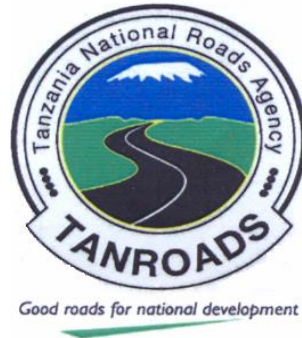


**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

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**FEASIBILITY STUDY, PRELIMINARY DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN AND  
PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS FOR DODOMA CITY OUTER  
RING ROAD (110.2 KM) TO BITUMEN STANDARD**

## **RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**OCTOBER 2018**



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# FEASIBILITY STUDY, PRELIMINARY DESIGN, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN AND PREPARATION OF TENDER DOCUMENTS FOR DODOMA CITY OUTER RING ROAD (110.2 KM) TO BITUMEN STANDARD

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>DUWASA</b>	Dodoma Urban Water and Sanitation Authority
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected Person
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>RO</b>	Right of Occupancy
<b>Row</b>	Right of Way
<b>TANESCO</b>	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
<b>TANROADS</b>	Tanzania National Roads Agency
<b>TPDF</b>	Tanzania People's Defense Force
<b>TTCL</b>	Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited
<b>TRC</b>	Tanzania Railways Corporation

## 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 there on as well as other impacts resulting from project activities.

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

**Cut-off date:** This 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 **31<sup>st</sup> August 2018** on which substantial valuation surveys were completed on all the project roads.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

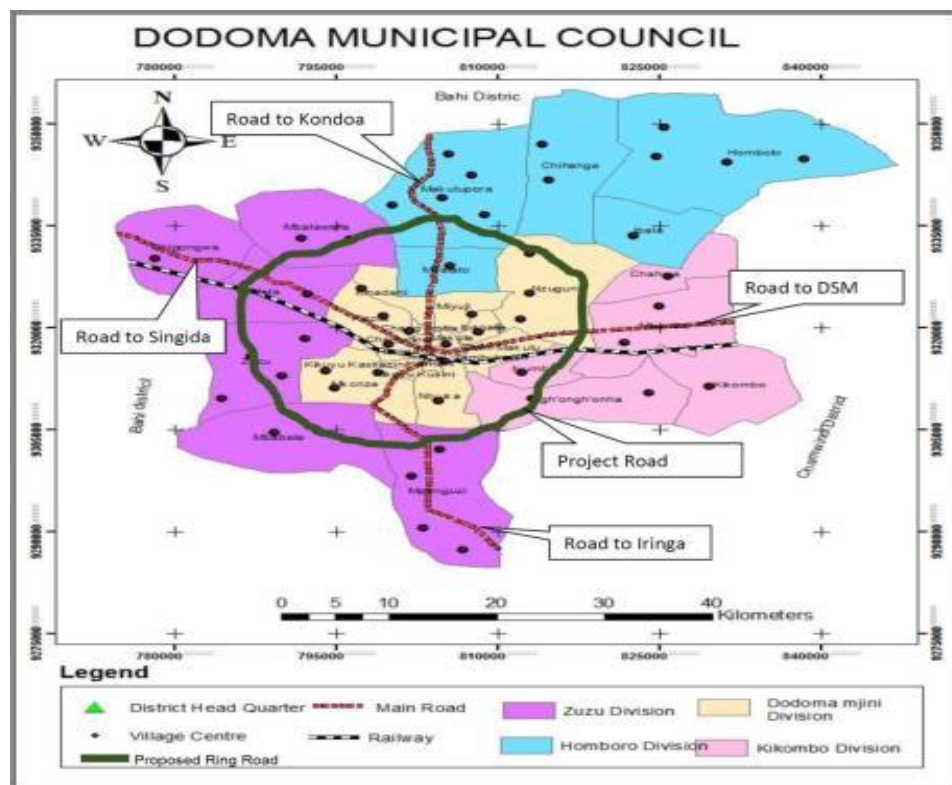
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### E.1 Project and Resettlement

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania with the assistance from African Development Bank (AfDB) intends to upgrade the Dodoma City Outer Ring Road Project (110.2 km). The project is being implemented by Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS). TANROADS is an Executive Agency under the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications; established under the Executive Agencies Act in 2000, with the duty of maintaining and developing trunk and regional road network in Tanzania mainland.

In broad terms, improvement will involve a construction of the new road. The rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing drainage structures and the construction of new, additional drainage structures are also important features of the proposed works. When the Ring Road is completed, it shall allow traffic not destined for Dodoma City to bypass the City along with a number of high speed freeways in a quick and easy fashion. It is expected that heavy vehicles entering the Dodoma City from the main four trunk roads will be diverted into the ring road either to bypass Dodoma completely or to transfer to another radial route to suit their eventual destination and in doing so avoid the town centre. There will be also a transfer of traffic to the ring road from the traffic that currently uses a network of roads within the town.

**FigureE.1: Index Map showing Dodoma Regional Roads Network including the proposed Dodoma Outer Ring Road**



In pursuance of the above, the contract to prepare engineering designs, Environmental Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and tender documents for the Dodoma Outer Ring Road (110.2 Km) has been awarded to Crown TECH-Consult Ltd. The EIA study was done in November 2017 and this RAP is prepared by the same firm for people who will be affected (positively and/or negatively) by the project activities.

The upgrading of the Dodoma Outer Ring road (110.2km) will have some positive social, economic impacts on land, buildings including businesses, houses, structures and other assets and impact on livelihoods and different infrastructure within the road corridor. However, there are negative impacts associated with land expropriation, loss of property, loss of community assets, crops and trees. Other impacts include economic and social displacement.

A total of **2890 PAP** along the road are affected as follows:

- **3400 have their residential properties affected, some fully and or partially affected;**
- **440 have their land, and trees and crops affected;**

The resettlement action plan (RAP /the Plan) is prepared in accordance with Tanzania Government Legal Framework (laws and regulations) for Land Acquisition

The RAP document is divided into the following eleven main parts:

1. Project description;
2. Policy, legal and institutional frameworks;
3. Census and socio-economic surveys of Project Affected Persons;
4. Resettlement Eligibility;
5. Asset Valuation;
6. Resettlement Measures
7. Community participation;
8. Grievances procedures;
9. Organizational responsibilities;
10. Implementation schedule; and
11. Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation.

## **E. 2 Policy, Legal, and Institutional Frameworks**

In developing the RAP document, Tanzania laws, policies and regulations and international conventions which are relevant were used. The key legal document relating to resettlement in Tanzania is the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania Article 24 (1). This article stipulates that every person is entitled to own property, and has the right to the protection held in accordance with the law. The



Land Act, No 4 of 1999 regulates the urban land while Village Land Act, No 5 of 1999 regulates land in rural areas. For the Tanzania Mainland, the Land Act (1999), Village Land Act (1999) , Land Regulations of 2001 and government standing Order on expropriation for public utilities prescribes that holders of occupancy rights on land pre-empted for the public works must be compensated and assisted in relocating their assets to the nearest suitable place. Most expropriation disputes, on similar public works, are due to disagreement on the value at which an estate and its improvements are to be compensated. The compulsory resettlement of buildings, farms and businesses premises must ensure at least equal compensation values. Accordingly the expropriated owner must be compensated with a price equal to the value that the “un exhausted improvement” (buildings, infrastructure, plantations etc.) would fetch if sold on the open market. That value is defined as the cost of acquiring a similar estate and putting up such improvement as those existing when evaluated .Allowance is made for the age, state of repair and economic obsolescence. According to Tanzania law, the compensation should cover:

#### **(a) Real Property (Buildings)**

The compensation of real property like building will include:

- Market value of the real property (i.e. value of un-exhausted improvement and land)
- Accommodation allowance (i.e. market rent of the affected building per month multiplied by 36 months);
- Loss of profit allowance which is assessed by establishing net profit per months evidenced by audit accounts multiplied by 36 months
- Disturbance allowance which is calculated by the value of the land by average percentage rate of interests offered by commercial banks on 12months fixed deposits at the time of loss of interests in land
- Transport allowance that is the actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 km from the point of displacement.

#### **(b) Real Estate Compensation Rule**

According to the current applicable legislation in Tanzania, land has a value. The land owners with either a title deed or customary ownership must be compensated in cash for losing the land for other development.

#### **(c) Farmland Compensation Rule**

The allocation of individual property rights at the village level is implemented as stipulated in the Village land Act (1999) which will cover:

- Farms should have individual occupancy rights allocated by the village council as well as customary land tenure ship;
- Farmers should be legally entitled to compensation for loss of crops, grazing land or forest; and
- Government compensation by the project for the loss of rangelands for construction works.

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.

- TANROADS will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP preparation and monitoring;
- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAP, screen and appraise and monitor the implementation of RAP;
- Communities, Villages, Wards, affected groups as the final owner of land, properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants in the process;
- Independent NGOs /CBOs and other stakeholders may be engaged to witness the fairness and appropriateness of the whole process. The NGOs/ CBOs 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;
- External Audits shall include the evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement action plan in routine annual audits. Without undue restrictions, the audits may 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.

TANROADS shall set up Resettlement Committee comprising representatives of key Ministries and a local NGO involved in similar projects.

The following committees shall be established at district levels with representation from the PAPS /Wards:

- Resettlement Committee;
- Compensation Committee; and
- Dispute Resolution Committee.

### E.3 Census and Socio-economic Surveys

The census surveys and consultations were conducted between July and August 2018. A total of **960** affected households were identified and those interviewed are estimated to have **1420 residents**. For the whole project road a total of 2890 identified PAPs will be affected and the details are hereunder in **Table E.1**.

**Table E.1: Number of PAPs along the road sub ward wise**

S/N	NAME OF SUB WARD	NAME OF WARD	NUMBER OF PAPs
1	Veyula	Makutupora	724
2	Kitelela	Nzuguni	39

3	Mahomamanyika	Nzuguni	211
4	Mahoma Makulu	Chahwa	74
5	Ihumwa	Ihumwa	209
6	Nghong'onha	Nghong'onha	377
7	Matumbulu	Matumbulu	371
8	Bihawana	Mbabala	251
9	Chididimo	Zuzu	119
10	Zuzu	Zuzu	48
11	Nala	Nala	261
12	Ligala	Nala	98
13	Chihikwi	Nala	108
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2890</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 2018)

A total of 1209 structures are affected by the project of which 1112 are fully completed whereas the remaining is under construction. The various uses of the affected completed structures are described below.

- buildings are used for residential including 20 of them with business premises as well;
- 6 of them is a community structure i.e. 3 Churches, 1 primary school and 1 Dispensary

All households which were affected were identified and heads of households or representatives were interviewed through a structured questionnaire. These surveys yielded useful information on the following aspects:

1. *Socio-demographic profile of PAPs* including sex composition, educational status, age categorization, marital status;
2. *Socio-economic profile of affected households* including type of household, family structure, distance from social service facilities, type of other assets owned;
3. *Gender issues* including women household activity profile, women decision making powers in household matters;
4. *Occupational status* in terms of cultivator, daily wage earner, government employee, self-employed, house-wife, unemployed;
5. *Economic profile of PAPs* including source of household income, average monthly income, household expenditure;
6. *Impact on socially vulnerable groups* including those headed by females, children, less earning individuals; and
7. *Nature of assets affected* in terms of buildings, land, trees and plantation, and those owned by communities.

The building structures that have been affected are generally residential units mainly made of mud-pole walling and thatch-roofing construction and few with concrete blocks (**Table E.2**). The mud-wall-thatch-roof structures account for **30%**, mud-wall-CIS-roof account for **50%**, and remaining **20%** are brick-wall structures. Few of these structures have retail business room outlets. The business outlets are in all cases owned by the house owners.

#### E.4 Resettlement Eligibility

The eligible individual(s) are those who are directly affected socially and economically through the road project caused by:

- (a) The compulsory taking of land and other assets resulting in the following:
  - (i) Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - (ii) Loss of assets or access to assets; and
  - (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
- (b) The forceful denial to access legally designated social economic services, with adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced individuals.

The PAPs were considered irrespective of their tenure status, with respect to land that they own, occupy or use provided they own, occupy or use the affected land prior to the cut-off-date. Cut-off date for eligibility to resettlement entitlements for the entire project road is the **31<sup>st</sup> August 2018** which is the last day of valuation of properties.

Properties that are eligible for compensation are buildings, land, assets on the land such as crops, trees etc. Affected public social services such as the Churches, dispensary, and Mahomanyika Primary school, were enumerated for costing, replacement and construction at suitable sites. 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 Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2003 and Tanzania Laws. For purposes of compensation, cut-off dates take into account only properties which existed before the enumeration of properties and assets along the project road was completed.

#### E.5 Asset Valuation

The basic principle governing valuation for compensation purposes is that none of the affected persons should be made worse off compared to the situation she/he was in before an asset was acquired?

The buildings have been classified into 8 categories and the value per sq.m varies between TShs 40,000 to 600,000.

**Table E.3: Replacement Value Rates Adopted for Buildings**

Serial Number	Type of Construction	Rate (TShs /sq.m)
1	Market Stalls, Bush poles, thatch roof, earth floor	40,000-60,000

2	Mud-Pole walls, thatch roof, earth flooring	60,000-70,000
3	Mud-Pole walls, thatch roof, cement Screed flooring	70,000-90,000
4	Mud-Pole walls, CIS roof, earth flooring	90,000-120,000
5	Brick/wall, CIS roof, cement Screed no finishing	120,000-150,000
6	Brick/Block Walls, CIS roof, tiles, standard finishes	151,000-250,000
7	Brick/Block Walls, CIS roof, tiles, high quality finishes	251,000-300,000
8	Aggregate reinforced ,Block Walls masonry, quality finishes	301,000-500,000

(Source: Valuation Report, 2018)

Costs of installation of utilities in buildings have been included in the above mentioned rates. Individuals owning land that is to be acquired for the project road corridor are usually compensated for that loss by being paid cash or allocated alternative pieces of land that are of same value to what they are now occupying. All affected land has been inspected, measured and valued.

The following allowances are allowed in the project context:

- Disturbance allowance, 8% of the property value;
- Transport allowance, TShs 250,000 per occupied residential building affected;
- Accommodation allowance, 36 months rental value of the residential property computed on the basis of room rentals ranges from TShs 5,000 to 100,000 per room per month.
- Loss of profit Allowance, applicable in running profitable for business.

The compensation recommended for payment to the project affected persons is summarized in **Table E.4**. The total sum of payable compensation in respect of Project Road is TShs **21,017,940,079.72** billion this consists of:

- 32.18% towards buildings;
- 49.55% towards land;
- 2.92% towards trees and plantation;
- 6.77% towards disturbance allowances
- 6.23% towards accommodation allowances;
- 0.87% towards transport allowances’;
- 0.2% grave removal allowances

### E.5.3 VALUATION SUMMARY

The compensation recommended for payments to Dodoma Outer Ring Road to the PAPs is summarized in the **Table E.4**.

**Table.E.4:** Summary of compensation valuation

S/N	SUB WARD/WARD NAME	BUILDING VALUE	ACC ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	SERVICES	CROPS VALUE	DIST ALLOWANCE	PAYABLE COMPENSATION
1	Veyula	3,110,151,688	794,266,000	77,350,000	50,975,433	96,653,301	256,544,399	4,385,940,821
2	Kitelela	0	0	0	0	786,250	62,900	849,150
3	Mahomanyika	761,163,878	125,496,000	21,000,000	12,860,200	23,785,600	62,795,958	1,007,101,636
4	Mahoma makulu	123,073,516	18,864,000	5,250,000	500,000	13,008,850	10,886,589	171,582,955
5	Ihumwa	596,630,872	70,488,000	14,000,000	18,950,000	16,266,225	49,031,768	765,366,865
6	Nghong'onha	253,012,270	42,552,000	11,000,000	1,140,000	193,055,763	35,685,443	536,445,476
7	Matumbulu	400,012,185	68,346,000	12,500,000	2,617,020	12000305	32,960,999	528,436,509
8	Bihawana	454,164,472	96,768,000	18,500,000	60,340,000	116,415,180	45,646,372	791,834,024
9	Chididimo	374,678,855	8,028,000	2,250,000	57,300,000	115,142,750	39,185,728	596,585,333
10	Zuzu	3,402,000	648,000.00	250,000.00	56,000,000.00	0	272,160	60,572,160
11	Nala	639,171,674	71,532,000	17,000,000	4,490,000	25,353,825	53,162,040	810,709,539
12	Ligala	0	0	0	0	454,500	36,360	490,860
13	Chihikwi	47,530,700	13,284,000	3,500,000	1,440,000	1,730,825	3,940,922	71,426,447
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,762,992,110</b>	<b>1,310,272,000</b>	<b>182,600,000</b>	<b>266,612,653</b>	<b>614,653,374</b>	<b>590,211,639</b>	<b>9,727,341,776</b>
	<b>ADD: TOTAL LAND VALUE</b>							<b>10,415,368,800</b>
	<b>LAND DIST ALLOWANCE</b>			8%				<b>833,229,504</b>

GRAVE		168			250,000.00	42,000,000.00
TOTAL PAYABLE COMPANSATION						21,017,940,079.72

## **E.6 Resettlement Issues**

Compensation options which were presented to PAPs during public consultations, which were documented, included:

- In-kind (land for land; residential or business structure for residential or business structure); and
- Direct cash/ cheque payment options.

The public without exception preferred for cash payments. However, if some PAPs prefer to have land for land then land can be made available as confirmed by the district land officials during the consultations. If buildings are preferred by PAPs to be built, then the same can be arranged under the project.

Community compensation will be in kind for community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of facility to at least the same standard or better to that being removed to give way to project (e.g. Church at Churches, Mosques, 1 dispensary and Primary School at Mahomanyika). Alternatively, this can be left to the institutions council and sub ward leaders to rebuild in which case cash compensation can be provided under the project. The firm choice as to the form of compensation will be made during the second round of consultations.

Vulnerable people due to their disability or disadvantage may be more at risk as a result of the resettlement process. Vulnerable people identified in this project are elderly persons, widows and female and child-headed households. These women and children are often at the risk of being dispossessed of their productive assets due to the existing customs and norms as well as land compensation process. The male headed households are more likely to benefit compared to women and children. Identification of person and cause of vulnerability was done during the census and socio-economic surveys.

## **E.7 Community participation**

Comprehensive consultation meetings with communities were carried out during the identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in first round of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation. These consultations were aimed at involving the stakeholders and seek their views and concerns on various aspects in particular the resettlement issues arising from the upgrading of the Dodoma Outer Ring road. The public consultation meetings were also carried out before conducting census and socio-economic survey of the PAPs.

Consultations were carried out in 13 Sub wards in 7 wards along the proposed project road. This includes Veyula, Kitelela, Mahomanyika, Mahoma Makulu, Ihumwa, Nghong'onha, Matumbulu, Bihawana, Nala, Ligala and Chihikwi. This RAP was prepared in close consultation with stakeholders at different levels, including local people and PAPs represented by Head of Household, family members, local level social workers, politicians and vulnerable groups in the communities.

Consultations with PAPs focused on informing them about the project, its activities and discussed possibilities for land acquisition and other physical assets. Options for relocation, shifting and loss of employment, costs as per need and provision of livelihood support to vulnerable groups were also discussed during public



consultations. The primary aim was to obtain peoples' opinions and suggestions on project, its benefits and impacts.

The minutes of the meetings were prepared and signed by the secretary selected by the community and stamped by sub ward/ward official. For clarity and understanding of the meeting proceedings by the local community, the minutes were prepared in Kiswahili. The list of attendees and minutes are attached as annex of this report. The feedback derived from the consultations of PAPs and local communities is summarized below:

- Affected people shall be allowed to take whatever materials that can be salvaged from affected buildings;
- Allowances including 'Disturbance Allowance' shall be included in the compensation;
- Compensation process, eligibility, and criteria shall be explained;
- Detailed procedures for asset identification shall be made transparent;
- Employment of local people, including women, during the construction period is to be encouraged;
- Mechanisms to redress grievances shall be evolved;
- Minimum period required for road construction shall be recommended so as to least disturb the public;
- Positive and negative impacts of the road improvement project shall be analyzed and enhancement and mitigation measures, are proposed
- The issue of road width shall be recommended and alignment designed to minimize impact on properties including community assets; and

The above suggestions are being addressed and taken into account in the planning and designing stages of project road; Construction planning and scheduling; Valuation process; and Resettlement action plan preparation and implementation.

Public participation and consultation taking place through meetings, request for written proposals /comments, filling in of questionnaires /forms, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements, making public documents available at the District, City, Ward and Sub ward/Village levels at suitable locations like the Municipal Hall, District Council Hall, official residences /offices of local leaders. These measures will take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

## **E.8 Grievance Procedures**

Potential grievances and disputes that may arise during the course of implementing the resettlement and compensation programme are often related to the following issues:

1. Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;

2. Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
3. Disagreements on plot /asset valuation (e.g. inadequate compensation);
4. Seizure of assets without compensation;
5. Divorces, successor and the family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between in heirs or family;
6. Disputed ownership of given Assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
7. Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (unsuitable location of the resettlement site); and
8. Problems related to the time and manner of compensation payment.

Land Acquisition Act details procedures for dispute resolution with respect to compensation. The mechanisms 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 (Table E.5) 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.

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 also be engaged. Unresolved disputes can be referred to appropriate level of land courts established by the law. If local courts are unable to resolve the disputes application can be made to the High Court of Appeal of Tanzania, this is the highest appellate judge in the system and its decision will be final.

## **E.9 Organizational Responsibilities**

A number of organizations and institutions will be involved with RAP implementation processes at different levels and times. However, 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 include:

- TANROADS will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAP;
- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAP, screen, appraise, and monitor implementation of RAP;
- Communities, Sub wards, Wards, affected groups - as the final owner of land, land properties and assets to be acquired or affected will be the participants and responsible for the implementation of the RAPs. The local level committees will support practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including the disbursement of compensation funds;

- Independent NGOs /CBOs 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;
- External Audits shall include the evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement action plans in routine annual audits. Without undue restrictions, the audits may 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.

Committees and their responsibilities for RAP implementation suggested are listed in **Table E.6.**

**Table E.5: Process of Addressing Grievances**

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

Step	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 RIA. The report should have the details of grievance, preliminary assessment of RIA & local government, hearing date and decision of local government.	The members of this committee shall be: 1. Members of Village or Sub ward and Ward Council 2. Representative of RIA 3. PAP Representative 4. Representative of TANROADS	Upon receipt of grievance, the Village or Sub ward and Ward Council if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 10 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by RIA.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Village or Sub ward and Ward Council decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to 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	1. District Commissioner – Chairman 2. Member, Land office	Upon receipt of grievance, the GRC if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with GRC decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 4.

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the district level. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the paper details of case till date to SSC.	3. Member , Valuer 4. Member, RAP Implementing Agency 5. Member, PAP representative/ local NGO 6. Member, Representative of TANROADS	use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 20 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 7 days in advance by RIA.	copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be 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.	1. Regional Secretariat 2. District Commissioner 3. Member, 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 RIA. 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.

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.	-	-	-	-

**Table E.6:** Committees and their Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Members</b>
Resettlement Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversight management and coordination of RAP implementation activities and teams</li> <li>- Liaison with town councils, district, government agencies and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Review of periodic progress report in accordance with RAP guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- District Commissioner</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Consultant</li> <li>- Representative of a local NGO</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> </ul>
Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate management of compensation process</li> <li>- Ensure compensation is consistent with RAP guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Consultant</li> <li>- Valuer</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> </ul>
Dispute Resolution Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address entitlement issues and other disputes and concerns among PAPs and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Advise PAPs and other stakeholders on redress mechanisms which cannot be resolved</li> <li>- Refer unresolved disputes to CSC</li> <li>- Liaise with other authorities and Resettlement Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Valuer</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> <li>- Representative of a local NGO</li> </ul>



## E.10 Implementation Schedule

Implementation of RAP consists of several resettlement activities. Efficient implementation of RAP activities requires several measures to be taken into account prior the commencement of implementation. These include setting up of relevant committees at district level, hiring of NGO or consultant etc. In principle project civil works may not start until all PAPs determined to be entitled to compensation are compensated. Therefore land acquisition and assets may take place after compensation has been paid and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement. The time frame of **12 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 and are shown in **Figure E.2**:

- 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 issuing 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.

**Figure E.2: RAP Implementation Schedule**

Task	Months of Year 2018 – 2019											
	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
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												
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												

Task	Months of Year 2018 – 2019											
	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
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 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												

## E.11 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, relocation etc. It also ensures the smooth running of the RAP implementation and project activities respectively. The monitoring and evaluation procedures will include external and internal evaluation of the compliance regarding the actual implementation of objectives and methods as agreed, and monitoring of specific situations.

Project implementation unit and NGO will be responsible for internal monitoring while the Consultants may provide technical assistance in implementing RAP. 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;
- Use of entitlements and its misuse;
- Compensation of affected structures and other assets;
- Relocation of PAPs if applicable;
- Payments for loss of incomes;
- Implementation of rehabilitation measures;
- Effective operation of grievances Committee;
- Funds for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in time, are sufficient and spent according to Plan
- 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.

The following verifiable indicators (**Table E7**) will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans:

**Table E7: Monitoring Indicators**

S.No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator
1	Physical loss of building, land, plot, crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs compensated</li> <li>- Number of Bank Accounts opened</li> <li>- Number of Buildings demolished</li> <li>- Number of PAPs able to establish pre-displacement activities, land, crops</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community properties relocated</li> <li>- Number of trees cleared</li> </ul>
2	Financial loss of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs compensated</li> <li>- Number of PAPs resuming business at pre-displacement level or better</li> </ul>
3	Loss of social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community properties relocated</li> </ul>
4	Psychological loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs paid relevant allowances</li> </ul>
5	Sociological loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of vulnerable individuals supported</li> </ul>
6	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of grievances received</li> <li>- Number of grievance resolved</li> </ul>
7	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of consultations held</li> </ul>

External monitoring shall be engaged by TANROADS 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. External monitoring will focus on the following:

- Verifying whether the objectives of enhancing or at least restoring the income levels and standard of living of PAPs have been met;
- Suggest modification in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation where necessary to achieve objectives;
- Assess if all resettlement and land acquisition have been completed;
- Verification of internal monitoring;
- Demographic baseline and bi-annual household survey to monitor progress from pre-project, pre-settlement benchmarks;
- Evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements to determine if they are as per approved RAP;
- Evaluation of consultation and grievances procedures especially at the level of public awareness of grievances procedures; access by PAPs and households to information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluation of actual operation of grievances committee in assisting PAPs as required and acting as observers; and
- Declaration of successful implementation of RAP.

The following are the objectives of the evaluation:

1. General assessment of the compliance with regards to implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with general objectives and methods as set in this document;

2. Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with laws, regulations and safeguard policies;
3. Assessment of the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community level, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels;
4. Assessment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation as they have been implemented;
5. Evaluation of the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living;
6. 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.

The following are the suggested reporting requirements:

- The Consultants shall prepare monthly and quarterly reports on RAP progress implementation to TANROADS;
- The Consultants responsible for supervision and implementing RAP will prepare monthly progress report on resettlement progress activities;
- External monitoring agency submits bi-annual reports directly to TANROADS and determines whether or not RAP goals have been achieved and livelihoods have been restored and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

The Consultants estimate TShs 219,919,280 million as the approximate amount required for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement Action Plan. The budget proposed equals to about 2.5% of the payable compensation - the latter is about TShs **21,017,940,079.72 Billion**. These costs include the expenses to be incurred towards consultants, NGOs and cover both internal and external monitoring efforts needed.

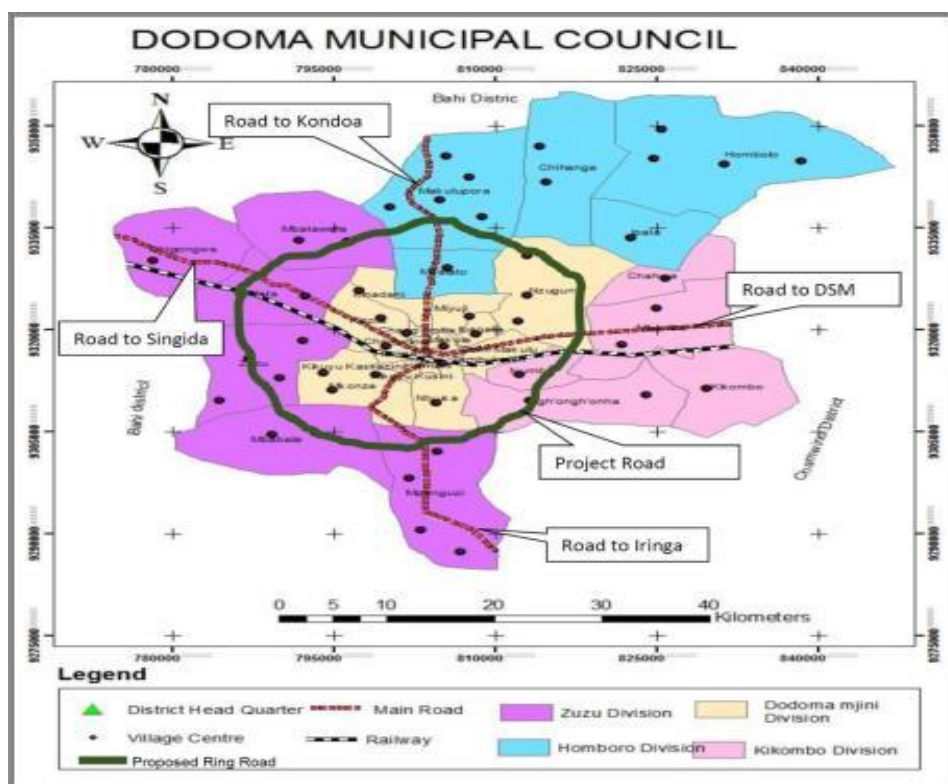
## 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 The Project

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania with the assistance from African Development Bank (AfDB) intends to upgrade the Dodoma City Outer Ring Road Project (110.2 km). The project is being implemented by Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS). TANROADS is an Executive Agency under the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications; established under the Executive Agencies Act in 2000, with the duty of maintaining and developing trunk and regional road network in Tanzania mainland.

In broad terms, improvement will involve a construction of the new road. The rehabilitation and/or replacement of existing drainage structures and the construction of new, additional drainage structures are also important features of the proposed works. When the Ring Road is completed, it shall allow traffic not destined for Dodoma City to bypass the City along with a number of high speed freeways in a quick and easy fashion. It is expected that heavy vehicles entering the Dodoma City from the main four trunk roads will be diverted into the ring road either to bypass Dodoma completely or to transfer to another radial route to suit their eventual destination and in doing so avoid the town center. There will be also a transfer of traffic to the ring road from the traffic that currently uses a network of roads within the town

**Figure 1: Map of Dodoma city with Road Networks including the proposed Outer ring road project**



## **1.2 Project Rationale**

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania through its Vision 2025 document has set the aims which amongst others include:

- Eradication of abject poverty;
- Development of strong, diversified, resilient and competitive agriculture, industry, tourism and other productive socio-economic sectors; and
- Modernized production and delivery systems of goods and services.

To realize the above, there are some targets set by the Government as listed below:

- Double output of most crops, in particular rice production through irrigation;
- Develop new industrial sites, including for agro-industries, in designated export processing zones;
- Improve tourist infrastructure; and
- Achieve economic growth rate of **8%** per annum by 2025.

In order for the above aims and targets to be achieved, development of efficient city roads connecting remote villages with the trunk roads network is of paramount importance. Upgrading of the project roads is a big step towards that direction.

## **1.3 The Study Rationale**

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania through the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) intends to improve this mainly new route road to bitumen standard.

## **1.4 Objectives of RAP**

The objectives of this RAP are to provide a plan for resolving the displacement, resettlement and/or compensation issues of the project and for ensuring that PAP's are left no worse off than they were before commencement of the project. The RAP is intended to be an agreed commitment by the parties involved (e.g. TANROADS, the Government of Tanzania and the PAPs) for guiding the implementation of resettlement and/or compensation action for persons affected by the enforcement of the ROW for project.

## **1.5 Scope of Resettlement**

- I. Lay down the agreed principles that will apply to the resettlement and/or compensation exercise;
- II. Identify, as far as possible, those people currently living with the proposed ROW and who will suffer losses;
- III. Describe the legal and institutional framework for dealing with displacement;



- IV. Provide a general socio-economic profile of the people living in areas where displacement is likely to occur;
- V. Estimate the nature and magnitude of displacement;
- VI. Set out the criteria used to determine eligibility for resettlement, compensation and/or other assistance and what entitlements are due to different categories of DP's and for different types of losses;
- VII. Indicate how affected assets of individual DP's are valued;
- VIII. Describe how resettlement and/or compensation entitlements will be delivered, including procedures, responsibilities and timing;
- IX. Describe mechanisms for maximizing stakeholder participation and for airing grievances;
- X. Provide an indication of the costs involved.

A total of 1209 structures are affected along the Project Road. Out of total 1112 structures are completed one, whereas 97 are incomplete. Out of 1209 completed houses, 1189 are residential properties affected whereas 20 are in commercial use.

## **1.6 RAP Report Structure**

This RAP document is prepared and presented into the following eleven Chapters:

- 1. Project description;
- 2. Policy, legal and institutional frameworks;
- 3. Census and socio-economic surveys of Project Affected Persons;
- 4. Resettlement Eligibility;
- 5. Asset Valuation;
- 6. Resettlement Measures
- 7. Community participation;
- 8. Grievances procedures;
- 9. Organizational responsibilities;
- 10. Implementation schedule; and
- 11. Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation.

## **1.7 RAP Methodology**

The preparation of RAP document involved various activities. The philosophical underpinning of the plan preparation is the use of participatory approach. This involves interaction with major stakeholders including affected communities and

PAPs noting their main concerns and views regarding the proposed project. Data collection methods were used in the process of developing this RAP document. They include review of relevant laws and regulations and documents; community meetings and consultations; key informants (City Officers, Local Authorities, among others) interviews and discussions; household and population census surveys; focus group discussions and use of maps and filed surveys. Review and use of information contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Report prepared for the same project. These mixed method approaches employed both qualitative and quantitative data gathering techniques. Brief descriptions of the methodologies used are given below:

#### **1.7.1 Review of Documents**

Several reference documents on the project were obtained and reviewed. The most important of these were relevant Tanzanian policies, regulations and guidelines. These were reviewed to understand and record their implication for dealing with people who will be displaced, in one form or another, from area of proposed RoW. These included but not limited to: the land Act (No.5 of 1999); the Road guideline act of 2004, the Land Regulation (2001); and the Tanzania Environmental impact Assessment Guidelines (2002), published by NEMC.

#### **1.7.2 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.

The format of questionnaire used for data collection of PAPs is given as **in annex** and the data thus collected in census forms is submitted separately.

#### **1.7.3 Public consultations**

Consultations were conducted across sections of stakeholders using the participatory approach at district, ward and community levels. The minutes of consultation meetings and the names of the stakeholders consulted are included in **Annexure 1.2**. 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 views and concerns of the stakeholders are included in the resettlement action plan.

#### 1.7.4 Use of Maps and Field Surveys

Maps and Field Surveys were used to identify and demarcate boundaries of properties and community facilities along the project road. A team of valuers and surveyors were deployed to identify, mark, and evaluate the assets affected. The valuer certified the property data and recorded in the field inspection sheet. The main activities during the field survey included: identification of affected properties and respective owners; assigning reference number for each of the identified case and taking photographs; taking notes on the identified properties including buildings, trees, plantation and other developments and taking measurements of the land and buildings.

The valuation data collected and its analyses were included in **Valuation Reports** submitted separately. These report includes the compensation schedules .The latter show the location of properties including those affected along the project road to scale 1:3000.

## **2. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

This section provides an overview of the existing laws, policies and institutions relating to land acquisition, allocation and compensation.

### **2.1. National Land Policy (1995)**

The National Land Policy (1995) provided that a dual system of tenure, which recognizes both customary and statutory right of occupancy as being equal in law be established. The policy further establishes that the land has value, and that land rights and interests of citizens owning land shall not be taken without due process of law and with full, fair and prompt compensation once land is acquired. In principle the Minister responsible for land matters is the sole authority inland issues. But the policy involves the public and private institutions whose functions are associated with land i.e. local authorities, communities, nongovernmental organizations and community based development organizations to participate and co-operate with the minister at different levels during the implementation of the policy and utilization of land.

The land policy stipulates that all land is public land, vested in the president as a trustee, and that this should be entrenched in the constitution. According to the policy, administration of village land is vested in the village councils. Village councils have to consent before any alienation of village land is affected. In case of land allocations, village councils shall report to respective village assemblies. To address the problem of multiple land allocation, and its resultant disputes, the Commissioner for Lands, is the delegated sole authority for administration of land. He may appoint officers to administer on behalf.

### **2.2. Land and Village Land Acts (1999)**

Essentially, the land Act, No 4 of 1999 regulates the urban land while Village Land Act, No 5 of 1999 regulates land in rural areas. For the Tanzania Mainland, the Land Act (1999), Village Land Act (1999) , Land Regulations of 2001 and government standing Order on expropriation for public utilities prescribes that holders of occupancy rights on land pre-empted for the public works must be compensated and assisted in relocating their assets to the nearest suitable place. Most expropriation disputes, on similar public works, are due to disagreement on the value at which an estate and its improvements are to be compensated. The compulsory resettlement of buildings, farms and businesses premises must ensure at least equal compensation values. Accordingly the expropriated owner must be compensated with a price equal to the value that the “un exhausted improvement” (buildings, infrastructure, plantations etc) would fetch if sold on the open market. That value is defined as the cost of acquiring a similar estate and putting up such improvement as those existing when evaluated. Allowance is made for the age, state of repair and economic obsolescence. According to Tanzania law, the compensation should cover:

#### **(a) Real Property (Buildings)**

The compensation of real property like building will include:

- Market value of the real property (i.e. value of un-exhausted improvement and land)

- Accommodation allowance (i.e. market rent of the affected building per month multiplied by 36 months);
- Loss of profit allowance which is assessed by establishing net profit per months evidenced by audit accounts multiplied by 36 months
- Disturbance allowance which is calculated by the value of the land by average percentage rate of interests offered by commercial banks on 12months fixed deposits at the time of loss of interests in land
- Transport allowance that is the actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 km from the point of displacement.

**(b) Real Estate Compensation Rule**

According to the current applicable legislation in Tanzania, land has a value. The land owners with either a title deed or customary ownership must be compensated in cash for losing the land for other development. The government will simply provide the resettled owner with alternative plots of the same size in the nearest suitable location for both residential and business purposes. The resettled individuals have to buy the alternative plot for resettlement.

**(c) Farmland Compensation Rule**

The majority of the farmland in the project areas belongs to individuals and the government. The allocation of individual property rights at the village level is implemented as stipulated in the Village land Act (1999) which will cover:

- Farms should have individual occupancy rights allocated by the village council as well as customary land tenure ship;
- Farmers should be legally entitled to compensation for loss of crops, grazing land or forest; and
- Government compensation by the project for the loss of rangelands for construction works.

**2.3. The Land Acquisition Act, No 47 of 1967**

The Land Acquisition Act of 1967 stipulates the power and the procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 & 4 of the acts provide that, the president may acquire any land for any estate or term provided such land is required for public purposes such as for exclusive government use, general public use, any government scheme, development of social services or commercial development of any kind including declamation. According to Section 5, if the President's considers the land in a certain locality to be appropriate, it should be examined for possible acquisition by any persons authorized by the Minister, who may do the following:

- Enter upon and survey any land in such locality;
- Dig or drill under the subsoil; and
- Clearly, set and mark the boundaries of the land proposed to be required.

The law forbids entrance into any buildings or closed garden attached to dwelling house without first giving three days' notice. Any damage that results from activities of the authorized person must be compensated. In case of a dispute on the amount of compensation, the Regional Commissioner will make a decision.

Section 6 requires the Minister to give a notice to all interested persons or those claiming to be interested in such land. Section 7 & 8 of the same Act provides for publication of a notice in the gazette to interested persons requiring them to yield up possession of such land and section 9 forbids a party from being compelled to sell or convey part of a house if he is willing to yield the whole house or building in the process of acquisition.

Section 11 (1) provides for compensation by the government to the person whose land is acquired. The president's, with consent of the person entitled to compensation, and may grant public land not exceeding in value of the land acquired, for an estate not exceeding the state acquired and upon the same terms and condition of the land acquired instead of or in addition to any compensation.

### **2.3.1 Compensation Disputes Section 13 (1)**

This deals with issues where any land is acquired and dispute overcompensation arises in any of the following matters:

- The amount of compensation;
- The right to acquire the land;
- The identity of person persons entitled to compensation;
- The application of section 12 to the Act;
- Any right, privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act; and
- Appointment of compensation between the person entitled to the same and such dispute or the parties concerned do not settle a disagreement within six weeks from the publication of notice that the land is required for public purposes.

According to the section, the Minister or any person claiming interest in land may institute a suit in the court for the determination of dispute.

### **2.4. Town and Country Planning Ordinance Cap 378**

The ordinance makes elaborate provisions on urban development. It empowers the relevant Minister to declare a certain area as a "Planning Area". Once it is so declared no person shall develop any land within a "Planning Area" without planning consent. It has been established, through law reviews and statutes that declaring an area as a planning area does not extinguish customary right of occupancy

### **2.5. The Road Act 2007**

Part III, Section 16 of the Act addressed the issue of compensation for acquired land for road development. The Section emphasized that, where it become necessary for the road authority to acquire a land owned by any person for the purpose of this act, the owners of such land shall be entitled to compensation for any development on such land in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act

- (1967), Land and Village Land Acts (1999) and any other written law.

### **2.6 Institutional Frameworks**

A number of organizations and institutions will be involved in the RAP implementation processes at different stages.

This section provides a list of all agencies and institutions involved in each step of the resettlement process (preparation, appeals, implementation and monitoring). The experience of the majority of the actors involved seems adequate to the tasks to be carried out and therefore no particular capacity building measures are required. As soon as the RAP is cleared and finalized, TANROADS will formally disclose it to the affected people. For this purpose, TANROADS will organize a number of sessions, one in each of the Administrative Sub ward Areas crossed by the road. The sessions will be chaired by the RAP specialist of TANROADS and attended by representatives of the higher territorial hierarchies (District and Division/Wards). Adequate display materials will be utilized. TANROADS will prepare the list of the occupants dispossessed by the project, specifying their rights of occupancy and the assessed value. The Local Government (i.e. District Councils) will dispatch the dislocation notices to the concerned households and farmers. Ministry of Finance through TANROADS will disburse the compensation funds to the TANROADS Regional office to pay the communities eligible for compensation. After the implementation of compensation and resettlement, the communities will be given at least six months for resettlement. TANROADS will then authorize the Contractor to start demolition works.

The NGO will assist in raising public awareness on resettlement and facilitate local community participation in RAP implementation. The communities preferred cash compensation and are eagerly awaiting the compensation, since they feel that it will be some sort of improvement in their social welfare. This is through the experience acquired where compensation have been implemented in Tanzania.

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.

- 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, screen and appraise 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 process;
- Independent NGOs/CBOs 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;
- External Audits shall include the evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement action plans in routine annual audits. Without undue restrictions, the audits may 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.

TANROADS shall set up Resettlement Committee comprising representatives of key Ministries and a local NGO involved in similar projects.

The following committees shall be established at district levels with representation from the PAPS /Wards:

The following committees shall be established at district levels with representation from various stakeholders

- Resettlement Committee;
  - Chair - Regional Commissioner
  - Member – TANROADS, Dodoma
  - 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, Dodoma
  - Member - Ministry of Lands
  - Member - Consultant
  - Member - Representative of PAP
  - Member – Valuer
- Dispute Resolution Committee.
  - Chair - District Commissioner
  - Member – TANROADS, Dodoma
  - Member - Ministry of Lands
  - Member – Valuer
  - Member - Representative of a Local NGO
  - Member - Representative of PAPs

## **2.7 Identification of Project Affected Groups /Individuals/Persons**

According to the above laws and policies affected person(s) (group(s)/individual(s)) are those who lose assets or are denied access to legally designated social economic services as a result of road project activities, whatever the extent of lose, lost assets may be land, structures, trees and plantation, graves.



## 2.8 Categories of Affected People

In line with the involuntary resettlement, categories of affected people include: property owners, residential tenants, business tenants, squatters, encroachers and other opportunistic land occupiers, grave owners and affected communities.

Furthermore, affected group(s) individual(s)/persons are categorized as follows:

- a) Those who have formal legal rights (including customary and traditional rights) recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania;
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of conducting census, but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Government of Tanzania; and
- c) Those who have no recognized legal rights or claims to land they are occupying.

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

Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. People who consider themselves to be eligible and are not identified at the time of census will have the right to appeal to district or municipal authorities.

## 2.9 Entitlement Matrix

The principle adopted from the Tanzania Laws AfDB involuntary policy 2003 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 2.1**.

**Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix****Analysis of Gaps between Legal and Institution Frameworks and Bank Policies**

Comparison of Tanzanian and ADB Operational Policies on Resettlement and Compensation			
Types of affected Persons/Lost Assets	Tanzanian Law	ADB Operational Safeguards	Comparison/Gaps
Land Owners	<p>The Land Acquisition Act, has explained clearly that land owners, with or without formal legal rights, are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation. They also get disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profit if they were in actual occupation of the acquired property.</p> <p>Lost assets are limited to “unexhausted improvements”, that is the land and developments on the land.</p> <p>The law does not cover economic and social impacts of relocation and as such socio-economic surveys are not part of the land acquisition process</p>	<p>Displaced persons are classified into three groups:</p> <p>(a) those who have formal legal rights including customary and traditional rights;</p> <p>(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to the land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the law of the country those who have no legal rights to the land they are occupying</p> <p>Land owners under categories (a) and (b) above, are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation as well as other relocation assistance.</p> <p>Socio-economic impacts to PAPs are taken into consideration in preparing</p>	<p>There is no gap between Tanzania and ADB- OS2 as far as those with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights are concerned</p> <p>However, the lost assets in Tanzania are restricted to land and developments on land, and where relevant, loss of profits. The lost assets under OS are much wider than land and include loss of access to livelihoods and standard of living and seeks to improve them or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels</p>

		the RAP	
Land Tenants/Squatters	Tanzanian law does not recognize tenants as being entitled to compensation	Tenants would be under category (b) above and are among the PAPs who are entitled to full, fair and prompt compensation and other relocation assistance	ADB- OS2 recognizes a wider spectrum of PAPs. The Tanzania spectrum is limited to those who can prove proprietary rights. It does not include tenants
	Squatters may be paid compensation on the whims of the government.  In some cases however they are not paid. This include those who construct on road reserves	Squatters may fit category (c) above and are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy as well as other relocation assistance.	ADB – OS2 includes squatters among the PAPs who are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of the land they occupy, as well as other assistance  This is different from the Tanzanian situation where such people are not entitled to any assistance. However, as seen in most donor funded projects
Land Users	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove de jure or de facto land ownership. Users are not covered	ADB- OS2 includes displaced persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	
Owners of non-permanent Buildings	Tanzanian law makes no differentiation between owners of permanent and non- permanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable.  Determination of compensation is based on the market value of the property. In practice though, the depreciated replacement cost	Under the ADB – OS2 permanent and non-permanent buildings need to be compensated.  Where however, the displaced persons have no recognizable legal rights they are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they	The gap between Tanzania and ADB – OS2 is about eligibility, which is hinged upon formal or informal ownership.  While, in Tanzania, compensation is based on market value, determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach for developments on land, ADB – OS2 requires that compensation should be sufficient to
Owners of permanent Buildings			

	<p>approach is used, meaning that PAPs do not get the full replacement cost of the lost assets</p>	<p>occupy, as well as other assistance.</p> <p>Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</p>	<p>replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost.</p>
<p>Timing of compensation Payments</p>	<p>Tanzanian law requires that compensation be full, fair and prompt. Prompt means it should be paid within six months, failure to do which attracts an interest rate equivalent to the average rate offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits.</p> <p>Legally, compensation for the acquired land does not have to be paid before possession can be taken, but in current practice it is usually paid before existing occupiers are displaced.</p> <p>In practice, compensation is not paid promptly most of the time, and delays are not rectified paying the interest rate as required by the law</p>	<p>ADB – OS2 displaced persons are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly attributable to the project</p>	<p>In terms of timing, both Tanzanian laws and ADB – OS2 require that compensation be paid promptly.</p>
<p>Calculation of compensation and valuation</p>	<p>According to the <i>Land Assessment of the value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001</i>, compensation for loss of any interest inland shall include the</p>	<p>ADB – OS2 requires that the displaced persons be provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable direct to the project.</p>	<p>Tanzania law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of the market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements, plus a disturbance, accommodation, and accommodation</p>

	<p>value of unexhausted improvements, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and loss of profits.</p> <p>The basis for assessment any land and unexhausted improvement for purposes of compensation is the market value of such land.</p> <p>The market value is arrived at by the use of comparative method evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties; or by the use of the income approach, or replacement cost method, where the property is of special nature and not saleable</p> <p>In practice, with land an attempt is made to establish market value from recent sales, but these are usually not transparent. As for unexhausted improvements in terms of buildings and other civil infrastructure, the depreciated replacement cost approach is used</p>	<p>Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation is not to be taken into account when applying this method.</p> <p>For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers and suppliers, or to fishing, grazing or forest areas) attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities</p>	<p>allowance, and loss of profits where applicable.</p> <p>Since depreciation is applied, the amount paid does not in most cases amount to that required to replace the lost assets. However, persons are allowed to salvage the building materials or trees in lieu of the depreciation.</p>
Relocation and Resettlement	<p>Tanzanian laws do not provide for relocation and resettlement. However, there are a few cases</p>	<p>ADB – OS2 stipulate that where project impacts include physical relocation, measures should be taken</p>	<p>Tanzanian law provides for transport allowance for 12 tons of luggage for up to 12 kilometers from the acquired land, provided</p>

	where the government has provided both compensation and alternative land, but this has been done at its discretion. In general however, the government feels that it has discharged its duty once compensation is paid, and it is up to the displaced persons to resettle and re- establishes them elsewhere.	to ensure that the displaced persons are: (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowance) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages lost.	the displaced person was living on that land.  In lieu of housing accommodation allowance is made in the form of rent for 36 months.  Occasionally, in a discretionary manner alternative land is awarded.
Completion of resettlement and compensation	The Government can under the law, take possession of acquired land at the end of the notice to acquire period before paying compensation  Current practice however is such that possession is usually after the payment of compensation whereby the displaced persons are given time to vacate the land, which is usually as soon as possible	ADB – OS2 stipulates that it is necessary to ensure that displacement or restriction to access does not take place before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowance have been provided to the displaced persons.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1967, allows the government to take possession of the acquired land before paying compensation.  Current practice endeavors to pay compensation before taking possession of the land.
Livelihood restoration and Assistance	There are no legal provisions requiring the government to restore livelihood or to provide assistance towards the restoration of such livelihoods.  Indeed, compensation is not	ADB – OS2 provides that the resettlement plan or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living;	There are no transitional measures provided for under Tanzanian law and practice; nor are there provisions for compensation as a result of restrictions to access to livelihood. However, PAPs who are able and willing to work shall be given priority at the construction site the project shall

	<p>payable in the case of restrictions to access to areas of livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Moreover there are no provisions that require the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples</p>	<p>and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.</p>	
Consultation and disclosure	<p>There scanty provisions related to consultation and disclosure in Tanzanian law.</p> <p>The notice, under the <i>Land Acquisition Act</i>, informs land owners about the President's need to acquire their land, and their right to give objections. The Land Act allows displaced persons to fill in forms requiring that their land be valued, and giving their own opinion as to what their assets are worth.</p> <p>Since resettlement is not provided for legally, there are no provisions about informing the displaced persons about their options and rights; nor are they offered choice among feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>ADB – OS2 requires that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; and, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.</p>	<p>Information about options and rights of affected persons is provided during public consultations and disclosure.</p>
Grievance mechanism and	Under s. 13 of <i>the Land Acquisition</i>	ADB – OS2 provides that displaced	Although the law in Tanzania does not

dispute resolution	<p>Act, where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the amount of compensation;</li> <li>(b) the right to acquire the land;</li> <li>(c) the identity of persons entitled to compensation;</li> <li>(d) the application of section 12 and;</li> <li>(e) any right privilege or liability conferred or imposed by this Act;</li> <li>(f) the apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same and</li> </ul> <p>such dispute or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for a public purpose the Minister or any person holding or claiming any interest in the land may institute a suit in the High Court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute.</p> <p>In practice the government tries to resolve grievances through public meetings of the affected persons.</p>	<p>persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for these groups</p>	<p>explicitly provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement cases, there are for at community level for resolving differences before taking the matters to court</p>
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## 2.10 Organizational Procedures for the Delivery of Entitlements

The delivery of entitlement will involve a number of agencies and the key issues in entitlement delivery include:

- i. Public Participation- PAPs are to be involved in this process from the beginning of the project;
- ii. Notification of Land Resource Holders- these are notified formally and informally;
- iii. Documentation of Holdings and Assets: Meetings with PAPs are arranged to discuss compensation and PAPs will fill forms in the presence of local leaders;
- iv. 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 and
- v. Compensation Payment: Handing over property shall be done in the presence of local leaders and compensation through the bank.

The institutions responsible for various activities for preparation and implementation of RAP are listed in **Table 2.2**. Consultations, socio-economic surveys, valuation, and levels of awards are to be suggested by the Consultants, while demolition of structures to be done by the civil works Contractor. The payment will be made by TANROADS with the involvement, the district administrations, the Consultants. Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be done with the help of NGOs and external agencies.

**Table 2.2: Delivery of Entitlements and Institutional Responsibilities**

Serial Number	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	NGO or External Agency
10	Evaluation	External Agency

## 2.11 Other Notable Guidelines and Safeguard Policies

### 2.11.1 African Development Bank Guideline, procedures and policies:

The following AfDB guidelines, procedures and policies are likely to be triggered by this project:

- ☐ Guidelines under the Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation in ADB Operations;
- ☐ Cooperation with Civil Society Organizations Policy and Guidelines;
- ☐ Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures for African Development Bank's Public Sector Operations;
- Annex 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the ESIA Procedures for AfDB Public Sector Operations
- ☐ Gender Policy , 2001;
- ☐ Bank Group Policy on Power Reduction, 2004
- ☐ Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2003;
- ☐ The African Development Bank Group Policy on Disclosure of Information, 2005; and
- ☐ African Development Bank Group's Policy on the Environment; 2004

### 2.11.2 Influence of Institutional and Legal Framework on the Project

Dodoma Outer Ring Road characteristically generate impacts such as acquisition and maintenance of the right-of-way (RoW), clearing of vegetation from sites and line corridor; construction of vehicular access passages, and substations which are the most obvious sources of construction-related impacts. The area of immediate impact will be the road corridor RoW of 150 m width along the entire length of the Outer Ring Road. Parallel strip of land traversing vegetation will also be completely cleared of all trees, scrub a house. Appropriate clearance between vegetation and structures along this corridor will be maintained throughout the life of the road corridor. Most disturbances to the environment occur during the construction phase of the project. It should however be noted that both positive and negative impacts will result from the project implementation.

The assessment of environmental and social impacts will be presented qualitatively and quantitatively depending on the issues. The potential impacts will be described as per the guideline set by the legal framework in Tanzania, policies and guidelines of the institutions and stakeholders involved in the project as well as AfDB and the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures.

On the overall, the legal frameworks, institutional frameworks, guidelines and safeguards listed above will be used whenever triggered for purposes of enhancing the project's potential impacts reducing suffering caused by negative impacts; thereby achieve acceptance and support of the project by the affected persons and communities. Some of the notable positive and negative impacts of the project are highlighted below:

## **2.12 Potential Positive Impacts**

The following potential positive impacts were identified during scoping and field data collection.

### **2.12.1 Employment Opportunities**

Employment opportunities will be offered to skilled and unskilled workers and during the construction phase. In addition, there will arise, opportunities for establishing shops, restaurants, etc. and engaging in income generating activities especially for women.

### **2.12.2 Conservation Measures**

Access to adequate and affordable energy for households and industry will help in rolling back the rate of deforestation and thus help in conserving water resources. Access to affordable energy will revolutionize transportation and farming methods hence cutting down on emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> to the atmosphere and thus help in reducing the effects of global warming. The study will elaborate on this situation as applicable to the project.

## **2.13 Potential Negative Impacts**

A full environmental and social impact is presented along-side this RAP Report. The study makes detailed assessment of the prevailing conditions along the RoW and recommends mitigation measures for the negative impacts of the project.

Detailed and in-depth impact assessment has been made in this report with regard to:

- Impacts on partial or total loss of agricultural land
- Impact on partial or total loss of trees and shrubs
- Impact on damage to crops and grazing area

- Impact on loss of dwellings, business premises and community assets
- Impact on loss of other fixed assets by individuals, communities and others
- Impact on partial or total relocation
- Impact on places of worship, memorials, burial places, etc.
- Impact on loss of earnings
- Impact on disturbance arising from any of the above
- Impact on disadvantaged persons

### 3. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The main objective of the census and socio-economic survey was first, to prepare an inventory of all the affected assets and affected households. Second, objective was to estimate the extent of resettlement impacts due to project implementation and prepare RAP for the compensation and assistance. The census surveys and consultations were conducted between late July and August 2018 and the census forms are given submitted separately. The results of census and socio-economic surveys are analyzed in this section.

The Census and Socio-Economic Survey interviews were done in 960 households. All affected assets and households were identified and head of households or representative was interviewed. A total of 2890 were identified as having properties (such as buildings, land, tree and plantation that will be affected because of the project road upgrading

**Table 3.1: Number of PAPs along the road village wise**

S/N	NAME OF SUB WARD	NAME OF WARD	NUMBER OF PAPs
1	Veyula	Makutupora	724
2	Kitelela	Nzuguni	39
3	Mahomamanyika	Nzuguni	211
4	Mahoma Makulu	Chahwa	74
5	Ihumwa	Ihumwa	209
6	Nghong'onha	Nghong'onha	377
7	Matumbulu	Matumbulu	371
8	Bihawana	Mbabala	251
9	Chididimo	Zuzu	119
10	Zuzu	Zuzu	48
11	Nala	Nala	261
12	Ligala	Nala	98
13	Chihikwi	Nala	108
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2890</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 2018)

A total of 1209 structures are affected by the project of which 1112 are fully completed whereas the remaining are under construction. The various uses of the affected completed structures are described below.

- buildings are used for residential including 20 of them with business premises as well;

- 6 of them is a community structure i.e. 3 Churches, 1 primary school and 1 Dispensary

1209 buildings are fully affected. In terms of total area of buildings affected, 100% is fully affected.

### 3.2 Socio-Demographic Profile of PAPs

Socio-demographic data was collected for a sample of **1420 PAPs**.

#### 3.2.1 Sex Composition of PAPs

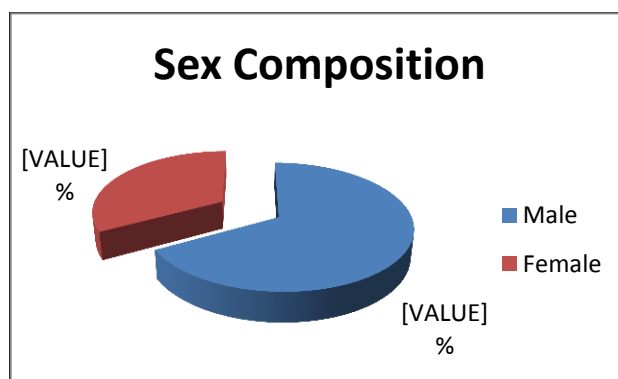
Census survey revealed that PAPs are mainly small scale farmers with limited sources of income and low levels of education.

Data in **Table 3.2** shows that PAPs are more or less evenly distributed between male and female.

**Table 3.2: Sex Composition of PAPs**

Sex	Dodoma City Council	%
Male	650	45.7
Female	770	54.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)



(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

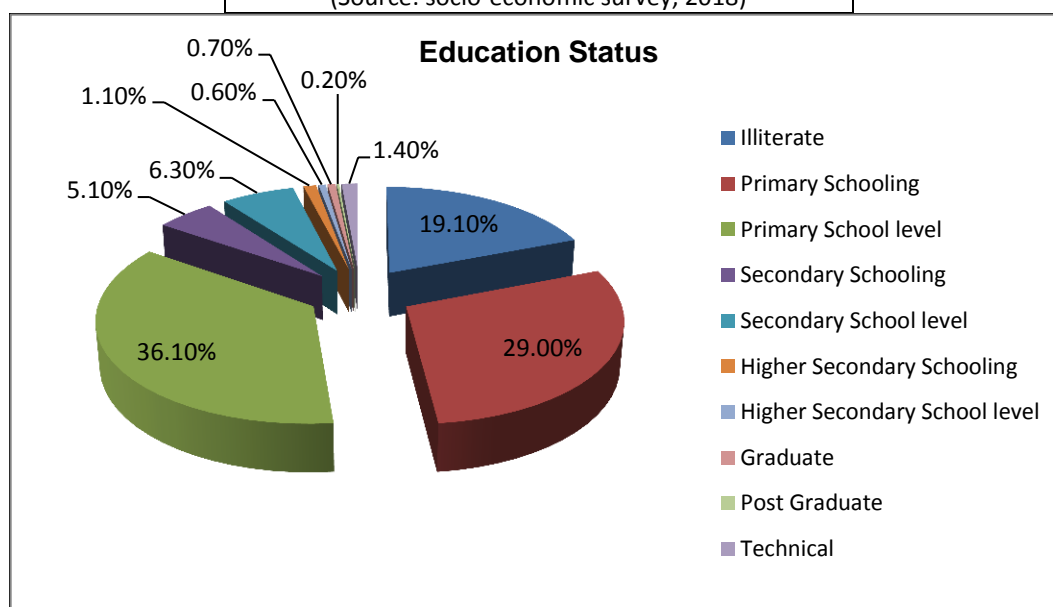
#### 3.2.2 Educational Status of PAPs

Data in **Table 3.3** indicates that generally PAPs have low educational attainment levels. About 27% of PAPs are illiterate and do not know how to read and write while about 36% have attained only primary school education.

**Table 3.3: Levels of Education of PAPs Project area**

Education Status	Dodoma City Council	%
Illiterate	272	19.1%
Primary Schooling	413	29%
Primary School level	514	36.1%
Secondary Schooling	73	5.1%
Secondary School level	90	6.3%
Higher Secondary Schooling	16	1.1%
Higher Secondary School level	9	0.6%
Graduate	10	0.7%
Post Graduate	3	0.2%
Technical	20	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)



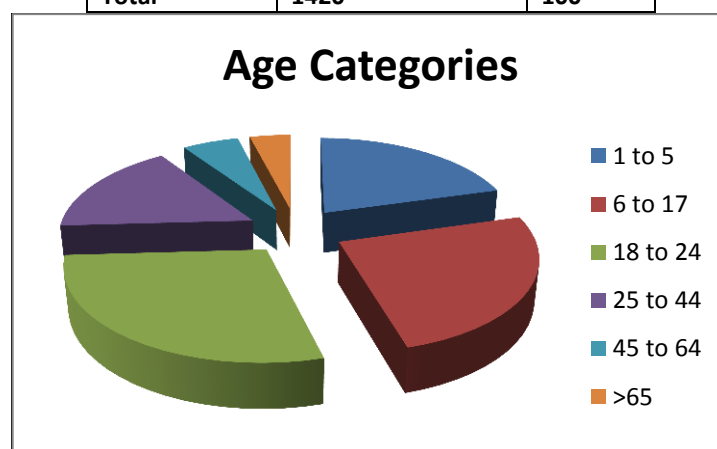
(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.2.3 Age Categories of PAPs

Census survey of PAPs shows that there is a significantly high age dependency ratio. About 46% of all PAPs are children (1-17 years of age) and the elderly (over 65 years old). Age-wise this data indicate a high possibility of vulnerability among PAPs because of age factor (**Table 3.4**).

**Table 3.4 Age Categories of PAPS by Project Area**

Age Categories	Dodoma council	City	%
1-5	293		20.6
6-17	360		25.1
18-24	404		28.4
25-44	233		16.4
45-64	79		5.5
>65	51		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1420</b>		<b>100</b>



(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.3 Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

The overall results from the survey shows that affected households have generally low socio-economic profiles.

#### 3.3.1 Type of Household (male and female headed households)

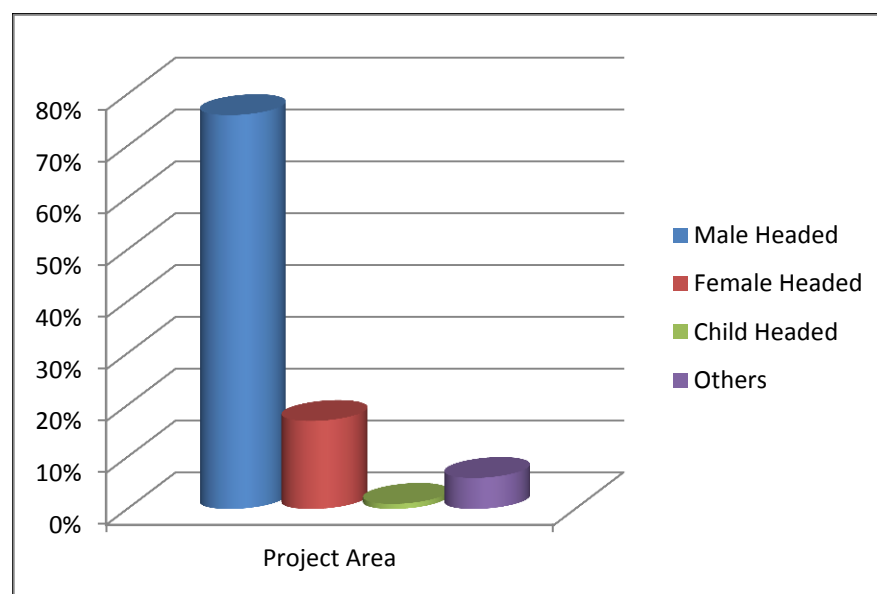
Male-headed households are the majority among the PAPs while 18% of all households are female-headed and 1% is child-headed (**Table 3.5**). This has significant bearing on the level of poverty as female and child-headed households are often associated with high levels of poverty. The female and child-headed households are thus likely to face greater degrees of vulnerability because of social and economic dislocations brought about by the project.

**Table 3.5: Type of Households by Project area**

Type of Household	Total	%
Male Headed	730	76
Female Headed	163	17
Child headed	10	1
Others	57	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)





(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

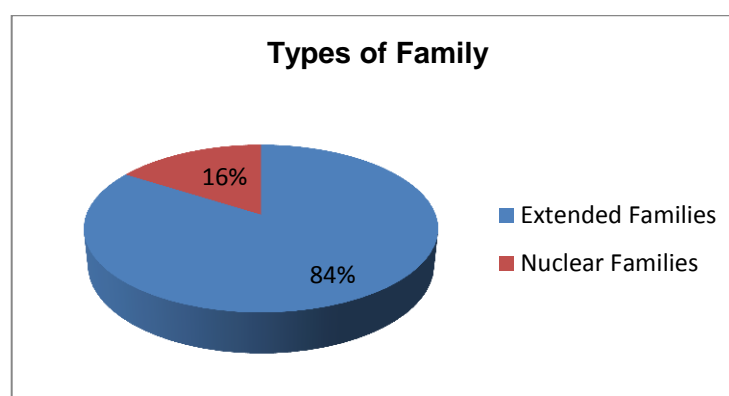
### 3.3.2 Type of Family Structure

84% of all households are extended families which imply significantly higher social and economic burdens and challenges even under normal circumstances (**Table 3.6**). However this may depend on the nature and capacity of the extended family members to support each other because of potential socio-economic impacts that might arise from land acquisition to pave way for the project.

**Table 3.6: Types of family in the Project Area**

Type of Family	Total	%
Extended	806	84
Nuclear	154	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)



(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.3.3 Distances from Social Service Facility

Most of the PAPs live within fairly long distances from social service facilities such as health, primary and secondary schools with some variations between the project roads and between the facilities. For example large percentage 51% of PAPs lives between 1km and 2Km from health centers, primary and secondary schools and access to tap water (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7: Distances from Social Service Facility**

Type of Facility	0.5 -1 KM	1-2 KM	> 2KM
Primary School	26	69	49
Secondary School	19	83	42
Health Facility	21	60	37
Tap Water	16	70	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>186</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.3.4 Type of assets owned

The most commonly owned assets are radio, mobile phones and bicycles as shown in Table 3.8 which is indicative of typical poor social and economic conditions of most rural people in the country.

**Table 3.8: PAPs asset ownership**

Asset Owned	Number of Owners
2-Wheeler	27
4-Wheeler	5
Cooking Gas	3
Bicycles	126
Motor bicycles	80
Hand Cart	9
Radio	278
Refrigerator	9
Cars	29
Mobile phone	136
Television	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>722</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

## 3.4 Gender Issues

Low levels of education, lack of ownership of property, limited decision-making powers in the households, pre-occupation with household chores are among the factors linking women with low socio-economic status in the households and families generally in Tanzania. This study focused on women decision making authority in the households.

### 3.4.2 Women Decision-making powers in household matters

Data in **Table 3.9** shows that women do have substantial decision making powers regarding issues deemed important in the households. Out of all the PAPs only 65 women were willing and able to freely disclose their participation in decision making within their homes, the remaining did not take part in making major decisions within their homesteads. However, some of the family decisions that women are able to fully participate include but not limited to; Child healthcare and education, day to day activities, social functions, money matters and purchase of assets.

**Table 3.9: Women decision making powers in household matters**

Decision on:	Total
Financial Matter	65
Education of child	64
Healthcare of Child	65
Purchase of Assets	64
Day to Day Activities	64
Social Functions	62
Others	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.5 Occupational status of PAPs

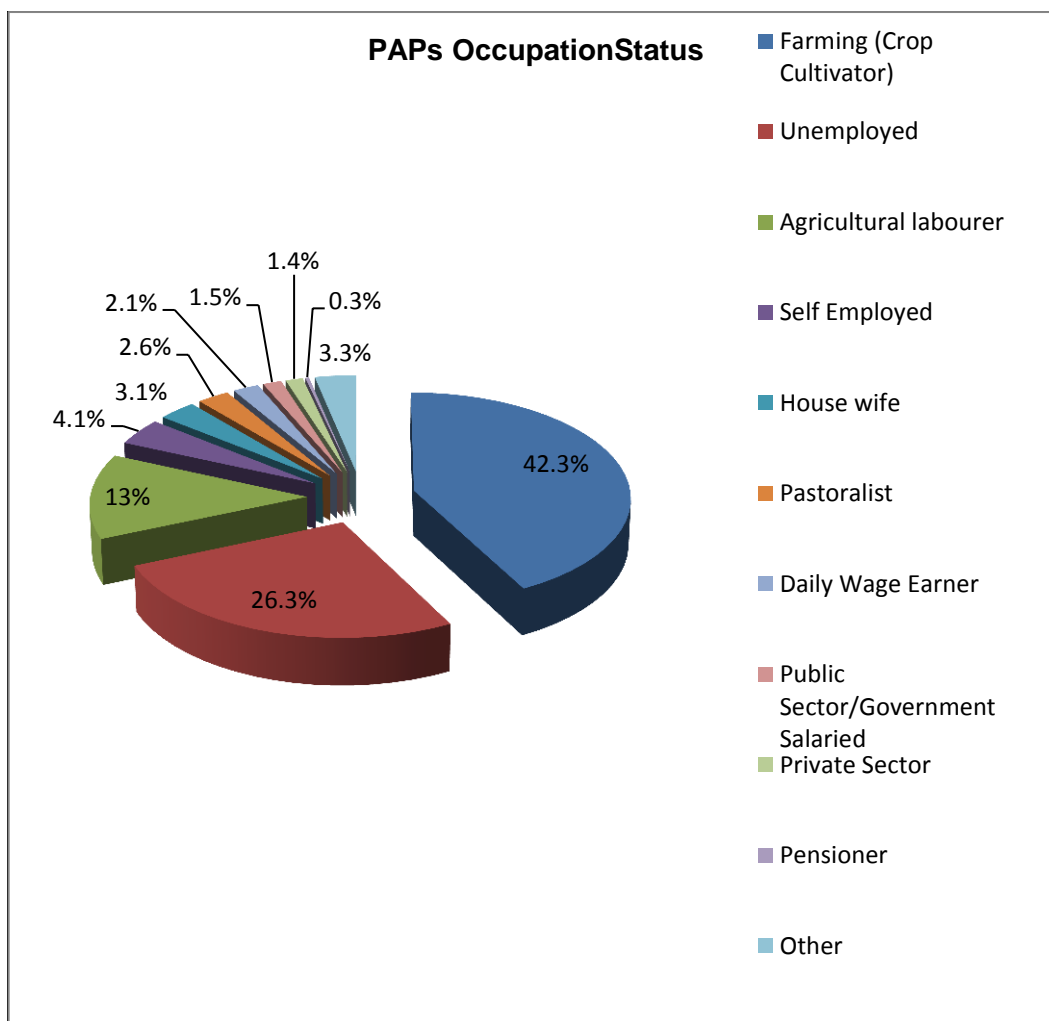
The main occupation for the majority of PAPs is farming (crop cultivation). However, a significant proportion (26.3%) of all PAPs indicated that they are unemployed (**Table 13.10**). The employment status reveals another social and economic vulnerability for the PAPs to be able to cope with challenges that might arise from project impact.

**Table 3.10: PAPs Occupations status**

Type of Occupation	Dodoma City Council	%
Farming (crop cultivation)	601	42.3
Unemployed	374	26.3
Agricultural labourer	178	13
Self Employed	59	4.1
House wife	45	3.1
Pastoralist	38	2.6
Daily Wage Earner	30	2.1
Public Sector/ Government Salaried	22	1.5

Private Sector	21	1.4
Pensioner	5	0.3
Other	47	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)



(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.6 Economic Profile of PAPs

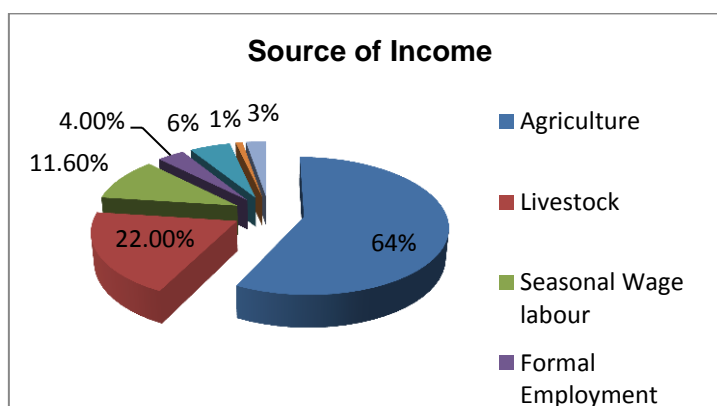
#### 3.6.1 Sources of Household Income of PAPs

Majority of PAPs have more than one income to meet their basic livelihood requirements. The main sources of income are agriculture (64%). This is followed by livestock (22%) as shown in **Table 3.11**.

**Table 3.11: Sources of Households Income by Project Area**

Source of Income	Dodoma Council	%
Agriculture	601	64%
Livestock	206	22%
Formal Employment	43	4%
Self-Employment	59	6%
Rent, interest	14	1%
Other	30	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)



(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

#### 3.6.2 Average Monthly Income of PAPs

Heads of affected households were asked about average monthly income of members of households from all sources of income. About 63% of PAPs are below poverty line (living on less than one dollar per day). In total 72% of all PAPs earn up to TShs 300,000 per month (**Table 3.12**). Therefore majority of PAPs are poor in economic terms and with the household sizes coupled with inflation this level of income is even far from adequate.

**Table 3.12: Estimated PAPs Household Monthly Income**

Income Categories	Dodoma City Council	%
-------------------	---------------------	---

0- 100,000 (below poverty line)	609	62.7%
1000001-300000	87	8.9%
300001-600000	32	3%
600001-1200000	158	16%
1200001 & above	144	14.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.7 Nature and Types of Assets and PAPs

The nature and types of assets affected in all the project roads include:

- Land, buildings and surrounding trees and plantations
- Land, trees and plantations
- Trees and plantations
- Land only

**Table 3.13: PAPs and type of Assets**

Name of sub ( in which project road Passes)	No. of Households with building/structure Affected
Veyula	486
Kitelela	0
Mahomanyika	141
Mahomamakulu	56
Ihumwa	105
Nghong'onha	57
Matumbulu	142
Bihawana	68
Zuzu	1
Nala	132
Ligala	0
Chihikwi	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1209</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

#### 3.7.1 Building Structures

The affected building structures are generally residential units mainly made of mud-pole walling and thatch-roofing construction and few with concrete blocks. The mud-wall-thatch-roof structures account for **30%**, mud-wall-CIS-roof account for **68%**, and

remaining **2%** are brick-wall structures. Few of these structures have retail business room outlets. The business outlets are in all cases owned by the house owners.

### 3.7.2 Land, Trees and Plantations

A various trees and plantation on the entire project road that will be affected are given in **Table 3.15**. The trees and plantation are of diverse types and common trees and plantation affected are listed in **Table 3.14**. However, the seasonal crops such as cassava, paddy, maize etc. were not included in the compensation since PAPs can be allowed to harvest before commencement of the construction.

**Table 3.14: Type of Trees and Plantation, and Number Affected**

Number affected perennial plantations
30,814

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.8 Impact on Socially Vulnerable Groups

Results of the survey indicate that 68 PAPs can be categorized as being vulnerable (**Table 3.15**). Major vulnerability indicators are:

- PAPs who are below the poverty line;
- Female-headed households; and
- Child-headed households and the elderly.

**Table 3.16: Vulnerability status of the PAPs of Affected Households**

Type of Household	Dodoma District Council	
	Fr	%
HH earning under USD(\$)1 per day	<b>549</b>	<b>92</b>
Female-Headed (incl. widows)	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>
Child-Headed	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

### 3.9 Community Property

Census identified a total of 8 community facilities that will be affected (**Table 3.16**). These include a Churches, Primary school, Dispensary and buildings at Makutupora Barracks etc. In addition, some public utilities such as electric poles and water pipes and wells will have to be relocated.

**Table 3.17: Community Property Resources Affected**

Type of Community Structure	Total
Mahomanyika dispensary	1
Mahomanyika Primary School	1
Churches	3
Houses at Makutupora National service area	3

(Source: socio-economic survey, 2018)

- Also there 168 graves along the road project will be affected.



#### 4. RESETTLEMENT ELIGIBILITY

The eligible individual(s) are those who are directly affected socially and economically by the road project caused by:

- a) The compulsory taking of land and other assets resulting in the following:
  - i) Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - ii) Loss of assets or access to assets; and
  - iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
- b) The forceful denial to access legally designated social economic services, with adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced individuals

The PAPs were considered irrespective of their tenure status, with respect to land that they own, occupy or use provided they own, occupy or use the affected land prior to the cut-off-date. Cut-off date for eligibility to resettlement entitlements for the project road is the **31<sup>st</sup> August 2018** which is the last day of valuation of properties.

Properties that are eligible for compensation are buildings, land, assets on the land such as crops, trees, plantations etc.

Affected public social services such as power supply were enumerated for costing, replacement and construction at suitable sites.

Local communities losing land 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.

For purposes of compensation, cut-off dates take into account only properties which existed before the enumeration of properties and assets along the project roads was completed.

## 5. ASSET VALUATION

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

In the process of upgrading the road, some properties along the proposed road will be affected. According to the **Section 3 (i) part g of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999** and other related land laws any person with legal interest in land that is to be acquired for public interest should be compensated in full, fair and promptly. Therefore, as part of the services, the consultant was required to conduct the valuation of affected property along the project proposed right of way of the project road for compensation purposes. Accordingly the consultant appointed a strong valuation team of registered and licensed valuers to identify, locate, value and assess compensation of all properties falling within the project proposed right of way.

### 5.2 SCOPE OF THE VALUATION 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 or replacement values where comparable open market sales could not be obtained such as in the valuation of a church or mosque.
- 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.
- To produce compensation schedules for approval by the Chief Government Valuer and other relevant stakeholders prior to paying compensation.

To this end consideration was given to Tanzania Land Laws governing assessment of compensation.

### 5.3 METHODOLOGY

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 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. Valuation methodology was guided by **Land acquisition act of 1967 and Land Act No 4 of 1999** which provides for open market method of valuation to be used as the basis of

valuation for compensation or using the Replacement Cost Method, where there are no relevant comparable data.

### **5.3.1 Nature and Types of Affected Assets**

The types of assets found in the project area fall into four main groups:

- Land,
- Buildings,
- Crops and Trees and
- Other Land Developments within the right of way such as, school directional signals, water wells structures, boreholes and other developments on Land.

### **5.3.2 Identification of PAPs**

Project affected person occupying land, buildings or owned crops were identified by the sub ward persons and other sub ward leaders or members of the sub ward's land committee and PAP's neighbors.

### **5.3.3 Measurement**

Accurate measurement of property was ascertained after the Centre line of the proposed road was marked on site by the Consultant's highway engineers and land surveyors who had used GPS and modern survey equipment to establish the center line of the proposed road. Pegs were fixed by qualified land surveyors along the center line of the road from which a measurement of 75 meters was taken perpendicular to the center line on both sides of the road to establish the boundary of the road reserve. Occupied land/building/crops/trees within the established 150 meters width of the road and 300 meters on the junctions of the road were measured by use of measured for the compensation purposes.

### **5.3.4 Valuation of Land**

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 to that what they are now occupying in the subject areas. 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.

### **5.3.5 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 at Dodoma City Council Valuation office and officials of the Ministry of lands provided valuable insights on the local market condition and trends. Further inquiries were made from selected property owners and local leaders to establish indicative land price level based on consultations for comparison of current construction rates. Based on above rate had been established for the buildings.

### **5.3.6 Valuation of crops and trees**

The earning approach method of valuation 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 applying the earning approach, production capacity was determined and calculation made on the basis of current bank lending rates, over the economic life of the plant or the remaining period of the land tenure. 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 consideration of plant price recommended by the Chief Government Valuer.

### **5.4 IDENTIFICATION AND REFERENCING**

Property identification number was designed by the valuation team in conjunction with the topographic surveyor who marked the whole road corridor/alignment from the beginning to the end of project. The designed code clearly show the name of the project, location in terms of ward, actual location of the property with reference to which side of the existing road the property was found and the serial number of each particular PAP.

### 5.4.1 Valuation Summary

The compensation recommended for payments to Dodoma Outer ring road to the PAPs is summarized in **Table 5.1**.

S/N	VILLAGE/WARD NAME	BUILDING VALUE	ACC ALLOWANCE	TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE	SERVICES	CROPS VALUE	DIST ALLOWANCE	PAYABLE COMPENSATION
1	Veyula	3,110,151,688	794,266,000	77,350,000	50,975,433	96,653,301	256,544,399	4,385,940,821
2	Kitelela	0	0	0	0	786,250	62,900	849,150
3	Mahomanyika	761,163,878	125,496,000	21,000,000	12,860,200	23,785,600	62,795,958	1,007,101,636
4	Mahoma makulu	123,073,516	18,864,000	5,250,000	500,000	13,008,850	10,886,589	171,582,955
5	Ihumwa	596,630,872	70,488,000	14,000,000	18,950,000	16,266,225	49,031,768	765,366,865
6	Nghong'onha	253,012,270	42,552,000	11,000,000	1,140,000	193,055,763	35,685,443	536,445,476
7	Matumbulu	400,012,185	68,346,000	12,500,000	2,617,020	12000305	32,960,999	528,436,509
8	Bihawana	454,164,472	96,768,000	18,500,000	60,340,000	116,415,180	45,646,372	791,834,024
9	Chididimo	374,678,855	8,028,000	2,250,000	57,300,000	115,142,750	39,185,728	596,585,333
10	Zuzu	3,402,000	648,000.00	250,000.00	56,000,000.00	0	272,160	60,572,160
11	Nala	639,171,674	71,532,000	17,000,000	4,490,000	25,353,825	53,162,040	810,709,539
12	Ligala	0	0	0	0	454,500	36,360	490,860
13	Chihikwi	47,530,700	13,284,000	3,500,000	1,440,000	1,730,825	3,940,922	71,426,447
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,762,992,110</b>	<b>1,310,272,000</b>	<b>182,600,000</b>	<b>266,612,653</b>	<b>614,653,374</b>	590,211,639	<b>9,727,341,776</b>
	<b>ADD: TOTAL LAND VALUE</b>							<b>10,415,368,800</b>
	<b>LAND DIST ALLOWANCE</b>			8%				<b>833,229,504</b>
	<b>GRAVE</b>			168			250,000.00	<b>42,000,000.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL PAYABLE COMPANSATION</b>							<b>21,017,940,079.72</b>

## **6. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES**

### **6.1 Compensation Options**

Compensation options which were presented to PAPs during public consultations included:

- In-kind (land for land; residential or business structure for residential or business structure); and
- Direct cash payment options.

Public consultations were documented and minutes are attached as **Annex I.2**. The PAPs without exception preferred for cash payments.

### **6.2 Compensation of Community Assets**

Community compensation will be in kind for community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of facility to at least the same standard or better than that being removed to give way to project (e.g. Mahomanyika Dispensary). Alternatively, this can be left to the Ward Council and village leaders, to rebuild in which case cash compensation can be provided under the project.

### **6.3 Assistance to Vulnerable People**

Vulnerable people may be such prior to the compensation process because of a disability or disadvantage, and/or may be made more vulnerable as a result of the compensation process. Vulnerable people identified in this project are elderly persons, widows and female and child-headed households. These women and children are often at the risk of being dispossessed of their productive assets as a result of the land compensation process given the customs and norms. Additionally in the process of compensation male head of households may benefit more compared to women and children. Identification of person and cause of vulnerability was done during the census and socio-economic surveys.

## **7. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **7.1 Consultation and Community Participation**

The overall goal of the consultation process was to disseminate project information and to incorporate the views of various stakeholders in the project design, implementation; mitigation measures, management plan and Resettlement Action Plan. Public consultation ensured that various groups' views are adequately taken into consideration in the decision making process. Consultation with the stakeholders was aimed at positively conveying information about the planned road project development, clear up misunderstandings, allow a better understanding of relevant issues and how they will be dealt with, and identify and deal with areas which are controversial while the project is still in its design stage.

### **7.2 Objectives of Public Participation and Consultation**

The objectives of public participation and consultation were:

- To ensure transparency in all activities related to the road project and its potential impacts;
- To share fully the information about the proposed roads project, its components and activities;
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the various stakeholders, as well as information about their reactions;
- To improve project design and, thereby, minimize conflicts and delays in implementation;
- To involve public at large together with their responsible institutions and organizations in the project design and planning;
- Information dissemination to the people about the project; and
- Understanding perceptions of local people towards the project.

### **7.3 Stakeholders**

The major stakeholders that were consulted include; TANROADS, TANESCO, TTCL DUWASA, TRC, St. John University, TPDF Ihumwa, JKT Makutupora Central and Local Government Authorities and local communities.

### **7.4 Means and Channels of Consultations**

Public participation and consultation took place through meetings, request for written proposals/comments, interviews, focus group discussions and explanations of project ideas and requirements.

## 7.5 Consultation Issues with Local Communities

Consultations with local communities focused to inform them of the project and its activities and discuss possibilities for land acquisition and other physical assets at replacement or compensation costs. Additionally, people were made aware about acquisition of community property. Options for relocation, shifting and loss of employment costs as per need and provision of livelihood support to vulnerable groups were some of the other issues discussed during consultations. Along with information dissemination the consultations also aimed at taking people's opinions and suggestions on project and its benefits and impacts.

The minutes of the meetings were prepared and signed by the secretary selected by the community and stamped by ward government. For clarity and understanding of the meeting proceedings by the local community, the minutes were prepared in Kiswahili. The list of attendees and their signatures were taken in all meetings and attached in this report as **annex 1.2**.

Below **(Table 7.1)** is a consultation matrix of key issues that were raised during the consultations with communities within the road impact area.

**Table 7.1: Consultation Matrix**

Consultation	Key Issues Discussed
Location: Veyula Date: 17/08/2018 Attendance: 296 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Road accidents will increase therefore safety of the road users should highly be considered;</li> <li>– Resettlement of properties and the valuation process should be clear to the PAPs</li> <li>– Impact on child labour, children should not be allowed to work in the project.</li> <li>– Their norms and traditions will be affected by increasing interactions stemming from influx of people who will be working on the project.</li> <li>– The road width should be marked so as to prevent encroachment of the road reserve.</li> <li>– Positive impacts such as employment, trade, transport will increase as well.</li> </ul>
Location: Kitelela Date: 18/08/2018 Attendance: 31 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compensation process should be done properly following all the laws and regulations.</li> <li>– Criteria for the eligibility for compensation should be explained to the PAPs.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compensation of community assets and the form of their compensation should be open to the community as well as paid in timely and fair manner.</li> <li>– Mitigation of negative impacts to reduce the severity of the impacts.</li> </ul>
Location: Mahomanyika Date: 18/08/2018 Attendance: 84 people:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Project Impacts: positive impacts-access to health facilities, efficient transport, access to markets, these and more will result from upgrading the road.</li> <li>– Compensation (including of community assets), mode and timing of payment.</li> <li>– Negative impacts: transmission of diseases; population growth, land shortage and conflict; child labor and accidents</li> <li>– The road should be up to standards.</li> </ul>
Location: Mahoma Makulu Date: 18/08/2018 Attendance: 65 People:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Impact of the road improvement: transport of goods and services; improved livelihoods for civil servants (e.g. more teachers)</li> <li>– Compensation (including compensation of crops) and procedures</li> <li>– Valuation of assets all that is to be taken and it should be done following current market value.</li> <li>– The road width should be broad enough.</li> <li>– Negative impacts: resettlement; accidents; HIV and Child labor.</li> </ul>
Location: Ihumwa Date: 20/08/2018 Attendance: 99 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Negative impacts: resettlement; accidents; HIV and Child labor, increased school drop outs</li> <li>– Compensation and valuation process of the affected properties should be done in the rightful way, avoiding any grievances afterwards.</li> </ul>
Location: Nghong'onha Date: 20/08/2018 Attendance: 197 People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Positive Impacts: efficient transport for sick; crops, goods and services; employment opportunities</li> <li>– Negative impacts: environmental degradation-quarry sites, water pollution and depletion; accidents and HIV/AIDS transmission</li> <li>– Compensation of borrow pits and quarry site if owned by</li> </ul>

	<p>individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compensation of community assets,</li> <li>– Use of Kiswahili during valuation/valuation forms</li> </ul>
<p>Location: Matumbulu Date: 20/08/2018 Attendance: 203 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Positive Impacts: efficient transport for sick; crops, goods and services; employment opportunities</li> <li>– Compensation (type of assets); timing, transparency, type of compensation, government structures) and valuation process</li> <li>– Negative Impacts: crops, properties, HIV/AIDS transmission increases</li> <li>– Use of Kiswahili during valuation/valuation forms</li> </ul>
<p>Location: Bihawana Date; 23/08/2018 Attendance: 108 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Positive impacts: improved: business; food transportation from other places of Dodoma ; access to health services; livestock marketing; increased interaction with other regions</li> <li>– Negative Impacts: Increased road accidents; criminal acts; pollution; resettlement of properties and people.</li> <li>– Mitigation: Different entitlements for compensation and mode of compensation</li> </ul>
<p>Location: Chididimo Date: 21/08/2018 Attendance: 80 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Positive impacts: improved: transportation, business; agriculture; access to health services</li> <li>– Negative Impacts: Increased road accidents; transmission of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>– Mitigation: Education and compensation</li> </ul>
<p>Location: Nala Date: 23/08/2018 Attendance: 94 people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compensation (type of assets); timing, transparency, type of compensation, government structures) and valuation process</li> <li>– Negative Impacts: crops, properties, HIV/AIDS transmission increases</li> <li>– Use of Kiswahili during valuation/valuation forms</li> </ul>

## 7.6 Feedback from the Consultations

Major feedbacks derived from the consultations with local communities were as follows:

- Timely information on project design and road alignment: people requested to be informed constantly regarding road design and alignment;
- Employment opportunity for local people: raised the need for local people to be given priority in employment during the construction (for both skilled and unskilled labor);
- Fair and timely compensation payment: requested for timely and adequate compensation for any losses incurred due to project implementation; and
- Special consideration to vulnerable groups.

## **7.7 Methods/procedure for consultation with Affected Groups/Individuals**

Consultation with PAPs involves the following major steps:

1. The consultation with affected group or individual is carried out in collaboration with affected individuals from the local villages/wards where the project road transverse including the valuation of properties;
2. The compensation documents and transfer deeds relating to resettled assets will be signed by both affected groups/persons and local authority officials representing the particular area of concern;
3. Disclosure and meetings: meetings will be organized and conducted in the affected area. The principles for compensation for the various types of loss will be detailed. The list of proportion and assets affected will be mentioned in such meetings which include the names of the affected ones and the consultation meeting with all affected individuals in the list;
4. Amicable discussion will go hand-in-hand with the whole process of compensation and resettlement;
5. The disputes settlement procedures will be presented and legal as well community leaders will be made available to resolve the same;
6. Individual meetings: individual(s)-based meetings will be conducted with each affected household;
7. The valuation and compensation for the assets will be detailed and transparent;
8. The process will be made in accordance with the laws and procedures applicable, once affected person have agreed, a compensation report or certificate/agreement will be signed by the parties involved;
9. Compensation options: the options of compensation for resettlement will be explained to the affected group(s) or individual(s) for them to choose;
10. All parties will sign compensation certificate; and
11. All payments and transfers in kind will be made in the presence of the affected parties and VEOs.

Consultation with relevant stakeholders is a continuous activity and this process started during the Base Services period. By the time the RAP document is being finalized a number of consultations have been conducted with PAPs including:

1. Consultations with PAPs on the valuation of properties (Step 1 above);
2. Discussion on the whole process of compensation and resettlement (Step 4);
3. Conducting meetings with individual PAPs (Step 6);
4. Valuation of assets (Step 7); and
5. Compensation options (Step 9).

These steps have already been covered up to the time of writing this RAP. The remaining steps will be covered during the implementation of RAP.

## **7.8 Means and Channels of Consultations**

Public participation and consultation taking place through meetings, request for written proposals/comments, filling in of questionnaires/forms, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements, making public documents available at the District, Town, Ward and Sub Ward/Village levels at suitable locations like the City Hall, District Council Hall, official residences/offices of local leaders. These measures will take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

## **8. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES**

### **8.1 Introduction**

The RAP will be made available to all concerned people, the appeal structures at various levels, specifying the responsible parties and their response time. Before starting with the grievance sequence and where appropriate (i.e. in case of complaints of minor entity), aggrieved parties will take their complaints to the community or traditional meetings for dispute resolution. Local NGOs will be contracted and involved to hear complaints and attempt to affect a solution before they enter the legal and administrative appeals hierarchy.

### **8.2 Dispute Resolution Mechanism**

Land Acquisition Act 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 engaged by the project.

Unresolved disputes can be referred to appropriate level of land courts established by law. If local courts are unable to resolve the disputes application can be made to the High Court of Appeal of Tanzania, this is the highest appellate judge in the system and its decision will be final.

### **8.3 Potential Grievance/Disputes**

Potential grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of the resettlement and compensation programme are often related to the following issues:

- Inventory mistakes made during census survey as well as in adequate valuation of properties;
- Mistakes related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
- Disagreements on plot/asset valuation (e.g. inadequate compensation);
- Seizure of assets without compensation;
- Divorces, successor and the family issues resulting into ownership dispute or dispute share between heirs or family;
- Disputed ownership of given Assets (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
- Where affected individual(s) opt for a resettlement based option, disagreement on the resettlement package (unsuitable location of the resettlement site); and

- Problems related to the time and manner of compensation payment.

#### **8.4 Proposed Grievance Management and Redress Mechanism**

The mechanisms for grievance management and redressed mechanisms 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 **Table 8.1**.

**Table 8.1: Process of Addressing Grievances**

<b>Step</b>	<b>Reporting Officer /Committee</b>	<b>Officer /Committee members</b>	<b>Time Frame to Redress</b>	<b>Grievance Redressed</b>	<b>Grievance not redressed</b>
1	PAP shall submit grievance in writing to the Village or Street Government and receives an acknowledgement from Village or Government as proof. If the PAP is unable to write, the RAP Implementing Agency (RIA) or the Village or Street Government shall record the same on behalf of PAP.	1. Su ward Government  2. Representative of RAP Implementing Agency	Upon receipt of grievance, the Sub ward Government with the help of RAP implementing agency shall try to resolve the grievance amicably with the active participation of aggrieved party within 5 working days from the date of file of grievance.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Village or Street Government's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 2.

Step	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 RIA. The report should have the details of grievance, preliminary assessment of RIA & local government, hearing date and decision of local government.	The members of this committee shall be: 1. Members of Sub ward and Ward Council 2. Representative of RIA 3. PAP Representative 4. Representative of TANROADS	Upon receipt of grievance, the Village or Street and Ward Council if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 10 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 5 days in advance by RIA.	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with Village or Street and Ward Council decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to 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	1. District Commissioner – Chairman 2. Member, Land	Upon receipt of grievance, the GRC if desired may direct RIA to collect further information related to grievance and submit the	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with GRC decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of	If the grievance is not resolved, go to Step 4.



Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	committee shall function as Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the district level. The grievance shall be forwarded with all the paper details of case till date to SSC.	office  3. Member , Valuer  4. Member, RAP Implementing Agency  5. Member, PAP representative/ local NGO  6. Member, Representative of TANROADS	same to committee for its use while hearing the grievance. The hearing shall be completed within 20 working days from the date of case referred. The date, time and venue of hearing shall be communicated to PAP at least 7 days in advance by RIA.	report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be 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	1. Regional Secretariat  2. District Commissioner  3. Member, 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	If the grievance is resolved and the PAP is satisfied with RS's decision, a report of the same shall be prepared by RIA. A copy of report shall be handover to PAP for record and a copy to be submitted to TANROADS for record, case closed.	If the grievance is not resolved, the PAP may take the case to appropriate court.

Step	Reporting Officer /Committee	Officer /Committee members	Time Frame to Redress	Grievance Redressed	Grievance not redressed
	to Judiciary.		hearing.		
5	PAP takes the case to appropriate court.	-	-	-	-

## 9. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

A number of organizations and institutions will be involved with RAP implementation processes at different levels and times. As soon as the RAP is cleared and finalized, TANROADS will formally disclose it to the affected people. For this purpose, TANROADS will organize 10 sessions, one in each of the administrative Village Areas crossed by the road. The sessions will be chaired by the RAP specialist of TANROADS and attended by representatives of the higher territorial hierarchies (District and Wards). Adequate display materials will be utilized. TANROADS will prepare the list of the occupants dispossessed by the project, specifying their rights of occupancy and the assessed value. The Local Government (i.e. City Council) will dispatch the dislocation notices to the concerned households and farmers. Ministry of finance through TANROADS will disburse the compensation funds to the TANROADS Regional office to pay the communities eligible for compensation. After the implementation of compensation and resettlement, the communities will be given at least six months for resettlement. TANROADS will then authorize the Contractor to start demolition works.

The NGO will assist in raising public awareness on resettlement and facilitate local community participation in RAP implementation. The communities preferred cash compensation and are eagerly awaiting the compensation, since they feel that it will be some sort of improvement in their social welfare. This is through the experience acquired where compensation have been implemented in Tanzania. This section provides a list of all agencies and institutions involved in each step of the resettlement process (preparation, appeals, implementation and monitoring). These include:

- TANROADS will support sensitization of stakeholders on RAP, preparation of monitoring of RAP;
- Local Government Authorities will sensitize communities on RAP, provide technical support in preparation of RAP, screen and appraise 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 and responsible for the implementation of the RAPs. The local level committees will support practical day-to-day implementation of the resettlement activities, including the disbursement of compensation funds;
- TANROADS shall have the overall responsibility for the oversight of implementation of the RAP and providing enabling environment for the same;
- Independent NGOs/CBOs 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;

- External Audits shall include the evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement action plans in routine annual audits. Without undue restrictions, the audits may 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.

TANROADS shall set up Resettlement Committee comprising of key Ministries and a local NGO involved in human rights.

**Table 9.1: Committees and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation**

Unit	Responsibilities	Members
Resettlement Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversight management and coordination of RAP implementation activities and teams</li> <li>- Liaison with City ,district, government agencies and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Review of periodic progress report in accordance with RAP guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- District Commissioner</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Consultant</li> <li>- Representative of a Local NGO</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> </ul>
Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate management of compensation process</li> <li>- Ensure compensation is consistent with RAP guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Consultant</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Valuer</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> </ul>
Dispute Resolution Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address entitlement issues and other disputes and concerns among PAPs and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Advise PAPs and other stakeholders on redress mechanisms which cannot be resolved</li> <li>- Refer unresolved disputes to district commissioner</li> <li>- Liaise with other authorities and Resettlement Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Commissioner (Chair)</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of TANROADS</li> <li>- Representative of Ministry of Lands</li> <li>- Valuer</li> <li>- Representative of PAPs</li> <li>- Representative of a Local NGO</li> </ul>

## 10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RAP consists of several resettlement activities. Efficient implementation of RAP activities requires several measures to be taken prior to startup of implementation. These include setting up of relevant committees at district level, hiring of NGO or consultant etc. In principle project civil works may not start until all PAPs determined to be entitled to compensation are compensated. Therefore land acquisition and assets may take place after compensation has been paid and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement. The time frame of 12 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 and are shown in **Table 10.1**:

- 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.

**Table10.1: RAP Implementation Schedule**

Task	Months of Year 2018 – 2019											
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
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												
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												

Task	Months of Year 2018 – 2019											
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Mobilization of Compensation Money-Ministry of Finance												
Opening Bank Accounts with NMB												
Certified List of names with Bank Accounts sent to TANROADS by NMB												
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 Officer (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-Local Government												
Finalization of arrangements for grievances mechanisms												
Land acquisition-Notice of COI clearance												
Commencement of Works												
Monitoring and Evaluation												

## **11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **11.1 General objectives of monitoring and evaluation**

RAP implementation is one of the central components of this project its monitoring is critical to solve challenges or obstacles in the areas of mobilization, compensation, relocation etc.

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.

### **11.2 Internal Monitoring**

Project implementation unit and NGO will be responsible for internal monitoring while the Consultants may provide technical assistance in implementing RAP.

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;
- Use of entitlements and its misuse;
- Compensation of affected structures and other assets;
- Relocation of PAPs if applicable;
- Payments for loss of incomes;
- Implementation of rehabilitation measures;
- 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.



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

**Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators**

S.No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator
1	Physical loss of building, land, plot, crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs compensated</li> <li>- Number of Bank Accounts opened</li> <li>- Number of Buildings demolished</li> <li>- Number of PAPs able to establish pre-displacement activities, land, crops</li> <li>- Number of community properties relocated</li> <li>- Number of trees cleared</li> </ul>
2	Financial loss of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs compensated</li> <li>- Number of PAPs resuming business at pre-displacement level or better</li> </ul>
3	Loss of social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of community properties relocated</li> </ul>
4	Psychological loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of PAPs paid relevant allowances</li> </ul>
5	Sociological loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of vulnerable individuals supported</li> </ul>
6	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of grievances received</li> <li>- Number of grievance resolved</li> </ul>
7	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of consultations held</li> </ul>

### 11.3 External Monitoring

External monitoring shall be engaged by TANROADS 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. External monitoring will focus on the following:

- Verifying whether the objectives of enhancing or at least restoring the income levels and standard of living of PAPs have been met;
- Suggest modification in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation where necessary to achieve objectives;

- Assess if all resettlement and land acquisition have been completed;
- Verification of internal monitoring;
- Demographic baseline and bi-annual household survey to monitor progress from pre-project, pre-settlement benchmarks;
- Evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements to determine if they are as per approved RAP;
- Evaluation of consultation and grievances procedures especially at the level of public awareness of grievances procedures; access by PAPs and households to information and rapid conflict resolution;
- Evaluation of actual operation of grievances committee in assisting PAPs as required and acting as observers; and
- Declaration of successful implementation of RAP.

#### **11.4 Evaluation**

The following are the objectives of the evaluation:

- 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 and prompt compensation as they have been implemented;
- Evaluation of the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living;
- 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.

#### **11.5 Reporting Requirements**

The following are the suggested reporting requirements:

- The Consultants shall prepare monthly and quarterly reports on RAP progress implementation to TANROADS;
- The Consultants responsible for supervision and implementing RAP will prepare monthly progress report on resettlement progress activities;

- TANROADS shall also monitor RAP implementation and submit quarterly reports to Ministry of Infrastructure
- External monitoring agency submits bi-annual reports directly to TANROADS and determines whether or not RAP goals have been achieved and livelihoods have been restored and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

#### **11.6 Budget for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Consultants estimate **TShs 219,919,280 million** as the amount likely required for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement Action Plan. The budget proposed equals to about **2.5%** of the payable compensation - the latter is about **TShs 21,017,940,079.72Billion**. These costs include the expenses to be incurred towards consultants, NGOs and cover both internal and external monitoring efforts needed.

## **ANNEXES**

## ANNEX I: CONSULTATIONS MINUTES AND ATTENDANCE LISTS

11) MRADI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO < DODOMA  
OUTER RING ROAD 110 KM > MKUTANO WA WADAU  
KUHUSU MPANGO WA FIDIA NA UTHAMINI < RESETTLEMENT  
ACTION PLAN (RAP) - MTA A WA CHIHIKWI - KATI YA  
MBALAWALA 24/08/2018

AJENDA.

1. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO
2. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI  
NA MASUALA YA UTHAMINI
3. MASWALI NA MAONI KUTOKA  
KWA WADAU
4. KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwenyekiti  
MTAA WA CHIHIKWI  
DODOMA (M)  
24/08/2018

I. KUFUNGUA MKUTANO.

Mtendaji wa Kati alimkaribisha Mkiki wa ndoa wa Chihikwi ili awaze kujitambulishe kwa mwanasiasa alimkaribisha viongozi na kutothmini yenzi wa barabara inayozunguka nji wa Dodoma. Ndg alisema wao wancendro mchoro ambao wanotaki ulatumika kwenye barabara hiyo pamoja na kufidi na ambao wakipitwa na yenzi wa barabara hiyo.

Baada ya hayo Ndg Gwamde ambaye ni Mthamini kutoka ofisi ya Mkurugenzi wa jiji. Yeye alisema jambo la msingi lililolalwa ni suala la fidia kwa wale wakipita na. Haki za msingi kwa wancopita na.

Kupitia sheria ya ardhi namba 4 ya Mwaka 1999. iliongelee kama ardhi inayomilikiwa inabidi kupata fidia inapo ardhi hiyo itatumika kwa mwanasiasa ya umma.

Kupitia mwongozo wa Mwaka 2001 ulioanzwa kutimika mwaka 2002 unathunyoza kuampashe umiliki wa aliyepo katika sehemu hiyo Sheria hiyo inafafanua kama ardhi wa mli ya umma. Hivyo ilichitajika kutimika na serikali na hivyo atapaswa kupisha nalo kwa haki.

①

Marwali ya nyongere ali snali lilikuwa nyumba yangi  
ilianguka na mlikuwa nyongere upya itakunaje?  
Snali la pili lilikuwa kuni nyumba ngipi zilizogawa na  
barabar.

Suala la nyumba iliyoanguka bora kama tofoni zimepigwa  
zihimishwe sekamu nyongere. Ufafanuzi alisema nyumba  
zilizotambuliwa ni nyumba 18.

Snali lingine nyumba alisema kuni shamba lenyopitwa na  
alitaka kupita kuni kwa shamba 1.1 m. sh ngapi?  
Jibu lilikuwa kuni hai hujijulikana hodi sasa lakini jidatitokea  
kukunzi suala la namba lenyolendana na ulachi ya nyumba  
litalolwa ufafanuzi.

Msimizi alitolea kuni familia zote zendelee kuni  
pamoji ili kusitolea migogoro ya kusababisha kukunziwa  
wez hii.

#### AGENDA KUHATIRI Namba 2. MARWALI YA NYONGERE

Nyumba mmoji alisema hana snali ilo anatoshukuru  
zo dhidi kuni watu waliopita kutoka chini kuni.

#### AGENDA Namba 3 KUHATIRISHA KIVIAO

M/Kiti alivashukuru namchi kuni manzo ya mazaoni  
na pia alisimiza mchamizi ya mudi na mlikuwa uliharishwa  
kuniwa sasa tano na mudi anabeba.

M/KITI

M/KITI

ARLOS FRENK NDUBAA

  
MTAA WA CHIRIKWI  
DODOMA (M)  
24/08/2018

KATIBU

ALFRED H. MUGAGOBW





**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE 24/08/2018WILAYA DODOMATARAFU ZetziKATA MBALAWALAMTAA CHIHIKWI

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	XMOS F. NDUBA	M/KITI	CHIHIKWI	0715630129	Amuq.
2	AFRED H. MURAGORWA	KATIUBU	CHIHIKWI	0674102074	He mng
3	ELIA KAYCGA	MJUMBE	"	041084820	Amuq.
4	LUSINDE POLYASI	"	"	067218464	L. Sunde
5	MONIKA MUKWANA	"	"	-	
6	ELIZA PAULO	"	"	-	
7	ESITA CHAVELA	"	"	-	ESTIA
8	LYAZE MPEASIZA	"	"	-	SALAME
9	GIZESI MUKUBWA	"	"	-	
10	KILISITINA MASOZI	"	"	-	
11	TELEZIA SUBETI	"	"	-	
12	ROSE MZASILA	"	"	0712139940	ROSE
13	JOSE MGOGORO	"	"	-	Jos
14	MELI MGOGORO	"	"	-	Am
15	MALIA CHAZULA	MJUMBE	"	0852156618	M Chulu
16	LENABI ULIMBA	"	"	071659702	Leno
17	MASHAKA YONA	"	"	0674428069	Am
18	MNABE MZASIRA	"	"	0657023315	Am
19	JULIASI TANASIYO	"	"	-	Jozly
20	MANKO MTELEKA	MJUMBE	"	067685475	MANKO
21	ELIASI TANASIYO	"	"	-	ELIAS
22	JOZI CHAZULA	"	"	079342357	Jozzi
23	ANASITO G. NGULE	"	"	0653186127	A. Ngule
24	LAFRELI. POLIASI	"	"	0714375505	L. Polias
25	KEHFA-Y. AKIDA	"	"	0652624061	KEHFA
26	TUHANA A. MGOGORO	MCH	CHIHIKWI	-	Tuhana
27	ONCSMO B POLYASI	"	"	0656536591	O. Polyasi
28	EMMANUELY M. YONA	"	"	0717233894	E. Yona
29	D. DONATH. S. SILWA	"	CHIHIKWI	-	D. Silwa
30	BARAKA L. FANDE	"	CHIHIKWI	0716215833	B. Fande
31	PITA WAMU	"	"	0656761084	Pita
32	NASSON Rafael	"	CHIHIKWI	0710297071	N. Rafael

**MWENYETI**  
**MTA WA CHIHIKWI**  
**DODOMA (M)**  
**24/08/2018**

**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE 24/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA...

TARAFU...ZVZU...

KATA...MBALAWALA...

MTAA...CHIHIKWI...

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
33	LAUREN MKUBWA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0658321798	LAUREN
34	PETER MASIRAI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0718543759	PETER
35	SUMA THAI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0713041144	SUMA
36	FRANCISCO ANIONA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	071718415	F.A.
37	ROBERT CHALULA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
38	YAHARA CHIRAF	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0710356404	YAHARA
39	MIKALE POLYAS	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
40	YONA SIMICI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
41	YONA MATHINYIKA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
42	PAURU MATHINYIKA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
43	MADINDA MSOTE	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
44	DAUDI MAROGO	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		DAUDI
45	ELEENIA MKUBWA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0674106601	JANU
46	YONA MASOLI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
47	TANASIO SEMALI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
48	JARLOS NYAMBAIS	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0717711525	J. NYAMBAIS
49	Emmanuel RAPHAEL	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0676130011	Emmanuel
50	ELVA MLIAMBA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0672266859	ELVA
51	FESTO JASTINI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0656763488	F. JASTINI
52	MWITWA WILLIM	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0657021835	MWITWA
53	SIVNEL CHINYELA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0652737670	CHINYELA
54	Simone Simoni	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0678406035	Simone
55	CHALES NXELA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
56	ADOLIS CHINIE	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		
57	ROBERT POLYAS	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0716168198	A. POLYAS
58	BARAKA Juma Mathias	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0676655256	BARAKA
59	EZEKIA MAREMA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	071731577	E-1
60	AREKIS SUBETI	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0716693307	AREKIS
61	ENYAS POLYAS	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0718043216	E. POLYAS
62	JOHN MALOLO	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI	0659322484	JOHN
63	NAIKO NALIMA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		NAIKO
64	WILIAM MASOKIA	MJUMBE	CHIHIKWI		WILIAM

MUNYENYENI ALIWA  
MATA WA CHIHIKWI  
DODOMA (CH)  
24/08/2018



10) MRADI WA BARABARA MZUNGO < DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD 110 KM > MKUTANO NA WADAU KUHU. MPANGO WA FIDIA NA UTHAMINI < RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN > KAIA YA NALA 23/08/18

1.0 AJENDA

1. KUPUNGUUA MKUTANO
2. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MASUALA YA UTHAMINI
3. MASWALI NA MAONI KUTOKA KWA WADAU
4. KUATHIRISHA MKUTANO

AFISA MTENDAJI KAIA  
NALA DODOMA  
TAREHE-----

2.0 MATUMBUKIO

-Jumla ya wananchi wapatao 94 walihudhuria, otadha yao imeambatiwa.

3.0 AGENDA 1- KUPUNGUUA KIKAO/MKUTANO

-Kikao kilifunguliwa saa 6.30 telenzi kwa m/lati m/Divani kumashukuni wananchi walihudhuria.

4.0 AGENDA 2- MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MASUALA YA UTHAMINI.

-Mthamini wa Jiji la Dodoma, alitua maelezo kuhusu mradi wa Barabara ya Mzunguko ina urefu wa km 110 na upana jumla wa barabara hiyo ni M. 150. Baada ya telenzi hayo ya awali, alitua maelezo ya jumla kito hatua zote za Uthamini, utwaji wa ardhi na fidia kuhusiana na ardhi itakayotwaliwa kama ifuatavyo:-

A: MAANA YA FIDIA

- Fidia ni malipo ya fedha msadoko wa kitu alichonacho kwa kufuata taratibu na miongozo inayohusika.

B: MINGI WA FIDIA

- Misingi mubwa wa fidia ni bei ya thamani ya soko kwa kipindi kinachohusika ikihusisha pia majengo na maendeleo mengine yaliyofanyika ktk eneo husika.

C: NANI ANASTATHI FIDIA

- kwa mujibu wa sheria ya vijiji ya mwaka 1997 ya utwaji wa ardhi na sheria na. 4 ya ~~Arduhi~~ Ardhi ya mwaka 1999, zinatafama anayestahili fidia kuwa ni:-

- i) Kitu yoyote anayepitiwa na utwaji wa Ardhi kwa Mamfao ya Umma.
  - ii) Kuu atambua wanasitahi fidia
  - iii) Haki za misingi ktk ulipaji fidia zinezingatwa ktk ardhi na maendeleo ya kudumu yaki- jumlisha nyumba, miti, maza, visima niki.
- Hivyo kuitolewa wito kwa pasifanyike maendeleo yoyote ktk maeneo ambayo tayari yamesha tambuliwa na kuwekwa alama.

D: Fomu ya Uthamini na ukaguzi wa mali kwa Asili ya Fidia.

- fweleamishaji abitoa maeneo ya jimbo kuhusiana na fomu ya uthamini na ukaguzi wa mali kwa ajili ya fidia, ambapo mambo yafuatayo yatazingatiwa wakati wa zoezi hilo- ambayo ni:-

- i) Kums. Na.
- ii) Picha/mahali anapopotikano/Ammani
- iii) Jina kamili/miliki sahihi / Kitambulisho la mpiga kura, utai na leseni ya uderera.
- iv) Na. ya Simu
- v) Maelezo ya jumla ya xali ile Aina ya Jengo/Vifaa vilivyotumika / Idadi ya vyumba/matunizi ya Jengo mk.
- vi) Mazao ile kiti ya kupanda/kiti ya Asili/Kiwango cha uluaji wake/mekabuni nk.
- vii) Miipaka ya Eneo ieleweke njuri ili kuepuska migogoro na kurahisisha zoezi hilo.
- viii) Ushahidi/kuweka Saini ile upima, kuhusika wa eneo, kiongozi wa Serikali na Mthamini
- ix) Utaturu wa migogoro itakayojitokeza
- x) Planbo ya ziada/Posho kubali kubali ambazo zitahusisha maumbo yafuatayo:-
  - a) Posho ya usumbufu kulingana na riba ya kibenchi ile 8% kwa sasa
  - b) Posho ya makazi/Pengo ile mieri 36
  - c) Posho ya usafiri siyo zaidi ya ku 20 ndani mendi ile 230,000=
  - d) Posho ya upotovu wa faida hasa kwa majengo yaliyo na brushers ile Hesabu za biashara haziwe zimelaguliwa ile mieri 36.
- xi) Misitizi

- Planbo yafuatayo yalititizwa kuzingatia, Ambayo ni:-

  - a) Kutokunga maeneo ambayo tayan yamesha-tambuliwa na kuwekewa alama.
  - b) Kutoboa majengo yaliyopo



- c) Kutokata miti iliyopo
- d) Kutokanibu miondo mbimi yoyote iliyopo ktk eneo husika.
- e) Haki zote za Wahusika zitakindwa kila wote, watoto, walemanu n.k.

50

### AHENDA 3 - MASWALI NA MAONI TUKA KWA WADAU

- Baada ya kaulizo na ufafanuzi mshauri mshauri Wahanachi/Wadai walipewa nafasi ya kutoa Maoni na kuuliza Maswali pale ambapo hawakuwa wameelewa na mwisho kutokua ufafanuzi na wahusika, kama ifuatayo:-

i) Ndg. Agostino Chimombo Ndubaa

- Alitaka kujua taarifa itakuwa inawafikiaye, hata hivyo taarifa itawafika kupitia kwa kongosi ambao watawafikishia jamii taarifa husika.

ii) Ndg. Richard Simon Chalio - Alitaka kujua hii malipo yatakamiliwa.

- Malipo yatakamiliwa baada ya kukamilika utamburi na uthamini wa maeneo husika.

iii) Ndg. Prosper Joseph Tavima, ndg. Alexander Anatori  
na ndg. Kibiriti Othman - Walitaka kujua ukubwa wa maeneo, namna ya kupata kumbukumbu na mwisho wa zoezi ni lini.

- Malipo yatafanjika baada mara baada ya kukun-  
sany fukwimu zote zinazohusika na kupitia ngazi  
zote za utendaji. Hata hivyo inatarajiwa kuwa  
baada ya mieri sita (6) na siyo laidi ya mwaka  
kimoja (1).

- Endapo mudi huo utapita baada ya miaka 2  
(mivi) uthamini utafanajika upya kwa kiji ya malipo.

- Pia kutakuwa na kamati ya malalamiko ambayo itakuwa iipokea na kutatuliwa kwa malamiko yatakayokuwa yanajitokeza.

IV) Md. George Stephano Apurimori - Alitaka kujua kinecholipwa ni nini?

- Kinecholipwa ni ardhi na vitu vingine vilimo ndani ya eneo la mradi.

V) Md. Ferdinand John Mwangatwa - Alitaka kujua uhamishaji wa Makabuni ukoje?

- Makabuni yatakayohamishwa yatapellekwa kote Maeneo ya Makabuni yaliyodhinishwa na Halmashauri ya Jiji. Hata hivyo utatolewa baada ya taratibu zote za malipo kukamilika.

VI) Julius Chimombo - Alitaka/alishauri kuwa vipo pia vipewe Namba kama majengo mengine. Wakunja biashara wengi wa vijijini hawana kuamkumbi za biashara itakuvaje na alisisitiza alama zibe kwe kuongesha mipaka.

- Kuitolewa ufafanuzi kuwa Choo ni Sehemu ya Nyumba itakayokuwa imehusika. Pia alisisitiza kuwa wajasiriamali sharti wawe na kumbu kumbu zao za biashara yao na alama tayari imeshawekwa kwa eneo lote la mradi.

GO ALIMDA 4 - KUATHIRISHA MKUTANO.

- Mkutano uliathirishwa saa 8:04 mchana kwa Mkiti kumashukuru wananchi kwa umuhimu wao.

Bryceson Eliah  
Mkiti  
(Mh. Diniari)

HAJISAMTENDAJI KATA  
NALA DODOMA  
CLIVE ARENE  
Kafu  
(WEO)



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...23/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA

TARAFU...ZUZU

KATA...NALA

MTAA.....

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	MHE. BRYSON L. ELIAH	DIWAZI	NALA	0626000147	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	CELINA MAFITEW	WED	NALA	0755103822	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	JULIUS CHIMWANDA	KIKATI	NALA	0622107723	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	GAUANUS CHLOBE	M/KI-M/CHIHONI	CHIHONI	0620106626	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	HEBERT KUSGMHA	M/KI-M/CHIHONI	SEGU CHIH	0622332748	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	MKUMI RUKWABU	MEU	NALA/S/JUA	0782-068224	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	FERDINAND J. NDAHANI	MWANANCHI	CHIHONI	0621194340	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	YORAMU JUMA	"	CHIHONI	0629233070	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ADAMU STEPHAN	"	CHIHONI	-	A. Stephano
10	STEPHAN MWALUKO	"	CHIHONI	-	Siman
11	MATBYO NZENJE	"	CHIHONI	062850792	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	AMOS M. KUSEMHA	KATIKUTI AG	CHIHONI	0625762245	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	YOHANA MASINE	MWANANCHI	CHIHONI	0626532890	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	JAFET J. MALUKU	"	SEGU CHIH	0712171840	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	LUSIANI LUSANDE	"	CHIHONI	-	L. LUSANDE
16	LUCAS NTHIBU	"	CHIHONI	-	L. NTHIBU
17	JOHN NZENJE	"	CHIHONI	0620803338	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	LAURENT GABRIEL	"	CHIHONI	0626841073	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	WILFRED MICHAEL	"	CHIHONI	0622149293	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	MALIMA MASALA	"	CHIHONI	0622149470	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	RICHARD CHAINA	"	CHIHONI	0629770445	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ANATORY NZENJE	"	CHIHONI	0622043793	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	SEVELIN OREST	"	CHIHONI	0622143244	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	JOSEPH CHIPANTHA	"	CHIHONI	0628167386	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	AUGUSTINO CHIMWANDA	"	CHIHONI	0626719685	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	NIKOMB MWALUKO	"	CHIHONI	-	N. MWALUKO
27	SAMWEL MWANG	"	CHIHONI	062652963	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	PATRICK M. MKAMBA	"	SEGU CHIH	-	Petr. Ki
29	JONAS C. MWALUKO	"	CHIHONI	0622164514	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	CHAI NA MBEX	"	CHIHONI	06226414	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	ANISIT MAHEMBE	"	CHIHONI	-	A. Maheembe
32	LAURENT MAKOMELO	"	CHIHONI	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

AFISA MTENDAJI KATA  
NALA DODOMA  
TAREHE -----

**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
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MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...23/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA

TARAFU...ZUZU

KATA...NALA

MTAA.....

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
33	ALEXANDER A. NZENJE	DEREVA	CHIHONI	0712362600	Ahu
34	MICHAEL M. YOLAM	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	- - - -	M. Yolam
35	JOHN M. NAANI	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	- - - -	J. Ndahan
36	GABRIEL M. CHIMOMBO	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	- - - -	G. Chimombo
37	DEVIDI C. MBEJE	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	- - - -	D. mbeje
38	PROSPER J. TARIMO	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0767405800	P. tarimo
39	BENITA N. MAFUNGA	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0769695500	B. mafunga
40	ALVANI E. JACKSON	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	071894668	A. Jackson
41	PAUL M. MOGWA	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	- - - -	P. Mogwa
42	PROSPER MASIMA	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0689095082	P. masima
43	PETER MIAKABI	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0629637405	P. miakabi
44	MAIKO MIKAEL	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	C	M. MIKAEL
45	PROSPER D. MWAGAI	MWANANCHI	CHIHONI	0625659765	P. mwagai
46	SAMWEL P. REGIMBO	MWANANCHI	CHIHONI	0627698354	S. regimbo
47	CHRISTOPHER B. MOGWA	MWANANCHI	KIBONI	0652-226722	C. mogwa
48	PETER A. DALLI	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	0620731248	P. dalli
49	JWIR S. APOLINARI	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	0755735506	J. apolinari
50	JUMA J. SERENE	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	0622328357	J. serene
51	MATKO DZOMO	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	-	-
52	SAMOLA CHAGORA	FUNDI	SEGUCHU	0620659291	S. chagora
53	ANDREA HERBERT	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0679-081319	A. herbert
54	JAMUEL N. MWALUKO	MKULIMA	CHIHONI	0629064544	J. mwalu
55	JULIUSI N. HIRI	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0621631626	J. hiri
56	ABINEL BRYSON	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0621718251	A. bryson
57	MARALA YOHANO	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0623372834	M. yohano
58	LAURENT M. JOSEPH	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0622206762	L. joseph
59	BRYSON CHIBONGE	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	0621891685	B. chibonge
60	LUKAS KATA	YOVU	SEGUCHU	0623372281	L. kata
61	EMILI ZAKALIA	CHIHONI	SEGUCHU	0622354335	E. zakalia
62	RICHARD NGILO	MKULIMA	SEGUCHU	075853713	R. ngilo
63	JUMANNE	POKIMI	101922721	-	-
64	JACHTO SI	MAKHEI	CHIHONI	-	J. chto

HATISA MTENDAJI KATA  
NALA DODOMA  
TAREHE.....



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE 23/08/2018

WILAYA.....

TARAFU ZUZUKATA NALA

MTAA.....

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
65	MAGILEI JONI		CHITONI		M. John
66	JELI MUSSA		CHITONI		J. P.
67	GILES MUYONGA		SEGU JUU	0759835097	Muyonga
68	TELESIA CHILANGA		SEGU JUU		
69	VERSI NDUBAA		CHITONI		
70	DENDO MUKAELE		CHITONI		
71	ROSEMARY MAIKO		CHITONI	0618456933	R. Maiko
72	SIKOSI TISA MASALA		CHITONI		
73	ANNA JAKUSONI		SEGU JUU		
74	AGNES KUSINDE		CHITONI	0825064172	A. Lubinde
75	BIBIANA MWAALUKO		CHITONI	0621823578	B. Mwaaluko
76	MALITINA MWAALUKO		CHITONI		
77	MALITINA KALIMA		CHITONI	0614227393	M. Kalima
78	MALITINA M. NDHAN		CHITONI	0627574088	M. Ndhan
79	ANEO SOLYA		CHITONI	0627155824	A. Solya
80	ANNA JULIAS		CHITONI	0658366086	A. Julius
81	JUDITH CHIKOBE		CHITONI		
82	HARIS FIDU		CHITONI		H. FIDU
83	EMANUEL MUNGWA		S/CHIMI	062213777	E. Mungwa
84	PGTER JONI		CHITONI	062214877	
85	NOVATUS MWANGATWA		CHITONI	0625-671772	
86	SAMUEL HOYA	MUKULIMA	S/CHIMI	0719231909	S. Hoya
87	GABRIEL MUNGWANA		S/CHIMI	0626019097	G. Mungwana
88	MALALIWA C. IBRAHIM	MCHUNGAJI	NALA BALAZA	0628791834	M. Chunga
89	DISCAR J. MWANGATWA		CHITONI	062675267	
90	JOHN M. DOMINICK		CHITONI	0621095531	J. Dominick
91	AMOS MAIKO		CHITONI	-	A. Maiko
92	SYNESTER CHIMBOMBO		CHITONI	0621467610	S. Chimombo

AFISA MTENDAJI KATA  
NALA DODOMA  
TAREHE \_\_\_\_\_



09/

MRADI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO (DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD) KM 110.2. MKUTANO NA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA FIDIA (RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN) - KATA YA MBABALA 23/08/2018

## AJENDA.

- 1: KUFUNGUUA MKUTANO
- 2: MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MPANGO WA FIDIA NA UTHAMINI
- 3: MASWALI NA MAOMI YA WADAU
- 4: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

AFISA MTENDAJI  
KIJUJI CHA MBABALA  
S. L. P. 1249  
DODOMA MJINI

AGENDA 1: KUFUNGUUA ~~KUKAO~~ MKUTANO

Mwenge Kiti alifungua Mkutano saa 4:00 Kamili asubuhi. Na kuwa karibisha wajumbe

## AGENDA 2: MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MPANGO WA FIDIA NA UTHAMINI

Mjumuze Mwazeshaji alieleza kuwa Mkutano uliopituliwa ifika bihawa na uliongeka janga yengaaji wa barabara ya mzunguko ndani ya jiji la Dodoma na kuongera kuwa barabara itakuwa na mita 150

Mthamini wa jiji alieza kuwa kuwa mujibu wa Sheria mtu yoyote anaepisha maendeleo anatakiwa kulipwa fidia hivyo uathamini utakapo fanyika

Aradhi na majengo, višima na maendeleo yoyote ya kudumu ndio gata kago tolewa fidia. Pra mthamini kuto ka jiji alizema mara na mifi iliyopandwa kibiashari vitafolewa fidia. Hivyo kila mwananchi anatakiwa ku tambua mipaka ya eneo lake

Pra aliongeza kuwa kipindi cha ulipuraji fidia mwananchi atatakiwa kuwa na kifambulizi na nambo ya jina iki kueleka usumbafu

Mdhamini kutoka jiji aligawa form itakayo  
tunika katika alipwaji wa fidia hizo na  
kufika maelezo kwa kita kipengele kilicho  
kuwa katika form hii.

Mwananchi atakae kupwa fidia atalipwa posho  
ya usumbufu mbali na te fidia ya fidia ya mali  
pia posho ya makari italipwa kwa waletu wenge  
nyumba ambazo wanaishi posho hii italipwa kwa  
muda wa miaka 36. Pia posho ya upotevu wa  
fau da italipwa kwa mtu aliekuwana jengela biashara  
na pia kwa mfanya biashara. Pia gharama ya uamishu  
italipwa kwa mwananchi aliekuwana nyumba

Hivyo wananchi wanatakiwa kuwa wanaamini  
katika zoezi hili na pia mali za familia zinatakiwa  
kwa kuteuliwa mtu ili asiamani alipwaji wa  
fidia

Mwerezaji alisifia kuwa mwananchi asihame  
anapoishi wala asiuze eneo hilo pia hainuhusiwa ku  
bomoa nyumba anayoishi.

Mjumba aliuza swali vipi kama mtu anamitiki  
mali akiwa hayupo anaruhusiwa mtu mwingine  
kumtotea maelezo ya mali zake

Majibu: Mmiliki wa mali ni lazima anepo au apat  
kane mtu wake wa karibu

Mjumba kisima kinacho fua maji ambayo yafunika  
na vitungoji vitano katika kijiji kipo katika ya mad  
wa barabara hakiwezi kikaachwa ili kuengete

Majibu: barabara haineri kupindishwa na zoezi  
adhamini litafanyika

Mh. Diwani alisema kikubwa ni kuelekea njoo  
oro ili kutambua zoezi la ulipwaji fidha wa  
maliza mwananchi. Pia Mh. Diwani alitaka  
vipi kuhusu maeneo ya Serikali za vijiji kama  
mstima na maeneo ya viwanja vifalipwa fidha?  
Mohammedi kutoka jiji alisema hakuna fidha  
ya mstima

Mjumba alitaka vipi kuhusu ulipwaji wa ardhi  
za mashamba ambayo yafafanana mwaandamizi  
ine.

Majibu; Wale wote wafakas kuwa ndani ya maa  
wafalipwa.

Swali kutoka kwa Mh. Diwani vipi malipo  
yafalipwa kwa awamu?

Majibu; Malipo ya fidha yafalipwa kwa panga  
kati ka kati.

Muwazishaji alisema kuwa wanaanchi wanataki  
wa kutambua ukimwi upo hivyo fedha wafaka  
za paku wafanue kutanya maendeleo na kusisi  
fursa.

#### AGENDA 4: KUFUNGA MKUTANO

Mwengeli aliwashukuru wajumbe waliohudhuru  
a kati ka mkutano na kufunga mkutano muda  
wa saa 5:00 Asubuhi

AFISA MTENDAJI  
KIJILI CHA MBABALA'A  
S. L. P. 1249  
DODOMA MJINI



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE.....23/08/2018

WILAYA.....DODOMA MJI NI

TARAFU.....ZUZU

KATA.....MBABALA

MTAA.....BIHAWANA

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	MATHEW MOONONGISO	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0685371710	Matheo
2	MALITHA	FO Mkuu	BIHAWANA		Angay
3	MATIAS MASAKA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0782110356	Masaka
4	MANENO MABALA	- II -	II	0764-913092	Mabala
5	THORIAS JAMES	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0682547913	CHES
6	ANDREA HENERIK	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0628493741	Zohu
7	HAMIS M. LUPEKA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	-	H. LUPEKA
8	ERASSO A. MALUMU	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0767039367	E. A. magumba
9	SARA S. MABADA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0719 97273	S. Mabada
10	HEMO AMALINGWA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0659502189	H. Amalingwa
11	ROSE MICHAEL CHINYA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0769647527	R. Chinye
12	NEEMA JANSONI	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	II	N. JANSONI
13	MARIAM AGUSTINO	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	074447241	M. AGUSTINO
14	BOHIFACE NICHAMU	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0763962199	Bohif
15	STEPHANO BOHIFACE	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- II -	STEPHAN O
16	LAMUEL MABALA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0786944151	L. MABALA
17	CHIKUTI TULIA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0689197557	Chikuti
18	YODES THUMANYWA	ATOKAKO	BIHAWANA	0757-610553	YODES
19	MALUGU MWALUKO	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0786710876	M. MWALUKO
20	MHEMELI JOSEPH	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	MHEMELI
21	JULIUS MWALUKO	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	062672483	J. MWALUKO
22	MANGATI JEBENIA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0712921815	MANGATI
23	ASHELY ELIASI	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	A. ELIASI
24	ROZA ELIASI	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	078267426	R. ELIASI
25	WPALE NZUGA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0620656635	W. NZUGA
26	LAULENII JOHNI	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	L. JOHNI
27	WILIAM ANDREA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	W. ANDREA
28	EZEKIELI KAMBA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	EZEKIELI
29	PAUL MTWE	MKULIMA	CHIKWA	0769218185	P. MTWE
30	JASIN MSAKA	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0684012401	J. MSAKA
30	SOSPEIER BRUNO	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	0755-757855	S. BRUNO
	X. VELT SUDAT	MKULIMA	BIHAWANA	- - -	X. VELT

-ISA MTENDAJI  
KIJUJI CHA BIHAWANA  
DODOMA





TAREHE: 29/08/2018

TARAFADA.....

KATA.....

MTAA: YONG MBI

-ISA MTENDA II  
KIJIJA CHA BIRIKILI  
DODOMA MANITOBA

08. MRADI WA BARABARA NZUNGURO DODOMA  
 (OUTER RING ROAD 110.2 KM) MKUTANO KUHUSU  
 MPANGO WA MAKAZI (RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)  
 RAP NA MASUALA YA UTHAMINI. ENEO LA  
 CHIDIDIMO 22/08/2018  
 AJANDA.

1. KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO
2. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MPANGO WA FIDIA
3. MATWALI NA MAONI KUTIKA KWA WADAV
4. KUAMRISHA MKUTANO

#### AG. NO 1. KUFUNGUWA MKUTANO

Mkiti wa Mtaa wa Sokaine alifungua Mkutano mnamo saa 03:30pm kwa kuwashukuru wajumbe kwa Mahudhuriai Mazin na kuwagomba ushiriki mzuri wa kikao/Mkutano.

#### AG. NO: 2 UTAMBULISHO

Zoezi la utambulisho liliendeshwa na Mtaalam Ndugu ROBERTI KISHIKI kwa kuwatambulisha wageni Ambao, ameo ngozana nao Ambapo walijitambulisha kwa kutaja jina na sekta anayotoka na kilengo chake.

#### AG. NO 3. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI NA MPANGO WA FIDIA

Ndugu ROBERTI KISHIKI alimkaribisha Mtaalam wa Maswata ya Ardhi alizungumzia lengo kubwa la Mradi huu ambapo alielezea Masuala Mbalimbali ya Mradi kwa kutaja baadhi ya kutaja Sheria Mbalimbali za Ardhi kama vile Sheria ya Ardhi ya Mwaka 1967, 1999, 2016 na Mwongozo ya Mwaka 2018.

Pia alizungumzia hatua za Mradi kuwa

- (i) Mradi utambulike
- (ii) Elimu kwa Wananchi
- (iii) Uthamini /Siti Ushirikiano na Ofisi za Mtaa/WED.



Lakini pia alizungumzia shahiki ya fidia kwa kutaja kuwa malipo/fidia atalipwa kwa kufuata yafuatayo:

(i) Malipo ya Ardhi

(ii) Mimea ya Kudumu

(iii) Kisiwa

(iv) Makaburi Na Mahi yote iliyoko katika Ardhi.

Kutakuwa na Fomu Maalum Namba 3 ambayo itajaza taarifa za kila mmoja pia taarifa hizo zitasisimamiwa na uongozi wa Mtaa pamoja na kata.

Alizungumzia kuwa taaribu mbalimbali zitakuwepo kwa kutoa maelekezo mbalimbali lakini pia alitaja Makundi Mbali mbali kama wajane, wazee, wenye matatizo ya akili n.k.

Pia mtaalam aliwaeleza wajumbe kuwa wasifanye chochote katika maeneo ambayo barabara inapita

#### AG. NO: 4 MASWALI KWA WAHANGA WA MRADI

1. EVARISTI MTIENDE - Maeneo ya kulima itakuwaje? Sheria ya mipan?

2. AINEA MWIBALA - Upana mita ngapi?

3. MWAGUMA MAWAZO - Hamuwezi kupisha Barabara?

4. MAMA MAPUNDA - Mita ngapi upana wake?

#### MAJIBU YA MAWALI

Katika Swali la kwanza mtaalam alijibu kuwa waendeleo kulim ili wasipande miti ya kudumu MPaka walakapolipwa FIDIA.

Lakini pia alijibu kuwa Barabara ni mita 150

Swali la tatu alijibu kuwa haiwezekani kupisha Barabara.

Pia kuhusu malipo kwa ekari alisema kuwa taratibu zote za malizo zitafuata Mara baada ya kufanyika kwa Tathmini

hivyo kila mmoja atalipwa kwa kiwango ambacho atakuwa.

Amezimwa pia fidia italipwa kwa soko la sasa. Lakini pia miendo mbimu yote itafidiwa.

Lakini pia alizungumzia kuwa mifugo itafidiwe sehemu yake kwani Ng'ombe na Barabara na hatari kwa uharibifu wa mazingi ra. Hivyo kutafutwe njia mbadala juu ya mifugo.

#### AG. NO: 5 KUAHIRISHA MKUTANO

Mikiti wa Mtaa wa Sokoine Ndugu MAGOLOLA kwa kuwashukuru kwa ushiriki mzuri na kuwaomba wawe wajumbe kwa wengine ambao hawakufika.

MATHIASI Z. CHAIWE

VED -

ATISA MTE. MATAWA N. J. A  
SOKOINE-ZUZU

EXSAVERY MAGOLOLA

M/KITI -



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...21/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA(M)

TARAFU...ZUZU

KATA...ZUZU

MTAA...CHIDIDIMO/SOKONE

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
	VELONICA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		V.MBALY
	EMAKULATA JOHN	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0688315071	E. JOHN
	DAMAS JOSEPH	mkulima	CHIDIMO		D. J. LWABE
	ROZA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		Ramsorijela
	KILISTANA MAZENO	mkulima	CHIDIMO		
	SITELA JOHANI	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0782763246	
	MONIKA SWAYAGA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		M. SWAYAGA
	MAGRETI JUMA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		M. JUMA
	AGNESI MADUMA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		A. MADUMA
	MWAZUMA MAWAZO	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0767550914	Milawo
	PENDO MZAYA	mkulima	CHIDIMO	076901198	P. MZAYA
	AMOSI NGHAMBI	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0767089214	A. NGHAMBI
	Kelilla Amakunde	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0768810405	Kelilla
	ELIA magafola	mkulima	SOKONE		ELIA
	ZAKARIA magafola	mkulima	SOKONE	0714330272	ZAKARIA
	JULIUS CHITONDOLE	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0716952578	JULIUS
	LEONARD NADUMA	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0746613254	LEONARD
	JANET MWIRWA	mkulima	SOKONE		JANET
	SHABAYI LWABE	mkulima	CHIDIMO		SHABAYI
	SIMONI MACHILA	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0716418594	SIMONI
	RICHARD K. WANI	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0755203425	RICHARD
	THOMAS MUGASA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		THOMAS
	AMOSI KADAGA	mkulima	CHIDIMO		AMOSI
	AMOSI MAZENO	mkulima	CHIDIMO		AMOSI
	TANO MATHIAS	mkulima	CHIDIMO	07699903	TANO
	DAMASI M. KALIA	mkulima	CHIDIMO	068561348	DAMASI
	ESAUWAS. MUDUMA	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0622330869	ESAUWAS
	ALPHONCE MARIWA	mkulima	SOKONE	0621181922	ALPHONCE
	SEVERIN MWALIRO	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0766087322	SEVERIN
	Rabat Naga	mkulima	SOKONE	065582246	Rabat
	ONOLASCO LWABE	mkulima	CHIDIMO	0755065902	ONOLASCO

AFISA MTENDAJI WA MTAA  
SOKONE-ZUZU

21.08.2018







07. MUHTASARI WA MKUTANO WA  
WANANCHI KUHUSU BARABARA YA  
MZUNGUZO DODOMA YENYE UREFU WA  
KM 110.2, UPANA MITA 150, 75 MITA  
KILA UPANDE - MAHOMAMA KULU

### AGENDA

**MWENYEKITI WA KIJUJI  
CHIA MAHOMA MAKULU**

- ① KUTUNGUZA MKUTANO
- ② ATAMBULISHO
- ③ UTHAMINI YA MAENEO (DODOMA MZUNGUZO)
- ④ KUTUNGA MKUTANO

- ① Mwenzekiti alitungue mkutano mnamo saa 14:30 jioni ya 18.03.2018, na kuwashughurii wananchi kwa kutika katika mkutano nida muafaka.
- ② Wenzekiti aliwakabidha wageni kwa utambulisho na taada ya utambulisho nirdale alianza.
- ③ Lengo la mkutano. Kudhamini eneo na kulipa wanao inchi ambao wataadhihiwa na mradi huo. nirdale hia, xalitolewa na moja ya nirdemaji. Nali walotaka limpwa ni wale walio katika eneo lina lo kwaliwa, na nirdemaji alitoa utafanuzi kuhusu kulitua nirdemaji katika ya uthamini au upimaji. Kuanza nirdemaji aliongezea kuwa wananchi wataendelea kulima baadhi pale watakapo lipwa fidia, na mazao yanayo takwa ni ya nida mtagi. Malip. malipo xatafangete ndani ya miezi sita ④ Taada ya uthamini na kinyume na hapo itatolewa fidia kwa wa tu walio pimiwa.
- ④ Wananchi waliuliza maswali kuhusu, vijima vya asili na nakabuli na uthamini alisema kraya xote xalitolewa utafanuzi taada ya uthamini na kuhusu nakabuli.

1. Wananchi waliuliza kuhusu suala la mpaka wa jeshi na nithamini alitea maelezo kwamba eneo litakalo lipwa ni lile litakalo chituliwa na barabara. Na mwananchi mwingine alitaka kuhit kuanza kwa kazi kabla ya malipo ilakunaye. Nithamini alisema kwamba hakata kuwa na kazi yoyote ilakaye endelea kabla ya watathirwa kupipwa fidia zao na wananchi walitidhiza suala hilo. Mwenyekiti aliwashukulu wothamini na kwa maelezo yao mazuri na kuwashukuru wananchi kwa kuwa watulizi na kufunga mkutano mnano 12:20.

Wenu Katiba yenza wataifa  
Katibu Fero Nrangusi  
Frank

MWENYEKITI WA KIJUJI  
EMA MAKOMA MAKULU  
TDR



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...18, 08, 2018

WILAYA...AODONIA MIZIMBA

TARAFU...HONI BOLO

KATA...CHAMATHWA

MTAA...MATELA

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	ELIAS MHANDU	MKITIS	MAMOMANI	07533941	M. Mhandu
3	ZAKARIA MSIPUKA	MKULIMA	MAMOMANI	0753531265	M. Msipuka
4	JONAS NYANGUSI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0754631599	J. Nyangusi
5	FESTO NYANGUSI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0678507609	F. Nyangusi
6	ALEX MPANDA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0756065874	A. Mpanda
7	BONFACE MHANDU	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	B. Mhandu
8	MAYANI MATEWA	M/MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0717141541	M. Matewa
9	ASHERY CHIGONELA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	A. Chigonela
10	CHARLES MANGULA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	C. Mangula
11	PETER MGBONHWA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0623476924	P. Mgonhwa
12	REONARD NYANGUSI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	R. Nyangusi
13	STIVIN SWENENEZI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0713248206	S. Swenenezi
14	AMON MBEA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0716536193	A. Mbea
15	AMANA MSIPUKA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	A. Msipuka
16	ELIZABETH CHISWAGALA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	E. Chiswagala
17	CLEN CHISWAGALA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0712846150	C. Chiswagala
18	SALA RABANI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	S. Rabani
19	ANTHONIA PETRO	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	A. Petro
20	OLIVA RABANI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	O. Rabani
21	SALA CHISWAGALA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	S. Chiswagala
22	DORA KUSELYA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	D. Kuselya
23	MOTEN KUSWIKUWI	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	M. Kuswikuwi
24	ZILIP MSIPUKA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0655058906	Z. Msipuka
25	JANE SAMSON	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	J. Samson
26	SUZANA MPANDA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	S. Mpanda
27	EVILINA MALIMA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	—	E. Malima
28	CHRISTINA MPANDA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0626734998	C. Mpanda
29	ESNARI YARED	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0710428134	E. Yaredi
30	REHEMA MPANDA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0713824774	R. Mpanda
31	STELA MSIPUKA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	06873780	S. Msipuka
32	ELIZA MSIPUKA	MKULIMA	M/MAKULU	0717167206	E. Msipuka

**MWENYEKITI WA KIJUJI  
GHA MAMOMA MAKULU  
TAR**

06.1) MUHIASAZI WA UMMAO CHA WANANCHI  
MRADI WA BARABARA YA MZUNGUU KM  
110.2 NA UPANA MITA 75 KILA UPANDA  
TARWA 20/08/2018.

### Aghanda

- (1) Ufambulishi kutuwa mradi
- (2) Mafuriko kutuwa upanda wa FIDA
- (3) Maswali na maoni ya wadau
- (4) Kufunika mkusiko

Aghanda no (1) Ufambulishi wa mradi  
Mkutano ulifupuliwa mnamo saa 15:20pm  
na mk Dirani wa kata ya Ihumwa kwa  
kura Sumu Wanauchi wote waliohudhuria  
mkutano.

### Ufambulishi

Viongozi wa mitaa, kata na wataalamu  
wa jiji na wataalamu wa Ring Road

Wataalamu kutoka kampuni ya CROW  
TUCK CONSULT; kutoka Dar es Salaam Bi Rose  
Bawa alipote ufafanuzi wa mradi huu wa  
Wenzi wa barabara ya mzunguko ambao  
itakuwa na mzunguko wa mita 110.2 na  
upana itakuwa mita 75 kwa upanda wa  
kushikamana kulia mita 75.

APISA WENDEU  
MTAA WA IHUMWA  
DODOMA

- 2 -

b) Mradi ufaripita kati za Ihumwa, makutapala, nzungu, Nhgonghonda, matumbuku, mbalawala na Nala.

Bi Rosina Bebuta pita alisema picha za bebuta itakapita picha iliswapigwa tuka mwaka jana hivyo watu wasi-endeleo unadeleza hizi mawazo.

Baada ya utawala wa picha ya mwaka jana basi wote eneo hilo/nyumba hivyo ama miti hivyo haitalipwa kama ilivyokuwa unapata kulipwa kama ilivyokuwa mwaka jana.

Alisema pia endepo wafanyakazi wa mradi watahitaji eneo lako haliwapitwa utanapata na utalipwa.

Misha bi Rosina Bebuta alimkaribisha mtaalam kutoka jini ambaye alielezea <sup>mgao</sup> ~~mgao~~ ya fidia alisema fidia inawezwa kulipwa kwa fedo ama unawezwa kupata eneo jipine.

Pia alisema itakuwa na taratibu zifuatazo:

- (1) Kutambua mradi
- (2) Kulinganisha
- (3) Kuwaotaini wa makasaba

Baada ya elimu kutokwa wananchi walipata nafasi ya kuuliza maswali

AFISA MTENDAO  
MTAA WA IHUMWA  
DODOMA



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO (DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA. (RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE: 20/08/2018WILAYA: Dodoma MjiniTARAFU: MjumbereKATA: IhumwaMTAA: Ihumwa

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	EMANUEL MANTUWA	MJUMBE	CHILWANA	0757 025112	Fuko
2	CHRISTOPHER KEMWA	MJUMBE	CHILWANA	0654586367	Quing
3	PATRICK W. LUBETE	MJUMBE	CHILWANA	0752 218869	Quing
4	George P. George	MJUMBE	Ihumwa	0654 212260	P. George
5	AMOS N. KIZIGWA	MJUMBE	Ihumwa	0797800067	A. Z
6	Enko M Mko Moko	MJUMBE	CHILWANA	071343090	Ch. Kouchi
7	PATRICK MBATA	MJUMBE	Ihumwa	0659080286	P. Mbata
8	AMOSI M. MSAYI	MJUMBE	Ihumwa		
9	EDMON SAYANBO MPOLO	MJUMBE	CHILWANA	0675773854	Edmon
10	K. ANYESI NGHO BOCHE	MJUMBE	CHILWANA		K. NGHO BO
11	AMOS N. MKORCHI	"	CHILWANA		AMS
12	ELIYA CHISANZA	"	CHILWANA		Eliya
13	DANIEL Y. TUPA	"	CHILWANA		D. TUPA
14	MURALUKO M. ZAKARIA	"	CHILWANA	0716 493304	Murad
15	AIDANI YALEDI MLUNYA	"	CHILWANA	0765260450	Aidunya
16	Jos. Simon M. M. M. M.	"	Ihumwa	0679 243202	J. M. M.
17	AMOSI T. N. DETE	"	CHILWANA	0752 66444	AMOSI
18	MAIKO ZAKAYOMAMU	CHANGAMBE	CHANGAMBE	0710435156	MAIKO
19	YATWA ELOP TUPA	Batwa	CHANGAMBE	0711804610	Yatwa
20	EDU FATO MUYAMBY	Mjumbere	CHANGAMBE	0653932111	Edna
21	CHADDS ZAKADIA ABUJA	CHANGAMBE	CHANGAMBE	0610105896	Chad
22	DATTO YOKAN MANTUWA	CHILWANA	CHILWANA	0756441325	Datto
23	EXENA K. NYAU	"	CHILWANA		
24	ROSE K. FUKUNYI	"	Ihumwa		ROSE
25	BETRIS. MAZEMANGI	"	Ihumwa		
26	PHEISI R. MAZENGO	"	CHILWANA		PHEISI
27	NADMI L. MASAUUKA	"	Ihumwa		NADMI
28	GABEN J. NISAMBA	"	CHANGAMBE	0674447520	G. Nisamba
29	LUCY S. MSHAN	"	Ihumwa	0716949118	
30	NORCH W. SHUO	"	Ihumwa	076738765	Norch
31	SOSPETAJ MPOLO	"	Ihumwa	06549723	SOSPETAJ
32	SALIMANI M. M. M.	"	Ihumwa	065274988	Salimani

LUSINDE Chedego  
P. P. S. S. S.

AFISA MTENDAU  
MTAA WA IHUMWA  
DODOMA

**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...

20/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA MJITARAFU...VihingoKATA...HumwaMTAA...Humwa

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	BWIRE TUNBARAZA	DIWANI	1HUMWA	0659666772	<u>Bwira</u>
2	LISIER SAKALANI	Mtendaji	1HUMWA	0759155142	<u>Lisier</u>
3	SAMUEL MASHAKU	M/Kiwi MIA	CHILWANA	0654293907	<u>Samuel</u>
4	ISAZO S. CHILWANA	K/K KATA	1HUMWA	0754458237	<u>Isazo</u>
5	HALIMA E. MUGENSE	LFO	1HUMWA	0785800126	<u>Halima</u>
6	MARIAM J. CHISABA	mzimbe	1HUMWA	0687160996	<u>M. Chisaba</u>
7	CONSOLATA ISAKA	"	CHILWANA	0673044832	<u>Consolata</u>
8	ROSE ERASIO LAWENCE	"	CHILWANA	0651344413	<u>Rose</u>
9	ROI LAZALO PAUL	"	CHILWANA	0710358066	<u>Paul</u>
10	ANNA DICKSON TOMATI	"	CHILWANA	0656021481	<u>Anna</u>
11	BEITHA SIMEON TOMATI	"	CHILWANA	0656697523	<u>Beitha</u>
12	PRISCILLA KILIPA CHIPANGA	"	CHILWANA	0654878026	<u>P. Chipanga</u>
13	DICKSON TOMATI ZAKALIA	"	CHILWANA		<u>D. Zakalia</u>
14	REHEMA LUSIMBE	"	1HUMWA	0765036278	<u>Rehem</u>
15	MIZA MASHANGA	"	1HUMWA	0716966814	<u>M. Mashanga</u>
16	EDITHA NYANU	"	1HUMWA	-	<u>E. Nyanu</u>
17	LEA MSHAMBA	"	1HUMWA	-	<u>L. Mshamba</u>
18	MUSSA E. NDALU	"	1HUMWA	0764-935698	<u>M. Ndalu</u>
19	MARIAM DAUDI	"	1HUMWA	-	<u>M. Daudi</u>
20	EDITHA JOBU	"	1HUMWA	0762688277	<u>E. Jobu</u>
21	JUNICE JONASI	"	1HUMWA	0766799446	<u>Junice</u>
22	ANNEKA FANAE	"	1HUMWA	-	<u>Anneka</u>
23	VICKLES JAREDI	"	1HUMWA	0758216878	<u>V. Jarede</u>
24	ELISHA NDAHANI	"	1HUMWA		<u>E. NDAHANI</u>
25	AGNES MSITA	"	1HUMWA		<u>A. MSITA</u>
26	MWATOMA FAHIMON	"	1HUMWA	0757630095	<u>M. FAHIMON</u>
27	JACKSON JOHANA	"	1HUMWA	072077436	<u>J. JOHANA</u>
28	ELIZABETH SIMON	"	1HUMWA	0712601664	<u>E. SIMON</u>
30	ZEPHANIA MHOYA	"	CHILWANA		<u>Z. MHOYA</u>
31	JUDY NDAHANI	"	CHILWANA		<u>J. NDAHANI</u>
32	KRISTINA MHOYA	"	CHILWANA		<u>K. MHOYA</u>
33	ZAKAYO MADIMILU	"	1HUMWA		<u>Z. MADIMILU</u>

AHISA MTENDAJI  
MTAA WA HUMWA  
- DODOMA



MUHITASARI WA IKIKAO CHA DHARURA KUHUSU  
BARABARA YA MZUNGUKO (DODOMA) YENYE UPANA  
WA MITA MIA HAMSINI (10), IKITA UPANDE MITA 75,  
KATA YA NGHONG'ONHA.

05) AGENDA ZA MICUTANO.

1. UFUNGUZI WA MICUTANO.
2. UTAMBULISHO.
3. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI.
4. UFAFANUZI KUHUSU ELIMU YA FIDIA.
5. MAJWALI NA MASIBU.
6. KUFUNGA MICUTANO.

AFISA MIENDAJI  
 WTAA WA NGHONG'ONHA  
 DODOMA MZ

1. UFUNGUZI WA MICUTANO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga kikao mwaao saa 12:58  
 Mchana Juma kumashukuru mauandii kwa  
 kutika katika mikutano.

2. MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI.

Barabara ya mzunguko hii inaanzia Ihumwa, uho  
 ug'ouha, ina ukubwa wa km 112 na inazunguka  
 ji la dodoma pia inajumuisha kata 7, katika zoezi  
 hili kuruhusu kutanaya kaboreho yoyote baada  
 kupanua uthawini, pia kuruhusu kuhamisha  
 kifu chochote ambacho kitawekwa kwa alama  
 na mathawini, pia moashauriwa kutafua  
 migogoro yote ya eneo lililopitwa na mradi

Majibu: Ndiyo baada ya kutanyua uthaani  
manandui kurusini kujenga mafa kutanya maene  
udelezo.

→ Kwa sasa bado tunaendelea na rozi la utati  
hiyo simezi kureka ni kiasi ga utalipua na  
pia kuhusu square meter manandui utapewa elani  
baada ya rozi la utati kukamilika.

→ Ndiyo fori zote tulizotoa zitamawakilisha  
manandui.

→ Ndiyo utalipua ili uradi tu jengo lipo kwenye  
uradi.

### 3. KUFUNGA KICAO.

Mwenyekiti alifunga kicao kuanzo saa  
kwa kumadukuru manandui mte kwa kuhudhudi  
akutano.

Mwenyekiti  
Mwenyekiti.



Katibu  
Katibu.

Katibu  
KATIBU MENDABI  
KATA WA NGONG'ONG  
DODOMA M.

**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...20/08/2018...

WILAYA...DODOMA MJI NI...

TARAFU...KIKOMBO...

KATA...NGHONG'ONHA...

MTAA...NGHONG'ONHA...

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	SIMON HABELI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA		A.
2	JACOBO SIMILI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0717814041	Simili
3	SAMON MAGAWA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0679269801	Samon
4	LAMEKI MAZOTA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA		Lameki
5	GODFREY LAMEKI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0717127822	Gilwaki
6	MUSESI MZILIMA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0654048320	Musi
7	ROBERT CHIEBU	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0762699370	Robert
8	MIKA PAULO	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0655671316	Paulo
9	SOSPETER OSEDI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0744428886	Ose
10	NDANU CHIEBU	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0654076526	Ndanu
11	DEVIL CHINDOZI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0759839557	Devil
12	SAMUEL MOMBLO	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0753590672	Samuel
13	GABRIEL LEMWILI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0768750234	Gabriel
14	GODFREY KUSUPA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0745800939	Godfrey
15	FEDRICK MLULU	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0755710136	Fedrick
16	DONALD MCHILEWA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0678641110	Donald
17	ROBERT MOMBLO	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0710351981	Robert
18	JOSEPH MACHENI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0766166884	Joseph
19	TAUSI RAMADHANI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0745759882	Tausi
20	GILBATHI JALEE	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0652456506	Gilbathi
21	PETRO ZAKAYO	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0673582874	Petro
22	FESTO GATAYA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0756003098	Festo
23	JOHANA KUTIMWA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0755108718	Johana
24	SOSPETER NDALILA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0788433360	Sospeter
25	ASHA MLULU	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0755120782	Asha
26	NIKOLA SALIMO	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA		Nikola
27	COSTA JELEMA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0653372213	Costa
28	MORICA KUDGA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0655080063	Morica
29	TAUSI NYAMBUYA	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0626707292	Tausi
30	NOA MOBE	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA		Noa
31	RENALD NUGAI	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA		Renald
32	YUSEF MALE JEJE	Mkulima	NGHONG'ONHA	0655090557	Yusef

JFISA  
MTAA WA NGHONG'ONHA  
DODOMA MI



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...28/8/2018

WILAYA...Jiji La Dodoma

TARAFI...Kikumbi

KATA...NGHONGONHA

MTAA...NGHONGONHA

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	GRADIS S. JALIE	MWANANGU	NGHONGONHA	0716879320	G. JALIE
2	JOHN CHINI	MWARACHU	NGHONGONHA	0767548716	J. Chini
3	GEORGE MOMBU	=	NGHONGONHA	06824433026	K. MOMBU
	MAKAME ACHA	=	NGHONGONHA	0656721673	M. ACHA
	STEPHANO MIBEBO	=	NGHONGONHA	0716256090	S. MIBEBO
	DEVIDE JULAI	=	NGHONGONHA	0754854543	D. JULAI
	RAKICE MLULU	=	NGHONGONHA	0716262944	P. MLULU
	SONI KIRIMON	=	NGHONGONHA	0662940902	N. KIRIMON
	SIMON MAKATA	=	NGHONGONHA	0724231952	S. MAKATA
	DANIEL ELIAS	=	NGHONGONHA	0755185475	D. ELIAS
	ISAYA ELIAS	=	NGHONGONHA	0716267307	I. ELIAS
	JOHN MWAJANGU	=	NGHONGONHA	0673123125	J. MWAJANGU
	JOHN LEWADI	=	NGHONGONHA	0758943235	J. LEWADI
	JOHN ABUGAI	=	NGHONGONHA	0653076574	J. ABUGAI
	JOHN PAULO	=	=	=	J. PAULO
	ASSA MWAJANGU	=	=	=	A. MWAJANGU
	ISAKA MPALI	=	=	0717616795	I. MPALI
	SOPIA NYAMBUA	=	=	0768336207	S. NYAMBUA
	JOHN JALIE	=	=	0765000297	J. JALIE
	LISTER MPALI	=	=	0753001643	L. MPALI
	MUSA MWATA	=	=	0752045163	M. MWATA
	ERASTO KIRIUGU	=	=	0759510250	E. KIRIUGU
	HAMISI BOMA	=	=	0755-304196	H. BOMA
	NICHOLAS LUBELE	=	=	0695447977	N. LUBELE
	DOUGLAS KILEU	=	=	0755251060	D. KILEU
	SALOME MASA	=	=	=	S. MASA
	EMANUEL MASIMA	=	=	0658156901	E. MASIMA
	ALIBARI CHICHEU	=	=	0654076526	A. CHICHEU
	EDNA MASIMA	=	=	=	E. MASIMA
	JOICE TOTI	=	=	=	J. TOTI
	MOLENI MANTILEZI	=	=	=	M. MANTILEZI

14-00000

- i/ KUFUNGA MKUTAO
- ii/ UTAMBULISHO
- iii/ UTADHIMINI WA MAENEZO YALIYO PITIWA NA MKAUZI WA BAKA BAKA MITHA 150 (MITHA NA HAMSINI)
- iv/ KUFUNGA MKUTAO.

Mwenye kiti ali fungua mkutano wa kwanza wa mwaka 3:19 Asu  
hili.

Mwanya Kiti alitoa utambulisho kutoka ofisi ya Mkurugenzi wa Jiji ambao wamekuja kutoka elimu ya miadi wa barabara ambayo imetokua mabawa ya mta 150 (mita no hamsini).

- 150 (misa wa kiamisi ni).  
Kwa mofina i Charlesi Nyungu - Mthambini  
" Rafjald Nyungu - Mtaalam - Kijani.  
iii Rozina Belwa - Mtaalam - Kijani

ACUENDA : in / UTHAMUNI WA MAJENO YALIYO ATIWA  
NA MENDI WA BARABARA MITA 150 (MITA NA HATHIBWA)

Mtaalamu ali toa maelezo juu ya kutokuhama  
 maweneo ambayo barabara luo zita mfulko zezizi kutabapo  
 tsha maana leo ubi bomoa nyumba na kuhama sehe  
 u nyang'ine tana tana pita hapa utajikuta una bomolewa  
 tana nyumba hivyo acheni mpaka mwal nishie.  
 Hivyo naomba migogoro ya kufanilia mbanalizi  
 mafema ili wakija wachanduu pasiye jitokeza shika  
 yeyote kalito zozizi.

Pia mtakaani ndugu Chates alitoa elimu ya uthamini katika mawazo yoyote yanayo yanadhi, alisema pia lazima kuwena muungo:

i/ Kuitambua mradi - Kila mwananchi lazima auitambue mradi

ii/ Uelimishaji kwa wanauli - kila mwananchi lazima apewe elimu kama hivi leo

iii/ Sarti - Kuitambua sarti ambapo mwananchi ana tabaka bifuu pia kama fomu ambazo utapewa ili kufuata, kwa mawazo yake yote na mali zake zote kwa maelekezo ya fomu.

Pia kama hatua ya kuandaa rufiti, ikisha kama tika basi kama taratibu za kusaidia kila ngazi.

Pia katika zoezi la kuhamini hatuta chukua mawazo ya mika bali tuta chukua mawazo yake dunu, nyumba, Aliti, na kuto kwa na goshu ya usumbuf

Pia mtu atalipwa posho ya usafiri ndani

Pia posho ya faida kama inadukau bidhaa yeyote uliyonayo, italipwa kutobana na faida yamwe

Pia Maba buri - Hakuna fidia ya mtu aliye ibwa bali atapewa mtu ambaye atakuwa hai posho ya kuhamisha kaburi ambayo italipwa kwa mkurugenzi.

Pia kila zao litalipwa kwa dhamani ya mmea.

### Maswali:

i/ Nataka Chiche. Kama kama mizigo ndani ya nita penye pesa ya usafiri kamastimizi yandani ita na mbaa, Mabet, ambapo nimebona nyumba? nita fanya?

ii/ Sasipita Lijabo:

1. A. Ma poro yapi hayalipwi?  
3. Mabatini yatalipwa?

iii/ Lomek wote:

Vigi kulusa vidimo vito fidina?

iv/ Filimani Kinyago:

v. Daudi



### MAJIBU :

1. Ghasama za kusafiriwa mizigo utopewa kama kuadhi ndani ya habari ya mbaa, Alabati hivi vyote vipo ndani ya ghasama za nyumba (fidi).
2. B. Alabati yote yatahamishwa dhidi ya fidi ya Mkurugenzi kutipusha ghasama marambiti mawo kwa waku hawatahamishwa.
3. Vidua vyote vitafanywa utafiti ili kupata majibu ili kubaini fidi za kishina utalipwa kuliyana na urefu wa kishina.

Ushauri: Tumaomba wataala wataa harifu fidi chie tathmini.

Katibu CCN(w) Naomba wanauchili kujitua kwanzaji katika wazi hili ni maji ya kuteketeza ilani ya chana (CCN) pda na sdi ni majawapo ya wahanga walio pita wa na madi. Pia na dhambi auo na taarifa.

Mtaalam alishauri kwa utimwi upo hivyo kati jui watabao bwa kujenga barabara ni wanaugi gani hivyo wasifuu chie watoto kama hatawapi.

### AGENDA II: KUFANGA MKUTANO.

Mwapekiti alidngama na kuwashukuru wanauchili kwa kuwa wasikini na kufunga mkutano saa 5:10 Asubuhi.

Saini ya Katibu



SECRETARY



Saini ya Mwaliki



ROBERT NCHWASO

**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE...20/08/2018

WILAYA...DODOMA

TARAFU...ZINJE

KATA...MATUMBULU

KDTI / MTAA...MATUMBULU

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	Jairo J Mwakazi	FOMPA	UKOMBOZI	0687-124807	Jairo
	ROBERT A. KHAMBI	MKULIMA	KUSENHA	-	Robert
	SEBASTIAN J. MUKU	MKULIMA	MUNGABO	0653606012	Sebastian
	MESTACK MVENGWA	"	KAMBA	-	M. MVENGWA
	ELIAS MUKUNDA	"	UKOMBOZI	-	E. MUKUNDA
	GODWIN ZURGUZE	"	KAMBA	-	GODWIN
	Juma MFORMA	"	Kamunda	-	Juma
	Amos ZURGUZE	"	Kamunda	-	Amos
	Justine Kuyaga	"	Kamunda	0759346243	Justine
	JACKSON NIGUZI	"	Kamunda	0752279028	Jackson
	ADAM HALE	"	Kamunda	-	Adam
	HAMIS ZURGUZE	"	Kamunda	-	Hamis
	ALICE BAKA	"	UKOMBOZI	-	Alice
	DANIEL LYARE	"	Kamunda	-	Daniel
	JACKSON BAKA	"	KUSENHA	0688164049	Jackson
	JOSEPH LUSINBE	"	KUSENHA	0675941466	JOSEPH
	BENJAMIN MUKUNDA	"	KUSENHA	0789435990	Benjamin
	SILVANO MUKUNDA	"	UKOMBOZI	0784469307	Silvano
	VISINTI MUKUNDA	"	MUNGABO	0659729819	Visinti
	VINCENTI ZAKA	"	MUNGABO	0788728351	Vincenti
	MATICO MATIKONGO	"	Kamunda	0783-190078	Matiko
	JACKSON MGALE	"	UKOMBOZI	07871315	Jackson
	MAIKO MTAZE	"	MUNGABO	-	Maiko
	TEREMIA MUKUNDA	"	MUNGABO	0756502755	Teremia
	DAVID LEYSON JACOB	MKULIMA	MOMWA	0784-169146	David
	HOSSEAH Y. MINYAMA	"	"	0788489479	Hosseah
	WILSON CHULEY	"	UKOMBOZI	-	Wilson
	William MUYA	-	KUSENHA	0682970567	William
	JOSE MAGABO	MKULIMA	KUSENHA	0682564106	Jose
	JOSE MUKUNDA	"	KUSENHA	0682997794	Jose
	GODFREY MIZI	"	MUNGABO	0782507388	Godfrey
	ANTONI AINEA	"	MOMWA	0656762383	Antoni

*[Signature]*



**MRADI WA UJENZI WA BARABARA MZUNGUKO(DODOMA OUTER RING ROAD  
110 KM) MKUTANO NA WADAU (PAPs) KUHUSU MPANGO WA  
FIDIA.(RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)**

MAHUDHURIO

TAREHE. 20/08/2018

WILAYA. DODOMA

TARAFU. ZINJE

KATA. MATUMBU

/KATI / MTAA. MATUMBU

SN	JINA	CHEO	ATOKAKO	NAMBA YA SIMU	SAHIHI
1	PILI A MBANGA	Katibu CCM	Dodoma	0754362414	Handwritten signature
2	MUSSA HOBE	Mgomwa	Mgomwa	0688747811	Handwritten signature
3	Ali Mgo	Mek	Matumbulu	0686419711	Handwritten signature
4	Rebedayo Chizima	Mwambe	Kaunda	0658303589	Handwritten signature
5	Stacey Malusa	Mwambe	Mkombozi	0787161788	Handwritten signature
6	Emily Mocha	Mkulima	Mkombozi	0788062833	Handwritten signature
7	Janeth Mwangi	Mkulima	Kusenha	-	Handwritten signature
8	ELASIO LUSINDI	Mkulima	Kusenha	0789750158	Handwritten signature
9	MWENDWA TIMOTHEO	Mkulima	Kusenha	0682888955	Handwritten signature
10	OLIPA MABWAY	MWENYEKITI	MWANGANO	-	Handwritten signature
11	Rusi Mkomochi	Mkulima	Kaunda	0785604126	Handwritten signature
12	WILSON MPALY	Mkulima	Kusenha	-	Handwritten signature
13	NATHANIEL CHISERE	Mkulima	Mkombozi	0687853378	Handwritten signature
14	DICKSON Mkomochi	Mkomochi	Kaunda	-	Handwritten signature
15	ELIPO CHIMANGA	Mkulima	Kaunda	0683907173	Handwritten signature
16	AKSA MLOLI	-	Kaunda	-	Handwritten signature
17	ELIZABETH ADALIA	Mkulima	Kaunda	-	Handwritten signature
18	ZAMBA JIMBE	Mkulima	Mkombozi	0689244927	Handwritten signature
19	Juma M. Sambo	S/G	Mkombozi	0788-176637	Handwritten signature
20	GRACE YKAMUNDA	Mkulima	Mkombozi	0784501316	Handwritten signature
21	OSCAR Y. CHAKWE	REV	Mkombozi	0788177843	Handwritten signature
22	NOEL MANGENGE	D.Y.	Kaunda	0684603771	Handwritten signature
23	NATHAN NASAMBURI	Mkulima	Kaunda	0688240129	Handwritten signature
24	ELITA NGOMA	Mkulima	Kaunda	0683004531	Handwritten signature
25	NOAHIA MATHANI	Mkulima	Ngoma	-	Handwritten signature
26	SUDANA MIZI	Mkulima	Ngoma	-	Handwritten signature
27	MONICA MAMPA	Mkulima	Mkombozi	-	Handwritten signature
28	DEENA DAUDI	Mkulima	Mkombozi	-	Handwritten signature
29	BASIMBERT MATHAMBO	Mkulima	Mkombozi	0785590175	Handwritten signature
30	REHEMA WILIAM	Mkulima	Kusenha	-	Handwritten signature
31	Holly Timotheo	Mkulima	Mkombozi	-	Handwritten signature
32	EVINA Chishemi	Mkulima	Mkombozi	-	Handwritten signature



### ANNEX III PICTURES



Community consultative meeting at Veyula



Consultative Meeting at Chihikwi sub ward, valuer explain the process of valuation





Stakeholders at Mahomakulu concentrating on the issues concern RAP



Women Participation were considered during RAP process at Kitelela Nzuguni ward



Properties which will be affected at Nala Ward





Some trees/vegetation which will be affected along the road project at Veyula