHS
59.	BOH 18	Boay	Ramadhan	Hassan	Nkusa	Structure	Shop	LHS
60.	BOH 27	Boay	Emmanuel		Langai	Structure	Shop	LHS
61.	BNG6	Bonga	Onesmo		Ndosi	House	Residential	
62.	BNG8	Bonga	Onesmo		Ndosi	House	Residential	
63.	BNG9	Bongo	Onesmo		Ndosi	House	Residential	
64.	BNG02	Bonga	Benard	Foi		House	Residential	
65.	BNG03	Bonga	Hamis		Gilika	House	Residential	
66.	BNG18	Bonga	Michael	Pius	Mpuni	House	Residential	
67.	BNG21	Bonga	Farida	Abdi	Bare	House	Residential	
68.	BNG25	Bonga	Mohamed	Bula	Methay	House	Residential	
69.	BOH4,BO H3	Boay	Issa	Husen	Omary	House	Mosque And Toilet	LHS
70.	BOH24	Boay	Omary	Ally	Koms	House	Residential	
71.	BOH26	Boay	Masumbu	Ibrahim	Majuto	House	Residential	
72.	BOH35	Boay	Athuman	Bakari	Isaka	House	Residential	
73.	BRK 13	Bereko	Zainab	Shaban	Said	House	Residential	
74.	BRK 15	Bereko	Ibrahim	Hassan	Nundi	House	Residential	
75.	BRK 6	Bereko	Aziza		Ragwe	House	Residential	
76.	BRK57	Bereko	Salim	Swalehe		House	Residential	
77.	BRK 61	Bereko	Moshi	Lujuo	Samayu	House	Residential	
78.	BRK 65	Bereko	Salum	Abdallah		House	Residential	

79.	BRK 69	Bereko	Nuru	Issa	Yusuph	House	Residential	
80.	KWA 2	Kwantis	Mwanjaa	Hassan	Sehu	house	Residential	
81.	KWA 9/KWA 10	Kwantis	Fwereri		Hassan	House	Residential	
82.	KWA 27	Kwantis	Hassan	Juma	Rashid	House	Residential	
83.	KWA 32	Kwantis	Hamad		Jumanne	House	Residential	
84.	KWA 4	Kwantis	Charles		Anthony	House	Shop	LHS
85.	KWA 12	Kwantis	Shaban	Swalehe	Lubuva	House	Residential	
86.	KWA 13	Kwantis	Mwanahamis	Mohamed	Maulid	House	Residential	
87.	SLK 1	Salanka	Madina	Omari	Gopa	House	Shop	LHS
88.	MY 3	Mayamaya	Mpanda		Chitemo	House	Residential	
89.	MY 6	Mayamaya	Harifa		Juma	House	Residential	
90.	MY 7	Mayamaya	Hogra		Nonya	House	Residential	
91.	MY 1	Mayamaya	Adam		Rashid	House	Residential	
92.	CH 21, CH 23	Chenene	Majid	Athuman		House	Residential	
93.	CH24	Chenene	Amos		Kalunju	House	Residential	
94.	CH 49, CH 56	Chenene	Aidan	Makowe	-	House	Residential	
95.	CH35	Chenene	Asha Issa Ally	Issa	Ally	House	Residential	
96.	CH4	Chenene	Khamis		Mhando	House	Residential	
97.	CH 40	Chenene	Halfan	Mohamed		House	Residential	
98.	CH 5	Chenene	Erasto	Koyaki		House	Residential	
99.	CH 60	Chenene	Teresia	Paul		House	Residential	
100.	CH 70	Chenene	Andrea		Aidan	House	Residential	
101.	CH 72	Chenene	Magreth		Mtimila	House	Residential	
102.	HN 82	Haneti	Amir	Athuman		House	Guest house	LHS
103.	HN 57	Haneti	Pili	kassim	Mhogolo	Structure	Shop	LHS
104.	HN 66	Haneti	Mohamed	Athuman	Adan	Structure	Shop	RHS
105.	HN 70	Haneti	Hemed	Dominic	Kidesu	Structure	Shop	RHS
106.	HN 73	Haneti	Salim	Nassoro	Musa	Structure	Shop	RHS
107.	HN 74	Haneti	Amina	Salum	Nyange	Structure	Shop	LHS
108.	HN 56	Haneti	Aziza	Abdallah	Ndim	Structure	restaurant	LHS
109.	CHB32/C HB 33	Chemba	Amina		Said	House	Residential	
110.	CHB 13	Chemba	Hamza	Issa	Kidedu	Structure	Kiosk	RHS
111.	CHB 37	Chemba	Justine	Bona	Bura	Structure	Kiosk	RHS
112.	CHB 9	Chemba	Ramadhan	Maulid	Fota	Structure	Shop	LHS
113.	CHB 10	Chemba	Said	Hassan	Soka	Structure	Shop	LHS
114.	CHB 11	Chemba	Salum	Ramadhan	Fota	Structure	Shop	LHS
115.	CHB 19	Chemba	Sauda	Salim	Hinga	Structure	Restaurant	RHS
116.	PAR 8	Paranga	Said	Abdallah	Hassan	Structure	Shop	RHS
117.	PAR 15	Paranga	Fwila		Rashid	Structure	Café	RHS
118.	PAR 3	Paranga	Said	Bakari	Soma	House	Residential	

APPENDIX 4: MINUTES OF CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

APPENDIX 6: SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

DODOMA-BABATI ROAD**TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR CONSULTATIVE FOR RAP**

S/N	WILAYA	TAREHE		KATA	KIJIJI	IDADI
1	BAHI	ALHAMISI 11 AGASTI	ASUBUHI	ZANKA	MAYAMAYA	23
2	CHAMWINO	ALHAMISI 11 AGASTI	MCHANA	HANETI	CHENENE	42
3	CHAMWINO	ALHAMISI 11 AGASTI	MCHANA	HANETI	HANETI	409
4	KONDOA	JUMAMOSI 13 AGASTI	MCHANA	CHEMBA	KIDOKA	18
5	KONDOA	JUMATATU 15 AGASTI	ASUBUHI	PARANGA	KELEMA	48
6	KONDOA	JUMAMOSI 20 AGASTI	ASUBUHI	SALANKA	MASAWI	106
7	KONDOA	JUMAPILI 21 AGASTI	ASUBUHI	BEREKO	BEREKO	39
8	BABATI	JUMATANO 24 AGASTI	MCHANA	BOAY	BOAY	34

APPENDIX 7: FIELD PHOTOS

APPENDIX 8: GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM: AN EXAMPLE

GRIEVANCE FORM

Grievance Number:		Copies to be forwarded to:		
Name of Recorder:		(Original) Receiver Party:		
Region:				
District:		(Copy) Responsible Party:		
Ward:				
Village :				
Sub- village (Village/Got):				
Date:				
INFORMATION ABOUT THE GRIEVANCE				
DEFINE THE GRIEVANCE:				
INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT				
Name:		Form of Receipt:		
Telephone No.:		• Written		
Address:		• Mail		
Region:		• Informal		
District:		• Telephone		
Ward :		• Community/informal Meetings		
Village :		• Other, specify		
Sub- village (Village/Got)				
DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE				
Access to Land and Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lands • grazing land • house • commercial site • other (specify) 	Damage to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • house • land • livestock • means of livelihood • other (specify) 	Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passageway • water sources, water infrastructure for irrigation/animals • drinking water • other (specify) 	Decrease or Loss of Livelihood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture • animal husbandry • off-farm activity • other (specify) 	Traffic Accident: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • injury to persons • damage to property • damage to livestock • other (specify)
Incidents Regarding Land Acquisition and Compensation (Specify)	Relocation Process, (Specify)	Land Redistribution Process (Specify)	Employment and Recruitment (Specify)	Other (Specify)