

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE-REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**TANZANIA CITIES TRANSFORMING INFRASTRUCTURE &
COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR MOROGORO ROADS AND STORM
WATER DRAINAGES SUBPROJECTS IN MOROGORO MUNICIPALITY**

(Final)

March 2024

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO's	-	Community Based Organization
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DMDP	-	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project
DP	-	Displaced Person
EM	-	Entitlement Matrix
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	-	Focus Groups Discussion
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GoT	-	Government of Tanzania
GRC	-	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Deficiency/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LMF	-	Labour Management Framework
MMC	-	Morogoro Municipal Council
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PAPs	-	Project Affected People
PCP	-	Participation and Consultation Plan
PIT	-	Project Implementation Team
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	-	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SPC	-	Sub- Project Coordinator
SSS	-	Social Safeguard Specialist
TACTIC	-	Tanzania Cities Transforming Infrastructure and Competitiveness
TARURA	-	Tanzania Rural and Urban Authority
TC	-	Town Council
TSCP	-	Tanzania Strategic Cities Project
TSh	-	Tanzanian Shilling
ULGSP	-	Urban Local Government Strategic Program
VDL	-	Voluntary Land Donations
WB	-	World Bank
WBCU	-	World Bank Coordinating Unit

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Definition
<i>Census</i>	A field survey was carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as a result of land acquisition and related <u>impacts due to the subproject</u> . The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and Local Government Institutions.
<i>Compensation</i>	The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land including fixed assets, is called compensation. These include other impacts resulting from activities to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts of displacement.
<i>Cut-off Date</i>	Refers to the day after which any person who occupies land required for subproject use will not be eligible for compensation. This is the date of commencement of the inventory of the affected assets identification of the PAPs.
<i>District Council</i>	The District Council was established under section 5 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No.7 of 1982. The District Council is responsible for managing the district
<i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)</i>	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is an instrument to identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts of proposed sub projects, evaluate alternatives and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.
<i>General Land</i>	All public land that is not reserved land or village/ land and includes unoccupied or unused village/ land.
<i>Graves/cemeteries</i>	The upkeep and maintenance of a place where a grave is re-instated or a dead body is re-interred in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be the responsibility of the local authority having jurisdiction at that place.
<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>	Is a committee established at project level to hear the complaints and grievances of PAPs regarding resettlement, including acquisition of land, houses and other assets, and loss of livelihoods caused by the Project, In the TACTIC project, GRCs have been formulated at the Mtaa, Ward and District levels

<i>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</i>	The RAP contains a grievance mechanism based on policies and procedures designed to ensure that the complaints or disputes about any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, rehabilitation process, etc. are being addressed. This mechanism includes a procedure for filing complaints and a process for disputer
<i>Ground Truthing</i>	The process of collecting data on the ground to confirm or verify the accuracy of remotely sensed or previously collected data. It involves physically going to a location and collecting data through direct observation, measurement, and recording of information. Ground truthing is commonly used in fields such as remote sensing, geography, surveying, and environmental monitoring, among others, to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data collected through other means
<i>Implementation Schedule</i>	The RPF contains an implementation schedule that outlines the time frame for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the RAPs for projects, if applicable.
<i>Land</i>	Land refers to all types of agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be acquired by the project.
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	Land acquisition” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies
<i>Local Government Authorities</i>	A District Authority or an Urban Authority. are administrative bodies that are responsible for governing at the local level in a specific geographic area. They are established by national governments to provide essential services and make decisions on behalf of the local population. LGAs may include municipalities, cities, districts, or other forms of local government structures. Their responsibilities may include managing public services such as water supply, waste management, sanitation, and transportation, as well as enforcing bylaws and regulations, collecting taxes, and promoting economic development in the local area
<i>Market Value</i>	The most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers. It assumes buyers and sellers have reasonable knowledge, act competitively and rationally are motivated by self-interest to maximize satisfaction and both Act independently and without collusion fraud or misrepresentation.
<i>Mtaa</i>	In an Urban Authority, "Mtaa" refers to a sub-division of a Ward

Is a smallest unit within the ward of an urban Authority

*Project Affected Persons
(PAPs)/*

Project affected persons (PAPs) are persons affected by land and other assets loss as a result of project activities. These persons(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 will move to another location.

*Displaced Persons
(DPs)*

Most often, the term Displaced Persons applies to those who are physically relocated. These people may have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person will move to another location; lose right, title, or interest in any houses, 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.

Public Land

All land in Tanzania whether granted, customary or occupied. Public land refers to any land that is owned by a government or public entity and is designated for use by the general public. This can include parks, forests, wildlife reserves, public beaches, and other natural or recreational areas. The use and management of public land is typically regulated by government agencies and may involve restrictions on activities such as logging, mining, hunting, and fishing. Public land is often protected to preserve its natural resources and ensure that it remains accessible to the public for recreational or educational purposes. In some cases, public land may also be used for government infrastructure projects such as highways or public buildings.

Replacement Cost

Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as the calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable the purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety

Reserved Land

land designated for specified use by a specific law such as forest reserves, national parks, game reserves, conservation areas, public recreational grounds and hazardous land as per Section 6 of the Land Act No 4 (Cap 113).

Restrictions on land use

limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) .A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document that outlines the potential social and economic impacts of a development project on the affected communities and provides strategies to mitigate these impacts. The RAP is typically required for projects that involve physical displacement of people or loss of access to land, property, or resources. The plan identifies the people and communities that will be affected by the project and outlines the compensation, resettlement, and other assistance measures that will be provided to them. The RAP is designed to ensure that the development project is implemented in a socially responsible and sustainable manner while protecting the rights and interests of the affected communities. RAPs are prepared by the implementing agency and contain specific and legally binding requirements to resettle and compensate the affected people before project implementation

Resettlement Assistance Resettlement assistance refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after, relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) The instrument of the Government of Tanzania prepared in compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) whose purpose is to clarify, among other things, resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to project to be prepared during project implementation. Project resettlement plans consistent with the policy framework subsequently are submitted to the Bank for approval after specific site information becomes available.

Rights and Entitlements Rights and entitlements are defined for PAPs and DPs (with the cut-off date) and cover those losing businesses, jobs, and income. These include options for land-for-land or cash compensation. Options regarding community and individual resettlement, and provisions and entitlements to be provided for each affected community or household will be determined and explained, usually in an entitlement matrix.

Township Authority A Township Authority established under section 13 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982.

Vulnerable groups Categories of persons who, by virtue of their status or situation (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disabilities, economic or social

limitations, etc.), may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process and thus be entitled to additional benefits and/or assistance.

Ward

An Administrative division of a City or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councillor or councillors.

Executive Summary

E 1. Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) intends to strengthen urban management performance and deliver improved basic infrastructure and services in participating Urban Local Government Authorities. At its core, the project aims to promote the economic development of Tanzania's Cities and Towns and its enabling infrastructure. Investments and technical assistance under the project are intended to promote urban development that is productive, inclusive, and resilient. The project will support 45 urban Local Government Authorities (LGAs) spread geographically across all regions of Tanzania, ranging in population from 26,402 to 416,442 (2012 Census).

In Morogoro Municipal Council, TACTIC subprojects include the following:

Veta Kihonda Tungi – 11.4km, Muhimbili – 1.2km, Mjimwema 5.4km, Tubuyu II-6.4km, Mapande 0.5km roads and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage channels.

Accordingly, the consultant prepared this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which covers roads and drainage systems which are Veta-Kihonda-Tungi -11.4 km and Tubuyu II -2.4 Km in line with the TACTIC Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

E2. Objective of a RAP

The purpose of developing a RAP is to define the actions for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected people as early as possible. This will allow for effective disclosure to key stakeholders, and subsequent feedback and inputs, prior to the project approval, so that RAP actions can be carried out before project commencement.

E.3. RAP Preparation Methodology

The ESS 5 asserts that regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs), project implementers should undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) the RAP is required because project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or in worst cases land acquisition can have both.

Ground Truthing: To ascertain and appreciate the subprojects' areas, the Resettlement Specialist and an Asset Surveyor met with the leaders from specific Mitaa with proposed roads' subprojects under TACTIC to discuss the intention of scoping the delineated Areas of Impact.

Consultation with Stakeholders: The consultation process was undertaken in different forms:

- Formal meetings
- Community meetings on site with Sub-Ward (commonly referred to as Mitaa) members, Wards' representatives, Mitaa leaders and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)GRC members
- Small Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with special interest groups for livelihoods identification (including PAPs for houses bodaboda, and street vendors.)

After the RAP is finalized, and incorporates the feedback from the relevant stakeholders based on inputs from PO-RALG and the projects' stakeholders, will be disclosed at a local level so that PAPs and all interested persons have full access to the document. PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality.

Literature Review: Relevant literature involved a review of the TACTIC project’s documents including The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Framework (SEP), Labour Management Framework (LMF). The review also covered relevant national policies, legislations as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

Establishing Cut-off Dates: The establishment of a cut-off dates was set to be the date that census started. The cut-off date was 22 August; 2022 The aim is to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the identified land parcels to be acquired by the project thereby posing a risk.

E.4. Asset Inventory, Census and Socio- Economic Surveys

In order to collect baseline information for the preparation of the RAP, the consultant conducted surveys between December 2021, January and March 2022 in five Mitaa’s as summarized under the cases of adverse resettlement impacts identified Table below

Table 1: Shows the Different Categories of PAPs (Project Affected Persons) and Assets at Sub Wards Level

S N	SUBPROJE CT NAME	Mtaa	PAPs CATEGORIES						
			PAPs {families} own graves at the Governm ent graveyard	PAPs own land economi c treeand structur es	PAPs displac ed from their homes	PA Ps own land	PAPs encroach ed in the RoW	PAPs with Building s/ Structur es	PAPs with Econo mic Trees
1.	Tubuyu II Road (6.4 km)	Tubuyu	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
		Tubuyu B	57	3	2	2	0	0	0
	Mji mwema	Mafisa	3	0		0	0	0	0
2.	Kihonda- Veta-Tungi road (11.4 km)	Mkwajun i	0	9	5	5	0	9	0
		Mfarany aki	30	3	2	2	0	3	2
		Magerez a	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
TOTAL			87	18	10	10	0	16	2

Table 2: GRAVES REMOVAL PLAN

SN	SUB-PROJECT NAME	NUMBER OF GRAVES AT GOVERNMENT GRAVEYARD	PAPs (Families) OWN GRAVES AT THE GOVERNMENT GRAVEYARD	COMPENSATION MEASURE
1.	Tubuyu 11 Road	175	57	Graves will be removed by the Government (Health Department) at the LGA Level
2.	Kihond Veta – Tungi Road	94	30	PAPs own graves at the Government Graveyard will be paid in kind compensation in terms of cash for organizing a worship service/customary procedures before grave removal and go to be buried at other places.

E5. Eligibility and Entitlement

Given that the identified impacts fall on land, structures and trees alongside the project roads, the compensation shall be made at replacement value. regarding encroachers of the roads' reserves, the owners of the affected assets will have the right to be compensated. for the developed structures on the land. All affected parties included in the census will be eligible to benefit from RAP measures. The absence of formal property titles will not prevent affected parties from receiving benefits under the RAP.

E5.1. COMPENSATION MEASURE

PAPs own land economic Trees and structures They should receive cash compensation and be given replacement trees.

Graves will be removed by the Government (Health Department) at the LGA Level as per Tanzanian law (Graves Removal Act, 1969).

PAPs who own graves at the Government Graveyard will be given in kind compensation for organizing a worship service/customary procedure before grave removal and re-burial at other places.

E.6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which would function at four levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced person's concerns, complaints and grievances. GRM has been developed based on the existing complaint handling mechanism which specifies in detail the resettlement management including implementation arrangement and the review processes. GRM will be able to receive complaints from stakeholders on different topics. The GRM will keep the information of the complainants as confidential and will allow the processing of anonymous complaints.

E.7. Cost and Budget

The budget for this RAP has been determined for the land, structures, businesses, and trees affected by the proposed sub-projects. The costs and budget of this draft is **TShs. 661,506,628.90** equivalent to **USD 282,695.14** . It should be noted that the actual valuation was conducted during September 2022 and it was limited to structures along Tubuyu II and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads. This compensation will be financed by Morogoro Municipal Council.

Table 3: Estimated Cost and Budget for RAP Implementation

Component	Amount (TZS)
Structures	408,890,500.00
Land	27,781,000.00
Disturbance allowance	33,037,869.00
Accommodation allowance	25,200,000.00
Transport Allowance	2,600,000.00
Rental Allowance	11,340,000.00
Crops	455,000.00
Graves	75,900,000.00
Total (1)	587,733,299.00
Administration costs and Monitoring	10,000,000.00
Operationalization of Grievance Committees	5,000,000.00
Total (2)	15,000,000.00
Total (1+2)	602,733,299.00
<i>Livelihood restoration</i>	58,773,329.9
TOTAL	661,506,628.90

E.8. Monitoring and Evaluation

PIT will be responsible for concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of RAP implementation. The M&E will include monitoring and verification of processes and activities in RAP implementation and will prepare and submit to the Ministry quarterly reports. If any, identified mid-course corrections, as appropriate, will be made by M&E Consultant. The implementation of the RAP will need to define clear indicators to monitor the living conditions of the affected population.

Internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out until all PAPs have vacated their existing properties and have been successfully relocated. Though the law does not provide this minimum period, PAPs with structure are provided with allowance to enable them to rent houses elsewhere and vulnerable PAPs will be assisted if need be. The Council will keep records of all progress and prepare regular monitoring resettlement implementation reports summarizing the success and challenges encountered for submission to the respective District Councils. To maximize efficiency, PO-RALG may hire temporary staff or outsource services to ensure ongoing quality control including regular site visits. Data from field surveys will be used as a benchmark for gauging RAP implementation progress.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	17
1.1	BACKGROUND 17
1.2	OBJECTIVE OF RAP 17
1.3	PROJECT LOCATION 18
A.	NATURE OF SUBPROJECT AND ITS COMPONENTS 18
B.	CONDITION OF EXISTING ROADS 18
i. Veta – Kihonda - Tungi Road	19
ii. Muhimbili Road	19
iii. Mji Mwema Road	20
iv. Tubuyu II Road	20
v. Mapande Road	21
C.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS 1
vi. Baracuda Drainage	1
vii. Kikundi Drainage	2
viii. Anti-Malaria Drainage Channel	2
1.4	SUB PROJECTS REQUIRING LAND ACQUISITION 2
1.5	RAP GUIDING PRINCIPLES 2
1.6	MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT 2
2. RAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY	3
2.1	GROUND TRUTHING 3
2.2	CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS 3
2.3	LITERATURE REVIEW 3
2.4	ESTABLISHING CUT-OFF DATES 3
2.5	ASSET INVENTORY, CENSUS AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEYS 4
2.6	VALUATION OF IMPACTED ASSETS
.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
2.7	FORMATION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEES (GRC) 7
2.8	RAP DISCLOSURE 7
3. LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.1	OVERVIEW
.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.2	APPLICABLE NATIONAL LAWS AND POLICIES
.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.2.1 <i>Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977, As Amended)</i> ..	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.2 <i>Policies National Land Policy (1997):</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.3 <i>Land Acts and Regulations</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2.4 <i>The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5)</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3	GAP ASSESSMENT BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND THE WORLD BANK ESS5
.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
4. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT	20
4.1	CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION 20
4.2	OBJECTIVE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION 20
4.3	PROJECT CONSULTATION PROCESS 20
4.3.1 <i>Identification of Stakeholders for Consultation</i>	20

4.3.2	Public Engagement and Consultation Meetings.....	22
4.3.3	Key Informants Discussions.....	23
5.	SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE PAPS	25
5.1	..... OVERVIEW	25
5.2	..... POPULATION	25
5.3	..... DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE PAPS ALONG TUBUYU II AND KIHONDA-VETA-TUNGI ROADS	25
5.3.1	Types of the main Dwelling Houses	27
5.3.2	Status on Electrification.....	28
5.3.3	Occupation Pattern and Average Annual Income	28
5.4	..... LAND USE	28
5.5	..... LAND ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY	28
5.6	..... HOUSEHOLD INCOME	28
5.7	..... AVAILABILITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES	29
5.7.1	Health Services	29
5.7.2	Water Sources & Supply	29
5.7.3	Electricity Transmission and Distribution	29
6.	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS	30
6.1	..... KEY ANTICIPATED BENEFITS	30
6.2	..... ADVERSE IMPACTS	30
6.1.1	Impacts on Land.....	30
6.1.2	Impacts on Crops and Trees	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.1.3	Impacts on Structures and Buildings	31
6.3	..... IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION	31
6.3.1	Disrupted Social Infrastructure Services.....	31
6.4	..... PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE ADVERSE IMPACTS	32
7.	ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	33
7.1	..... ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	33
7.2	..... APPLICABILITY OF THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
8.	ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION	36
8.1	..... INTRODUCTION	36
8.2	..... SCOPE OF THE VALUATION WORK	36
8.3	..... VALUATION METHOD	36
8.4	..... NATURE AND TYPES OF AFFECTED ASSETS	36
8.5	..... IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS	36
8.6	..... MEASUREMENT	36
8.7	..... VALUATION OF LAND	37
8.8	..... VALUATION OF BUILDINGS	37
8.9	..... VALUATION OF CROPS AND TREES	37
9.	INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION	38
9.1	..... OVERVIEW	38
9.2	..... ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	38
9.2.1	Project coordination	38
9.2.2	The TARURA - Project World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU).....	38
9.2.3	The Local Government Authorities	38
9.2.4	Contractor for Construction of infrastructure	40

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	41
11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	42
11.1	LIKELY GRIEVANCES 42
11.2	OBJECTIVES OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) 43
11.3	PRINCIPLES TO EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL 44
11.4	OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE GBV REDRESS 44
11.4.1 <i>Grievance Management Committees' Structure, and Functioning</i>	44
11.4.2 <i>Scope of Work of Grievance Management Committees</i>	45
11.4.3 <i>Compositions of Various Grievance Management Committees</i>	45
11.4.4 <i>Dissemination of Committee's Resolution</i>	46
11.4.5 <i>Responsibility for Addressing Issues of GBV/SEA</i>	46
11.4.6 <i>Identify Service Providers for the GBV</i>	46
11.4.7 <i>Enhance the Capability of all RAP Implementers in Handling the GBV Issues</i>	47
11.4.8 <i>Coordination of SEA/GBV Reporting</i>	47
11.4.9 <i>Suggested ways of reporting GBV / SEA</i>	47
11.4.10.....	<i>Response to Grievances</i>
48	
11.4.11.....	<i>Redressal Procedure</i>
48	
11.4.12.....	<i>Disclosure of Grievances</i>
49	
12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN.....	52
13.1	OVERVIEW 52
13.2	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND AUDIT 52
12.1.1 <i>Evaluation</i>	52
12.1.2 <i>Monitoring Response to Grievances</i>	52
12.1.3 <i>Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators</i>	52
12.1.4 <i>Audits</i>	54
12.1.5 <i>External Monitoring</i>	54
12.1.6 <i>Reporting Requirements</i>	55
12.1.7 <i>RAP Completion Audit</i>	55
REFERENCES.....	56
ANNEX 1: GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM	57
GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM FOR TACTIC SUB-PROJECT	57
GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM FOR TACTIC SUB-PROJECT	57
ANNEX MINUTES OF DISCUSSION	59
.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

List Of Figures

Figure 1.1: Ngerengere River on the Left and SGR Right
Figure 1.2: Condition of Existing Muhimbili Road
 Figure 1.3:: Condition of Existing Mjimwema.....
Figure 1.4: Condition of Existing Tubuyu II Road
 Figure 1.5: Condition of Existing Mapande
Figure 1.6 : Existing Drainage System at Baracuda alone Modeco Road
Figure 1.7 : Solid Wastes and Vegetation along the Drainage Section
 Figure 1-1: Population Distribution in Subprojects’ Wards
 Figure 1-1: Grievance flow Chart for TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads project

List of Photos

Photo 4.1: Consultation meeting at Tungi ward concerning resettlement
Photo 5.1: Types of houses which will be affected at Tungi ward

List Of Tables

Table 1: Shows the Different Categories of PAPs (Project Affected Persons) and Assets at Sub Wards Level9
ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
Table 2: GRAVES REMOVAL PLAN 10
 Table 3: Estimated Cost and Budget for RAP Implementation 11
 Table 1.1: Estimated Cost And Budget For Rap Implementation1
Table1.2 : Proposed Road To Be Constructed In Morogoro Municipality 18
Table 2-2: List Of Proposed Drainage Channels For Upgrading..... 1
Table 3.1 Valuation process and procedures as per GN 136 (Part XII)
Table 3.2: Categories of Affected People and Assets at Sub wards throughout the Tubuyu II road and Kihonda VETA -Tungi Road (6.4 km)
 Table3.4 Comparison of Resettlement Elements between the World Bank’s ESS5 and Tanzanian Legislation
 Table 3-1: Summary Description Of Ess 5 **ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
 Table 3-2 : Comparison Of Resettlement Elements Between The World Bank’s Ess5 And Tanzanian Legislation..... **ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**
 Table 4-1: Typology Of Stakeholders Consulted..... 21
 Table 4-2: Identified Stakeholders 22
 Table 4-3: Identified Stakeholders 22
 Table 5-1: Population Distribution In Subprojects’ Wards..... 25

Table 5-2: Demographic Information For Paps Along Tubuyuii And Kihonda-Veta-Tungi Roads	25
Table 6-1: Land Required For Subprojects Implementation.....	30
Table 6-2: Affected Trees Along The Subprojects' Roads And Drainage Systems	ERROR!
BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.	
Table 6-3: Affected Trees Along The Kihonda-Veta-Tungi And Tubuyu Ii Roads And Drainage Systems	31
Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix.....	35
Table 11-1: Nature And Type Of Likely Grievances.....	42
Table 11-2: Composition Of Grievances Committees	45
Table 11-3: Estimated Cost And Budget For Rap Implementation	50
Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators	54

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) intends to strengthen urban management performance and deliver improved basic infrastructure and services in participating urban local government authorities. At its core, the project aims to promote the economic development of Tanzania's cities and towns and its enabling infrastructure. Investments and technical assistance under the project are intended to promote urban development that is productive, inclusive, and resilient. The project will support 45 urban Local Government Associations (LGAs) spread geographically across all regions of Tanzania, ranging in population from 26,402 to 416,442 (2012).

During preparation of the TACTIC project, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania proposed the following project components:

Component 1: Strengthening Urban Management (Technical Assistance and Performance Grants). This component is further subdivided into three subcomponents namely: (a) ICT for Urban Management (b) PPPs for Urban Service Delivery and (c) Mainstreaming Urban Resilience.

Component 2: Urban Infrastructure and Services: This component supports construction of strategic infrastructure investments identified under existing urban management plans. These investments intend to strengthen rural-urban connectivity through, link to existing urban plans and will focus on servicing existing economic activity clusters (e.g. markets, agro-processing centers, warehouses, etc) and responding to urban adaptation and resilience needs (e.g. storm-water drainage investments in flood prone areas, rehabilitation/retrofitting of critical infrastructure in seismically active areas, coastal protection investments in response to sea level rise for cities, river restoration, sediment management, erosion control, etc).

Technical Scoping mission, on project pre appraisal noted that LGAs have already proposed their priority lists of investments which include roads, markets, main and mini bus stands, controlled dumpsites, slaughter houses, storm water drainages, lorry parking, footbridges and various economic clusters projects.

Component 3: Project Management: This component supports project implementation at PO-RALG and participating LGAs in areas of Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, Safeguards, Financial Management and Procurement. The existing Project Coordination Unit at PO-RALG under TARURA will be retained while implementation arrangements at LGAs level will be in collaboration with TARURA Council Managers.

The President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Development (PO-RALG) have retained NORPLAN Tanzania Ltd in Joint Venture with TYPESA (JV Partner) in association with Urban Solution Ltd, a Consultant an engineering consulting firm with headquarters in Dar es Salaam, to undertake RAP exercise for Morogoro City subprojects in line with TACTIC Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

TACTIC subprojects in Morogoro Municipal include the following:

Veta Kihonda Tungi – 11.4km, Muhimbili – 1.2km, Mjimwema 5.4km, Tubuyu II-6.4km, Mapande 0.5km roads and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage channels.

1.2 Objective of RAP

The purpose of developing this RAP is to define the specific actions to be implemented for mitigating and restoring the project's impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected communities as early as possible. This will

allow for effective disclosure to key stakeholders, and subsequent feedback and inputs, prior to the project approval, so that RAP actions can be carried out before project commencement.

Through this RAP, the project will meet national statutory requirements as well as the World Bank ESS5. The implementation of the proposed project subcomponents will require land as major infrastructure development projects generally do. The RAP will cover all components of adverse impacts to be incurred upon the affected population due to the implementation of the project. Adverse impacts in the form of fresh land uptake, impact on structures will be mitigated through constructive guidelines contained in the RAP. Compensation will be guided by national laws as well as the World Bank ESS 5 on involuntary resettlement. When ESS5 provisions establish requirements beyond those contemplated in the national law, the project will implement the additional measures needed to be consistent with ESS5. The RAP will also provide guidelines to restore livelihoods lost due to project implementation. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable households to minimize adverse impact. Moreover, guidelines for gender development will also be a part of this RAP.

1.3 Project Location

Morogoro Municipality is situated 195 Kms. to the West of Dar es Salaam, it is found on the lower slopes of Uluguru Mountains whose peak is about 1,600 feet above sea level. It lies between longitude 37° 40' East of the Greenwich and latitude 06° 49' south of the Equator. It is bordered by Morogoro Rural District Council on the East and the Uluguru Mountains on the North as well as Mvomero District Council on the West and Southern part. The proposed sites for roads and drainages fall in ten wards see **Error! Reference source not found.** i.e. Mazimbu, Kihonda, Mafisa, Mbuyuni, Sultan Arae, Mji Mkuu, Tungi, Kingo, Mji Mpya and Mwembe Songo Wards.

a. Nature of Subproject and Its Components

The proposed subprojects involve the improvement of drainage systems and urban and Roads in Morogoro Municipality. The RAP study was conducted based on the subproject components identified in the inception report by consultant and subsequent reviews PO-RALG. All these components were assessed and sites' visits were conducted. The components of this subproject include five (5) Roads and two (2) Drainage Systems as described in subsequent sections.

b. Condition of Existing Roads

The visits conducted to the subproject's sites revealed that the subproject roads are not connected and fall under separate Wards within Morogoro Municipality. Selected roads exhibit different characteristics that shall need to be considered during design period. Considering scope of the assignment, studies were done on the selected Roads as indicated in the Table 1-1 and Figure 2.9.

Table 1-1: Proposed Road to be Constructed In Morogoro Municipality

Sn	Road	Kilometer	Wards
1	Veta Kihonda Tungi	11.4	Tungi
			Kihonda
2	Muhimbili	1.2	Kihonda
3	Mjimwema	5.4	Tungi
4	Tubuyu II	6.4	Tungi
5	Mapande	0.5	Mazimbu
Total		25.5	

Source: Field Data, December 2022

i. **Veta – Kihonda - Tungi Road**

The proposed road section has a total length of 11.4 km with an average carriage way width of 7m. The road start at T Junction of Morogoro – Dodoma Road and ends at Kihonda area. Generally, the existing riding surface is an engineered gravel and the existing profile is friendly with no abrupt change in longitudinal elevations. The observations made, spotted sections of the road with poor geometry i.e. with sharp corners and low-lying grounds which tend to flood during rainy seasons. Observations along the stretch of the Roads noted that the Road passes through number natural and manmade features such as SGR line, Ngerengere River, Houses, Farms, MORUWASA and TANESCO utilities as well as other facilities as indicated on Figure 1.1



Figure 1.1: Ngerengere River on the Left and SGR Right

TANESCO power line

Picture 1-1: Existing Veta – Kihonda - Tungi Road Condition

ii. **Muhimbili Road**

The proposed road section has a total length of 1.2 kilometers with an average carriage way width of 6m and connects to Veta Kihonda Tungi Road. Existing road surface is an engineered gravel/earth surfaced and in moderate condition with changing longitudinal elevations. It starts from T-Junction of Veta –Kihonda - Tungi Road and End up at SGR station. Muhimbili Road passes through Kihonda Ward, residential buildings, Shops, school, TANESCO power line and water pipeline on the left hand side towards SGR station. The road is adjacent to an open space owned by Magereza on the right-hand side which has also been proposed for construction of Commuter Bus Stand. See Figure 1.2:



Figure 1.2:: Condition of Existing Muhimbili Road

Source: Site Pictures, December 2022

iii. Mji Mwema Road

Mji Mwema Road is 5.00 kilometers long and start from SGR (Point M2) connects to Morogoro - Dar es salaam Road (Point M1). Existing Road surface is an engineered gravel/earth in fair. Mji Mwema Road passes through Tungi Ward. It crosses residential buildings, Shops and TANESCO electrical Transmission line on both sides towards Dar es salaam-Morogoro Road.



Figure 1.3:: Condition of Existing Mjimwema Road

Source: Site Pictures- December 2022

iv. Tubuyu II Road

Tubuyu II Road is 2.4 kilometers long and start from Mji Mwema T Junction (Point T1) connects to Dar es salaam-Morogoro Road (Point T2) as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 1.4. Existing road surface is an engineered gravel/earth with moderate condition. Tubuyu II Road passes through Tungi Ward, along the Tubuyu II Road there are residential building, Shops, TANESCO High voltage Power Line, Market and petrol station on the Left hand side. These items will not be affected by the project because they are outside the road corridor, but they need to be carefully monitored during the implementation of the project.



Figure 1.4: Condition of Existing Tubuyu II Road

Source: Site Pictures- December 2022

v. Mapande Road

The proposed road section has a total length of 0.500kilometers with an average carriage way width of 7meter, start from stream (that drain its water to Ngerengere River) and connects to Chamwino gravel road to Iringa Road. It is a gravel/earth surfaced road with moderate condition. Mapande Road passes through Mzimbu and Chamwino Wards, along the Mapande Road there are residential buildings, water pipe line and Shops on both sides, Mosque on the Right Hand Side as it leads to the Iringa Road (.seeFigure 1.5).



Figure 1.5: Condition of Existing Mapande Road

Source: Site Pictures - December 2022

c. General Description of Drainage Systems

The storm water drainage channels/systems are characterized with a number of features, some are common though they differ in terms of intensity of similarities from one to another. Most of the channels are unlined /earth channels exception is observed at Kikundi drainage which is mostly stone lined. Most of the channels have become disposal areas for both liquid and solid wastes. Flowing waters during dry seasons in Anti-Malaria and Kikundi drains are mainly from sanitary uses including sewage. In addition, siltation is one of the key challenges on the performance of the channels. The drainage channels cross different wards as shown in Table 1.2

Table 1.2: List of Proposed Drainage Channels for Upgrading

Sn	Drainage	Length (km)	Wards
1	Ant-Malaria	1.0	Mafisa
			Mwembesongwo
			Mtawala
			Mjimpya
2	Kikundi	1.45	Mbuyuni
			Sultan Area
			Mji Mkuu
			Kingo
3	Barakuda	1.5	Mazimbu

Source: Field data December, 2022

Bare riparian zones for the channels contribute to siltation during rain seasons, exception is observed at Kikundi drainage which is less inhabited and has some riparian vegetation which act as a buffer between channel and human activities. On the lower areas where the channels drain there are gardens for vegetables which are irrigated using the storm water especially along Anti malaria drain. Mostly, these channels also are found in slums /unplanned settlements and thus no standard way leave since some structures have been built close to the channel. Nevertheless, the subproject will not involve acquisition of new land and hence construction/rehabilitation will be undertaken within the existing and defined area of the drainage channels. Specific description of each channel is covered hereunder;

vi. Baracuda Drainage

Baracuda drainage is located in Mazimbu ward in Morogoro Municipality and it drains towards sub catchment of Ngerengere River which flows towards the Ruvu River. It starts from Iringa Road and Mazimbu area, unlined channel's length of 650 meters passes through Baracuda residential area. The project will involve construction of the 650 meter to ensure the entire drainage is concrete lined.

Along the road sections, various drainage structures were observed including pipe culverts and box culverts of varying sizes. Baracuda drainage receives water from three trapezoidal channel along Modeco Road as shown in Figure 1.6



Figure 1.6 : Existing Drainage System at Baracuda along Modeco Road

Source: Site Pictures - December 2021

vii. **Kikundi Drainage**

Kikundi Drainage collects storm water runoffs from the Mzingwi and drains into the Ngerengere River. 1.00-kilometer section of the Kikundi drainage channel had been upgraded, another 1.45-kilometer section ending at Kikundi road is proposed for upgrading. The drainage passes through residential. The drain has temporary bridge used for crossing, water and sewerage pipes cross the drainage. During field study, the team of experts witnessed various solid wastes dumped into the drain that obstruct water flows as shown in Figure 1.7



Figure 1.7 : Solid Wastes and Vegetation along the Drainage Section

Source: Site Pictures - December 2021

viii. **Anti-Malaria Drainage Channel**

Anti-Malaria drainage channel collects storm water runoff from Uwanja wa Taifa, Kiwanja cha Ndege and Sabasaba Street and drains it into the Morogoro River. The drainage crosses human settlements, Rail, gardens, Garage, Shops and Industrial Area. Anti-Malaria ends at area where there farming activity, during rainfall will result to the swamping of the area hence this section where anti malaria ends should be constructed and connected direct to the Morogoro river.

Temporary bridge has been installed from daily crossing between sides. Sewerage pipe was observed along the drainage system/channel as shown in Figure 1.8 . In addition, people use water from the drainage channel for watering gardens and car washing.

Disposed solid wastes into the drain were observed which obstruct flowing water and reduce efficiency of the channel.



Figure 1.8 : Sewer network along Ant Malaria Drainage System

Source: Field Data December 2021

1.4 Sub Projects with Resettlement Impacts

Roads: Among all roads under TACTIC in Morogoro Municipal Council, it is Kihonda-Veta-Tungi and Tubuyu II roads that requires land acquisition. The RoW for roads has sections with different widths of

6.5m and 11m. The RAP exercise established 24000m² of land parcels will have to be acquired to facilitate its implementation. It is anticipated that, the same RoW can be used as construction corridor.

N:B It has been considered that people who will be affected by the construction even if they are in RoW will be eligible to be paid compensation

Drains: None of the selected drainage systems for improvement in Morogoro Municipal will require land acquisition. Proposed drainage systems have varying widths from 1m to 4m, during construction, the activities shall be within the drainages' way leaves that range between 5m and 7m.

1.5 RAP Guiding Principles

The following principles guided this RAP

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- 2) Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process; minimizing the number of PAP, to the extent possible.
- 3) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient mitigation measures. Including compensating for losses incurred in terms of land, structures, trees and crops and displaced incomes and livelihoods.
- 4) Affected vulnerable or poor people should be assisted in their efforts to restore their livelihoods and improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- 5) Affected people should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- 6) Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on project affected people's (PAP) livelihoods and their wellbeing.

1.6 Measures to Minimize Resettlement

It should be noted that the proposed rehabilitation and upgrading of the Morogoro subprojects of Roads and Improvement of drainage systems are within existing RoWs and way leaves except for Kihonda-Veta-Tungi and Tubuyu II roads. Construction activities for proposed subprojects have therefore been planned to be conducted within existing corridors/way leaves/RoWs to minimize resettlement impacts.

2. RAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

The ESS 5 asserts that regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs), project implementers should undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) the RAP is required because project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or in worst cases land acquisition can have both.

The subsequent sections present various methods applied during RAP preparation including data collection techniques, consultations with affected people and decision-making authorities, defining eligibility and entitlements, valuation of the affected assets, establishment of GRCs, cost estimations for RAP implementation etc.

2.1 Ground Truthing

To ascertain and appreciate the subprojects' areas, the Resettlement Specialist and an Asset Surveyor met with the leaders from the specified mitaa along the proposed roads and drainage systems subprojects under TACTIC to discuss the intention of scoping of the delineated areas of Impact. The exercise was carried out to obtain the following information:

- Identification of potentially directly affected mitaa and their local names;
- Available social services within the subprojects' areas, including: health centers, educational facilities, water sources, public utilities, religious structures, police and postal posts, government administrative buildings and where possible the offices for NGOs and Community Service and Community Based Organizations (CSOs and CBOs).

2.2 Consultation with Stakeholders

The consultation process was undertaken in different forms:

- Formal meetings and presentations
- Community meetings on site with mitaa members, Wards' representatives, mitaa leaders and GRC members
- Small Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with special interest groups for livelihoods identification; these included vendors and bodaboda.

2.3 Literature Review

Relevant literature involved review of TACTIC project's documents including: The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Framework (SEP), Labour Management Framework (LMF). The review also covered relevant national policies as detailed in chapter 3 on *Legislative and Institutional Framework*

Governing Land, Resettlement And Compensation as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

2.4 Establishing Cut-off Dates

The establishment of a cut-off date was necessary to prevent opportunistic invasions into the identified land parcels to be acquired by the project thereby posing a risk, The cut off dates for this RAP is 22 August 2022 which is defined as the date of commencement of census and asset inventory of PAPs who will be affected by TACTIC activities. The Cut-off-dates was communicated to the relevant stakeholders through meetings and also for PAPs through valuation and land forms which were stated the issue of resettlement.

2.5 Asset inventory, Census and Socio- Economic Surveys

In order to collect baseline information to prepare RAP, the consultant conducted the following surveys for one (1) month between August and September 2022:

- An Asset Survey and inventory for buildings and support structures and for crops, land and trees.
- Identification of individuals that would potentially be affected by proposed subprojects through the loss of land, loss of structures and other permanent improvements on that land has been done;
- PAPs Census along with Asset Surveys; and
- Socio-Economic Survey to determine social economic status of the project area and the affected people. Thus, the information generated assisted in preparation of RAP and planning on livelihoods restoration programs.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used at the communities' level as a forum to facilitate the dissemination of information about subprojects' activities; This was necessary to provide opportunities for stakeholders to ask questions or voice their concerns; gather information/input from stakeholders on the use of their resources based on their local experience and knowledge and elicit their opinions on programs for restoration of the affected livelihoods.

Additional information regarding the consultations carried out can be found in Annex 1

2.6 Valuation Methodology

The basis of valuation for compensation purposes in the context of Tanzania Laws (Land Act No 4 of 1999, The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act 2016) is 'market value'. There are three possible valuation approaches in any similar assignment whose outcome would be 'market value', the sales, income and cost approach. The sale and income approaches are feasible in a market where there are active sales and rental transactions, free market entry and exit, and abundant information on the workings of the market. On the other hand, from both International Valuation Standards and Local valuation practice as well as the ESS5, the appropriate approach in a less active (non-functional) market is the Cost Approach.

One of the methods under the Cost Approach is the Replacement Cost also referred to as the Contractors Test. Under this approach an estimate is made on the cost of constructing a similar building of the same quality of materials and offering similar level of utility at current cost.

Valuers from Morogoro Municipal Council who were members of the RAP team carried out the valuation of affected assets and calculated applicable allowances. The valuation exercise for PAPs along Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu , Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage road, authorized valuer was involved as required by the law. The valuer prepared a valuation report and submitted to relevant authorities for approval process before disclosure of compensation exercise. Acquisition of land parcels by the proposed construction of TACTIC subprojects shall not involve disposition of right of occupancy/partition of the land, the acquired land parcels shall only be compensated to provide space for construction and usability of Veta Kihonda Tungi,

Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage road.

2.6.1 Valuation of building structures and allowances

These were valued based on replacement cost regarding the building/house types, construction materials and quality of construction. Construction rates were established from market research from local contractors, National construction council and local craftsmen (fundi's).

In applying cost method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets was not considered.

Calculation of applicable allowance was guided by provision of the Tanzania laws- the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018- No.136 published on 23/03/2018.:

(i) Disturbance allowance

Disturbance Allowance is payable as a percentage of land and buildings value in compliance with the provisions of the Land Act of 1999. It is calculated by charging interest on the **value of Land and Buildings** by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits such as the 12 Months fixed deposit at the time of loss land.

Hence:

$$\text{Disturbance allowance} = (\text{Land Value} + \text{Building Value} + \text{Crops value}) \times i$$

Where: i. = interest rate offered by commercial banks on 12 Months fixed deposits.

In this valuation, the average rate of 7% per annum was used in calculating disturbance allowance. This was adopted from commercial banks as published by the Bank of Tanzania in August 2022.

(ii) Accommodation allowance:

Accommodation allowance is provided for loss of residence and strictly limited to only those in actual occupation. It is calculated by considering market rents of affected properties, multiplied by 36 months which the law considers to be the normal duration of construction an alternative residential house, thus:

$$\text{Accommodation Allowance} = \text{Rent/p.m.} \times 36 \text{ Months.}$$

Whereby the rent is derived from local market research of a comparable property similar to the house that is a subject of relocation.

(iii) Loss of profit allowance

Loss of profit allowance is limited to commercial/retail properties. It is assessed by establishing Net profit per month multiplied by 36 Months. The net profit has to be from audited accounts of the business. This legal requirement is inconsistent with the local business practice in which most of the business is informal and there is no financial statement lest audited accounts.

Since majority of retail business was home-based, an estimate on loss of profit was akin to loss of rental income of the retail business rather than the actual retail business. For purpose of this RAP therefore, the loss of rental income from their retail spaces (similar to accommodation allowance for residential users) was adopted as basis for computing loss of profit.

$$\text{Loss of profit} = \text{Net Profit/p.m.} \times 36 \text{ Months.}$$

(iv) Transport Allowance

Transport allowance is calculated by considering the actual cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20 Kilometers from the point of displacement. i.e. **Transport allowance = 12tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km.**

It is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area. The average cost of transporting 12 tons over a distance of 20km. From our experience in similar projects, establishing the weight of each PAP's belongings was not an easy task and considered likely to lead to inconsistencies which could be a source of complaints. An average rate of TZS

250,000 was considered and adopted as flat rate for each of the physically displaced PAP at the date of valuation.

2.6.2 Crops and Trees

Trees and permanent crops were valued based on the market rates for various species as provided in the updated crop compensation schedule by the Ministry of Lands-Valuation section. The value was considered on the age/maturity of the tree or crop, potential use and the number of trees; economic use, production rate /yield and profits accrued.

2.6.3 Land parcels valuation

Valuation of affected land parcels was undertaken on market value basis from mini-market research and with help of indicative land value rates that are issued by the office of Chief Valuer.

NOTE

- (i) **Transport, Accommodation and Loss of profits allowances** are not payable for unoccupied property.
- (ii) **Transport allowance** is not paid to PAPs owning crops only and/ or incomplete structures.
- (iii) **Accommodation Allowance and Loss of profit** are not payable concurrently over the same property. Unless the property is for both residential and commercial uses. This is provided under the Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations,2018.

2.7 Formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

Interim Grievance Redress Committees were formed by the Mitaa committees to handle grievances that may be raised by PAPs regarding compensation and other issues caused by project before and during construction. If a person is not satisfied with the payment of compensation and is not satisfied with the decisions made by the GRC, that person may apply to the High Court to determine the amount and method payment of compensation and the High Court may in making any award make any additional costs and inconvenience incurred by the person entitled to compensation through the dilatory or other unsatisfactory procedures of that public authority

2.8 RAP Disclosure

After the RAP is finalized, based on inputs from PO-RALG and the World Bank, it will be disclosed at a local and national level. The PO-RALG will also disclose it on its website and in the subprojects' areas so that PAPs and all interested persons have full access to the document. The electronic link to the disclosed version of the draft documents will be disseminated among the relevant stakeholders. PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND, RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION

3.1 Overview

Tanzania has good policies, legal and institutional framework for management of land and property acquisition and compensation enshrined in the National Constitution, the Land Policy and Land Acts as well as supporting local laws and by-laws. It is important to note that the TACTIC project will comply with both National Land Policy and the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) 5 that requires subprojects to be implemented in a manner that does not compromise land, resettlement and compensation.

3.2 Applicable National Laws and Policies

The following policy and legal instruments provide guidance for the acquisition of land and associated properties and compensation and resettlement procedures in Tanzania.

Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977, As Amended)

The Constitution provides for the protection of the rights and interest of citizens in matters concerning their property and acquisition. Under article 24 (1), every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with the law. Sub- article (2) prescribes that it is unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for any purposes without the authority of law, which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.

Policies National Land Policy (1997):

The overall aim of the National Land Policy among other things is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system in Tanzania that protects the rights in land for all its citizens. The policy provides that a dual system of tenure, which recognizes both customary and statutory rights of occupancy as being equal in law be established. The Land Policy directs that land be graded as a Constitutional category and that the following basic land policy tenements be entrenched in the Constitution to ensure continuity:

- All land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all citizens
- Land has exchange value in contrast with the previous policy that bare land could not be compensated for as it had no value.
- The rights and interest of citizens in land shall not be taken without due process of law.
- Full, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when land is acquired.

The compensation should be paid to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered to their detriment by the state and the Acts or is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act Cap 118. In principle, the Minister responsible for land matters is the sole authority in land issues. Cap 118 stipulates the involvement of the public and private institutions whose functions are associated with land i.e. local authorities, communities, non-governmental organizations and community-based development organizations-to participate and cooperate with the Minister at different levels during the implementation of the policy and utilization of land. According to the policy, land in towns is governed by the City, City or Town Councils.

Construction of proposed roads and improvement of drainage systems under TACTIC in Morogoro Municipal Council will affect private land parcels along Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage channels. Land acquisition is however required for the Kihonda-VETA-Tungi and Tubuyu II roads for which Morogoro Municipal Council shall compensate all PAPs in these roads as required by the World Bank ESS 5.

Land Acts and Regulations

Land Tenure and Ownership in Tanzania: Land in Tanzania is owned by the State. Land tenure and ownership are mainly governed by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977), National Land Act No.4 (1999), and Village Land Act No.5 (1999), Tanzania has a dual system of land tenure concerning public lands:

- 1) Customary rights; and
- 2) Statutory rights of occupancy. Tenure rights to land can be held by individuals and by communities. Holdings of individuals can be covered by the following: Leasehold right of occupancy for varying periods (e.g. 33, 66, or 99 years), which must be confirmed by a certificate of occupancy; and Customary rights of occupancy that must be confirmed by a certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy and have no term limit. Communities (wards) are allowed to hold land and to manage it, although they do not formally own the land.

For the purpose of land management under the Land Act No.4 (1999) and all other laws applicable to land, public land in Tanzania is divided into three categories: (1) General Land; (2) Village Land; and (3) Reserved Land. The Land Act (1999) clarifies and adds certain aspects to be considered when determining the compensation package. Many other laws have provisions related to land acquisition, but they will always refer back to the Land Acquisition Act and the Land Act. Some of these laws are the Village Land Act (2004), the Roads Act (2007), Urban Planning Act (2007), Land Use Planning Act (2007), Mining Act (2010) and others.

The RAP exercises for TACTIC subprojects in MCC have been implemented within available corridor, however in areas requiring land acquisition like Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage, the process will be carried out in accordance with Tanzanian law and procedures and World Bank ESS5. The applicable laws include the following:

1) Land Acquisition Act No. 47 of 1967

The Land Acquisition Act (1967) is the principal legislation governing compulsory acquisition of land in Tanzania. Sections 3-18 of the Land Acquisition Act 1967 empowers the President to acquire land and provide the procedures to be followed when doing so. The President is empowered to acquire land in any locality provided that such land is required for public purposes.

The procedures provided by the Land Acquisition Act include: the investigation of the land to see if it is suitable for the intended purpose; notification to the landowners to inform them of the decision to acquire their land before the President takes possession; and payment of compensation to those who will be adversely affected. The law restricts compensation to un-exhausted improvements on the land excluding the land or such improvements as land clearing and fencing. This latter situation has been rectified by the Land Act (1999).

If land is required for public purpose the President is required to give a six (6) weeks' notice to those with an interest in the land in question but, if the situation so demands, the notice can be shortened without the need to give explanation. After the expiration of the notice period the President is entitled to enter the land in question even before compensation is paid.

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

All the affected owners of land parcels within the proposed RoW for the Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage will be compensated prior to construction work.

2) Land Act No. 4 of 1999:

This is the act that among other provision guides land transfers, taking and compensation thus forms a basis of resettlement process in the Project. Section 156 of the Land Act requires that compensation be payable to any person for any damage caused to the affected land, buildings, trees and crops as a result of the creation of communal right of way or a way leave. The Act is the basic law for the management of land, settlement of disputes and related matters in public land other than the village land and reserved land.

Section 152 provides that an application for a way leave shall be made by any ministry or department of Government, or local authority or public authority or corporate body to the Commissioner of Lands. The applicant should serve a notice to all persons occupying the land either under a right of occupancy or in accordance with customary rights, all people in actual occupation of the land in an urban and peri-urban area and any other interested person occupying land over which the proposed way leave is to be created.

Section 156 on Compensation in respect of public right of way states that compensation shall be payable to any person for the use of land, of which he is in lawful or actual occupation, as a communal right of way and, with respect to a way leave, in addition to any compensation for the use of land for any damage suffered in respect of trees, crops and buildings as a result of the creation of such way leave. Section 156 (2) states that any damage caused as a result of any draft work undertaken in connection with surveying or determining the route of that way leave, whether the trees, crops or buildings so damaged were included in the route of the way leave as delineated in the order of the Minister.

Section 156 (3) elaborates that the duty to pay compensation lies with the Government Department of Ministry, Local or Public Authority or corporate body which applied for the public right of way and that duty shall be complied with promptly. Section 156 (4) states that where the person entitled to compensation under this section and the body under a duty to pay that compensation are unable to agree on the amount or method of payment of that compensation or where the person entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the time taken by the body under a duty to pay that compensation to make, negotiate or process an offer of compensation.

Since implementation of Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage requires acquisition of land parcels owned by individuals in different form as stipulated in the act, the TACTIC project through Morogoro Municipal Council shall compensate all the affected owners of land parcels within the proposed RoW for the road.

3) **The Land Disputes Court Act, 2002 (Act No.2/2002):**

This act provides the respective courts and their functions. Before implementation of sub projects, any land conflicts existing in the areas shall be resolved through the appropriate land courts to ensure that harmony prevails in the intended undertaking. . During implementation stages of the subprojects, beneficiaries will be bound by this act which meets the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 and ESF. However; construction of the roads in the subprojects' areas does not anticipate disputes with local communities.

4) ***Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016 and its Regulations***

Current practice is guided by the Valuation and Registration Act (2016) and Land ([Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation\) Regulations, GN136, 2018](#). The **Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations of 2018 (GN 136)**: These regulations replaced the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. The **2018** Regulations require a [registered valuer](#) to conduct valuation of e affected properties. S54 of the Regulation provides compensable items shall include land and all unexhausted improvements permanently affixed to land such as (a) crops, plants and trees (b) buildings and ancillary structures (c) site works including landscape, fences, paved walkways, driveways, retaining walls and stone masonry, storm water drains, swimming pools, (d) canals and irrigation water systems, embankments, ponds and dams; (e) infrastructure systems including water piping, electrical distribution systems, road and railway systems, sewerage system, (f) water storage tanks-overhead or underground, water wells, boreholes; and (g) children playgrounds structures; (h) Graves according to Graves (Removal) Act 1969.

Further Section 57 (1) provides Valuation for compensation purpose shall be preceded by sensitization meetings and the sensitization meetings shall be attended by a valuer, convey the purpose of valuation,

procedures involved, duration of the exercise, the rates applicable in valuation, legal rights and obligations.

The 2018 Regulations require a valuer to make formal request for access to a property for the purpose of carrying out valuation through Valuation Form No 1 (S59). If request is denied the Valuer shall serve Valuation Form No. 2. Denial of access by property owner cannot stop the valuer from undertaking the valuation (S61.2). It is mandatory upon completion of inspection for compensation purposes, the Valuer avails a formal certification that is filled by property owner (Valuation Form No 3 (S62).

The regulations provide criteria for the assessment of compensation. Prior to undertaking valuation surveys, the Chief Valuer shall determine Crop Value Rate in consultation with Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Forestry, or any other relevant Ministry (S 52), land value rates and may involve a consultant to advise (S53) and building value rates (S 55). In all cases, a registered valuer who is contracted to carry out the valuation shall undertake research and prepare the rates and submit to the Chief Valuer for endorsement before commencement of the valuation (S 55.2).

Part 3 of the Regulation provide for the basis of valuation which is **Market Value** defined as “...the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm’s length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. ...” Besides the assessed market value which may be arrived at in either through a sales-, income- or cost approaches, the Regulations in concomitant with provisions of Land Act, require assessment of allowances. These allowances include:

1. Disturbance allowance which is to be computed at the rate of ongoing commercial bank deposit rates for all the assets (as opposed to land only which was the case with the 2001 Regulation.
2. Transport allowance payable for only those PAPs losing residence for the transportation of their personal belongings not exceeding 12 tons over a distance of not more than 20 kms
3. Accommodation allowance for those losing residential accommodation for 36 months computed on a market rental value depends on the type and location of structure to rent basis applicable to a similar house to that which is affected.
4. Loss of profit in the case of business computed on verifiable/audited business accounts payable over 36 months.

It is important to note that under the Land Act No 4 of 1999 and GN 136 Regulations specifically S. 12 (2) entitlement to accommodation and transport allowance is only when the house built by PAP’s is in use at the time of valuation. Under ESS5, PAPs whose houses are built on a piece of land that they do not own such as road reserves, they will be assisted to access some form of housing.

Table 3.1 Valuation process and procedures as per GN 136 (Part XII)

Procedure	Activity a
Instruction (S 64)- Formal	Receive and confirm in writing
	Determine whether the acquisition of the said land is satisfactory
Preliminary Inspection	Identifying boundaries of project area
	Determine compensation value rates to be used
	Identification and notification of local leaders who will participate
	Mobilize resources and tools
Sensitization and Awareness Meetings	Participate or convene
	Make know the purpose- inform coverage of project area; define compensable items
	Describe valuation methodology
	Share value rates to be applied

	<p>make known all statutory entitlements and obligations;</p> <p>give cutoff date and entitlements to people affected with the project;</p> <p>indicate duration of the exercise;</p> <p>oversee distribution of statutory forms;</p> <p>any other relevant information stakeholders might require</p>
Field Inspection	<p>Notification to PAP through their local leaders</p> <p>Identification of PAPs or their representatives in presence of local leaders and neighbors</p> <p>inspection and recording of compensable items in a prescribed Valuation Form No. 3 of the Part B of Fourth Schedule in duplicate</p> <p>adjudication of individual parcels of land using appropriate technology;</p> <p>taking measurements of buildings, structures and other land developments;</p> <p>counting of crops individually or in clusters or using crop per unit area</p> <p>capturing images showing people affected with project and improvements;</p> <p>handing over a copy of the endorsed valuation form to the people affected with the project;</p> <p>filling in and signing of Valuation Form No. 4 of Part B of the Fourth Schedule;</p>
Valuation Report	<p>Prepare Valuation reports using appropriate methods prescribed under the Act</p> <p>Apply appropriate assessment method prescribed under the Act;</p> <p>Prepare compensation Schedule which shall contain names of project affected persons, valuation identity number and photograph, compensable items, amount, allowances and the same shall be available for inspection by all PAPs for a period of not more than seven days from the day of disclosure</p> <p>submit valuation report in the manner prescribed on the Valuation Form No. 5 in Part B of the Fourth Schedule.</p>
Valuation Approval	<p>The Chief Valuer approves valuation reports and compensation Schedules after verification by the following in the following order: (1) field valuer in-charge, (2) Valuer in-charge (3) Village/Mtaa Executive Officer (4) Ward Executive Officer (5) Authorized Land Officer and Valuer (District level) (6) District Commissioner</p>
Other Matters	<p>Valuation report and compensation schedule for the purpose of payments shall be read together.</p>
	<p>Access to the information in the endorsed Valuation Reports and Compensation Schedules shall be restricted and accessible through the Office of the Chief Valuer, the acquiring authority, and the Valuer who undertook the said valuation who may either be (a) Government or its Departments for specific purposes for which they would need to make a formal request in writing from the Chief Valuer or (b) upon request, individuals affected by the project</p>

5. *Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001)*

Section 4 of the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations (2001) defines who can claim for compensation. These include:

- Holder of granted Right of Occupancy in general or reserved land that is transferred to village land or land held under Right of Occupancy that is compulsory acquired for public purpose (Section 22); or a right of occupancy that is revoked;
- Holder of a granted customary right of occupancy that is revoked for the land in question which is in hazardous land;
- Holder of a customary right of occupancy where the subject land is acquired to be granted to another person under right of occupancy (Section 34);
- Occupier of land who has obtained (by disposition) from holder of a granted or customary right of occupancy where this occupier is denied right of occupancy (Section 54); and
- Occupier of land in any urban or peri-urban area where such land is acquired by the President under Section 60 i.e. Scheme of Regularization.

In accordance to the Land Compensation Claims Regulations, claims for compensation are preceded by an issuance of public notice by the Commissioner for Lands to inform all occupiers whose land is subject for compensation to submit their claims for compensation. Under section 6, the Commissioner is also required to inform the occupiers to appear physically on such date, place and time where assessment shall be done. Upon this, and for the Commissioners' directive, valuation for compensation purposes can be undertaken.

Even though there will be impacts on the people's assets at the moment, the law provides provision, in case of unexpected land acquisition during implementation of proposed road subprojects, the compensation claims and schedules shall be submitted to the Commissioner to the Land Compensation Fund for verification. The Fund, upon verification, will either accepts or rejects payment within a span of 30 days since it received compensation schedule from the Commissioner.

6) *The Roads Act No.13 of 2007 and Regulation of 2009*

This Act describes road management, roads classification and declaration, execution of road works, restriction of use of roads and financial provision on undertaking various road activities. Other issues described in the Road Act are offences, penalties and recovery as well as road safety and road of access. This Act also provides description of the initiation of the road agency in this case TARURA and TANROADS to deal with road construction and management within the country. The establishment of the two Agencies gives them functions and responsibilities that among other things will be to develop and maintain Trunk roads network, which coincide with Part three of the Road Act on road classification and declaration.

The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5)

The World Bank's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

The Standard aims to:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
2. Avoid forced eviction;
3. Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use;
4. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure;

5. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; and
6. Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

For_Veta Kihonda Tungi, Muhimbili, Mjimwema, Tubuyu, Mapande road and Anti Malaria, Kikundi and Barakuda drainage in Morogoro Municipal Council the process for land acquisition is involuntary since the asset inventory revealed that there are some houses which will be affected by the proposed road subprojects

This RAP study revealed that there are some houses which will be affected by the proposed road subprojects that involve acquisition of land/displacement of people.

Table 3.2: Categories of Affected People and Assets at Sub wards throughout the Tubuyu II road and Kihonda VETA -Tungi Road (6.4 km)

Name of Road	Mtaa	Number of Graves	PAPs with graves	PAPs With Structure	PAPs With Structures Totally Affected	PAPs With Structures Partially Affected
Tubuyu II Road	Tubuyu B	175	57	3	2	1
M/Mwema Road	Mafisa	4	3	0	0	0
Kihonda VETA Road	Mfaranyaki	94	30	3	2	1
	Mkwajuni	0	0	9	5	4
	Magereza	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL		273	90	16	10	6

Table 3.3 : Summary Description of ESS 5

Section In The ESS5 (Item)	Summary Description (ESS 5 Application)
General	The WB ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Defining Eligibility (PAPs Classification)	According to the ESS5, affected persons may be classified as persons: (a)Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b)Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c)Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land/assets they occupy/use. The census must be conducted to establish the status of the affected persons.
Screening and Appraisal (Project Design)	The applicability of ESS5 to the borrower will be determined during the WB's environmental and social screening process. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.

Section In The ESS5 (Item)	Summary Description (ESS 5 Application)
General	This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.
Community Engagement	The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7.
Grievance Mechanism	The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.
Planning and Implementation	Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
Institutional Arrangements	The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.
Implementation and Monitoring:	Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of this ESS.
Collaboration with Other Agencies and Subnational Jurisdictions	The Borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring
Technical and Financial Assistance	The Borrower may request technical assistance from the Bank to strengthen Borrower capacity, or the capacity of other responsible agencies, for resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. Such forms of assistance may include staff training, assistance in formulating new regulations or policies relating to land acquisition or other aspects of resettlement, financing for assessments or other investment costs associated with physical or economic displacement, or other purposes.

3.3 Gap Assessment between National Legislation and the World Bank ESS5

Tanzania has neither National Policy specific for Resettlement nor corresponding legislation. To help ensure compliance with World Bank Standards and due consideration of the adverse impacts of resettlement on local populations, a review was done of all relevant Tanzanian legislation in the aim of identifying and addressing any gaps with World Bank Standards. This analysis is present in Table 3-2 below. Where gaps are identified in Tanzanian Law, the World Bank's ESS5 will apply. Similarly, if other gaps were to be identified during the implementation of the RAP, the project executing agency will need to implement additional measures to ensure the application of the measures is consistent with ESS5.

Table3.4 Comparison of Resettlement Elements between the World Bank’s ESS5 and Tanzanian Legislation

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
ESS5, on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement Eligibility for Compensation Loss of Profits	<p>Requires Borrowers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives (ii) Avoid forced eviction <p>Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use through timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods.</p>	<p>Land Acquisition Act No. 47 (1967) Provides for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minister responsible for land to authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land to determine its suitability for a public purpose. ▪ The Government of Tanzania is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. 	<p>Currently in Tanzania there is no specific-resettlement policy itemizing procedures and processes to prevent PAPs from being left worse off by a project.</p>	<p>ESS5 will apply. RAPs will be prepared following both national and ESS5 guidelines, whichever provides better outcomes for the affected parties.</p>
Entitlements and eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Persons with formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (b) Persons with no formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to the land or assets they occupy or use that is recognized or recognizable under national law; and (c) Persons with no recognizable rights to land or assets they occupy or use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership. (ii) Those have occupied land in the same location under a deemed residential license for not less than three years (Land Act 1999: S 23) (iii) Seasonal land/resource users are not covered, nor are persons who have constructed on or otherwise use road reserves (i.e., “encroachers”). 	<p>There is no gap between Tanzanian Law and ESS5 with regard to eligibility for compensation of persons with formal legal rights and those without formal legal rights but with a claim to land under customary practices. ESS5, however, has stronger protections for informal residents and land users than does Tanzanian Law.</p>	<p>Under this project, all eligible owners of land will be entitled to compensation. PAPs encroaching land will also be eligible for compensation at replacement cost for development on encroached land and assets other than land as well as livelihood restoration sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere. Affected tenants are eligible for livelihood assistance of accommodation allowance at</p>

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
		a) Tenants are not considered of any tile of compensation		replacement cost for three months.
Compensation for loss of profit and income	Applicable in cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed.	compensation for loss of any interest land shall include loss of profits.	Tanzanian regulations provide for income restoration allowances where the PAPs have incurred losses of business income. Assessment is based on audited accounts which majority of PAPs do not have and often computed on rule of thumb which has been a subject of complaint	Compensation for the lost income and profits will be paid at replacement cost, as per ESS5, including in cases of economic displacement where no land acquisition takes place.
Compensation for loss of assets	When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower must offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost , as well as other assistance as necessary to help them improve or at least restore their preintervention standards of living and livelihoods.	Tanzanian Law provides for the calculation of compensation on the basis of market value of the lost land and unexhausted improvements plus disturbance, transport and accommodation allowances as well as loss of profits where applicable.	There is a gap between the two approaches of Market Value and Replacement Cost. Under the Market Value approach, the amount paid often fails to replace the lost land and assets.	Under the TACTIC, eligible PAP will be entitled to compensation, to be calculated via the Replacement Cost “New value for old’), to ensure that all impacted assets are fully compensated/replaced.
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP Public Land Users (“Encroachers”)	The RAP must provide transitional relocation assistance to physically displaced persons during their relocation to the new site, which may include but not be limited to, transportation, food, shelter, and social services.	Tanzanian Law has no provisions requiring the government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups in the administration of compensation.	There are no provisions requiring government to pay special attention to vulnerable groups or indigenous peoples.	These PAPs will be identified and special assistance provided to ensure their full participation and access to project benefits, and to safeguard them from being left worse off by the project.

Item	World Bank ESS5	Tanzanian Land Acquisition Regulation	Gaps	Measures to fill the Gap
User rights	Land users/residents with no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use may be recognized as having a right to compensation for lost housing, income generation, livelihood activities, and access to resources, although not for the land itself.	Tanzania law on compulsory acquisition and compensation is limited to those who can prove <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> land ownership.	Tanzanian Law does not recognize seasonal land/resource users/persons who have done any development on affected land as eligible for compensation for assets or provision of resettlement and livelihood assistance.	Under the TACTIC, seasonal land/resource users/persons with assets (i.e., structures, etc.) on the affected land will be compensated for loss of income and livelihoods associated with restrictions of use of their assets (permanently or temporarily).
Grievance Handling Procedures Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure	A project grievance mechanism must be in place as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by the displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner.	Under s.13 of the <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1967</i> , if dispute or disagreement regarding the below-listed below is not settled by the concerned parties within six weeks of the date of publication of the expropriation notice, the Minister or person holding claim in the land may institute a suit in the high court of Tanzania for the determination of the dispute. S.156 of Land Act provides for an aggrieved PAP to seek remedy from High Court	Tanzanian Law does not provide for the establishment of grievance resolution mechanisms specific to particular resettlement operations. Tanzania has a well-established and accessible local grievance redress mechanism through existing systems and structures.	GRMs will be set up for this project in line with World Bank ESS5 and ESS10 guidelines, and particularly the need for timely response and resolution, which the six-week timeframe in Tanzanian Law could jeopardize.

4. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Consultation and Community Participation

Effective resettlement planning requires regular consultation with wide range of project stakeholders. Broadly defined, stakeholders include any individual or group affected by, the project, either positively or negatively including the host community.

Public consultation and disclosure of information among project developers, PAPs and other stakeholders are vital components for the success of any development project. Not only is regarded as best practice on ethical and moral grounds, but it is cost effective in the long term and it ensures project acceptability and sustainability. In addition, the consultation process provides an opportunity for PAP to express their views and opinions on the project, and on their present and possible future.

To achieve this, public consultations and disclosure of information about the project is key. Accordingly, the Project proponent, the WBCU in PO-RALG/TARURA and Morogoro City Council have spearheaded this process by giving consideration to all stakeholders, putting in place supportive institutional arrangements, and a program of implementation. This Section presents detail of the consultation taken around the Project to date, and actions required for the future, particularly in aspects relating to involuntary resettlement.

4.2 Objective of Public Participation and Consultation

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' including PAPs' views are adequately taken into consideration in the decision-making process. Consultation with the stakeholders aimed at positively conveying information about the planned 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.

The specific objectives of public participation and consultation were:

- To ensure transparency in all activities related to the resettlement and its potential impacts;
- To share fully the information about the proposed 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 in relation to resettlement;
- 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 resettlement; and
- Understanding perceptions of local people towards the project

4.3 Project Consultation Process

The Project proponent has conducted extensive consultations to project stakeholders including the PAPs. This has been done through project formulation consultants. During the Preparation of RFP for TACTIC project **129** different consultation sessions was conducted involving 9 institutions, 84 representatives of institution and more than 987 users of TACTIC projects in Morogoro Municipal Council.

During RAP preparation consultations process continued with this study. During the period between December 2021 and May 2022. Three (3) Meeting sessions were conducted with different stakeholders within the roads and drainage systems' sub projects to inform this RAP. A total of 357 people were consulted in the meetings as discussed in subsection 4.3.2.

4.3.1 Identification of Stakeholders for Consultation

This RAP has been prepared following consultations that included the local communities, Markets Committee Members, LGAs and relevant Government parastatals (social services providers). Feedback obtained from

the consultations have been incorporated into designing the roads sub projects institutional and implementation arrangements. The stakeholders' expectations and the related issues/ concerns have been taken note while preparing this RAP. The RAP document will be published on the PO-RALG website and will be further published on the external WB website.

Based on the proposed roads sub-project in MCC, a number of stakeholders were identified for consultation. The purpose was to ascertain their relevance and roles during RAP preparation and subsequently implementation. The project meeting and other preliminary interactions with these key stakeholders has enabled to gain a broad understanding of the project features and subsequently define the scope of RAP.

Table 4-1: Typology of Stakeholders Consulted

Stakeholder type	Importance in the Project /RAP	Engagement Methods
Project Affected People (PAPs (Mainly house affected, road side businesses traders,))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are people that are directly involved as they would have to be involuntarily removed from the land they own/use. To avoid complaints and grievances in future about the level and nature of compensation, these had to be consulted. During the focus group discussions, efforts were made to pick the information from the PAPs (both males and females). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings, ▪ FGD
Communities along the proposed roads (Commercial sector) including transport operators and vendors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are communities that may not be directly affected but form part of the community. They need to know about and appreciate the green corridor plan. Also, during construction stage these persons might experience impact on their parcels that are outside the wayleave. Communities that live near or within the ROWs are worthwhile stakeholders because the planned intervention may affect motorized traffic access for costumers, workers and goods. Therefore, the participation of the commercial sector and other economic agents is very important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings,
Government agencies (Utility services providers- (TANROADS, TTCL, TFS, MORUWASA, TANESCO,))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government agencies are a key group of stakeholders, fundamental for the feasibility of the project and the efficiency of its development. The complexity of the project plan affects different areas, requires acknowledgement and coordinated implication of several departments of the administrative corpus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings,
Municipal Council (Morogoro Municipal Council, wards: Tungi, Kihonda, Mafisa Mwembesongwo, Mtawala Mjimpya, Mbuyuni Sultan Area, Mji Mkuu Kingo, Mazimbu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These are the “major beneficiary” of the Project as it is whose assets that are being upgraded and expanded. Communities across the project area relate all project benefits as being done by councils. It is also a major stakeholder because eventually will be dealing with collecting revenues from the newly constructed and effectively operating infrastructure. Councils demonstrated a lot of experience in resettlement because and it had been consulted to understand what it thought were important issues to consider in the RAP. ▪ It became very clear that councils have database of the vendors around the markets, transport operators who are legally operating and eligible for income restoration. councils will spearhead the communication with PAPs on all stages of RAP development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings, ▪ Interviews, ▪ telephone, ▪ checklists

4.3.2 Public Engagement and Consultation Meetings

- **Meetings**

Stakeholder's interviews and consultations were the main methods followed during the process of this Resettlement Action Plan. The team involved the key identified stakeholders from the national level to community level as listed in section 4-2.

Table 4-2: Identified Stakeholders

Stakeholder category	Purpose of the meeting
National Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) ▪ Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the project and confirm scope of work ▪ Present activity plan ▪ To collect relevant project information/documents/data/maps etc.
Local government authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morogoro City Council; ▪ Tungi, Kihonda, Mafisa Mwembesongwo, Mtawala, Mjimpya, Mbuyuni, Sultan Area, Mji Mkuu, Kingo, Mazimbu Wards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create awareness on the project requirements in terms of land acquisition ▪ To obtain views and concerns of LGAs on the roads sub projects
Utilities service providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) ▪ Morogoro Urban Water and Sanitation Authority (MORUWASA) ▪ Tanzania Electricity Supplies Company (TANESCO) ▪ Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To discuss and agree on the designs and right of way concerning TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads 17.8 km ▪ To agree on the relocation plans of Overhead electric Lines, water pipelines and underground telecommunication cables.
People affected by the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are 16 Affected houses along TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads ▪ Vendors ▪ Kiosks Owners ▪ Affected institutions and Motorcyclists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To create awareness on the Road upgrading projects and anticipated benefits vs impacts. ▪ To obtain their views and concerns on their temporary relocation during construction.

Issues raised during the meetings with various stakeholders are summarized in the Table 4-3 below:

Table 4-3: Identified Stakeholders

Ward	Design and Implementation Issues and Opinions
Tungi and Kihonda ward Date: 27/10/2022 Attendance: 357 people/vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We do not have problem with construction, we are ready for the project and we will give fully cooperation, and those who are supposed to be compensated should be recognized and paid. ▪ Grave should be considered and who have relatives buried in the project area should be involved for relocation. ▪ The compensation should be paid in timely as we have stopped our new development.

S/N	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS	RESPONSES
1	Compensation should be done in time after valuation of persons' properties. Majority of PAPS preferred cash compensation instead of in-kind compensation.	Compensation will be implemented as soon as possible in full replacement costs
2	Some PAPS wanted to know about procedures to be adhered to in compensation of affected households in case there is no household head due to death or other reasons.	There will be a formal procedure outlined in the laws such that one household representative will be chosen from household members to receive compensation packages on behalf of the family, or a couple if the household is headed by a couple, to ensure that both members receive the payments.
3	Some PAPS wanted to be assured if they will be treated fairly in compensation - will they be compensated fairly according to their lost properties?	They were assured that fairness will prevail during the compensation process and they will be paid on time.
4	It was feared that the project will start soon. Many people recommended that PAPS should be given an ample time after compensation to find suitable places where they can build other houses before the affected houses are demolished.	After compensation process, all PAPS will be provided advance notice and allowed no less than three months to find suitable places, or more depending on the need for project works.
5	Some PAPS wanted to know how inherited land or house, which has been affected by the project will be compensated and to whom	According to Tanzanian laws, compensation will be done to one of the family members, or a couple in case of households led by couples, who will be appointed from the particular family and approved by the Court, or to the inheritors resulting from a intestate succession proceedings.

4.3.3 Key Informants Discussions

Key informant interviews were done with local leaders at ward (WEOs, councilors) and Mtaa levels. The aim of KIIs were to inform them about the entire exercise of data collection, RAP preparation process, their roles and responsibilities. The meeting with leaders were also used to collect specific data about their area (eg. Sensitive areas, environmental practices and unique issues that would require a special attention and handling.

The leaders played a vital role in respect of building rapport and connecting the RAP team and the community. For example, to convey information to the community about meeting dates, time and venue; as well as encouraging women and people with disability to participate in the meeting. Similar, leaders played crucial role to identify PAPS and other users of land during the survey exercise.

Summary of concerns about RAP implementation

- 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 e.g., Elderly, Children, Long term Illness People women headed families (Low Income)



Photo 4.1: Consultation meeting at Tungi ward concerning resettlement

5. SOCIAL ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE PAPS

5.1 Overview

This section presents social economic profile of the project area with respect to demographic features, economic features, Infrastructure and distribution of public utilities in the project areas. The information and data presented were obtained through literature review as well as from site observation during reconnaissance and through spatial maps.

5.2 Population

During RAP preparation the available population information in the affected areas were projection of the 2012 census data. According to Morogoro City Council Social Economic Profile, the population of the wards transverse by project roads is presented in the figure 5-1 below.

Figure 5-1: Population Distribution in Subprojects' Wards



Source: NBS census report 2022

5.3 Demographic of the PAPs along Tubuyu II and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi Roads

Table 5-2: Demographic Information for PAPs along Tubuyu II and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads
 Census has recorded 16 PAPs owners of affected land and buildings. Among the PAPs 6 are females, while 10 are men.

Characteristics of the Affected PAPs Head of House Hold

The census recorded a total of as all affected population, the affected population included owners of the affected houses /structures, and members of households. The census survey recorded a total of 16 owners of the affected property. All the affected owners are occupying their structures for residential.

There is no affected PAP who has an age range below 18 year and PAPs who have an age range between 18- 39 years is 5, PAPs who have an range between 40 – 49 years is 7, PAPs who have an age range between 50 – 59 are 4 and there are no PAPs who have an age above 60 years, though PAP who is above 60 years, would be categorized as vulnerable who will require special consideration e.g., Elderly, Children, Long term Illness People women headed families (Low Income).

The education level of the head of house hold comprises of 6 PAPs with primary education, 9 PAPs with secondary school, and PAP with University education is 1. It was agreed that the Morogoro Municipal Council will provide any support required by the PAP if they will have any challenges in understanding the resettlement process.

All affected PAPs are losing residential structures that have been constructed using modern construction materials (cement blocks) in residential structure, totally affected were 10 and partially affected is 6, these structures totally affected will be compensated and PAPs will receive loose of accommodation allowance to enable them rent alternative houses while they construct new houses.

The impact to ten (10) out of 16 PAPs who loss residential structure will be full resettled outside of the project area and only 6 PAPs will continue to reside within the project area. With regard to land ownership, all PAPs have encroached the affected land and will therefore not receive full compensation of the affected land. Other than structures PAPs are also losing some trees/permanent crops that will also receive compensation as per the entitlement matrix under TACTIC RPF.

With regard to compensation options, all 16 PAPs opted for cash compensation as they would wish to construct their new houses at their own preference. Considering that all PAPs revealed that they do have operating bank accounts at various; therefore, the MMC will deposit the compensation amounts in the PAPs bank accounts.

All the affected heads of Household PAPs undertake various economic activities that include 4 Casual labour , 8 PAPs practice Agriculture and 4 PAPS practice small business at various parts of the Municipality as well self-employed; discussion with the PAPs revealed that, most of activities are conducted out of the project area.

Characteristics of the Other Household Members

The census survey recorded a total of 96 PAPs affected Household members.

There are 34 Household members who have an age range below 18 year and Household members who have an age range between 18- 39 years are 32, Household members who have an range between 40 – 49 years are 22, Household members who have an age range between 50 – 59 are 8 and there is no Household member who have an age above 60 years, though PAP who is above 60 years, would be categorized as vulnerable.

The education of the other members of the household comprises of school going children (20 children) attending primary and 30 Secondary and only 12 attending university out of 1 Household members.

All the 96 PAPs affected Household members are undertaking various economic activities that include 22 Casual labour, 22 PAPs practice Agriculture and 20 PAPS practice small business at various parts of the Municipality as well self-employed.

5.3.1 Types of the main Dwelling Houses

This section describes the general condition of the dwelling which is affected by the land acquisition by the project.

Household survey explored from the respondents about the ownership and status of the house structures. The results show that all respondents possess at least one structure that belongs to the families. These structures have different sizes depending on affordability of the head of household. Data shows that about half of the houses (60 %) have 3-5 rooms followed by 30% that have 1-3 rooms. On the other hand, 10% have 7-9 rooms. The study wanted to explore the uses of the structures. Purposes of the main house structures owned by the respondents in the project area shows that 90% are residential structures whereas 10% are rental houses. Ownership of house structures in the project area: Majority of the affected household structures are mainly owned by male. This situation is common in many Africans societies where men are the head of households as well as properties of the households. They own most of means of production. Women are mainly considered as helpers who obey their husband. Survey showed 90% of the structure owners are male whereas 10% are female owned properties

Of the total surveyed PAPs with are bunt brick made are 15, and cement bricks made are 3.



Photo 5.1: Types of houses which will be affected at Tungi ward

5.3.2 Status on Electrification

As far as the electrification is concerned, the survey revealed that 15 households are electrified and 3 households are not having any electricity in their households.

5.3.3 Occupation Pattern and Average Annual Income

Majority of PAPs have more than one source of income to meet their basic livelihood requirements. The main sources of income for all 16 PAPs who owned structures is farming, petty business and livestock keeping

Heads of affected households were asked about average monthly income of members of households from all sources of income. About 80% of PAPs earn up to TShs 450,000 per month 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.

5.4 Land Use

There are three main types of land use within the subject areas. The big part of the area is used for residential settlements as well as community infrastructures such as roads including social services like schools, medical facilities and etc. Majority live on their own land, the survey results reveal that only 8.6% did not have own house, whereas the rest 91.4% possess at least one house structure located on legally owned land. Moreover, respondents claimed that all land they occupy is cultivated/ developed and no more land space is left without development within their plots. This is because land value in the city is very valuable, and developing a structure within the plots secures lives of the developer even up to old age.

5.5 Land Access and Availability

In the project area there are three main land tenure systems as revealed in the household survey carried out for the ESIA study. Less than half of the interviewed respondents (45%) got land through inheritance whereas 60% bought land. Very few people (5%) were allocated by the government showing that majority live in unplanned settlements. Most of the street government regimes do not have land left under their supremacy to allocate to the needy. People who are in need of land will have to acquire it through buying from those who have extra plots or those who want to migrate out of the area.

5.6 Household Income

Morogoro Municipality is characterized with mixed economy that of agriculture and business. Like other urban settings the Municipality is a Central Business District (CBD) of Morogoro region characterized with agglomeration of off farm activities including business, small scale enterprises, office work, manufacturing industries of primary and secondary level and other domestic activities. However, agriculture is a dominant economic activity particularly in peri-urban areas the major are subsistence, small scale and commercial farming. Agriculture employ only 32 percent of the municipals total population and it is very common in sub urban areas

Construction of urban roads will improve economic as will easily facilitate timely transportation people and goods and enhance per capital income.

Distribution of income among the inhabitants differs widely, based on their occupations. livestock keepers and peasants earn very little income from their farms and livestock produce due to nature of production system which is not market oriented or low prices paid to farmers. On the other hand, those who are engaged in trading have relatively better earnings. PAPs within the project area are mainly involved in urban agriculture and hence income from selling crops, others are labors (self-employ) as well as petty traders.

5.7 Availability of Social Services

5.7.1 Health Services

Morogoro Municipal has 4 hospitals of which three hospitals are government hospitals and two are non-government.

The accessibility to health facilities in the project area is good since a number of dispensaries and hospital can easily be accessed. The proposed infrastructure upgrading activities shall involve employment approximately to 300 workers, which create pressure on existing capacities of health services, as a result of injuries and accidents from the construction activities.

5.7.2 Water Sources & Supply

Water supply to the distribution network is from two main sources, Mindu system and Mambogo system. Water from Mindu Dam gravitates to Mafiga Treatment plant after which it is pumped to Tumbaku reservoir. From here water gravitates to low areas of the distribution network whereas higher areas receive water from elevated tanks whose water is pumped from Tumbaku reservoir site. The Mindu/Mafiga system serves about 70% of the distribution network. Mambogo system serves the distribution system in the southern part of the Municipality. Other small sources serve small discrete areas within the network on the south-eastern part.

In any case during implementation of proposed subproject water for construction shall be drawn from MORUWASA network, impact on the supply capacity water shall be felt.

Of the total affected household (15 nos.), 10 households having piped water supply as source of drinking water followed by 8 households which they are using domestic points for water. Proposed construction activities for urban roads and drainage systems shall create pressure on the current water supply from both workers and construction related works.

Note: Domestic points/water kiosk are points established by public for people to fetch tap water or water from wells.

5.7.3 Electricity Transmission and Distribution

Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) is the main transmitter and distributor of electricity in Morogoro. Every district in the region is well served by electricity from TANESCO. According to TANESCO regional report, Morogoro region is receiving a capacity of 28 Megawatts from national grid while only 15 Megawatts has been utilized. Therefore, the region has an extra capacity of 13 Megawatts of electricity which could be utilized by prospective investors.

6. MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS

6.1 Key Anticipated Benefits

At the Morogoro Municipal Council level, the key benefits likely to accrue from the project as well as the entire country are as follows:

- Increased business and trade opportunities
- Improved roads will reduce travel time and costs as well as vehicle maintenance costs
- Improved access to social services (schools, hospitals and market etc.)
- Increased land values
- Open more market for housing business
- Attract investors hence increased access to improved living conditions and service delivery in targeted areas.
- An indirect future positive impact will be an improved urban facility around the project areas, will result in increase and stabilization of services thereby leading to enhanced business and economic development opportunities. At the project level, there would be work opportunities for unskilled labor in the project areas thereby providing an opportunity for supplementing their income.

6.2 Adverse Impacts

The subsequent sections present the project will have minimum adverse impacts such as

- (i) Land loss and restricted use for agriculture and non-agriculture
- (ii) loss of vegetation including crops and trees
- (iii) loss of residential structures and buildings as follows;
- (iv) loss of commercial structures
- (v) potential disruption of access during construction of the roads
- (vi) potential disruption of services especially power and water supply due to relocation of overhead lines and underground pipelines and cables.

6.2.1 Impacts on Land

It is estimated that the sub projects will require about 292,900,000m² of land. The land availability from every ward is presented in the Table 6-1 below;

Table 6-1: Land Required for Subprojects Implementation

Subproject Name and Distance	Ward/	Estimated land uptake (m ²)	Ownership
Veta Kihonda Tungi (11.4 km)	Tungi Kihonda	134,800	Public land
		2000	Private
Muhimbili (1.2 km)	Kihonda	14,000	Public land
Mjimwema (5.4 km)	Tungi	64800	Public land
Tubuyu II (6.4 km)	Tungi	70,000	Public land
		6,800	Private land
Mapande (0.5 km)	Mazimbu	500	Public land
TOTAL		292,900	

6.2.2 Impacts on Structures and Buildings

Table 6-2: Affected Structures along the Kihonda-Veta-Tungi and Tubuyu II roads and Drainage Systems

No.	Sub ward	Number of affected structures	Value of structures (Tshs)
1	Mkwajuni	9	174,803,000
2	Mfaranyaki	3	119,324,000
3	K. Magereza	1	35,249,000
5	Tubuyu B	3	67,940,000
	Total	16	408,890,500

6.3 Impacts during Construction

This subsection presents the anticipated impacts due to construction works.

6.3.1 Disrupted Social Infrastructure Services

i. Water Infrastructure

There are a number of water supply pipelines owned by MORUWASA in the project area. Specifically, of water pipeline will be affected along Tubuyu II road 6.4. Several water pipes connecting to private house are along Muhimbili 1.2 Km Road, Road 2 Km Road, Kalobe 2.6 Km Road, will also be affected by construction activities. Among these infrastructures, some will be temporarily closed or out of service.

ii. Disruption on Electrical, Telecommunication

This project will affect more than 28 of electrical poles belonging to Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited – (TANESCO). Among these, 13 are located along Kihonda-Veta-Tungi road, 10 along Tubuyu II road, 5 Mjimwema road. It is anticipated that during relocation of these overhead power lines the communities surrounding the project areas will experience periodical power disruption and blackouts.

iii. Temporary Disruption of Access

Main and side roads will be affected either temporarily or permanently during construction phase and local communities will be affected by lack of access to these roads. During demolition of buildings and Project construction activities, there will be temporary notable visual disturbances impact to the communities' users. This will be caused possibly by falling structures of affected buildings and structures, excavations and storage of soil piles from the trenches. PIT will be the one fully responsible for identifying and mitigating the adverse impacts of if they intend the Contractors of works to play the role in this process.

It should be noted that the task for relocation of all utilities will be in cooperated in the contractors' bills of quantity and the contractor in close collaboration of the respective utility authority will relocate the utilities. Local communities within the project area will be informed and the timing of relocation will be done with minimal or no impact to local communities or their economic activities.

iv. Impacts of vulnerable/Risky population

Impacts on Vulnerable People: The following impacts are anticipated to be experienced by different risk groups of During roads construction:

Temporary Disruption of access; to social services such as schools, hospitals and prayer houses. This will affect mostly children and elderly people.

Interaction between contractor workers and the teenagers (learners) may result into drop outs, unwanted / early pregnancies and marriages.

Temporary impacts on Livelihoods: It is anticipated that there will be minimum temporary impacts on road side users especially motorbike operators, food vendors, roadside businesses.

6.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures to Address the Adverse Impacts

TACTIC and MCC in collaboration with a Consulting Engineer, have considered feasible alternative project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement impacts, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. Following the preparation of various design options, TACTIC and MCC have decided to carefully utilize the existing roads corridors. In areas of Kihonda and Tungi wards, where some buildings' will be affected, the PAPs will be compensated so that they can leave ROWs.

However, this RAP advises as follows:

- (i) Assets such as water pipes, electrical and telecommunication infrastructures be reinstated by the contractor in close collaboration with respective institutions to ensure that these services are recovered and return to normal within a short time.
- (ii) With respect to available water sources to be affected, the contractor will avail alternatives to available space. For the case of affected water pipes, the contractor will provide temporary public water lines for the use of affected community until the services returned to normal. Another measure that will be taken to alleviate the problem of impacted water pipes, electrical and telecommunication is to ensure that the time of disconnection and connection are as short as possible and that affected communities shall be informed about the temporary cut of these services so as to take necessary measures to reduce the impacts.
- (iii) Regarding affected roads and bridges, alternative roads and pathways shall be provided to the affected areas.

7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

According to the above-mentioned laws and policies, the affected person(s) (group(s) /individual(s) were those who stand to lose assets or denied access to legally designated social and economic services as a result of proposed project activities. Whatever the extent of loss, lost assets may be land, structures, trees etc. During the census and public consultation conducted along the project areas four major categories of PAPs were found; these are people who are directly affected socially and economically through the road project including:

- i. Owners of trees and crops alongside the roads
- ii. Encroachers of road reserves: these are people whose houses' canopies have protruded to road reserves areas.
- iii. Users of social services: these are groups of people that will be affect to due to disrupted access (during construction). E.g school going children, attendants of prayer houses,
- iv. Users of the road sides: these are mobile small business operators and motor bikes operators,

7.1 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix is presented in table 7-1 below.

In case of disparity between the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania and the requirements of the World Bank's ESS 5 the most stringent will prevail, ensuring that all provisions of ESS5 are implemented. This provision will be considered as binding for concerned parties once the RAP is approved by both the Government and the World Bank.

Types of losses	Level of Impacts	No. PAPs	Entitled Persons	Compensation Policy	Additional Notes
1.	2. Loss of land				34
Loss of private land	Permanent	10	Owners of formal or Informal land parcels	Compensation of the affected land at replacement cost plus disturbance allowance 7% of the value of that land	The PAPs will be compensated before they remove their materials from the road
3.	4. Loss of structures and buildings				
Loss of dwelling or supporting house		16	Owners and occupants of the structures and buildings	Compensation of the affected building at replacement cost plus associated allowances	Compensation of the affected building at replacement cost plus associated allowances
	2. Encroachment on road reserve areas				
Loss of encroached land	Permanent	0	PAPs with houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation of the development made of the land and assets other than land at replacement costs, as well as livelihood restoration support sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PAPs will be compensated before they remove their materials from the road
	2. Standing Crops, Trees and Plants				
Loss of standing crops, trees, or plants or access to them	Permanent	23	PAPs with trees in the road reserve areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of seedings to replace the affected ones Compensating by planting other tree in the same or another area. ▪ People to harvest the mature trees for economical uses (timber, poles) as well as fire wood /charcoal burning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCC will identify the affected species and provide the seedings ▪ PAPs will be consulted on the choices of trees and be guided accordingly ▪ Contractor can contribute in tree planting (as part of greenery) while PAPs will take care of the planted trees.
	3. Loss Emanating from Construction Activities				
Loss of Access due to construction works	Temporary or permanent disruption of access	TBD	Regular users of the places close to construction sites livelihoods activates due to improved infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of alternate access. 	Provision of access path(s), wooden planks, etc. not exceeding 100 meters. at identified locations in consultations with community

<p>Damage on houses and structures due to movement of machinery,</p> <p>Disrupted accesses due to deep cutting on the hills and/or high filling of the valleys.</p>	<p>Cracks on the walls, collapse of walls and unstable structures</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Structure owners and users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplementary reports to determine the impacts and compensation be paid for in-kind OR cash at replacement cost. ▪ To be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and repair the damage 	<p>PAP to report to Resettlement Grievance Management Committees to resolve issues, in unsatisfied with the proposed measures.</p> <p>In-kind measures should restore the affected functionality, and leave the assets in similar or better condition.</p> <p>If compensations are agreed with the affected parties, cost shall be determined based on replacement cost.</p>
---	---	------------	-----------------------------------	--	--

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

8.0 ASSETS INVENTORY AND VALUATION

8.1 Introduction

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 involving roads and improvement of drainage systems for compensation purposes. Accordingly, the consultant appointed a valuation team of registered and licensed valuers to identify, locate, value and assess compensation of all properties falling within the project proposed right of ways for both roads and drainage systems.

8.2 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 roads and improvement of drainage system
- 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 land acquisition.
- To produce compensation schedules for approval by the Chief Valuer and other relevant stakeholders prior to paying compensation.
- To this end consideration was given to Tanzania Land Laws and World Bank ESF governing assessment of compensation.

8.3 Valuation Method

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 methods were guided by Valuation Regulations of 2018 which provide for open market value 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.

8.4 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
- No economic structures/activities—kiosks, shops, vending stands

8.5 Identification of PAPs

Project affected person occupying land, buildings or owned crops were identified by the Mitaa(sub-ward) Chairpersons and other Mitaa leaders or members of the Mtaa/Ward land committee and PAP's neighbours

8.6 Measurement

Accurate measurement of property was ascertained after the center line of the proposed upgrading TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads on site by the Consultant's highway engineers and land surveyors who used GPS and modern survey equipment to establish the Centre line of the road and improvement of drainage system

8.7 Valuation of Land

Individuals owning land that is to be acquired for the TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads and improvement of drainage system will receive cash compensation for the loss of land 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 full replacement value, that is, the market value of the assets that includes transaction costs where applicable searched and determined in each respective location. The number of PAPs are presented in chapter Six. While the corresponding compensation amounts anticipated is in table 12-1.

8.8 Valuation of Buildings

Payable compensation has been ascertained in respect of buildings by conducting market research within the locality and immediate neighboring areas. This was necessary so as to establish the likely full replacement value, that is, the market price/cost of the assets plus transaction costs in respect of the type of building found in the right of way.

Consultation with staff at Morogoro Municipal Council Valuation office and officials of the Ministry of lands provided valuable insights on the compensation rates and procedures. 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.

8.9 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 Valuation Division of the Ministry of Lands who in consultation with Agriculture departments prepare crop and tree price schedules normally on annual basis. In applying the earning approach, net revenue of each of the respective crop/tree was determined and subsequently capitalized at current commercial bank lending rates over the estimated economic life of the plant or the remaining period of the land tenure. Adjustments were accordingly made to arrive at appropriate values that were considered to be fair market value of the relevant crop tree or plantation reflecting those compensation crop rate schedules issued by the office of Chief Valuer in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development.

8.10 Categories of Affected People

In line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework/ESS5, 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 a) and b) above will be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with Tanzanian Legislation and World Bank ESS 5. Persons covered under c) above will be provided with compensation of properties other than land to achieve the objectives set out in the ESS 5, 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 Municipal or Municipal authorities.

9. INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Overview

This section describes organizational arrangements, roles and responsibilities for various parties involved in RAP implementation. The section further spells out the actual process for delivering the entitlement including, processes for approvals.

9.2 Organizational Arrangements – Roles and Responsibilities

9.2.1 Project coordination

The PO-RALG -TARURA is holding a custodianship of TACTIC project. PO-RALG is responsible for control and approval of all studies and implementation of construction works under the TACTIC project through TARURA -World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU) established at the national level to coordinate and implement the project.

9.2.2 The TARURA - Project World Bank Coordinating Unit (WBCU)

Responsibilities of WBCU will include issues related to the preparation of the project, development of the ESMF, RPF, SEP, the procurement strategy and plan, and other work widgets.

The WBCU is led by a Project Coordinator with relevant staff. The WBCU will oversee overall coordination of RAP implementation, reporting to the WB regarding safeguards issues, as well as of integrating safeguards requirements into bidding and contracting documents. It is the responsibility of WBCU and those of TARURA HQ to interact with the environmental and social authorities, ensuring an efficient implementation of safeguards documents. The officials should undertake, randomly, field visits and environmental supervision and monitoring, assessing environmental compliance at worksites, advising Project Implementing Units (PIUs) at LGA level on environmental and social safeguards issues.

The WBCU-TARURA will, also, be responsible for identifying training needs of all parties involved in RAP implementation. The WBCU will cooperate with all local institutions to provide a successful implementation of the Resettlement Procedure (RAP).

9.2.3 The Local Government Authorities

District/City councils and local communities (Mitaa) are the final beneficiaries of the project implementation; it is required continuous assistance and presence during all the progress of the project. They will be responsible for the coordination of the implementing procedures and execution of the compensation together with PO-RALG/ WBCU.

i. Project Implementing Team

It is assumed that the project would be implemented at the local level through PIUs which will be working closely with the respective cities, Municipal and town councils.

The PITs will include Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists (ESS), whose main duties would be to ensure that the project activities are implemented in compliance with the WB safeguards Standards and GoT rules and procedures. Among major responsibilities of the PIT ESS will be the following:

- (a) ensuring that contractors comply with all ESMPs requirements;
- (b) conducting ESMP supervision and monitoring and assessing environmental and social impacts and efficiency of mitigation measures, as well as identifying noncompliance issues or adverse trends in results, and putting in place programs to correct any identified problems;
- (c) when in need, providing advise and consulting contractors in RAP implementation; and
- (d) reporting to the WBCU with regard to implementation of the Resettlement Procedure.
- (e) Monitoring recording, participate in grievances resolution meeting and reporting.

The WBWC can consider budgeting for additional experts or NGOs/CSOs to facilitate in reaching out to the communities.

ii. Land Resources and Town Planning Department

For each LGA under the Project is responsible for identifying and verifying property boundaries and ownership. They also will clarify land allotment certificates for agricultural land that has been formally registered and transferred to the Immovable Property Registration Offices.

It is crucial that the PAPs are informed about their rights and options, at which point they may discuss matters that need clarification. All information regarding cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation must be presented to each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before cash payment or land compensation can be affected. A committee of peers will be set up for grievance redress.

iii. Project Resettlement Implementation Unit (RIU)

The RAP suggest for formulation of a lean unit for Project Resettlement implementation at PIT office. The role of this unit is to ensure the smooth and timely implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. This team will also supervise, manage and support the tasks of the community and compensation teams. The coordinating unit will also resolve any problems related to coordination of the other units.

The RAP Implementation Unit that would broadly undertake the following activities:

- Produce and distribute ID cards
- Report on awareness and outreach meetings – lessons learnt and best practices
- Report on PAPs who have opened bank accounts and received cash
- Facilitate and/or oversee provision of In-Kind Compensation
- Prepare monthly progress reports for each RAP that includes progress as against the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation, which shall include physical and financial progress,
- Report on the options made available for PAPs to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit.
- Assist in Grievance Redressal process
- Assist PAPs with land titling processes
- Assist Contractor(s) Responsible for supervision of In-Kind Housing construction
- Assist Contractors of works with resettlement related issues
- Prepare assignment completion report

iv. Community Liaison and Grievance Redress Officer

Again, this RAP suggest for engagement of a community liaison and grievance redress officer who has permanent terms of employment under the LGA . These personnel will be working under the PIU. From a community liaison perspective, the key objective of this officer is to ensure good project relations with both the PAPs and local residents of the affected areas. The officer will be responsible for informing the PAPs and local residents about the resettlement and compensation process.

The detailed tasks of the community liaison and grievance redress officer in relation to Community liaison officer tasks will be to:

- i. Prepare and distribute notices of meetings at least one week prior to the meetings to local leaders and media such as radio, TV and newspapers. Notices should be distributed in Kiswahili;
- ii. Organize meetings with local government leaders at the Mtaa level and distribute notices for general meetings to local government leaders, NGOs and communities;
- iii. Distribute notices, press releases at various points (such as at local government offices, markets, schools, churches and mosques);
- iv. Meeting with the Mitaa to explain the land acquisition process and to answer questions about the process
- v. Select appropriate locations for use as payment centres for compensation payments;
- vi. Explain the compensation payment process including the benefits of using a bank and the role of the Bank.

9.2.4 Contractor for Construction of infrastructure

The Contractor responsible for construction of infrastructure would have a few roles, albeit indirect, in respect of RAP implementation:

- Provide SPCU with final schedule of construction for SPCU/RAP Implementation Unit to communicate with communities along the corridor;
- List down all possible obstruction sections
- Provide labour requirements so that attempts can be made to source labour from the project areas;
- Inform SPCU of any issues relating to access that might be disrupted
- Employ the local population to work as casual or skilled labour and Pay wages as per applicable norms
- provide compensation for any damages to assets outside of wayleave, in accordance with rates established in the RAP,
- have a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) who interfaces with the community;
- refer any resettlement-related grievances reported to them to the RAP implementation consultant and SPCU;
- maintain a grievance redress procedure for construction-related impacts,
- Inform SPCU in case of unexpected findings of cultural and archaeological artefacts and see the options to reroute the layout as necessary;
- Ensure complete adherence to the ESMP.

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of this RAP consists of several activities, each requiring specific measures to be taken prior to implementation start. The implementation schedule timeframe of eight (8) months ensures that no affected person or household will be forcefully displaced due to civil works as well as setting up of Grievance Redress Committees at Mitaa and District level.

Table 10.1 below presents the key RAP implementation activities.

Table 10.1: RAP IMPLEMENTTION ACTIVITIES

S.NO.	ACTIVITY	MONTHS						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Activities to be completed prior to commencement of Compensation Payment</i>								
i.	Operationalize Grievance mechanisms							
ii.	Disclosure of Draft RAP							
iii.	Updating and finalization of RAP database							
iv.	Internal Monitoring							
<i>Activities to be completed prior to commencement of civil works</i>								
v	Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs							
vi	Payment of compensations* and vacation of land							
vii	Dismantling of structures and Relocation of PAPs to new location							
viii	Handover of site for construction							
<i>Activities to be completed of all activities under RAP/LRP</i>								
ix	Provision of employment, jobs with contractor and other services, if any							
x	periodic monitoring of support measures to PAPs given Fruit Tree Seedlings							
xi	Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports							
xii	Implementation Completion Audit							
xiii	Submission of RAP Implementation Completion Report							

* **Note:** The payment of economic compensations assumes that functioning markets exist; replacement cost is the market plus transaction costs that is accommodated in the land value, without considering asset depreciation value . In situations where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, as specified in ESS5.

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the quality of replacement housing and other disturbances during construction stage. Therefore, an easily accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism will be required to resolve grievances at the community and technical levels.

The grievance redress mechanism, will allow the institutions engaged in grievance resolution to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by PAPs or members of host communities or any issues related to implementation of resettlement action plan in a timely fashion, including a resource mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner cut down on lengthy litigation.

This section presents (i) likely grievances based on the analysis from the consultations with various stakeholders for the TACTIC project; (ii) objectives of the GRM; (iii) the principles that need to be adhered in formulation of effective procedures and processes, (iv) operationalizing the requirements of GRMs/SEA, (v) responsibility for addressing issues for GBV/SEA; (vi) response to grievances.

11.1 Likely Grievances

Nature and types of grievances that could occur at various levels of project cycle in relation to RAP are listed in table 11.1 below.

Table 11-1: Nature and Type of Likely Grievances

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Types of grievances (indicative)</i>
<i>Inventory Grievance</i>	<i>Planning/Pre-construction</i>	i. Missing of parcel/ error in identification and/or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets;
<i>Valuation Grievance</i>		ii. Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation; iii. Inadequate communication on the project developments, not enough consultation/sensitization, iv. disagreement over the rates utilized valuation of affected assets; v. mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents; vi. Delays in compensation payments vii. Misinformation during valuation e.g. entitling the wrong PAP viii. Poor social services to resettled areas especially when relocate markets where roads and other access are insufficient ix. Improper allocation of business spaces x. Miscalculation of compensation and resettlement xi. Improper provision for people with disabilities in the project design's
<i>Compensation Grievance</i>	<i>RAP Implementation followed by Construction</i>	i. non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments; ii. mode of payment of compensation and time delays; iii. dissatisfaction over alternate housing/business spaces provided;

<i>Nature</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Types of grievances (indicative)</i>
		iv. Dissatisfaction over wages given; Poor sanitary services v. wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistances; vi. likelihood of increase in Gender Based Violence (GBV); vii. loss of access not addressed; viii. loss of structures due to machine vibrations ix. damage to crops caused due by ongoing construction work e.g. deep cutting/excavations x. dissatisfaction over replacement structures; xi. inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures; and xii. non restatement of the soil leading to flooding and blockage of the drains. xiii. Pollution {air, land noise vibrations} due to machines' movements xiv. Disrupted entrance access to the residence and other public areas xv. Improper traffic management may cause accidents xvi. Accidental discharges may affect community health at the project vicinity xvii. Gender and GBV issues in employment xviii. Lack of notification to project progress e.g. blasting, closing, of roads, cut of dates, cut of utilities, etc. xix. Lack of employment to local dwellers xx. Lack of provision of appropriate PPEs xxi. Flooding due to obstruction of water natural course xxii. Disruption of services including electricity and water xxiii. Improper demobilization and decommissioning may cause pollution xxiv. Blasting of materials in borrow pits and vibration of construction machines may cause cracks into nearby communities' structures xxv. Gender and GBV issues in employment
<i>Conduction Grievances</i>		
<i>Decommissioning Grievance</i>	<i>Post construction</i>	i. Manifestation of the missing PAPs. ii. Misuse of the infrastructures e.g. garbage throwing in the drains iii. Land encroaching of the compensated corridor iv. Security of the project infrastructure v. Waste water discharges from fish markets or slaughter houses vi. High taxes and tariff charged in the new/modern facilities vii. Lack of employment to local dwellers viii. Mismanagement of sub projects ix. Fear of being not be provided business spaces in the new infrastructure x. An increase of fees to occupy the new facility xi. Improper spaces for waste disposal

a. Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Given the foreseen grievances that will likely occur in various sub projects, the primary responsibility to address all complaints and grievances that will be raised towards the subprojects. The GRM will comprise two levels or tiers to handle grievances – first level will be at community where Mtaa - GMC will be clustered, while the next or second level will be at the Municipal level. The primary objectives of creating a GRM are:

- disputes related to preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan of this specific project are treated separately and on priority;

- helps project proponents ensure that project implementation timelines and overall schedule are not compromised due to delays in resolution grievance; and finally
- helps cut down on lengthy and expensive litigation that PAPs might have to indulge in otherwise

b. Principles to Effective Grievance Redressal

Principles in formulation of effective grievance redressed process are as follows:

- Institutions and procedures laid down are consistent with the anticipated grievances;
- Takes cognizance of the existing socio-cultural setting such as making use of existing Mtaa disputes resolution structure.
- Is housed within existing formal institutional structures thereby ensuring continuity
- Should be well represented in its composition particularly aimed to resolve the types of grievances that are likely;
- Is accessible/close to the source of grievance so as to not make reporting of grievance difficult in the first place;
- Takes cognizance of the need to resolve grievances as they are better resolved at the level at which they occur rather than the next higher level;
- Provides appropriate orientation and training to all stakeholders involved in redressal of grievances;
- Is well-supported by an effective information dissemination mechanism to prevent occurrence of a grievance in the first place due to lack of information;
- Fixes a time frame for resolution of grievance and communicates the same to communities;
- Is timely and responsive i.e. Its recommendation and decisions are implemented by the project implementers; and finally
- Is adequately resourced to ensure desired effectiveness.
- No financial payments required for PAPs to have their grievances addressed.

C. Operationalization of the GBV Redress

The costs of operating the GRM are usually modest and should be financed by the SPCU as part of the general project management costs. The GRM needs to be in place prior to the contractor mobilizing.

The GRM will have multiple channels where complaints can be registered. Particularly for GBV, where risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against survivors create and reinforce a culture of silence, complainants may be reticent to directly approach the project management team. Additional measures may therefore be needed to enable reporting.

The GRM will basically be operated by the Morogoro Municipal Council and the local level committees with the collaboration of the PCT at the WBCU. However, for GBV the SPCU will create synergy with active and competent GBV Services Provider for adequate handling of the issues through the telephone, email address, web form, address etc.

i. Grievance Management Committees' Structure, and Functioning

The sub projects within the TACTIC project can be clustered into two clusters based on their nature namely the subprojects with linear nature on one hand and subprojects with confinement nature on the. Likewise, the nature of grievance committees at the lowest level there will have some difference emanating from the nature of the project. For instance, for linear projects at the first, (lower) level there will be Mtaa committees chaired by the Mtaa Chairperson. This is because the impacted communities are led by the Mtaa leaders -local government structure at their localities. Figure 11-1 illustrates the grievances resolution flow. However, for the confined project eg markets, bus stand the grievance committees are usually by mechanism put forth by project management. This structure in the management will be the lower level of grievance handling. in order to strengthen these committees, the RPF is proposing inclusion of members from LGAs. Second, level is the LGA level (TACTIC project coordinator's office) where the grievances from both linear and nonlinear committees will converge at a common point. Figure 6 illustrates the grievances resolution flow.

Based on the concerns from the stakeholder's pertaining issues related to the relocation of utilities; which in most cases not only weighing down the pace of construction works but also it has been causing huge outcry from the communities due to disruption of the services especially water supply. Within that context this RPF

proposing an additional (Third) committee for utilities services providers with its coordination at the district Commissioner's office. The proposed compositions of the committees are presented in the subsequent sections.

ii. Scope of Work of Grievance Management Committees

All committees will have similar responsibilities albeit at different levels of their function/jurisdiction. Major responsibility of the Grievance Management Committees will be:

- Represent the interests of PAPs and communities in the project's zone of influence;
- Act as an entry and exit point for all grievances arising from resettlement activities
- Act as part of project monitoring and oversight committee on the corridor encroachment, construction materials vandalism and finally to sensitize the community from misusing the infrastructures.
- Monitor safety standards, labour requirements and community health issues during construction works and report to LGAs /TARURA coordinator of TACTIC.
- Prepare progress reports and present them to the GMC during monthly meetings

iii. Compositions of Various Grievance Management Committees

The composition of grievance committees is listed in the table below:

Table 11-2: Composition of Grievances Committees

Level	Committees' members	Position in the Committee
Mtaa level (this applies mainly under Linear Projects)	Mtaa Leader	Chairperson
	Grievance Community liaison officer-	secretary
	Influential person	Member
	Religious leaders	Member
	PAPs representatives -male and female	Member
	Representatives of people with disabilities	Member
	Representatives of project contactors and consultants	Member
	Representatives from Relevant CBOs (GBV)	Member
	Representatives or community affected institutions	Member
Facilities level (this applies mainly to projects within a confined site)	Facilities Users Association Leader	Chairperson
	Manager -	Secretary
	Councilors {optional}	Member
	Ward Executive Officer (WEO)	Member
	Grievance/Community liaison officer	secretary
	Mtaa Leaders	Member
	Representative of the facility's sub committees	Members(s)
	Influential person	Members(s)
	Representatives of transport owners	Members(s)
Municipal Level (LGAs) Committees Members	LGAs/MED	Chairperson
	Grievance handling officer	Secretary
	Environmental officer	Member
	Markets officer	Member
	Valuer	Member
	Land officer	Member
	Legal officer	Member
	Grievances officer	Member
	Project coordinator	Member
	District Commissioner	The chairperson

Level	Committees' members	Position in the Committee
District Commissioners' Offices	Representatives from various utilities (TANESCO Water and sanitation authorities, Water basin officer, Communication cables agencies, Railways Authorities, Airports authorities' Military authorities)	Members
	Representatives from Roads i.e., TARURA and TANROADS	Members
	Grievances officer	Members
	Project coordinator	Member

IV. Dissemination of Committee's Resolution

- The Committee's resolution status on any grievance received and discussed will be communicated to the PAP or any claimant within 7 working days of the Committee's decision Program Reporting Requirement: The Grievances Management Committees will work hand in hand with the RAP Consultant, LGAs and TACTIC project Communications liaison officers reporting on all matters arising and progress.
- Location: The District - Grievances Management Committees will be housed within the project coordinator's office and provided with a separate space to work. They would undertake travel to project sites as necessary.
- Operational duration: In terms of duration, the following shall be the key considerations:
- The committees would need to operate till the project continues to have an interface with affected communities
- It should remain operational even after end of the construction period as it is likely that there could be issues relating to the operational phase.
- The duration till when such a grievance redressal system needs to be maintained post construction can be determined and can be mutually agreed between SPCU and LGAs / districts upon by review of suitable indicators such as: Nature and type of grievances; received, addressed; Pending resolution; and referred for arbitration/ court.
- Interfacing with the complainant

Community Development Assistant (Deputy Secretary) will be responsible for preparation of invitation and resolutions letters. In the event of submitting the invitation letter the CDO will send the letter and make a follow up by phone. During the dissemination of the resolutions the CDO and committee secretary will seek appointment to meet the complainant and submit the resolution to the complainant after cancelling.

v. Responsibility for Addressing Issues of GBV/SEA

The World Bank's ESF requires that: "the Borrower [is] to provide a grievance mechanism, process, or procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of project-affected parties arising in connection with the project, about the Borrower's environmental and social performance. A grievance mechanism will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project." In compliance to this WB requirement SPCU will undertake the following steps;

vi. Identify Service Providers for the GBV

Upon the project appraisal, SPCU will identify organization(s) and establish synergies with providers on the ground e.g., NGOs and local institutions who are trusted by the local community and are working on GBV prevention and response. In areas with high GBV prevalence, there may already be an existing mapping of GBV prevention and response actors in a given community) It is important to map community organizations working on women's and girls' rights as they may be both entry points to services for survivors and useful allies for awareness raising activities around the GBVs. When identifying community-based organizations, look for those with experience working with the local population to address the root causes of GBV by providing livelihood support or by implementing community-based interventions to challenge the norms and attitudes that underlie GBV. These two activities fall under the broad categories of GBV prevention and response.

The activities that GBV Services Providers will provide a project will depend upon the risk level. These can include the following:

- Undertaking a community mapping of GBV risk ‘hot spots’ and vulnerable target groups that may be most susceptible to project induced GBV, particularly SEA;
- In consultation with the IA, on the basis of the community mapping, identifying the specific GBV prevention activities to be undertaken to address GBV risks (see Section 2 for the types of risks to be considered);
- Providing services to survivors and/or becoming a victim advocate/victim accompaniment, case management organization. If required and in High-risk situations, the project should equip this organization with funds that will enable it to facilitate access to timely, safe and confidential services for the survivor (including money for transportation, documentation fees, and lodging if needed);
- Providing training related to ensuring knowledge of standards laid out in the CoC and services that are available for survivors;
- Ensuring that the project has ‘safe spaces’ where survivors can report incidents of GBV to trained personnel;
- Raising awareness around the existing accountability mechanisms and supporting the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; and,
- Channeling complaints to the appropriate accountability mechanism

vii. Enhance the Capability of all RAP Implementers in Handling the GBV Issues

The RAP implementers will be trained on the key principles that should be considered when handling GBV. The following will be some of the targeted groups for such trainings:

(i) workers, both from the contractor and sub-contractors; (ii) consultants, such as the supervision consultants or others working in the project area; and, (iii) IA staff involved with the project. Managers are particularly important to train as they have the responsibility for ensuring compliance of staff with the GBVs as well as implementing sanctions for transgressions.

The trainings will be done to all employees prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the company’s commitments to address GBV, and the project’s GBV. The sanctions embodied in the GBV need to be clearly explained. It should be noted that the induction course will need to be repeated on a regular basis as new staff start on the project.

The trainings will be conducted no more frequently than monthly for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of RAP implementation and subsequent construction works to reinforce the understanding of the project’s GBV goals.

viii. Coordination of SEA/GBV Reporting

SPCU will support for to community development officers; existence in GRC. The Community Development officers will do the following:

Upon receiving the complaints, the Community Development officers will send the complaints to GBV Services Providers.

The GBV service provider will identify the survivor in accordance with international standards that articulate a minimum basic package of services, ideally including case management support, health services, psychosocial support, police support and security, access to legal services, and shelter, if needed. When identifying GBV Services Providers, the quality-of-service provision should be a key consideration. In keeping with a survivor-centered approach, accessing services should be the choice of the survivor. Access to police and justice services should be made available in the instance that the survivor would like to pursue charges through the local justice system.

SPCU Social Expert will follow up with service providers on the mitigation and progress of resolving GBV related matters. The reports will be documented as part of quarterly reports.

ix. Suggested ways of reporting GBV / SEA

Community will be sensitized on the existing channels for reporting grievances. SPCU will adopt the simple and convenient channels that suit the nature of the community. The awareness will be made publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and

resolution of their grievances. Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers;

Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include:

- a. submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, email or via a website;
- b. A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database managed by Community development officers at LGA and Community liaison officers at SPCU;
- c. An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved; and,
- d. An option for mediation when users are not satisfied with the proposed resolution.

x. **Response to Grievances**

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, in accordance to preferred method of communication specified by the complainant. The grievance should be responded to within 14 days maximum. Comments will be reviewed and taken into account in the project preparation; an individual response should be presented to each aggrieved person. The grievances should be documented in a Grievance log – under custodianship of the project coordinators’ office at Municipal level.

xi. **Redressal Procedure**

The Grievance redressal procedure aims to take into use the existing traditional structures. However, the PAP shall have the option of directly reporting the grievance to the District level GRM, if s/he so desires. The steps involved are as given below:

STEP 1 – LOGGING AND RECORDING OF GRIEVANCE:

As a first step, all complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the project are to be properly lodged through the representative block/zone member of the Grievance Management Committee and then recorded in the Grievance Form¹. The contact details of the Mtaa-GMC members will be made public to the PAPs. Additionally, the Mtaa leader will also be available to help the PAPs to channel their grievances to the committee. Grievance Form feeds into the RAP Database managed centrally at TACTIC. Complaints that are not connected to the Project are filtered and referred to relevant local committees and claimants informed accordingly within 5 days. Some cases may just require provision of required information or clarification and may therefore not be required to be referred to Step 2.

STEP 2 – REDRESSAL AT MTAA- GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE LEVEL:

The Mtaa/facility - GMC shall maintain a record/register of all complaints/grievances received so that these can be recorded collectively. At this step, all cases are to be heard by Mtaa/facility- GMC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. In order to ensure transparency, all meetings aimed at resolving such complaints are conducted in places specifically designated for this purpose. Minutes of such meetings shall be kept and if the resolution proposed by the Mtaa/facility- GMC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement and the grievance will subsequently be closed, otherwise Step 3 below will be followed in appeal. A period of 7 days is provided to hear and redress the grievance.

STEP 3 –REDRESSAL AT DISTRICT - GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE LEVEL

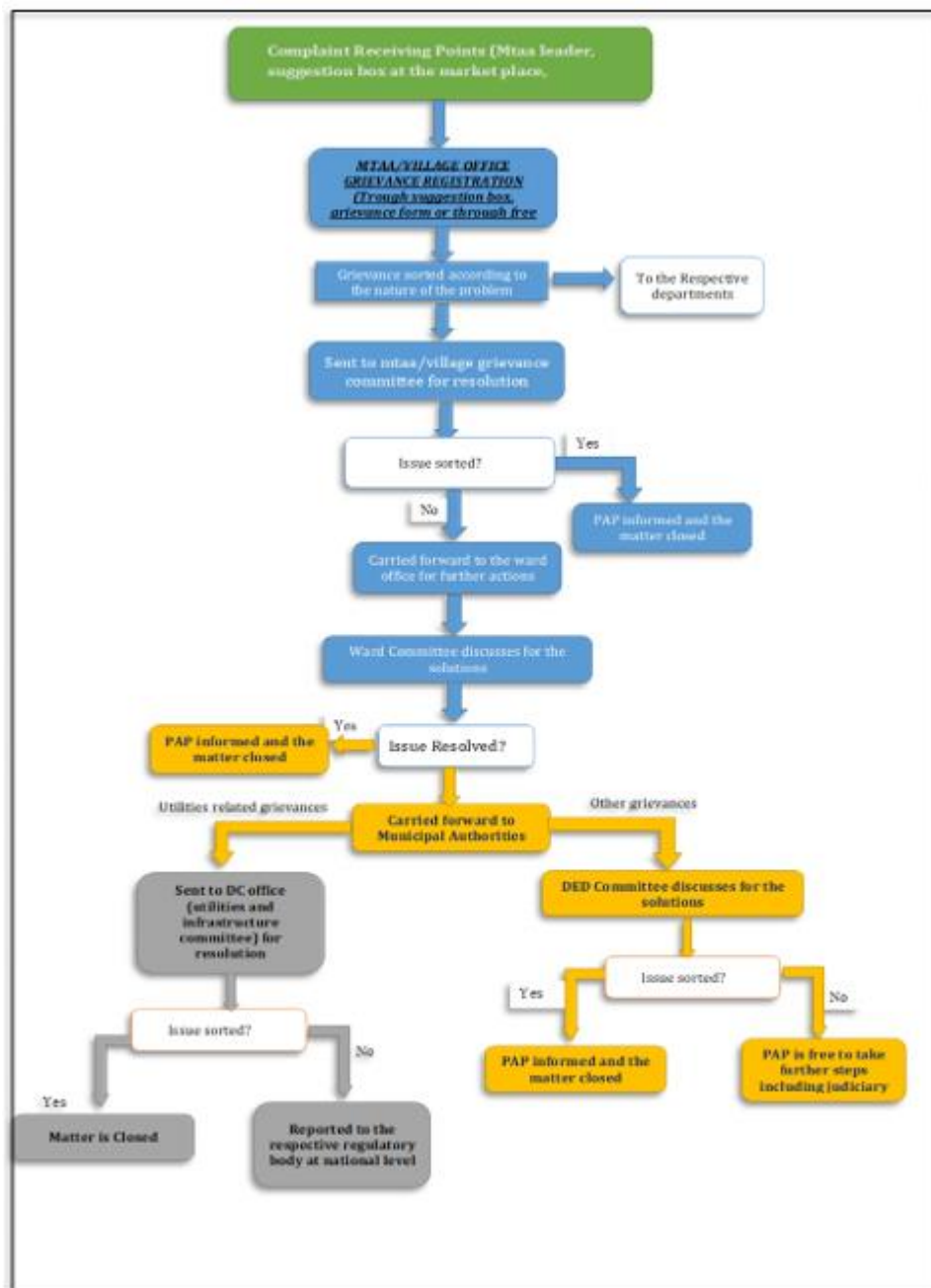
If the Complainant does not receive any response from the Mtaa/facility GMC within 14 days of lodging the complaint or that the Complainant is not satisfied with the response, then the issue will be appealed to the District - Grievance Management Committee (District- GMC). During the appeal to the District- GMC, all the necessary details will be attached, and the Complainant notified accordingly of the venue, date and time of when a hearing will be conducted and resolved within 14 days’ time. If the resolution proposed by the District- GMC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to show agreement and the grievance will subsequently be closed.

STEP 4 – CIVIL COURTS OPTION:

¹ Grievance form is in annex 1

If the affected person is not satisfied with the decision of the District- GMC he/she will be informed of his/her rights to take the grievance to the court of law, as a last resort. However, the Complainant will also be informed that to do so will be at their own expense, unless the court awards damages to the Complainant. The decision of the court of law will be final.

Figure 11-1: Grievance flow Chart for TubuyuII and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads project



xii. Disclosure of Grievances

All grievances activities should be disclosed in aggregated form periodically, monthly and quarterly progress reports should include the process/status of grievances eg. the most frequent grievances faced and how they were solved. These reports will be disclosed through project progress meetings at the local governmental level. The personally identifiable information about the complainants will not be disclosed.

A best practice standard is to acknowledge all complaints within 14 calendar days. Due to the complexity of some of the complaints, not all of them can be resolved immediately. In this case medium or long-term corrective actions are required, which need a formal procedure recommended to be implemented within 30 calendar days:

- i. The aggrieved person has to be informed of the proposed corrective measure.
- ii. In case no corrective action is required, the petitioner should also be informed accordingly.
- iii. Implementation of the corrective measure and its follow up has to be communicated to the complainant and recorded in the grievance register

All grievances and communications, received by the project social officer², will be registered and the actions taken/responses given will be tracked and recorded for each. Proper administration and internal records of stakeholder complaints and communications are essential for transparency and quality of project responsiveness and reporting to stakeholders on the resolution of grievances. All grievances received shall be documented in a grievance register.

COSTS AND BUDGET

The budget for this RAP has been determined for the land, structures, businesses, and trees affected by the proposed sub-projects. The costs and budget of this draft is Tshs. **661,506,628.90**. It should be noted that the actual valuation was conducted in November 2022 and it involved the structures located along Tubuyu II and Kihonda-Veta-Tungi roads.

Table 11-3: Estimated Cost and Budget for RAP Implementation

Component	Amount (TZS)
Structures	408,890,500.00
Land	27,781,000.00
Disturbance allowance	33,037,869.00
Accommodation allowance	25,200,000.00
Transport Allowance	2,600,000.00
Rental Allowance	11,340,000.00
Crops	455,000.00
Graves	75,900,000.00
Total (1)	585,204,369.00
Administration costs and Monitoring	10,000,000.00
Operationalization of Grievance committees	5,000,000.00
Total (2)	15,000,000.00
Total (1+2)	600,204,369.00
Livelihood restoration	58,773,329.9
TOTAL	658,977,698.90

Note: If additional funds are required for the implementation of the RAP in accordance with all applicable provisions in ESS5, the Borrower will provide those funds in a timely manner so that the planned

² This person will be appointed among the community development staff and will have the key responsibility of recording and supervising the redress processes

measures can be implemented without experiencing delays. The source of funds will be from Morogoro Municipal Council.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

12.1 Overview

RAP monitoring and evaluation will be done by PO-RALG PIT at Mid-Term and at the close of RAP implementation. A RAP Implementation Completion Report will then be prepared by an independent consultant at least five (5) to six (6) months after effectuation of compensation and/or related activities. The RAP implementation and monitoring process will further suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation in future subprojects. PAPs will be involved throughout the entire process of RAP evaluation, giving their opinions, suggestions, and feedback as part of the community participation and consultation process.

12.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Audit

The monitoring and evaluation procedures will include external and internal monitoring of compliance during implementation with the objectives and methodologies set forth in the RAP, as well as any specific issues or challenges that may arise during the process.

i. Evaluation

Evaluation has the following are the objectives:

- 12.2.1 Assessment of RAP implementation's compliance with objectives and methods set for in this RAP;
- 12.2.2 Assessment of RAP implementation's the compliance with the specific laws, regulations and safeguard policies of the World Bank ESF and Tanzanian Law;
- 12.2.3 Assessment of the consultation process undertaken at the individual and community levels;
- 12.2.4 Assessment by Central and Local Government, and according to Bank Standards, of the fairness, adequacy, and promptness of compensation as implemented;
- 12.2.5 Evaluation of the impacts of the compensation and resettlement process on the incomes and living standards of the affected persons; and
- 12.2.6 Identification, as part of the ongoing monitoring, of further actions to be taken to improve project benefits for the affected persons and mitigate potential negative impacts.

ii. Monitoring Response to Grievances

All grievances activities should be monitored in order to verify the process. Monitoring will be for the following indicators:

- i. Efficiency of grievances recipients monthly (Channel, gender, age, basic economic status of the complainants should be mentioned)
- ii. Type of grievance received (according to the topic of the complaint)
- iii. Number of grievances solved
- iv. Number of unsolved grievances and the reasons behind not solving them
- v. Satisfaction levels with proposed solutions
- vi. Documentation efficiency
- vii. Time consumed to solve the problem
- viii. Efficiency of response to received grievance dissemination activities undertaken

iii. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out until all PAPs have vacated their existing properties and been successfully relocated. The estimated maximum time for this process to be concluded is three (3) months. The Council will keep records of all progress and prepare regular monitoring resettlement implementation reports summarizing the successes and challenges encountered, for submission to the respective District Councils. To maximize efficiency, PO-RALG may hire temporary staff or outsource services to ensure ongoing quality control, including regular site visits. Data from field surveys will be used as a benchmark for gauging RAP implementation progress.

Monitoring should involve the maintaining of a full-time presence in the field during resettlement implementation and close coordination with the respective District and Ward-level Authorities. It should involve:

- 12.2.7 Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and any issues and

- challenges are addressed in a timely fashion;
- 12.2.8 Socio-economic monitoring, during and after relocation, to ensure that persons have been able to recover successfully and restore their livelihoods and living standards; and
- 12.2.9 Administrative monitoring to ensure that any relocation of graves has been adequately performed and all concerned PAPs have been duly involved.

Data from baseline socio-economic surveys conducted during consultations will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of RAP implementation. Monitoring will also include communication with PAPs and documentation of their reactions, as well as physical monitoring of RAP implementation progress, including any physical relocation.

PO-RALG should hire external monitoring personnel as necessary to review all compensation tallies and ascertain whether compensation has been adequate and correctly provided. The external monitor will also assess whether PAPs have managed to restore their prior living standards in terms of income, housing, access to basic resources and services, and ownership of land and material assets. Impact monitoring is expected to be conducted approximately three (3) months after the end of compensation/physical relocation and a report of the evaluation's findings submitted to the seven (7) sub-projects Regions.

For impact monitoring, an evaluation of overall RAP impacts will be conducted by an independent third party, and particularly, of the extent to which efforts to restore the living standards of affected persons have been properly implemented and successful. This evaluation will further verify the results of performance monitoring and identify any adjustments to future RAP packages that may be required. This evaluation will specifically assess, inter alia:

- i. The appropriateness of relocation sites;
- ii. The appropriateness of the implementation schedule;
- iii. The appropriateness of the GRM; and
- iv. The appropriateness of assistance to vulnerable groups.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be actively involved in and informed on impact monitoring via participatory meetings. The cooperation of the Mtaa and Ward Executive Officers will be crucial to these evaluations. Impact monitoring is expected to be carried out approximately three (3) months after completion of compensation/relocation, and annually thereafter for a period of at least two (2) years. At the end of each evaluation, a report of the evaluation's findings will be submitted to IPS and the respective District.

PO-RALG is responsible for RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as for providing regular progress reports to the Bank. To this end, it will structure, via its own staff or a dedicated consultancy, a Resettlement Planning and Implementation Team (RPIT), to be coordinated by a Manager, and including personal with the capacity to:

- a) Coordinate all necessary actions to ensure that all compensation and assistance measures are implemented in a proper and timely manner;
- b) Identify key issues and challenges, and ensure they are appropriately addressed;
- c) Document clearly all resettlement procedures followed and actions undertaken;
- d) Constitute and maintain a RAP database, to be used in the evaluation of eligibility, entitlements, etc.;
- e) Ensure adequate participation of affected persons in the RAP preparation and implementation process; and
- f) Prepare and submit the necessary reports.

The Team will carry out timely inspections in every area in which resettlement takes place (both affected and host areas), with the frequency deemed necessary by the Team Manager. Each step of the resettlement process in each affected location will require direct supervision and adequate reporting. The Team must verify that each PAP has received all entitlements due them as per the RAP.

iv. Audits

The key objective of the external evaluation and completion audit is to determine whether the project's efforts to restore the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons have been duly conceived and executed. The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed to in the RAP have been successfully delivered and all services provided. It should further evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of affected persons, including the host population, should be measured against the established baseline conditions recorded before displacement (via the census and socioeconomic studies).

The completion audit should be undertaken after all RAP inputs, including any development initiatives, have been completed but well before all financial commitments of the Bank to the GoT have been met, in order to allow the Bank time to take corrective action, as necessary, before project close. The completion audit should normally bring closure the Bank's liability for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration, and development support

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

Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators

S. No.	Issue /Impact	Monitoring Indicator
1	Physical loss of building, land, plot, crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs compensated - Number of Bank Accounts opened - Number of Buildings demolished - Number of PAPs able to establish pre-displacement activities, land, crops - Number of community properties relocated - Number of trees cleared
2	Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of grievances received - Number of grievances resolved
3	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of consultations held
4	Physical replacement of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAPs received the seedling - Number of PAPs raising the seedlings - Number of seedlings raised by the ACC

v. External Monitoring

External monitoring shall be engaged by PO-RALG 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:

- 12.2.10 Verifying whether the objectives of enhancing or at least restoring the income levels and standard of living of PAPs have been met;
- 12.2.11 Suggest modification in land acquisition and economic rehabilitation where necessary to achieve objectives;
- 12.2.12 Assess if all resettlement and land acquisition have been completed;
- 12.2.13 Verification of internal monitoring;
- 12.2.14 Demographic baseline and bi-annual household survey to monitor progress from pre-project, pre-settlement benchmarks;
- 12.2.15 Evaluation of delivery and impacts of entitlements to determine if they are as per approved RAP;
- 12.2.16 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;
- 12.2.17 Evaluation of actual operation of grievances committee in assisting PAPs as required and acting as observers; and
- 12.2.18 Declaration of successful implementation of RAP.

vi. Reporting Requirements

The following are the suggested reporting requirements:

- 12.2.19 The Consultants shall prepare monthly and quarterly reports on RAP progress implementation to PO-RALG;
- 12.2.20 PO-RALG shall also monitor RAP implementation and submit quarterly reports to Ministry of Infrastructure
- 12.2.21 External monitoring agency submits bi-annual reports directly to PO-RALG and determines whether or not RAP goals have been achieved and livelihoods have been restored and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

vii. RAP Completion Audit

The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, is to determine whether the sponsor's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed.

The audit should verify that all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. In addition, the audit should evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population, should be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, (as established through the census and socioeconomic studies. In specific the audit will be able to:

- 12.2.22 To assess whether the outcome of RAP complies with the resettlement policy
- 12.2.23 To determine whether efforts to restore the living standards of the affected persons have been properly conceived and executed
- 12.2.24 To verify physical inputs committed to RAP have been delivered and all services provided

In addition, the completion audit should evaluate whether the mitigation measures prescribed in RAP have had desired effect. The socio-economic status of affected population including the host communities will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement (as established through the census and socio-economic surveys). The completion audit will be undertaken when all RAP inputs including development initiatives have been completed.

A RAP Implementation Completion Report (RAP ICR) will be prepared no more than six (6) months after the last compensation is paid. This will include:

- 12.2.25 Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget.
- 12.2.26 Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided
- 12.2.27 Resettlement assistance and Rehabilitation measures (where applicable)
- 12.2.28 Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- 12.2.29 Total sum disbursed (compare with budget and explanation)
- 12.2.30 Lessons learned from the RAP implementation
- 12.2.31 Suggested annex: Valuation Report and Signed Compensation Schedules

This Report should be prepared and submitted to the Bank six (6) months after the end of compensation payment or before the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of the project by the Bank, whichever comes first. The RAP implementation report should include (but not be limited to) the following information:

References

- International Finance Corporation (IFC), Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan [2016. "World Bank Environmental and Social Framework." World Bank, Washington, DC.]
- United Republic of Tanzania (URT). March 2021. Updated Resettlement Policy Framework for Tanzania Transport Integration Project (TACTIC)
- URT (1967). The Land Acquisition Act. No 47 of 1967
- URT (1977). The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania
- URT (1984). The Local Government (District Authorities) Act. No 7 of 1982
- URT (1984). The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act.No.8 of 1982
- URT (1999). The National Land Policy, 1996
- URT (1996). The National Land Act, Cap 113
- URT (2001). The Land Act No .4 Regulations 2001 subsidiary Legislation (supp.No.16 of 4th May 2001)
- URT (2002). The Land Disputes Courts Act No.2 of 2002
- URT (2007). The Urban Planning Act, 2007
- URT (2007). The Urban Planning Act, 2007
- URT, National Bureau of Statistics (2012 Population and Housing Census)
- URT, Valuation and Valuers (Registration) Act, The 2018 Regulations

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: grievance registration form

Grievance Registration Form for TACTIC Sub-Project

Grievant Name:	Action Officer from LGA:
Contact Information:	Unique ID#:
Name of Sub Project	Issues Log #:
Type of Complaint:	
<i><u>The form must be completed for each complaint. All complaints will remain CONFIDENTIAL</u></i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Group (more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> Community Organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Written/Electronic
Date of Action or Activity Causing Complaint:	
Complaint (Description and grievant input):	
Response/Follow up:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Response	<input type="checkbox"/> Written/Electronic Response
Date:	Provide by:
Provide a summary response issued.	
Completed Resolution	
Date:	Action performed by:
Provide a summary of how the grievant responded to the proposed resolution and if there is further follow up required, if the grievant is satisfied with the outcome or if a Grievance Appeal will be filed.	
<i>Grievant and/or LGA Representative</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Signature</i>	

Grievance Resolution Form for TACTIC Sub-Project

COMPLAINANT DETAILS	
Name of Complaint:	
Address:	
Telephone number	
District	
Village / Estate / Street	
ID number	

Date of response to complaint.....

Response of complaint:

Name of witness (if available)

Acknowledgement of resolution of grievance:

.....

.....

Location of grievance

Region	
District	
Division / Ward	
Village / Street	
Cell	
Location Name and GPS Coordinates	

Signature of complaint Date:

Name of project personnel: Date:

Signature of personnel: Date:

Annex minutes of discussion

MABORESHIO YA MIUNDOKIBIMI YANAYOENDANA NA KASI YA UKUAFI WA MIJI KANDA YA 3 (TARIC ZONE 3) HAMILIYA YA HOROGORO NA MUKITANO NA WADAI KUHUSU UDANGO WA FIDIA NA MAKAZI NA KIBADALA KWA WAKAZI WAISHIO KANDO KANDO YA ENDO LA MRADI.

KATA YA: TUNGI
BARABARA YA TUBUYU II
TAREHE: 27/10/2023

AGENDA:
01: KUFUNGUWA MUKITANO
02: MAELEZO NA TARATIBI KUHUSU MRADI
03: MAONI/MASWALI KUTOKA KWA WADAI.
04: KUATHIBITIA MUKITANO.

01: KUFUNGUWA MUKITANO -
Mkutano alifunguliwa unao saa 06:54 na mwenyekiti ndugu Ibrahim Choubocho ambapo aliwakanibisha wananchi katika mkutano pamoja na wataalam washahi kutoka kampuni ya NORPLAN iliyopo Dar-es-salaam. Mwenyekiti aliwazomba wananchi kuwa wakulim na kusikiliza kwa makini maelezo yote yanayotolewa na wanasitika kuuliza maswali mabali ambapo hawa taalewa. Mwenyekiti aliwakanibisha wataalamu mshauri kuanzishwa na ajenda inayofuata.

02: MAELEZO NA TARATIBI KUHUSU MRADI -
Mtaalamu mshauri ndugu Robert Kishiki alianza kura kurema kuwa Mradi huu upo dhidi ya uingizaji wa Opti ya Rais Tawala za nika na serikali za mitaa (FAMISEMU) wakishitika na benki ya dunia (WB) Mradi huu kwa vasa upo kabla hata za miundao za upembaji yakinifu na ubatarija kuanza muda wote wowote kuanzia vasa Michoro ya barabara (Mshakaniika) hivyo kura baadhi ya wakazi wameguswa na Mradi huu kwa kumma tofauti tofauti. Tupo hapa ili kuwapa taarifa juu ya suala hili na ulele baada ya sisi kuyanyo fikoa pishani jua ya ajili ya kufanya utahiri wa mali kwa wale wote watakatama wameguswa. Baada ya zoezi hili kuibita taratibu za fidia zitojuzata na waathiriwa wote watazipwa fidia kabla ya Mradi kuanza.

Hivyo wananchi wanaomba kuwa wakili w wakati zoezi lote hili linaendelea.

JFISA MTEBANI
MTAAMA TUBUYU B
KATAJA TUNGI

Wakati sozi la fidia linaendelea, kutaundwa kamab ya malalamiko ambayo itakuwa na ngazi mbili, ngazi ya kata na ngazi ya wilaya, kwa waadhihi wa wote ambao hawakatumia hawajiridhika na fidia zitakazotolewa. basi wanashauriwa kupeleka malalamiko yao mahali husika.

Vilevile fidia itohusisha mambo makubwa manne, fidia ya ardhi tupu, ardhi ya ardhi na mazaao ya kudumu, nyumba na makaburi ambapo katika makaburi tuta tunaita rambirambi, hela ya ubuni itatolewa kwa warandhi husika lakini sozi zina la kuhamisha makaburi litafanywa na bwana Meya wa Wilaya Halmashauri ya Mwanispaa ya Morogoro.

Tarabvu zote za fidia zitaandaliwa chini ya dheria ya fidia ya mwaka 2016 iliyafanywa Marekibicho mwaka 2008, dheria ya ardhi ya mwaka 1999, dheria ya mipango miji ya mwaka 2007 pamoja na vinango vya kimaingira na jamii ya kenti ya dunia (ESSE). Dheria zote hizo zitatumika wakati tarabvu hizi zinaendelea. Malipo yote yatafanyika baada ya kila mtu kujiridhisha kama yupo katika kitabu cha malipo ya fidia na kutokuna na malalamiko yoyote.

02: MAONI/MATWALI KUTOKA KWA WATAU

01: Rajab Ramadhan: - Kwa mtu mwenye makaburi 10, na hana ndugu wengine afanyaje?

Jibu: Tutafuatilia aliyekwa ni nani, kama ni babu basi atakuma na wajukuu, lakini kutakuma na ndugu wengine ambao watakuwa kama Mashahidi.

02:

- Je, tunatakiwa kuwa account number za bank kwa ajili ya malipo?

Jibu: Paa yoyote kuanzia laki & italipwa kupitia banki

03: Rashid Mpoke: Alionba wapendwa wao waripeleke mbali bali wahyadhine eneo la hapa kinbu.

04: Juma Mzambo: Mimi niarika wabobo wamili. Je hapa nitakimama mwenyewe kwa wote au nitafute mtu mwingine?

Jibu: kama hao watoto hawana wabobo basi utasikama nene mwenyewe kwa wote wamili.

05: Athuman Ramadhan: Alionba kama kuna amekano wa kuweka mihanizi zaidi ya moja katika sozi basi atahusuliwe mwingine pia.

AFISA MTENDAJI
NTAWE TUBUYU B
KATAJA TUNGI

06. Mzee Rapa: Alirhauin kama kutakuna na Mgorogoro wote yeye
atakuwa shahidi kwa sababu yupo bapa kwa muda
wa miaka mingi sana.

AFISA MTENDAJI
MTAAWA LUSHU B
KATAJA TUNGI


04: KUMHIBWA MKUJAO:

Mkutano uliibinuhwa unao saa 07:30 na mwenyekiti ambapo aliwatoka wananchi kuyata yote yote yaliyozungumwa kwa masuala ya jamii na taifa kwa ujumla.

KATIBU:

JINA - CHIRUA, L. FRANS

NAMBA YA SIMU - 0679161577

SAAHIHI 

AFISA MTENDAJI
MTAAWA TUBUYU B
KATAJA TUNGI

MWENYEKITI

JINA:

ABRAHIM (MOMBASA)

NAMBA YA SIMU

0916 660144

SAAHIHI



MABORESHO YA MIUNDOMBIMU INAYOENDANA NA KASI YA
UKUJISI WA MIJI KANDA YA TATU (PACTIC ZONE 3) MAMJISA YA
MOROGORO - MKUJIANO NA WADAU KUHUSU MPANGO WA FIDIA NA MAKAZI
HBADALA WA WAKAZI KANDOKANDO, YA ENDO LA MRADI.
KATA YA: TUNGI
MTAA: MWARANZAKI
TAREHE: 27/10/2022

AGENDA:

- 01: Kufungua mkutano.
- 02: Maelezo na Taratibu kuhusu mradi.
- 03: Maoni/Maswali kutoka kwa wadau.
- 04: Kuchinua mkutano.

MWENYEKITI WA MTA:
MWARANZAKI TUNGI

01: KUFUNGUWA MKUJIANO:

Mkutano ulifunguliwa mwanzo saa 09:40 na mwenyekiti ndugu Festo Faustine ambapo aliwataka wananchi kwa watulivu na kusikiliza kwa makini maelezo yote yatakayotolewa na wadau, na walisite kuuliza Maswali mahali ambapo hawataelewa. Mwenyekiti aliwakanibisha wadau washauri kutoka kampuni ya NORPLAN kuendelea na agenda inayofuata.

02: MAELEZO NA TARATIBU KUHUSU MRADI:

Mtaalam wshauri ndugu Robert Kirihiki alianza kwa kusema kuwa mradi huu upo chini ya uangalizi wa ofisi ya Rais Tawala za Mkoa na serikali za mitaa (TANZANIA) wakibhikiana na banki ya dunia (WB). Mradi huu kwa sasa upo katika hatua za mwisho za upembuzi yakinifu na unatarajima kuanza muda wote kuanzia sasa. Michoro ya barabara imeshakamilika hiyo kuna baadhi ya wakazi wameguswa na mradi huu kwa namna tofauti tofauti. Tupo hapa ili kuwapa taarifa juu ya suala hili na vilevile baada ya sisi kuyanya ukao mthamini atapita kwa ajili ya kuyanya mthamini wa mali kwa waathiriwa wote. Baada ya 2000 hili kuisika taratibu zote za fidia zitafuata na waathiriwa wote watalipwa fidia chini ya sheria ya fidia ya mwaka 2016 iliyofanywa marekebisho mwaka 2018, sheria ya

ardhi ya mwaka 1999, sheria ya mpango mji ya mwaka 2007 pamoja na arivango ya kinaziingizi na miji jamaa ya kenti ya dunia (ESS). Sheria zote hizi zitatumika wakati taratibu hizi zinazendelea. Malipo yote yataonyika baada ya kile utu kujidhibisha kama yupo katika kitabu cha malipo ya fidia na kutokuma na malabwiko. Kutaundwa kamati ya malabwiko ambayo itakuwa na ngazi mbili, ngazi ya kata na ngazi ya Masisipa/Wilaya. Kwa waathirwa wote ambao hawatakuwa wameridhika na fidia zitakaropelwa basi wanashauriwa kupeleka malabwiko yao kabali husika.

Vilevile fidia itahusisha mambo makuu manne, ardhi tupa, ardhi na nyumba, ardhi na mazao yakudumu pamoja na makabuni ambapo kabla makabuni tunaita rambirambi, hela ya ubani itakolewa kwa wananchi husika lakini zoezi siku la kuhamisha Makabuni litajanywa na kwana ayya na Masisipa ya Morogoro.

Hiyo kwa sasa wananchi wanacubwa kuwa wathim wakati zoezi hili linaendelea.

03: MASWALI / MAONI KUOKA KWA WADAU

01. Mzee Kiswahili: Aliomba wafanyazi aidi hii barabara itapito wapi?
Jibu: Mtaalam mshauri alionesha dhahiri eneo lote ambapo barabara itapita.

02. Iddy Waziri: Je wakati wa uenzi barabara zitataruliwa?

Jibu: Hapana, Corrida itakayotunika ni ileile ya barabara iliyopo ili kutika maeneo yenye kona kali ndipo itataruliwa au kuhama kabira ili kuondoa/kua kona hizo.

03. Aidon Mkwana: Luha inayotunika katika mikataba siyo rajiki, alidhi-
ani luha ya Kiswahili itonika.
Jibu: Gharama za uthawini standane na malipo ya umicho.

04. Praygod Omary: Aliomba wafanyazi endapo yeye ata alivunjwa nyumba yake atataka kwenda Kigoma, je atalipwa gharama ya wafiri mpaka Kigoma na kama si mtamsaidiaje?

**WIMENDEKITI WA NTAL
WAFARANWAKI TUNGI**

Jibu: Gharama za usajishaji kulingana na sharia ya fidia zinamilipwa ubarga ambali usioidi Ksh 20 tu. Haijacaanisha kama gharama itagharaniwa kwenda nje ya mkoa au zaidi ya Ksh 20.

- 25: Freely Ngairo :- Aliomba maeneo ambayo yamebukuliwa na JGR na yaliyobaki yanazenda kubukuliwa tena na uradi huu, yalipwe yote kwa pamoja maara sawa yanaseka mabwawa hivyo wanashindwa kuyaandaza.
- Aliomba jumu ipitishwe kwa wote watakapamishwa ikiwa imesha kabali watakapohamia.

HWENDEJI WA MTAN
WAFARANGI TUNGI

CA: KUAHIRISHA MKUTANO

Mkutano uliainishwa kwanza saa _____ na mwenyekiti ambaye aliwashukuru wananchi kwa kuhudhina kwao katika mkutano pamoja na wataalamu wa haki kwa Madero Mazuni waliyoyabwa kwa manyaa ya jamii na taifa kwa ujumla.

KATIBU

JINA Amos MARWA.

SATHI



NUMBA YA SIMU

0787 400240



MWENYEKITI

JINA FELTON MWANDAJI

SATHI

MWENYEKITI WA MATAJIRI
WA KARANVAKI TUNGI

0654250773

NUMBA YA SIMU

MABOREHIO YA MIVUOKUMBI YANAYOENDANA NA KASI YA UKUAFI
WA MIJI KANDA YA 3 (TACIC ZONE 3) MAMUSI YA HOROGORO
KUHUSU MPAIGO WA FIDIA NA MAKAZI NA MIBADALA KWA WAKAZI
WAIGHO KANDO KANDO YA ENDO LA HRADI.

KATA YA: TUNGI
BARABARA YA TUBUYU II

TAREHE: 27/10/2022

AGENDA:

- 01: KUFUNGUUA MKUJIANO
- 02: MAELEZO NA TARATIBU
KUHUSU HRADI
- 03: MAONI/MASWALI KUTOKA
KWA WADAI.
- 04: KUATHIRIWA MKUJIANO.

AFISA MTENDAJI
MTAWA TUBUYU B
KATAJA TUNGI

01: KUFUNGUUA MKUJIANO.

Mkutano alifunguliwa mnamo saa 06:54 na mwenyekiti ndugu Ibrahim Choubocho ambapo aliwakanibisha wananchi kuhika mkutano pamoja na wataalam washauri kutoka kampuni ya NORPLAN iliyopo Dar-es-salaam. Mwenyekiti aliwaeomba wananchi kuwa wakulim na kuwakiliza kwa makini maelezo yote yanayotolewa na walisita kuhika maswali mahali ambapo hawataelewa. Mwenyekiti alikanibisha wataalamu mshauri kureleka na ajenda inayofuata.

02: MAELEZO NA TARATIBU KUHUSU HRADI.

Mtaalam mshauri ndugu Robert Kichiki alianza kura kurema kuwa Mradi huu upo chini ya uingali wa Ofisi ya Rais Tawala za Mkoa na serikali za Mitaa (TAMISEMI) wakishinika na benki ya dunia (WB). Mradi huu kwa sasa upo kabika hata za micho za upembaji yakirifu na ubatiraji kuanza muda wote wowote kuanzia sasa. Micho ya barabara imehakamika hivyo kuna baadhi ya wakazi wameguswa na Mradi huu kwa kama tofauti tofauti. Tupo hapa ili kuwapa taarifa juu ya suala hili na vitile baada ya sisi kujanyo kikao kuhusu ni adapito kwa ajili ya kujanya ubatirini wa mali kwa wale wote watakaloku wameguswa. Baada ya zoezi hili kuhika taratibu za fidia atofuata na waathirwa wote watalipwa fidia kabla ya hradi kuanza.

Hivyo wananchi wanaomba kuwa wakulim wakati zoezi lote hili linaendelea.

Wakati sozi la fidia linaendelea, kutaundwa kamab ya malalaniko ambayo itakuwa na ngazi mbili, ngazi ya kata na ngazi ya wilaya, kwa waathiriwa wote ambao hawakikuwa hawajipindika na fidia zitakazotolewa, basi wanashauriwa kupeleka malalaniko yao mahali husika.

Vile vile fidia itohusisha mambo makuu manne, fidia ya ardhi tupu, ardhi na Masao ya Kudumu, Nyumba na Makaburi ambapo katika Makaburi tutra tunaita rambirambi, hela ya ubumi itatolewa kwa wananchi husika lakini sozi zina la kuhamisha Makaburi litafanywa na bwana Aya wa bitaya Haluashauri ya Harispa ya Morogoro.

Tarabvu zote za fidia zitaandaliwa chini ya cheza ya fidia ya mwaka 2016 iliyofanywa Marekibicho mwaka 2018, cheza ya ardhi ya mwaka 1999, cheza ya mipango miji ya mwaka 2007 pamoja na viongozi wa kiuazungira na jamii ya benki ya dunia (ESSE). Cheza zote hizo zitafanyika wakati tarabvu hizi zinaendelea. Malipo yote yatafanyika baada ya kila mtu kujipindika kama yupo katika kitabu cha Malipo ya fidia na kubakua na malalaniko yoyote.

03: MAONI/MAMWALI KUTOKA KWA WADAU!

01: Babu Ramadhani: - Kwa mtu mwenye makaburi 10, na hana ndugu wengine afanyaje?

Jibu: Tutafuatilia aliyetikwa ni nani, kama ni babu basi atakuwa na wajukuu, lakini kutakuwa na ndugu wengine ambao watakuwa kama Mashahidi.

02: - Je, funzaniwa kuwa account number za banki kwa gili ya malipo?

Jibu: Pesa yoyote kuanzia laki 4 italipwa kupitia banki

03: Rashid Mpolo: Aliomba wapendwa wao wapelekeke mbali bali wahajjaline eneo la hapa kambi.

04: Juma Mzambo: Mimi niwita watoto wamili, je hapa nitakimama mwenyewe kwa wote au nitayote mtu mwingine?

Jibu: Kama hao watoto hawana watoto basi utasikama wene mwenyewe kwa wote wamili.

05: Athuman Ramadhani: Aliomba kama kuna engekano wa kuweka kwanizi zaidi ya mmoja katika sozi hili lote bali abaguliwe mwingine pia.

AFISA MTENDAJI
MTAA WA TUCHUYU B
KATAJA TUNGI

06: Mzee Rapa: Alirhain kama kutakuna na Mgorogoro wowote yeye atakuna shahidi kwa sababu yupo kapa kwa munda wa miaka mingi sana.

AFISA MTENDAJI
M. JAAWA TUNDU B
KATAJA TUNGI

04: KUHIBIWA MKUJANO:

Mkutano uliabiriwa unamo saa 07:30 na mwenyekiti ambapo aliwataka wananchi kufika yake yote yaliyozungumwa kwa mawaza ya jamii na taifa kwa ujumla.

KATIBU:

JINA - CHIRUA, L. FRANS

NUMBA YA SIMU - 0679161577

SAAHIHI 

AFISA MTENDAJI
MTAAWA TUBUYU B
KATAJA IUNGI

MWENYEKITI

JINA:

IBRAHIM (HOMBOCHA)

NUMBA YA SIMU

0716 660174

SAAHIHI

