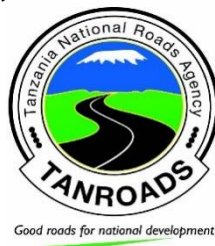


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY (TANROADS)

P. O. BOX 11364, 3rd Floor, Airtel House, Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road/Kawawa Roads Junction,
Dar es Salaam Tanzania. Tel: +255 222 926 001 - 6, Fax: +255 222 926 011 Email:
tanroadshq@tanroads.go.tz

**EAST AFRICAN COASTAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: MALINDI –
LUNGALUNGA/HOROHORO - BAGAMOYO – TANGA ROAD PROJECT**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR UPGRADING OF TANGA -
PANGANI - SAADANI - MAKURUNGE (229 KM) ROAD TO BITUMEN STANDARD
IN TANGA AND COAST REGIONS, LOT 2: PANGANI BRIDGE AND PANGANI
ACCESS ROADS (25.6KM) AND LOT 3: MKANGE – MKWAJA – TUNGAMAA
(95.2KM) ROAD SECTION**

Prepared by:

Paul Akonaay Manda

Updated by:

TANROADS Engineering Consulting Unit (TECU)
TANROADS Headquarters, Dar Es Salaam

April 2019

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	v
APPENDICES	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
ACRONMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	xix
1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.1 General Description of the Project	1
1.2 Project Rationale	1
1.3 Project Location and Area of Influence.	2
1.4 RAP Objectives	3
1.5 RAP Methodology, Approach and Sources of Information	4
1.6 Disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan	5
2.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS	6
2.1 Positive Impacts	6
2.2 Negative Impacts	6
2.3 Minimizing or Avoiding Negative Impacts.....	7
2.4 Mitigating Adverse Impacts	8
3.1 The institutional arrangements to undertake RAP	10
3.2 Inter-agency coordination.....	11
3.3 Planning, implementing and monitoring RAP	12
4.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	14
4.1 Description of the consultation and participation methods in RAP	14
4.2 Involved stakeholders.....	14
4.3 Consultation Process	14
4.4 Key Issues from Public Consultations.....	15
5.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAPs	17
5.1 Population census and demographic characteristics of PAPs	17
5.2 Type of Households and Families	17
5.3 Marital Status of PAPs	18
5.4. Educational Attainment Levels of PAPs	18
5.5 Production Systems and Livelihoods	19
5.1.4 Standards of Living of PAPs	19
5.2 Assets Ownership of Affected Households.....	20
5.3 Vulnerable groups or persons.....	21

5.4 Access to Social Services	21
5.5 Gender Analysis	22
5.6 Compensation Preference and Grace Period	24
5.7 Social Networks among PAPs.....	24
6.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS.....	25
6.1 Legal and Administrative Procedures	25
National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000	30
6.2 Regulations.....	31
<i>The Land Assessment of Value for Compensation Regulation, 2001</i>	31
6.3 Comparing and Contrasting African Development Bank Policy and Tanzania Law....	32
6.4 Grievances Redress Mechanisms	39
7.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	44
7.1 Responsible Institutions in RAP implementation	44
7.2 Establishment of Committees.....	44
8.0 ELIGIBILITY	46
8.1 Definition of Displaced Persons.....	46
8.2 Identification of PAPs and Eligibility Determination	46
8.3 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation and other Resettlement Assistance.....	47
8.4 Other Entitlements.....	48
8.5 Organizational Procedures for the Delivery of Entitlements and cut-off dates	49
9.0 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES	50
9.1 Introduction	50
9.2 Valuation methodology	51
9.3 Types and levels of compensation under local laws	55
10.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES	56
10.1 Introduction	56
10.2 Implementation Schedule	57
11.0 COSTS AND BUDGET.....	60
11.1 Introduction	60
11.2 Total Cost for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan.....	60
11.3 RAP Implementation Cost.....	62
12.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	63
12.1 Performance Monitoring	63
12.2 Monitoring of Resettlement Activities	63
12.3 Evaluation.....	63
12.4 External Monitoring and Evaluation.	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table E. 2.1: Matrix of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts	viii
Table E.8.1: Entitlement Matrix by Type of PAP and Type of Loss	xiii
Table E. 10.1: The RAP Implementation Schedule	xiv
Figure 1.1 ‘Location Map of Road Project’	3
Table 2.1: Matrix of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts.....	9
Table 3.1: Committees and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation	11
Table 5.1: Sex distribution of PAPs	17
Table 5.2: Distribution by Type of Household.....	17
Table 5.3: Household Annual Income Distribution (2013).....	19
Table 5.4: Household Sources of Income	20
Table 5.5: Household Asset Ownership	20
Table 5.6: Distribution of vulnerable categories	21
Table 5.7: Distance to nearest Social Service Points	21
Table 6.1: Comparison of Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation	33
Table 6.2: Process of Addressing Grievances	41
Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix by Type of PAP and Type of Loss	46
Table 8.2: Delivery of Entitlements and Institutional Responsibilities.....	49
Table 9.1: Districts and villages covered by the project road	51
Table 9.2: Number of affected properties owners	51
Table 9.3: Applied Market Rates of Land from Bagamoyo (Coast) to Pangani (Tanga) as of January, 2019.....	52
Table 9.4: Average Market Value Rates Adopted for Building Structures.....	53
Table 9.5: Description of Code VAL/KMS/2R/01	54
Table 10.1: RAP Implementation Schedule	57
Table 11.2: Summary of Resettlement Budget	62
Table 12.1: Monitoring Indicators.....	64

APPENDICES

Appendixes.....	67
Appendix I: Minutes and List of Participants of Public Consultations	68
Appendix II: Summary of Valuation Report	159

Appendix III: Consultation Schedule	160
---	-----

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GOT) and the Government of the Republic of Kenya (GOK), with the support of the East Africa Community (EAC), intend to improve the transport infrastructure in order to support economic development programs within the two countries, deepen economic co-operation and foster regional integration within the EAC. EAC has received a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to carry out the Feasibility Studies and Engineering Detailed Design of the Makurunge – Saadani – Pangani – Tanga Road (229km). The proposed road forms part of the East African Community Regional Road Network Programme. In Kenya, the road links with Malindi-Mombasa-Lunga Road. The regional road is the most important link between Tanzania and Kenya, to and from Coastal areas of Tanzania and Kenya. The road facilitates cross border trade with Kenya (through Horohoro). The movement of people, goods, including agricultural produce from Tanga and Coast regions will be facilitated at national and international levels. The project road therefore provides an alternative trunk road between Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa facilitating transport and travel along the road impact areas and beyond. Additionally, the road is of major tourist potential as it will improve access to Saadani National Park, Pangani and Bagamoyo historical towns.

The proposed development of the Bagamoyo port adds to the socio-economic significance of the need to construct to bitumen standard the Makurunge - Saadani Pangani- Tanga Road. The coastal areas of Tanzania depend to a significant level on marine resources available in the ocean and surrounding areas. Unfortunately, full and sustainable exploitation and development of the marine resources is constrained by lack of accessible all-weather road in and out of these areas.

In collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, the African Development Bank (AfDB) have shown interest to finance construction of Pangani Bridge and Pangani access roads (25.6km) and Mkange – Mkwaja –Tungamaa (95.2km) Road section. The project has been splitted in two lots as indicated below;

- Lot 2: Pangani Bridge, Pangani access roads and Ushongo Spur road (25.6km)
- Lot 3: Mkange – Mkwaja - Tungamaa road (95.2km) section and Kipumbwi Access Road (3.7km) road section

In this core financing, the AfDB will cover the cost for construction of the Main road section access roads and the bridge while the GoT shall be responsible for compensation of the affected properties along the proposed road.

E. 2 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the Mkange – Mkwaja – Tungamaa Road will be impacted both positively and negatively by the various upgrading activities. Positive impacts include: increased employment opportunities; diversification of household economies; increased women incomes and capacity building (new skills are learnt). Negative impacts are: expropriation of businesses; land; residential structures; disruption of social networks; family networks; disruption of religious services; removal of burial sites and disruption of access to social services. However these negative impacts will be mitigated as follows:

S/N	Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authorities
1	Negative impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable households (e.g. poor female-headed households, disabled and elderly etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vulnerability allowances • Give priority in prime business areas allocation to vulnerable groups • Capacity Building 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
2	Disruption of social and family networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with PAPs for possibility of in-kind compensation for families 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
3	Removal of burial sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with affected and community/religious leaders • Prompt facilitation of removal as per law 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
4	Disruption of access to places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of alternative structures before demolition • Consult and coordinate closes with religious/local /community leaders 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
5.	Loss of productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and adequate compensation • Enact measures for livelihood restoration 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
6.	Community assets (disruption of access to services)	In kind compensation i.e. building of structures rather than cash compensation	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
7.	Loss of land	Timely and adequate compensation at market value	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
8.	Loss of structures	Timely and adequate compensation at market value	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant

Table E. 2.1: Matrix of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

E. 3 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

A number of institutions will be involved during RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. However, the overall coordination of RAP activities will be under

TANROADS and other institutions that have the legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and/or compensation including various local authorities. These institutions include:

- TANROADS to implement RAP ;
- TANROADS to support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAP; provide technical support in preparation of RAP, monitor the implementation of RAP;
- Communities, Villages, Wards, affected groups - as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the RAP implementation process. The local level authorities will support practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including verification of PAPs in preparation for disbursement of compensation funds.

The RAP activities and process require inter-agency coordination among and between different organizations. The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication 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. TANROADS as the project owner has a responsibility of coordinating the project activities including monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. TANROADS may hire a consulting firm to execute the project on the behalf of TANROADS, although 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.

Three subcommittees shall be formed to monitor RAP implementation these are:

- Resettlement committee
- Compensation committee
- Grievances Redress committee.

E.4 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A total of 35 consultative meetings were held, 21 of these were conducted in the local communities and the rest in the various institutions in RAP preparation. The consulted institutions include TANROADS Managers (Tanga and Coast Regions); District Authorities and its various departments; District Councils (Pangani, Bagamoyo and Handeni); Ward Councils and Village/Street governments. Comprehensive consultations with communities aimed at involving the stakeholders and seek their views on various aspects in particular the resettlement issues arising from the upgrading of Project Road.

Consultations with PAPs focused to inform them of the project and its activities and discuss issues relating to property acquisition. Among key issues raised during community consultations included: timely and adequate compensation; alternative alignment or re-alignment; timely communication from responsible authorities regarding project activities; project start date; access to places of worship that will be affected; modalities of compensation for community properties such as places of worship, schools etc.; grievances redress mechanisms; transparency in the valuation exercise; access to social services (e.g. water,

schools); compensation of burial sites/graves (compensation and possibility for re-alignment); alternative plots from councils; multiple ownership of properties and how fair compensation can be effected; the status of partially affected structures and its modality of compensation; timely relocation of public utilities (e.g. water supply and power lines and issues around daily business records. These were some of the issues raised during the public consultations. Most of the issues raised were addressed by experts during the meetings and others were recorded for further action by various authorities.

E.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAPs

The main objective of the census and socio-economic survey is to prepare an inventory of all the affected assets and affected households and then to estimate the extent of resettlement impacts due to project implementation and prepare RAP for the compensation and assistance. The initial census surveys and consultations were conducted between January and February 2014 and repeated during updating of RAP between March and April 2019. The heads or representatives of sample households whose buildings and other properties are affected were interviewed through a structured questionnaire. The surveys revealed that the majority of PAPs are small-scale farmers with limited sources of income, majority have low education attainment levels, and most families are characterized by age dependency ratio. Data showed that PAPs have more than one source of income and the main income source is agriculture and self-employment in the business sector; rent; formal employment; remittances; livestock and seasonal labor. 14% of households are below poverty line and thus vulnerable to economic shocks of property expropriation and relocation activities due to project implementation. 62% of PAPs are not members of any social or economic groups thus lacking social capital and skills which would have been useful in coping with the negative impact of project. 91% of households are male-headed and 9% of all households are female-headed. Generally, the female-headed households have high levels of poverty, and are thus likely to face greater degrees of vulnerability because of social and economic dislocations brought about by the project. 52% of households have nuclear family structures and 48% are extended families. In terms of access to social service facilities such as health, primary and secondary schools, there are variations between the services. For example, secondary schools and health facilities are not easily accessible for a large proportion of PAPs. The surveys' results also showed that women do have substantial decision-making powers in matters relating to finances, education of child, health of child, purchase of assets, day to day activities and social functions. Women on average spend about 10 hours a day on domestic chores such as cooking, washing, cleaning, looking after children etc. a significantly heavy workload.

E.6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

In developing the RAP document, the relevant national laws, policies and regulations and international conventions were consulted. These include the African Development Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement (2003); Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania Article 24 (1) which stipulates that every person is entitled to own property and has the right to the protection held in accordance with the law; Roads Act of 2007; National Land Policy of 1995 (revised 1997); Town and Country Planning Ordinance, Cap 378 of 1956 (revised 1961); Highway Ordinance, Cap 167; Graves Removal Act of 1969 and African Development Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2003; Land Acquisition Act of 1967, Local Government Law (Amendments) Act of 2006, National Land Use Planning Act of 2007, Gender Act and Human Settlement Policy of 2000; Land Act No. 4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999.

Potential grievances and disputes that may arise during the course of RAP implementation are often related to the following issues:

- i) Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;
 - ii) Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
 - iii) Disagreements on plot /asset valuation (e.g. inadequate compensation);
 - iv) Expropriation of assets without compensation;
 - v) Divorces, successor and the family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between in heirs or family;
 - vi) Disputed ownership of given Assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
 - vii) Problems related to the time and manner of compensation payment.
Mistakes related to the identification of affected property and people within the ROW;
 - viii) Disagreements related to the ownership of property (including inheritance and divorce related disputes);
 - ix) Disagreement of land and asset valuation;
 - x) Disagreement of other compensation allowances;
 - xi) Mortgaged properties.
- Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Local Government Law (Amendments) Act 2006, National Land Use Planning Act, 2007, Gender Act and Human Settlement Policy, 2000.

Land Acquisition Act in Tanzania details procedures for dispute resolution with respect to compensation. Local authorities could handle the disputes and grievances in the first place. In summary those seeking redress will have to notify local government and ward offices. If this fails, disputes can be referred to district level. Resolution of disputes should be speedy, just and fair and local NGOs that are conversant with these issues could be hired by the project management. Alternatively RAP proposes grievance procedure that are simple, administered in the first instance at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and open to various proofs taking into account the need for speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances. If not sorted at this stage then it will be referred to councils at ward level, district and regional levels in the same order. Unresolved disputes can be referred appropriate level of courts established by law.

E.7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A number of institutions will be involved in RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. However, the overall coordination of RAP activities will be under the TANROADS and other institutions that have the legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and or compensation including various local authorities.

- TANROADS will be responsible for implementing RAP;
- TANROADS will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAPs;

- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAPs, monitor the implementation of RAPs;
- Communities, Villages, Wards affected groups as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the process;
- Independent NGOs and other stakeholders may be engaged to witness the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process. The NGOs will be involved in the monitoring of the resettlement process, establishing direct communication with the affected population, community leaders, TANROADS to facilitate the completion of RAP.

Grievance Redressed Mechanism (GRM) and Grievance Redressed Committees (GRCs) at Ward and District levels will be established to resolve resettlement, compensation, and dispute. The committees will consist the representatives from various stakeholders who will assist in implementing RAP as per the applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

E.8 ELIGIBILITY

The principles adopted from the United Republic of Tanzania Laws and African Development Bank Policies establishes the eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, structures, businesses, employment, wages, crops, trees). All affected persons will be compensated at full replacement costs and current market values together with relevant allowances. The PAPs were considered irrespective of their tenure status with respect to their land ownership and occupancy or use the affected land prior to the cut-off-date. The cut-off date for eligibility to resettlement entitlements for the project road was February 2014 after valuation of properties. Properties that are eligible for compensation are buildings, land, assets attached to the land such as crops/trees, water wells, house buildings and other valuable structures etc. Local communities losing land and or access to assets under customary rights are eligible for compensation. These criteria have been used to determine which PAPs are considered eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance, in accordance with Tanzania Laws. The delivery of entitlement will involve a number of agencies. The key issues in entitlement delivery include: PAPs participation and compensation payment. The institutions responsible for various activities for preparation and implementation of RAP include: TANROADS, District Authorities, NGOs, consultants, and external agency.

Table E.8.1: Entitlement Matrix by Type of PAP and Type of Loss

Type of PAPs	Type of Loss	Entitlement				
		Compensation for Loss of Structure	Compensation for Loss of Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving allowance	Other assistance
Property Owner	Loss of Land	-	Replace land /pay	Crops at market cost in scarce season.	None	Land replacement and new site.
	Loss of structure, residential, or business; standing crops & trees.	Compensation at full replacement.	Compensation at market price Permanent crops or trees at market price.	For lost rental income lump some cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant Loss of business income payment of half turnover for 6 months.	Actual cost of transport for 12 tons of goods by road 20 Km.	Disturbance, Accommodation, and Transport Allowances for loss of residential, loss of profit allowance for business.
Residential Tenant	Loss of rental accommodation.	-	Replacement cost of non-movables installation was agreed with owner.	-	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km.	6 months rent equivalent
Business Tenant	Loss of rental business premises.	-	Replacement cost for facilities that cannot be moved.	Loss of business income payment of half of turnover for 6 months.	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km.	-
Squatters (living on site).	Loss of shelter.	Compensation at full replacement value for structure.	-	Payment in lieu of wages while re-building.	-	Disturbance Allowance

E.9 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

The total amount of compensation for the project road valued includes the values for land, buildings, trees, other developments and the allowances which includes disturbance allowance, accommodation allowance, transport allowance, and grave allowance is **TZS 45,600,000**.

E.10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of the RAP consists of several resettlement activities. The timeframe of 15 months on the implementation schedule ensures that no PAP or affected household will be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and is undertaken when all necessary approvals have been obtained.

The following are key RAP implementation activities:

- Surveys; PAPs identification and inventory of assets;
- Consultation with PAPs;
- Valuation of affected properties and establishment of cut-off date for eligibility;
- Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism and formulation of Grievance Redress Committee;
- Actual payment of compensation and delivery of other entitlements;
- Payment within 6 months of giving notices;
- Dispute /grievances resolution by GRC;
- Owners can remove all affected structures at fixed date (advised at the time of compensation payment) provided in writing; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

Table E. 10.1: The RAP Implementation Schedule

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation and conducting of household surveys of PAPS												
Identification of affected land and other assets												
Consultations with PAPS and communities												
Identification of categories of affected assets												
Identification of names, addresses, ownership/use status, gender, age of PAPs												
Disclosure of affected assets and claimants												
Preparation of valuation methods												

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Holding of public hearings to verify entitlements and proposed valuation methods												
Establishment of cut-off-dates												
Finalization of draft RAP report												
RAP disclosure and circulation												
Response to feedback to draft RAP and RAP finalization												
Submission of final RAP and budget												
Hiring NGO/Consultant/RAP implementing agency												
Set Up district level committees												
Verification of PAPs												
Revision and approvals of compensation schedules												
Submission of revised RAP												
Opening Bank Accounts												
Certified List of names with Bank Accounts sent to TANROADS												
Compensation to PAPs-payment through banks (for those getting or equal to 400,000 TSHS)												
PAPs informed by TANROADS/or consultant that funds have been deposited into their accounts												
District Administrative Assistant (DAS) prepares vouchers for payment for PAPs getting less than TSHS 400,000 to Regional Sub-Treasuries (RST)												
RST prepares open checks for PAPs getting less than TSHS400,000 and are sent back to DAS for delivery to PAPs												

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Consultant prepares record form for PAPs to sign upon receiving the check												
Preparing relocation												
Finalization of arrangements for grievances mechanisms												
Land acquisition-Notice of COI clearance												
Commencement of Works												
Monitoring and Evaluation												

E.11 COST AND BUDGET

The budget for the upgrading of Mkange – Mkwaja – Tungamaa for different ROW both for the main road and Pangani Bridge and access roads together with Kipumbwi and Ushongo spur roads with a total of 124.5km includes the cost includes the compensation, and any forms of assistance. Monitoring of RAP implementation cost is estimated at 2% of the total cost. Monitoring Cost for Monitoring during as well as after resettlement (These costs include the expenses to be incurred towards consultants, NGOs and cover both internal and external monitoring efforts needed) 2% of the total.

The budget for RAP implementation for this road section is summarized in the two tables (11.1 and 11.2) of the report. The cost includes the compensation for affected properties (structures, crops/trees, land) and any forms of assistance. The estimated budget for RAP implementation is **TZS 10,340,582,014.40 (USD 4,409,629.86)** to cover the four key budget items. Office capital investment costs and running expenses; logistical costs for travel, meetings, field visits; public and stakeholder's consultations will be covered by TANROADS administrative budget. Indicative budget tune to be **TZS 250,000,000**.

E.12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

RAP implementation is one of the central components of this project and its monitoring is critical to solve challenges or obstacles in the areas of mobilization, compensation and relocation. The monitoring and evaluation procedures will include external and internal evaluation of the compliance of the actual implementation with objectives and methods as agreed, and monitoring of specific situations. A set of verifiable indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

Project implementation unit with the assistance from the Consultants and an NGO will be responsible for internal monitoring. External monitoring shall be engaged to carry out independent bi-annual review of RAP implementation and project evaluation. External monitoring and evaluation can be done by independent researcher, consulting agency, university department or an NGO.

Monitoring will ensure the following:

- Verification of land acquisition, property valuation, and economic rehabilitation whether these have been carried out as planned;
- Information dissemination has been carried out;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlements received is equal to the original structure or land acquired;
- Compensation of affected structures and other assets;
- Payments for loss of incomes;
- Effective operation of grievances Committee;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in timely manner, are sufficient for the purpose and spent according to Plan;
- The Consultants shall submit reports on monthly basis documenting the RAP progress implementation;
- Project Unit shall be responsible for monitoring day to day resettlement activities;
- Performance data sheet shall be developed to monitor at the field level; and
- The Consultants shall be responsible for overall project level monitoring.

Evaluation of RAP implementation shall assess the compliance with objectives and methods stated in RAP and also laws, regulations and safeguard policies. It shall also:

- i) assess the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community level, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels in Tanzania;
- ii) assess whether fair, adequate and prompt compensation has been paid;
- iii) evaluate the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living; and
- iv) Identify actions as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impact of the programme and mitigate its possible negative impact if any.

ACRONMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organization
CoI	Corridor of Impact
EAC	East African Community
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy (of the World Bank)
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RO	Right of Occupancy
ROW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Census means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Compensation means the payment in kind, cash or other assistances given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon as well as other impacts resulting from project activities.

Corridor of Impact (CoI) is an area of land used for the construction and maintenance of road and its appurtenances. CoI is a functional definition opposed to Right of Way which is a legal definition.

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

Cut-off date is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. For this project the cut-off date was January-February 2014 on which substantial valuation surveys were completed on the project road.

Compulsory Land Acquisition is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies with or without compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

Displaced Persons mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project will suffer direct economic and / or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated. These people will have their standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person must move to another location, lose right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

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

Grievances Procedures: Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement, such as grievances 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 resettles 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.

Land refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the project.

Land acquisition means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the project. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAP contains specific and legal binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities.

Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs) are persons affected by land use or acquisition needs of the project. These person(s) are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets; lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they must move to another location.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document).

Replacement cost means cost of replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs.

Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs shall include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labor and contractors' fees; and (c) any registration costs.

Resettlement Assistance means the measures to ensure that Displaced Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

Right of Way (ROW) is an area of land reserved for a road and along the side of the roadway for the purposes of road construction, maintenance, and future requirement.

CHAPTER 1

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 General Description of the Project

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GOT) and the Government of the Republic of Kenya (GOK), with the support of the East Africa Community (EAC), intend to improve the transport infrastructure in order to support economic development programs within the two countries, deepen economic co-operation and foster regional integration within the EAC. EAC has received a grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to carry out the Feasibility Studies and Engineering Detailed Design of the Makurunge – Saadani – Pangani – Tanga road (229 km).

In collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, the African Development Bank (AfDB) have shown interest to finance construction of Pangani Bridge and Pangani access roads (25.6km) and Mkange – Mkwaja –Tungamaa (95.2km) Road section. The project has been splitted in two lots as indicated below;

- Lot 2: Pangani Bridge, Pangani access roads and Ushongo Spur road (25.6km)
- Lot 3: Mkange – Mkwaja - Tungamaa road (95.2km) section and Kipumbwi Access Road (3.7km) road section

In this core financing, the AfDB will cover the cost for construction of the Main road section access roads and the bridgewhile the GoT shall be responsible for compensation of the affected properties along the proposed road.

1.2 Project Rationale

Transport is an important component of any socio-economic growth and poverty alleviation strategy. Therefore, removing constraints imposed by poor transport infrastructure allows other economic sectors to ROW. Transport in Tanzania, like in much of Africa, is dominated by road transport. Rail is only a small component of land transport. The proposed road forms part of the East African Community Regional Road Network Programme. In Kenya, the road links with Malindi-Mombasa-Lunga Road. The regional road is the most important link between Tanzania and Kenya, to and from Coastal areas of Tanzania and Kenya. The road facilitates cross border trade with Kenya (through Horohoro). The movement of people, goods, including agricultural produce from Tanga region will be facilitated at national and international levels. The project road therefore provides an alternative trunk road between Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa facilitating transport and travel along the road impact areas and beyond. Additionally, the road is of major tourist potential as it will improve access to Saadani National Park, Pangani and Bagamoyo historical towns.

The development of the Bagamoyo port adds to the socio-economic significance of the need to construct to bitumen standard the Makurunge – Saadani - Pangani road. The coastal areas of Tanzania depend to a significant level on marine resources available in the ocean and

surrounding areas. Unfortunately, full and sustainable exploitation or development of the marine resources is constrained by lack of accessible all-weather road in and out of these areas.

1.3 Project Location and Area of Influence.

The Mkange– Mkwaja - Pangani road section is located in Tanga and Coast regions. The project road has a total length of 124.5 km starting from Pangani Town (Tanga region) and traverses through Handeni, and ends in Mkange ward (Coast Region, Bagamoyo district). The project will also involve construction of access roads in Pangani town and Ushongo and Kipumbwi access roads. The project road traverses through 22 villages and streets as listed below.

Names of Traversed Villages/Streets

S/N	District Names	Names of Villages	Number of villages
1	Handeni District	Kwamsisi, Kwamsenga, Kwakibuyu, Kwedikabu and Mkalamo	4
2	Pangani District	Bweni, Kipumbwi, Kwakibuyu, Sange-Makorora, Mikinguni, Mikocheni, Mjimpya, Mkalamo, Mkwaja, Mwera, Pangani-Magharibu, Pangani-Mashariki, Kumba, Stahabu and Tungamaa	15
3	Bagamoyo District	Mkange, Manda Mazingara	2
Total	3 Districts		21

The area of influence of the project road includes the immediate local rural and urban areas, administrative districts and regions. This influence is also national and international in nature as the project road joins the Malindi – Mombasa - Lunga Road on the Kenya side. The road includes bypasses of Pangani town, Mkange and Kwamsisi. Mkange and Kwamsisi bypasses avoid disturbance of the Saadani National Park while Pangani bypass avoid significance demolition of properties at the famous and historical Pangani Town.



Figure 1.1 ‘Location Map of Road Project’

1.4 RAP Objectives

The main objectives of the RAP are to:

- Describe the legal and institutional frameworks for dealing with resettlement;
- Describe socio-economic profile of the project affected persons (PAPs);
- Estimate the nature and magnitude of displacement;
- Set out the criteria used to determine eligibility for resettlement, compensation and other assistances and what entitlements are due to different categories of PAPs and for different types of losses;
- Describe valuation procedures used;

- Describe how resettlement and or compensation entitlement will be delivered;
- Describe public consultation process and mechanisms to address grievances; and
- Provide an indication of the costs involved in RAP planning and implementation.

1.5 RAP Methodology, Approach and Sources of Information

(i) Study Approach

The philosophical underpinning of the RAP preparation is the use of a participatory approach of major stakeholders including affected communities and project affected persons (PAPs) and the various methods of data collection were triangulated. Data collection methods and activities employed in the process of developing the RAP document were: Data collection methods and activities employed in the RAP study were:

(ii) Sources of Information

Review of Documents: Among reviewed documents were: Project documents; Tanzania Laws; Policies; Administrative frameworks and African Development Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

Socio-economic surveys: This comprised of a detailed census/inventories with affected households as well as formal and semi-formal discussions with sample focus groups in the communities. A comprehensive questionnaire for data collection was used. The questionnaire gathered information on the following:

- a) Household Bio data (Socio-demographic information);
- b) Livelihoods (such as sources of income and type of occupation; employment status; vulnerability); and
- c) Access to economic and social services infrastructure.

Public consultations: Consultations were conducted across sections of stakeholders at district, ward, village and community levels. Among key issues raised in these consultations also included positive and negative impacts of the project; issues relating to compensation; resettlements; and employment opportunities during the project implementation. The output of the meetings and interviews was identification of major issues and impacts. A total of 35 consultative meetings held out of which 21 were public consultations and meetings with communities along the project road and 4 meetings with responsible officials at regional (e.g. TANROADS) district levels (e.g. Lands Officers).

Zoning of Affected Area: The surveyor marked the road alignment and benchmarks were installed in all important positions. All benchmark locations were marked on the ground to locate the road alignment.

Census and Inventory of Assets

In compliance with Tanzania Laws and regulations regarding resettlement the consultant conducted a census and asset inventory of those affected by the project. In this activity, the Valuation Team worked in collaboration with the local leaders. Information gathered included:

- List of PAPs

- Number of affected households
- Inventory of affected structures
- Inventory of affected public services and infrastructures
- Detailing structures
- Inventory of affected assets (eg land, crops, trees etc)

Valuation

The consultant undertook the valuation of properties guided by Tanzania laws and regulations using the full Replacement Cost Method. The details are provided on Chapter 9 of this report.

(iii) Data Analysis and Reporting

Data analysis and processing was carried using SPSS programme. The main analysis is descriptive statistics for quantitative data. And information is presented in tabular forms and charts. Qualitative data has been summarized.

(iv) Study Limitations

A number of challenges were encountered during the field study and among these were:

- PAPs were providing data that was socially desirable and not accurate information
- Some PAPs were not willing to provide information
- Problems of recall especially with incomes
- Absent owners of properties when conducting census of assets
- Skeptical PAPs especially on compensation and transparency of valuation
- Ownership problems

1.6 Disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan

“Disclosure of RAP will include presenting the RAP in Swahili language in order to clarify on the RAP and compensation issues to the local communities”. Also for clarification and opinions, the public will be required to visit the relevant Authority like DED or WEO offices who will then present their opinions to Compensation Committee and TANROADS Regional office. RAP shall be disclosed through the mostly readable Newspapers; and TANROADS and AfDB websites Office.

RAP document will be available at the Districts and Wards (with affected villages or streets) whereby people will be invited to review and make comments and recommendations before implementation. Comments and recommendations can be submitted in the form of written or verbal communication to the local government officials such as District Executive Director or Ward Executive Officer who will then present their opinions to TANROADS Regional Managers for Tanga and Coast.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS

The project affected persons will be impacted both positively and negatively in the implementation of this project. The positive impacts however will also depend on the extent to which PAPs are willing to take available opportunities.

2.1 Positive Impacts

i) Employment Opportunities and other income generating activities:

Project activities will provide secondary employment opportunities for the local population including PAPs. A number of people will be employed during the construction phase across the communities within the road impact areas.

Additionally, it will increase the number and intensity of income-generating activities. For example, within the road impact areas will have the opportunity to establish small-scale food service to cater for the needs of the road construction workers and work in both skilled and non-skilled jobs. These will lead to diversification of the household economies.

ii) Impact on Local Economy

The additional work force on the road construction activities will boost albeit in the short-term local economies of the impacted communities.

iii) Increased Income for Women

The increased income generation activities will provide especially women with additional income and for majority of these women this implies additional income for the households.

iv) Capacity Building

New skills will be learnt in the construction and other sectors as local people will be employed in the service (cleaning, gardening, housekeeping etc.) and construction sectors.

2.2 Negative Impacts

i) Acquisition of land

Arable farming land and residential plots will have to be acquired for construction purpose within the ROW of 45m in the existing road alignment and 60m in new alignment and bypasses. Some of the arable land to be acquired is currently under farming and thus a source of income and subsistence. This will have negative impact on the livelihoods of households that will be affected.

ii) Expropriation of profitable business premises

Along the urban areas and trading centers in the rural areas businesses that are sources of livelihoods will be acquired. This entails loss of income, customers and well-established business areas. And comparable centers may be difficult to find.

iii) Expropriation of residential structures

Family residential structures will be affected some of these have been there for generations. The idea that PAPs may be forced to rent residential premises which in itself is hard to find is also socially difficult for people to accept. This is especially so for people who have been living in their own houses throughout the lives thus far.

iv) Disruption of social networks

People who have lived in the same locations for a relatively long time have established social networks that will have to be broken and disrupted.

v) Disruption of family networks

Some residential structures have been a reason why families have remained one knit social unit. The acquisition of these structures implies that the families will never remain one unit again and the family bonds that have developed over the years with physical proximity will now be disrupted.

vi) Disruption of religious services (e.g. demolition of mosques and churches)

Individuals develop special spiritual attachment and identification to a specific place of worship and for PAPs this will now be taken away.

vii) Removal of burial sites

People attach spiritual links with their dead close family members, relatives, friends etc. 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 locations along the route. The disruption and removal of burial sites can have short term negative psychological impacts.

2.3 Minimizing or Avoiding Negative Impacts.

In line with the AfDB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (2003) on resettlement and to minimize the resettlement, the Consultants' design team, sociologists and valuers have worked jointly and in consultation with PAPs and their leaders, key stakeholders to make changes in alignments and thus reduce impact on the properties.

i) Re-alignment of the road

Through technical designs sensitive areas (such as places of worship or burial sites), expensive, heavily built areas have been avoided. The proposed bypass (Pangani Town) has been bypassed to avoid destruction of the famous and historical Pangani townships. Also, the road sections passing in the middle of Saadani National Park has been bypassed through Mkange and Kwamsisi villages. Further the centers at Mkange and Kwamsisi have been avoided..

ii) The Project Implementation (ROW)

According to the Road Act of 2007 the road reserve is now 60m (30m on either side of the road), however the proposed road project from Mkange – Mkwaja – Pangani road will be implemented within the existing Right of Way of 45 meter. Land beyond 45 meter road reserve may be acquired for new alignment and bypasses which will reduce the anticipated negative socio-economic impacts to the people and their properties.

iii) Minimizing impact on productive assets (Trees and Crops)

The RAP has tried as much as possible to avoid most of the productive assets to minimize the impacts on population in the impacted areas. Resources avoided include various tree including fruit trees such as mango and timber trees planted closer to the road.

2.4 Mitigating Adverse Impacts

To mitigate the negative impacts of upgrading the project road the following measures will be undertaken.

- **Compensation**

Different forms of compensation have been presented to communities, however, cash payment was the major form of compensation which PAPs indicated their preference to be used for all properties that will be acquired and affected. During the public consultations PAPs emphasized the need for compensation for all assets acquired be at present market value, timely and adequate. Besides, it was recommended for compensation to be paid prior to displacement of PAPs and fully paid at once rather than paid by installments.

- **Restoration of Livelihood Measures**

Public consultations revealed a number of concerns and worries on the part of PAPs and this included difficulty of getting building plots of comparable status in towns; that compensation payment is going to take too long and could be paid in installments etc. It is therefore critical that compensation be seen as only a part of a broader restoration of livelihood package and it should include sufficient resources for resettlement and if in kind compensation for land it should be of comparable quality or better. Other livelihood restoration measures include the various allowances (eg disturbance, accommodation allowances etc).

- **Support for Vulnerable Groups**

The major forms of vulnerability in the project road include: PAPs below poverty line; elderly; poor female-headed households, PAPs with physical and mental disability, poor divorced, widowed etc. Proposed measures to mitigate socio-economic risks to vulnerable groups to include additional allowances for these groups.

Equal Involvement of Husbands and Wives

During the public consultations, the issue of equal participation of wives and husbands in the RAP process was raised as being a significant factor to enhance equity and fair distribution of compensation payment. It was recommended that properties should be in the names of both spouses. Therefore, any compensation payment should be paid to a joint account opened in the names of both husbands and wives where applicable.

Community Assets

Compensation of community buildings (e.g. schools, mosques) will be in kind in the form of reconstruction of facility to at least the same standard or better to that being acquired to give way to project. Alternatively, this can be left to the communities, institutions and village/street leaders to rebuild in which case cash compensation can be provided under the project. Other community assets e.g. land should be compensated in cash.

Table 2.1: Matrix of Mitigation Measures for Negative Impacts

S/N	Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementing Authorities
1	Negative impact on the livelihoods of vulnerable households (e.g. poor female-headed households, disabled and elderly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vulnerability allowances • Give priority in prime business areas allocation to vulnerable groups • Capacity Building 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
2	Disruption of social and family networks	Consultation with PAPs for possibility of in-kind (e.g. land) compensation for families	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
3	Removal of burial sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with affected and community/religious leaders • Prompt facilitation of removal as per law 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
4	Disruption of access to places of worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of alternative structures before demolition • Consult and coordinate closes with religious/local /community leaders 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, Religious Leaders, NGO
5.	Loss of productive assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and adequate compensation • Measures for livelihood restoration 	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
6.	Community assets (disruption of access to services)	In Kind compensation i.e. building of structures rather than cash compensation	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
7.	Loss of land	Timely and adequate compensation at market value	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant
8.	Loss of structures	Timely and adequate compensation at market value	TANROADS, Local Authorities, EAC, NGO, Consultant

CHAPTER 3

3.1 The institutional arrangements to undertake RAP

A number of organizations and institutions will be involved with RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. The main parties that will be involved in the planning and implementation of the RAP activities are the following:

- Regional and District Administration (e.g. District Councils and District Land Officers)
- Ward Councils
- Village and Street Governments
- TANROADS
- Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement

Regional and District Administration

Regional Administration is headed by Regional Commissioner and assisted by Regional Administrative Secretary. The District Administration is headed by District Commissioner and assisted by District Administrative Secretary. In terms of RAP implementation, the wards, villages and streets are instrumental.

Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement

This ministry is charged with creating and enabling environment and institutional framework to support human settlement and development. It coordinates land policy, development, surveys, valuation etc. Furthermore, this ministry supervises various related policies.

Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication

The Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication is the overseer of the road sector. It is responsible for overseeing policy and planning for the road sector and the development and management of trunk and regional road network. TANROADS which is one of the main institutions in this ministry is responsible for the maintenance for the development and maintenance of the trunk and regional road networks. It supervises and monitors all RAP activities. It collaborates with main stakeholders such as regional, district and local authorities during mobilization, construction and operation.

TANROADS and its Organizational Structure.

TANROADS headquarter is divided into five directories and each directory is headed by a Director. These directories include; planning; procurement and contracts; projects; maintenance and business support. The Chief Director oversees the above-mentioned directories and in turn reports to the Permanent Secretary and the Ministry Advisory Board.

The overall coordination of RAP activities will be under TANROADS and other institutions and organizations that have the legal obligations to carry out functions related to resettlement and/or compensation including various local authorities. These institutions and their responsibilities include:

- TANROADS to implement RAP
- TANROADS to support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAP; provide technical support in preparation of RAP, and monitor the implementation of RAP;
- Communities, Villages, Wards, affected groups - as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the RAP implementation process. The local level authorities will support practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including verification of PAPs in preparation for disbursement of compensation funds;

3.2 Inter-agency coordination

The RAP activities and process require inter-agency coordination among and between different institutions. 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. TANROADS as the project owner has a responsibility of coordinating the project activities including monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. TANROADS may hire a consulting firm to execute the project on the behalf of TANROADS, however, 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.

Three subcommittees shall be formed in implementing RAP and these are:

- Resettlement committee;
- Compensation committee;
- Grievances Redress committee (i.e. Ward and District GRC).

Their responsibilities and their composition are outlined in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Committees and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

Unit	Responsibilities	Members
Resettlement Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversight management and coordination of RAP implementation activities and teams - Liaison with city, districts, government agencies and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Commissioner (Chair) - District Commissioner - Representative of TANROADS - Representative of Ministry of Lands - Consultant - Representative of a local NGO - Representative of PAPs

Unit	Responsibilities	Members
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of periodic progress report in accordance with RAP guidelines 	
Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate management of compensation process - Ensure compensation is consistent with RAP guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Commissioner (Chair) - Representative of TANROADS - Representative of Ministry of Lands - Consultant - Valuer - Representative of PAPs
Grievances Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address entitlement issues and other disputes and concerns among PAPs and other stakeholders - Advise PAPs and other stakeholders on redress mechanisms which cannot be resolved - Liaise with other authorities and Resettlement Committee 	<p>District Grievance Redress Committee Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Commissioner (Chair) - TANROADS Regional Manager (Secretary/Coordinator) - Land Officer - Valuer - Representative of PAPs - Community Development Officer - Lawyer - Member - Representative of a Local NGO - Ward Executive Officer <p>Ward Grievance Redress Committee Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward Executive Officer (Chair) - Representative of PAPs - Representative of Village/Street (neutral) - Village/Street Executive Officer - Village/Street Chairperson(s)

3.3 Planning, implementing and monitoring RAP

- TANROADS shall have the overall responsibility for the oversight of implementation of the RAP and providing enabling environment;
- Independent NGOs and other stakeholders may be engaged to witness the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process. The NGO will be involved in the monitoring of the resettlement process, establishing direct communication with the affected population, community leaders, TANROADS to facilitate the completion of RAP;
- TANROADS shall set up Resettlement Committee comprising of key Ministries and a local NGO involved in human rights.

Routine monitoring of RAP implementation may include:

- Resettlement conditions where relevant;
- Consultation on compensation options, process and procedures;
- Adequacy of compensation; and
- Adequacy of specific measures targeting vulnerable people.

CHAPTER 4

4.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1 Description of the consultation and participation methods in RAP

Stakeholder and public consultations are central activity in the process of designing resettlement action plan. The specific objectives of the stakeholder and public consultations were to:

- Share fully the information about the proposed road project, its components and activities i.e. disseminating information to the people about the project;
- Integrate views and insights of stakeholders in road design and thus minimize potential conflicts and delays during implementation
- Identify social impacts of road upgrading from the stakeholder's perspectives
- Propose mitigation measures
- Increase objectivity of the report
- Increase long term project sustainability and ownership
- Reduce problems of institutional coordination
- Initiate transparency in the resettlement action plan process
- Understanding perceptions of local people towards the project and
- Assess local people's willingness to be involved in the project

4.2 Involved stakeholders

The following stakeholders were consulted.

- Authorities- Regional Manager of TANROADS (Tanga and Coast Regions); District Councils (Handeni, Pangani and Bagamoyo); District Authorities and its departments, Ward Councils and Ward/Village/Street governments
- Stakeholder participation for this project was conducted in two stages:
 - Stage 1: Detailed Interviews with all individual Ward and Village/street leaders (immediate road impact areas)
 - Stage 2: Public consultation meetings were held with PAPs. The public consultation meetings were conducted for all villages and streets along the road.

4.3 Consultation Process

The consultation process followed the standard procedures for the social impact assessment studies including provision of required letters of introduction and physical visits to make appointments based on the convenience of the stakeholders. In collaboration with community leaders, central locations were identified for the meeting venues.

During the meetings, the communities were introduced the proposed projects and explained in detail the purpose and objectives of the meetings as well as the RAP process, and the governing legislations. The TANROADS team further explained their requirements and expectations of the meetings. After briefing the public about the proposed project, participants were then given opportunities to air their views and opinions concerning the project, with regard to social issues, which are of concern to them. In all cases the meetings whether with authorities or the general public were participatory in nature.

During the public meetings, the leaders were requested to ensure vulnerable groups such as women; people with disabilities were encouraged to participate. To ensure that these groups participate in meetings, advance notices were sent to ward and village leaders asking them to inform the communities, including disabled, women, elderly people and youth to the meeting. While the consultant mainly moderated the discussions, and clarified some of the issues the discussions in these meetings were dominated PAPs and local leaders chaired the meetings. The meetings were very interactive. No limits were set for issues PAPs wanted to raise. The minutes of these meetings are attached as Appendix II of the RAP report.

4.4 Key Issues from Public Consultations

Many issues were raised during public consultations as indicated in the matrix above, in the form of questions, comments and recommendations. These reflected issues of concern to the affected persons and communities. Below is a sample of key issues that were frequently raised in almost all public meetings:

- **Timely and Adequate Compensation:** Concerns focused on the adequacy of compensation as experience from other projects showed that there were delays in compensation payment by the government. And whether compensation will be paid in full and at once or in installments;
- **Alternative road alignments or re-alignment:** This was a concern raised by PAPs in the Pangani Bypass area (mainly around Pangani Mashariki ward) and they proposed several alternative alignments so that the road does not pass in their area;
- **Communication and timely provision of information on the project:** The concern was that issues regarding the project in general and valuation in particular was not being communicated to the general public and PAPs in particular in a timely and transparent manner;
- **Project Start Date:** PAPs wanted to know the start date of the project the main concern was that it has happened in other projects that valuation of property is undertaken and PAPs are not allowed to develop their properties yet the compensation payment takes several years after valuation has been carried out;
- **Places of Worship:** Key issue is how these will be compensated and what can be done to ensure that access to places of worship is not disrupted even during the project implementation;
- **Community Assets e.g. school buildings:** The issue of concern is the modality of compensation and recommendation was for in-kind compensation;
- **Grievances Redress Mechanisms:** The concern is for the modalities of addressing grievances;
- **Valuation (transparency):** Concern is the lack of transparency in the valuation exercise with limited participation of the affected persons;

- **Social Services (water, schools):** The issue here was how access to social services will be maintained during the project implementation;
- **Burial sites/graves (compensation and possibility for re-alignment):** The critical question was how will this issue be handled and whether the graves will be compensated.
- **Alternative plots from councils (government authorities):** The request was for the councils to provide alternative and comparable plots of land to the ones that are being acquired because of the difficulty of getting plots at affordable prices (especially in the urban areas);
- **Multiple ownership of properties (especially land):** The key concern is addressing multiple ownership of properties especially among relatives and family members;
- **Partially affected structures:** The issue was compensation of partially affected structures and plots of land whether these will be compensated in full or only the affected portion;
- **Public Utilities:** The concern was whether water and power supply systems will be relocated before the construction;
- **Daily Business records:** The concern was if business owners who do not keep records of daily turnover/income will be compensated.
- **Disturbance of the cultural site:** The community were worried about their cultural worshiping sites especially at Msisi river where by they wanted the elders to be consulted before touching the site for smooth implementation of the project.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAPs

The main objective of the socio-economic survey was to estimate the extent of resettlement impacts due to project implementation on the basis of their socio-economic conditions. The census surveys and consultations were conducted between January and February 2014 and updated on April, 2019. The results of census and socio-economic surveys are analysed in this section. Data was gathered on variables such as socio-economic status of households including sex; age; marital status; educational attainment levels; occupation and income of PAPs, family and household structures.

5.1 Population census and demographic characteristics of PAPs

The socio-economic study was conducted in 21 villages/streets and a total of 644 households were surveyed. The survey sample comprised of 1120 PAPs of which 52% were female and 48% male. The detailed geographical distribution by sex is provided on table 5.1 below. The sample reveals a high age-dependency ratio with 53% of sample PAPs between 0-19 years of age and 4.5% over 65 years of age. With limited employment opportunities, low agricultural productivity, limited avenues for profitable income generation activities and employment the study area is a typical poor rural and urban areas.

Table 5.1: Sex distribution of PAPs

PAPs frequency and % distribution District by district by Sex			
Name of District	Male	Female	Total
Handeni	91	99	190
Pangani	446	484	930
Total	537(48%)	583(52%)	1120(100%)

5.2 Type of Households and Families

The nature and type of households and families have implications on the intensity of social and economic impacts of the project on the PAPs. For example female-headed households have often been characterized as being poor. Extended families which are typical of many Tanzanian societies implies a much heavier burden on the PAPs although it can on the other hand provide a social support network. Majority of households in the study area are male -headed (90%) and 10% are female-headed. There is an insignificant difference between the districts in terms of male-headed households and the range was between 96% (Tanga City) and 80% (Handeni District).

Table 5.2: Distribution by Type of Household

PAPs frequency and % distribution District by district by Type of Household			
Name of District	Male-Headed Households	Female-Headed Households	Total
Handeni	16(80%)	4(20%)	20 (100%)
Pangani	127 (82%)	28 (18%)	155 (100%)
Bagamoyo	247 (91%)	24 (9%)	271 (100%)
Total	390 (90%)	56 (10%)	446 (100%)

The social organization of the families did not differ significantly across the study districts. For the entire project road 52% of families were nuclear implying that only parents and children reside in the households and 48% were extended families. Some differences were noted between the districts ranging from 40% extended families in Handeni district to 65% in Tanga City. This is contrary to what is expected where households in urban settings are expected to have higher proportions of nuclear families because of difficult economic conditions however it is also possible that families in the urban areas are expected to stay with their relatives and support them in different ways. (E.g. sending relatives for training or seek employment in urban areas is much more common at the moment etc.). Extended family structures can pose higher social and economic burdens and challenges as a result of resettlement due to the proposed project. However, on the other hand this could have positive consequences given the potential for members to support each other because of socio-economic dislocation arising from acquisition of properties. The increased social capital and networking could enhance social integration during difficult times.

5.3 Marital Status of PAPs

Marriage is a cultural institution that is held with some respect in many societies world-wide. In relation to the social impact of project it has both negative and positive implications. On the one hand marriage institution is a source of social support and both husbands and wives will have the support networks which help whenever there is displacement. On the other it is much more difficult if married couples have very young children and they are to relocate to totally new areas for them to settle. In the study sample 49% of the PAPs who are above 15 years of age are married while 45% are not married (majority of these are secondary school children). 2.4% are widowed and 1.8% are divorced. Marital status potentially increases the level of vulnerability for women who are widowed with the burden of looking after children and having limited support from other relatives.

5.4. Educational Attainment Levels of PAPs

Sample PAPs have generally low education attainment levels. 72% of PAPs who are over 5 years of age are either primary schooling or have attained only primary level of education. 9% in this age group are either not attending school or have never been to school. For example, 11% of PAPs who are above 15 years of age were found to be illiterate (i.e. they do not know how to read and write). 19% of PAPs are either secondary schools' students or have completed secondary schools. The low educational attainment levels have implications for the capacity of PAPs to cope with negative project impacts on livelihoods.

5.5 Production Systems and Livelihoods

The production systems among affected households is typical of rural; semi-urban and urban communities. Production systems are therefore based on agriculture, livestock keeping, formal employment and small-scale businesses (informal businesses). Agricultural production systems are dominated by small-scale farmers depending on traditional farming equipment such as hand hoes. The peasant farming is predominantly for subsistence although it is also market-based as some crops are grown for cash and food e.g. fruits, coconuts and cashew nuts. Generally agricultural productivity is low with the limited use of fertilizers and low use of modern farm equipment. Other problems noted in modernizing agriculture and production systems in general area: inefficient access to markets; poor quality of agricultural produce and products. Livestock keeping is a common economic activity amongst some PAPs and thus making significant contribution to socio-economic well-being and livelihood of a section of PAPs. Livestock provide food and farm power. The livestock keeping among these PAPs is dominated by small holders and using traditional techniques of animal husbandry. Other important production systems in the project affected areas include: forestry; fishing and small-scale businesses. Basic livelihood characteristics e.g. age structure, size of households, household headships; educational attainment levels, asset ownership and access to social services are described in other sections of this report.

5.1.4 Standards of Living of PAPs

Despite the diversification of economic activities as noted in the section above the standard of living and livelihoods in general for the majority of PAPs is low. For example, in 2013 14% of all PAPs earn less than 1 USD per day (which is a world recognized below poverty line benchmark). Therefore, this category of PAPs is very poor in economic terms and vulnerable to economic shocks that might arise from the project. The estimated household income distribution (self-reported incomes) for 2013 was as on table 5.3 below:

Table 5.3: Household Annual Income Distribution (2013)

Annual Income Distribution 2013		
Income Category	Frequency distribution	Percent distribution
0-584,000	81	14
585,000-2,000,000	124	21
2,000,001-5,000,000	124	21
5,000,001-10,000,000	102	17
Over 10,000,000	153	26
Total	587	100

The survey did not reveal any significant difference in terms of income earnings between female-headed and male headed household. For example, 14% of male-headed households earned less than 1 USD per day while only 5% of female-headed households earned less than 1USD per day. According to self-reported information the major sources of income among PAPs in 2013 included agriculture, self-employment e.g. small-scale businesses; livestock

keeping and formal employment etc. (see details on the table 5.4 below). Some differences were noted among the districts in terms of household sources of income and there were also differences between rural and urban areas. For example, while 89% of households reported agriculture as a source of household income 47% reported the same in Tanga City sections. Variations between districts were also noted for PAPs who reported self-employment as source of income e.g. 67% in Tanga City and 74% in Pangani reported self-employment as a source of income.

Table 5.4: Household Sources of Income

Reported Household Sources of Income in 2013		
Source of Income	Frequency distribution	Percent distribution
Agriculture	461	77
Self-employment	338	57
Livestock Keeping	104	17
Other sources	87	15
Formal Employment	78	13
Wage Labour	52	9
Rent/Interest	45	8
Remittances	38	6

The reported sources of income closely correlate with reported PAPs main occupation. Data showed that 54% of sample PAPs who are twenty and above years of age have farming as their main occupation; 15% self-employment mainly in small businesses as main occupation. Daily wage was reported for 10% of PAPs. A significant proportion of PAPs are however unemployed (including most of the house wives) furthermore majority of PAPs as previously noted are either students or children under 6 years of age. This unemployment status of most PAPs reveals another social and economic vulnerability for the PAPs because of their inability to cope with challenges that might arise from project impact.

5.2 Assets Ownership of Affected Households

Asset ownership is a significant indicator of the well-being of the affected persons (PAPs). The main assets owned by affected households include: land; telephone (mainly mobile); bicycles and radio (see details on the table 5.5 below). Land is the common property owned because the project road mainly traverses through rural areas.

Table 5.5: Household Asset Ownership

Household Asset Ownership		
Type of Asset Owned	Frequency distribution	Percent distribution
Land	533	89

Telephone (mainly mobile phones)	483	81
Bicycle	440	74
Radio	427	37
Livestock	221	72
Television sets	161	27
Refrigerator	118	20

Variations were observed in asset ownership between districts for only few assets. For example while 65% of households in Tanga City reported to own televisions sets only 15%. For other assets the proportions of ownership between districts were almost the same. Asset ownership for radio, television sets, bicycles and land did not vary significantly between the districts in the impact areas which implies that generally socio-economic well-being among PAPs did not differ significantly although notable differences are observed in terms of housing structures between rural and certain urban areas.

5.3 Vulnerable groups or persons

Negative socio-economic impact of project is expected to be more critical for vulnerable groups. Potential indicators of vulnerability included various forms of physical and mental disability, old age, below poverty line, female-headed households, divorced couples and widowed. Social survey indicated the most common form of disability is economic disability with 14% of household living below the poverty line of less than 1USD per day. This was followed by female-headed household accounting for 10% of all sample households although bivariate analysis showed that only 5% of female-headed households fall below the poverty line. Special allowance for vulnerable groups is recommended.

Table 5.6: Distribution of vulnerable categories

Type of vulnerability	%
Households Falling Below Poverty Line	14
Female-Headed Households	10
Above 70 years of age	3
Widowed	2.4
Divorced	1.8
Physical and mental disability	0.2

5.4 Access to Social Services

For most PAPs access to social services is rather problematic. Secondary schools are most inaccessible with 61% of households living over 2km from a nearest secondary school. This is followed by health facility where 43% of households live more than 2km from the nearest health facility (see on table 5.7 below for details).

Table 5.7: Distance to nearest Social Service Points

Access to nearest social service points								
	Primary school		Secondary school		Health facility		Tap water	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
<500mt	186	31	48	8	148	25	205	42
1/2km-1km	201	34	107	18	137	23	77	16
1km-2km	72	12	78	13	50	9	22	5
>2km	134	23	357	61	255	43	184	37
Total	593	100	590	100	590	100	488	100

5.5 Gender Analysis

Gender relations and structure among the PAPs is dominated by male members of the households it is generally a patriarchal socio-economic system. The division of labour in such systems is mainly based on gender and age-sets. Among the families and households of the project affected persons, child rearing and other domestic chores such as washing clothes and cleaning houses are the major household activities undertaken by women and girls. Thus, women spend an average of 10 hours per day with very limited time for relaxation and resting on these domestic activities. And depending on the season women are expected to play a significant role in farming activities. There is a great deal of commonality between women household activity profile in the study area with other areas of Tanzania. The implication of this is a possible increased work load for women because of other activities such as construction of houses because of project impacts.

Data shows that in general women are involved in making decisions on issues that are significant to the households and families including finances, education of child, health of child, purchase of assets, day to day activities and social functions. In 84% of household's women were reported to make decisions. However, it should be observed that this issue is subject to social desirability responses with a potential for attitude-behavior discontinuity.

Matrilineal and Patrilineal Systems

The impact areas are characterized by both matrilineal and patrilineal systems. In matrilineal society's family and property relations are tracked down the female line while for patrilineal societies this is through the male line. It is however important to note that women in both the two systems were found to be in a disadvantaged position in terms of access and ownership of social and economic resources.

Reproductive and Productive Issues

The division of labor described above shows the dual role for women in terms of productive and reproductive roles. Women as mother and wives are extensively involved in household tasks and farm activities. They have both social and economic responsibilities. Women in the impact areas spend most of their time preparing food for the family, fetch water, collect firewood, work in farms, take care of the children and the sick and attend social activities such as funerals and wedding ceremonies. In the subsistence economy, a woman and specifically a wife is part of the production unit yet it often the men who control the output of the women's work.

Education Attainment Levels

Generally, women in Tanzania and in the impact areas have low educational attainment levels compared to men. While there are equal enrolment levels at primary school's significant disparities are observed at secondary and higher education levels with more boys than girls at these levels. In the impact areas are major explanations for the disparity in educational attainment levels in the impact areas include: traditions that value boys more as women are expected to be married and leave the families therefore parents are willing to invest in boys' education and girls. The other factor is early pregnancies and marriages.

Access to Resources

Access and control of resources in most communities in the impact area is dominated by men. For example, in these areas traditionally women do not own land and livestock. They do not control income from farms etc. Women do not inherit significant properties such as land.

Economic Empowerment

The customs and norms describe above where women's primary responsibility is in the household they have limited access to income, employment, lack skills training etc. They by and large depend on men even accessing capital to invest in small income generation activities such as petty trade. Women therefore are not economically empowered in the impact areas.

Poor Female -Headed Households

Poor female-headed are the most vulnerable group with low income levels and time constraint to adjust to resettlement activities which might require relocation.

Issues of concern related to gender and the impact

Negative impacts:

During consultation, a concern was raised that women may be taken advantage of – that is their property will be claimed by men, who in turn will claim compensation and other benefits. This is a critical problem as men are generally the owners of land being head of households. Some women-headed households may find it difficult to farm, such as the elderly. 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. Therefore, affected women will be constrained by time and other negative impacts include: loss of land; houses; loss of small businesses; increased rate of transmission of diseases such as HIV/AIDS where women are more vulnerable; increased truancy and rate of drop out among school girls.

Positive Impacts:

The main positive impact is increased income generation activities for women during the construction phase and possible employment opportunities for women,

5.6 Compensation Preference and Grace Period

91% of all PAPs prefer cash compensation for acquired properties. For example, most PAPs whose structures will be acquired believe that if they receive adequate and timely compensation they will be able to construct a decent structure and remain with a balance for income generation or other expenditures. Furthermore, PAPs argue that they can better select areas for resettlement or relocation than if the government decides. The grace period of 90 days provided by law after compensation has been paid to PAPs to relocate was thought to be adequate. 88% of PAPs were of the opinion that this period is adequate and compensation should be paid in full and not in installments. 8% recommended a period of between 4 and more than six months. 3% were of the opinion that less than 3 months is adequate.

5.7 Social Networks among PAPs

About 62% of either head of households or their representatives are not members of any social group. This is despite the fact that a number of socio-economic groups operate in most of the communities visited including religious groups. Majority of PAPs therefore lack social skills or social advocacy which is critical in addressing issues or challenges relating to rights of the affected persons.

CHAPTER 6

6.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS

This RAP will apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Tanzania. Tanzania has a set of policy, legal, and institutional frameworks for management of land and property acquisition and compensation. The basic principles recognizing ownership of land and resources is enshrined in the National Constitution, the Land Policy and Land Acts.

6.1 Legal and Administrative Procedures

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania

The constitution provides for the rights of citizens to own property and disallows the deprivation of one's property held in accordance with the law, unless the owner is fairly and adequately compensated. Article 24 (1) says: Every person is entitled to own property and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance to the law. Sub-article (2) further 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 the law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.*

Roads Act, 2007

The following sections relevant to the proposed road project: Section 29: Specifies that the road reserve is exclusive for the use of the road, development and expansion or any related activities. According to the Act, the road authority may permit any person or authority to temporarily place public utilities such as lighting, telegraph, adverts, telephone, electric supplies and posts, drains, sewers, and mains only in such cases where such use do not hinder any future use of the road reserve by the road authority.

Among the public utilities within the road reserve are water supply domestic points. Such utilities are likely to be affected by the project. Section 33: The road authority shall ensure to the safety of road users during the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of a public road by providing sidewalks, overhead bridges, zebra crossings and other matters related thereto. Section 30: Stipulates that road authority is responsible for the protection of environment as well as waste disposal.

Relevance to the Project

The Act will necessitate the developer of the project to ensure that, during implementation as well as operation of the road, all possible measures are taken to avoid or abate damage to the environment (social and environmental). In addition, the design of the road will ensure safety measures such as provision of zebra crossing are taken into considerations. The Act also specifies the ROW for different types of roads.

The National Land Policy of 1995 (revised 1997)

The national land policy and the laws emanating from it, addresses issues of: land tenure, promotion of equitable distribution of land; access to land by all citizens; improvement of land delivery systems; fair and prompt compensation when land rights are taken over or interfered with by the government; promotion of sound land information management; recognition of rights in unplanned areas; establishment of cost effective mechanisms of land survey and housing for low income families; improvement of efficiency in land management and administration and land disputes resolution, and protection of land resources from degradation for sustainable development. Among the fundamentals of land policy which the Land laws seek to implement are the following:

- a) To recognize that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as a trustee on behalf of all citizens;
- b) To ensure that existing rights in and recognized long standing occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by the law, and,
- c) To pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long-standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment by the State under this Act or is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1967

Relevance to the project:

The policy addresses fair and prompt compensation and other rights upon land acquisition by the government for public use.

The 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 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 Regulation of 2001. The valuation of affected properties must be by the qualified and authorized valuer. Section 34 of the 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.

The Village 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 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 to remove that obstruction or cease that encroachment commits an offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine.

Land Acquisition Act (1967)

Under the Land Acquisition Act 1967 the President may subject to the provision 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 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 nay 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.

Local Government Amendments (Acts) 2006

The Act enables local authorities to enact by-laws regarding soil protection, agriculture, natural resources exploitation etc. The upgrading of this road will include among others:

- Land clearing activities, earth works making soils susceptible to soil and wind erosion
- Expansion or re-alignment of the road leading to loss of farm land
- Loss of trees and making forests more susceptible to harvesting

National Land Use Planning Act (2007)

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

The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 and the Village Land Regulations, 2001,

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

Disturbance allowance is calculated by multiplying the value of the land by an average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land.

Transport allowance is the actual cost of transporting twelve tons of luggage by road or rail whichever is cheaper within twenty kilometers from the point of displacement

Accommodation allowance is calculated by multiplying the monthly market rent for the acquired property by thirty-six months.

Loss of profit in the case of business carried out on the acquired property will be assessed by calculating the net monthly profit evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable, and multiplied by thirty six months. Transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit do not apply where the land acquired is unoccupied at the date of loss of interest. Compensation is to be paid promptly but if it is not paid within six months it will attract an interest equal to the average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.

In the case of agricultural land, compensation is intended to provide a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes to cover the productive values of the land, labor, and crop loss. For this reason, and for transparency, "land" is defined as an area: (i) in cultivation; (ii) being prepared for cultivation; or (iii) cultivated during the last agricultural season. This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his/her labor. A farmer works on his/her land most of the months of the year. The major input for producing a crop is not seed or fertilizer, but the significant labor put into the land each year by the farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labor invested times the amount of time spent preparing a plot equivalent to that taken. The market price of the crop lost is considered separately.

The other compensation rates cover the labor cost for preparing replacement land based on a calculated value that would cost a farmer to clear and create replacement land. This value is found by adding together the average costs of clearing, plowing, sowing, weeding twice, and harvesting the crop. Labor costs will be paid in Tanzania shillings, at the prevailing market rates. All agricultural labor activities are included for two reasons. First, all land labor will be compensated at the same rate. Second, it is difficult to forecast the growing season that would define acquisition of the land. The eventual consideration is when land compensation covers all investments that a farmer will make. In certain cases, assistance may be provided to land users in addition to compensation payments, for example, if the farmer is notified that his/her land is needed after the agriculturally critical date. Often, the timing coincides with the time when the farmer no longer has enough time to prepare another land without additional labor. Assistance will be provided in the form of labor-intensive village hire, or perhaps mechanized clearing, so that replacement land will be ready by the sowing dates. The farmer will still continue to receive his/her cash compensation so that the compensation can cover the costs for sowing, weeding and harvesting. Compensation for structures will be paid by replacing at cost, for example, huts, houses, and farm out buildings, latrines and fences. Any homes lost will be rebuilt on acquired replacement land, however cash compensation would be available as a preferred option for structures (i.e. extra buildings) lost that are not the main house or house in which someone is living. The going market prices for construction materials will be determined. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure. Compensation will be made for structures that are: (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household; and (ii) directly damaged by construction activities.

Replacement values will be based on:

- a) Drawings of individual's household and all its related structures and support services;
- b) Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings and structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, doors etc.)

For vulnerable groups identified in iii). Prices of these items collected in different local markets;

- c) Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to acquired/replacement land or building site; and
- d) Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.

The Town and Country Planning Ordinance, Cap 378 of 1956 (revised in 1961)

Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Ordinance also the President is empowered to acquire any land for project of public interest. The 1956 ordinance after its revision in 1961, states: Section (1): Where it appears to the President that it is necessary to acquire any land within a planning area for the scheme applicable thereto and agreement for the acquisition thereof between the Local Authority and the owner of such land cannot be reached, the President may acquire such land under any law relating to the compulsory acquisition of land. Section 45(2): Without prejudice to the generality of the provision of subsection (1) of section 45, the power of the President hereunder shall extend to the acquisition of land which has not been developed in accordance with the scheme applicable thereto which, in his opinion, it is necessary to acquire in order to secure its good development or the proper, orderly and continuous development of a planning area or any part of it or the good development of neighbouring land. Section 45 (3) Without prejudice to the provisions of any law relating to the compulsory acquisition of land, the purposes for which land may be acquired under the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to be the public purposes. Under section 50 (ii) the value of land within a Planning Area shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of compensation payable, be deemed to be the value of such land on the material date together with the value of any development carried out thereafter with planning consent.

Section 52, on compensation for injury caused by scheme, allows that any person whose land is affected by any scheme and suffers loss thereof, or whose mining rights or forestry rights are rendered abortive by operation of a scheme shall upon proper claim be entitled to recover as compensation from the local government authority the amount by which his land is decreased in value in so far as it was reasonably incurred, the amount of abortive expenditure or the loss or injury suffered. Under Section 56 (1), a claim for compensation shall be made by serving upon the local government authority a notice stating the grounds of claim and amount thereof, within six months from date of emergence of such scheme provision or as it may be specified in the scheme.

Relevance to the Project

Since the corridor of ROW will be extended from existing 45 m to 60 m, a corridor of 7.5 m on both sides of the road will have to be acquired in accordance with the law. In addition, land will have to be acquired for the proposed non-existence by pass section.

Highways Ordinance, Cap 167

Although not of direct impact, the Ordinance defines a “highway” or “public highway” which in the words of the said ordinance means any roads specified in the first schedule and any road, which may be so declared by the Government under Sec. 10 of the same ordinance. On the other hand, trunk roads are defined as those roads interconnecting regions and, in some cases, countries. They are usually designed for heavy and high traffic frequency. The roads are characterized by 6.5m carriageways width, 1.5 m shoulders. The ordinance specifies

the ROW (road reserve) of trunk road to be 45 m (22.5 m on both sides of the road from the centre-line).

The Grave Removal Act, 1969

The Act gives the right to the Minister responsible for lands to cause a grave and any other dead body buried on a land which is required for public purpose to be relocated. The Act requires the Minister to serve the persons interested with a notice of his intention to do so. The Act requires that removal, transportation and re-instatement of a grave or dead body, be carried out with due regard to the views of the persons interested and the religious susceptibilities of the members of the religious community to which the person belonged whose grave or dead body it is. In certain circumstance, removal of grave can be undertaken by a person interested. In such a case, the interested person shall be compensated, for expenses incurred in the removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-interment of the grave or dead body and any placatory or expiatory rites or other ceremony accompanying such removal and re-interment.

Relevance to the project

The project road traverses in areas where some grave yards are located in the ROW. According to the Act, the contractor will be obliged to communicate with relevant authorities for relocation of graves.

National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000

The overall goal of the policy is to promote development of sustainable human settlement and to facilitate provision of adequate and affordable shelter to all people, including the poor. The policy outlines a number of objectives including the environmental protection within human settlement and protect natural ecosystem against pollution, degradation and destruction with the aim of attaining sustainable development.

The major issues in the policy include:

- Poor management of solid and liquid waste, leading into environmental deterioration;
- Emission of noxious gases from vehicles and industrial activities as a major cause of air pollution in urban areas;
- Encroachment into fragile and hazardous lands (river valleys, steep slopes and marshlands leading into land degradation, pollution of water sources, etc);
- Increasing dependence on fuel wood and charcoal as a main source of energy in human settlements leading into depletion of forests, hence environmental deterioration and air pollution; and
- Unauthorized sand mining in river valleys leading into environmental hazards.

Relevance to the project

The policy is relevant to the project since during construction of the road solid wastes as well as liquid wastes are likely to be generated. During construction, residents living in the neighborhood of the project are likely to be affected due to deterioration of ambient air quality by smokes and dust due to increased movement of construction machinery and equipment; and

vehicles. Improved accessibility to forests is likely to increase due to improved road and hence increased harvesting of trees for firewood, charcoal and timber production.

6.2 Regulations

The Roads Management Regulations, 2009

The Regulations covers the following major areas: management of roads; road widths and reserve; roads classification; formation, construction, maintenance and repairs of tracks, tracks and byways and finally offences and penalties.

Relevance to the project

The regulations provide details the regulations governing the Roads Act 2007.

The Highway Code of Tanzania, 2008

The High Way Code is a set or mixture of rules and advices on how to use roads based on current traffic law and good driving practices. The code contains advice to pedestrians, cyclists, drivers of motor vehicles, passengers, breakdowns and vulnerable road users.

Relevance to the project

Compensation of affected properties will be in monetary terms.

The Land Assessment of Value for Compensation Regulation, 2001

The Regulation is made under the Land Act No 4 of 1999. The regulation applies to any application or claims for compensation by any person occupying land and shall include:

- The value of un-exhausted improvements on the occupied land;
- Grazing land

The Regulation states: “*basis for assessment of the value of any land and un-exhausted improvement shall be the market value of such land*”. The market value is arrived at by the use of comparative method proved by actual recent, sales of similar properties or by use of income approach or replacement cost method, in case the property is of special nature and not saleable. According to the Regulation an assessment of the value of land and un-exhausted improvements is done by Qualified Valuer and verified by the Chief Valuer of the Government or his / her representative. The compensation issues include:

- Value of un-exhausted improvement;
- Disturbance allowance; transport allowance; accommodation allowance and
- Loss of profits.

These are explained in more detail below:

Accommodation allowance is estimated by assessing the market rent of the building and multiplying it by thirty-six months.

Loss of profit is estimated by assessing the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land (evidenced by audited account where necessary and applicable) and multiplying by thirty-six months.

Disturbance allowance is calculated by multiplying value of the land by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for twelve months at the time of loss of interest in land.

Transport allowance is determined by taking actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (which ever cheaper) within twenty kilometres from the point of displacement. No payment shall be made for transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profit for unoccupied land at the date of loss of interest on land.

Interest is determined by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits and will be recoverable until such compensation is paid (Sub-section 3 of Section 13). The following procedures outlined in Section 6 of the regulation shall apply:

- Publication of notice by Commissioner for lands on public notice board;
- Notification of the occupier of the land;
- Submission of claims for compensation by occupier;
- Physical appearance of occupier on specified date, time and place where assessment is to be made
- Valuation for compensation by Commissioner or the authorized officer
- Preparation of compensation schedule and submission of the schedule with claim for compensation to the Compensation Fund.
- Verification and acceptance or rejection of payment by the Fund within not more than 30 days from the date of receipt of claim. If the person does not agree with the amount or method of payment or dissatisfied with time taken to pay compensation he /she may apply to the High Court. The high court shall determine the amount and method of payment and make any additional costs and inconveniences incurred.

Relevance to the project

RAP will be required to comply with the legislation by ensuring:

- Prompt compensation to be paid for acquired land or damaged properties;
- Project to involve Registered Valuer and follow all procedures as outlined in The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001) and The Land (Assessment of Value for Compensation) Regulations (2001) and the new Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016.

6.3 Comparing and Contrasting African Development Bank Policy and Tanzania Law

The African Development Bank (2003) Policy on Involuntary Resettlement outlines many of the same principles contained in Tanzania legislation and regulations. The basic similarity being: The fundamental requirement of full, fair, and prompt compensation including various costs in computing compensation, paid through allowances for the indirect costs associated with replacing assets (disturbance, transport, etc.). A detailed comparison of the two is provided in the matrix below.

Table 6.1: Comparison of Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
Involuntary Resettlement Policy	<p>1) Involuntary resettlement should be considered as development programs for PAPs;</p> <p>2) All projects involving involuntary resettlement should provide sufficient resources and opportunity for resettles;</p> <p>3) Bank operations clearly stipulate and provide guidance on conditions to be met by Bank and borrowers on involuntary resettlement and how negative impacts of displacement and resettlement are to be mitigated and establish sustainable economy and society.</p>	<p>The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Land Act and Village Land Act (1999) provide the legal framework for the acquisition of land property for government use.</p>	<p>1) Tanzania policies and law falls short in terms of broader entitlements on restoration of livelihoods although some allowances are for restoration of livelihoods;</p> <p>2) Tanzania's laws and policies lack explicit objectives to minimize disruption of PAP's lives and livelihoods.</p>

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
Scope of Involuntary Resettlement	<p>1) Involuntary resettlement refers to both physical (loss or relocation of land, shelter, other fixed assets) and economic displacement (loss of access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) permanently or temporarily;</p> <p>2) Affected people include those who may not be physically displaced but who nonetheless are negatively affected by project impact and the result is loss of means of livelihood.</p>	In Tanzania compensation assessment is carried out under the provisions of the laws of Tanzania	Tanzania law and policies are limited on who is to be compensated. The scope of Tanzania law is limited mainly to those PAPs who will be physically affected (e.g. it does not include those who are not physically affected)
Compensation and Entitlements	<p>1) Compensation is only one part of a broader assistance measures designed to rehabilitate PAPs;</p> <p>2) Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost;</p> <p>3) PAPs are compensated through cash or replacement asset;</p> <p>4) Replacement land should be better or at least equal to the land from which PAPs are being displaced;</p> <p>5) Compensation and rehabilitation measures should account for common property resources, cultural property, public facilities and infrastructure;</p> <p>6) Compensation and other assistance must be provided prior to displacement;</p>	In Tanzania compensation assessment is carried out under the provisions of the laws of Tanzania	<p>1) In Tanzania compensation also includes other allowances;</p> <p>2) Compensation is based on the current market value;</p> <p>3) Compensation is mainly through cash and in kind compensation is not being practiced;</p> <p>4) Compensation will also include community owned assets;</p> <p>5) In law compensation and other assistance should be provided prior to displacement but in practice this is not often the case;</p> <p>6) Law on relocation of burial sites exists;</p> <p>7) Policies and law do not provide additional support to vulnerable groups;</p>

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
	<p>7) Displaced people are entitled to assistance prior to, during and after relocation or transition until they have achieved the standards of living set out in RAP;</p> <p>8) Social and cultural institutions of PAPs and where relevant of host institutions should be protected and supported (e.g. places of rituals, vulnerable groups);</p> <p>9) Compensation and rehabilitation measures should be determined in consultation with PAPs (e.g. on site selection).</p>		<p>9) Compensation and other forms of assistance is based on law and not determined through consultations with PAPs.</p>
Land Title and Corresponding entitlements	<p>1) Absence of a formal land title should not bar PAPs to entitlement;</p> <p>2) Unit of compensation (family or household) should anticipate the land and housing needs of grown up sons and daughters to establish their own households.</p>	In Tanzania compensation assessment is carried out under the provisions of the laws of Tanzania.	<p>1) Tanzania law also recognizes customary and local land ownership contracts/agreements;</p> <p>2) Tanzania law and policies do not have provision in the compensation and other forms of rehabilitation to include housing and land needs of grown up sons and daughters.</p>

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PAPs are to be identified as early as possible; 2) Absence to formal title is not a bar to policy entitlement; 3) Host communities are also eligible for compensation, rehabilitation and protection measures. 	In Tanzania compensation assessment is carried out under the provisions of the laws of Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PAPs are also identified however, it is the identification of vulnerable groups that is not provided for in the law and policies; 2) No policies on host communities and appropriate compensation and assistance measures.
Participation and Consultations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PAPs are to be fully informed and consulted during planning, implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities; 2) Special measures are to be in place to ensure effective participation by vulnerable groups. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Law and policies in Tanzania do not provide for any meaningful or active participation by PAPs. PAPs are not adequately informed of their rights and options; 2) Policies and law do not ensure active participation of vulnerable groups.
Information disclosure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All relevant information must be disclosed to PAPs in timely manner throughout the project cycle. 2) Information should be disclosed in a form that is understandable and accessible to PAPs. 		Policies and law do not provide any guidance on how relevant information is to be effectively disseminated to PAPs.

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Measures be in place to mitigate socio-economic risks to vulnerable groups (including PAPs below poverty line; landless; elderly; women and children; those without legal titles to assets; female-headed households etc.)		Policies do not provide separate or additional entitlements or allowances/assistance for vulnerable groups.
Gender	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land ownership should be in the name of both spouses (in the absence of legal titles); 2) Any compensation payment should be paid to a joint account in the name of both husbands and wives. 		Tanzania law and policies do not provide for conditions such as opening joint account and land ownership by both husband and wife. Instead the head of household who is often a man (unless it is a female-headed household) owns the land and opens an account for compensation payment.
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,	

Comparison and contrast Tanzania and AfDB Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Issue	AfDB Policies	Tanzania Law/Policies	Differences/Gaps
		interest at market rate will be charged.	
Tenant/land user	1) Entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy; 2) Entitled to compensation for crops and labour; may be entitled to replacement land and as a minimum standard; incomes must be reported.	1) Entitled to compensation based on the amount of rights they hold upon the land. 2) Not entitled to compensation for land; entitled to compensation for crops. 3) Sometimes this category of PAP is also provided with other land of equal size and quality.	
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.	

6.4 Grievances Redress Mechanisms

6.4.1 Remedies in the judicial process

Land Acquisition Act details procedures for dispute resolution with respect to compensation in Tanzania. Local authorities could handle the disputes and grievances in the first place. In summary those seeking redress will have to notify local government and ward offices. If this fails, disputes can be referred to district level. Resolution of disputes should be speedy, just and fair and local NGOs that are conversant with these issues could be engaged by the project.

Land related grievances shall be resolved using the land courts established under the Land Disputes Courts Act. No. 2 of 2002 with its regulations. The courts are: The Village Land Council; The Ward Tribunal; The District Land and Housing Tribunal; The High Court (Land Division) and The Court of Appeal of Tanzania. However, where village(s) do not yet have Village Land Council(s), prior to the commencement of a sub-project, the District Council shall be required to make sure that the village(s) establish Village Land Council(s) in accordance with the Village Land Act. No. 5 of 1999 with its Regulations. The grievances shall accordingly be resolved using the courts as specified in the Act.

(ii) Resolution of Heirs Related Grievances

Heirs related grievances shall be resolved using the Administration of Estates Ordinance Cap. 375 and GN 463 of 1993.

6.4.2 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms

Potential Grievances/disputes

This RAP proposes an alternative mechanism to ensure that entitlements are effectively transferred to the PAPs and there is proper disclosure of information and consultations with the affected community. Potential grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme are often related to the following issues:

- i) Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;
- ii) Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
- iii) Disagreements on plot /asset valuation (e.g. inadequate compensation);
- iv) Seizure of assets without compensation;
- v) Divorces, successor and the family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between in heirs or family;
- vi) Disputed ownership of given Assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
- vii) Problems related to the time and manner of compensation payment.
- viii) Mistakes related to the identification of affected property and people within the ROW;
- ix) Disagreements related to the ownership of property (including inheritance and divorce related disputes);

- x) Disagreement of land and asset valuation;
- xi) Disagreement of other compensation allowances;

Proposed Grievance Management and Redress Mechanism

According to the AfDB Policy the dispute settlement procedures should be sufficiently agile to resolve arguments over compensation quickly. As a result, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms, through informally constituted local committees with representatives from key stakeholder groups should be established to resolve any dispute arriving during the compensation procedures.

Therefore, the proposed mechanisms (see table 6.2 below) are to be “affordable and accessible,” and third parties’ independent of the implementers should be available at the appropriate point in the process. The grievance procedure will be simple, administered in the first instance at the local level to facilitate access, flexibility and open to various proofs taking into account the need for speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances. The process suggested for resolving individual grievances is presented in the following table.

Table 6.2: Process of Addressing Grievances

SN	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
1	PAP shall submit grievance in writing to the Ward Council/Village Government and receives an acknowledgement from Ward Council/Village Government as proof. If the PAP is unable to write, the Ward Council/Village Government shall record the same on behalf of PAP.	1. Ward Council/Village Government; 2. Representative of RAP Implementing Agency.	Upon receipt of grievance, the Ward Council/Village Government with the help of TANROADS shall try to resolve the grievance amicably with the active participation of aggrieved party within 5 working days from the date of file of grievance.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Ward Council/Village Government's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by ward executive officer. A copy of report shall be handed over to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 2.

SN	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
2	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 1 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Ward Council with a preliminary report prepared by ward executive officer. The report should have the details of grievance, preliminary assessment of ward executive officer & local government, hearing date and decision of local government.	The members of this committee shall be: i) Members of Village and Ward Council; ii) Representative of NGO; iii) PAP Representative; iv) Representative of TANROADS	Upon receipt of grievance, the Village Government and Ward Council if desired may direct Ward Executive Officer to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 10 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by Ward Executive Officer.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Village Government or and Ward Council decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by Ward Executive Officer. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 3.
3	If PAP is not satisfied with Step 2 decision, the case shall be forwarded to Social Services Committee (SSC) at the District level. This committee shall function as Grievance Redress	i) District Commissioner – Chairman ii) Member, Land office iii) Member , Valuer	Upon receipt of grievance, the GRC if desired may direct Ward Executive Officer to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 20	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with GRC decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by District Administrative Secretary. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 4.

SN	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	Committee (GRC) at the district level for TANROADS project. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the paper details of case till date to SSC.	iv) Member, PAP representative/ local NGO; v) Member, /Representative of TANROADS	working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 7 days in advance by District Administrative Secretary.	submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	
4	It is assumed that all the cases shall be solved at GRC level. It may be possible that there are cases which might still remain unresolved at GRC level. For such cases, the PAP shall have option to refer his /her case to Regional Secretariat for final amicable solution or to refer the case to Judiciary.	i) Regional Secretariat; ii) District Commissioner; iii) Member, Project Director /Representative of TANROADS	If the case is referred to Regional Secretariat (RS), the details of case file shall be submitted to RS office and the case shall be heard within 45 days from the date of case referred. The PAP shall be intimated 10 days in advance about the date, time and venue of the hearing.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RS's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by Regional Administrative Secretary. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, the PAP may take the case to appropriate court.
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER 7

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A number of institutions will be involved during RAP implementation processes at different levels and periods. However, the overall coordination of RAP activities will be under the TANROADS. Other institutions and organizations with legal obligations will carry out functions related to resettlement and or compensation and these institutions include various local authorities.

7.1 Responsible Institutions in RAP implementation

Institutional responsibilities for RAP implementation are as follows:

- TANROADS will be responsible for implementing RAP;
- TANROADS will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation and monitoring of RAP;
- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAP monitor its implementation;
- Communities, Villages, Wards affected groups as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the process;
- Independent NGOs and other stakeholders will be engaged to witness the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process. The NGOs will be involved in the monitoring of the resettlement process, establishing direct communication with the affected population, community leaders, TANROADS and therefore facilitate the completion of RAP.
- Monitoring will include assessment of:
 - Resettlement conditions where relevant;
 - Consultation on compensation options, process and procedures;
 - Adequacy of compensation; and
 - Adequacy of specific measures targeting vulnerable people.

7.2 Establishment of Committees

The following committees shall be established at district levels with representation from the PAPs:

- Resettlement Committee:
 - Chair - Regional Commissioner
 - Member - TANROADS
 - Member - Ministry of Lands
 - Member - District Commissioner

- Member - Consultant
- Member - Representative of a Local NGO
- Member - Representative of PAPs
- Compensation Committee; and
 - Chair - District Commissioner
 - Member-TANROADS
 - Member - Ministry of Lands
 - Member - Consultant
 - Member - Representative of PAPs
 - Member – Valuer
- Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs):
 - At District level:**
 1. District Commissioner (Chair)
 2. TANROADS Regional Manager (Secretary/Coordinator)
 3. Land Officer
 4. Valuer
 5. Representative of PAPs
 6. Community Development Officer
 7. Lawyer
 8. Member - Representative of a Local NGO
 9. Ward Executive Officer
 - At Ward level:**
 1. Ward Executive Officer (Chair)
 2. Representative of PAPs
 3. Representative of Village/Street (neutral)
 4. Village/Street Executive Officer
 5. Village/Street Chairperson(s)

CHAPTER 8

8.0 ELIGIBILITY

8.1 Definition of Displaced Persons

The principles adopted from the United Republic of Tanzania Laws and African Development Bank Policies establishes the eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, structures, businesses, employment, wages, crops, trees). All affected persons will be compensated at full replacement costs and other allowances. According to the census survey of assets all of the PAPs are property owners of land, residential structures (with business outlets); crops; trees and plantations. The Entitlement Matrix is given in Table 8.1.

8.2 Identification of PAPs and Eligibility Determination

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

The following table below shows the different entitlements of PAPs:

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix by Type of PAP and Type of Loss

Type of PAPs	Type of Loss	Entitlement				
		Compensation for Loss of Structure	Compensation for Loss of Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving allowance	Other assistance
Property Owner	Loss of Land	-	Replace land /pay	Crops at market cost in scarce season	None	Land replacement and new site
	Loss of structure, residential, or business; standing crops & trees	Compensation at full replacement	Compensation at market price Permanent crops or trees at market price	For lost rental income lump some cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant Loss of business income payment of half turnover for 6 months	Actual cost of transport for 12 tons of goods by road 20 Km	Disturbance, Accommodation, and Transport Allowances for loss of residential, loss of profit allowance for business
Residential Tenant	Loss of rental accommodation	-	Replacement cost of non-movables installation was agreed with owner	v	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km	6 months rent equivalent

Business Tenant	Loss of rental business premises	-	Replacement cost for facilities that cannot be moved	Loss of business income payment of half of turnover for 6 months	12 tons of goods by road for 20 Km	-
Squatters (living on site)	Loss of shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure	-	Payment in lieu of wages while re-building	-	Disturbance Allowance

8.3 Eligibility Criteria for Compensation and other Resettlement Assistance

According to the AfDB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (2003) eligible individual(s) are those whose land or other assets have been acquired involuntarily which results in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter by the persons residing in the project area;
- Loss of assets or involuntary restriction of access to assets including national parks, protected areas or natural resources; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of the project, whether or not the affected persons are required to move.

Therefore displaced persons in the following two groups are entitled to compensation for loss of land or other assets taken for the project purposes:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of the country. This category will generally include people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of the project activities; and
- Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census but can prove that they have a claim such as land or assets that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country. This category may also include those people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land (e.g. graveyards, sacred forests, places of worships). This category may also include sharecroppers or tenant farmers, seasonal migrants or nomadic families losing user rights, depending on the country's customary land use rights. Additionally, where resettlers lose access to resources such as forests, waterways, or grazing lands, they would be provided with replacements in kind.
- A third group of displaced persons are those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area and who do not fall in any of the two categories described above. This category of displaced persons, will be entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.), provided they occupied the project area prior to a

cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. At the minimum, under the Bank's policy (with no contradiction to the borrower's legislation), land, housing, and infrastructure should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct rights to the land or other resources taken for the project. The cut-off date must clearly be communicated to the project affected population. Persons who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date are not entitled to any form of resettlement assistance.

8.4 Other Entitlements

Non-Resident Owners of Property

The non-resident owners of property who do not live in ROW and may not have been covered during the valuation exercise will have to claim compensation. These claims will have to be verified by responsible authorities before disbursement of entitlements.

Family Unit

Defined as household members living under one roof. For married couples' payment should be made into joint accounts of both husband and wife (or wives). Household members above 18 years of age will be considered for other assistances.

Agricultural crops

Affected families should be given time to harvest their crops. No standing crops should be abandoned or destroyed. Damaged crops should be compensated.

Privately Owned Infrastructure

These should be valued and compensated accordingly.

Annual Crops

Annual crops will not be compensated but farmers will be allowed time to harvest them.

Vegetable Gardens

Vegetable gardens are treated as annual crops and owners will be allowed to harvest these.

Damage to Properties During Construction

Upon verification, any damaged property during construction activities should be compensated accordingly

Fruit Trees and Other Trees

Fruit and other trees should be compensated as per law

Graves

Affected graves should be handled within the Graves Removal Act of 1969.

8.5 Organizational Procedures for the Delivery of Entitlements and cut-off dates

Cut-off Dates

A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. Assets like land, structures and others built after the cut off dates, will not be eligible for compensation. The cut of date is January to February 2014. After updated valuation, the new cut of date is January, 2019 when valuation exercise for the assets was completed.

The delivery of entitlement will involve a number of agencies that have been listed above. The key issues in entitlement delivery include:

Public Participation- PAPs are to be involved in this process from the beginning of the project;

Notification of Land Resource Holders- these are notified formally and informally;

Documentation of Holdings and Assets: Meetings with PAPs are arranged to discuss compensation and PAPs will fill forms in the presence of local leaders;

Agreement on compensation and preparation for contract. Compensation is explained to individual PAPs, contract is prepared and read in the presence of local leaders before signing (approved contract form will be used); and

Compensation Payment: Handing over property and compensation shall be done in the presence of local leaders.

The institutions responsible for various activities for preparation and implementation of RAP are listed in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Delivery of Entitlements and Institutional Responsibilities

Item No.	RAP Item /Activity	Institutions Responsible
1	Public Consultations	Consultants
2	Identification of Affected People and Properties	Consultants
3	Baseline Socio-economic Survey	Consultants
4	Inventory of Assets	Consultants
5	Valuation of Assets	Consultants
6	Determination of Eligibility and Levels of Awards	Consultants
7	Demolition	Contractor
8	Cash Payments for Compensation or Resettlement Assistance	TANROADS, District Administration, Consultant
9	Monitoring	TANROADS, NGO
10	Evaluation	External Agency

CHAPTER 9

9.0 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

9.1 Introduction

The process of upgrading the project road entails widening of the existing road reserve. This process will require some of the properties along the road to be acquired to give way for construction and later for a road reserve. The project implementation will also require acquisition of properties and affected people are to be rehabilitated.

Purpose of Valuation

The Consultants (Inter Consult and Aurecon appointed a team of Land Economy Surveyors (Valuers) and Land surveyor and Sociologists who have worked collectively and in consultation with PAPs and their ward and village leaders to carry out valuation of affected properties within 22.5 and 7.5 on both side of the road for compensation purposes. The data collected was analyzed to obtain values and profile of the properties to be affected from the effective Right of Way. This was followed by a review of the Acts, resettlement guidelines and policies.

Land Act 4 of 1999 of Tanzania section 3 part provides for fair market value of land and improvement thereof to be provided in case an individual property is acquired for public interests. Considerations have also been given to AfDB involuntary resettlement policy.

Scope of Work

The scope of the assignment covered the following areas.

- To identify and establish the ownership and value of all properties existing within the Right of Way of the Project Road.
- To determine entitlement to compensation for lost assets based on the market rate for land and for improvement on land.
- To prepare a schedule showing for each property its location, description, rightful owner and its payable compensation.
- To advise on the compensation amounts payable for the identified properties in accordance with local laws relating to compulsory acquisition of land resettlement of affected persons.

Geographical Areas

This valuation report covers all districts, wards and villages located in the project road (see table 9.1 for details). Table 9.2 below shows the number of affected properties by district.

Table 9.1: Districts and villages covered by the project road

S/N	District Names	Names of Villages	Number of villages
1	Handeni District	Kwamsisi, Kwamsenga, Kwakibuyu, Kwedikabu and Mkalamo	5
2	Pangani District	, Kipumbwi, Kwakibuyu, Makorora, Mikunguni, Mikocheni, Mjimpya, Mkalamo, Mkwaja, Mwera, Pangani Magharibu, Pangani Mashariki, Kumba, Sange, Stahabu, Kambona and Tungamaa	15
3.	Bagamoyo District	Mkange and Manda Mazingara	2
Total	4 Districts		22

Table 9.2: Number of affected properties owners

District	Number of PAPs	Structures	Crops	Mosques	Churches	Schools
Bagamoyo	186	107	1325	0	0	0
Handeni	470	107	678	1	0	0
Pangani	930	367	24156	7	0	0
Total	1,586	581	26159	8	0	0

9.2 Valuation methodology

Acts

The basic principle governing valuation for compensation purposes is that none of the affected person should be made worse off compared to the situation he/she was in before an asset was acquired. The element of compulsory acquisition of land is well treated in most legislation worldwide emphasizing payment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation of acquired land that is subject to acquisition by the state for specific declared objectives. The market value method of valuation have been applied the Replacement Cost Method is also used in accordance with the Land Act 4 part 3 section G of 1999. The Village Land Act of 1999, AfDB policy on involuntary resettlement and Road Act of 2007 was considered while carrying out valuation of properties in this project.

Measurement

To establish whether the property is to be acquired or not, accurate measurement was taken by using measuring tapes and proposed road maps for establishing ROW width. The road width was also established in order to know exactly the remaining part from 45m and 60m. Having established road width the remainder of the land was considered as Right of Way and it was valued. According to Road Act of 2007 the ROW is to be 60m for regional roads. It has been proposed in this project to have two category of values category one is for those properties that are found in the ROW of 45m, 22.5 either on the left or on the right side of the road and category two are those properties found in the 60m ROW, 30m on the left and right respectively. In doing so, the dimension in category two have the width of 7.5m throughout, unless where the centerline divert much from the existing centerline or where there is bypass. Most buildings that are more than half acquired have been considered to be fully taken. Land Act Number 4 of 1999; requires that value of any real property for compensation be arrived at by using of comparative method depending on the availability of real property sales data or replacement cost method for the properties which are rarely sold in the real property market. It is in this context the values of properties were determined as described below:

Valuation of land

Under the existing land laws in Tanzania, land can be acquired by the state for any public purpose. Land can be compulsorily acquired for accommodating projects which are of interest to the government or society such as the road project at hand.

It was observed during the valuation survey that the land surrounding the buildings some will be partially taken and some fully taken to form the right of way of 60m of the project road.

Individuals owning land that is to be acquired for the proposed road corridor are usually compensated for that loss by being paid cash or allocated alternative piece of land that is of same value as the acquired land, however it was learned that there was no alternative developed land prepared for this project. Appropriate compensation amount has been calculated at market rates. All affected land has been inspected and valued, in determining the values of land the applied rates are based on the average local market rates searched and determined in each location as follows:-

Table 9.3: Applied Market Rates of Land from Bagamoyo (Coast) to Pangani (Tanga) as of January, 2019

S.no	Ward/village name and chainage	Land rates per m ² in Tshs	Remarks
1	Makurunge form 0+000 to Manda 75+000	From 1500 to 8500	Settlements, bushes and farms
2	Kwamsisi from 90+000 to 111+000	1000	Settlements, bushes and farms
3	Pangani from 114+000 to 192+000	From 1000 to 6000	Residential, plantations, farms and bushes

Valuation of Buildings

Payable compensation has been ascertained in respect of buildings by conducting research within the locality and immediate neighboring areas so as to establish the likely market value of the type of building found in the right of way.

Consultation with staff of Land Office and officials of the Ministry of Lands who provided valuable insights on the local market condition and trends. Further inquiries were made at the National Construction Council and local leaders to establish indicative property price level based on consultations for comparison of current construction rates. Inquiry into both construction costs and price were meant to provide input in the values that were adapted in the valuation of the properties identified for acquisition.

Table 9.4: Average Market Value Rates Adopted for Building Structures

S/NO	Type of Construction	Rates (Tshs/Sqm)
1	Strip Foundation	20% of proposal completed building value
2	Market Stall, Bush poles thatch roof, earth floor	50,000
3	Mud –Pole walls, thatch roof, earth flooring	90,000
4	Mud –Pole walls, thatch roof, cement Screed flooring	120,000-130,000
5	Mud –Pole walls, CIS roof, Screed flooring	150,000 – 170,000
6	Brick/Block walls, CIS roof, Screed no finishes	350,000 - 400,000
7	Brick/Block walls, CIS roof, terrazzo, standard finishes	450,000 - 500,000
8	Brick/Block walls, CIS roof, of quality finishes	650,000 -700,000
9	Buildings of highest quality structurally and decoratively and for a one storey building	750,000-900,000

Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance allowance is payable to all the affected persons in addition to the assessed values of lost assets. It has been computed as a percentage of asset value of the acquired asset. The percentage rate used is the mean bank fixed deposit rate of 6-6.5% for banks operating in Tanzania.

Transport Allowance.

The practice in Mainland Tanzania and as per the Land (Compensation Assessment) Regulations of 2001 and new Valuation and Valuers Registration Act of 2016 is to calculate this allowance on the basis of what might cost an individual to haul twelve tons of belongings to a maximum distance of 20km. In the absence of clear indication of the distance to what may be resettlement areas and difficulties of estimating the weight/volume of one's belonging, it was decided to consider a flat rate for all asset owners who will have to move. From the ongoing car hiring rates in Tanga, it was found out the cost of 12 tons hauled over a distance not exceeding 20 km would not be more than TShs150,000. Transport Allowance is payable only to those with residential buildings and in occupation.

Accommodation Allowance

Owners of affected residential buildings in occupation will be paid accommodation allowance because those occupying the buildings will be required to vacate their present dwellings. These will need to be helped with temporary accommodation. Accommodation Allowance is paid in addition to the asset value. For the purpose of this project we have estimated the accommodation rates according to location, type and condition of the building.

Loss of Profit or Accommodation Based on Business Audited Accounts

Loss of Profit by a PAP is also compensable. This is usually assessed on the basis of audited accounts. The assumption is that all business owners will have been keeping books of accounts which are subject of annual audits. This requirement is almost impossible to comply with, as most business undertakings in informal economy areas such as in the subject lands do not keep accounts of the dealings. Loss of profit based on business audited accounts. However, in this valuation report there is no loss of profit because the affected commercial properties have no audited accounts.

Identification and Referencing

Property owners that own different types of assets within the Right of Way were identified to the valuers through village and ward leaders. Property identification number was designed by valuation team to be used in this specific project taking into consideration that the project involves a big number of PAP'S. Thus, a code was designed that will clearly show the type of work, location in terms of ward, chainage, actual location of the property with reference to which side of the existing road the property located and the serial number of each particular PAP. The adopted code is divided into four major parts as in an example on table 9.5 below.

Table 9.5: Description of Code VAL/KMS/2R/01

Symbol	Meaning
VAL	Valuation

KMS	The second group of letter signifies a particular ward location in terms of ward name encountered.
2R	The third group of symbols in a code (2R) represents the chainage. The number represents the chainage and the letter L or R signifies the sides to which the property is found.
01	For example, in code VAL/KMS/2R/01 the last number 01 means that this is the first PAP located in Kwamsisi on the right side of the existing road.

The asset location code was printed on a piece of blackboard, which the assets owner would hold facing a camera and a photograph of a PAP taken. The code was also sprayed on affected structures.

Standard Limiting Conditions.

In the valuation of buildings, a general survey as opposed to structural survey was carried out. Therefore, no testing was made on such services as water pipes, electricity wiring or drainage and no testing was to established on the extent of damp, timber, rot, metal fatigue and structural defect. Construction details have been given in considerable depth for valuation report purposes. Where a third party gave information, we assume the same information to be true and we will not be liable should it prove otherwise.

Statutory Notes and Defects in Title

All necessary efforts were made to establish whether in any of the affected properties there was any subsisting statutory notice that may impinge on the land acquisition exercise. The valuers were not informed of any notices nor of defects in title over the scheduled properties.

Confidentiality

This report is confidential for the specific purposes for which it is intended. Neither the whole nor any part of the report or any references thereto may be included in any published documents, circular or statement without our written approval of the form and context in which it may appear.

Date of Valuation

The date of this valuation was July 2014 and updated in January, 2019 the values herein expressed are those were prevailing at that time of valuation.

9.3 Types and levels of compensation under local laws

The types of assets found in the project area fall into the following major group:

- Land, these includes, general land, game reserve, village land, farm land, residential plots, and institutional;
- Land and Buildings, these includes, residential buildings, commercial and institutional buildings;
- Trees various types which includes, mango trees, guava, shade trees, bush trees, etc.

Types of buildings

Most of the building structure are residential houses and cement blocks with corrugated iron sheets and mud-pole walling and are of thatch-roofing. A few of these houses have one room or two rooms as retail outlets mostly run by the owner of the house as a business unit. Some of those that are built with sand cement blocks are structurally in good condition.

In total, there are 581 structures affected in this project that can be partly or full demolished, among the categories are 502 residential houses, 71 commercials, 0 Church, 8 Mosques buildings.

Valuation of crops and trees

Earning approach is the typical methodology used in assessing market value of crops and trees for compensation purposes. This is in compliance with the land office practice and agriculture expert opinions in most countries. In this valuation, the applied tree a crop rate base on the current crop rate prepared by the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement. Adjustments were accordingly made to arrive at appropriate values that we considered to be fair market value of the relevant crop tree or plantation after taking into considered action recommend by the chief valuers on rates of national value tree, at maturity level, as given in Annex1. It may be noted that land under crops along the projects areas is very limited and sufficient time be given to peasants take their yield before acquiring the land on which the crops exist. In the course of identifying crops and trees within the right of way; Valuer identified the trees that were within 22.5 and 7.5 to be included in the volume one and two of the valuation reports.

CHAPTER 10

10.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

10.1 Introduction

RAP implementation consists of several resettlement activities. Efficient implementation of RAP activities requires several measures to be taken prior to start-up of implementation. These include, amongst others, setting up of relevant committees at district level, and hiring of NGO or specific consultant. In principle, the project civil works may not start until all PAPs determined to be entitled to compensation are compensated. Therefore, land and asset acquisition may only take place after compensation has been paid and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement been provided. The timeframe of 15 months on the implementation schedule ensures that no PAP or affected household will be displaced due to

civil works activity before compensation is paid and is undertaken when all necessary approvals have been obtained.

The following are key RAP implementation activities:

- Surveys; PAPs identification and inventory of assets
- Consultation with PAPs
- Valuation of affected properties and establishment of cut-off date for eligibility
- Bank account opening
- Actual payment of compensation and delivery of other entitlements;
- Payment within 6 months of giving notices;
- Dispute /grievances resolution;
- Owners can remove all affected structures at fixed date (advised at the time of compensation payment) provided in writing; and
- Monitoring and evaluation.

10.2 Implementation Schedule

The RAP implementation schedule is illustrated below in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: RAP Implementation Schedule

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation and conducting of household surveys of PAPS												
Identification of affected land and other assets												
Consultations with PAPS and communities												
Identification of categories of affected assets												
Identification of names, addresses, ownership/use status, gender, age of PAPs												
Disclosure of affected assets and claimants												

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation of valuation methods												
Holding of public hearings to verify entitlements and proposed valuation methods												
Establishment of cut-off-dates												
Finalization of draft RAP report												
RAP disclosure and circulation												
Response to feedback to draft RAP and RAP finalization												
Submission of draft final RAP and budget												
Hiring NGO/Consultant/RAP implementing agency												
Set Up district level committees												
Verification of PAPs												
Revision and approvals of compensation schedules												
Submission of revised draft final RAP												
Opening Bank Accounts												
Certified List of names with Bank Accounts sent to TANROADS												

Task	Months											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Compensation to PAPs- payment through banks (for those getting or equal to 400,000 Tsh)												
PAPs informed by TANROADS/or consultant that funds have been deposited into their accounts												
District Administrative Secretary (DAS) prepares vouchers for payment for PAPs getting less than TShs 400,000 to Regional Sub-Treasuries (RST)												
RST prepares open checks for PAPs getting less than TShs 400,000 and are sent back to DAS for delivery to PAPs												
Consultant prepares record form for PAPs to sign upon receiving the check												
Preparing relocation												
Finalization of arrangements for grievances mechanisms												
Land acquisition- Notice of COI clearance												
Commencement of Works												
Monitoring and Evaluation												

CHAPTER 11

11.0 COSTS AND BUDGET

11.1 Introduction

The cost estimates for structures are based on personal assessment of the structure on actual location. The total land to be acquired has been estimated on the basis of prudent design and census survey of affected household. Over and above, the affected PAPs will be entitled for compensation and other forms of assistance as per the applicable policy.

11.2 Total Cost for Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan

The budget for the upgrading of Mkange – Mkwaja - Pangani Road (124.5km) is summarized in the two tables (11.1 and 11.2). The cost includes the compensation for affected properties (structures, crops/trees, land) and any forms of assistance.

The estimated budget for RAP implementation is **TZS 10,340,582,014.40 (USD 4,409,629.86)** to cover the four key budget items as summarized in Table 11.2 below.

S/N	NAME OF THE AREA	LAND VALUE IN TSHS AT 22.5M-ROW	BUILDINGS;DEPRECIATED REPLACEMENT COST/ MARKET VALUE	TREES AT 22.5	OTHER DEV	TOTAL VALU
	BAGAMOYO (Mkange &Manda)		467,439,050	60,141,000		527,
	PANGANI 22.5		5,216,519,590	395,343,000	15,500,000	5,62
	PANGANI BYPASS	839,095,550	491,883,890	63,030,000	5,600,000	1,39
	HANDENII	-	316,793,260	68,593,025	-	385,
	GRAND TOTAL	839,095,550	6,492,635,790	587,107,025	21,100,000	7,93

Table 11.1: Detailed Compensation per each District

S/N	NAME OF THE AREA	LAND VALUE IN TSHS AT 22.5M-ROW	BUILDINGS;DEPRECIATED REPLACEMENT COST/ MARKET VALUE	TREES AT 22.5	OTHER DEV	TOTAL PROPERTY VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	LOSS OF PROFIT ALLOWANCE	GRAVE ALLOWANCE	COMPENSATION PAYABLE at 22.5
	BAGAMOYO (Mkange &Manda)		467,439,050	60,141,000		527,580,050	42,650,412	70,020,000	13,700,000		600,000	654,550,462
	PANGANI 22.5		5,216,519,590	395,343,000	15,500,000	5,627,362,590	449,445,776	495,072,000	54,100,000	-	17,200,000	6,643,180,365.60
	PANGANI BYPASS	839,095,550	491,883,890	63,030,000	5,600,000	1,399,609,440	98,131,225	50,832,000	9,270,000	-	27,000,000	1,584,842,665
	HANDENII	-	316,793,260	68,593,025	-	385,386,285	25,477,326	74,592,000	15,700,000	-	800,000	501,955,611
	GRAND TOTAL	839,095,550	6,492,635,790	587,107,025	21,100,000	7,939,938,365	615,704,739	690,516,000	92,770,000	-	45,600,000	9,384,529,104

Table 11.2: Summary of Resettlement Budget

Component		Resettlement cost (TZs)
1,867 PAPs:	Compensation for Structures	6,492,635,790
	Crops/Trees	587,107,025
	Land	839,095,550
	Other development	21,100,000
Allowances		
Disturbance		615,704,739
Accommodation		690,516,000
Transport		92,770,000
Loss of Profit		-
Graves Removal costs		45,600,000
Cost for hiring NGO		10,000,000.00
Expenses for three committees (Sitting and Transport allowances)		6,000,000.00
Sub total		9,400,529,104.00
Contingency 10%		940,052,910.40
Grand Total		10,340,582,014.40

11.3 RAP Implementation Cost

For this project, office capital investment costs and running expenses; logistical costs for travel, meetings, field visits; public and stakeholder's consultations will be covered by TANROADS administrative budget. Indicative budget tune to be **TZS 250,000,000**.

CHAPTER 12

12.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out as part of the project management function. The participation of the affected people in performance monitoring is also necessary. The PAPs will select their representative to participate in the monitoring of RAP implementation.

12.1 Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring will be carried out as an internal management function. The various District Social Services Committees and TANROADS will play a major role in performance monitoring of RAP implementation. PAPs will also participate in performance monitoring through their representatives. Monitoring indicators are provided on table 12.1 below. District Social Service Committee will present monthly reports to TANROAD Regional Manager who in turn will forward this to TANROADS Head Quarters.

12. 2 Monitoring of Resettlement Activities

Monitoring will ensure the following:

- Verification of land acquisition, property valuation, and economic rehabilitation whether these have been carried out as planned;
- Information dissemination has been carried out;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Value of entitlements received is equal to the original structure or land acquired;
- Compensation of affected structures and other assets;
- Payments for loss of incomes;
- Effective operation of grievances Committee;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in timely manner, are sufficient for the purpose and spent according to Plan;
- The Consultants shall submit reports on monthly basis documenting the RAP progress implementation;
- Project Unit shall be responsible for monitoring day to day resettlement activities;
- Performance data sheet shall be developed to monitor at the field level; and
- The Consultants shall be responsible for overall project level monitoring.

12.3 Evaluation

Mid-term and ex-post evaluation of RAP will be undertaken. The major activity will be to conduct comprehensive socio-economic surveys of PAPs. And then make a comparison of evaluation survey findings with the baseline data collected during the census survey at feasibility phase. This comparison will enable the evaluation of the effectiveness of the resettlement activities and process. The evaluative socio-economic survey will establish the following:

- Effectiveness of assistance provided to PAPs

- Income and living standards of PAPs (compare pre-and post)
- Effectiveness of institutional arrangements
- Quality of communication between TANROADS and communities
- Perception and opinion of communities regarding resettlement process

The following verifiable indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans:

Table 12.1: Monitoring Indicators

No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator	Means of Monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Institution (s)
1	Physical loss of building, land, plot, crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs compensated - Number of Bank Accounts opened - Number of Buildings demolished - Number of PAPs able to establish pre-displacement activities, land, crops - Number of community properties relocated - Number of trees cleared 	Check list of PAPs and verification	1 st 6 weeks	TANROADS and Compensation Committee
2	Financial loss of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs compensated - Number of PAPs resuming business at pre-displacement level or better 	Check list of relevant PAPs and verification	1 st 6 weeks	TANROADS and Compensation Committee
3	Loss of social services (e.g. Churches, mosques, etc)	Number of community properties relocated	Survey reports on available worship centres	Every month	TANROADS and Religious Leaders
4	Psychological/sociological loss	- Number of PAPs paid relevant allowances	Community reports	Every month	Project Management

No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator	Means of Monitoring	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Institution (s)
		- Number of social networks disrupted			
5	Assistance to vulnerable people	- Number of vulnerable individuals supported - Number of complaints	Survey reports and community reports	1 st 6 months	Project management
6	Grievances	- Number of grievances received - Number of grievance resolved	Grievances reports	Every months	- Project management - Grievance Committee
7	Consultation	- Number of consultations held	-	-	-

12.4 External Monitoring and Evaluation.

External monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by an independent agency. 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.

The independent agency will assess the following:

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with general objectives and methods as set in this document;
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with laws, regulations and safeguard policies;
- Assessment of the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community level, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels in Tanzania;
- Assessment of fair, adequate, transparent and prompt compensation as they have been implemented;
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living;
- Assessment of effectiveness of grievances address mechanisms;
- Identification of actions as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impact of the programme and mitigate its possible negative impact if any;

h) Assess specific opportunities to vulnerable groups.

The first impact monitoring survey should be carried out about 6 months after PAPs have been relocated and thereafter annually for a period of at least two years. Detailed evaluation report with its findings should be submitted to TANROADS.

Appendixes

Appendix I: Minutes and List of Participants of Public Consultations

THE EAST AFRICAN COASTAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR BAGAMOYO-SAADANI-TANGA-HOROHORO /LUNGALUNGA-MALINDI ROAD

Consultation with Stakeholders Regarding the Complementary Activities: 20 – 24
March 2019.

Attendance Register

S/N	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone No	Signature
1	Monica Kinale	AAS (PE)	RS Tanga	0719006004	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	MUHAMMAD NKYA	AgTAS(P)	—	0622480778	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Eng. Mrafat Kanizi	Civil Eng	Tangale	0715262100	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Isaya M. Mbenje	DED	Pangani DC	0754770643	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	MWAKIBOLWA	DPLD	—	0655454388	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Humphrey Tillye	DFSO	PANGANI DC	0984477554	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	DEBORA D. TEMBA	SWO	PANGANI DC	0715537338	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	PERCIVAL SALAMA	PORT MANAGER	TANGA PORT		

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT					
TAREHE					
Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	THOBIAS MWILAPWA	DC	TANGA	<i>[Signature]</i>	073448621
2	FADHA SALIM	DAS	TANGA	<i>[Signature]</i>	0714-22228

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT					
TAREHE 5/4/2019					
Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	Eng. MWANGIHA R. Tumbe	DC	MUTEZA	<i>[Signature]</i>	0713341937
2	PASCAL S. TEMBA	B-Planning officer	MUTEZA	<i>[Signature]</i>	0755282837
3	Salim Hddi	Engineer	TARURA	<i>[Signature]</i>	0715239009

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE PANGANI DC

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1.	ZAINAB ABDULLAH	DC	PANGANI		0712211458
2.	Muhammad HASSANI B. NYAMBE	DAS-PANGANI	MAKURUNGE		0655856774
3.	Musa Mzimili	DSO	PANGANI		0783022744
4.	SP ELMANIKIZI MUSHI DPO	PANGANI	PANGANI		0719492695
5.	GF NZUNDA	JA	PANGANI		0785553130
6.	GIBON B. GEORGE	AO	PANGANI		0652861941
7.	JENESTA MOKETABULA	DIO	PANGANI		0713207735
8.	MARWA, Samuel	PCB-OFFICER	PANGANI		0713672251

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

DATE...2/04/2019.....

LOCATION...BAGAMOTO DC.....

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	MOB. NUMBER
01	LATU FATUMA D.	BAGAMOTO DC	DED		0713296091
02	WENDELIN IZINA	BAGAMOTO DC	Ag. DLMO		0713216668
03	OMARI MSHIRI	BAGAMOTO DC	Ag. DPLA		0714106175
04	HELEN KISANJI	BAGAMOTO DC	Ag. DCD		0789-494949
05	MOSES MGAHA	BAGAMOTO DC	Ag. DEMO		0713-124366
06	Eng. Euclim Mgy	TAMBORE-KIBAHU	PE		0767 295430
07	Peter Levi- RI	TAMBORE-CENT	Road Inspector		0754 296475

MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA WANANCHI WA -
KIJIJI CHA MATIPWILI NA WAWAKILISHI KUTOKA
TANROADS. ULIOFANYIKA TAREHE 03/04/2019.

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO.

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. MCHAKATO WA UJENZI WA BARABARA YA AFRIKA, ^{MASHARIKI}
4. KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

KUFUNGUA MKUTANO:

Mh. mwenyekiti wa sentali ya kijiji cha -
matipwili aliwashukuru wageni waliopita kwa ajili
mikutano na kufungua kikao rasmi mnamo mda wa
Saa 11:30 Asubuhi.

UTAMBULISHO.

Katibu wa Mkutano (Afisa Mtendaji) aliboma agenda
ya utambulisho na kuanza kutambulisha kungozi
katika sentali ya kijiji cha matipwili pamoja na
Afisa mtendaji kate ya Mkango imbaye alikuwa ndio
mwenyaji wa wageni kutoka ofisi za TANROAD -
baada ya kumaliza aliwakanbisha wageni husika
ili wajitambulehe kwa upande wa Msafara walokuje
nao, ambao walikuwa ni ZAFARANI MADAYI,
PETER LEVI, DEODATH KIMARIO NA EVELINE MLAY,
kama sehemu ya Msafara wa wageni walokuja
kwa ajili ya kuzungumza na wananchi wa matipwili.

MCHAKATO WA WENZI WA BARABARA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI

Baada ya agenda ya utambulizo kuisha katibu - aliwakanibisha wageni ili kuendelea na agenda kama walivyopanga na kuhitaji kwao kuonana na - wanakijiji wa matipwiti; Mwezeshaaji alianza - kueleza mchakato mzima ulivyo na kwanini haswa wamokuja kutembea na kuongea na wanakijiji cha matipwiti na baada ya hayo alianza kuwaulize wananchi ni nini maoni yao au mtazamo wao katika zoezi hilo linalotoka kuendelea katika suala zims la faida (fursa), changamoto zinazotezamiwa kijiitokeza wakati wa zoezi hilo,

Wananchi walianza kueleza kuwa faida ambazo zinatazamiwa kuwepo ni kwanza kama zifuatazo, unepo wa ajira kwa vijana, wanawake husea katika biashara za vyakula kwa wageni wanaotezamiwa - kuja, kupungua kwa gharama za bidhaa za vitu. (vyakula na huduma za kijamii), kupunguza athari za vifo vya mama na mtoto, kuongeza nafasi ya kukuza kipato cha mmoja mmoja na serikali kwa ujumla, kuboresha miundambinu ya huduma za jamii kupitia kuwepo kwa barabara hiyo, na lakini pia ziliongezwa baadhi ya faida ambazo ni kama kutanuka kwa mji na kuongezeko kwa ujuzi kutokana na kuchanganjika kwa watu kutoka ~~katika~~ mbalimbali na muzho itarahizho.

mawasiliano kutoka sehemu moja kuenda nyingine.
Baada ya kuwasitisha furaha (faida) wananchi -
waliendelea pia kutoa baadhi ya changamoto -
ambazo zinatazamiwa kujitokeza wakati wa
zoezi hilo. ambazo ni; uharibifu wa mali za
wananchi wakati wa zoezi, kucheleweshwa kwa
malipo kutoka kwa wasimamizi, uwezekano wa
kuongezeka kwa maradhi ya kuambukizwa kwa -
njia ya zinaa (ukimwi), Mimba kwa watoto na -
wanafunzi husasa kama hapa ambapo kuna -
shule ya sekondari, kuadhiwa kwa Mashimo makiubwa
baada ya kuchimba vifusi kwa ajili ya barabara, na
umisho ni uwezekano wa kuwepo kwa ajili -
kutokana na uwepo wa magari mengi na -
uzembe wa madereva.

Lakini pia wananchi walitoa maoni yao katika
zoezi la ujenzi wa barabara ambayo ni kama -
ifuatavyo, wakati wa ujenzi ni vyema wazawa
wahusike ili kutoa maelezo ya kuhusiana na -
maeneo hayo; Na pia wafanyakazi watakaokujia
na mradi wapewe nafasi ya kuwa wanapumzika
ili kuweze kupata muda wa kutuniza hoja zao
ili kupushe mgongano ya mahusiano na wananchi,
na wafanyakazi wa mradi (wageni) ikiwezekana
wakae sehemu moja (Camp) ili kupushe changamoto
za muingiliano na wananchi na umisho wananchi
wakiomba kama itawezekana mkandarasi atakujia

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESSETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA - PANGANI - SAADANI - MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

DATE...3/4/2019.....

LOCATION...MATIPWILI.....

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	MOB. NUMBER
1	HASHIM ALAWI	CITIZEN	CHAIRMAN	[Signature]	065979565
2	DAUDI KAYANGE	- II -	VAEO	[Signature]	0656992306
3	TUMAIN KAPONA	- II -	VEO	[Signature]	0652412009
4	ENG. SUMA MGWENO	- II -	SIWANI	[Signature]	0713437978
5	LUCIA MAIGE	- II -	FARMER	[Signature]	09567058468
6	PETER CHARLES	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	0756705468
7	MSEKWA IPP1	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	0788-172922
8	HUBA S. UZAGANI	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	0714861425
9	KOLE IPP1 SELF	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	
10	CHUKI JUMA	- II -	- II -		0673-72053
11	TAFU KISUKARI	- II -	- II -	TAFU R.	
12	NEEMA SUKE	- II -	- II -	N. S.	
13	MWATAMU NGURI	- II -	- II -	NGURI	0678866755
14	TAFU RAMADHAN	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	
15	MWATAMU ABDALAH	- II -	- II -	M. Abdallah	078249789
16	MWATAMU MALUNGO	- II -	- II -	M. M.	
17	REHEMA IPP1	- II -	- II -	Reimu	
18	SUBIRA SHARANI	- II -	- II -	S. S.	
19	NURU. R. MBELWA	- II -	- II -	N. R. M.	065334548
20	TUJU. M. MTAULA	- II -	- II -	T. M. M.	
21	SWAFU KHALFAN	- II -	- II -	SWAFU	0799664641
22	ASHURA SELF	- II -	- II -	Asif	0716915341
23	MWATAMU MUHAMMEDI	- II -	- II -	M. M.	
24	HABIMA M. NJOWE	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	0656333601
25	NDUNA A. KAPARAK	- II -	- II -	N. A.	0655044818
26	MWATAMU AMR1	- II -	- II -	M. A.	0717299921
27	RUKIA Y. TIMAMU	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	0714242719
28	ALLY S. MGWENO	- II -	- II -	[Signature]	071745252

1. MUHTASARI WA KIKAO LTA WALIOPTIWA NA
MPANGO BARABARA YA AFKA MASHARIKI
PAMOJA NA UONGOZI WA TANROAD PAMOJA
UONGOZI WA KATA YA MKANGE TAR 03/04/09.

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alisiana baada ya kukanibishwa
kwa ajni ya kufungua kikao na kicho.
akafungua kikao muna kunda wa saa
7:30 Mchana baada ya kurushuka
ni wananchi waliotika pamoja na ugeni.

2. TATHMINI YA ATHARI YA MARI NGIRA NA JAMII KWA USTARI KISHWASI WA WANANCHI

Idiangozi wa Mafara alitoa
ufafanuzi juu ya ujio wa kuwa nina
kufanya tathmini ya Moringira na atha
ni pamoja na ushikishwaji wa jamii juu
ya ujio na barabara hii, kicho kutoa
nafasi kwa wananchi ili kuweza
kuainisha faida za uwepo wa
barabara uskaimishe faida hizo

Kana ifuatayo:
i) Kuwepo kwa kuendeleo ya uhamu
ii) Kuwepo kwa urahisi wa uafinshaji
iii) Kiundo mbili ya kiji kinaulika

- iv, Kuhararisha Maendeleo kwa kumepo kwa maji, umeme, na huduma za jani
- v, Kubadilika kwa Kiji cha gongo kupitia ushiki wa wafuashaji wa madia yote.
- vi, Kutatua tatizo la akina mama kupigunulia njiani.
- vii, itakuna furaha kwa wamekoraji kupita kiji na kukura umepo wa ajira kwa watalii, na kuongeza utalii.

Baada ya wanarehvi kutaja baadhi leo kulia² kumekoraji aliongeza baadhi ya kupigunua umepo wa vumbi na kerofini kwa ratia.

~~Chia~~ pia alionba waongeze kwa kutaja Changanoto: kutakoro tokea baadhi ya kumepo kwa barabara nao wakataja kama ifuata:

- vyo:
- kumepo kwa watoto wa Mitani
- kuongezeka kwa Maambukizi ya vru.
- kuondolewa kwa kishimo cha maji.
- umepo wa ajari za barabarani.
- kupotea arthi kwa thamani ndogo kwa kumek
- watu watawiza sana kwa wageni.
- kubonolewa kwa majumba yetu.
- vilem vya ajari barabarani.
- uvamizi majambazi kuongezeka.
- mwenyeji kupisha wageni.
- kuongezeka kwa wizi.
- kuto kujia kiasi che pidi ambacho!
- kilipangwa kwa kila mtu.
- vumbi wakati wa ujenzi.
- kusi hshiwa ujenzi wa majumba
- kuharakishwa malipo.

Maswali na Masoni ya wananchi.

- Masoni - Kujenge kituo cha polisi
- Maturuzi ya fedha kwa Uvazaji
- Kwa kipindi ambacho kumekubwa kwanza
kumegoshwa leo linapitia ili kuendelea
a ma sehemu nyingine.
- Tathmini ya kwanza tugeomba
kumika ili ya kwanza.

Maswali: kuhusu fidia itakuwa?
- Kwa kipindi ambacho

Kufuatia kikao

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao kuanza
ando wa saa 9:34 jioni

ARISA MTENDAJI WA KIJILI
KIJILI CHA GONGO
SLP 65
CHALINZE

Haya



MARCO HAMISI MWANUZI

TABU ALIY KUGOBANYA
MWEENYEKITI WA KIJILI

ARISA MTENDAJI KIJILI
KIJILI CHA GONGO

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESSETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA - PANGANI - SAADANI - MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

DATE 3/4/2019.....

LOCATION GONGGO.....

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	MOB. NUMBER
1	ABEID ALI MALONGWE		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0784-442184
2	HALIDI AITHUMAN ZUBERI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0674-133741
3	JUMANNE ABEID MKALI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0713-939313
4	SOPHIA DAUDI CHAUULA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0784-133814
5	HAKISI HAFANI KIKWAPE		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0684-314449
6	AMIRI M KHOJA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0682-635128
7	MWATIMU M KWAQA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0782-434304
8	ALI S. PAULO		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0682-881462
10	SUDI HARUBU		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0712-55114
11	SARIBU ALY		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0622-5612
12	SADI KIKWAPE		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0622-5811
13	OMARI MRISHO		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0622-57115
14	KASSIM ABASI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0622-60111
15	OMALI KONDO		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0622-7632
16	ALLY NGOLEGOLA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
17	ASUMANI JUMA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
18	SELEMANI SHABANI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
19	IOBY		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
20	DUT MOHAMED		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	0764403161
21	Mariam Rajabu		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	011221111
22	IBRAHIMU Rajabu		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	06723334
23	RAJABU NJOLLO		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	062116130
24	HILDA LINDOCHI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	062116121
25	ALLY AITHUMANI		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	06684242
26	AMINA MRISHO NYOKA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	-
27	MANGNO S. RANJIBU		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	062276525
28	SUDI O. MIONGA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	062283703
29	ERICK MIONGA		GONGGO	<i>[Signature]</i>	062276364

AGENDA

- 1/ Kufungua mkutano
2. utambulisha kwa wageni
3. uhakiki wa taarifa ya mladi wa bara bara kwa waliopi-
- tiwa na mradi huo
- 4 Faida ya mladi.
- 5 masnii ya wajumbe
- 6 Changamoto
- 7 Kufunga mkutano

AGENDA NO 1. KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO

Mw/kiti wa kijiji alisimama na kuwa shukuru wajumbe kwa kujitokeza kwa bwingi na baada ya hapo alitamka kus mkutano ninaufunga, mnamo saa 5:00 mchere.

AGENDA NO 2. UTAMBULISHA KWA WAGENI

Baada ya kufika kwa mada hii ndipo walipojitambulisha wageni wetu mmoja mmoja na baada ya hapo tumeendelea na mada yetu.

AGENDA NO 3. FAIDA YA MRADI

Wajumbe wa mkutano wameliwa kuhusu faida itakayopatikana.

Wajumbe wamechangia kuse kusema kwa

- Kupata usafi kwa ulahi
- Vijana kupata ajira kwa ulahi
- wafanya biashara hufanya biashara kwa ulahi

CHANGAMOTO

Wajumbe wametoa changamoto zao kwa kusema kwa mradi huu utakapofika changamoto itakayojitokeza

- Vijana kupata maambukizi ya ukimwi
- kuhalibiwa mali nyumbi na maza ya yetu.

TANYIKA SIKU YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI VIL

- Ndoa kuvunjika
- Jamii kupata maumivu ya mafua kwageli ya vumbi
- Kupata madhara ya mashamba kuchimbwa mashimo ya kifusi
- Kuwa na ongezeko ~~ku~~ mkubwa wa watumiaji wa maji.
- Kuongezeka kwa kizi kijini

MAONI NA USHAURI WA WAJUMBE

Wajumbe wamepewa ushauri kuhusiana hali ya maumivu kizi hali ya upimaji na vitendea kazi vitatolewa kwa jamii kwa kurepuka hali ya maambukizi.

Hata hivyo wajumbe wamepewa ufafanuzi kuhusu faida ya kukhukua kifusi. Wajumbe wameulizwa kuhusu shimo la kifusi liliopo pale kijiji ni shimo la kijiji au laige? Amejibiwa kwa lile la mtu binafsi.

Hata hivyo ufafanuzi uliotolewa kuhusu barq barq itakuwa ni nafuu kwa usafili bei ya naldi itakua nafuu.

Vile vile faida itapatikana kama utakuwa na nyumba gharema itakuwa kubwa ya nyumba kulingana wageni

MASWALI KWA WAJUMBE

- Mjumbe mmoja alipenda kujua hatima ya malipo hayo ya fidia yatakuwa lini kulingana na hali ya kusubili mwisho lini wakati jamii imefungua akaunti zao muda wowote zitafungua.
- Mjumbe mmoja alipenda kujua malipo hayo ipo siku iliopangwa mwisho lakini hadi leo kinuwa

MAJIBU

Wajumbe wamepewa majibu kama ifuatayo
Sisi taniadi hatuna pesa tunayolipa il. Sisi ni kuhaka
Ki tu pamoja na viongozi kuhakiki kama ni kweli anay
taka kulipwa ni geye.

Baadae tuzipeleke katika idara ya fedha na kuidhinisha

Ndoa kuvunjiwa

- Jamii kupata maumivu ya mafua kwajili ya kumbi
- Kupata madhara ya mashamba kuchimbwa mashimo ya kifusi
- Kuwa na ongezeko ~~kwa~~ mkubwa wa watumiaji wa maji.
- Kuongezeka kwa wizi kijijini

MAONI NA USHAURI WA WAJUMBE

Wajumbe wamepewa ushauri kuhusiana hali ya maumivu kizi hali ya upimaji na vitendea kazi vitatolewa kwa jami kwa kuepuka hali ya maambukizi.

Hata hivyo wajumbe wamepewa ufafanuzi kuhusu faida ya kukhukua kifusi. Wajumbe wameulizwa kuhusu shimo la kifusi liliopo pale kijiji ni shimo la kijiji au laiyi? amejibiwa kwa lile la mtu binafsi.

Hata hivyo ufafanuzi uliotolewa kuhusu bara bara itakuwa ni nafuu kwa usafili bei ya naldi itakuwa nafuu.

Vile vile faida itapatikana kama utakuwa na nyumba gharema itakuwa kubwa ya nyumba kulingana wageni

MASWALI KWA WAJUMBE

- Mjumbe mmoja alipenda kujua hatima ya malipo hayo ya fidia yatakuwa lini kulingana na hali ya kusubili mwisho lini wakati jamii imefungua akaunti zao muda wowote zitafungua.
- Mjumbe mmoja alipenda kujua malipo hayo ipo siku iliopanguwa mwisho lakini hadi leo kinavyo

MAJIBU

Wajumbe wamepewa majibu kama ifuatayo sisi taniidi hatuna pesa tunayotipa ilo sisi ni kuhakiki ki tu pamoja na viongozi kuhakiki kama ni kweli anayo taka kulipwa ni geye.

Baadaye tuzipeleke katika idara ya fedha na kuidhinisha

latimae kwenda kizarani na isizidi na was kama
hawajeli dhika watakeya na wao kuhakiki tena.
hivyo hadi sasa inatakiwa hata mto fedha inatakiwa
ahakiki hii ni sahihi.
Hadi sasa taarifa hizi tumeshazipeleka kizarani

tuna Subilo hitimisha.
wanandii wamepewa maoni kua kama yupo mtu nyu-
mba yake imebomoka kidogo basi alekebishe eneo hilo.

UFURGUaji AKAUNTI

Wajumbe wamehojiwa kuhusu ufurguaji wa akaunti
hii upoje? Hata hivyo wajumbe wamejieleza
jinsi waliyo elekezwa kuhusu sasa na ufurguaji wa
akaunti hii ina semekana si sahihi ila jinsi ya kupata
pesa hizo ni namba mlizo nazo ndio tutazikazikazi
tumie kwa siku zijazo. Ushauri kama mtakua na
akaunti sivibayi sana zitazaidi.

Hata hivyo wajumbe wamepewa maoni kua Upo mkutano
mwingine utakaoji ili kutoa mautekezo jinsi ya malala
miko na uboreshaji wa matumizi ya pesa.

AGENDA NO 7 KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mw/Kiti wa Kijiji alisimama na kufunga
mkutano kwa kutamka kua mkutano huna ufungo,
mnamo saa 9:00 jioni

SATHI YA MTENDAJI

Nestor A. Baya
AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJILI
KIJILI CHA MKANGE
CHALINZE

SATHI YA MW/KITI

MURISHO HANU



TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESSETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA - PANGANI - SAADANI - MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

DATE.....4/4/2019.....

LOCATION.....MKAMBE.....

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	MOB. NUMBER
1	SHABAN H. MAHMBE	MKAMBE	MJUMBE	[Signature]	0786-701767
2	SITABANI PEROUZI	---	---	[Signature]	0784 691091
3	MASHAKA HAMISI	---	---	[Signature]	0786375728
4	HASSANI O. DOGORI	---	---	[Signature]	0785 627905
5	OMARI R. KILUJA	---	---	[Signature]	0786756469
6	HAMISI H. GELEGEKA	---	---	[Signature]	078672764
7	BAKARI KASHIDI DOGORI	---	---	[Signature]	0789444894
8	SAIDI ALIY MOHAMED	---	---	[Signature]	0782253908
9	HOSSEN SALUM	---	---	[Signature]	0686173857
10	JUMA ATHUMANI	---	---	J. A	
11	MHAMMAD MAJIDUWA	---	---	MHAMMAD	0684186030
12	RASHID ATHUMANI	---	---	MHAMMAD	0749684816
13	NASSORO RAJABA	---	---	MHAMMAD	0784026079
14	JUMA YAHAYA	---	---	MHAMMAD	0713058937
15	ALI SAIDI PAULU	---	---	[Signature]	0682587602
16	KIHARA SHARANI SALU	---	---	[Signature]	078981969
17	ABDULLA SAIDI	---	---	[Signature]	078752380
18	JUMA A. KILUJA	---	---	[Signature]	0782168790
19	HAMISI	---	---	[Signature]	068400182
20	KIHARA MAHMBE	---	---	[Signature]	
21	SAIDI MURISHO	---	---	[Signature]	0788448834
22	MUHAMMEDI SALUMUWA	---	---	[Signature]	0716121614
23	SIDI BAKARI	---	---	[Signature]	0682644839
24	HOSSEN MOHAMMEDI	---	---	[Signature]	0782177304
25	HANUMSHA	---	---	H. M	0785132452
26	SHARAFUDDIN A. MAJIDUWA	---	---		0783372261
27	MARIAMU POGGA	---	---	M. P.	
28	MARIAMU OMGA	---	---	M. O. M	0784559440
29	MUHAMMAD RAMADHAN	---	---	M. B	0789940482
30	PIRY KIRWAN	---	---		078365066
31	MUHAMMAD BAKARI	---	---		
32	OMARI MOHAMMEDI	---	---		
33	MUHAMMAD KIRWAN	---	---		
34	Halima M. Abdala	---	---	H. M.	

MUHTAJARI WA KIKAO CHA TANROAD NA WANA
XCHI WA KUTINI CHA MANDA MARIGARA KU-
HUSU BARARA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI. KILICHOKO
FANYIKA SIKU YA ALHAMISI TAREHE 4-4-2019.

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

1. KUFUNGUUA KIKAO
- 2) UTAMBULISHO
- 3) TAARIFA KUTOKA KWA WATU
BARA BARA, FAIDA, CHANGAMOTO. AHAHA WA
- 4) KUFUNGA KIKAO.

1) KUFUNGUUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti aliweza kufungua kikao mnamo maji
ra ya saa 13:30 Mchana kwakuwashukuru wana
xchi kwa Mahudhuro yao Masuri.

2) UTAMBULISHO.

Afisa Mtendaji wa Kata aliweza kutoa utambu-
lisho kwa wageni waliojika ili wananchi waweze
kumtatambua.

3) TAARIFA KUTOKA KWA WAGENI WALI OJIKA KUHUSU MIFANO WA BARA BARA.

Afisa Mtendaji wa Kijiji aliweza kuwakaribisha
linawewe kionges na Wananchi. Aliweza kusima-
kia na kiongozi wa usajira aliweza kionges na
Wananchi. Kwakuwapa nafasi wananchi ku-
weza kuuliza maswali. Je barabara hii itaku-
po pita (je italeti faida aani kinafika).

Wanda Mazingira. Ndipo Mwananchi alitwa
Saatajiri. Alirema kuwa barabara imepita
katika makubuni. Pia Mwananchi wapili
Alirema kuwa faida moja wapo ya barabara
hii itakuwa mtangazo na pia kiji kitarahi
Shwa huduma za usafiri. Faida nyingine
pia itakuwa ni kupata ajira ndogo ndogo.
Itatambua wigo wa bashara faida nyingine miu
ndo xubuni ya maji na umeme itafika katika
kiji chetu. Kutakuwa na maduka pata jengwa
maduka, Mahoteli, kutajengwa kimara.

Faida nyingine itarutia wawekezaji. Itarahisisha
kima mama kupata huduma za Afya kwa wakati
kwa kijana kima mama hawata pitungulla vijani
pia barabara itasaidia kukurza utalii katika hifadhi
yetu ya Saafani. Faida nyingine ya barabara hii
Itasaidia kupata watumishi zaidi kutokana na bara
bara.

Mwananchi Mwingine alichangia barabara itasaidi
a mazao kuzwa kwa wakati. Wanafunzi watapata
usafiri wa baraka katika hatua ya kurekodi shuleni. Pia
Itapunguza Vumbi.

AITHARI ZA BARABARA.

Wageni wanao kuja katika ujenzi wa barabara ni.
Magonjwa kama ukimwi. Mwananchi aliweza
kuchangia.

Mwananchi mwingine aliweza kuema kuwa
Athari moja wapo ni ongezeko la Afali.

Mwananchi mwingine alichangia kuwa athari ya barabara. Italeta njambazi na Matrekio mbali mbali Mabaya. Mwananchi mwingine alisema kuwa kila na desturi zita badilika kutokana na kuingiliano wa watu..

Mwananchi mwingine aliweza kusema kuwa Athari moja wapo ya barabara tina hofia kupoteza Arshi yetu. Kwani baadhi watauzi.

KIASWALI NA MAONI KWA WANA NEHI.

Mwananchi wakwanza aliruliza kuwa je fedo ya Makaburi itakuwaje?. Mwananchi wapili alitwa Maoni kuwa barabara itakapo pita hapo kwetu wawese kutupa ajira kutoka na uwao wetu wa elimu.

Mwananchi wa tatu alitwa maoni kuwa kama bara bara itapita katika Makaburi basi itakwepi Mwananchi wa nne alitwa maoni ya kuomba kujengwa tendi.

Mwananchi wa nne alitwa maoni kuwa wajenge makambi kipsindi cha uenzi. Itihewe kipa Majengo kwa Shughuli mbali mbali.

Mwananchi wa tano aliruliza kuwa kama barabara inapita basi teliwe pesa zetu.

KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alisimama na kuwasa kutunga

Kikao mnamo majira ya saa 15:30 za

Mehana kwa kuwashukuru wananchi kwa usikivu wao mweni.

LIMEITHIBITISHWA NA.


UTHMAN MSHAKA


AFISA MTENDAJI WA KIJUJI
KIJUJI CHA MANDAMAZINGARA II
SHAMSA S.P. MOHAMED.

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESSETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA - PANGANI - SAADANI - MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

DATE.....

LOCATION.....

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	POSITION	SIGNATURE	MOB. NUMBER
	JINA	KISISI	CHEO	SAHHI	NAMBA YASIMO
	HAMISU H. MAGOTO	MANDA	MWANANCHI	MAGOTO	0784483248
	ZAHORA SAREHE WAZ	MANDA	MWANANCHI	Z.S.	0789387386
	NDUGUMBI HOSENI	MANDA	MWANANCHI	MHLENI	078784202
	OMARI HASANI	MANDA	" "	O.H.	0782248491
	AHAMAD SALIM	MANDA	" "	AHLENI	07
	SOKONDO A. MSISI	MANDA	" "	MSISI	
	HOSSENI A. MANDIA	MANDA	" "	H.A. MANDIA	0685781490
	HAMISI A. AKAMU	MANDA	" "	H.A.	0786701341
	SALDI R. FUNGU	MANDA	NKULIMA	SALDI	0784489792
	RAMADHAN MOHAMEDI	MANDA	NKULIMA	RAMADHAN	0782564895
	SITAMIRI BAKARI	MANDA	NKULIMA	SITAMIRI	0689404876
	OLUJA BULUHANI	M	" "	OLUJA	0788753423
	SHABANI R. MURRAY	"	"	"	
	RAMADHAN A.B.C.	"	MKULIMA	"	
	KHERY J. BAKARI	"	"	H.J.	
	SEMMENI JUMA	"	"	S.S.	
	ALY R. KISENGO	"	CCW	ALY	0787101785
	RABELWA HAMSI	"	HAMISI	RABELWA	0689219726
	MUP-JA BAKARI	"	"	MUP-JA	0782913430
	Rajabu Bakar	MANDA	MKULIMA	Rajabu	0784208135
	ALY OMAR SUMARI	MANDA	MKULIMA	ALY	0719338911
	AWEED MATHIA	MANDA	MKULIMA	AWEED	0785815949
	CHAMBER OMAR	MANDA	MKULIMA	CHAMBER	0683-081207
	MANOXA ALY	STET	MKULIMA	MANOXA	0787547428
	ALY JUMA	"	"	ALY	0782397005
	OMARI RASHIDI	MANDA	MKULIMA	OMARI	0783451753
	MOHAMMED HASANI	MANDA	MKULIMA	MOHAMMED	07856304764
	SIAMINI IDI MSISI	MANDA	MKULIMA	SIAMINI	0787529837

MUHATJARI WA KIKAO CHA WANANCHI KUTUSU

MRAOI WA BARA BARA YA TANGA-PANGANI-JAADANI

MARURUNGE KILICHOFANYIIRA OFISI YA KATA DUGA

TAREHE 7/4/2019

AGENDA:

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO WA WAGENI
3. FAIDA NA HADARA ZA MRAOI
4. CHANGA MOZO MASWAZI NA MATONI KUTUSU MRAOI
5. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

MUHATJARI NA 1/2019 KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 8:00 Alasiri kwa kuwasilimu wageni waliohudhuria na kuwataka wananchi kuwa makini kushitiza maelekezo kutoka kwa viongozi kwa ujumbe wahonao kwa wananchi.

MUHATJARI NA 2/2019 UTAMBULISHO WA WAGENI

Mwenyekiti alitua fursa kwa wageni (viongozi) kujitambulisha kwa wananchi wa Duga ambao ni wakazi wa maeneo yanayopitwa na mraidi, wengine si wakazi lakini wana ujumbe makabuni, maeneo (ardhi) zinayopitwa na mraidi. Viongozi hao ni wataalamu kutoka TAN-ROADS, ambapo walijitambulisha na kutoa maelekezo ya ugod wa Bara bara ya Afrika Mashariki ambayo ina kilomita 256 kutoka Malindi-Mombasa, Horo horo, Tanga-Pangani, Bagamoyo mpaka Dar-es-Salaam.

MUHATASARI NA 3/2019 FAIDA NA HASARA ZA MRADI

Mtaalam wa Marugira alitwa maelekezo kwa wananchi ambayo ni mambo matatu kuhusu mradi wa Bara bara ya Afrika Mashariki. Ambayo aliwataka wananchi warungumze au kugadidhi changamoto za mradi, faida za mradi na hasara za mradi.

CHANGAMOTO

- Ajali kutikana na kuwepo kwa mradi
- Kuwepo kwa watoto wa mtaani endapo mradi utaanza kutakwja wageni ambapo kutakuwa na mwingiliano kabika jani.
- Miundombinu kuathirika mfano mabomba ya miji, nguzo za uneme na kukabika kwa mawasiliano kutoka sehemu moja kuenda nyingine.
- Kuenea kwa maradhi ya UKIMWI.
- Kuhamishwa kwa Makaburi kutakwaje?
- Wakazi walihaji alithaminiwa mali yake na ametaniki itakwaje?

FAIDA

- Wajasiriamali wadogo wadogo watapata faida kwa ajio wa mradi wa Bara bara ya Afrika Mashariki Wananchi wahelera.
- Wahelera kwamba Miundombinu itaboreshwa kwa Bara bara kupitika kwa urahisi.
- Wananchi kupata fursa za ajira kabika mradi wa Bara bara ya Afrika Mashariki.

Mtaalam alitibu changamoto zote na kutoa ufafanuzi kwa changamoto zilizoelewa na wananchi.

- Alieleza suala la tathmini ya Mrachi kuwa tathmini ya awali itahusishwa ili kuwawezesha wananchi kupata kuhigana na thamani ya wakati wa sasa.

- Alieleza kuhusu suala la fidha kwamba kinacholipwa ni kutichopo juu ya Ardhi na kibi kutichoendelewa juu ya ardhi, mtano Tengi Miti na ardhi yengine.

- Alieleza wamwita wahotanika taratibu za Mirathi zitaibwa na familia husika italipwa.


- Alieleza Licha ya Malipo ya kawaida kutakua na posho ya Mabar, Posho ya Usabini na Posho ya Usumbufu.

- Alieleza upande wa makaburi hakuna Fidha isipokuwa kutakua na pesa kidogo (kifita machozi) Aliongera taratibu za maridhi zitaibwa na kuhigana na Marehemu aliyoziwa hapo awali.

Ndugu wa Marehemu watapaswa kuonesha eneo la kuhitadhi miti ya Marehemu pia alitoa OATO hakuna kaburi juu ya kaburi, kutatokea mkanganyiko kaburi litafikuliwa kwa uhabibitisho.


MUHIMBI NA 5/2019 KUFUNGA KUKATO

Mwenyekiti alifunga ktkao mnamo saa 9:48
Alasiri na kuwataka wanandii walishindhanu
kuwa mabalozi kwa wenzao wasshindhana,
pia wawe na umuhimu na Subira kusubiri
taratibu zinazoundelea kabinae kutokwa
muda wa kufidiwa.


Mwenyekiti
Thomas Lugendo

7/4/2018

TAREHE


KATIBU
JUMA MTENDAJIKATA
KATA YA DUGA
WASHAURI YA SULTA TANGA

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1.	HALIMA SAFARI ISSA	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	HB	0713225060
2.	JUDITHI KAMIREA MBOTO	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	HB	
3.	HAUSA SALIM NJAMA	MKAZI	MAJENGOA	HB	0718176626
4.	MWANASHA BAKAR LALI	MKAZI	MAJENGOA	NB	0716944824
5.	IBRAHIM OMARI HAMAD	MKAZI	MAJENGOA	I.O.H.	0713636042
6.	MWANAMUHA IBRAHIM RUPETA	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	M.I.R.	0657853691
7.	MWANALUWANI KIMANDA	MKAZI	DUGA	MAK	0719228117
8.	ZAINABU ABDULLAH SAIDI	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	Z.A.S	0659612889
9.	HAWA RAMADHANI KITAKA	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	H-R.K	072746782
10.	MWANAMSA KOMBO SALIM	MKAZI	DUGA	M-K.S	0659138090
11.	MWANAJUMA AJUMA ALI	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	M.J.A	0677963522
12.	MWANAKOMBO MOHAMED HASA	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	M-M.H	0655989722
13.	SOFIA ANTONI MWIMUKA	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	S-A.M	0656890270
14.	KURWA ALI HALFANI	MKAZI	MAPINDUZI	K.A.H	0655303487
15.	MORESTA SIMON NDUNGURU	MKAZI	MAPINDUZI	M.S.N.	0717473082
16.	MWANASHA KOMBO	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	M.K.	0715784943
17.	FAJUMA SONGORO MUKOMI	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	F.Songoro	0675258928
18.	AZIZO ABASI FOROJI	MKAZI	DUGA		0719473875
19.	TUMA BURHANI	MKAZI	DUGA	T.BURH	0784561845
20.	MWANAMUHA S.FARAJI	MKAZI	DUGA	M.S.FARAJI	0655912849
21.	SAHA HAMISI	MKAZI	DUGA	S.HAMISI	0715402170
22.	ZAINA AKIDA	MKAZI	DUGA	Z.A	0718831328
23.	YAHYA A. SEUMBE	MKAZI	MAJENGOA	Y.A.S	0714559995
24.	MOZA SAIDI	MKAZI	MAGOMENI	M-SAIDI	0714568183

HALMASHAURI YA KIJITI CHA KIGOMBE
MUKTASARI WA KIKAO CHA WATU WA TANROAD
NA MAAFIISA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KIGOMBE

AGENDA ZA KIKAO .

- 1 - KUFUNGUUA KIKAO.
- 2 - UTAMBULISHO .
- 3 - TAARIFA FUPI YA MRADI
- 4 - FAIDI YA BARABARA
- 5 - AITHARI NA UHANGAMOTO
- 6 MAONI NA MASWALI
- 7 MAJIBU
- 8 KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA 1 - KUFUNGUUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kikao alifungua kikao Mnamo Majira ya Saa 9:00 asubuhi kuwa kuwashulewa wajumbe waliokuhushia kikao hicho

AGENDA 2 - UTAMBULISHO.

Katibu wa kikao aliwaomba Viongozi kujitambuliha kwa Vyee vyao na Majina yao.

AGENDA 3 - TAARIFA YA UFUPI JUU YA MRADI

Ahsa Marungira aliwaeleza Wajumbe wa Kikao taarifa juu ya Mradi huu wa Barabara ya Tanoad
Tanga - Pangani (Mhwaja)

Hicho aliwaeleza Wajumbe juu ya Ujio

Barabara ya Africa Mashariki na Wajengaji ni Banka ya Maendeleo ya Africa na TANROAD nalo wasina mii' wa Mradi huo.

AGENDA 4- FAIDA YA BARABARA TA TANGA - PANGANI.

Wajumbe wa liliko waliieleza faida juu ya Ujio wa Mradi wa Barabara ya Tanga - Pangani. Kama (kutavyo): Uhusini wa Maeneo yetu Utakuwa:

- * Gharama za Uchiri zitapungua
- * Fedha za Ujumu zitongereka kutokana na watakuwa
- * Ujuzi lwa Urahisi katika Maeneo yetu.
- * Kupata Vihuo rasmi vya Mabasi
- * Ajira mbali mbali zitongezelele katika Maeneo yetu.
- * Urahisishaji wa Usafirishaji wa Mazao yetu.

AGENDA 5- ATHARI /CHANGAMOTO YA UENZI WA BARA BARA TANGA - PANGANI.

Pia Wajumbe walipata nafasi ya kuieleza Changamoto na athari zifalaiti tokeza baada ya Mradi huo wa Ujumu wa Barabara ya Tanga - Pangani.

Athari kama utafuto Wajumbe waliieleza:

- * Magonjwa ya Kuambuleziwa kama vile Ulemuwi, Chikha Chikha (FB) n.k
- * Uchimbaji wa tamaduni wa Maeneo yetu juu...
- ... na wageni hii kama Bhemu mbali

- * Uharibifu wa Muindombinu ya maji katika Maeneo yetu katika leji.
- * Uharibifu wa Minea (miti) katika Maeneo yetu ya barabara.
- * Ongereka la ajali za barabarani kutokana na Mwendokasi.
- * Kuondolewa kwa Viwanja Vyetu vya Michero (Viwanja vya Mpira).
- * Kuondolewa kwa Makazi ya Watu (Nyumba)
- * Uchakizi wa Mazingira katika Maeneo yetu.
- * Ugumu wa Usahi waleali wa Ujenzi wa barabara.

AGENDA 6- MAONI / MASWALI.

Wajumbe wa kilimo walitaka Maswali kama
kifanjo:

- * Baada ya Nyumba yetu kumijwa kutapelelewa wapi?
- * Chasi gani Cha Fedha je tutalipwa?
- * Je Maeneo yetu ya Wazi (Viwanja) tutalipwa?
- * Je Miti ukipo katika Ono letu la Mradi tutalipwa?
- * Je tutazibiti vipi Mwendokasi katika Maeneo yetu?
- * Weingine tumafanye kazi nje ya nchi yetu je malipo yetu yatakuja lini?

MAONI YA WAJUMBE.

- * Uwanja wa Mpira utamegwa na Mradi wa

* Mradi Uscudie Ujenzi wa Lituo cha Athya katika Eneo la Lugio.

* Mradi Uwape Kupambela katika nafasi za ajira waki wa lugombe.

* Baada ya Uwanja wa Mpira kumegwa na Mradi wa barabara Serikali ya Lugio katika Eneo na Mradi Uscudie kujenga Uwanja.

AGENDA 7- MATIBU YA MASWALI.

1- Mita 22.5 ni Eneo la kufadhwa barabara kutaka wi kufadhwa fidha. (Mradi Utafadhwa Mlepo pale palipoelelewa Ua si kufadhwa.

Oheria Ardhi 2007 kumegwa hadi Mita 30 hizi anafadhwa kufadhwa fidha Ardhi/Nyumba.

2- Fidha inapambele wa Siri na wawazi pale Ua posoni na pale Ua kufadhwa. Ua Sasa kumegwa ni kiasi gani hizi ni Ua kumegwa Usalama.

3- Miti yote kufadhwa (Uvuli, Makunda, Visima) Vinafadhwa.

4- Mwendo kiasi kufadhwa na Visibiti Mwendo.

5- Kiasi ya kujenga Stenchi ni la Halmashauri kiasi. kufadhwa.

6- Fedha hizi kufadhwa Cash. kiasi Fedha ya Serikali inafadhwa Ua njia ya Benki.

7- Kufadhwa jum ya ajira ni kufadhwa kiasi. kufadhwa kiasi.

(87) Leathlea Maeneo yetu huya kutawelwa alama za barabara kwa kuashirra jengo hulum. kama vile Zebra Maeneo ya Lupulea Wanabizi.

(92) Swala la Kituo cha Aha. tihachidulua kama kipaumbele cha Mradi wetu wa Barabara. hinga kupitia Mradi huu butasaidia Mradi wa Kituo cha Aha lugombe. wajumbe wote aliyimiza unjinguo lauto wa Fedra. Italiyawa lina mpatan Sasa feelha hup hufujalete wa huyo ulisemwa kuwasasa shawaza.

* Baada ya kuhitwa ni muda gani tutatakiwa kuondoka katika Makazi yetu.

Utakapipwa utapewa Notice ya Silu 90, Makazi Poshu kwa wale waliwana nyumba kutakrewa posho ya kupanga nyumba kwa Mwalea Mitaku (3)

Posho ya Usahiri < km 20 Gari ya kumi 12

Posho ya Usumbuli
kama unaluwanya na miki kutakipwa posho ya Usumbuli ya Usahiri.

AGENDA 8- KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mwenzeketi wa Auleao aliyunga Aukao Maana majira ya saa 6:00 Mchana kwa kuwashulum wajumbe waliokuchurika.

BaDach
BAUARI AMOD


Mwenzeketi wa Auleao
LUGOMBE

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 9/10/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	BAKARI AWIDA	MKT	KIGOMBE	Rafiki	071353268
2	MUSTAFA KARIMU	VEO	KIGOMBE	RAFIKI	0672-173244
3	KASIMU RAMADANI	WEO	KIGOMBE	RAFIKI	0714 222240
4	KIDARO TAJIRI	MKT	KIGOMBE	Tajiri	0656348961
5	HEMETH A. BAKIRO	Mwanakijiji	Kigombi	Jembo	0715385857
6	HAMİYAR/MNASSOR	MINANAKIJI MSAKANSOI	KIGOMBE	RAFIKI	0652521156
7	MRWANAMIENDA LUCHA	MW-KIT	MSAKANSOI	RAFIKI	0788673073
8	SALIMU MURUKA SATO	DAREVA	KIGOMBE	SATO	0717-247154
9	ALI MOTO	MUUVI	SWANWE	Moto	0718603379
10	SALIM HASI	MUUVI	GIKIGOMBE	SALI	
11	AMARI KIRI DACH	MUUVI	KIGOMBE	DAKHA	0713875215
12	SHAHONGWE MCHANDI	MFUGAJI	KIGOMBE	SHAHONGWE	0714443132
13	SELEMANI MCHANDI	BAKARI		SE	0678754061
14	MICHAEL MASHAKA	BIASHARA	KIGOMBE	RAFIKI	- - -
15	SEIF MHAHA	BIASHARA	KIGOMBE	SEIF	0652382630
16	HAMISI SAIDI	FUNDI	KIGOMBE	SAIDI	0659522246
17	ZUREZI TAJIRI	MICULIMA	KIGOMBE	Z	0656225788
18	PEMBE AMISI	MUUVI	KIGOMBE	PEMBE	0717827119
19	MAKAME KHAMIS	MUUVI	KIGOMBE	MAKAME	0654882156
20	MUTIDIN CHWAZI	MUUVI	KIGOMBE	MUTIDIN	0712572699
21	SAIDI - A. KOMBO	MUUVI	KIGOMBE	SAIDI	0657974647
22	JAMUHURI KHATIBU	MICULIMA	KIGOMBE	J. KHATIBU	0716692748
23	JUMA LAZARO	FUNDI	KIGOMBE	JUMA	0675721623
24	SHAIK RAHWE	BIASHARA	KIGOMBE	SHAIK	06751675

① MUHITASARI WA MKUTANO MAALIM WA WANANCHI, VIONGOZI WA KATA YA KIRARE NA WATAALAM WA WAKALA WA BARABARA (TANROAD) NGAZI YA TAIFA NA MKOA ULIOFANYIKA TAR 5.4.2019
WALIOHUDHURIA:-

1. KWA VIONGOZI WA KATA NA WANANCHI: Orodha imeambatanis hwa.

2. WATAALAM WA TANROAD

JINA

CHEO/ANAPOTOKA

SAHNI

1'
2'
3'
4'

UTANGULIZI:-

Katibu alianza kwa kuwashukuru wageni na kuwakaribisha Kata ya Kirare na Kisha kuwaeleza wananchi kuwa alipokea taarifa za maombi ya Wataalamu hao kutaka kukutana na Wananchi nao alifanya taratibu ili kufani Kisha mkutano huo, na kuwataka kuwa watulim na wasi Kim. Kusikiliza yale waliokujanayo wataalamu hao.

→ KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO:-

M/kiti alifungua Mkutano mnamo saa 9:30 alisiri, kwa kuwashukuru wataalamu toka TANROAD, ^{TAIFA NA MKOA} kwa kufika Kata ya Kirare kwa ajili ya kuzungumza na Wananchi, pia aliwashukuru wananchi kwa Mahudhuro yao Mazuri na kuwaeleza kuwa yale Maswali ambayo wamekuwa wakihoji kuhusu Malipo ya Uthamini huenda leo yatapata Majibu alinaomba kuwa watulim, wasikim, pia kuuliza Maswali jina ya hoji zao pale watakapopewa fursa hiyo ili kupata Maji ya Maswali yao ambayo walikuwa wakihoji mara kwa mara.

→ KUJITAMBULISHA:-

Baada ya ufunguzi, Katibu aliongoza utambulisho kwa viongozi wa Kata na baada ya hapo alinaomba wageni hao kujitambulisha, alinaomba kiongozi wa msafara

②

Kukia

Kuongeza Mkutano.

→ MADHUMUNI YA MKUTANO:

Kiongozi wa Msafu wa Wataalamu wa TANROAD alianza kwa kushukuru maandalizi na hatimae kufanyika kwa Mkutano huo.

Alieleza kuwa Madhumuni ya Mkutano huo ni Kuangalia athari za Ki mazingira katika ~~Ujenzi~~ Ujenzi wa barabara inatarajiwa kufanyika baadae.

Alitoa ufafanuzi juu ya barabara hiyo na kueleza kuwa barabara hiyo ni miongoni mwa barabara zinazotambuliwa kama barabara za Afrika Mashariki alieleza kuwa yeye kama TANROAD anawajibu wa kujenga barabara baada ya kupewa maelekezo na Serikali hivyo Swali kubwa la wa ranchi kuwa ni lini Wananchi watalipwa hata yeye hawajibu, alieleza kuwa kuna hatua mbalimbali na wizara tofauti katika zoezi la malipo ikiwemo hazina lakini pia ina tegemea Serikali iwapo inafedha au hipi na Mara nyingi miradi hii inafadhiliwa hivyo inategemea endapo inafadhili amethawasilisha fedha kwa ajili ya Ujenzi huo Alieleza kuwa wamekuja kwa ajili ya kufanya tathmini ya Athari za Ki mazingira lakini pia alieleza kuwa hoja mbali mbali pia zitajibiwa kutokana na maswali yatakayjitokeza. Baada ya maelezo hayo alionba sasa tathmini ifanyi ke kwa kueleza kwanza faida zitakaropatikana wakati wa kujengwa na kukamilika kwa ujenzi wa barabara hiyo.

Baada ya maelezo hayo Alhiti aliwakaribisha Wananchi kuchangia faida wakati wa ujenzi wa barabara na kukamili likakwake.

Wananchi walichangia hoja mbali mbali, miongoni mwa hizo ni

FAIDA → Kurahisisha usafiri ikiwa ni pamoja na kupungua kwa gharama za nauli baada ya Ujenzi huo.

... na Kiwato kutokana na malipo ya fidia

②

→ Kupata chanzo cha maji baada ya Maeneo Kuchimbwa Mcha
nga au Kifusi kwa ajili ya Ujenzi n.k. ^{faida}
HASARA:- Baada ya Wananchi kuchangia jini ya ~~hasara~~ ilifuata
eneo la pili ambalo lilikuwa ni hasara Wakati wa Ujenzi
na baada ya Kukamilika, baadhi ya hasara zilizotajwa ziliku
wa ni zifuatazo:-

→ Ongezeko la ajali kutokana na mwendu kasi kwa nyumba
ya moto

→ Kuachwa kwa watoto wa mitaani kutokana na Maeneo ya
Kubinadamu kati ya Kinamama Wenyaji na Kinababa wa
geru ambao baada ya Kukamilika kwa Ujenzi wataondoka
katika maeneo haya.

→ Kuachwa kwa Mashimo baada ya Wakandara si kuchuk-
ua Michanga na kifusi katika Maeneo hayo n.k.

Baada ya Uchambuzi huu kwa Ujumla ilionekana kuwa faida
ni nyingi katika Ujenzi wa barabara na baada ya Kukamilika
kuliko hasara, pia Ujumbe aliongeza kuwa Maendeleo yoyote
yanapokuja lazima yatakuwa na faida na asara.

Maswali ya Jumla:-

Baada ya Tathmini hiyo kukamilika wawezeshaji walitoa
Nafasi ya Maswali ya Jumla ambapo yafuatayo yali
baadhi ya Maswali yaliyoulizwa:-

→ Ni lini malipo ya fidia yatafanyika

→ Je kama nyumba imebonuka ukata au kuanguka

→ Aliyeandikishwa wakati wa Uthamini amefanikiwa irakujie

→ Kuna telezi kuwa ndani ya mita thelathini (30) kamwe malipo
je hili lina ukweli?

→ Benki ya NMB iliwafungulisha 1/2 ambazo hadi sasa hazina faida
kwa

MAJIBU:-

→ Mtaalamu kutoka ngazi yatafa aliyajibu kama ifuatayo

→ Malipo ya fidia yatalipwa mara tu tarahibu alizozieleza awali
zilakopokamilika alieleza kama aliyotangulia awali ku
wa huu ni mchakato uraohuisha wafadhili, Wazara ya
fedha na TANROAD wao ni wakamilishaji wa zoezi tu hii
kutanka ni lini sio jambo jepesi ila aliwazeleza wananchi
kuwa hataraji kuwa Mwaka huu utaiisha, alieleza
kuwa wafadhili waliochapikana akiwataja kuwa ni
1. Benki ya Maendeleo ya Afrika (AAR) 2. Shirika la Maendeleo

4

ashiria kuanguka alieleza kuwa ukicho nyumba ikianguka itakuwa hakuna kielelea cho Wewe kulipwa endapo kitale nyika tathmini ya kijiiridisha kwa Serikali kwa kuwa hatuwezi kaisema kuwa tathmini iliyofanyika udio ya mwisho.

→ Endapo aliyeandikishwa alifika utaratibu ni wanandugu kutuwa Msimamizi wa mirathi na kufanya taratibu za kisheria ili kutambuliwa na wakati wa malipo yeye atalipwa, mtalamu alieleza kuwa kufanya hingo sio kwa ajili ya malipo tu bali ni kwa ajili ya usimamizi wa mali zote zinazuharia wa mirathi.

→ Wale wote waliifanyia Uthamini watalipwa na wasibumoa nyumba zao bali wazikarabati na aliyewaambia wasizikarabati hayupo Salihu kwa mujibu wa Masharti ya Udadhi wote watalipwa

→ Ufunguzi wa A/c za NMB, TANROAD hawana uhusiano wote na ufunguzi wa Akaunti hizo

Mwisho mtalamu huyo aliwaelimisha wananchi juu ya vikokoto na aina ya malipo ikiwa ni paungo na postu ya makazi, usefini, usumbufu, upoteo wa faida na riba yote hayo aliwafafanuliwa wananchi.

Mwisho aliwataka wananchi kuzitumia fedha watakazozipa kijiendeleza hasa Makazi bora ambapo alieleza kuwa kilali wawezekane.

Nae afisimazingira aliwasisitiza wananchi ambao kwa bahati Maeneo yao eithe ya Mashamba yatatumia katika kuchukua liwa vifusi, mawz, au mchanga kuingia mikataba kupitia mzungu ozo wa Serikali, wasingie mikataba isiyo kwa ya kisheria watapele hasara wazingatie miongozo katika kuingie mikataba

KUFUNGA MIKATABA

M/Kiti alifunga Mikataba muamano saa 11:30 jioni kwa kuwashukuru wataalamu kwa elimu waliyoitoa kwa wananchi pia aliwasisitiza wale wanaotaka kufunga mirathi kufanya hingo munda huu ili munda wa mchanga lipa utakapofika watapele ushukuru aliwastukuru wote waliolundunika Mikataba huo.

J. M. G. Diko

MUSTAPHA B. NGANDIKA

M/KITI WA KUKOO

YONA J. YONA

KATIBA WA KUKOO

TAREHE 5/4/2019

102

MUHIASARI KWA KIKAO CHA WANANCHI WALIOPTIWA NA
BARABARA PAMOJA NA WATAALAM KILICHOFANYIKA TAREHE
6/4/2019 KATIKA YA MASIWANI NA TANGASISI KATIKA ENDO
LA MUWAPACHU SEKONDARI

~~MAHURID~~ HURID - YAMEMBATANISHWA

AGENDA YA 1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao saa 8.47 mchana

AGENDA NO 2. UAMBULISHO

Kageni walijitambulisha kwa wananchi na mtaalam walivaeleza wananchi amerudi tena na taarifa nyinyine na pia alivaeleza mradi wetu unaenda vizuri kwa sasa na lengo ni kukushirikisha wewe ili tukupa taarifa ya mradi leo tumerudi tena na tumerudi na swala jingine wakati ile tiliongesa na tukapitisha mradi ambayo ulipendekeza na nafiri baadhi yao imepita ukiwa ni fensi ya shule ya muwapachu na Muakidila, vyoo na mengine

Leo tumekuja kukuwisha mradi wetu umeenda vizuri sana yule Mfadhili wetu wa world bank ametubali na amemshika mkono Mfadhili mwingine wa Kijapan (Jaica) ambaye ni hodari kwa Madaraja chini kushukuri munga mradi wetu una Mfadhili watatu. Serikali yetu, world bank na Japan

Mambo Mengine ya kufanyika ni tathmini ya barabara, Mazingira, usalama barabarani, Jamii Swala hilo lile

Zoezi letu limejigawa Sehemu tatu uta

1. Faide ya Mradi

2. Chagamoto za Mradi - wakati wa ujenzi

3. Faide ya baadepkufengwa barabara na
Athari ya baadepkufengwa barabara

4. Maoni

FAIDA ZA MRADI

- Vijana watakata ajira
- Kina mama liche watakata ajira
- Kipindi cha mvua barabara itakuwa nzuri sio kama
Sasa mvua ikinyeshe maji yanajaa
- Magari yatapita huku na
- Gharama za nauli zitashuka.
- Tutapata kipaticha dola, kwa sababu watalii wata
akuwa uwananda Sadani na njia itakuwa ni
nzuri.
- Ujenzi wa viwanda kwa ajili barabara
- Nyumba mbaa zitakondoke na pesa tutakazolipwa
tutajenge nyumba nzuri
- Usafirishaji wa mazao utakuwa mwingi
- Vumbi litakuwa hakuwa, nyumba zitakuwa safi

CHANGAMOTO ZA MRADI

- Nyumba zinavyo, Mradi ni wa mude Mrefu
- Barabara ikiwa pana ni hatari kwa ajili ya kuvuja
- Nyumba zitondoke na watu waliozoene watu -
kuwa mbali mbali
- Klaw

MAONI

- Riba itaongeka kwani mude Mrefu toka
tufanyiwe uthamini
- Thamani ya nyumba tunataka kujua
- Barabara itafungwa lini
- Na lini tutepata malipo yetu

Mtakwim alijibu Majibu yote na ushauri
walidhika na Majibu hayo na walifurahi

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	BALAZI HAMISI BALAZI	MTUMBE	MWAKIPIA	Balazi	0714310525
2	SAHERA MAGONGE MRSALI	"	MWAKIPIA	Mahali	0659151404
3	MSELEN AHUMANI/M. Jumaani	"	TANGASISI	Msele	0652019094
4	MOHAMMED ALIY.	"	MWAKIPIA	Mwali	0715951378
5	MWINSHEHE KIKUYA	"	MWAKIPIA	Conf.	0656836573
6	CLAUDI KIPWISIBUNDA	"	MWAKIPIA	Conf.	0717017811
7	Dina J. Sabuni	"	Mwaka	Sabuni	0718259675
8	Musambulungo Kombo	"	Mwaka	M Kombo	0633147061
9	Mwinda Gao Mwanu	"	Mwaka	Mwaka	0718397879
10	FATMAZIMOMAR	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0717043128
11	KHAMISI ABDUL	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0677592646
12	JUMMANE RAJAB	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0652579218
13	MUSIYABA SALIMU OMARI	"	BAGAMOYO	Mwaka	0655575478
14	AUGUSTINO TUMBO MATEO	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0753246164
15	SALUM MBUKUZI	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0657064002
16	Jonathan Bumba	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	071717029
17	NYIRO KOMBOMORA	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0654122575
18	OMBENI E. NGODA	MTUMBE	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0656847151
	SHIPURU		TANGASISI		
19	SAIDI HALIFA	"	TANGASISI	Mwaka	0745132914
20	JOPA KILANGO MUKU		MWAKIPIA	Mwaka	0716754675
21	MBWANA BAKARI MAKU		TANGASISI	Mwaka	071566083
22	MOHAMED SALIMU MOHAMED	"	MWAKIPIA	Mwaka	0654492674
23	HASSAPI ABDI AKIDA	"	MWAKIPIA	Mwaka	0659270716

HALMASHAURI YA KIZISI CHA MIKINGUNI

MKUTANO: MKUU MAALUM WA KIZISI NA TANZANIA
NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY 11/4/2019.

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.
2. FAIDA ZA MRADI.
3. AJIRA ZA MRADI.
4. MAONI NA BIASHARA KUHUSU MRADI.
5. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

1. KUFUNGUA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alianza kuwaeleza wananchi wote waliohuzaria mkutano huu wa mradi wa barabara na alitaka rasmi kikao amekifungua 10:40.

2. FAIDA ZA MRADI.

Mwenyekiti wa kijiji alianza kuwaeleza wananchi wake kuhusu faida ya kupita barabara kwao 1. Biashara ambayo itawapatia kipato.

Wananchi hao walianza kutoa faida za barabara baada ya kupita wotapata AJIRA, MAMA LISHE,

Wananchi wakijiji cha Mikinguni wamefurahika kwa kupita kwa Daraja la Mto Pangani litawasaidi kwa nyakati za usiku kwa Mama wajaarito.

Mtaalamu kutoka Tanzania National Road Agency aliwapasaidia wananchi wa Mikinguni faida ya barabara kwata Mtaalamu

3. ATHARI ZA MRADI

Wananchi walianza kudangia athari za mradi wa barabara Watoto wadagongwa na magari.

Wananchi walichangia kuwa kidakuwa na mabara madogo mdogo ambayo haya zui kwa mradi kurudi nyuma kwa Mfano:- Vibao vya Shule

Athari za Mradi ukipita unaweza kurudisha vili tena ambayo vilivyopita wakati na Pia kuleta Mradi mbali-mbali kwa Mfano UKIMWI.

Athari za mradi ukipita wakazi wa maeneo kubomboka na kuendelea kudapatapa.

Mtaalamu kutoka Makao Makuu ya Tanzania National Roads Agency alisema athari za mradi ukipita watoto watapa ndoa za utotoni na mumba.

4. MAONI NA MASWALI KUTUSU MRADI.

1. Nyumba aliandikisha Marehemu Mke wake, Je utaratibu ukoje wa malipo.

Mtaalamu kutoka Tanzania National Roads Agency alianza kuyibu Suala la kuanza la Muandhi wa Mikinguni kama Suala lilivyohiziwa, utaratibu wa kulipwa unatakiwa uwe katika mlolongo wa vikao:- cha familia pambao utandae muktasari upeleketwe kwenye Senkari ya kijiji waweze kukiyali na kata.

Mtaalamu wapiti namna ya kufunga Mirathi ya familia. Kudagwa usimamizi wa mirathi na taratibu zote za kimaheba na Ofisi ya Senkari ya kijiji.

2. Nyumba zizo komoka

Mtaalamu aliozibu Suala la nyumba zilizoko komoka zinaweza zikalipwa fidia kwa maana Tanzania soko zipo. Na pia

hewa hawaweze kulipa nyumba hewa.

Mita moja ya mraba mathamani ya Shulungi ngapi?

Mtaalamu aligibu swali Mita moja ya mraba wanayo halmashauri ambayo ndio wanatumia kuuwa athamani ya Sehemu husika.

Kuuwa thamani ya Mienbe na Minazi

Pesa zote za thamani ya mienbe na minazi kunataratibu ambao natakutika na pesa zote zitapigwa kwa hundi.

Muenbe ukioa ktk hujadhi ya barabara itapigwa Ila sio ardhi, ardhi itabaki kuwa ni ya Serikali.

Kunuma kiwango kwa Muhusika na ndani yake kuna Muenbe nani atapigwa picha.

Mtaalamu alisema Muenye kiwango atapigwa picha kwa namna yake na Muenye Muenbe pia atapigwa kwa thamani ya mali yake.

Kufidia kwa nyumba kutokana na mda Mrefu wa Kuchelewa kuuwa kulipa fidia na vitu vyavimepanda bei.

Mtaalamu aligibu kuwa watu watalipwa kwa thamani ya Sasani na sio ya awali

Kuhusu bomba la mawasiliano lilopita chini Je, hili lina Kuwaga?

Mtaalamu aliswali warandi hawatakiwi kuenga juu ya Bomba la Mawasiliano watatoswa juu kwa kila dakika zitakazo kuwa zimepotera mawasiliano.

Kwa Maeneo ya Taasisi kulipwa kwao ni kwa makubali ano na njia nyingine wenye mayotumika kulipwa jenga la msikiti na Shule watalipwa halmashauri na sio mwalimu

Banki

Mtaalamu alitoa reshauri na kuwaidia wakalamu wa Bank ili waweze kuogajana kwa kufuata Account zao walizo funguliwa.

Fidia

Mtaalamu kutoka makao makuu alivaaelewisha wananchi kuwa fidia zote zinaitoa Serikali na ndio wenyejukumu la kulipa fidia.

Serikali huyu analipa dini fidia haijulikani.

Yenzi wa barabara vanaanza dini?

Mtaalam alivaaelewisha wananchi wa kiji cha Mikingu kwa kuambika maandulizi ya yenzi wanaandika kwa kumtuma mkandarasi kwa kuchunguza maeneo husika. Kupelekea kwa Taarifa wa idhuke Mayo ili wasaini mikadaba kwa ajili ya yenzi na kumpata yenzi sio chini ya mienzi Sita.

Tanzania National Road agency hawana pesa za kulipa fidia kwa wananchi pesa zote zinatolewa na harina ambayo mamlaka ya kulipa fidia.

Posho:-

Mtaalam alianza kuwaelezea wananchi wa Mikingu namna ya posho zitakazo tolewa na wananchi Serikali kwa kina posho na pesa zote.

S. KUFUNGA KIKAO.

Mwenyekiti wa kiji alioashukuru wageni wetu na wananchi kwa yamule kwa usikivu uliokuwepo. Na alitanka rasmi kikao ameki funga Mdaa wa saa 12:45 Mchana.

Mkiji
SALIMU-A. BUNGALA.



AFISA MTENDATI-KITI
MIKINGU

Mtendaji
HARIMA-M. MCHAKA



UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 11/04/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1.	SALIMU A. BUNGALA	M/KIZIJI	MIKINGUN	SA	0787264841
2.	HALIMA M. MCHAKA	VEO	MIKINGUN	Mchaka	0658094064
3.	SHABAN AITHUMANI	M/KITON	KWAFAKI	SA	0712057162
4.	RUKIA HAMZA	M/KITON	KWAMKWAYU	R. Hamza	0715881978
5.	SEIFU A. BUNGALA	M/TUMBE	KWAMKWAYU	Seifu	0714951590
6.	SACANA BUNGALA	M/TUMBE	KWAMKWAYU	S.B	0683324657
7.	YUSUFU A. BUNSA	M/TUMBE	KWAMKWAYU	Yusufu	0787500409
8.	MPCLASI PIMAKI	M/TUMBE	KWAMKWAYU	MPCLASI	0712053747
9.	STANLEY NDAHANI	"	KWAFAKI	Stanley	0784515511
10.	ARIKI ALLY	M/KULIMA	"	ARIKI	0758536254
11.	ALI BAALI ALLY	M/TUMBE	"	Ali	0652360841
12.	JUMMANE AITHUMANI	M/TUMBE	MIKINGUN	JUMANE	0718797630
13.	SABIR SAIDI M. KAPPA	M/TUMBE	M/KITON	SABIR	0652730117
14.	HOSSEINI JUMA	"	KWAFAKI	HOSSEINI	0717241495
15.	HAMISI JOSHUA	"	KWAFAKI	HAMISI	0717505429
16.	MATAMISI MOHAMED	"	KWAMKWAYU	MATAMISI	0717470237
17.	MWALIMU KIBWANA	"	K/MKWAYU	M. KIBWANA	0785950069
18.	Mashaka Mchambi	"	K/MKWAYU	M. Mashaka	0785075814
19.	MUAMVITA MUSSA	"	K/MKWAYU	M. MUSSA	0652657513
20.	Majibu Pajibu	"	KWAFAKI	M. Pajibu	0714676647
21.	MARIAMU AITHUMANI	"	KWAMKWAYU	M. AITHUMANI	0713042554
22.	MWANAHAMISI SELEMANI	"	KWAFAKI	M-S	0717512926
23.	MACHENGGE SALIMU	"	KWAMKWAYU	M. S	0675964637
24.	SHIDA MWALIMU	21	KWAMKWAYU	M-S	

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA WANANCHI
WANAOPITIWA NA MRABI WA UTENZI WA
BARABARA INAYOPITA TANGA - PANGANI-
SAABAN. MAKURUNGE KIUCHOFANTIKA TARHE
08/04/2019. ENDO OFISI YA MTENDAJI KATA
YA MWANZANGU.

MAHUDHURIOT

Majina yameambatanishwa

AGENDA:-

1. KUFUNGUWA KIKAO
2. UTAMBULISHO
3. KUHUISHA TAARIFA ZILIZOFANTIKA
4. KUFUNGA KIKAO

AGENDA: NA'01/2019 KUFUNGUWA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao saa 07:08 mchana.

AGENDA: NA'02/2019; UTAMBULISHO

Mwenyekiti aliwaambaza watawala aliokuja wangukiangamizi mradi huo wa barabara kujitambulisha pamoja na viongozi wa kata na wananchi kwa ujumla walijitambulisha.

AGENDA: NA'03/2019; KUHUISHA TAARIFA
ZILIZOFANTIKA:

Katika agenda hii, maafisa wa tawala waliongelea mambo yafuatayo yanayohusiana na tathmini ya athari za maringira na jamii kama ifuatavyo:-

(1) Faida za Mradi:

- (i) Vijana watapata kazi
- (ii) Kutakua na mung'ao wataka pika kwa ajili ya wafanyakazi
- (iii) Katika tathmini...

- (IV) Biashara zitafanyika vizuri kutoka Uganda to Tanzania
- (V) Mifereji zitangerezwa
- (VI) Nyumba zitakuwa na thamani nyumba za wageni zitangereka

(2) Athari za Mradi:-

- (i) Itapita sehemu kubwa kwa wananchi kama nyumba, mashamba, makaburi
 - (ii) Hakata barabara njingine kama reli.
 - (iii) Ndoa zitavunjika
 - (iv) Wakati wa ujuzi tutapata zaidi - ya wageni 1000 hivyo basi wataleta athari ya mgonjwa, ujumbe
 - (v) Ajali zitatokea.
 - (vi) Kuongesha kwa watoto wa mitaani
- Pia walifafanua jinsi ya kuwepa - wananchi waliopitwa na mradi kuwa makaburi hakuna fidia kama kifuta - machori na anayelipwa ni familia. - nyumba ndio mafidha.

AGENDA KUFUNGA KIKAO:

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao saa 08:35 mchana.

BEATRICE BENJAMINI
BEATRICE BENJAMINI

08/04/2019
TAREHE

KATIBU
Mwami
AFISA MTENDAJI - KATA
KATA YA MWANZANGU

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	BEATRICE BENJAMINI	MWAKIZARO	MWAKIZARO	BEATRICE	0718-760576
2	Leonard Msinga	MWAKIZARO	MWAKIZARO	LEONARD	0713-894318
3	Felix TARIMO	MJUMBE	ST. THERESA	FELIX	0783571175
4	ANASTAZIA MATEO	MDAU	MWAKIZARO	A. M. G.	0717953779
5	MUNA-H. HANU	MEU	MWAKIZARO	MUNA	0718461396
6	JULIYA Sangus	MDAU	MWAKIZARO	JULIYA	0675676794
7	DORA GIDION	MDAU	MWAKIZARO	DORA	0745123584
8	ANNA BLINOGAMA	MDAU	MWAKIZARO	ANNA	0718314353
9	JEAN JOSEPH MATHEW	MDAU	MWAKIZARO	JEAN	0712929861
10	SIMON DANIEL MZIRAY	MJUMBE	MAJENGO	SIMON	0712437795
11	SALOME MINGIZA	M/KITI	MAJENGO	SALOME	0718151993
12	SELEMAN RAMADHAN	M/KITI MIA	MWAKIZARO	SELEMAN	0714397949
13	ATHUMARI RAMADHAN	MJUMBE	MWAKIZARO	ATHUMARI	0644113786
14	MARIA SELESTIN	MJUMBE	MWAKIZARO	MARIA	0653911838
15	HANIWA G BENDERA	M/KITI	MAGUZOZI	HANIWA	0718531044
16	AGUSTINI KIKEMBO	M/KITI	KALISAKA	AGUSTINI	0715617558
17	BERITA Y MUSSA	ETHO	MWAKIZARO	BERITA	0716-822073

MUTHASARI WA MKUTANO WA WAKAUNDA WA ICATA
YA TONGONI ULIOFANYIKA ENDO LA MAGOFU TAREHE
06-04-2019. ICATA YA TONGONI -

WALIOHUTUHIA:

Naambatanika orodha yao.

AGENDA:

01: KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO

02: UTAMBULISHO

03: TATHMINI YA Mazingira NA Aitari Zake.

04. KUFUNZA MKUTANO.

AGENDA NA.01: KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO.

Milaka wa mtaka wa Tongoni alifika Shukrani
Kwa wanauchi na alifungua mkutano huo
Saa. 6:13 mchana

AGENDA NA.02: UTAMBULISHO.

Afisa mtendaji mtaka wa Tongoni alifika
nafasi kwa Uongozi wa kati kujitambuliwa na
pia wageni pia watijitambuliwa kwa wanauchi

AGENDA NO. 03: TATHMINI YA MAZINGIRA NA ATHARI ZAKE.

Mgeni kutoka Tanroads makao makuu alitia maelezo juu ya agimisi ya kufika leo kwenye mkutano alianza kwa kutamsi kuambiwa ambaye kueleza agimisi ya kikao kuambiwa ni kufika tathmini ya mazingira na athari zake.

Ni alitamsi kikao cha leo kitakunwa na maoni mafati ambayo ni:

i) Faida za mradi wa barabara

ii) Changanoto ambayo zitafika baada ya mradi

iii) Maoni na uhamu juu ya mradi.

Baada ya maelezo hayo Afisa kufika Tanroads alitia nafati kwa kuanzishwa kwa faida za yengi wa barabara baada na kabla ya yengi

⇒ Mjumba alito maelezo kuambiwa kutakuwa na faida ya ongezeko la biashara pamoja na ongezeko wa usafi.

⇒ Kuendelezwa kwa mjiwango ya biashara na malazi

- ⇒ Faida mjiandao kupata kipato wakati wa fidis na kuraharisha ufafin na kupungua kwa bei za ufafin
- ⇒ Itazhibisha kupata nafasi ya kufika kwa uzibizi sehemu nyingine.
- ⇒ Faida nyingine kupata futas ya kuuzi viwaji kwa waathinika mkaa.
- ⇒ kupata ajira wakati wa yengi Athari za yengi wa barabara.
- ⇒ Ajali zitazogezeka barabarani ni yams kukaweka viashina kwa ajili ya kuzuia ajali batabara

Changamoto:

- ⇒ Ukarofu wa maji na uneme wakati wa yengi wa barabara
- ⇒ Ukarofu wa biashara wakati yengi wa barabara
- ⇒ kupata mimbis zisizofanajwa pameji na ugonjwa wa maambulizi.

Maoni na Uhariri juu ya mradi

Mikati alioa nafasi kwa wanaoeli kutoka kero, maoni na uhariri.

Mjiandao alikuwa kwanza mkisema kama Kampuni mpya ya yengi, sata malipo ya fidis yafikura tafauni na mwango?

- ⇒ Mjumba alikuwa kwanza hatujui fidia yetu ya ardhi na mieneo?
- ⇒ Mjumba alikuwa malipo yetu yafanayika lini?
- ⇒ Jo kutakuwepo na nafasi ya upendeleo kwa wakazi pangopiti mndi?

Apr 2004 Tanroads alianza kwa kufika majwali ambayo yalikuwa na wananchi.

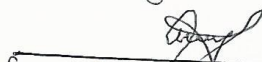
- ⇒ kuhusu final la uahamiaji wa barabara kwa wafu maalumu tayari tumelidhiana na litafanyika kazi
- ⇒ kuhusu fidia ni firi ya mthamini kuhusiana na shena na muingo ya malipo
- ⇒ kuhusu mthamini mpya hakea ile ni kuhusika malipo.
- ⇒ wakati wa yengi kutakuwepo na barabara mbadala (mdepote)
- ⇒ Alutakwepo na upendeleo wakati wa yengi alipote mfu gwa kwa kuomba kazi.
- ⇒ kuhusu kulipwa fidia alia madozo juu ya mbelongo wa malipo kuanzia mwanzo mpaka mwisho wa malipo na kufanya fidia za malipo.
- ⇒ Na pia alia madozo juu ya kulipwa fidia kwa mwayo aliyzunguwa nyuma na pamoja ya ufafisi wa kuhamisha vifaa na vyombo, na pia pamoja ya ufafisi.

AZIMIO.

- ⇒ Watoto mafisi wa benke kwa giliya kato ufafanuzi juu ya ufunguaji wa akunti benke ya N.M.B.

AGENDA NO. 04: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mtakwano wa mtakatano alioa Shukrani kwa wananchi na dhidi ya mtakatano Saa. 7:46 Mchana.



MALIBASHURI YA JIJ TANGA
JIL TANGONI

Dalla

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 06/09/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	RAMADHANI K. SAKWE	MED	TONGONI	Raid	0715-460515
2	LUICE MAKAME	WEO	TONGONI	Lulakane	0657666771
3	NASSORO MOHAMMED	DIWANI	TONGONI	X. M. M. M.	0715-031135
4	CHANGWE M. BWANA	BHAFARA	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0658944483
5	MALAU BAKARI	MWANANCHI	TONGONI	MALAU	071785010
6	MUSA ISMAILI	MWANANCHI	MAERE	M. M. M.	0652107297
7	KOMBO M. BWANA	- " -	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0658585550
8	SUBAHA ABDALAH	- " -	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0715877565
9	JUMAA ZALI	- " -	TONGONI	J. Z.	0658625123
10	MOTANGA MNYAMIRI		MAERE	M. M. M.	071349361
11	MOTAMED K. DHWA S. F.	MWANANCHI	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0655509691
12	SLEYUM M. DHWA	MWANANCHI	TONGONI	S. L.	0713783912
13	MOTAMED S. L. D.	MWANANCHI	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0784-304213
14	FULI ADAMU	MWENYENYI	MAERE	M. M. M.	0717925073
15	MWANAARABU ALLY	MWANANCHI	MAERE	M. A.	0753226672
16	FAUZIBALAZI KOMBO	MWANANCHI	SAADANI	F. B.	0712739390
17	KUBO M. BWANA	- " -	SAADANI	K. M.	
18	KIBIBI NASSORO		TONGONI	NASSORO	0717582577
19	FATUMA MIKIDADI	- " -	TONGONI	F. M.	
20	HADIA SHEBWANA	MWANANCHI	TONGONI	H. S.	0718800360
21	YATIA NASORO	"	TONGONI	M. M. M.	0719679839
22	REHAMA MZIGA	- " -	MAERE	M. M. M.	0714222904
23	ERIZA MISHANA	- " -	TONGONI	E. M.	0658642373
24	FATUMA RASHID	- " -	TONGONI	F. R.	0652508894

KIKAO MAALUM CHA WATANGA WA BARABARA NA WATAALAM WA BARABARA KUTOKA TAR. 10/04/09

AGENDA ZA KIKAO

1. KUFUNGUWA KIKAO - Mwenye kiti wa Kijiji cha Tungomas alifungua kikao mnamo saa 9:15 mchana. Baada ya Mkiti kufungua kikao, Wongozi na wataalam walijitambuliisha.

2. UJENZI WA BARABARA

Lengo ni kuendeleza ukanda wa Pwani mfuldhili Benki ya Maendeleo ya Afrika, JICA watayenga daraja. Barabara ina km 100.

Dwamu 1 Tunga - Mkwaga

Dwamu 2 Mkwaga - Bagamoyo

Wamekuja kurekebisha daraja. Daraja zilizopo n'za nda mrefu.

(i) Kuibua faida zitaikazopatikana

(ii) ATHARI Ikitaniamoto ENDA BARABARA melcomilika

(iii) MAONI

(iv) MAJWALI

Baada ya mtaalam kutoa maelezo wanaohi walipewa nafasi ya kuchangia

(i) FAIDA ZITAICAZOPATIKANA

- Kurahisisha mawasiliano
- Mazao yatafika sokoni kwa wakati
- Kupika Hospitali mapema
- Magoni yatakuwa mengi, Nauli zitapungua
- wakenima watafundika kusafisha mazao yao
- Vipina watakata ajira
- Tutasafiri kwa wakati
- Utakuwa utaongezeka, mapato yataongezeka.
- Barabara zitatoka, kwa bei kubwa.

ATHARI ZA BARABARA

- watu watagongwa, Afah' zitakuwa kwani watu watakuwa bado hawagawizea.
- Wageni watakuwa wengi, magongwa yatakuwepo
- Ujambazi utakuwepo, watu watakuwa wengi
- Watakabonolewa makazi yao
- Vituo vya Polisi niongezeka

maswali / maoni

- Elimu itolewe kwa vijiji vitakavyohusika na Barabara.
- Ajira itolewe kwa wakazi wa Pangani.
- Hela za fidia zipo
- Mazao yaliopo kile eneo yatahupwa.
- Kiwa aliye piga picha hayupo utaratibu ulioje.
- Wasichaki kiwa utaratibu utakuwaje.
- Mahipo yatakuwaje endapo umepiga picha ya shamba na nyumba.
- Akambi zilizo funguwa hapo awali zitakuwa hai hadi leo
- Endapo aliye piga picha amefanikiwa utaratibu mwezeshaji aliongezea kutaga faida faida nyingine - utasafi n' utasafi n' wa raha, ~~utakasa~~ kutapata umbi.
- Tutapata fursa ya kurza biashara zetu
- Wale watakapata ajira watakapata ujuzi wa kazi na mapishi.
- Athari nyingine - kuongezeka mimba za utotoni
- Kuongezeka watoto wa mitaani.
- Umbi litaongezeka.
- Tutapoteza mazao na mashamba
- Kulewa maji
- Mwandarasi alitaka eneo kwa ajili ya kuchimba kufusi lazima alete mthamini, uwe na mkataba ulipwe eneo lake kabla ya kazi hujianza na ukishalipwa eneo linalikuwa la serikali.
- Mwandarasi aligibi maswali
- Mwandarasi lazima atoe elimu, kabla hujianza kazi
- Mwandarasi anahimiza atoe kipaumbele kwa ajira kwa wakazi wenyeti kwa kazi ambazo hazina utaalam.
- Hela za fidia zipo
- Mazao yaliopo kile shamba yatahupwa ardhi haitalipwa kwa wale ambao wapo kile hifadhi ya barabara, watahupwa mazao yote.
- kwa wale ...

uhakikishi uliofanyika hivi karibuni ni kwa
wale ambao taarifa zao zina matatizo.

Aliyefaniki utaratibu ukoje

Jina litabaki lilelile, kufanyike kikao cha
famila wasipungue watu 10, woteue msimamizi
wa mrathi, wende kwa mkiti wakijitathibitisha
nmaenda mahakamani kutibitisha, hukutani
hwa Gopi ipaki kijini, original iende mkoani

Suala la ALC, wao tanrude hawakuhusika
hwa ulioteuwa ni mpango wa furaha wa
kupata fedha ^{ulikuwa} mpango wa kibiasara,
fedha za fidia zitahipwa kwa hundi tu,
suala la kufuatilia nmb kufuatiliwe,

Fidia ya nyumba utahipwa kwa thamani ya
nyumba iliyopo, Pompa na posho.

Posho ya Malazi kwa Mbezi 36
Posho ya Usafiri Mzigo Tani 12 km 20
Posho ya Usumbufu

Posho ya upotevu wa faida lakini mpaka uwe
unahipa kodi ya mapato

Hata wenge mashamba poa wanapata posho ya
usumbufu,

Ukizhapewa pesa -talo unapewa notizi ya
Mbezi 3 uhame,

Fidia itahipwa kuanza kabla ya kuanza mradi
mpong'aa ya maswali

1. Gidapo mbezi umepogwa pizha kwa sasa umeingika
utafanyika uhakikishi,

Makabuni - kinachofanyika ni kuchamusha
kabuni familia watahupwa posho ya kufuta

machizi watu wa Afya ndio wanachusika
kuchimbua haya makabuni pompa na kukusanya

mifupa iliyoaki na kuenda kuchamusha sehemu
nyingine 03 zidi km 12 gharama zote zinalipwa
na serikali,

3. Kufunika kikao:

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mnamo saa 11:00
Jioni kwa kuwashukuru wanaoishi.

TAREHE 20/4/2019

123

1
HALMASHAURI YA KIJILI LHA KIPUMBWI NA
KWAKIBUTU TRH 11/04/2019

KIKAO LHA MRADI WA BARABARA TANGA PANGAWI
NA BAGAMOTO (MAKURUNGE)

AGENDA ZA KIKAO.

- 1 KUFUNGUUA KIKAO
- 2 FAIDA ZA MRADI
- 3 ATHARI / CHAGAMOTO ZA MRADI
- 4 MASWALI NA MADWI KUHUSU MRADI

1 KUFUNGUUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifungua kikao mnamo saa 07:00 Mchana kwakuwashukuru wajumbe nakukizungua kikao.

2 FAIDA ZA MRADI

Faida ya barabara kiwango cha rami nikurahisisha Usafiri, Kuongezeka kwa Uduma ya Usafiri, Kupungua kwa nauli, Ajira na fursa za Kibiashara, Saraja kwa mto pangani Hatusaidia kwa Lengo la Usafiri wa masaa 24, Ushuru/Nauli mara Mbili katika kiroko cha mto pangani. Kifo cha Mama mjamzito na watoto vitapungua kwa Ujenzi wa Saraja Bidhaa kupanda thamani kwa kwenda mbele katika soko la mauzo. Wageni wataongezeka katika hifadhi yetu.

3 ATHARI / CHAGAMOTO ZA MRADI

Athari nipamoja kupatwa na maradhi mapya, Oongezeko la Uharifu Visa kwa mwenda kwa mwanachama...

Usumbufu kwawatakaa fidina, Msongo wa mawazo kwa wale wanaopita kupata malipo. Mazao ya Kudumu Kupata Shida. Kuharibu makazi ya watu.

4. MAONI / MASWALI

Eneo la Kwakibuyu lifikiliwe kuwa na Stendi, Vituo vya polisi.

Masharifu wa Bweni watafutwe mapema, ili daraja lipite lupate elimu ya matumizi ya Barabara Barabara zetu ndogo ziingie katika mpango wa rami Ajira kwa vijana wa Sehemu Mka Watu wasicheleweshwe kulipwa

SWALI

Daraja Lipo kweli?

Ni lini barabara itaanza kuyenowa?

Hadi ya kilomita zite zitadanzia wapi?


Kiwango cha rami daraja la ngapi?

Upana wa barabara?

Uhakika wa barabara upo?

Vyoo navituo vya mabasi vipi?

AFISA MTENDAJI KITIJI
KWAKIBUYU-PANGANI


Anna V. Mizambwa

AFISA MTENDAJI KITIJI
KWAKIBUYU-PANGANI

AFISA MTENDAJI KITIJI
KWAKIBUYU-PANGANI
SABIRI ABB

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 11/4/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	OMARI S. AMBA	VEO	KIPUMBU		0783006027
2	SABIRI ABB	MWENYEKU KID		S. A.	0677943215
3	ZAINA RAJABU	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		0786410827
4	MSEKWA O SALIMO	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		068245478
5	IBRAHIM RAMADHARI	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		069360569
6	AISHA KIBWANGA KOB		KIBUYU	A:K	0688442127
7	SHAMSA SALEHE		KIBUYU		0687576675
8	GUMBO BAKARI	MJUMBE	KIBUYU		0687860900
9	LARARO MIKUA	M/KICITAW JAMU			0677942852
10	AZI IBRAHIMU	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		078646382
11	HAJEE OMARI SALIM	"	KWAKIBUYU		078211107
	SELEMANI MAKAME	M/KICITAW JAMU	KIPUMBU		0656681461
12	MIZEE AUMBA	M/KICITAW JAMU	KIPUMBU		0789610937
13	BAKARI SEIF	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		0783717282
14	MBEZI TUMBE	MJUMBE	KWAKIBUYU		0686907074
15	Anna V. Mizambwa	VEO	KIPUMBU		0688218177
16	WAZIRI RAJABU	MJUMBE	"		0784484988

MUHTASARI WA KIKAO CHA WANANCHI WA
VUHWA BWENI, MZAMBORANI NA MWERU
NA VIONOZI WA TANRONGOS MCOA MWA YA ATITARI
ZA MAZINGIRA KATIKA SENELO RA MRADI

AHENDA ZA KIKAO

1: KUFUNUA KIKAO

2: FAIDA ZA MRADI

3: ATITARI | CHANGAMUO ZA MRADI

4: MADM | MABWALI KUTUMU MRADI

5: KUFUNUA KIKAO

A: KUFUNUA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti alifunga Kikao mnamo saa 6:40
Mchana kwa kuwazishuru wajumbe kwa Mahidhoro
Jao. Baada ya kupitia hayo alionga nyanzi
kwa na usilivu na wachangia kwa Malmi.

B: FAIDA ZA MRADI KWA JAMII

Muuzeshaji alitafanizi wa jua ya agenda hii
kuna mnyama wananchi wakotambua faida za mradi
hii katika maeneo yetu ili kuongesha uhitaji wa
Mradi huu.

Baada ya maelezo hayo mwenyekiti aliruhusu mjadala
kwa wananchi kutoa faida za mradi huu.

Mjumbe wa kwanza alizema faida hizo ni kuanzisha
usafi kati ya kijiji, mlo ya na mcoq.

Mjumbe wa pili alizema uchumi upande kuzalwa
kuchikwa na mungu mabwa na fedha, Ajiri zitazunguza
ka, bishara zitakua, Nauli za watu na bishara zitapunguza
9, utazunguza furu za kitali, kupunguza kero za kumiko.

Baada ya faida hizo wananchi walizajia agenda hii
ilibitika mabwa.

3: ATITARI | CHANGAMUO ZA MRADI

- Wananchi walitodhesha atitari na changamuo ambao
zo zitakua na Mradi kutokoleza katika maeneo
yetu, Nambo yaliyoondhesha ni kama ifuatayo
Vip jua ya ongezeko la Magoni na spidi ya Magoni itazunguza
ka, wizi utazunguza, ongezeko la Magoni kutikana
na muingiliano wa watu kutika selamu mabwa mabwa
za ndwi na mji ya ndwi, Atitari za kitali mabwa katika

Baada ya majadala kurefu wana ndi waki kubaliana
kum alika wazitoa ndi zitakazowakea katika
jamii, mji wa mwanzi akuswa na ndoa zitafika
wa ku wakipwa fidis, wote namani wataongezeka, ndoa za
utabii na aketi za uchiyuni na marangizi.

Hi: MADNI / MASWALI KUTUSU MRAFI

Mwenyekiti alivalembisha wana ndi wa changua kama
kufika Maswali na kutoka Maoni yao kufika agenda
hii ni Muhimu sana.

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua katikani ya malipo
naendana na bei ya mji wa kati wa ulipaji, majibu
yaliyomo kama ifuatayo: fidis itazidana na wakati wa
malipo kufika hali ya kufika unabadilika. Ikiwa
fidis itazidana na gharama za mji wa kati hii.

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua wakipwa kazi gani, majibu
yaliyomo kama ifuatayo: malipo yatafikana na mali zitazidana na arafu ambayo
alikunza anafunza, na kama ni ya mji wa kati inayofika katika
fidis za kufika hii.

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua maeneo ambayo yone wogoro itaka
je ufafanuzi. Eneo lenye mji wa kati hali wakipwa hali wogoro
una umekunza na kazi kama na mji wa kati ya senkasi
zina zimeambakunza.

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua wakipwa ziondoka na ambazo
kazi kama zibaki ufafanuzi mji wa kati ambazo zitazidana
na mji wa kati zipo kama kufika hii ya barabara
ambazo ni mita 22.5 kilo upande. Baada ya mji wa kati
sho ya shen ya barabara 555 hivi mita 30. Katika
kati mji wa kati hii itafika upande wa mita 22.5 na mji wa kati

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua, je mji wa kati ya mji wa kati malipo anapo
wa nani? ufafanuzi, kazi ndi itakipwa kufika ndi wana
na maeneo yone mji wa kati kama kama na mji wa kati wafu
na kufika hii wafu mji wa kati kama kama na mji wa kati
Makubuni hii na kutoa gharama za mji wa kati kama kama
ya kufika hii, makubuni hii yone kama yone kama
kufika hii kama kama kama kama.

Vinavyo ambayo kazi kama kufika hii? ufafanuzi
ndi ite ite ambayo kufika hii kufika hii ya barabara
kama kama kufika hii na barabara kufika hii Maeneo yao.

Mji wa mwanzi alitaka kujua mji wa kati zitazidana zitakipwa
fidis? ufafanuzi mji wa kati ambayo kufika hii kama kama
kufika hii kufika hii na mji wa kati kufika hii kama kama
Siku ya mji wa kati anafika.

Kwa maelezo wazi kwamba ya uhamini mafanyo wa
fandao na kipelelewa kwa Mithami, uhamini aliye
fandao wanapelelewa vizuri to ardhi na ardhi wajiada
kwa wanapelelewa vizuri to fedha kwanini to maliyo,

Baada ya malipo ni muda gani utache hadi labia
ya kuondoshwa, utafanuzi, Tangu siku ya malipo unape
pewa nchi to Mizi (3) mita.

Nyumba ya Makazi ina fahzi auo fahu ya kwanza
Pozho ya Makazi, ambayo pesa ya kufunga nyumba
kama yale ya awali kulingana na sherika za
eneo husika kwa kipindi cha Mizi 36 sawa na
maka mita. Pili pozho ya usafi ambayo unape
na pesa to kukodi gani la tani 12 ndani to kilometa
zisozidi 20. Tatu Pozho ya usumbufu hama
ya yako ambayo ni asilima 8% to mali ya mita.

Kwa upande wa wafanyabiashara ambao hesabu zao zimelika
jeliwa na TRA. ambayo ni fahzi yale to awale
kwa maka mita.

Mjumba alitaka kujua bamba inajenge kiti?

Mumeshaji alomba Mh. Dawa cha majibu kwa hini
bamba itajenge alisema vipso mbele vimeleka sawa
hilo bamba ipo kambi.

Mjumba mmoja alitaka kujua kama ali alipea kwenye
eneo la mita ndani to mita 225 alitaka vipso ni yule
amenge nyumba ya.

Baada ya Mahojiano ya muda mrefu wazungu
walikuwacha na elimu iliyotolewa na wakazi

Kubunzira Kikao

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao hicho saa
8.45 Mchama kwa kuwazuluwa wazungu
na wataalam kwa mshauri wa elimu.

U M E T I T I B I T I S I t u r a n a

JUMAA MPAICAM

MWENYEKITI

JIME 10/04/2019

#Amambur

SIMON H. MUKURU

KATIBU

AMANTENI

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 10/06/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	GOGU JV. MUXORGE	MPE DINGI	MWERA		07549564
2	REHEM SALIM	MICATA	BWENI		0714549167
3	JUMA MPACAN	MKULIKUJI	MWERA	Juma	0712848234
4	ATIKUMANI ABDALLAH	MILAKINA	MWERA		0714944696
5	MKUMUNGU KIBUKHA		MWERA		0655533333
6	ABUBAKAR RASHID	VED	BWENI		073580190
7	Ramadhani MUKANDU	MWATWACHU	MWERA	RAM	
8	YAHAYA Juma	Mwanachu	Mwera	Y.H.	0713018500
9	Mohamed sefeno	Mwanachu	Mwera	MS	0787999323
10	Omaro Ramadhani	Mwanachu	Mwera	OR	0717463265
11	ETHE MWINGIRI	MWERA	MWERA		0716727435
12	FRANKI Koruso	KISAKI	MWERA		0716-633663
13	Lewokatusi E	Mchungu	Mwera	Mco-E	0753486140
14	Abdullah Sadi		Mwera	Abdullah	
15	Mohamed Aschikhi	MINDI	MWERA		0655626338
16	Nazari Misha	Mindi	Mwera		0672001734
17	FRANKO THOMAS	MINDI	MWERA	F.T	
18	Mohamed Seydi	Mwera	MWERA		0657622749
19	SALIM R. MAMBO	Mwera	MWERA		065526575
20	MASHI HATI ALI	Mwanachu	Mwera	M.H	0654558421
21	Bakari MASHI	Mwera	MWERA		0717345423
22	Ramadhani Mohamed	Mwanachu	Mwera	R.M	0714158873
23	Semau MATOLA	Mwanachu	Mwera	S.M	0652891037
24	Ramadhani J. MATHIAS				075538744

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO KIJIKI CHA BOZA TAREHE 9/4/201

AGENDA NA 1 : KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO

AGENDA NA 2 : UTAMBULISHO

AGENDA NA 3 : UJENZI WA BARABARA

AGENDA NA 4 : KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA NA 1 : KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO

M/mti wa mkutano alifungua mkutano saa 15:50 mchurua kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa mahudhuro yao.

AGENDA NA 2 : UTAMBULISHO

Mtendaji kati alifanya utambulisho kuamini ngazi ya watumishi wake hadi wangozi wa kijiji. Pia alimaliza kwa wageni nao wajiitambulihe. Wageni nao ambao ni TANROAD wajiitambulihe kuhusu na hofasi zao. Pia waliwalukuru wajumbe kwa kujitokeza kwa wengi katika mkutano huo.

AGENDA NA 3 : UJENZI WA BARABARA

Mtaalamu kutoka TANROAD aliwaambia wajumbe kwa lengo la lililotuleta leo hii hapa ni kuhusu ujenzi wa barabara kuwiza mtambue barabara hii ni ya AFRIKA MAJARI. Na mradi huu ni wakuendelea barabara za ukanda wa pwani. JAIKA wame ngia ufadhili wakishirikiana na ADB wajenge kilomita 100 za barabara.

Najua kwa wote mshafanyisa tathmini tayari za mali zetu. Pia inasidi tulipotea tena kuborebwa taarifa zote. Natulipokuta mapungufu tuliwaambia waje tena warekebiche mapungufu hayo.

Pia kutokana na sheria mpya ya utthamini ya 2016 ilitabidi tuanze zoezi upya. Iki kutthamini bei ya sava na zoezi tayari tufanya na taarifa ipo tayari.

Jasa bari nilikuwa namba ndugu wajumbe mnambari ya tathmini ya athari ya mazingira kwa jamaa wakati wa ujenzi wa barabara.

FAIDA ZA UJENZI WA BARABARA KWA JAMII

- Tutapata ajira wakati wa ujenzi wa barabara
- Tutafanya biashara (kuuza dhakuku kwa wafanyakazi ambao watakuwa wawajenga barabara)
- Itasaidia wagonjwa kupeleka hospitali ya mkoa kwa haraka za tofauti na hivyo sava
- Uchumi wa nchi utaoongezeka
- Itaongeza idadi ya watalii katika wilaya yetu kwani wilaya yetu ni ya kihistoria.
- Wakulima itatusaidia kuuza mazao yetu kwa urahisi kwa barabara itakuwa muhimu hata wanurizi awatafutalii kuu kwa kisingiro cha barabara.
- Kuwitia makampuni mengi ya magari kiji katika wilaya yetu. Usafiri utakuwa sio wakumbua pia hata magari ya mikoani yatajika.
- Kupunguza vumbi.
- Itatusaidia kutumia mda mdogo wakati wa safari zetu kuliko hapo mwanzo na hata nani wotapungua.

CHANGAMOTO NA ATHARI ZA UJENZI WA BARABARA KWA

JAMII

- Ajali wataongezeka.

- Uhalifu utaongezeka
- Waaomaji haramu wataongezeka
- Magonjwa ya maambukizi na ukimwi yataongezeka
- Kuondoka sehemu ya awali niliyosikwa kwenda sehemu nyingine pamoja.
- Tamaduni zetu zitathiriwa.
- Mimba za utotoni utaongezeka
- Ndoo zetu zitavunjika na watoto wao kuu na baba wataongezeka.
- Hukuma ya maji itakuwa yathinda kuoni vyanzo vingi vya maji utaharibwa.
- Uumbi utakuwa jinri tutapata TB.

MADONI / USTAAURI / MASWALI

- Kipindi cha malipo tunaomba mke na mume wote wanao kuwepo ili kupunga sintonofahamu katika familia zetu.
 - Tunelipokea kutahifanyia kazi.
- Sisi tunataadiri kama Ghale / mirikiti watoto wanauka baraka na kwahyo tunaomba sehemu hizi mtawakee vizibiti mwendo.
 - Tunelipokea na kutahifanyia kazi.
- Mbali na wataalamu tunaomba pia wazee wa zamani wanao rikuhwe kuwarababu wasi wanaojua sehemu vizuri pia watawasaidia kuwaonyesha miondombini kama mabamba ya maji yaliyopita.
 - Tuhifanya hivyo tokamwanzo na kutaelelea pia kuwa rikisho.

→ Je wale ambao makaburi ya ndugu zetu yapo sehemu ya bara bara itakajaje?

- Makaburi yote tutayabamisha tutatumia sheria ya kutamani sha makaburi ya mwaka 1967 Tutahamisha sehemu ambayo familia itahamua lakini isiidi kilometa 12 kutoka makaburi yaliyopo awali. Pia familia itapata kipata machozi. Pia glaramu zote za kulam sha makaburi na kiki kitu ni juu yetu sisi familia.

→ Ambao nyumba zetu zimeanguka ipoji?

- Uliambiwa wiendeleze nyumba iki fanya marekebicho madogo madogo kuani hipo nyumba ni mali yako mpaka pale utakapolipua fidia. Pia utiwa na nyumba utafidiana posho aina tatu. Po sho ya kwanza ya makazi ambayo itasaidia kupanga chumba, Posho ya wafiri tani 12 migo na Posho ya ulumbufu sh ya mali zako. Pia utapiwa nstari ya siku (90) hizi ndio wondoke mahali hapo.

→ Je ambao hawajapigwa picha na ambao wanepigwa alaf wanefaniki ipoji hii?

- Kama tathmini ulifanywa lakini picha uapiga hii kama tatizo.

Taratibu za mirathi zinabidi zifanyike. mwanaka kikao cha familia kichopungua watu 10. Wamchangue mwanamuzi wa mirathi alifu mnaenda kwenye uongozi wa kijiji mnaandikwa barua pia mnaenda na mahakama kupata hati ya ushirazi wa mirathi. Alafu yote huyo mwaniteta ofisini TANCA TANCA

→ hwaajio huu nitini barabara itategeneza na fidia ipo au hupo.

- Fidia ipo lakini fidia mtalipuu huu siji kutubu a tuwatesuba tu.

- Barabara itajengwa iki sivezi kumwambika hii ni hii karibuni tu tuwatesuba.

→ Mkandarasi huu anapewa pesa kwaajili ya kutoa nafu nzo kuzajami kuhusu afya na magonjwa ya maarubika za na ukimwi.

Pia kumashinika litakuja nalo kutoa elimu kuhusu afya na yagonjwa wa ukimwi, TB na mengineyo kati a jami kipindi hiki cha ujuzi wa barabara.

AGENDA NA 4: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mkoti alifunga mkutano saa 12:00 jioni kwa kawala wa wajumbe kwa mahudhuro yao.

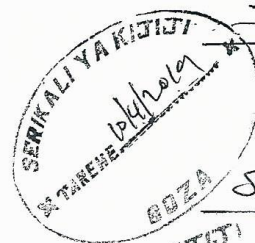
MWISHO

JINA LA MKUTU WA SIKIJI

SHABANI. S. MUSA

JINA LA KATIBA WA SIKIJI

MARIAM. I. MUSA



SABANI

SABANI

MARIAM

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 01/11/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	SHABANI S. MUSSA	M/KUJI-KOBI	BURA	Shabani	0712053731
2	MARIAM I. MREU	VED	BURA	Mariam	0714261591
3	SALUM A. CHORA	DUDANI	CHORA	Salum	0714-411374
4	JOSEPH M. KIPILIPTA	Mpumbe	CHORA	Joseph	0655677774
5	MOHAMED MUWEN		MKOMBA	Mohamed	0655617560
6	BEATRICE RIGBERMANU		CHORA	Beatrice	0655415895
7	RAJATISSA		DANCAR	Rajatisa	0717277771
8	SAID MOHAMED THAMIN		MKOMBA	Said	0627116399
9	AUTY HELESTY GANYU		BORA	Auty	0718572913
10	Dauda		BOZA	Dauda	0716152181
11	HATIBU SLEYEMU	Mjumbaa	CHORA	Hatibu	0655455115
12	Said Shaban		CHORA	Said	0716755892
13	HUSENI RAMAZANI		CHORA	Huseni	0718766599
14	SEITI ALY		CHORA	Seiti	0713777606
15	JUMA BAKARI	=	CHORA	Juma	0652-011352
16	RASHIDI NASORO	=	CHORA	Rashidi	0713777606
17	RAMADKHO HAMIS	=	CHORA	Ramadh	-
18	DANIEL JOSEPH	=	CHORA	Daniel	0716252711
19	MWATUATAWA - MASHUKA	-	CHORA	M.M	0656-248502
20	AMWA - RAJABU	-	CHORA	Ambu	0652012236
21	MWANAMKUU HAMISI	-	CHORA	M.H	0651690414
22	MAAJABU HAMISI	-	CHORA	M.H	0712073888
23	MAAJABU ABDALA	-	CHORA	M.A	0655038240
24	ASHA ALLY	-	CHORA	A.A	0655355621

AGENDA ZA KIKAO/MKITANO

- 1) KUFUNGA KIKAO
- 2) UTAMBULISHO
- 3) BARA BARA ZA AFRIKA MASHARIKI.
- iv) KUFUNGA MKITANO

1) KUFUNGA KIKAO

Mwenyekiti wa kikao ambao ni Afisa Tarefa ya Kwaamsisi atafunga kikao mnamo majira ya saa 7-30 Mchana.

ii) UTAMBULISHO

Baada ya mwenyekiti kufunga kikao ndipo wafumbe wakianza kutambulisha kwa kutambulisha (Vingoz) wa kata, Vijiji Pamoja na kutambulisha Wegeru wanayochi ambao wamehuchurua kikao ambao ni kati ya kijiiji Oa Kwaamsisi, Mkalamo na Kwedi Kaba.

iii) BARABARA ZA AFRIKA MASHARIKI

Baada ya kutambulisho huo ndipo Afisa TAREFA atambulisha (Vingoz) wa msafara kutoka Ofisi ya

Alwacheza wana kijiiji kwenye barabara hii naanza tanga mjiini na kupitia Maeneo ya kata ya Kwaamsisi fueleka Mkoa wa Pwani yam Bagamoyo. Katika yenz huo wa Barabara hii huanza kutoka ng'wanjika wa Vipande enema ya kuanza kutoka tanga mjiini hadi Mkwaga. Na amcheza kwenye kata katika (Vingoz) wa Tala.

AFISA MENDAKIWA
KWAAMSISI-HANDANI

Kufanya hivyo ndi kwa ajili ya ongezeko la kupanda kwa gharama za vijaa kupanda ng'izi bati n.k.

Pia kumedeza kure kure kige la kupitia Maeneo ya kima ambayo inamilikwa na wanachiji huyo basi watahusisha Wazee Maungu kii kureza kufahamisha Maeneo ya kima na Mkandarasi atakurea tofauti kure shima juu.

shimu Shiki
Vile Vile amekereza kwanakifiji kwenye katika yenzilima
na Barabara kama fursa mliyopata shafito kazi kwenye
mji. kwanakifiji aliipanga kuchangamkia fursa hizi na
amekaribisha kwanakifiji kutoa mawazungu na fursa
za Barabara ya Afrika Mashariki

u) KUSAFLSHA MAZAO

vi) Kipunguzo umwami wa Saka

v) Kungereka kwa watanya bioshara wakuswa

vi) Kipanda kwa kutanua ya Asten

vii) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

viii) ~~Kupata Yehudi~~ ix) ~~Minza Kunguzeka~~

~~X~~ ~~UWAGIZA NA~~ ~~MAGAMBI YIYI~~ ~~KU~~ ~~ZITAKAZO~~ ~~KU~~ ~~KUZA~~ ~~KUOKANA NA BAROZARA~~

1) Kusomolewa magumba na masiamba

ii) O n g e z e k l a u g e n g r a n z u n g e n

4) ~~ADALI~~ ZUNAONGEZE KA

10) VIGANA BUNGHIA KATIKA AWASA.

14) ~~Anda~~ ga mao mawili, \langle kikapishi mgl wakati wa
upend wa Barabara hizi \rangle

ii) Makundi ya Wahutu.

vii) Kumpulan kura-kura.

(viii) NDO & KUMANTI KA.

(X) Uthmaniyah Shah wa Malik

Y. H. R. S. F. W. M. A. S. W. A. L.

4) Bara bara mwanza tanga mji (had) Mkwana

- iv) Je Mauzo yatakiwa kila?
- v) Je ni jinsi gani kutokana na moto mguu?
- vi) Je utokaji kwa wata ambao hawapiga pia? hawapiga pia.
- vii) Kati ka kunguza wa akant kwa wengine wamefunguza na wengine hawafunguza Akant.
- viii) Je nyumba ambayo inamarekebisha je kilebeshwa kutoa mawazi

ii) Taarifa ya Fedha tayari imepeleka Wizara ya upelelezi na watakapata hizi fedha zitakwenda tayari taarifa imevisifishwa.

- ii) Msimamizi wa mirathi atasimama.
- iii) Jipya la kulwa Fedha ng'ya bado kutoka Wizara.
- iv) Taratibu zote za Matambiko au moto Mauzo tayari kushika kama na wata wa mila
- v) Wata ambao hawafu pia pia watalewa.
- vi) Akant ni mauzo ya wata aendeke kutumia na shi kwa au ya Bara bara.
- vii) Nyumba ambayo inahitaji Marekebisha yafanyike.

iv) KIRINGO Mku. ANO

Mwenyekiti aifunga Matano mnamo Mgira ya Saa 10:30 Gion

SAINI YA KATIBU

SAINI YA MWENYEKI

WASA MTENDAJI KATI
WAMSISI-HANDEMI

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 12/4/2015...

N _a	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1)	MASHAKA SAMNAGELO MKT	KWAMSISI	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	078845258
2)	ATHMAN-M. CHASHI	VEO	4	[Signature]	071471270
3	Baraka Nkatura	APSA TARAFA	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	074627944
4	Mohamed H. MALAMUKA	APSA/M. KATA	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	0784458375
5	NYenga O. NYenga	Mjumba	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	078351238
6	JUMAYANO A. BARUANI	MUKULIMA	KWAMSISI	A. L. L.	0784554008
7	MPASI B. KILUA	u	KWAMSISI		
8	FATUMA H. KIDALINGO	u	KWAMSISI		
9	ELIZA BETI ROBAZI	u	KWAMSISI	E. R.	
10	HADIMA MARIAM	u	KWAMSISI	Hadima	0783041285
11	MUSATUMA A. ABATA	u	KWAMSISI		
12	MARIAM AAMU	u	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	0687665762
13	MPASI BAKARI	u	KWAMSISI		
14	CHAGUSU KIDAY	u	KWAMSISI		
15	MSENTWA MURUMU	u	KWAMSISI		
16	TUKAE MUSA	u	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	
17	HADIMA BAKARI	u	KWAMSISI		
18	MARIAM KIDALINGO	u	KWAMSISI		
19	SURIASI ATHUMANI	u	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	
20	FATUMA MARIAM	u	KWAMSISI		
21	SHABANI ALI	u	KWAMSISI	[Signature]	
22	ABATA ATHUMANI	u	KWAMSISI		
23	MGANGA DAUD	u	KWAMSISI		
24	DAUD HUSSEIN	u	KWAMSISI		

AFISA MTEHAMU
KWAMSISI-HANDARI

AGENDA

1. KUFUNGA MKUTANO
2. KUZUNGUUMZA NA WANANCHI
3. KUKUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA NAMBA 1

KUFUNGA MKUTANO

- M/Kit aliyepiga mkutano mnamo saa 10:22 jina kw. Kusekundu wote alifika ndani kwa mkutano umefanyika.

AGENDA NAMBA 2

KUZUNGUUMZA NA WANANCHI

- Baada ya utambulisho wageni na viongozi, Kiroya na mtegemei alianza kiongozi na wakenyezi na alianza kuzungumza kuhitaji na barabara ya Taya - Begunye, alie leze kwa ADB na JATICA ndio walitaka fedha kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa barabara kwa awamu la awamu ya kwanza kuhusu 100 na ADB kwa atakae tena wakidhihi hatiji ya JATICA watajiri dereje ya Prageni.
- Na furatikiro kuhusu taarifa ili ziwe za wakati wa siku, na kwa siku TANROAD watajiri mengine kuhusu taarifa hizo.
- Pia wafanyie utafiti wa mwananchi mbele mbele, kwa ku mwananchi na ulelezi.
- Pia tathmini za wale watawagathirika na mwananchi huo. Na yata ni kuhigana na thamani iliyopo siku.
- Kwa leo furatikiro juu ya tathmini za uhenjifu wa mwananchi huo furatikiro na wakenyezi ili kujua heli heli kwa furatikiro na mwananchi ili kujua wakati wa ujenzi na baada ya ujenzi. Chaguzi wakati wa ujenzi na baada ya ujenzi.
- Pia furatikiro mwananchi ambayo yatawagathirika kwa utakilezi na mwananchi huo.

- (1) Utegezihoji utakumu saliti.
- (2) Bidhaa kufika sokoni kwake wakati.
- (3) Itongere kipato kiki jani.
- (4) Itongere mjo na wakazizi na airo mbali mbali.
- (5) Ogezeki la idadi ya watu kwake kufika furaha.
- (6) Itasaidia hukumu za dhambi mifano wogajio kutoka vijini kumepotea kiki hospitali za milage hehe.
- (7) Bili ya bidhaa itongereke.
- (8) Mudi na safoni utakumu na mji kiki soft.
- (9) Pia itasaidia kumua milage ya pangai.

- Watjeff chagawo
- (1) - Meechi pis yatibetiki kutikwa na muingiliu na regem.
 - (2) kutikwa kws agali zifitafiji
 - (3) kubetiki kws makw ambao hawazozoei
 - (4) Ajali kws maderwa ambao hawataingati alamu za barabara.
 - (5) Matukio ya uhalaji yamewe khangorek
 - (6) khangorek kws meechi na mambuk.

- (1) Vipi kuhusu malipo yatekwa?
- (2) Ni alama ya itafahar au kulpa?
- (3) Je hali ambayo wamebona nyumbani zao au zinaguruka?

- 4 Wale ambar wamesimbwa hawao je ilekwaje?
- (5) Wakendawo, kushinikisho vingazi kila jioni ili kueleke nguzungu wamepambaji?
- (6) Wakendawo, wafekaropwa kila katoe nafeti kwi nempeji?
- (7) Kwa wale ambar walidulewa kbedili jani? zao itakwaje?
- (8) Wale ambar, wamelewa kibar hawakunyo itakwaje?
- (9) Wale ambar wamelewa kumdelewa mawao ya?
- (10) Malipo huyo yanategemea kulipwa lini?
- (11) Barabara itepiti kutamani au sadi?
- (12) Mawao siku huyo hawakunyo aliandikisho mawao?
- (13) Maeneo yenye hati je yatefika na yafika na hati?
- (14) Vingungu vingatime alama za barabara zimelewa?
- (15) Malipo yafika ila kati wameandaa na mawao?
- (16) Mawao ya senkeli yalipwa fedha au yatefika na senkeli?

WATAMAM WAMWAMBA FOMBA

- Pis niji itakwa zaidi na mawao za kijani?
- itakwa nani? kuje kufanya kazi hii.
- Mawao yatebedika.
- Jami itakayashika ilepete upa? pis

ATHARI

- Umerekano wa kipeta neredhi, ya mawao au
- wa wamwamba
- Umerekano wa kubwa miondombini.

MAJIBU:

Mmenye alama nyekundu kisheru akashtuka kulipo ambaye atalipwa ni yule ambaye yupo ndani ya mti 22.5

Isipokuwa mauliketo ya mfidhili wata walipwa fidia ya kuendelea.

Wale ambao wapo ya ya mti 22.5 wendelea kulipwa mwenye yao.

Wale ambao walijaa baada ya utheanin hawatalipwa.

Kunakura na pasho ya kupanga kus mwa na miki mita. (Kuhanga na nyumba yako)

Kunakura na pasho ya usafi kutoka ulipo kura km 20 gani ya tam 12

Pasho ya usumbaji 8% ya thamani ya mali yako. Kwa mmenye arudi paka yake katalipwa ya usumbaji TV.

Mgao yagadipwa ni ya kudumu TV.

Mmenye Pagala atalipwa ile hali iliyopo wakati wa utheanin.

Hi mochi alirodhesha atalipwa.

Shamba laaye hata lina malipo tofauti na yote na hata.

Barabara itakura barabara salama na zenge mwenye kesi.

Gani ikigaga atalipwa mwenye gani kama haka.

Fidia ina pende mbihi na wazi na na gani.

(Fidia ya tathuni ni gani)

Majanga zote yafidiwa (lakini kwa jafati za sentoli)

hazijaa

Fidia ya makiwani hali ya fidia badala zake italipwa pasho ya kuibwa mbihi.

- Baada ya kinyagesha eneo la maketani na ulizi
lipani Shughuli zitafanyika na Senkedi si zaidi
ya kum 12
- Kutsundura kumato ya kulolewa kuhisi kupungua
malipo kwa jili ya kulolewa.
- Barabara inaanzia chumvi kupitia daga choto
kupitia daga magharibi kuja Mkojo Kwenye
Kumato. Kuleleka Menda Kwenye Kikunge
- Kilo ntu atakaeathirwa na barabara atalipa
laki -laki.
- Kwa wale ambao wanafuatilia mndaka waadhi
Kupata faraja ya kumshikana.
- Fidiu itamwe kulipwa kwa mwanaka na fedha na
2019-2020.
- Malipo ya fidiu hali faraja zikamilike na
ahakiki unime kupungua mwa kwa mwa
ili kilo anayatahili kutipidisha anaye kupidhi
she.
- Baada ya hapa walitoa Shukran.
Kwa kumshikana kuhadharika.

AGENDA NOMBA 3

KUKUNDA mkuu

ku/kiti alifanyika muktano mwanaka
2:05 jidani kwa kumshikana wote
alitanyika mwanaka muktano unafanyika.


Afisa Mtendaji
KIJILI MKWAJA





UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 12/04/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
23.	Mohammed Bakar	MWZ	MKJ	(Signature)	07181713x1
24.	OMARI SELEMANI	MWANAKOMBO	MKOCHEMI	O.S.K.	0789-668211
25.	SAIHE XWIDUMA	"	MKJ	(Signature)	0718689406
26.	SHABANI XWIDUMA	"	MKJ	(Signature)	
27.	ALI TASIRI	"	MKJ	(Signature)	
28.	NASORO WAZIRI	"	MKJ	N.W.	078638407
29.	JUMA MWEKWA	"	MKOCHEMI	J.MWEKWA	
30.	RAMADHANI SALIMU	"	"	Q-SALIMU	0692775025
31.	AHHUMANI. R. XWIDUMA	"	"	(Signature)	0784752038
32.	SAIDI MZEE (KUTUNGA)	"	MKJ	S.M.	
33.	JUMA BAKARI	"	MKOCHEMI	J B	0787119263
34.	JUMA SHABANI RUGENDO M/NCHI	"	MKOCHEMI	(Signature)	0715342323
35.	HAMISI RAJABU	"	"	H.RAJABU	
36.	DHAFA H. JUMBE	"	MKWAJA	(Signature)	0713489245
37.	WAZIRI OMARI	"	"	(Signature)	0658301498
38.	NYORO JUMA	"	"	M.J	0786974653
39.	JUMAA A. SHARIFU	"	MKOCHEMI	(Signature)	0685665752
40.	KIDHAGE DAFU	"	MKWAJA	(Signature)	0714401622
41.	JUMA AHHUMANI	"	"	(Signature)	
42.	SHABANI XWIDUMA	"	"	(Signature)	0754320891
43.	JUMAA RAMADHANI	"	"	S.R	0692177457
44.	TITI SEKANI	"	"	T.S	
45.	FATUMA WAZIRI	"	"	F.WAZIRI	
46.	MWANAKOMBO SHABANI	"	"	M.S	

AGENDA ZA MKUTANO

— Kufungua mkutano

— Kutusisha TAARIFA YA TATHMINI
YA AITHAZI ZA MAZINKIRA NA JAMII
Juu YA UHAMASISHAJI WA MABAZI YA
WATU.

— Kufunga mkutano

Kufungua mkutano

Mwenyekiti alifunga mkutano kwa kuwa-
shukunji viongozi na wananchi waliopika katika
Mkutano huo mulinzi na keshamika.
Mkutano unafunguliwa taruu 9:00 asubuhi.

Kutusisha TAARIFA YA TATHMINI YA
AITHAZI ZA MAZINKIRA NA JAMII Juu YA
UHAMASISHAJI WA MABAZI YA WATU.

Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano, aliwatanbisha
viongozi ili wawaze kuongea na wananchi
ili kuwafelares juu za zoezi la athani na
uhamasishaji wa mabazi ya watu.
Mtaalam alianza kwa kuwaza
anaomba wananchi waki...

iii) Urahisi wa kusafinisha marao kipeleka mjini.

iv) Fursa za ajira

v) Kusafiri kwa starhe

vi) Usefirishaji wakati wote

vii) Ujuzi katika ujuzi huo

viii) Upungufu wa ajali

ix) Kukua kwa maendeleo

x) Mataru mapya yatakuwepo

Pia aliomba wananchi watape athari ambao wao kama wananchi zitawakumbwa ujuzi wa barabara ukaingie ambao ni:

i) Mlimba za utotoni.

ii) Uwepo wa ajali

iii) Maambukizi za ukimwi

iv) Ndoa kuwunjika

v) Umastini

vi) Ulevi kutokana na matumizi mabaya za Fedha.

vii) Viumbe hai kutoweka (Ecology).

Pia Mkuuzaji wa Mkatano alitaka nishika wananchi ili wawere kumbwa Mawdi za Mrigi kuhusu Mradi huo.

i) Malipo kwa daraja yatakuwepo?

Mtalam aligibi kwa kesiema kwa malipo hayatakuwepo kutokana huduma hiyo ni bure na labda gani labo lipitishie tani ambao haritakiwi.

ii) Viori k...

iii) Malipo yataanza lini?

Mtaalam alisema kuwa yeye hafahamu kulusu hali ya malipo lawa yataanza kulipwa lini?

iv) Je yemri utazama lini?

Mpaka Sen'ali utakapotangaza taarifa za kuama yemri.

v) Watu waliopiga picha kumppiribao je taarifa za zikoje?

Taarifa zipo kwa mthamini na mthamini ulifanyika na nyumba hawtaguswa mpaka malipo.

vi) Je thamani ya kuwaja kitupu na gharama zake zipoje?

Inatogrua na sawa motor za eneo hilo.

vii) Fidea zipoje

Mtaalam alisema kasi kuuza fidea ipo kutokana na thamani ya nyumba ambazo ni porho ya Makari; porho ya usafi na ubumbufu na nyumba za biashara pia ipo fidea nyingi sana kwa maelezo awali.

viii) Kuna watu wawili ambao wote wana ofa, moja je malipo yao atakawafu?

(IX) Kwanini tunaulia kuhusu faida na hasara?

Walintuma mwabishi aji afanyo
Jalumu lengo ni kuuwa taarifa kwa
ta hasara na wala si niginayo.

(X) Je nipi kuhusu barabara za
za nyjini

Barabara za nyjini ni mali za Taarifa
na wala si TANROADS kama inayoseme-
kana.

(XI) Barabara hii ipo

Barabara ni muni teng ni pana
na ni muni kwa matumizi ya barabara.

Kuhusika mlabano
Mushyaka ali wabishi wanao hii kwa
umuhimu wao na kutaka kila kila
ahusika hii. Hii 11:00 Aruba

X Mwaridho X

Mwaridho hii umuhimu
na kuhusika hii

Mwaridho hii A Mwaridho
A hii - D hii

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 1.6.14/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	ALFANI R. JOLAH	VEG	P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0674630779
2	MASHAKA MOSSI			Mussa	0654735847
3	Jumbe Kumbo				
4	PAULO RAFAEL			Pace -	0714058201
5	HASTHA ASILIA		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0716-924485
6	ADAMU IBI MOHAMEDI		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0712800619
7	ALEY SALIMU		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0678719701
8	ZUBERI HOSSENI		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0724860444
9	MTOO MOHAMEDI		P/MAGHARIBI	NA	0656403250
10	REHEMA TOM SHOMARI		P/MAGHARIBI	P/Thomasi	0712886611
11	ESTER CHARLES SHOMARI		P/MAGHARIBI	Thomasi	0717973122
12	MWANISITI MUSSA			M. MUSSA	0716551799
13	SAUMU B. USINGU		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0716408277
14	MARIAMU MOHAMEDI		P/MAGHARIBI	Mohamed	0654673615
15	JUMAA MOHAMEDI		P/MAGHARIBI	JA	0712916614
16	HABIBA MOHAMEDI		P/MAGHARIBI	H. M.	0659198310
17	RUKIA AHUMAM		P/MAGHARIBI	R. O. A.	0716924480
18	SHEMWETI S. SHI		P/MAGHARIBI	MAA	0714066582
19	JOVIN M. MARYIMAM		P/MAGHARIBI	Maryimam	0725857800
20	OMARI R. NUNDA		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0719241441
21	IBRAHIM-J. IBRAHIM		P/MAGHARIBI	Thomasi	0685673494
22	SALIMU S. KULU		P/MAGHARIBI	BS	0717463802
23	MAULID A.J. MAULID		P/MAGHARIBI	Shim	0659084182
24	ALI AHOMARI		P/MAGHARIBI	Ali	065961082

AGENDA

- 1: KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO
- 2: KUTUA ATHARI NA FAIDA ZA BARABARA HII
- 3: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AGENDA NO 1: KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO

Mweweletiti alinasishukuru wazindii kwa Mahu dhimo ya Maza na kufunga Mkutano Mnamo Saa 9:02 za alasin.

AGENDA NO 2: KUTUA ATHARI NA FAIDA ZA BARABARA HII

Afisa Joka Makao Makuu alianza kwa kuwafahamisha wazindii kwa barabara ilianza. Mchakato tangu mwaka 2014 na kwa sasa jumeliya kuuisho kwa wakati huu wa sasa ili gharama ziende kwa mali helisi ya sasa. Pia kumepembuliwa kwa usalama barabarani na kutengwa DARAJA Mto Pangani watengwa JAMACA na itengwa kuanza Km 100 na tutaainisha mambo ya faida ya madi na hasani ya madi huu wa barabara itakayaje.

ngwa Katika Madi huu utakaajengwa na-
wanandhi pia wachambue Maoni pia yadiu
Kuliwe ili Husaidie Katika Janifa Zetu.
Pia utapata Mudi wa Maswali xenu na utajibi
wa.

1: FAIDA YA MRABI

- (1) Usafiri utakuwa wa uhakika.
- (2) Tutawezé kufanya biashara vizuri
- (3) Magari yatakuwa mengi usafiri wa uhakika..
- (4) Kupata nawelchezi kwani fursa zitakumepo
- (5) Kufanyika kwa biashara hesa kwatakao-
fanya biashara hesa mama mtie.
- (6) Barabara itaunganisha Miko, Mitatu na Kilu-
Mefa zitapungua na nauli zitapungua -
kumepo kwa fursa.
- (7) Barabara itafungua fursa nyingi kupeleka -
Mazao n.k.
- (8) Kupata faida ya elimu
- (9) Tetafahamiana kwa kufanya biashara mbali
mbali
- (10) Kuongezeka kwa fursa ya utalii kwenye -
Mahoteli ya utalii na hifadhi ya SAAZA,
na kufatuka kwa huduma za hifadhi

ATHARI ZITAKAZOPATIKANA

- ① Ajali za barabara
- ② Kuongezeka kwa wagonjwa hwa ukimwi
- ③ Wizi utuongezeka.
- ④ Uharibifu wa Maeneo yetu.
- ⑤ Vombi litakwepo
- ⑥ Mifugo itagongwa
- ⑦ Ajali kwa watoto na wazee
- ⑧ Numba za Utotoni
- ⑨ Migogoro ya ugonvi kutokana na kipato.
- ⑩ Kisima cha makorora kutofanyika kazi
- ⑪ Katika ulipwaji na fedha za kifunika -
kufanya mzozo
- ⑫ Kumomonyaka kimaadili

MAONI NA MAONI

- ① Mude ulipita ufanywe tathmini nyingine
- ② Wnandii walifunga akaunti lakini bado
kulipwa je? tualipa lini
- ③ Vitu vilivyokufa vitapungua tathmini vipi
- ④ Je? alipopo ndani ya nje na barabara
hatalipa.
- ⑤ Barabara xanzalini na kulipwa wnandii lini

- (6) Je? naweza kuyinga kitu Mbadala katika eneo la barabara uliyoanguka tathmini
- (7) Tutalipna kwanza ndio barabara ipite.
- (8) Je litalipna kila kabuni au eneo la makabuni

(9)

MASWALI

Maswali yaliyibiwa kwa ufarisi

KUFUNGA MUAJAZA

Mweyekishi alifunga Muajaza mnamo
Saa 11:06 za jioni

Mwanga

IDA 1 - R. MUKWANGA

MUJAZA WA KIJISI

0787046033

JE

SELEMANI ALLY

VEDO - SANGE

0787438541

USA M-TUNU
SANGE-

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 11/04/2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	IDA R. BIKWANA	MUKU	SANGE	Bwanga	0789446033
2	SEEMANI ALLY	VIO-SANGE	SANGE	Shy	0787438741
3	SALI MU AHYMAN	MKULIMA	SANGE	Salimu	0789776466
4	ALI RAJABU	MKULIMA	SANGE	Ali	0683324716
5	SUDI OMARI	MKULIMA	SANGE	S-O	
6	NUSUHA MAULIKI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Azi	0685971007
7	CHUSI NUSUHA	MKULIMA	SANGE	CHUSI	0688647711
8	ATUMANA JUMA	MKULIMA	SANGE	Atuma	0782152461
9	VINCENT NYAMEHA	MKULIMA	SANGE	Olena	0710755245
10	HARUDU HERI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Harud	0789922270
11	MUSAVI ABUSHERI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Musavi	0788259159
12	MAHANYU NUSUHA	MKULIMA	SANGE	Mahanyu	0718134188
13	HUSENI KIRO	MKULIMA	SANGE	HK	0786494444
14	JOHN HONYWAN	MKULIMA	SANGE	John	0787845447
15	SELEMBU MUHAMMAD	MKULIMA	SANGE	Selembe	0783423871
16	MUHAMMAD SANGI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Muham	0784567925
17	OMARI BILLY	MKULIMA	SANGE	O.A	0785107202
18	BAKARI RAJABU	MKULIMA	SANGE	B.R.	0787959423
19	Mpingo Kheri	MKULIMA	SANGE	Mpingo	0689449522
20	OMARI ATUMANA	MKULIMA	SANGE	Omari	0783944460
21	ABUDU HAMADA	MKULIMA	SANGE	Abudu	
22	HAMISA A. AHUMANI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Hamisa	
23	FEREJI HEMEDI	MKULIMA	SANGE	F.H.	
24	JUMAA HAMISI	MKULIMA	SANGE	Jumaa	0786609357

ISA MTENGA

MUHAFASARI WA MKUTANO WA KIAMBAZI WA
MATA WA GEZA NA WATAALAM WA TANZOD LEO
JAREHE 06-04-2019.

MAUDHURIO: TAMBA MBATANISHWA

AGENDA 3

- 01: KUFUNGA MKUTANO.
- 02: KUTOA TARIFA YA KUENZA ZOEZI LA BARABARA.
- 03: KUFUNGA KIKAO.

01: MUHT. NO. 1/2019.

KUFUNGA MKUTANO.

M/kiti wa mata alifunga mkutano
mnamo saa 4:40. za asubuni kwa ku
wakaribisha wataalam kutoka elimu.

02: MUHT. NO. 2/2019.

KUTOA ELIMU

Kuhitolewa mada saba 7.

- 1: UJENZI WA ENDA BARA.
- 2: UTHAMINI WA MASI.
- 3: TATHMINI YA ADHORI YA MAZINGIRA
- 4: KUTUA PAIDA YA MRADI.
- 5: ADHORI ZITAKAZO JITOKEZA.
- 6: MAONI YA WANANCHI.
- 7: MASWALI YA WANANCHI.

Mada zote zilitolewa ufafanuzi na wata-
alam na wanchi waliridhika na kuishu
kwa wataalam kwa ufafanuzi mzuri

03: MUHT. NO. 3/2019.

KUFUNGA MKUTANO

M/kiti alifunga mkutano mnamo
saa 5.46 kwa kuwshukuru wata-
alam na wanchi kwa kuwa wata-

UPDATING OF ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF TANGA – PANGANI – SAADANI – MAKURUNGE ROAD PROJECT

TAREHE 06.10.2019

Na	JINA	WADHIFA	MAHALI	SAHIHI	NAMBA YA SIMU
1	AMINA SWALEHE	MKAZI	GEZA	Bwalehe	0677 052233
2	MWIMBATI AMIS	MKAZI	GEZA	M.H	0654 68653
3	SUABARI Y MWASARA		GEZA	Bu	0655 631862
4	MBWANA BORY		GEZA	Bori	0655 260547
5	RASUL JEMS		GEZA	RA	0657 820276
6	BAKARI SALEHE		TONGONI	B.S.Fek	0683 091026
7	STEPHEN R. MWAVYA	MKAZI	TANGA	Shinga	0655-500321
8	MWIMBILI RAJABU	MKAZI	GEZA	Rajabu	0716 823790
9	MOHAMMED MUKUNDU	MKAZI	TONGONI	M.MUKUNDU	0652 734649
10	MWIMBILI KASIMU	MKAZI	TONGONI	M.Kasimu	0653 801463
11	AMINA JUMAA	MKAZI	GEZA	A.J	-
12	ASAA BORI	MKAZI	GEZA	A.B	-
13	HASSANI YAHAYA	MKAZI	GEZA	H.Yahaya	0714 835381
14	KHALID ALLY	MKAZI	GEZA	Khalid	0654 290381
15	MOHAMED MAMBEA	DIWANI	MARUNGU	M.Mambea	0677 621254
16	CHEMBA ZUBERI	MKAZI	GEZA	Bu	0675 498582
17	HUSEIN BAKARY	MKAZI	GEZA	Hu	0656 122291
18	SEIF HAMIS	MKAZI	GEZA	Seif	0677 204840
19	MATIBA MOHAMED	MKULIMA	GEZA	M.Tiba	0717 467186
20	SWALEHE MOHAMMED	MKAZI	MIGOMBAZI	Shwalehe	0652 927414
21	MBARUKU JUMAA	MKAZI	GEZA	M.Babaruku	0652 975054
22	SALIMU KAMA	MKAZI	GEZA	S.Kama	0718 21108
23	BAKARI MIRATI	MKAZI	GEZA	B.Mirati	0713 683309
24	MBWANA HAMIS	MJUMBE	GEZA	M.Bwana	0652 513910

Appendix II: Summary of Valuation Report

NAME OF THE AREA	LAND VALUE IN TSHS AT 22.5M-ROW	BUILDINGS;DEPRECIATED REPLACEMENT COST/ MARKET VALUE	TREES AT 22.5	OTHER DEV	TOTAL PROPERTY VALUE	DISTURBANCE ALLOWANCE	ACCOMMODATION ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	LOSS OF PROFIT ALLOWANCE	GRAVE ALLOWANCE	COMPENSATION PAYABLE at 22.5
TOTAL TANGA DISTRICT 22.5	-	2,097,635,853	179,216,000	-	2,276,851,853	182,148,148	210,336,000	19,450,000	-	34,000,000	2,722,786,001
TOTAL TANGA BYPASS	3,958,483,000	6,165,123,345	59,930,692	12,400,000	10,197,665,037	815,813,203	575,004,001	25,400,000		110,800,000	11,724,682,240
TOTAL PANGANI 22.5		5,216,519,590	395,343,000	15,500,000	5,618,072,190	449,445,776	495,072,000	54,100,000	-	17,200,000	6,633,888,965
PANGANI BYPASS	645,396,563	694,334,225	79,748,000	15,000,000	1,434,478,788	114,758,303	75,348,000	10,950,000	-	62,800,000	1,698,335,091
TOTAL KIGOMBE MUHEZA DISTRICT	-	378,696,020	69,803,000	-	448,499,020	35,879,922	36,468,000	5,000,000	-	-	525,846,942
TOTAL HANDENII	-	316,793,260	68,593,025	-	363,961,805	25,477,326	74,592,000	15,700,000	-	800,000	480,531,131
GRAND TOTAL	4,603,879,563	14,869,102,293	852,633,717	42,900,000	20,339,528,692	1,623,522,678	1,466,820,001	130,600,000	-	225,600,000	23,786,070,371

Appendix III: Consultation Schedule

CONSULTATION SCHEDULE FOR UPDATING OF RAP AND ESIA FOR TANGA - BAGAMOYO ROAD					
	DISTRICT	WARD/CENTER	VILLAGES/STREETS	DATE	TIME
TANGA REGION					
1	TANGA DC			5-Apr	12.00 a.m
		KIRARE	Kirare	5-Apr	03.00 p.m
		MARUNGU	Geza	6-Apr	09.00 a.m
		TONGONI	Tongoni	6-Apr	11.00 a.m
			Neema, Mwahako, Mwakidila, Mwang'ombe, Tangasisi, Chugulila	6-Apr	03.00 p.m
		DUGA	Duga, Mabawa	7-Apr	1.00 P.M
		MAGOMENI	Magomeni A, Magomeni B	7-Apr	03.00 P.M
		MAJENGO/MWANZANGE	Majengo, Mwanzange	8-Apr	11.00 a.m
		NGUVUMALI	Nguvumali	8-Apr	03.00 p.m
2	MUHEZA DC			8-Apr	09.00 a.m
		KIGOMBE	Kigombe	9-Apr	09.00 a.m
3	PANGANI DC			9-Apr	12.00 a.m
		BOZA	Boza choba, Kimang'a	9-Apr	03.00 p.m
			Pangani Magharibi, Pangani Mashariki, Pangani Kumba, Mji mpya	10-Apr	09.00 a.m
		MIWERA	Bweni, Mwera, Mzambarauini	10-Apr	12.00 a.m
		TUNGAMAA	Tungamaa	10-Apr	03.00 p.m
		MIKINGUNI	Mikinguni, Stahabu	11-Apr	11.00 a.m
		KIPUMBWI	Kipumbwi, Kwakibuyu	11-Apr	01.00 p.m
		SANGE	Makorora	11-Apr	3.00 p.m
		MKWAJA	Mkwaja, Mikocheni	12-Apr	10.30 a.m
4	HANDENI DC			12-Apr	02.00 p.m
		KWAMSISI	Kwamsisi, Kwamsenga, Kwakibuyu, Mkalamo	12-Apr	11.30 a.m
COAST REGION					
5	BAGAMOYO			2-Apr	11.00 a.m
		MAKURUNGE , RAZABA		NIL	NIL
		MATIPWILI, TUMBINI		3-Apr	11.00A.M
		GONGO		3-Apr	02.00 a.m
		MKANGE		4-Apr	11.00 a.m
		MANDA		4-Apr	02.00 p.m