

The United Republic of Tanzania
MINISTRY OF WATER



Resettlement Action Plan

for the proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water
Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to
Chemba District Council and Dodoma City,
Dodoma Region, Tanzania

Ministry of Water
Kolon Building adjacent to DUWASA Head Office,
Chimwaga Road, P.O Box 456,
40473 Dodoma, Tanzania,
Tel: +255 26 2322602/+255 26 2322602
Email: ps@maji.go.tz

Revised by



TRES House, Plot No. 236/1 TRA Road, Mwenge Area
P.O Box 31155 Dar es Salaam
Phone (+255) 0713 425442/ 0782 425442
Fax: +255 22 2461054,
E-mail: tresconsultants@gmail.com
Website: www.tresconsult-tz.com

August, 2021

The United Republic of Tanzania
Ministry of Water

Resettlement Action Plan for
the Proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam,
Water Treatment Plant and
Water Conveyance System to
Chemba District Council and Dodoma City,
Dodoma Region, Tanzania

The first draft was prepared by TRES Consult (T) Limited

The revised RAP prepared by TRES Consult (T) Limited

Issue and revision record

Revision	Date	Originator	Approver	Description
0	July 2014	TRES Consult (T) Ltd	BAH	Preliminary Submission
1	December 2015	TRES Consult (T) Ltd	BAH	Final Submission
2	August 2021	TRES Consult (T) Ltd	BAH	Revised Draft Final Report Submission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Compensation Summary Sheet for Farkwa Dam

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Dodoma
2	Municipality/District...	Chemba District
3	Village/Suburb ...	Mombose and Bubutole
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Farkwa Dam Construction/ Inundation of 79km ² .
5	Project overall cost	\$ 79 million
6	Overall resettlement cost	TZS 8.6 Billion
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	30 September 2017
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	16 March to 04 th April 2017
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	April to September 2017
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)/entitlements	566 (with 2,868 entitlements)
11	Number of Physically displaced	566
12	Number of economically displaced	566
13	Number of affected households	566
14	Number of females affected	78 (13.8)
15	Number of vulnerable affected	13 widow, 90 elderly with more than 60 years, and 6 youth who are head of households
16	Number of major PAP	566
17	Number of minor PAP	63 PAPs had no structures within their farms because they permanently live outside the farm boundaries
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	566
19	Number of households losing their shelters	503 occupied residential houses
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	A total of 3,777.2ha (9,333.35 acres) of natural assets will be affected by the project
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	1,143 parcels of croplands
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	Total size of croplands as a class is 1,912.4 ha (4,725.4 acres)
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost ()	TZS 14.0 Billion
24	Number of building to demolish totally	503 occupied residential houses
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	-
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	-
27	Number of tree-crops lost	Total size of croplands as a class is 1,912.4 ha (4,725.4 acres)

28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	14 small kiosks, two small restaurants, one local brew kiosk and one milling machine which will be affected by the project
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	-
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	3.5 km roads, 3 bridges, 1 water well, 3 churches, 2 mosque, 1 football pitches, 2 village government offices, 2 primary schools for Mombose and Bubutole and two boreholes with the water storage tanks
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	13 widow, 90 elderly with more than 60 years, and 6 youth who are head of households

2. Brief description of project

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Water is implementing the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) with the aims of improving access to water supply and sanitation services in rural and urban areas. The target of WSDP is to meet the Tanzania's Development Vision, which aims at achieving an absence of abject poverty by 2025, where several achievements are called for including increased access to safe water to be raised to 90% by 2025 in the rural areas and 100% in urban. Therefore, the Ministry of water (MoW) is coordinating the implementation of Farkwa Dam Construction Project comprising (i) Main and Saddle dam construction (ii) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and (iii) Conveyance system to Dodoma City and Chemba District Council. Also, under this project there will be a component of catchment protection and conservation, in order to conserve the upstream catchment of the dam site.

The overall purpose of the project is to improve water supply services to beneficiaries living within Dodoma City, Chemba District, Bahi District and Chamwino District, the communities along the conveyance system by increasing the quantity of water available in the water distribution system and improving its quality to remain in compliance with Tanzanian and International standards. Increased clean and safe water availability to Dodoma City and the Chemba, Bahi and Chamwino District Councils will contribute to poverty reduction and general social well-being of the people. The present main source of water is the Makutupora well field with an upgraded supply capacity of 61,000 gross m³/day. This present source is considered not to be reliable enough for the supply of a growing population. The Ministry of Water carried out pre-feasibility studies, which identified Farkwa area as potential site for development of a Dam "Farkwa Dam" that would provide a reliable source of water supply to the Dodoma City. The Farkwa Dam is proposed to be constructed immediate downstream the confluence of Bubu and Mkinki rivers located in Mombose and Bubutole Villages of Farkwa Ward, Chemba District, Dodoma Region. The site is approximately 130 kilometres North of Dodoma on the road to Kondoa District.

The Dam consists of 25m high composite RCC and earthfill Main Dam with intake, outlet works and spillway – FSL 1,110m, 10 m high earthfill Saddle Dam and the site access roads. Other component includes the main Conveyance System consisting of 115 km long conveyance pipeline with an end connection to the Kilimani Tank N°2 in Dodoma; Conveyance System consisting of 51 km long conveyance pipeline to Chemba, water treatment plant, pump station, pumps and associated Hydro-Electrical and Mechanical (HEM) equipment located downstream of the dam on the left river bank; associated civil works and HEM equipment and the Interim tank to be located approximately 14 km from the dam site.

The proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City project will be carried out with extensive resettlement of people and property given about 79km² covering two villages of Bubutole and Mombose will be under water. Some property within the dam site and along the conveyance pipeline will be affected by the construction works. Section 3 (i) part "g" of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the National Land Policy requires that any person with legal interest in land that is to be acquired for public interest to be compensated in full, fairly and promptly. It is in this light that this RAP has been prepared and identifies properties that will be affected by the proposed project. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project was conducted in 2014/2015 which led into preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the same year to guide the process. The socio-economic survey, census and interviews were conducted directly with project affected people in the wards and villages where the proposed project will impact. The survey was undertaken by using sets of questionnaires based on the type of properties and assets that could potentially be found on the project sites: households, farms, community structures/assets and non-fixed/mobile properties. Demographic data was compiled from basic information obtained from local leaders, key informants, community members, and survey team observations on the total of 566 PAPs owning land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. A total of 1,143 parcels of croplands were identified belonging to identified PAPs. The valuation of the PAP was done on year 2017 and revealed that a total number of entitle/valuated for compensation under the project have increased. For example, the previous RAP identified a total of 97 households having family members buried inside the proposed project site in 231 graves at different locations. During the current exercise of transferring the grave about 1,262 were identified. Increase in number of PAPs was primarily due to the fact that some of assets and properties were overlooked during RAP preparation in 2015. With that increases of the number of affected persons there was a need to update the previous RAP.

3. Objectives of the RAP

The objective of this study was to prepare a resettlement action plan (RAP) for the project affected persons. This RAP provides an agreed plan for the resettlement of persons who will be affected by the project implementation at full operations. Moreover, the plan provides a road map for resolving displacement, resettlement and compensation issues related with the project implementation by ensuring that livelihoods of the PAPs are improved or restored to pre-displacement levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation. This RAP has been prepared by involving stakeholders including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), relevant government authorities, related interest parties and developer. The plan is in line with the requirements of the OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation and relevant Tanzania national laws and policies (i.e. Land Policy and Land Acts of 1999).

The main purpose of this updated RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the resettlement of persons who are/will be affected by the project implementation. Moreover, the plan provides a road map for resolving displacement, resettlement and compensation issues related with the project implementation by ensuring that livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are improved or restored to pre-displacement levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation.

4. Main socio-economic characteristics

The socio-economic survey, census and interviews were conducted directly with project affected people in the wards and villages where the proposed project will impact. The objective was to obtain data on baseline socio-economic conditions (demographic data) of the PAPs; the various categories of affected people and their properties, and information to enable well-informed resettlement assistance, future monitoring and measurement of the achievement of the project objective. Also was to obtain data on

physical relocation extent and impacts on PAPs; and the various options on compensation, new alternative relocation sites and /or livelihoods and PAPs resettlement preferences on the same. The survey was undertaken by using sets of questionnaires based on the type of properties and assets that could potentially be found on the project sites: households, farms, community structures/assets and non-fixed/mobile properties. Demographic data was compiled from basic information obtained from local leaders, key informants, community members, and survey team observations on the total of 566 PAPs owning land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. According to the valuation conducted by the Dodoma City Council a total number of entitlement /valuated properties for compensation were 2,868. This include residential house, undeveloped land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. More detailed information was gathered through interviews with property owners whose homes or other asset are to be relocated or demolished. All reasonable efforts were made to locate the remaining property owners who were not present on the site during the survey and could not be found.

This baseline information includes personal information of each affected party and their household members or enterprise dependants; site location and standard characteristics and information for monitoring their future situation; total holdings and inventory of assets affected; and preference of resettlement package. Value of assets as determined by valuation for compensation exercise; and the description of land allocated to/chosen by the PAP from the various resettlement options will be added onto the list when made available from the Government Valuer. The PAPs in their entirety are taken to include the 566 PAPs at the inundation area (271 Mombose village and 295 Bubutole village) and 73 along the project route. Most of the PAPs (52.1%) live within the Bubutole village and 47.9%% live within the Mombose village. The higher numbers of PAPs within the Bubutole village is due to the presence of many farms around the village centre. At lower level basically six hamlets (sub villages) of Mombose and Bubutole villages will be affected. Most of the PAPs (88.9%) within the project area own farms and settlements (houses) while 11.1%% have only farms without house. Many (86.2%) of households are headed by males; and few (13.8%) are headed by women. Based on local traditions, men are generally considered to be the heads of households. This implies that decisions regarding the well-being of individual members, ownership, use, and management of resources for the majority of households are usually made by men with little or no input from women.

The age spectrum of interviewed PAP property occupiers was found to be wide 65.9% were adult (aged between 31 - 60 years) 18.2 % were youth (aged between 11 - 30years) and 15.9% are elderly (60years or over). Most individuals in rural areas enter married life at an early age and very few remain single. All of the interviewed PAPs were either married (76%). Widows constitute 12.9% of all interviewed PAPs single constitutes 3.5% and divorced constitute 3.2%. The religious characteristics of interviewed PAPs are either Christian or Islamic. 58.5% of interviewed PAPs are Christian 28.3% are Muslim and few paganism (13.3%). The highest education level attained by the majority of PAPs is primary schools (59.9%), illiterate (32.7%), adult (4.4%), secondary (2.7%) and college (0.4%). The main activities in rural area are small scale enterprises and farming activities. A large number of PAPs (93%) have informal employment i.e. small scale business and agricultural activities.

The economic base of the Mombose and Bubutole people is mainly small-scale / subsistence agriculture and livestock keeping. More than 98% of people living in area depend largely on these two economic activities. Sub-sectors like employment in public institutions (Teachers etc), trade and commerce, and some other small enterprises play an insignificant role in the economy of the area. Due to low agricultural production, sometime annual yields are insufficient to feed the villages population and, hence, depend on the government donation of maize.

The built structures consist of small two to three room's houses mainly thatched by grass, walls made of poles and mud, and earth floors. The houses in the project area are mainly used as residential by owners and their families. Very little business is conducted. The housing characteristic of the people living along the water conveyance area is not different from those living in proposed project area. In proposed project area most of the houses roofing were by corrugated iron, thatch and sticks. The houses along the water conveyance area where the water pipe will pass are roofed with corrugated iron, the floor is of mud (80%) and some especially public infrastructure are of cement (20%) and in case of compensation they must be compensated according to the state of their house.

Among household /community members are people regarded as vulnerable due to their inability to perform or meet their basic needs and thus require special treatment or considerations. These individuals will need support during/after the relocation process to enable them maintain/improve on their pre-project conditions. The vulnerable PAPs among those interviewed were 12 widows (both heads of HH), 90 elderly persons over 60 years and six youth with age below 20 years. The widows support themselves, their children and other relatives on income from a livestock keeping and farming activities. Vulnerable groups obtain services like other community members - from village centre. The government clinic provides general health services and specific Maternal and Child (MHC) health care. There is a primary school at each village however the only secondary school is located in the Farkwa Village. Consultation and counselling for widows and persons living with HIV/AIDS is provided by government/NGO centers located at Farkwa village. Health and primary education are government subsidized while other requirements are free.

The occupation and use of land around the project site is based on customary laws and practices for land transaction and inheritance. Typical of rural villages the land is un--surveyed and un-demarcated. The land owners do not have title documents but a deemed right of occupancy for indefinite period. Land transactions are made informally between individuals with no or minimal official knowledge or involvement. About 90% of PAPs obtained land they own through village allocation, 9% through purchase from previous owners and 1% through inheritance.

Nineteen public utilities were mapped in Mombose and Bubutole (figure 5.2 to 5.10). These included public service structures such as 3.5 km roads, 3 bridges, 2 water tanks and 1 water well. Others are cultural, religious and recreational including graveyards, 3 churches and 2 mosques, 1 football pitches and two village government offices. It should be noted that most of these are found mostly on the western side of the villages where the main road and homesteads are concentrated.

5. Social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people

PAP according to AfDB OS 2 - Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation include all those people who are directly affected socially and economically as a result of project activities that cause their displacement from land, assets or access to resources. Property owners are taken to include rightful property owners and those without legal rights, who were present before a specified cut-off-date. Thus upon the involuntary removal from the Farkwa dam project sites, 566 household people would suffer loss of rights to use pieces of land, and/or un-exhausted improvements on the land i.e. built structures and crops. Most of the PAPs (52.1%) live within the Bubutole village and 47.9%% live within the Mombose village. The built structures consist of one to two rooms mainly thatched by grass, walls made of poles and mud, and earth floors. The households are primarily used for residential purposes.

Current users/occupiers of that land will be eligible for compensation for land which currently is under cultivations, crops and other improvements on land such as fences etc. A total of 1,143 parcels of croplands were identified belonging to identified PAPs. Their size ranges from less than an acre to 14.2 acres for each cropland. The mean size is 0.4 acres. The total size of croplands as a class is 4,725.4 acres. Majority of affected households will be lightly affected in terms of relative cultivated land loss and shall be able to maintain their livelihoods on at least the same level with the three acres of land that will be provided by the proponent. Among household /community members are people regarded as vulnerable due to their inability to perform or meet their basic needs and thus require special treatment or considerations.

Village's suitability for resettlement was investigated, in order to determine (1) the socio-economic comparability of host community and resettlement-affected households (important with regard to any potential for social conflict as a result of resettlement) and (2) the capacity of the sites to sustain livelihoods and quality of life of resettlement-affected households. The present planning is for the PAP to be resettled in their familiar vicinity, i.e. within the boundaries of their Village (i.e. Farkwa and Sankwaletto resettlement area for Mombose Village PAPs – not more than 5 kms from current location) and Kichangani sub Village (not more than 8km for Bubutole Village PAPs). Survey data indicate that almost all of the PAPs preferred to live within their current settlements in the same village as the only small part of the village will be occupied by the project.

6. Legal and institutional framework for resettlement

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977 - as amended) 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. Also the Tanzanian government has set out three overriding objectives to guide resettlement planning and implementation, i.e. avoidance, compensation and replacement. The basic premise is that the affected people should not be left in a worse position than they were before the project implementation. Resettlement planning is required to follow the legal provisions contained in the following, together with their associated Regulations: (a) Land Acquisition Act (No. 47 of 1967); (b) Land Acts (No. 4 and No.5 of 1999); and (c) AfDB OS 2 - Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation. This RAP compares laws, entitlements, eligibility and practices of the government with those required under the AfDB OS 2 - Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.

The major issue in land acquisition and resettlement implementation and management is the appropriate institutional framework for all concerned parties including the project developer. It is important to ensure timely establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement land acquisition, compensation, relocation, income restoration and livelihood programs. In Tanzania there is no agency with key oversight of all resettlement activities. The Land related Acts and sectoral regulatory legislations sets out the rules for land taking and other resolution of land disputes, but leave administration of the Acts to local and central governments and the courts. An institutional framework is suggested for this project so that the successful implementation of the project can be accomplished. Three levels of institutional frameworks come into play in the development and implementation of the RAP and these include:

- The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development
- The Vice President's Office (National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Division of Environment (DOE)
- The developer (The Ministry of Water).
- Regional Secretariat,
- District Government Authorities,
- Ward and Village Authorities

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is responsible for policy, regulation and coordinate matters pertaining to land in Tanzania Mainland. The village land Act, 1999, Cap 114 R.E. 2019 which kept village land under central and administration of Village Council and the land Act where the Ministry of Land and Human Settlement afford control and management. With the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019, the Land Commissioner is the in-charge of holding and managing all Government Land and the Minister shall be responsible for policy formulation and ensuring the execution of the function concerned with the implementation of the National Land Policy.

NEMC is vested with overall responsibility for screening (allocating the appropriate level of the impact assessment) and reviewing major investments and projects of national significance. NEMC constitutes multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral Technical Review Committees to review adequacies of environmental impact statements (incl. Environmental Social Management Plans/ Environmental Social Monitoring Plans). NEMC issues recommendations to the government for approval of the project. DoE issue approval (EIA Certificates) for the project to proceed. Mitigation of impacts arising from land acquisition and fulfilment of compensation procedures constitute key project approval criteria. NEMC will have the responsibility for assessment and monitoring of compliance with the RAP with the environmental and social requirements.

The Ministry of Water will be responsible for minimizing land acquisition and resettlement by making appropriate alignment modifications through Ministry experts and hired consultants; budget, allocation and disburse funds for land acquisition and resettlement; ensure that a detailed census survey of PAP in collaboration with village government is conducted; ensure the co-ordination of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities; provide necessary assistance to affected persons during the resettlement process and ensure that vulnerable people are appropriately compensated; formulate measures and plans for the income and livelihood rehabilitation of the affected persons etc.

The primary responsibility of the Local Government (Regional and District) will be to review the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement implementation and make decisions regarding actions to solve the problems and designate officers to carry out these actions.

Village committees will be formed to manage and deal with resettlement issues at village level. The committees will be responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Villages, Communities, affected groups as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected and the beneficiaries of the encumbrances will be the participants and responsible for the implementation of the RAPs.

7. Compensation Plan

Affected people generally eligible for compensation are property owners recognized in the Tanzania law. In the project coverage area all people hold land and structures based on Customary Rights of Occupancy. In this RAP, 566 property owners with 2,868 entitlements with or without officially recognized rights of occupancy – are to be paid. There is a strong preference among the affected households for cash compensation irrespective of the size and type of loss they will be experiencing. This undoubtedly presents a problem as cash compensation will not guarantee income and livelihood security in the future as there is a relatively large risk that the cash compensation will be quickly consumed. Further, the majority of PAPs do not hold bank accounts.

Cash compensation can only be an option for the lightly affected households where income restoration support can manage to re-establish and increase household production and income from the remaining land. For the Construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System project, PAPs will lose entire land and some will lose houses, so in-kind compensation and resettlement solutions should be negotiated and agreed to the largest possible extent. Care will also be taken to find good individual solutions for each affected household so that none of them are forced to accept uniform standard solutions that they are unsatisfied with. This may entail combinations of in-kind and cash compensation as well as the MoW acting on the behalf of the households to acquire new properties and assets of their preference and choice. After completion of the compensation valuations the owner's names of the affected properties, their eligibility for compensation and assessed value of the property will be made available to the MoW office for crosschecking and endorsement. Thereafter, a second round consultation with individual PAPs or household will be made to clearly explain types of compensation and payment options, how compensation will be provided and obtain signed agreement from each PAP.

8. Arbitration / Grievance Redress Mechanism

This RAP for the construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance system advocates that all attempts would be made to settle all grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contract, level of compensation or seizure of assets without compensation. The grievance procedure will be simple, administered as far as possible at the local level to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs. At the time that the resettlement and compensation plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals will have been informed of the following process for expressing dissatisfaction and how to seek redress.

Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by reporting to the established Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). If not solved the matter will be reported to the Village offices and the matter will be referred to Village Social Services Committee (established under Section 35 of the Local Government (District) Authorities Act of 1982) for resolution depending on the matter also notifying Ward Offices and/or Councillor. If unresolved, from the lower government levels the matter will be addressed to the respective District Commissioner (DC) Office in Chemba District. And if the complaint is not satisfied with the judgement of the DC Office, the complaint may utilize the court system for further complaint.

9. Monitoring and evaluation of the execution

Monitoring and evaluation of overall RAP is intended to provide information in order to track implementation progress and to ensure measures undertaken will result in intended objectives and targets. The objective is to determine whether execution of resettlement actions and measures follow and have achieved OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and

compensation and relevant Tanzania legal requirements. A set of simple verifiable indicators will be adopted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities. Monitoring will cover other standard project parameters i.e. performance of planned activities, schedules, budgets and disbursement of funds. Monitoring will be carried out through internal monitoring process by the Project management at MoW and through external monitoring involving other agencies.

10. Total cost for the full implementation of the RAP

MOW is the overall project funding agency and the final authority in all financial matters and is the overall project implementing agency and is responsible for all financial arrangements related to project supervision, management and other administrative expenses. Main Consultants, Contractors and other service providers who receive funds directly from MOW are responsible for down-stream payments, procurements and process facilitation; i.e. replacement of structures; cash payments were made by cheques directly to PAPs.

By august 2021 a total of 2,779 entitlements have been compensated and 89 entitlements are expected to be compensated and acquired in the financial year 2021/2022. The sum of estimated costs for building, land, crops, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, disturbance allowance and RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be 8,628,059,493.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	X
LIST OF TABLES	XIV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	XV
ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS	XVI
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN	2
1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	3
1.3.1 Approach	3
1.3.2 Methods for review	3
1.3.3 Other method used	4
1.3.4 Gender Consideration/ Sensitivity.....	6
CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION	7
2.1 PROJECT LOCATION	7
2.2 EXTENT OF ANTICIPATED RESETTLEMENT – GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	7
2.3 SITE DESCRIPTION	8
2.4 APURTENANT AND DIVERSION WORKS.....	9
2.4.1 Intake	9
2.4.2 Bottom Outlet	9
2.4.3 Spillway	9
2.4.4 Diversion Works	10
2.5 SADDLE DAM	10
2.5.1 General arrangement.....	10
2.5.2 Typical cross section.....	10
2.5.3 Foundation and treatment.....	11
2.5.4 Dam volume	11
2.6 MAIN DAM	11
2.6.1 General Arrangement for the RCC and Earth-fill Dam	11
2.6.2 Dam Geometry.....	11
2.6.3 Dam Volume.....	13
2.6.4 Spillway Design.....	14
2.7: CONVEYANCE SYSTEM	14
2.7.1 Conveyance Pipeline.....	14
2.7.2 Pipe material and sizing	15
2.7.3 Fittings.....	15
2.7.4 Provisions for Off-takes	15
2.7.5 Pipe Installation.....	16
2.7.6 Connection to Kilimani Tank N°2.....	16
2.8 WATER TREATMENT PLANT.....	16
2.9 PUMPING SYSTEM.....	16
2.10 INTERIM TANK	16
2.11 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES.....	16
2.12 UTILITIES.....	17
2.12.1 Water Requirements	17
2.12.2 Electricity.....	17
2.12.3 Solid waste	17
2.12.4 Sewerage.....	17
2.13 FINANCIALS	18

2.14: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	18
CHAPTER 3: IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT.....	19
3.1: POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT AND ZONE OF IMPACT	19
3.2 ZONE OF IMPACT	20
3.3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND PROPERTY LOSSES	20
CHAPTER 4: LEGAL BACKGROUND AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	21
4.1 INTRODUCTION	21
4.1.1 <i>The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977 - as amended)</i>	21
4.1.2 <i>Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Cap. 118 R. E. 2019</i>	21
4.1.3 <i>The Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019</i>	22
4.1.4 <i>The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001</i>	23
4.1.5 <i>The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001</i>	23
4.1.6 <i>The Land (Schemes of Regularization) Regulation, 2001</i>	23
4.2 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB) OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARDS	23
4.3 RELATION BETWEEN THE LAWS OF TANZANIA AND AfDB POLICY REQUIREMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT.	24
4.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	26
4.4.1 <i>The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development</i>	26
4.4.2 <i>Division of Environment (DOE) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)</i>	27
4.4.3 <i>The Project Proponent (Ministry of Water)</i>	27
4.4.4 <i>The Regional and District Local Government Authorities</i>	27
4.4.5 <i>Ward and Village Authorities</i>	28
CHAPTER 5: CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS.....	29
5.1 INTRODUCTION	29
5.1.1 <i>Objectives of the surveys</i>	29
5.1.2 <i>Survey Sample Size and Characteristics</i>	29
5.1.3 <i>Individual data</i>	29
5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	29
5.2.1 <i>Total number of PAPs</i>	29
5.2.2 <i>Status of PAPs</i>	31
5.2.3 <i>Sex ratio</i>	31
5.2.4 <i>Age Structure</i>	31
5.2.5 <i>Marital status</i>	32
5.2.6 <i>Religious Characteristics of Interviewed PAPs</i>	32
5.2.7 <i>Education Level</i>	32
5.2.8 <i>Formal and informal Employment</i>	32
5.3 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITION OF PAPs	33
5.3.1 <i>Livelihoods</i>	33
5.3.2 <i>Types and uses of house structures</i>	33
5.3.3 <i>Community Social and Economic Services</i>	36
5.4 VULNERABLE GROUPS OR PERSONS REQUIRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS	37
5.4.1 <i>Number of Property owners and members of HH categorised as vulnerable</i>	37
5.4.2 <i>Availability of Services for persons requiring special provisions</i>	37
5.5 LAND TENURE AND TRANSFER SYSTEMS	38
5.6 SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS	38
5.6.1 <i>Ethnic Characteristics of PAPs</i>	38
5.6.2 <i>Existence of PAPs Social Safety Networks</i>	39
5.7 AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTIES AND ASSETS	39
5.8 PAPs PREFERENCES FOR RESETTLEMENT	41
5.8.1 <i>Form of compensation: cash vs in-kind</i>	41
5.8.2 <i>Selection of possible resettlement sites</i>	41
CHAPTER 6: NATURE AND EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT	43
6.1 THE EXPECTED LOSSES.....	43
6.1.1 <i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	43

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

6.1.2 Land.....	43
6.1.3 PAPs' structures.....	43
6.1.4 Agriculture.....	44
6.1.5 Natural Assets	44
6.2 MAGNITUDE OF LOSS	45
6.3 EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT	45
6.3.1 Loss of accommodation.....	45
6.3.2 Individual production system dismantled	46
6.3.3 Loss of livelihoods and income support properties and assets.....	46
6.3.4 Impacts to recipient communities	46
6.3.5 Relocation of Graves	47
CHAPTER 7: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT.....	48
7.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE	48
7.1.1 Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of Project Affected People.....	48
7.1.2 Categories of Project Affected People.....	48
7.1.3 Cut-off-date.....	49
7.2 METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS AND COMPENSATION PAYMENTS	50
7.2.1 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets	50
7.2.2 Forms of Compensation payments for various eligible PAPs	53
7.3 VALUATION REPORT.....	54
7.4 COMPENSATION CONTRACTS /AGREEMENTS WITH PAPS.....	55
CHAPTER 8: ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL NEW RESETTLEMENT AREAS AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT MEASURES.....	56
8.1 RESETTLEMENT SITES	56
8.1.1 Freedom of Choice.....	56
8.1.2 Location of prospective resettlement sites.....	56
8.1.3 Suitability of resettlement villages.....	56
8.1.4 Relocation measures for individual property owners.....	58
8.2 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN.....	58
8.2.1 Introduction.....	58
8.2.2 Employment	58
8.2.3 Agricultural extension services.....	59
8.2.4 Training and Capacity Building	59
8.2.5 Vulnerable Households.....	59
8.2.6 Host Communities	60
CHAPTER 9: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION	61
9.1 OBJECTIVES	61
9.2 THE STAKEHOLDERS	61
9.2.1 Stakeholders identification and analysis.....	61
9.3 PAPs, PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION PROCESS	62
9.3.1 Consultation and Participation Mechanisms Involving Potentially Displaced Persons in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring.....	62
9.3.2 Public Participation	64
9.4 STAKEHOLDERS VIEWS AND CONCERNS	64
9.5 PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.....	66
9.5 RAP DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC REVIEW	66
CHAPTER 10: COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES	67
10.1 DISPUTES PROCEDURES UNDER EXISTING NATIONAL LAWS.....	67
10.2 GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINS PROCEDURES UNDER THIS RAP	67
10.3 ROLE OF MOW.....	68
CHAPTER 11: RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	69
11.1 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENT	69

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

11.2 LINKAGE BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM	69
11.3 PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RAP	70
CHAPTER 12: MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	71
12.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERALL RESETTLEMENT ACTIONS.....	71
12.1.1 Verifiable Indicators	71
12.1.2 Monitoring and evaluation methods.....	71
12.1.3 Time frame and roles and responsibilities.....	72
12.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS	72
12.2.1 Verifiable Indicators	73
12.2.2 Time frame and roles and responsibilities.....	73
12.3 FINAL EVALUATION	73
CHAPTER 13: PLELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	74
TO IMPLEMENT THE RAP	74
CHAPTER 14: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	75
REFERENCES.....	76
APPENDIXES	77
APPENDIX 1: VALUATION REPORT FOR ASSETS TO BE AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM PROJECT.....	77
APPENDIX 2: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND THEIR SIGNATURE.....	93

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: The project area	7
Table 2.2: Population of Municipality, Districts, Wards and Villages to be affected by the project.....	8
Table 2.3: Dam Volume – Earthfill Embankments in RCC.....	13
Table 2.4: Life span of the project.....	18
Table 4.1: Comparative Analysis of Tanzania Law on Expropriation and the Bank’s OS-2 Requirements	24
Table 5.1: Number of PAPs within the project sites	30
Table 5.2: The number of structures mapped in the 10 +10m buffer space of the proposed conveyance pipeline	30
Table 5.3: Village and hamlets household distribution for the area to be affected	30
Table 5.4: PAPs category	31
Table 5.5: Sex Ratio of PAPs interviewed	31
Table 5.6: Age structure of interviewed PAP property owners	31
Table 5.7: Marital status	32
Table 5.8: Religious Characteristics of Interviewed PAPs	32
Table 5.9: Education level of interviewed PAPs	32
Table 5.10: Employment status of interviewed PAPs	33
Table 5.11: Main uses of the house structure	34
Table 5.12: Houses’ walls.....	34
Table 5.13: House roofing	34
Table 5.14: House Floors	35
Table 5.15: Characteristics of the kitchen in the project area	35
Table 5.16: Kitchen Wall Construction materials.....	35
Table 5.17: Toilet characteristics in the project Area	36
Table 5.18: Availability of water to the project area.....	36
Table 5.19: Distance to Social and Economic Services.....	37
Table 5.20: Vulnerable PAPs	37
Table 5.21: Cost of Social and Economic Services for Vulnerable Groups	38
Table 5.22: PAPs Social Safety Networks.....	39
Table 5.23: Desired form of compensation indicated by the Interviewed PAPs	41
Table 5.24: Possible relocation destinations	41
Table 6.1: Land cover/use	45
Table 6.2: Compensation statistics for burials.....	47
Table 7.1: Commonly Applied Rates per m ² of different types of building in Farkwa.....	51
Table 7.2: Standard Entitlement Matrix Based on Severity of Impact.....	53
Table 6.2: Compensation Categories.....	54
Table 8.1: Number of student and teachers in the project area and nearby villages	57
Table 9.1: Stakeholders/Institutions to Support RAP Planning and Implementation.....	61
Table 9.2: Member of the Resettlement Project Committee	63
Table 9.2: Issues raised and responses during the stakeholder consultative meeting	64
Table 12.1: Verifiable indicators for monitoring the proposed project resettlement activities	71
Table 12.2: M&E Time-frame and Responsible Parties.....	72
Table 13.1: Cost estimates of resettlement components.....	74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Saddle Dam Typical Section.....	10
Figure 2.2: Main Dam Typical Section – RCC.....	12
Figure 3.1: Reservoir area and PAPs zones	20
Figure 5.1: Very common housing structures in Mombose and Bubutole villages	33
Figure 5.2: Public structures in the PAPs zone, the main border divides Mombose and Bubutole	39
Figure 5.3: Road with bridge and water gauge.....	40
Figure 5.4: Bubutole Primary school	40
Figure 5.5: Water tank at Bubutole	40
Figure 5.6: Water well at Mombse village.....	40
Figure 5.7: Village mosque.....	40
Figure 5.8: Village church	40
Figure 5.9: Graveyard	40
Figure 5.10: Mombose Village Government office	40
Figure 6.1: Houses in Mombose and Bubutole	44
Figure 6.1: Transferred graves at Sankwaletto	47

ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS

CDA	Capital Development Authority
CFRD	Concrete Faced Rockfill Dam
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CO2	carbon dioxide
CoI	Corridors of Impact
CVC	Conventional Concrete
DC	District Commissioner
DoE	Division of Environment
DUWASA	Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMA	Environment Management Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FFS	Farmer Field School
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion
FSL	Full Supply Level
GCM	General Circulation Models
GERCC	Grout Enriched RCC
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HEM	Hydro-Electrical and Mechanical
HH	Household
HIV/ AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
H-V-A	Height-Volume-Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCM	Millions of Cubic Meters
MoW	Ministry of Water
MUSD	Million United State Dollar
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP/BP	Operational Policy and Bank Procedure
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PVLUP	Participatory Village Land Use Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
RVA	Residual Value of Asset
SD	Saddle Dam
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

TZS	Tanzania Shillings
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USD	United State Dollar
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VPO	Vice President's Office
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Water is implementing the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) with the aims of improving access to water supply and sanitation services in rural and urban areas. The target of WSDP is to meet the Tanzania's Development Vision, which aims at achieving an absence of abject poverty by 2025, where several achievements are called for including increased access to safe water to be raised to 90% by 2025 in the rural areas and 100% in urban. Therefore, the Ministry of water (MoW) is coordinating the implementation of Farkwa Dam Construction Project comprising (i) Main and Saddle dam construction (ii) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and (iii) Conveyance system to Dodoma City and Chemba District Council. Also, under this project there will be a component of catchment protection and conservation, in order to conserve the upstream catchment of the dam site.

The overall purpose of the project is to improve water supply services to beneficiaries living within Dodoma City, Chemba District, Bahi District and Chamwino District, the communities along the conveyance system by increasing the quantity of water available in the water distribution system and improving its quality to remain in compliance with Tanzanian and International standards. Increased clean and safe water availability to Dodoma City and the Chemba, Bahi and Chamwino District Councils will contribute to poverty reduction and general social well-being of the people. The present main source of water is the Makutupora well field with an upgraded supply capacity of 61,000 gross m³/day. This present source is considered not to be reliable enough for the supply of a growing population. The Ministry of Water carried out pre-feasibility studies, which identified Farkwa area as potential site for development of a Dam "Farkwa Dam" that would provide a reliable source of water supply to the Dodoma City. The Farkwa Dam is proposed to be constructed immediate downstream the confluence of Bubu and Mkinki rivers located in Mombose and Bubutole Villages of Farkwa Ward, Chemba District, Dodoma Region. The site is approximately 130 kilometres North of Dodoma on the road to Kondoa District.

The Dam consists of 25m high composite RCC and earthfill Main Dam with intake, outlet works and spillway – FSL 1,110m, 10 m high earthfill Saddle Dam and the site access roads. Other component includes the main Conveyance System consisting of 115 km long conveyance pipeline with an end connection to the Kilimani Tank N°2 in Dodoma; Conveyance System consisting of 51 km long conveyance pipeline to Chemba, water treatment plant, pump station, pumps and associated Hydro-Electrical and Mechanical (HEM) equipment located downstream of the dam on the left river bank; associated civil works and HEM equipment and the Interim tank to be located approximately 14 km from the dam site.

The proposed construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City is expected to have widespread positive impacts on overall socio-economic status and livelihoods of the water users and project- affected people (PAPs). The project will have some negative effects especially to those who may be displaced from the inundated area and right of way of the conveyance system either through land acquisition or removal of those who have developed close to the road reserve. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project was conducted in 2014/2015 which led into preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the same year to guide the process. The socio-economic survey, census and interviews were conducted directly with project affected people in the wards and villages where the proposed project will impact. The

survey was undertaken by using sets of questionnaires based on the type of properties and assets that could potentially be found on the project sites: households, farms, community structures/assets and non-fixed/mobile properties. Demographic data was compiled from basic information obtained from local leaders, key informants, community members, and survey team observations on the total of 566 PAPs owning land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. A total of 1,143 parcels of croplands were identified belonging to identified PAPs. The valuation of the PAP was done on year 2017 and revealed that a total number of entitle/valuated for compensation under the project have increased. For example, the previous RAP identified a total of 97 households having family members buried inside the proposed project site in 231 graves at different locations. During the current exercise of transferring the grave about 1,262 were identified. Increase in number of PAPs was primarily due to the fact that some of assets and properties were overlooked during RAP preparation in 2015.

With that increases of the number of affected persons there was a need to update the previous RAP. Therefore, the purpose of this task is to revise the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which was prepared in 2014/2015 for the proposed construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City project. The updated RAP report is in alignment with the Relevant Standards as based on the data review and the social survey and undertaken compensation. This RAP include an Entitlement Matrix for PAP groups. This updated RAP is in line with the Ministry of Water procedures for dam construction. The exercise involves collection of additional information and data requirements through having an inventory of the Project Affected Families (PAF) and their losses and a quick socio-economic census, which provided benchmark data to measure the achievement of the project objective following the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

This report outlines the agreed plan for the resettlement of persons who will be affected by the project implementation. The plan has been prepared by involving stakeholders and considering OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation and relevant Tanzania national laws and policies (i.e. Land Policy and Land Acts of 1999).

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Resettlement of people and their properties were identified as being necessary during ESIA process and Valuation exercise conducted in 2017 for the proposed project. To minimize negative impacts, the ESIA proposed development and implementation of a RAP. This revised RAP has been prepared according to the requirements set out in the Terms of Reference provided by MOW, which includes consideration of AfDB guidelines and procedures for preparation of resettlement action plans (OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation) as well as Tanzania compensation procedures; relevant national policies and Acts.

The main purpose of this updated RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the resettlement of persons who are/will be affected by the project implementation. Moreover, the plan provides a road map for resolving displacement, resettlement and compensation issues related with the project implementation by ensuring that livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are improved or restored to pre-displacement levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation. This revised RAP has considered and documented a number of key elements including the following; -

- i. Relevant Project description
- ii. Description of socio-economic conditions of the project area of influence and population affected by the Project including vulnerable groups;

- iii. Explanation of national law and practice relating to expropriation and identification of the gaps between host country law and the Relevant Standards (regarding eligibility, entitlements and procedures);
- iv. Project impacts and affected populations, including identification of:
 - a) The project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
 - b) The zone of impact of such activities;
 - c) The alternatives considered to avoid or minimise resettlement; and
 - d) The mechanisms established to minimise resettlement to the extent possible, during project implementation.;
- v. Compensation approach in consideration of national law and the international relevant Standards
- vi. Description of resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration activities;
- vii. Detailed budget;
- viii. Implementation schedule, which details a critical path timeline and key milestones
- ix. Description of organizational responsibilities for the different aspects of a resettlement;
- x. Framework for stakeholder engagement and development planning;
- xi. Description of the procedures for addressing complaints, disputes and grievances;
- xii. Roles and responsibilities; and
- xiii. Framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting, with provision for corrective actions to address issues as they arise.

1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

1.3.1 Approach

In preparation of this revised RAP, a participatory approach involving appreciative inquiry methods were used to engage stakeholders and PAPs in discovering their prior achievements related to successful social and economic development planning. The methods were further employed in visualizing positive future development and designing strategies for successful resettlement action plan preparation. A detailed assessment of land uses and potentially affected properties in the whole project areas covering various villages and settlements at the project site and along the conveyance system/route in Chemba and Bahi Districts were conducted. The assessment involved collection of required information and data through an inventory of the expected losses and a socio-economic census of PAP within the expected Corridors of Impact (Col) to provide benchmark data for measuring the achievement of the objectives of the RAP. Various stakeholders were consulted to provide their views and ideas on how the Resettlement Action should be designed and implemented.

To encourage stakeholders' ownership of the process and understanding of the project objectives, consultative meetings and workshops with stakeholders were organised and conducted. Appreciative Inquiry methods were used to engage them in discovering their prior achievements related to successful social and economic development planning, visualizing positive future development, and designing strategies for successful implementation of the project for the benefit of PAPs were employed.

1.3.2 Methods for review

Geographically, the project area is within the Chemba District Council and Dodoma City. Preliminary assessments of land use and potential affected properties of these areas along the corridor of impact were conducted by the ESIA team in 2014/2015 and later by the Independent Valuer (Dodoma City Council). A more detailed assessment survey was undertaken by RAP updating team from 02nd August to 06th August 2021 to determine and mark the project "footprint" on and around the project area. The

valuation exercise for properties of people has been completed and a number of people already compensated (2,779). Valuation of properties was done by the Dodoma City Council in collaboration with Chemba District Valuers appointed by the Chief Government Valuer. The Chief Government Valuer approved the valuation report. The exercise was coordinated and supervised by MOW and was verified by the District Commissioner Office.

This office organized an interview with PAPs to gather information on how the exercise was conducted. To encourage stakeholders' ownership of the process and understanding of the project objectives, consultative meetings with stakeholders were organized and conducted. Also the RAP Updating team conducted further consultations with PAPs to gather more information and establish that in cases there are grievances and to find out how the compensations was handled by the MOW and resettlement Committee. These interviews were used to get a list of all grievances and how they are addressed.

1.3.3 Other method used

The socio economic studies for the development of the RAP were undertaken using various methods and techniques such as questionnaire surveys, stakeholder consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), field observations and literature review.

Household questionnaire survey

Quantitative household questionnaires administered to individual heads of households were the main primary data collection tools used to conduct the socio-economic surveys. Data collected included household identification and demographic information, housing and living conditions, ownership of durable goods, principal economic activities and household income, agriculture (present crops grown) and size of occupied land. Others included distances to social services (i.e. water supply, health and education) and resettlement from the project area. Data were compared and contrasted to other data culled from stakeholder consultations and literature review. Also a simplified questionnaire were used to collect household information, size of occupied land and use, including year and method of acquisition, structures owned by squatters, and plan to relocate or resist relocation.

Stakeholder consultations

Various stakeholders were also consulted to provide their views and ideas on how the Resettlement Action should be designed and implemented. To encourage stakeholders' ownership of the process and understanding of the project objectives, consultative meetings and workshops with stakeholders were organised and conducted. Appreciative Inquiry methods were used to engage them in discovering their prior achievements related to successful social and economic development planning, visualizing positive future development, and designing strategies for successful implementation of the project for the benefit of PAPs were employed.

Among the stakeholders consulted at different level of gathering RAP information were the PAPs - especially those occupying the land at Mombose and Bubutole villages, hamlet leaders, retired village leaders, and current village government leaders along the conveyance system namely Farkwa, Donsee, Tumbakose, Rofati, Gwandi, Makorongo, Khubunko, Babayu (chemba), Babayu (Bahi), Asanje, Mayamaya Zanka and Dodoma City. Local Government leaders' consultations were guided by a profile checklist that sought to collect information on demographic characteristics, social services and infrastructure, village economy and attitude towards the proposed project.

Key informant interviews and focus group discussions

Along the conveyance route consultations took the form of key informant interviews after observing that there would be greater similarities of the data with those collected in other affected villages. Thus, the same questions in the household questionnaire were generically converted into general questions that were asked to key informants who were identified on the basis of their community positions, reputation, and the ability to communicate the history of the affected villages. Key informant interviews can provide rich and spontaneous replies to open-ended questions, as well as personal interaction. Both key informant interviews involved people like hamlet chairman and ten-cell leaders, elders and over ten individual villagers (youth, men and women).

Literature review

Relevant existing literature was consulted/ reviewed for clear guidance and resolving differences in resettlement and compensation guidelines between the national policies/laws, African Development Bank OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation. Some of the documents/policies/acts reviewed include:

- a) Tractebel Engineering S.A (2014): Valuation Report Interim Report N°2
- b) Land Acquisition Act 1967
- c) Land Act No4 of 1999
- d) Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999
- e) Land Regulations (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation; Compensation Claims: and Scheme of Regularization) of 2001
- f) African Development Bank OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation
- g) Tractebel Engineering S.A (2013): Farkwa Dam, Feasibility Study Interim Report No 1
- h) TRACDI (2014): Socio-Economic Survey Report on the proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma Region, Tanzania, 2014
- i) TRES Consult (T) Limited (2014): Mapping Property, Land Use and Cover of the Project-affected People (PAPs) at the Proposed Farkwa Dam Site and Water Conveyance System to Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma Region, Tanzania, 2014
- j) MoW (2014): Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma Region, 2014

Some of the secondary data collected from the reviews was baseline data on the demographic characteristics of the local population, settlement patterns and general infrastructural condition. But others have been developmental data that have been triangulated with information gathered from other sources. Other documents reviewed have been listed in the reference section of this RAP report.

Transect walk

Two teams of researchers, each with the latest Garmin GPS, effectively walked in all the project area occupied by farms and other properties to collect all the required information. In area all signs of human activities such as farms, scattered and isolated trees and active and abandoned structures were identified and their GPS points recorded. The survey teams were accompanied by the sub village/hamlet chairperson or ten-cell leaders.

Data analysis

Household questionnaire survey data were coded and analyzed with the aid of ethnographic software, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 11.0). Qualitative data from key informant interviews and FGDs were analyzed through content and structural functional analysis.

Maps and GPS

The consultant used the survey maps availed by feasibility study team and GPS to identify the proposed project area and conveyance route and itemised the affected persons. Farms and structures coordinates taken using Garmin GPS were mapped using ArcGIS 9.2.

1.3.4 Gender Consideration/ Sensitivity

Gender aspects were considered from the initial stage of designing tools/instruments for census and socio-economic surveys. The tools prepared captured most of the gender-desegregation data including number of women and men in the area, women property ownership status, division of labour, women's sources of livelihoods, and their contribution to the family income. Also during interviews and stakeholder meetings both men and women were encouraged to speak and present their ideas. Appreciative inquiry methods were applied for them to realise their position and roles, discover their successes, visualize their future and design strategies for livelihoods development.

At the family/household level, the couple and even the whole family was involved in the interview. In the absence of a husband, the wife took charge in responding to the questions and signing the interview sheet. This helped to create awareness and confidence within the family on their eligibility for the property they will lose. For other vulnerable groups like widow/widower and elders, the consultants encouraged them to involve their children or other family members who they trust.

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Administratively the proposed Farkwa dam will be located in Mombose and Bubutole villages, Farkwa Ward, Chemba District, Dodoma Region. Villages/Mtaa along the conveyance system to Chemba are Donsee, Tumbakose, Gwandi, Rofati and Chemba; village along the conveyance to Dodoma City are Farkwa, Donsee, Makorongo, Khubunko, Babayu (chemba), Babayu (Bahi), Asanje, Mayamaya and Zanka. All these villages along the conveyance will also be supplied with the water. Other Mtaa where the conveyer system will pass are within the Dodoma City as shown in Table 2.1 below. Inspection and valuation of properties along the DUWASA water pipeline corridor from Mzakwe to Kilimani have been done and PAPs will be compensated by another DUWASA project. The Farkwa project will use the same way-leave and there will be no compensation needed from Msakwe to Kilimani so that area was not considered under this RAP.

Table 2.1: The project area

Region	District	Ward	Villages/Mtaa
Dodoma	Chemba District Council	Farkwa	Bubutole, Mombose, Farkwa and Donsee
		Tumbakose	Tumbakose
		Gwandi	Gwandi and Rofati
		Chemba	Chemba
		Makorongo	Makorongo, Khubunko and Babayu
	Bahi District Council	Babayu	Babayu and Asanje
		Zanka	Mayamaya and Zanka
	Dodoma Municipality	Makutopora	Mzakwe and Veyula
		Msalato	Msalato A; Msalato A – Chiwaga; Msalato A – Lusinde; Mivuji Kibaoni; Msalato B – Jeshini; Msalato B – Mwinyi and Msalato Sec & Bible School
		Miyuji	Mbwanga, Miyuji, Mnadani and Maili Mbili
		Kiwanja cha ndege	Oysterbay, Area C/Chamwino and Sokoni
		Majengo	Majengo
		Imagi	Chinyoya and Imagi

2.2 EXTENT OF ANTICIPATED RESETTLEMENT – GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The present report covers properties located within the reservoir and site of the proposed Farkwa Dam and the new right of way along the land to be acquired for the laying of the pipeline. The number of people within the study area also was estimated using for base data the results of the 2012 national population census, which was published by the Tanzania Bureau of Statistics in March 2013. The number of people within the study area also was estimated using for base data the results of the 2012 national population census, which was published by the Tanzania Bureau of Statistics in March 2013. The results of the 2012 official national census and projected populations as 2021 within the project area s are presented below in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Population of Municipality, Districts, Wards and Villages to be affected by the project

Area/Locality	Ward	Village	Population as per 2012	Projected pop as 2021
Dodoma City			410,956	
Chemba DC			235,711	274,327
	Farkwa	Bubutole	1,419	1,651
		Mombose	1,294	1,506
		Farkwa	2,096	2,439
		Donsee	482	561
		Bugenika	1,668	1,941
		Gonga	1,726	2,009
		Gonga Chini	1,305	1,519
	Tumbakose	Tumbakose	1,771	2,061
		Hawelo	1,247	1,451
		Humekwa	1,430	1,664
	Gwandi	Gwandi	1,412	1,643
		Rofati	1,230	1,432
		Muongano	882	1,026
	Chemba	Chemba	1,471	1,712
		Chambalo	1,902	2,214
		Kambi ya Nyasa	1,517	1,766
	Makorongo	Maziwa	3,304	3,845
		Makorongo	2,104	2,449
		Khubunko	1204	1,401
	Babayu	Babayu	2,410	2,805
Chase		2,251	2,620	
Masimba		1,926	2,242	
Chinyika		1964	2,286	
Bahi District			221,645	
	Zanka Ward		9,886	
		Mayamaya	4,008	
		Zanka	1,901	

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census, 2013

2.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

At the Dam site, the Bubu valley is intersected by a shallow granitic hill which forces the Bubu and Mkinki rivers to pass along its Southern foot forming the main section of the valley. On the northern side of the hill the connection to the steep slopes of the Bubu Fault is formed by a flat saddle. In the main section the Bubu River flows from NE to SW. The river bed is divided in two narrow branches (Bubu and Mkinki rivers) separated by a small granitic island and has at the dam axis an elevation of 1,086.0m (a.s.l) and a total width of about 60m. The main section appears asymmetric. The right side has a relatively constant slope of about 40m/km and is almost entirely covered of Quaternary deposits of silty sands with some gravel. The left side is much steeper with an average slope of about 75m/Km and shows strong variations of slope. The Quaternary overburden is discontinuous whereas the granite outcrops frequently. The thickness of the Quaternary overburden can be about 3.5m at the foot of the slopes, but it is usually 2.5m on the right side and 1.5m on the left. These deposits cover a huge granite massive which extends over

the whole surrounding area and forms the bedrock which is heavily faulted and jointed. The riverbed deposits of well graded fine sands are thin (about 1.5m) and of small extent. Because of the steep slope of the rapids the Bubu River flows partly in a rocky bed of granite. The overburden of the saddle section is 4 to 6m thick and consists of soils with the same characteristics as in the main section. On the left side the abutment granite outcrops in huge blocks. On the right slope no outcrops of bedrock could be found.

The vegetation of the area is characterized with miombo woodland, wooded acacia, bush land and thicket as well as riverine vegetation along the river course. The vegetation of the area harbors or are being visited by different kind of species of avifauna, medium sized mammals, reptiles, small mammals, large mammals, and arthropods. Out of these the specialized flora and fauna study shows that there are significant presences of birds in the area compared to other higher levels animals. The study further indicates that none of the fauna species that are regarded as endemic or rare to Farkwa was recorded. However, fauna species that are under CITES Category or IUCN-listed species (threatened or vulnerable) was recorded.

Within the proposed area of inundation there are a number of man-made features apart from natural features. There are public and individual/household structures to mentioned notable ones there are two primary schools of Mombose and Bubutole in the respective villages, two mosques, three churches, two boreholes with the water tanks and their associated pumping stations. Along the conveyance system there are also a number of structures that will be encountered by the pipeline such as residential properties, farmlands, schools, roads, etc.

2.4 APURTENANT AND DIVERSION WORKS

2.4.1 Intake

The intake design flow is set according to the results of the water demand assessment. The design flow corresponds to the maximum flow, which equals to the water demand of 1.66 m³/s accounting for a design factor of 1.3 as per the MOW guidelines. The velocity limit of the water at the intake is conventionally set at 1 m/s. The intake level is set at El. 1094 m i.e. four metres below the minimum operating level as per Knauss criteria. The intake will consists of a 1.5 m diameter metal pipe installed in one of the diversion culverts. A transition to a 2 x 2 m square section will be made at the inlet. Two bends ensure the connection of the intake at El. 1094m to the pipe at El. 1088 m. The intake tower will be integrated into the RCC block. The intake will be protected by grids and the outflow regulated downstream via a radial gate. The downstream end of the intake will be fitted with a tee junction for the release downstream of the dam (downstream mitigation flows). This flow will be regulated by a butterfly valve and released via a hollow jet valve.

2.4.2 Bottom Outlet

The bottom outlet consists of one 3 by 3 m culvert installed in one of the three diversion culverts (other fitted with the intake and last one plugged). The bottom outlet will be regulated downstream of the dam by a radial gate and the flow released via a hollow jet valve. The bottom outlet will be steel lined. This bottom outlet will also be used to flush the sediments.

2.4.3 Spillway

The spillway is designed to safely pass the 1 in 10,000 year's peak flood estimated at 1,204 m³/s (Design Flow). The designed spillway has the following main features: - a 60 metres long free overflow spillway

placed on the RCC block and a water head of 2.7 metres corresponding to a Maximum Water Level at El. 1107.7. The peak overflow discharge corresponding to the 1 in 10,000 years flood event is estimated at 500 m³/s. It corresponds to a flood between the 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 years flood.

2.4.4 Diversion Works

The diversion works are designed to protect the works during construction from a 1 in 100 years flood estimated at 335 m³/s. This flood event is usually taken as reference for earthfill dams during construction, while smaller return period floods are considered for concrete dams.

The diversion works consist of diversion culverts installed across the dam and cofferdams built upstream and downstream of the dam. Three 4 x 4 m culverts are assessed as required to pass the construction flood with an upstream cofferdam set at El. 1095 m. The inlet level of the culverts is set at El. 1087 m and the culverts are installed with a longitudinal slope of 1%. Two of the three diversion culverts will be rehabilitated: one to form the intake and a second to form the bottom outlet. The third culvert will be plugged prior to the filling of the reservoir. The cofferdams for the composite RCC will be smaller and this will represent a cost saving. The upstream cofferdam for the Earth-fill option will be made permanent and integrated to the dam body.

2.5 SADDLE DAM

2.5.1 General arrangement

A saddle dam is required across the suspected old river bed of the Mkinki river to close the reservoir approximately two kilometres North of the main dam site. The Saddle Dam is founded on a layer of fairly permeable compacted sand and layers of weathered rocks with a bed rock dipping from 10m below the natural ground on the left abutment to 43m on the right abutment. This geological feature makes any rigid dam not suitable for this foundation and leads to the consideration of an earthfill embankment. The Saddle Dam features a total length of 1150 m and a maximum height of 10 m above foundation.

2.5.2 Typical cross section

The Saddle Dam (SD) is a homogenous earthfill embankment with a vertical filter as shown on the figure here below.

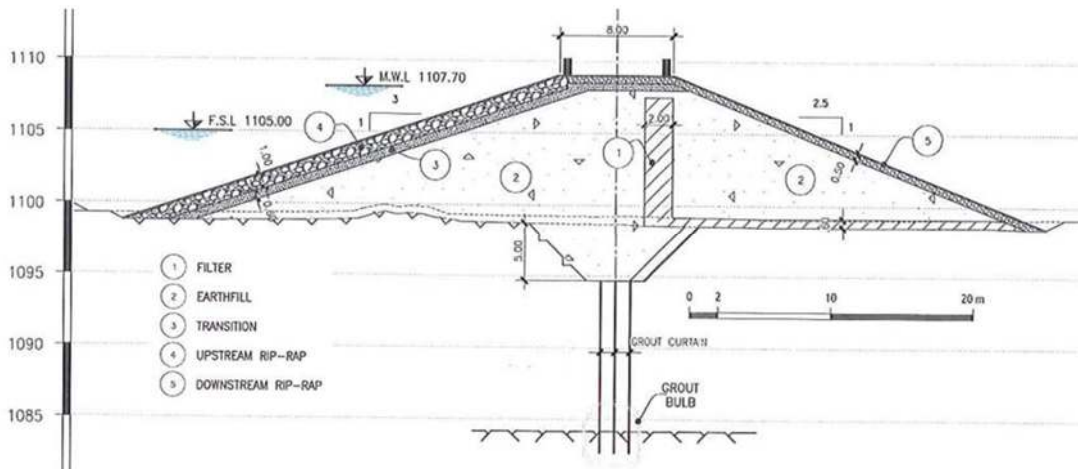


Figure 2.1: Saddle Dam Typical Section

The main dimensions are as follows:

- 8 m wide dam crest at EL.1109m;
- 3H:1V slope for the upstream batter;
- 2.5H:1V slope for the downstream batter;
- 2 m wide central vertical filter.

The same construction materials used for the Main Dam Earthfill option will be used.

2.5.3 Foundation and treatment

The Saddle Dam will be founded on a layer of fairly permeable compacted sand and layers of weathered rocks with a bed rock dipping from 10 m below the natural ground on the left abutment to 43 m on the right abutment. The foundation excavations and treatment will be designed to meet the recommendations made by the design consultant. The foundation excavations are as follows: - 5 m deep trench centered over the dam axis, and 1.5 m stripping across the dam body. The foundation will be treated by grouting the contact zone between the soils and sound rock.

2.5.4 Dam volume

The total volume of the Saddle Dam is estimated at 110,000 m³.

2.6 MAIN DAM

2.6.1 General Arrangement for the RCC and Earth-fill Dam

The composite dam is made of a rolled compacted concrete (RCC) dam in the central valley/riverbed and earthfill embankments on each bank. The dam is 910 m long with a 230 m long RCC section. Its maximum height on foundation is 22 m. The main hydraulic structures or appurtenant works i.e. spillway, bottom outlet and intake are incorporated into the RCC central block.

2.6.2 Dam Geometry

2.6.2.1 RCC Typical Cross Section

The RCC (Roller Compacted Concrete) section is placed across the riverbed where sound rock is surfacing. The typical section of the RCC central block features:

- A 8 m wide crest,
- A 0.3H:1V upstream slope and 0.8H:1V downstream slope, both slopes are set from the MWL;
- A vertical layer of conventional Concrete (CVC) or GERCC (Grout Enriched RCC) (about 1 m wide) on the dam faces to form an impervious barrier.
- A 3 x 3 m gallery in the lower section of the upstream section and across the full length of the RCC section. This gallery will be used for monitoring as well as for the drainage and grouting the foundation.

Vertical construction joints will be made every 15 metres in the dam body. A double water stops with a drain between will be installed in the CVC section through the joints between consecutive RCC blocks. Figure 2.2 shows the typical section of the RCC central section through the spillway section.

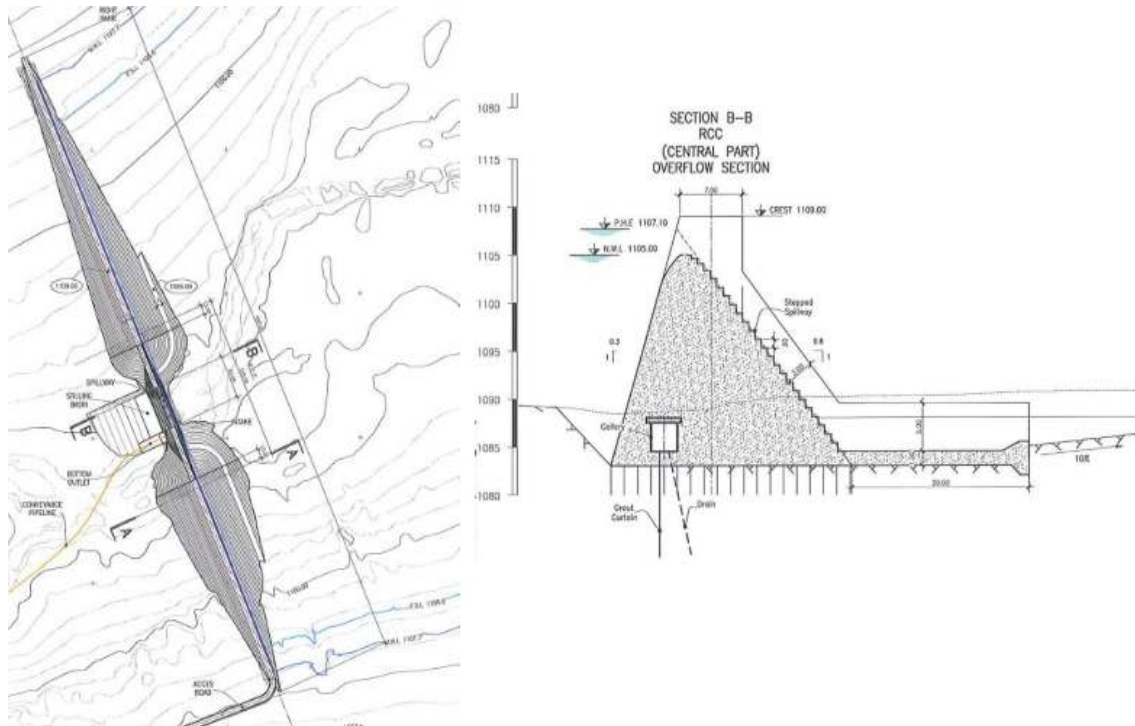


Figure 2.2: Main Dam Typical Section – RCC
Source: Farkwa Dam, Feasibility Study Interim Report No 2

2.6.2.2 Earthfill Embankments Typical Cross Section

The earthfill embankments form the abutments of the RCC central block. Their typical cross section is composed of a central impervious core with a downstream filter; a drain downstream of the filter at the faulty zones of the foundation with a 0.6 m thick drainage blanket leading to the downstream toe; and shoulders on both sides of the central core/filter/drain that are protected by surface layers of transition and riprap for the upstream batter. The upstream shoulder has a berm to provide more stabilization strength. This berm corresponds to the upstream cofferdam used for the diversion works, which will become a permanent structure. The main dimensions are given here below:

- 8 m wide dam crest at EL.1109m;
- 3H:1V slope for the upstream batter;
- 2.5H:1V slope for the downstream batter;
- 4 m wide impervious core at the crest with 0.25H:1V batter slopes and top level at El. 1108.1 m i.e. 0.4 m above the MWL;
- 2.5 m wide filter with top level at El. 1108.4 m;
- 2.5 m wide drain with top level at FSL m;
- Upstream berm with 8 m wide crest at El. 1095 m

The right abutment crest is 430 m long and the left abutment 310 m. The transition between the RCC section and earthfill abutments will be made via concrete walls, which will be designed to allow for an adequate placement of the earthfill material against them. Figure 2.8 above shows the layout of the composite dam option.

2.6.2.3 Interface Between RCC and Earthfill

The interface between the RCC and earthfill sections constitute a delicate point. Stability issues could be encountered at this location due to incompatibility of deformations of the materials during seismic events for example. Those problems are well known for interface between RCC and earthfill as well as between earthfill and rock banks or spillways training wall.

2.6.2.4 Construction Materials

The construction materials will be sourced within the vicinity of the dam site as per the results of the geological assessment. Earthfill and core material will be sourced from the three investigated borrow areas. It is estimated that approximately 19 Mm³ could be sourced from these areas, which largely meet the required volume. The material will have to be conditioned prior to placement and put in place according to a strict quality plan. As per the results of the geological assessment, good quality rock is readily available in the vicinity of the dam site. The rock was tested and presents adequate mechanical and mineral properties for use as filter, drain, rockfill, rip-rap and concrete aggregates. A specific process will have to be developed to produce the adequate rock sizing according to the function of the material. Rock will be quarried from Quarry R2, which is assessed as the most advantageous quarry amongst the three investigated quarries.

The material put in place is a lateritic earthfill including silty-sandy clays and fine sands. Those materials are more clayey and non-liquefiable. Moreover the material used is revamped and compacted; there will be no sand lens in the embankment.

2.6.2.5 Foundation and Treatment

The foundation excavations for the RCC central block were designed as follows: - 5 m deep excavation for the impervious core foundation except if moderately weathered rock is encountered above e.g. at the riverbed section; and 1.5 m stripping for the shoulders foundation. An excavation volume of 125,000 m³ is estimated at this stage of the study for the dam foundation. The foundation will be treated along the centreline of the dam/impervious core via consolidation injections and a grout curtain from the top of the moderately weathered profile down to 10 m. The consolidation injections for the RCC central section will be extended across the full width.

2.6.3 Dam Volume

The total volume of the main dam is estimated at approximately 400,000 m³ with: a 75,000 m³ RCC central block and, a 350,000 m³ earth-fill embankment, which breakdown by type of material is given in the table hereafter.

Table 2.3: Dam Volume – Earthfill Embankments in RCC

Zone	Volume
Core	55,000
Filter, drain, transition and loamy materials	42,000
Shoulders	222,000
Rip rap (including transitions)	33,000
Total	352,000

2.6.4 Spillway Design

The RCC and earth-fill dam option features a free flow spillway placed over the RCC central block. A free flow spillway was selected over a gated spillway given the seismic context of the site and the ease of operation in a remote area. The spillway weir is a standard Creager profile followed by the stepped chute on the downstream face of the RCC structure ending in a stilling basin controlled by a downstream sill. The Creager profile and the stepped chute will be made of conventional concrete and framed on both side by 3 m high concrete walls. The stilling basin will be anchored and drained. The sill at the upstream side of the stilling basin will be in reinforced concrete.

2.7: CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

2.7.1 Conveyance Pipeline

2.7.1.1 Route Selection

Three routing options were studied and one route selected. The main feature of the selected route was that it follows the existing network of roads, which presents the advantages below:

- No need to build a road for the construction and later for the maintenance and operation of the pipeline;
- No need to allow for provision for the maintenance of the service road (given that it initially serves another purpose);
- Placement of the pipe within the service corridor along the road for the section of pipeline within Dodoma City, which implies a minimized land and social disturbance;
- Placement of the pipe along a road being frequently used, which minimizes the risk of vandalism compared to an area with low development.

The Ministry is considering the provision of water supply to rural populations as part of the project. Placing the pipeline along the main roads is a strategic plan as populations tend to settle close to roads to benefit from commodities brought by transfer between towns and cities. It should be noted that the design of infrastructures for the rural supply are not the subject of the present assignment and this ESIA report.

2.7.1.2 Route Description and System Arrangement

The pipeline originates from Farkwa Dam and follows the network of existing works i.e. route from Singida to join the A10, to Dodoma Municipality with an end connection to Kilimani Tank N°2. The pipeline total length is 115 k.

The water is fed by gravity from the dam to a pumping station located downstream of the dam on the left riverbank. The water is then pumped to an interim tank located approximately 14.2 kilometres from the pump station on a high point, from which the water is conveyed to Dodoma by gravity. The treatment of the water is recommended to be done upstream of the pump station. The treatment plant will be integrated to the pump station infrastructure. The detailing of the routing for the draft design was based on the LIDAR topographical data and ESIA recommendations regarding the population settlement. The main following criterion was used for the design:

- The route was detailed such as to minimize high and low points along the route;

- Routes and connection points were located such as to reduce river crossings, swamps, and railway and road crossings;
- All the components of the pipeline system were located in a way that they are accessible at any time for operation and maintenance purposes wherever possible;

The pipeline was placed outside the road reserve and the routing was designed to follow the main roads in a 10 m corridor from the road reserve all the way to Mzakwe. From Mzakwe, the pipeline follows the existing pipeline way leave to the airport round about in Dodoma Municipality. From the Airport Junction, the route is set to follow the new Iringa Road to the Kilimani Tank No.2.

2.7.2 Pipe material and sizing

For ease of construction and economy, the proposed pipeline consists of a single material: steel pipeline with an epoxy or concrete inner lining and external coating. The pressure class of the pipe is PN 25. DUWASA was consulted regarding the selection of the pipeline material. According to their comprehensive experience in operating and maintaining pipeline network, DUWASA recommended the use of steel pipes over concrete and ductile cast iron pipes.

The conveyance pipeline consists of two sections: -a pumping main from the dam to the interim tank located approximately 14 k from the dam of 1500 mm diameter; and a main fed by gravity from the interim tank to Kilimani tank N°2 with 1200 mm diameter pipe for the first 80 k tapping down to a 1100 mm diameter pipe to the end connection. The pipe sizing was computed through an iterative process with the aim to produce an economic sizing taking into account the pipe material, head loss and velocity. The Hazen Williams formula was used with a roughness coefficient of 125. The design velocity was kept below 2 m/s in order to minimize surge.

2.7.3 Fittings

Every high point of the pipeline is prone to air accumulation inside the pipe, which often results in the disturbance of operation (air locks). At those high points the pipelines will be fitted with aeration - and de-aeration devices or "air valves". Air valves are also foreseen before steep dropdowns to avoid occurrence of vacuums due to increased velocity and reduced flow sections.

Washout devices are designed for O&M purpose to enable drainage and flushing of the pipeline at low-points of the pipeline. The standard installation is a gate valve mounted on a T-piece and a piped outlet that discharges into a receiving watercourse or gully. Gate valves shall also be installed at points of convenience to enable maintenance and shall be operable by hand wheels. The numbering of the air valves and wash out devices was estimated to prepare the cost estimate requested at the Feasibility stage. The appurtenant fittings as an integral part of the pipeline system will be designed to fulfil the same requirements and standards as the pipes in terms of pressure.

2.7.4 Provisions for Off-takes

The MOW is considering supplying water to rural villages located along the conveyance pipeline as part of the project. The sizing of the main allows for additional head losses related to such offtakes to the villages along the conveyance system. It is important to note that the present ESIA report is for a conveyance system i.e. a transmission main to Dodoma Municipality.

2.7.5 Pipe Installation

All the pipes constituting the conveyance pipeline will be buried in order to protect the pipe from damages and vandalism. A marking system will be established in anticipation to the operation and maintenance works to localize the pipeline as well as associated fittings such as bends and valves. All the air valves and washouts will be housed in concrete chambers as per the recommendations of DUWASA. Road and river crossings will be individually designed in accordance with recognized standard.

2.7.6 Connection to Kilimani Tank N°2

The pipeline will be connected to Kilimani Tank No.2 in Dodoma. Consultations with DUWASA showed that the capacity of the Tank No.2 is sufficient to accommodate the flows from the Farkwa pipeline. Also note that Tank No.2 and No.1 are interconnected and both tanks are currently operating below capacity giving DUWASA a range of options in designing the distribution system.

2.8 WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The water treatment plant will be located near the pumping station downstream of the dam. The plant will be fitted with a complete physico-chemical treatment unit, including a complete filter wash water recycling system, sludge dewatering facilities and a sludge storage site. The treated water pumping station forwarding water to Dodoma Municipality will be located inside the WTP perimeter.

2.9 PUMPING SYSTEM

The pumping system was designed based on the dam and pipeline design. The main design criteria are recalled hereafter: - dam minimum operating level at elevation 1098m; positioning of the interim tank (to which the water is pumped and from which the water is conveyed by gravity) at elevation 1334.5 m; high point of the pipe profile in between the pump station and interim reservoir at elevation 1285.0m at 9.2 km downstream of the pumping station; and water inlet into the interim reservoir through the top of the reservoir (by overflow).

The pump station will be located downstream of the dam on the left riverbank at elevation 1092. This positioning allows for space to locate a treatment plant upstream of the pump station. Provision shall be made to provide power supply to the pump station in order to operate the pumping system. A diesel generator shall be foreseen as back-up.

2.10 INTERIM TANK

The interim tank will be a roof top reservoir to avoid water contamination. The volume of the interim reservoir is estimated with regards to the time it will take for the regulating valve at the Kilimani Tank N°2 to close when Kilimani Tank N°2 is full and there is no need to pump additional water that will be lost. This design criterion is taken in order to avoid having air coming into the pipe. Kilimani Tank N°2 is taken as the reservoir, from which the water distribution to the users will be managed by DUWASA.

2.11 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES

Construction and operation infrastructures associated to the main infrastructures were accounted for in the draft design and related cost estimates. These infrastructures include:

- Access roads to the main infrastructures i.e. the dam, the pumping station and the interim tank;
- Paving and drainage works of the area surrounding the pumping station and interim tank;
- Office and residential building including sanitation facilities at the pumping station and interim tank;
- Securing of the pumping station and interim tank with the installation of fencing and guardhouse.

2.12 UTILITIES

2.12.1 Water Requirements

Water will be required for dust control, and the proponent plans to take advantage of the sites' proximity to the Bubu River by acquiring water for this purpose. Dust control will be performed using tanker trucks with spray attachments or other approved methods. Potable water will be required on-site for domestic purposes, including drinking and washing for the workers. In addition, water will be required for toilet flushing. Potable water will be obtained from drilled borehole and in case of shortage will be brought in by water trucks. Bubu river water will also be used in the case of fire.

2.12.2 Electricity

Electricity will be required on-site for the crusher, pre-cast yard including batching plant, the onsite offices and for other needs including night lighting. For lighting, light towers will be installed and used. For other power needs, this will be derived from the standby generators as currently Farkwa does not have TANESCO electricity. For the site offices approximately two 500kVA generators will be required whilst three 150kVA generators will be required for the pre-cast yard.

2.12.3 Solid waste

During the construction activities following main type of wastes will be generated:

- surplus of soil after having buried the pipeline;
- plastics from packaging;
- wooden platforms for transportation of material;
- small amount of wood and iron from concreting activities at construction sites of the treatment plant, the pumping station and interim tank site;
- organic material (including wood) from removal of vegetation along the pipeline corridor and at the sites of associated installations;
- sanitary waste from workers (during construction around 200-300 workers will be employed);
- solid domestic wastes from workers.

An estimate about the quantities of produced solid wastes will be done during the detailed engineering design. Within this design study also a Waste Management Plan will be developed which shall be incorporated into the HSE Plan to be elaborated by the Construction Contractor. This Waste Management Plan shall also follow the Environmental (Solid Waste Management) Regulations, 2009 which requires waste generating entities to minimize waste production and ensure that the "elimination of waste inside and outside the production site has no negative impact on the environment or on public health and safety"

2.12.4 Sewerage

During the construction works, portable toilets will be required for the workers. In addition, toilet facilities will also be provided in the office complex at the workers campsite. Resultant waste water will be collected

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

in septic tanks and will be intermittently trucked off-site to the Municipal Sewage Stabilization Ponds. There will be no discharges of sewage on site during the construction activities.

2.13 FINANCIALS

An economic and financial analysis was carried out for the Project with for aim to assess the project profitability. The capital cost is estimated to \$ 284.7 Million and the operation and maintenance costs to \$ 17.9 Million.

2.14: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The construction is estimated to take four years and start in 2022/2023. The infrastructures life span starting at the end of the construction (4 years' duration) to 2041/2042. It was assumed that the conveyance system will be commissioned during the fourth year of the construction.

Table 2.4: Life span of the project

Infrastructure	Life span
Dam	40 years
Conveyance system	20 years

CHAPTER 3

IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

3.1: POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT AND ZONE OF IMPACT

The proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City project will be carried out with extensive resettlement of people and property given about 79km² covering two villages of Bubutole and Mombose will be under water. Some property within the dam site and along the conveyance pipeline will be affected by the construction works. Section 3 (i) part "g" of the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and the National Land Policy requires that any person with legal interest in land that is to be acquired for public interest to be compensated in full, fairly and promptly. It is in this light that this RAP has been prepared and identifies properties that will be affected by the proposed project.

The good thing is that the project area has low housing density. The ESIA for the project was conducted in 2014/2015 which led into preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the same year. Based on the initial design it was initially estimated that proposed project would affect 566 PAPs including residential plots/housing owners as presented in appendix 1 of this RAP. The total properties to be affected entitlements are 2,868 only and out of this 2,779 have already being compensated.

MOW commissioned a government recognized independent valuer to undertake valuation exercise for properties of people expected to be affected by the project (PAPs) so as to address resettlement impact. The Dodoma City Council through land valuation section was contracted to conduct this exercise. The procedure adopted for valuation of affected properties was as per section 6 of this RAP report and according to local legislation and regulations governing land acquisition. The resulting valuation was used to prepare compensation schedules approved by the Government Chief Valuer. The exercise involved the determination of the Market Value of the affected property that is likely to be affected or acquired for Farkwa Dam construction. The determined value of the relevant property formed the basis of payable compensation. All properties were valued onsite and each owner of the valued property signed valuation form no. 1, which shows the nature of all assessed properties.

Final inventory and documentation of 100% Project Affected Families were determined by 30 September 2017 as part of the valuation for compensation exercise. The final inventory provided identification of all Project Affected Families and their physical losses and included:

- Number of persons, their main occupation and level of incomes.
- Number, types and dimension of the houses
- Number, quality and area of all residential plots
- Number, quality and land held and to be lost by each PAF.
- Tenure status and amount of rent paid by tenant
- Quantity, category and dimension of all rent of other fixed assets adversely affected.
- Productive elements to be lost by Project Affected Families.
- Quality category and quality livelihood adversely affected
- Quality, category and quality community resources to be acquired.

The final socio-economic census provided data to measure the achievement of the rehabilitation objective. The socio-economic census included:

- Household composition; by sex, age, education and occupation
- Household standard of living –special needs of vulnerable groups
- Resident status of each person – legal status of land.
- Legal status of the houses – category of structure.
- Housing space in square metres – use of business site with or without license
- Household member eligible for special treatment.
- Present monthly household income and Expenditure/preference among options for resettlement package
- Preference for replacement housing location and style.
- Significant goods in each household.
- Household assets and services.

3.2 ZONE OF IMPACT

Land taken for project components and facilities is referred to as being within the direct Impact Zone. All assets and structures within the zone of direct impact will need to be cleared and removed.

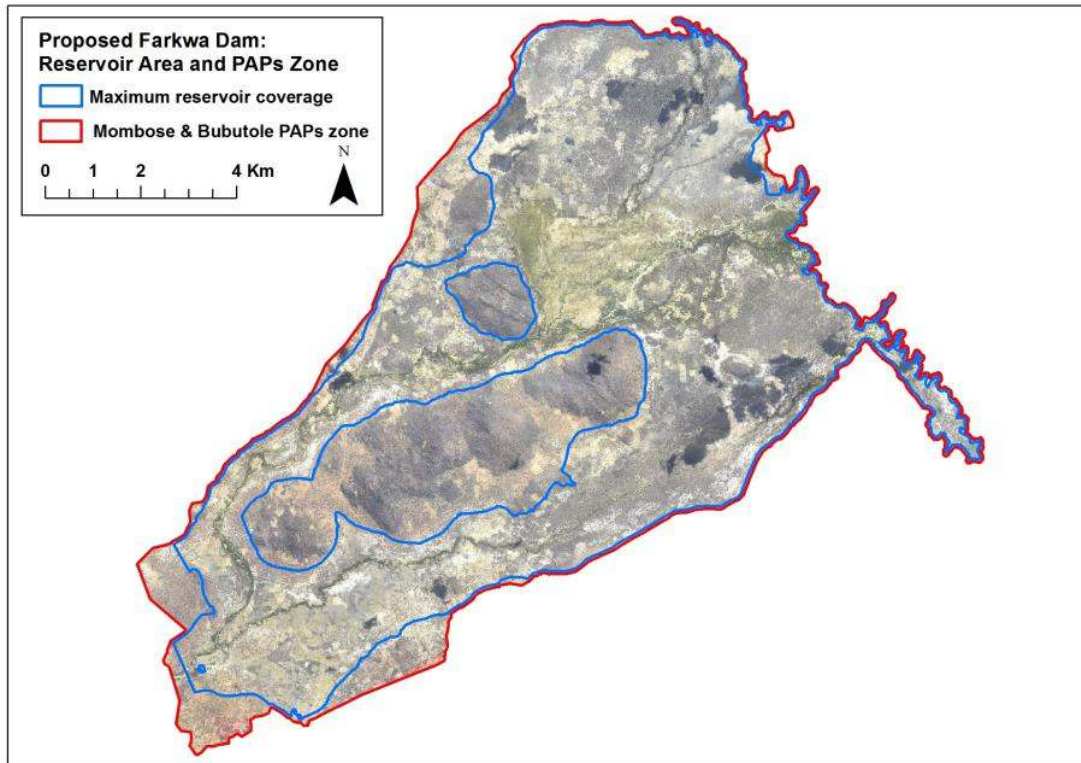


Figure 3.1: Reservoir area and PAPs zones

3.3 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LAND ACQUISITION AND PROPERTY LOSSES

To minimize population to be resettled, only those people and properties which are within the zone of impact were affected by the involuntary resettlements due to this project. Basing on the already obtained data the over-spilled areas for re-settled people should be as close as possible to the Bubutole and Mombose Villages.

CHAPTER 4

LEGAL BACKGROUND AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the policy, legal and institutional framework within which the RAP for the proposed construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City project has been carried out and under which the project is to be implemented. The Tanzanian government has no specific policy or procedural guideline on involuntary resettlement planning. Nevertheless, the Government has set out three overriding objectives to guide resettlement planning and implementation, i.e. avoidance, compensation and replacement. The basic premise is that the affected people should not be left in a worse position than they were before the project implementation. Resettlement planning is required to follow the legal provisions contained in the following, together with their associated Regulations:

- The Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Cap. 118 R. E. 2019
- The Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019
- The village land Act, 1999, Cap 114 R.E. 2019
- The African Development Bank (AFDB) Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation

This section therefore reviews the national legal background to land taking and resettlement, and current practices including any standard organizational guidelines that are applicable to this project. It compares laws, entitlements, eligibility and practices of the government with those required under the African Development Bank (AFDB) Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.

4.1.1 The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977 - as amended)

The Constitution also 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.

4.1.2 Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Cap. 118 R. E. 2019

Section 3 of this Act, gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land for any estate or term where such land is required for public purpose. In this case the power is only used if the affected people within the project area and along the project route reject the project to take relevant lands for the proposed project.

Section 11(1) requires the Government to pay compensation – where the President as may be agreed upon or determined in accordance with the provision of the Act acquires any land.

Section 12 (2) the President may with the consent of the person entitled to compensation under section (1), make to the person entitled to compensation a grant of public land not exceeding in value the value of the land acquired in lieu of or in addition to any compensation payable. On the other hand, section 13

(1) states that no compensation is awarded in respect to any land that is vacant ground. The section also includes provisions regarding any land that is acquired where there is a dispute or disagreement relating to any of the following matters:

- a) The amount of compensation
- b) The right to acquire the land
- c) The identify of persons entitled to compensation
- d) The application in respect of any land which is vacant
- e) Any right, privilege or liability conferred or imposed
- f) The apportionment of compensation between the persons entitled to the same; and that disputes or disagreement is not settled by the parties concerned within six weeks from the date of the publication of notice that the land is required for public purpose, the Minister, or any person holding or claiming any interferences in the land may institute a suit in the court for the determination of the dispute.

In general, the Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Cap. 118 R. E. 2019 does not cover all aspects of resettlement affecting people who are displaced from their old settlements. Additional provisions thus appeared in the subsequent Land Acts Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019 following.

4.1.3 The Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019

The Land Act, 1999 improves Section 13(1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1967 by referring to the Fundamental Principles of the National Land Policy. Section 3(1) provides that all persons exercising powers under, applying or interpreting this act are to take into account that land has value and should be taken into consideration affecting that interest.

Section 3 (f) of the Act stipulates that one has “to take it to account that Land has value and that value is taken into consideration any transaction affecting that interest.” This means if one acquires land, owners must be compensated for bare land in addition to unexhausted improvements.

Section 3 (g) of the Act, requires “to pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered with to their detriment under this act or is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.” Registered Professional Specialist will determine the amount of compensation payable on the market value of land or property and the concept of opportunity cost shall be based on:

- a) Market value of real property which is arrived at by use of comparative methods evidenced by actual recent sales of similar properties, or by use of an income approach, or replacement cost method where the property is of special nature and not saleable,
- b) Disturbance allowance calculated by multiplying value of the land by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on fixed deposits for 12 months at the time of loss of interest in land,
- c) Transport allowance,
- d) Loss of profit or accommodation which covers the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the land, assessed, and evidenced by audited accounts and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at the loss for profit payable,
- e) Cost of acquiring or getting the subject/land,
- f) Any other cost loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land, and
- g) Interest at market rate which will be charged.

Balancing the assessment and payment of compensation for unexhausted improvements, loss of accommodation, loss of profit, disturbance and transport is governed by the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2002 as well as the village land Act, 1999, Cap 114 R.E. 2019 and their respective Land and Village Land Regulations of May 2001.

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

This legislation details what has been presented in the major act – Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019. Section 3 (f) and (g). It has taken into account the basis for assessment of the value of any land and unexhausted improvement; the market value of any land either unexhausted or improved as well as compensation for loss of any interest in land.

4.1.5 The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001

The regulations apply to all application or claims for compensation against the government or Local authority or any public body or Institution and they also cover compensation which may be claimed by occupier.

4.1.6 The Land (Schemes of Regularization) Regulation, 2001

Under the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019 Section 60(1) an area can be declared to be a regularization area. Regularization of an area involves the following:

- a) Arrangements for the survey, adjudication and recording of interests in land claimed by those persons occupying land in the regularization area.
- b) Arrangements for the readjustment of boundaries of plots of land.
- c) Better planning and layout of the land including pooling, sharing and redistribution of rights in land.
- d) Arrangements for the involvement of the local authorities having jurisdiction in the regularization area in the implementation of the scheme.
- e) Arrangement for involvement of the people whose land is the subject of the scheme of regularization in the implementation of the scheme.
- f) Arrangement for the assessment and payment of any compensation that may be payable in connection with the implementation of the scheme.

Section 60(3) emphasizes that “For avoidance of doubt, no scheme or regularization shall be implemented until occupation and use of land by those persons living and working in the area have been recorded, adjudicated, classified and registered.”

4.2 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB) OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

The AfDB's Operational Safeguards (OS) form part of their Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and aim to provide guidance to their clients to identify, assess, and manage the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of a project, including climate change issues. In addition, the Operational Safeguards provide requirements relating to different environmental and social issues, including gender and vulnerability issues that are triggered if the assessment process reveals that the project may present certain risks. The current AfDB Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation is applicable to the proposed project. This safeguard consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary

resettlement and incorporates a number of refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements.

The project must be implemented in line with the requirements of the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), and in particular Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) for involuntary resettlement/land acquisition, displacement and compensation of persons. It aims to clarify all issues related to physical and economic displacement not pertaining specifically to land acquisition. The specific objectives of OS2 are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored; (ii) ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes; (iii) ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre project levels; (iv) provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and (v) guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

4.3 RELATION BETWEEN THE LAWS OF TANZANIA AND AfDB POLICY REQUIREMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT.

Whereas the law relating to land administration in Tanzania is wide and varied, entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership. The Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2): involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation is fundamentally different from this, stating that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title as long as they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date. Project implementation must meet the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) requirements, particularly Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) which seeks to clarify all issues related to physical and economic displacement that, however, do not specifically relate to land acquisition. The higher of the two standards will be followed in this RAP, since that procedure also satisfies the requirements of the lesser standard. Tables 4.1 is comparison of Tanzania law and OS2 regarding compensation to various categories of project affected persons.

Table 4.1: Comparative Analysis of Tanzania Law on Expropriation and the Bank's OS-2 Requirements

SN	RESETTLEMENT ISSUE/FACTOR	AfDB	TANZANIA GOVERNMENT	COMMENTS
1	PAP	The PAP includes those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim on land they are occupying	Compensation involved for those who have title	Land and un-exhausted Improvements are subject for compensation
2	Encroachers	Resettlement activities based on OS-2 is to restore standard of living and preferably improve livelihoods	Payment of disturbance, loss of accommodation, loss of profit and transport allowances.	Payment of allowances helps the PAPs to improve their livelihoods.
3	Encroaching after cut-off date	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance	Persons who encroach on the farm are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance	Encroachers have to demolish their assets themselves without any compensation, if they refuse, the authority concerned will demolish at their cost.
4	Livelihood restoration	Resettlement activities based on OS-2 is to restore standard of living and preferably improve livelihoods.	Payment of disturbance, loss of accommodation, loss of profit and transport	Payment of allowances helps the PAP to improve the livelihoods. The PAP has a

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

		Compensation for lost assets can be monetary, in-kind or both.	allowances. Compensation is on monetary basis only	room to choose where to buy new land and it is easier to implement
5	Resettlement options and alternatives	PAPs are to be informed about their options and rights, consulted on, offered choices, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets attributable directly to the project	PAPs are to be informed about their rights, consulted on, provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets attributable directly to the project. PAPs have chance to choose alternatives	Compensation in Tanzania laws gives PAPs the opportunity to choose alternatives. It is on monetary basis. This provides equal opportunity to all PAPs to restore the assets lost; but compensation in-kind, recommended by OS 2, ensures permanent assets will replace those lost.
6	Forms of payment	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement for PAPs whose livelihood is land-based.	Prompt and fair compensation is paid on monetary basis only to replace the lost land within a distance not more than 20km from the project place.	The AFDB policy is good but need more time to implement and is more costly. Also there can be a long, delayed resettlement process. Prompt and fair compensation gives room for PAPs to buy alternative land at their most preferable places; resettlement in-kind help ensure assets are not lost.
7	Replacement of lost assets	Resettlement activities required for the project implementation should be completed before the affected land, asset or resources is taken for project use.	Construction of the project can take place after all PAPs receive their money and given time to vacate the compensated land and assets.	Both recognize the importance of prompt and fair compensation before implementation of the project
8	Compensation for loss of land	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement for PAPs whose livelihood is land-based.	Prompt and fair compensation is paid based on monetary value to replace the lost land at a distance of not more than 20km from the project location. The project owner, valuer and local leaders must make a necessary effort to contact the land owner or the representative during the valuation	AFDB 'land for land' policy is based on solid worldwide research, but needs more time to implement and can be more costly if not implemented with community participation. Land for land, negotiated with affected communities, gives assurance that PAPs will actually receive alternative land that ensures sustainable livelihoods. Cash compensation risks loss of assets, especially by the poor. Both procedures recognize the presence of land owner
9	Disputed ownership	Disputed or unclear ownership needs to be resolved by administrative courts or ministries	Same	OK
10	Absentee property owner	In case of absentee owner, effort should be made to contact the owner and negotiate with them on the terms, type and amount of compensation. For unknown owners, sufficient funds to cover the future payments should be reserved.	The project owner, Valuer and local leaders must make a sincere and necessary effort to contact the land owner or the representative during the valuation.	Both procedures recognize the importance of contacting land owner. Interest will be paid to the owner if the time lag will be more than six month from the date of acquisition or revocation
11	Unknown owner	For unknown owners, sufficient funds to cover the future payments should be reserved.	Local government leaders will represent the interest of the unknown owner and the payments will be retained by district executive director while effort is taken to find the owner	Interest will be paid to the owner if the time lag will be more than six month from the date of acquisition or revocation
12	Disputed compensation	MoW will analyse the processes and procedures and if no feasible option the project owner may consider to redesigning the project	Chief Valuer will analyze the processes, procedures and amount reached. The decision of Chief Valuer is final unless taken to the court of law	The final decision on the rights of the land and asset owner will be decided by the court of law.
13	Banking / transfer fees	MoW will provide in the compensation package sufficient funds to cover any banking or transfer fees and transportation to the place of payments.	Same	OK

4.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The major issue in land acquisition and resettlement implementation and management is the appropriate institutional framework for all concerned parties including the project developer. It is important to ensure timely establishment and effective functioning of appropriate organizations mandated to plan and implement land acquisition, compensation, relocation, income restoration and livelihood programs. In Tanzania there is no agency with key oversight of all resettlement activities. The Land related Acts and sectoral regulatory legislations sets out the rules for land taking and other resolution of land disputes, but leave administration of the Acts to local and central governments and the courts.

An institutional framework is suggested for this project so that the successful implementation of the project can be accomplished. The Ministry of Water and other implementing partners and their respective responsibilities are outlined in the following sections. An organisational chart of institutions involved in resettlement and compensation has also been presented. Three levels of institutional frameworks come into play in the development and implementation of the RAP for the proposed project and these include:

- The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development
- The Vice President's Office (National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Division of Environment (DOE)
- The developer (The Ministry of Water).
- Regional Secretariat,
- District Government Authorities,
- Ward and Village Authorities

4.4.1 The Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is responsible for policy, regulation and coordinate matters pertaining to land in Tanzania Mainland. The village land Act, 1999, Cap 114 R.E. 2019 which kept village land under central and administration of Village Council and the land Act where the Ministry of Land and Human Settlement afford control and management. With the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2019, the Land Commissioner is the in-charge of holding and managing all Government Land and the Minister shall be responsible for policy formulation and ensuring the execution of the function concerned with the implementation of the National Land Policy.

The Land Development Division is responsible for preparing and issuing titles to land owners, titles register, resolving disputes involving land ownership, and registering encumbrances. Other responsibilities of the Land Development Division are to evaluate and assess properties for tax purposes. Land delivery/allocation in Tanzania is done in two stages. The first stage, the Local Authority involved in the land preparation process subdivides the land, places corner monuments at the parcel boundaries, and surveys the individual parcels. The process begins with a request from the Commissioner for Lands to the Rural and Town Division concerning the designated land to be allocated. Subdivision plans are prepared by the Rural and Town Division and passed to the Surveys and Mapping Division.

The second stage, land registration process, involves allocation of the parcels to successful applicants, preparing titles and registering the titles. It is the responsibility of the allocation committee to assign parcels to successful applicants. The Land Development Division is responsible for preparing and registering the title. After allocation has been done, titles are prepared and sent to the Commissioner for Lands who appends his seal to the title and signs it. The title is finally registered by the Registrar of Titles.

The Land Development Division shall liaise with the District Council Authority in the registration and transfers of land.

Furthermore, the office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) within the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development shall be responsible for approving the Valuation report from the independent valuers.

4.4.2 Division of Environment (DOE) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)

NEMC is vested with overall responsibility for screening (allocating the appropriate level of the impact assessment) and reviewing major investments and projects of national significance. NEMC constitutes multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral Technical Review Committees to review adequacies of environmental impact statements (incl. Environmental Social Management Plans/ Environmental Social Monitoring Plans). NEMC issues recommendations to the government for approval of the project. DoE issue approval (EIA Certificates) for the project to proceed. Mitigation of impacts arising from land acquisition and fulfilment of compensation procedures constitute key project approval criteria. NEMC will have the responsibility for assessment and monitoring of compliance with the RAP with the environmental and social requirements.

4.4.3 The Project Proponent (Ministry of Water)

The Ministry of Water will be responsible for ensuring that the following actions are implemented:

- Minimize land acquisition and resettlement by making appropriate alignment modifications through Ministry experts and hired consultants.
- Budget, allocate and disburse funds for land acquisition and resettlement
- Ensure that a detailed census survey of PAP in collaboration with village government is conducted.
- Ensure the co-ordination of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities.
- Provide necessary assistance to affected persons during the resettlement process and ensure that vulnerable people are appropriately compensated.
- Formulate measures and plans for the income and livelihood rehabilitation of the affected persons
- Provide income restoration and livelihood rehabilitation programs to affected persons
- Appoint an agency for external monitoring of activities.
- Review whether all categories of impacts are being adequately compensated for and all categories of affected persons can at least restore their standards of living after resettlement.
- Provide internal monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation
- Prepare internal monitoring reports and initiate necessary remedial actions, when necessary.

Staff will be assigned by the Ministry of Water to oversee and monitor the implementation of the RAP; and/or a resettlement organisation may be established to oversee the implementation.

4.4.4 The Regional and District Local Government Authorities

The primary responsibility of the Local Government (Regional and District) will be to review the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement implementation and make decisions regarding actions to solve the problems and designate officers to carry out these actions. It will also assist the resettlement offices in the following areas:

The District land Office/Valuer

The District Land Office will facilitate the registration and transfer of land ownership. Each individual or household affected, the District Land Officer/Valuer will complete a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on the affected party and those that she/he claims as household members, total landholdings, inventory of assets affected, and information for monitoring their future situation. This information is confirmed and witnessed by the Local leaders and District Officials. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of lands surrendered. Each individual will be provided a copy of the dossier at the time of negotiations. This is necessary because it is one way in which an individual can be monitored over time. All claims and assets will be documented in writing.

In addition, it will compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other thing that may be prescribed. The District Land Office reviews the list of rates of compensation every year.

District Land Tribunals

The District Land Tribunal will decide on any dispute relating to the amount of compensation to be paid for land acquired. It is also charged with solving disputes relating to the grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals and organisations

4.4.5 Ward and Village Authorities

Village committees will be formed to manage and deal with resettlement issues at village level. The committees will be responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the land acquisition and resettlement activities. It will also assist in terms of:

- Involvement in the resolution of grievance related to all activities concerning land acquisition, compensation and resettlement operation.
- Assisting in planning for land development to ensure adequate replacement land for affected persons.
- Assisting in planning and implementation of income generating and poverty reduction program.
- Facilitation of community participation.
- Involving vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement.
- Assist in the review of the results of resettlement and income restoration.

Villages, Communities, affected groups as the final owner of land, landed properties and assets to be acquired or affected and the beneficiaries of the encumbrances will be the participants and responsible for the implementation of the RAPs.

CHAPTER 5

CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Objectives of the surveys

The socio-economic survey, census and interviews were conducted directly with project affected people in the wards and villages where the proposed project will impact. The objective was to obtain the following sets of data to enable resettlement planning:

- a) Data on baseline socio-economic conditions (demographic data) of the PAPs; the various categories of affected people and their properties, and information to enable well-informed resettlement assistance, future monitoring and measurement of the achievement of the project objective.
- b) Data on physical relocation extent and impacts on PAPs; and the various options on compensation, new alternative relocation sites and /or livelihoods and PAPs resettlement preferences on the same.

5.1.2 Survey Sample Size and Characteristics

The survey was undertaken by using sets of questionnaires based on the type of properties and assets that could potentially be found on the project sites: households, farms, community structures/assets and non-fixed/mobile properties. Demographic data was compiled from basic information obtained from local leaders, key informants, community members, and survey team observations on the total of 566 PAPs owning land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. According to the valuation conducted by the Dodoma City Council a total number of entitlement /valuated properties for compensation were 2,868. This include residential house, undeveloped land, farms, and/or structures within the affected area. More detailed information was gathered through interviews with property owners whose homes or other asset are to be relocated or demolished. All reasonable efforts were made to locate the remaining property owners who were not present on the site during the survey and could not be found.

5.1.3 Individual data

The individual data of all Project Affected People (PAPs) and their physical losses and socio-economic status are listed in Appendix 1. This baseline information includes personal information of each affected party and their household members or enterprise dependants; site location and standard characteristics and information for monitoring their future situation; total holdings and inventory of assets affected; and preference of resettlement package. Value of assets as determined by valuation for compensation exercise; and the description of land allocated to/chosen by the PAP from the various resettlement options will be added onto the list when made available from the Government Valuer.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

5.2.1 Total number of PAPs

Project Affected People according to AfDB OS 2 include all those people who are directly affected socially and economically as a result of project activities that cause their displacement from land, assets or access to resources. Property occupiers are taken to include rightful property owners and those without legal rights, who were present before a specified cut-off-date. Thus the PAPs in their entirety are taken to

include the 566 PAPs at the inundation area (271 Mombose village and 295 Bubutole village) and 73 along the project route (table 5.2). The table 5.1 below presents number of PAPs and the people they listed as household members or enterprise dependants.

Most of the PAPs (52.1%) live within the Bubutole village and 47.9% live within the Mombose village. The higher numbers of PAPs within the Bubutole village is due to the presence of many farms around the village centre. Along the route many PAPs are within the Makorongo village.

Table 5.1: Number of PAPs within the project sites

Village Name	Number	Percentage
Bubutole	295	52.1%
Mombose	271	47.9%
Total	566	100.0%

Table 5.2: The number of structures mapped in the 10 +10m buffer space of the proposed conveyance pipeline

No.	Village	Ward	No. of PAPs	No. of Structures	Total affected land (m ²)
1	Mombose	Farkwa	1	2	21.87
2	Gonga/Farkwa	Farkwa	1	1	25.84
3	Donsee	Farkwa	13	15	38.4
4	Babayu	Babayu	14	14	53.4
5	Makorongo	Makorongo	11	16	110.7
6	Babayu	Makorongo	12	12	314.3
7	Khubunko	Makorongo	3	5	46.9
8	Zamahelo	Zanka	4	7	46.5
9	Mayamaya	Zanka	5	6	26.8
10	Zanka	Zanka	9	13	48.3
	Total		73	91	733.01

At lower level basically six hamlets (sub villages) of Mombose and Bubutole villages will be affected. The household distribution of the households to be affected from each hamlet is indicated in Table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Village and hamlets household distribution for the area to be affected

Villages	Vitongoji Household						Total					
	Kichangani		Mombose		Bubutole				Sawe		Malanga	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	173	30.6			7	1.2	106	18.7	10	1.8	295	52.1
Mombose			152	26.9			34	6.0			85	15
Total	173	30.6	152	26.9	7	1.2	140	24.7	10	1.8	85	15

5.2.2 Status of PAPs

Most of the PAPs (88.9%) within the project area own farms and settlements (houses) while 11.1% have only farms without house (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: PAPs category

PAPs Category	Mombose		Bubutole		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
PAPs with Farm and settlements	243	42.9	260	45.9	503	88.9
PAPs with Farms only	28	5.0	35	6.2	63	11.1
Total	271	47.9	295	52.1	566	100

5.2.3 Sex ratio

Many (86.2%) of households are headed by males; and few (13.8%) are headed by women. Based on local traditions, men are generally considered to be the heads of households. This implies that decisions regarding the well-being of individual members, ownership, use, and management of resources for the majority of households are usually made by men with little or no input from women.

Table 5.5: Sex Ratio of PAPs interviewed

Total	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bubutole	274	92.9	21	7.1	295	100.0
Mombose	214	79.0	57	21.0	271	100.0
Total	488	86.2	78	13.8	566	100.0

5.2.4 Age Structure

The age spectrum of interviewed PAP property occupiers was found to be wide 65.9% were adult (aged between 31 - 60 years) 18.2 % were youth (aged between 11 - 30years) and 15.9% are elderly (60years or over) (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Age structure of interviewed PAP property owners

Village	Age (Years)										Total			
	11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		60>		No.	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	4	1.4	67	22.7	87	29.5	80	27.1	30	10.2	27	9.2	295	100.0
Mombose	2	0.7	30	11.1	64	23.6	56	20.7	56	20.7	63	23.2	271	100.0
Total	6	1.1	97	17.1	151	26.7	136	24.0	86	15.2	90	15.9	566	100.0

5.2.5 Marital status

Most individuals in rural areas enter married life at an early age and very few remain single. All of the interviewed PAPs were either married (76%). Widows constitute 12.9% of all interviewed PAPs single constitutes 3.5% and divorced constitute 3.2% (see table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Marital status

Village	Marital status										Total	
	Married		Single		Divorced		Widow		Polygamy			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	251	85.1	7	2.4	2	0.7	17	5.8	18	6.1	295	100.0
Mombose	179	66.1	13	4.8	16	5.9	56	20.7	7	2.6	271	100.0
Total	430	76.0	20	3.5	18	3.2	73	12.9	25	4.4	566	100.0

5.2.6 Religious Characteristics of Interviewed PAPs

The religious characteristics of interviewed PAPs are either Christian or Islamic. 58.5% of interviewed PAPs are Christian 28.3% are Muslim and few paganism (13.3%) (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Religious Characteristics of Interviewed PAPs

Village	Religion						Total	
	Christian		Muslim		Pagani			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	134	45.4	90	30.5	71	24.1	295	100.0
Mombose	197	72.7	70	25.8	4	1.5	271	100.0
Total	331	58.5	160	28.3	75	13.3	566	100.0

5.2.7 Education Level

The highest education level attained by the majority of PAPs is primary schools (59.9%), illiterate (32.7%), adult (4.4%), secondary (2.7%) and college (0.4%) (see Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Education level of interviewed PAPs

Village	Education level										Total	
	Illiterate		Adult education		Primary		Secondary		College			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	123	41.7	9	3.1	152	51.5	10	3.4	1	0.3	295	100.0
Mombose	62	22.9	16	5.9	187	69.0	5	1.8	1	0.4	271	100.0
Total	185	32.7	25	4.4	339	59.9	15	2.7	2	0.4	566	100.0

5.2.8 Formal and informal Employment

The main activities in rural area are small scale enterprises and farming activities. A large number of PAPs (93%) have informal employment i.e. small scale business and agricultural activities (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Employment status of interviewed PAPs

Village	Occupation				Total	
	Employment (formal)		Employment (informal/wage)		No	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	27	9.2	268	90.8	295	100.0
Mombose	13	4.8	258	95.2	271	100.0
Total	40	7	526	93	566	100.0

5.3 GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITION OF PAPs

5.3.1 Livelihoods

The economic base of the Mombose and Bubutole people is mainly small-scale / subsistence agriculture and livestock keeping. More than 98% of people living in area depend largely on these two economic activities. Sub-sectors like employment in public institutions (Teachers etc), trade and commerce, and some other small enterprises play an insignificant role in the economy of the area. Due to low agricultural production, sometime annual yields are insufficient to feed the villages population and, hence, depend on the government donation of maize.

Data from the household survey shows that the majority (20%) have a total household income per year of between TZS 1,000,000 and TZS 2,000,000. This was followed by the group of households 48% that had an annual income of between TZS 500,000 and TZS 1,000,000. Other households, 18% and 9%, had the annual income of between TZS 250,000 and TZS 500,000; and above TZS 2,000,000, respectively. The lowest income per annum per household which consisted 5% of the sample was only TZS 250,000 for the area.

5.3.2 Types and uses of house structures

The built structures consist of small two to three room's houses mainly thatched by grass, walls made of poles and mud, and earth floors. The houses in the project area are mainly used as residential by owners and their families. Very little business is conducted.



Figure 5.1: Very common housing structures in Mombose and Bubutole villages

The housing characteristic of the people living along the water conveyance area is not different from those living in proposed project area. In proposed project area most of the houses roofing were by corrugated iron, thatch and sticks. The houses along the water conveyance area where the water pipe will pass are roofed with corrugated iron, the floor is of mud (80%) and some especially public infrastructure are of cement (20%) and in case of compensation they must be compensated according to the state of their house.

Table 5.11: Main uses of the house structure

PAPs Category	Project Affected Households		Main Use				Average No. of rooms
			Family Only	Tenants Only	Family & Tenants	Family & Business	
	No.	%	No.	%			
PAPs Houses	503	100	503	100			2 - 3
Total	503	100	503	100			

Most of the houses along the conveyance system are mainly for family settlement. Few houses at Mayamaya were used by both family and tenants. At Azimio area one house is used by a tenant only while in Kawawa few houses are used for both family and business. However, in Kawawa few houses were unfinished structure.

The house walls in the PAPs area are made of stick/mud and brick mud. During survey respondents provide some strong argument on why most of their houses wall is made of stick which is the prevention of some diseases to their livestock's. In other household they share the houses with livestock's. Few of the houses are constructed by wooden of mortar blocks as indicated in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Houses' walls

Village	Houses Wall									Total								
	Stone		Stick/mud		Mud bricks		Burned bricks		Mortar blocks			Corrugated iron		Wooden		Thatch/grass		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	5	1.7	172	58.5	93	31.6	7	2.4	1	0.3	0	.0	1	0.3	15	5.1	294	100
Mombose	10	3.7	115	42.4	111	41.0	29	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.4	2	0.7	1	.4	271	100
Total	15	2.7	287	50.8	204	36.1	36	6.4	3	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.5	16	2.8	565	100

Roofing within the project area differs from one village to another. The house roofing of corrugated iron is (N=163) 28.8%, thatch/grass is (N=282) 49.8%; sticks (N=118) 20.8% and concrete is (N=3) 0.5%. the finding in this category indicates that common roofing in the projected project area is of thatch/grass as indicated in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: House roofing

Village	Houses Roofing								Total	
	Corrugated iron		Thatch/Grass		Sticks		Concrete			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	68	23.1	173	58.6	52	17.6	2	0.7	295	100.0
Mombose	95	35.1	109	40.2	66	24.4	1	0.4	271	100.0
Total	163	28.8	282	49.8	118	20.8	3	0.5	566	100.0

Common house floor within project area is made of mud. This type of housing is common available to rural Tanzania areas due to level of poverty. Just tin houses floor made of cement, tiles and terrazzo except that of Public fixed structures (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: House Floors

Village	Houses Floor								Total	
	Cement		Mud		Tiles		Terrazzo			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	6	2.0	287	97.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	295	100
Mombose	12	4.4	246	90.8	12	4.4	1	0.4	271	100
Total	18	3.2	533	94.2	14	2.5	1	0.2	566	100

The size of the kitchen in the project area is between 0-20m² (58%) and those which are between the average of 21-31m² are 22.2%. In some areas kitchen are included in dwelling houses are not built separately. Kitchen in all villages are thatched (N=166) 68.6%; sticks (N=57) 23.6% and corrugated iron is (N=19) 7.9% as indicated in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Characteristics of the kitchen in the project area

Village	Kitchen Roofing						Total	
	Corrugated iron		Thatch		Sticks			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	7	5.3	90	68.7	34	26.0	131	100
Mombose	12	10.8	76	68.5	23	20.7	111	100
Total	19	7.9	166	68.6	57	23.6	242	100

Kitchen Wall Construction materials – within the project area normal kitchen wall were built by stick/mud (N=179) 74.0%, mud bricks (N=39) 16.1 as indicated in Table 5.16. The floor of the kitchen is made of mud or earth in each village by an average of 97.4%.

Table 5.16: Kitchen Wall Construction materials

Village	Kitchen Wall										Total					
	Stone		Stick/mud		Mud bricks		Burned bricks		Mortar blocks				Wooden		Thatch/grass	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bubutole	3	2.3	105	80.2	14	10.7	2	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	5	3.8	131	100
Mombose	2	1.8	74	66.7	25	22.5	8	7.2	1	0.9	0	0	1	0.9	111	100
Total	5	2.1	179	74.0	39	16.1	10	4.1	2	0.8	1	0.4	6	2.5	242	100

The average size of a toilets is between 10 - 20m² (87.4%) of the total surveyed households. Other households have no toilet they used bushes around their homestead. Most of the toilets in the study area were roofed by Thatch, few by corrugated iron and others by sticks, bamboo and wood pole in some villages. There are considerable numbers of household with no toilets in the study area and use the bushes around their homestead as toilets that may cause eruption of disease during rainy season. There are 379 households with no toilets while 79 of the total toilets are the toilets with no roofing. (Table 5.17)

Table 5.17: Toilet characteristics in the project Area

Village	Toilet Roofing								Total	
	Corrugated iron		Thatch		Sticks		Bamboo, Reed		No	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Bubutole	3	5.8	40	76.9	9	17.3	0	.0	52	100
Mombose	9	16.1	37	66.1	9	16.1	1	1.8	56	100
Total	12	11.1	77	71.3	18	16.7	1	.9	108	100

5.3.3 Community Social and Economic Services

Health Services

The project area (Mombose and Bubutole Villages) has no hospital or the health centre. There is one government owned dispensary at Farkwa with a total of 3 workers. Most of health workers in the area have primary school education and one-year professional training in Nursing. It was reported that the health services available including medicine are not sufficient for the growing number of people and emerging diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Apart from malaria, waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, bilharzia, amoeba and typhoid are the common diseases suffered by the people of these two villages, possibly due to unavailability of adequate safe and clean water sources. Regardless of the certainly inadequate health services, malnutrition was not reported as a problem, which is justified by declining deaths of under-fives.

Education Services

Mombose and Bubutole villages each have one primary school with pupils walking short distances of around one kilometre to reach the school. The nearby secondary school is located at Farkwa Village about five kilometers from Mombose village centre. Within the project area about 59.9% of people interviewed attended formal education while 32.7% of the respondents have not attended formal school. Also 2.7% attended secondary school and just few of them are formally employed.

Water sources

Most of people get water from unprotected sources such as seasonal streams, shallow wells and hand dug ponds, and thus suspected to water borne diseases. None have access to protected wells, communal standpipes; piped water outside or inside houses. Use of traditional water sources is unsafe due to being prone to contamination. Consultations at Village levels indicate that water availability is a problem. The scarcity of clean and reliable water to the project area seems to be a major constrain for its residents and water supply is ranked higher to priority need of the community.

Table 5.18: Availability of water to the project area

Sub Village	Water presence in HH (%)	
	Available	Not available
Mombose	35	65
Bubutole	12.2	87.2

Lack of unreliable and clean water has had negative impact on people's health. The prevalence of common diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, amoeba and diarrhoea is a testimony. Providing improved water services in these villages would undoubtedly improve hygiene and reduce incidence of waterborne diseases.

Services within easy reach

Drinking water and water for domestic use is available from nearby streams and tributaries of the Bubu and Mkinki rivers. Livestock freely graze on private or communal land. Firewood is the main energy source for cooking and is collected freely from nearby wooded areas. Sanitation needs are met through use of pit latrines within the respective households and trash is disposed of in pits or haphazardly into the surroundings. There are no costs associated with these services.

Table 5.19: Distance to Social and Economic Services

Services	Distance (km)		
	0-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km
Veterinary	-	-	✓
Farm input	-	-	✓
Livestock feed	✓	-	
Market for crops	-	-	✓
Water	✓	-	-
Health services	-	✓	✓
Energy	✓	-	
Sanitation/ waste disposal	✓		✓
Transport	-	-	-

5.4 VULNERABLE GROUPS OR PERSONS REQUIRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Among household /community members are people regarded as vulnerable due to their inability to perform or meet their basic needs and thus require special treatment or considerations. These individuals will need support during/after the relocation process to enable them maintain/improve on their pre-project conditions.

5.4.1 Number of Property owners and members of HH categorised as vulnerable

The vulnerable PAPs among those interviewed were 12 widows (both heads of HH), 90 elderly persons over 60 years and six youth with age below 20 years. The widows support themselves, their children and other relatives on income from a livestock keeping and farming activities (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Vulnerable PAPs

Village	Total PAPs	Vulnerable PAP		
		Widow heads of HH	Elderly < 60 heads of HH	Youth 11-20
Bubutole	295	13	27	4
Mombose	271		63	2
Total	566	13	90	6

5.4.2 Availability of Services for persons requiring special provisions

Table 4.21 below indicates the various services required by vulnerable groups and their cost. Vulnerable groups obtain services like other community members - from village centre. The government clinic provides general health services and specific Maternal and Child (MHC) health care. There is a primary

school at each village however the only secondary school is located in the Farkwa Village. Consultation and counselling for widows and persons living with HIV/AIDS is provided by government/NGO centers located at Farkwa village. Health and primary education are government subsidized while other requirements are free.

Table 5.21: Cost of Social and Economic Services for Vulnerable Groups

Service	Cost		
	Free	Partial Cost	Full Cost
Clinic	-	✓	-
Health	-	✓	-
Water	✓	-	-
Energy	✓	-	-
School	-	✓	-
Consultation/ Counseling	✓	-	-

5.5 LAND TENURE AND TRANSFER SYSTEMS

The occupation and use of land around the project site is based on customary laws and practices for land transaction and inheritance. Typical of rural villages the land is un-surveyed and un-demarcated. The land owners do not have title documents but a deemed right of occupancy for indefinite period. Land transactions are made informally between individuals with no or minimal official knowledge or involvement. About 90% of PAPs obtained land they own through village allocation, 9% through purchase from previous owners and 1% through inheritance.

5.6 SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS

5.6.1 Ethnic Characteristics of PAPs

The main ethnic group for the project area residents are Sandawe 54.59%, Sukuma 24.2%, Maasai (5.65%), Mang'ati 5.48%, and Mbulu (4.06%). Others are Rangi, Nyamwezi, Gogo, Ziguu, Nyaturu and Msegeju. The indigenous people are Sandawe while others are migrants from Tabora, Arusha, Manyara, Singida etc. Sandawe have traditionally been hunters and gatherers of food, moving their portable shelters wherever there was game. In the past generation, the village-based development program of the Tanzanian central government has encouraged the Sandawe to develop a more sedentary lifestyle based on farming. As a result, the Sandawe lost their hunting areas and their sources of food diminished.

Today many people own cattle and farms where they cultivate food and cash crops. At the project site hunting-gathering lifestyle do not exist; people are farmers and livestock keepers. Also it is estimated that about one-fourth of the Sandawe have migrated to the areas around the towns of Arusha and Dodoma. Music plays an important part in the social life of the Sandawe people. Each area of life is celebrated with its own style of music. Stories of the past are told to the children by the elders, conveying their history, traditions, and wisdom. In many of the traditional stories the Sandawe identify with the small animals whose cunning and intelligence gives them victory over their more powerful enemies. Cave spirits living in the hills, ancestor worship, and divination form part of the Sandawe religion.

5.6.2 Existence of PAPs Social Safety Networks

Table 5.22 indicates the various social and economic aspects which the various categories of PAPs consider to be their safety nets. For example, job market and food security considered being important to youths and households respectively are a result of farming activities, the economic mainstay of these areas. Markets are essential for women as areas where they sell farm produces.

Table 5.22: PAPs Social Safety Networks

Entity	Food Security	Markets	Job Market	Kins & Neighbours	Income	Food, Medication	School
Household	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Women	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Youths	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.7 AFFECTED COMMUNITY PROPERTIES AND ASSETS

Nineteen public utilities were mapped in Mombose and Bubutole (figure 5.2 to 5.10). These included public service structures such as 3.5 km roads, 3 bridges, 2 water tanks and 1 water well. Others are cultural, religious and recreational including graveyards, 3 churches and 2 mosques, 1 football pitches and two village government offices. It should be noted that most of these are found mostly on the western side of the villages where the main road and homesteads are concentrated.

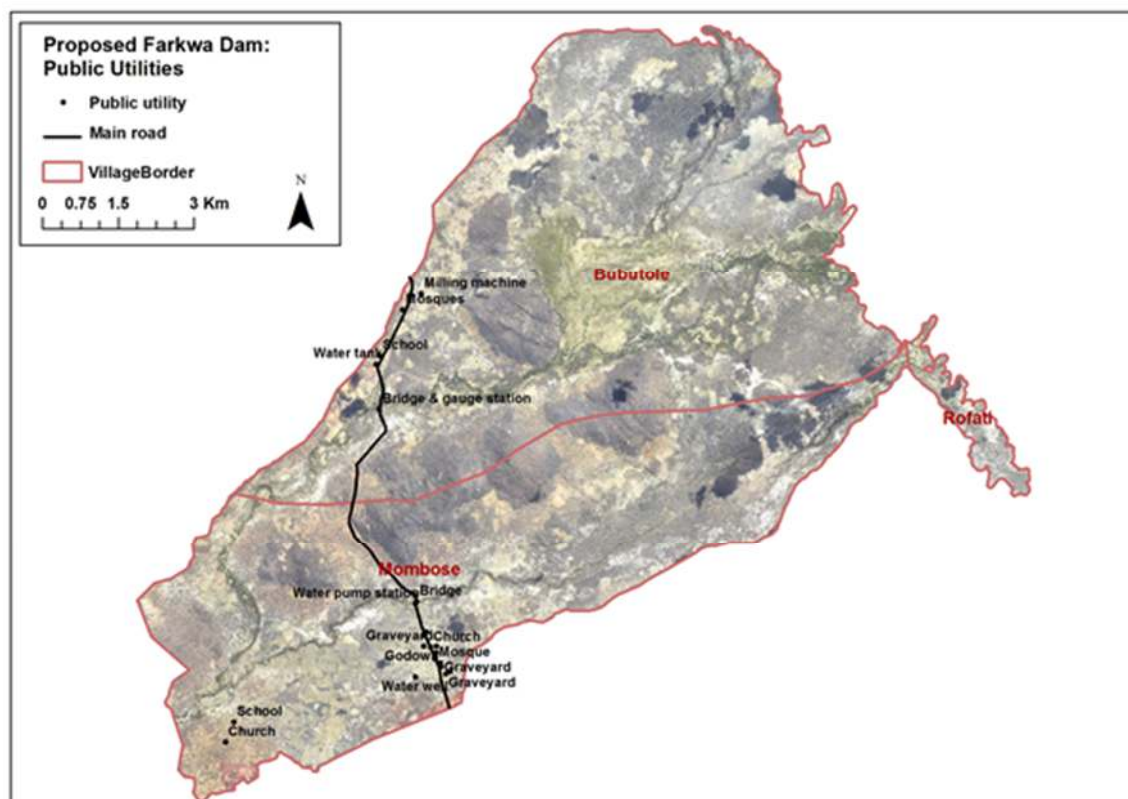


Figure 5.2: Public structures in the PAPs zone, the main border divides Mombose and Bubutole



Figure 5.3: Road with bridge and water gauge



Figure 5.4: Bubutole Primary school



Figure 5.5: Water tank at Bubutole



Figure 5.6: Water well at Mombse village



Figure 5.7: Village mosque



Figure 5.8: Village church



Figure 5.9: Graveyard



Figure 5.10: Mombse Village Government office

5.8 PAPs PREFERENCES FOR RESETTLEMENT

5.8.1 Form of compensation: cash vs in-kind

During initial census and survey, PAPs were given an opportunity to express their preferences for compensation. About 90.1% of the PAPs preferred cash compensation for their affected properties while 6.2% preferred in-kind compensation (Table 5.23). However, at the time of commencing compensation all PAPs opted cash compensation. One of the reasons for opting cash than land compensation was PAPs wanted to be free to buy land in the area of their choice.

Table 5.23: Desired form of compensation indicated by the Interviewed PAPs

Form of Compensation	Number	Percentage
Cash	510	90.1
In kind	35	6.2
I don't know	21	3.7
Total	566	100.0

MOW liaised with Chemba District Council regarding allocating plots for PAPs at Sankwaleto. The District agreed and developed the land use plan at Sankwaleto where by a one acre plots have been sold to PAPs. All PAPs were informed about availability of plots at the Sankwaleto before a day of collecting their payment and were free to decide to buy. Bubutole PAPs who have been compensated opted not to buy surveyed plots reserved by the District one of the reasons bought forward by the PAPs is that there is a hostility between Mombose villagers (Sandawe) and Bubutole villager (Sukuma). In the year 2014 villagers from these two villages were murdered. Bubutole PAPs have opted to move to Rofati and Tumbakose villages. Other PAPs before receiving compensation payment they had already bought plot(s), so they used the money to develop those plots instead of buy new plot.

5.8.2 Selection of possible resettlement sites

Early in the consultation process, households uniformly expressed a preference to relocate to sites away from existing village centres. Possible resettlement sites were initially identified by resettlement-affected households. Village leaders verified the sites identified by households and identified additional sites. The survey data indicates that almost all of the interviewed PAPs at Mombose Village would prefer to remain within their current settlements in the same Mombose village at Sankwaleto because there is extra land to re-build. Most of Bubutole PAPs indicated that would like to be relocate to the nearby village particularly Farkwa where they either relatives or have the possibility of acquiring at least a residential piece of land. The rest of the responses were as indicated in the table 5.24 below.

Table 5.24: Possible relocation destinations

Relocation destination	Percentage
In the nearby village Farkwa	19.0
Where will be taken by the village government	3.8
To place of origin	2.1
Don't know	.5
Not applicable	74.5
Total	100.0

5.8.3 Analysis of the Potential New Resettlement Areas

5.8.3.1 Location of the Prospective New Site

The present planning is that all project-affected people are suggested to be re-settled in their familiar vicinity, i.e. within the boundaries of Farkwa Ward particularly at Sankwaleto area. Those who wish, at this area all required residential plots could be easily available for this purpose. The other major properties to be affected by the project include public service structures such as 3.5 km roads, two village government offices, two primary schools, 3 bridges, 2 water tanks, 1 water well, graveyards, 2 churches and 1 mosque, and 1 football pitches. These public services infrastructures and structures will be rebuilt at Sankwaleto to compensate the destroyed one.

5.8.3.2 Expectancy of improved living conditions

The Sankwaleto areas, where the project affected people, will be re-settled are already surveyed and some of PAP have already started building their houses. The area will be provided with basic infrastructure including main storm water drains and roads. The area will be serviced with water supply network and electricity. Each affected household is allowed to choose a plot he/she wishes. The surveyed plots are measured one acre. The resettled people are required to contribute TZS 200,000 only as a survey fees and will not pay any premium to get the plots.

5.8.3.3 Conditions and Issues in the new relocation sites, in comparison to the existing settlement area

In the existing settlement at Bubutole and Mombose, the project affected people live in a place where they are formally settled. The area is not surveyed and individual villagers have no title deeds but have right of occupancy under Customary Tenure and therefore individual rights. Rights to hold land by individual households are mainly vested in the household head who pass it on to their children. Hereditary rights appear to be patrilineal for both farmland and for other properties such as herds of cattle. The head of the household, who is a male folk, normally organizes distributions of tasks within members of households. Currently there is no surveyed land with title deed in the Bubutole and Mombose villages. Basic infrastructure available includes nearby roads, good drainage channels and electricity. There area has no piped/tap water and households use a tradition pit latrine.

CHAPTER 6

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT

The proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City will be designated and used for the intended purposes only - no residences or any type of buildings or structure will be allowed. Households will be affected by one or a combination of the identified categories of losses: loss of settlements/houses and auxiliaries (503 households); loss of farmland only 63; loss of access to water supply; loss of income sources/means of livelihood and loss of crops. The move will affect them regardless of compensation payments.

6.1 THE EXPECTED LOSSES

Upon the involuntary removal from the project sites, 566 households will suffer, losing rights to use pieces of land, and/or un-exhausted improvements on the land; i.e. built structures and crops.

6.1.1 Vulnerable Groups

The impacts on livelihood and livelihood ability for the potentially vulnerable groups may be more severe than for the other affected households as vulnerable groups may have smaller resources to cope with the changes the project entails for them.

6.1.2 Land

The farms were extracted through a combination of field and interpretation of high-resolution imagery using the principles of image interpretation. A total of 1,143 parcels of croplands were identified belonging to 566 PAPs. Their size ranges from less than an acre to 14.2 acres for each cropland. The mean size is 0.4 acres. The total size of croplands as a class is 4,725.4 acres/19.2km². Most of the croplands in Mombose are found in the western part of the project area, while those of Bubutole are found in the north and north-east (Bubutole proper and Kichangani areas).

Current users/occupiers of that land will be eligible for compensation for land which currently is under cultivations, bare land, crops and other improvements on land such as fences etc. As indicated above majority of the people residing on the farm, cultivate farms of less than three acres. This is mainly due to the fact that cultivation using the traditional hand hoe does not permit the cultivation of a large piece of land. Majority of affected households will be lightly affected in terms of relative cultivated land loss and shall be able to maintain their livelihoods on at least the same level with the three acres of land that will be provided by the proponent.

6.1.3 PAPs' structures

Individual houses vary in size and construction types. Size-wise, the majority of are in the 50 – 100m² range. Some are constructed of mud bricks and corrugated sheets and others mud and thatched roofs. Some houses have either and other consists of both type of construction. From field data and mapping from high resolution imagery, 503 houses were mapped in the entire PAPs zone.

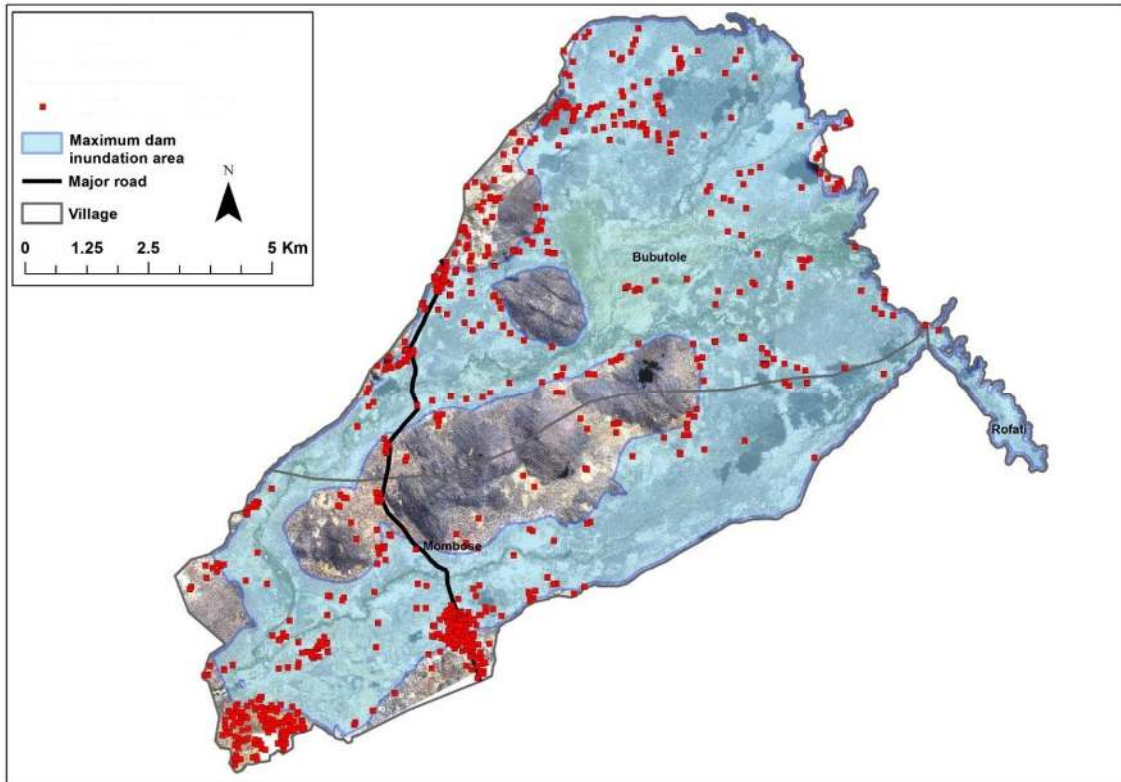


Figure 6.1: Houses in Mombose and Bubutole

The main built structures consist of small two to three rooms mainly thatched by grass, walls made of poles and mud, and earth floors. The households are primarily used for residential purposes. Owners will lose both the house and land on which they are built (i.e.: house-lot).

6.1.4 Agriculture

Farm properties mainly constitute permanent crops, trees, seasonal crops and vegetable gardens. The crop loss that each farmer will sustain has been identified and agreed with the farmers during the socio economic survey. Commonly crops found within the farm include mango trees, lemon trees, banana trees, pawpaw trees, guava trees, timber trees and avocado trees. Also there were a number of farms and gardens growing various seasonal crops mainly maize, paddy, cassava, sorghum and vegetable - tomatoes, potatoes. If the temporary crops are not harvested before construction commences they could potentially be damaged especially associated with the construction of the access road, the erection of transmission poles and mounting of wire.

6.1.5 Natural Assets

These consist of unused farmland and natural forests. A total of 9,333.35 areas of natural assets (such pond or swamp, open to closed scrub/open trees, open woodland, riverine and flood, land vegetation, closed woodland) will be affected by the project; equally divided between Mombose and Bubutole Villages. These sections are usually not inhabited however the benefits accrued will be lost to the communities that use them.

Table 6.1: Land cover/use

No.	Land cover/use	Description	Area coverage (in acres)	Area Km ²	Percent
1	Water-body (pond or swamp)	Pond or swamp	6.54	0.03	0.02
2	Public utility: school, etc	School, mosque, football pitch, major road	27.87	0.11	0.09
3	Built-up and other open land	Homestead compounds and barren land	415.82	1.68	1.41
4	Grass or fallow cropland	Land with grass predominant. May be fallow or not in use for at least a year	1128.30	4.57	3.83
5	Cropland	Land with active crop cultivation (shortly harvested, with crops, or cleared for sowing)	4725.36	19.12	16.04
6	Open to closed scrub/open trees	Predominantly with bushes, shrubs, and sparse trees or less than 20% canopy cover	1876.74	7.59	6.37
7	Open woodland	Trees with undergrowth with 20% to 50% canopy cover.	6019.12	24.36	20.43
8	Riverine and floodland vegetation	Vibrant trees and undergrowth along the river and floodlands with 50 – 70% canopy cover	2046.92	8.28	6.95
9	Closed woodland	Trees with undergrowth with 50 - 70% canopy cover	13217.48	21.53	44.86

6.2 MAGNITUDE OF LOSS

Depending on the situation the magnitude of loss could be total or partial. Total loss is described as loss of all or most (i.e. more than 50%) of the landholding and / or properties; or where the remaining portion of the land or the residual part of a building or structure (after demolition) is no longer viable for continued use. All structures and farm land identified within the Mombose and Bubutole Villages in the socio economic survey will suffer total loss.

6.3 EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT

Involuntary resettlement causes physical displacement of people and properties as well as economic or social displacement of PAPs. Displacement extent varies with types of affected properties and has a direct bearing in the determination of new relocation sites and options of resettlement assistance to PAPs. However, no people have been identified who may face severe hardship, impoverishment and environmental damage risks due to land take planned for construction of Farkwa dam and conveyance system.

6.3.1 Loss of accommodation

Residential accommodation

Demolition of the 503 occupied residential houses will result in loss of accommodation and entail relocation of occupants either as single persons or whole families. However, there is ample alternative land within the current communities for the all households to move. Also it found out during the census that common main structures owned by people living within the project area are houses of poor quality -

wall made of stick/mud and brick mud thatched with grass and very few with iron sheet roofing. 63 PAPs had no structures within their farms because they permanently live outside the farm boundaries.

Business accommodation

There will be no demolition of big commercial house structures of significance and other types of fixed business premises because none were found on project area. At Mombose and Bubutole villages there are 14 small kiosks, one milling machine which will be affected by the project. Also there are two small restaurants and one local brew kiosk which is in bad shape and is used also as residential house.

Loss of house support services

Demolition of house outer structures and services such as fences, water storage structures, toilets, kitchen, etc will result in loss of structures / services from which individuals or family depend on for sanitation, security and general wellbeing. The loss may force them to use unorthodox means and compromise household security.

Loss of support services for vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups such as widows, elderly persons and those suffering from chronic illness and orphans may be forced to move away from community facilities that provide for their special needs. Consequently, they may face hardship in new areas without such support services. However, the identified vulnerable PAPs will not need to re-locate very far from their current areas due to availability of alternative land within the nearby villages such as Farkwa village and Sankwaletto sub village.

6.3.2 Individual production system dismantled

Often, involuntary resettlements forces individuals and families into areas where their production system and skills may not be applicable. Many rural people depend on land for livelihoods and income generating activities. Land supports agriculture and land-based natural resources and enterprises which are the rural economic mainstay. However, the size of land lost by individual PAPs will be dismally small to affect whole ward and village production systems. The same apply to the PAPs along the conveyance system who will loss about 10m wide strips of land.

6.3.3 Loss of livelihoods and income support properties and assets

Demolition of livelihoods and income support properties and assets such as clearance of cash and food crops, will disrupt PAP's sources of income and livelihoods. Clearance of crops will result in loss of benefit accrued i.e. food, income, shade and other environmental services.

6.3.4 Impacts to recipient communities

These are areas to which relocated people will be moving. The new comers may increase pressure on local resources or infrastructures, supply systems, land/spaces, health facilities school etc. However, the magnitude of the impact will depend on the numbers of people already existing and those coming in and the balance between people and available resources or services. Also before relocating, these PAPs were depending on the same local resources as are not moving outside of the original Ward (i.e. Farkwa). In any how the displacement of 566 PAPs by the project who will need to relocate to new areas is small scale and will not give rise to such effects.

6.3.5 Relocation of Graves

According to the census carried out in 2015 a total of 97 households have family members buried inside the proposed project site in 231 graves at different locations. However, the valuation of report and ongoing compensation exercise a total of 1,262 graves have been found within the area (Table 6.2 below). A total number of 1262 graves have been compensated and 1202 being transferred to Sankwaletto (Figure 6.1). There are also 3 spiritual sites inside the project site which are Mountain Bankani, Sikwa and UFE. These spiritual sites are used to make offerings to ancestors and are typically marked by small shrines constructed of wood, sometimes covered with a thatch roof.

Table 6.2: Compensation statistics for burials

Sn	Description	Bubutole	Mombose	Total
1.	Total Number of valuated burials	356	906	1,262
2.	Number of burials transferred	363	839	1202
3.	Number of compensated burials	356	906	1262
4.	Number of filled claims for uncompensated burials	110	228	338
5.	Number of Settled burials' Claims	110	228	338



Figure 6.1: Transferred graves at Sankwaletto

CHAPTER 7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

7.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations provides for who has the right to claim for compensation. Section 4 (e) states that “the occupier of land in any rural, urban or peri-urban area where such land is acquired by the President under section 60 of the land Act No. 4 of 1999 has a right of claiming for compensation”. Thus all owners for the landed properties within the earmarked project area have the right to be compensated.

7.1.1 Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of Project Affected People

The criteria for eligibility for compensation are in accordance with AfDB OS 2 and refer to:

- People or other entities who occupy or use land and have formal titles/ legal rights to assets and land - whether granted right of occupancy (Statutory Rights of Occupancy); or a deemed right of occupancy based on customary laws and practices (Customary Rights of Occupancy); or proven and bona fide long standing occupation
- PAPs who have no legal rights or claim to land they occupy; and
- PAPs who have no legal right but own, use or occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date set during the RAP process.

In general, AfDB OS 2 requires the affected persons who suffer losses or are negatively impacted by the acquisition of land - irrespective of their status be eligible for resettlement entitlement or some kind of assistance. The policy categorizes the displaced people into four groups:

- a. Affected Individual who suffers loss of land, assets or investment, and property or access to natural or economic resources as a result of the project activities.
- b. Affected Household: in case any of its members is affected by the project activities either by loss of property, of access or otherwise affected in any way by project activities.
- c. Affected local community: If the project activities affect their socio – economic and/or social – cultural relationships or cohesion.
- d. Vulnerable Households: having different resettlement needs from most households or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them such as un-married women, elderly, chronically ill persons and orphans.

7.1.2 Categories of Project Affected People

The socio-economic survey recorded all types of people who have house structures (including residential houses and its associate structures and business structures), farms or use the total area of impact in one way or the other: whether legal or illegal, permanent or temporary structures, owned by individuals or community structures. The study identified 503 households with farms and residential structures and 63 households with farm only all have a total of 1,681 household members.

Property owners

Affected people generally eligible for compensation are property owners recognized in the Tanzania law. In the project coverage area all people hold land and structures based on Customary Rights of Occupancy. In this RAP, affected properties are all those within the area to be inundated at Mombose and Bubutole, the 20m corridor of the 130 km conveyance system. The census identified 566 households which have legal rights to assets and/or occupation and use land.

Tenants

These are people who do not own property but rent house, premises or land for the respective purposes; but when displaced tenants may incur losses i.e. accommodation, profit etc. This category of PAPs is classified in different sub-categories including residential tenants, business tenants, or farm tenants. The census survey did not register any tenants.

Squatters, Encroachers and other opportunistic land occupiers

These are people who do not own land that they occupy or use; rather take advantage of undeveloped public or private land to erect permanent or semi-permanent structures without permission of the owner. Encroachers and others may incur losses but are presently not considered eligible for compensation under the Tanzania law.

This RAP for the Farkwa dam recognizes rights to assets and land for a person who has been included in the census exercise and before the cut-off-date that will be provided by the MoW upon completion and acceptance of the Valuation Report. Any person who encroaches on the identified corridor of impact after this date is not entitled to compensation or any resettlement assistance.

Grave owners

Individuals or households whose land contains graves that will be affected by the project are recognized for compensation.

Affected Community

Communities who incur loss of property or asset owned by the community at large or are restricted use or access to resource will be compensated for the loss.

Under the Bank guidelines and the criteria stated above, the above categories of affected people (property owners, tenants, communities) are all eligible for resettlement entitlement for losses incurred.

7.1.3 Cut-off-date

The valuation survey commissioned by MOW, conducted by the Dodoma City Council (Government Valuer) was done based on the terms of compensation and re-location agreed with Regional Government Authority. The Valuers identified all people who are eligible for compensation entitlement under the law, i.e.: people and entities that have recognized rights of occupancy and those eligible under AfDB OS 2. The Valuation report was endorsed by the Chemba District Commissioner and Dodoma Regional Commissioner. After the valuation report was approved by Government, the MOW serve official notices to the PAPs.

The final valuation surveys by the Government Valuer will be based on the terms of compensation and relocation agreed by MoW, PAPs and Village Government. The Report identified all people who are eligible for compensation entitlement under the Tanzania law, i.e.: people and entities that have recognized rights of occupancy and those eligible under AfDB OS 2 and IFC. Once the valuation report

is approved by Government, the MoW will serve official notices to the PAPs. These will include the following:

- **Land Form No. 69** which inform every PAP their entitlement to claim for compensation of affected properties;
- **Land Form No. 70**, filled in by each PAP, as official application for compensation, indicating the property owned, family condition and recommended amount of money claimed;
- **Land Form No.1**, used by the Valuer to record all properties owned by the PAP – dully signed among others by the property owner, the MoW, District Land Officer, and Village Government Officials.

The date of completion of recording properties (*on Form No. 1*) is considered to be the cut-off-date for eligibility for compensation and other relocation assistance related to proposed project. Applied cut-off date (s) for this project was 30 September 2017. People whose properties were missed out during the valuation exercise lodged claims with Village Chairman/Executive officer, Chemba District Council and/or MOW for consideration. These were assessed for eligibility before compensation started. Despite the fact that some PAPs were compensated without the updated RAP, the principle of compensation was followed as there was a previous guiding document on how the compensation should be done and which will equal replacement value as described below.

7.2 METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS AND COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

7.2.1 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets

IFC Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

When displacements cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement costs and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standard of living or livelihoods. Standards for compensation will be transparent and consistent within the project. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will offer land based compensation, where feasible. The client will provide opportunities to displaced persons and communities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project

AfDB OS 2

Operational Safeguard 2 (OS2) for involuntary resettlement/land acquisition, displacement and compensation of persons ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels. Compensation items include i) value of the land; ii) value of un-exhausted improvements (dwelling house, other house structures, trees, crops, hedges/fences and other properties). Compensation is effected for any loss of interest on land and includes various kinds of allowances – disturbance, transport, accommodation and loss of profit. The Valuation Division in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development has developed guidelines on methodologies for valuing properties and compensation rates for crop including various fruits. The following general methodologies were applied to value losses

- a. Estimation of the market value when it is known and/or
- b. Estimation of the replacement costs.

Land Act, 1999 and Land (Assessment of Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001

The calculation of compensation and other resettlement allowances for displaced property owners is based on directives of the Land Act, 1999 and Land (Assessment of Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001. The Act / Regulations stipulate compensation to be paid is the market value of the affected land, structure or asset (direct comparison method) and standing crops (earnings approach) as determined by the valuation assessments. This generally is in agreement with resettlement measures required by the AfDB OS 2 which recommends compensation at full replacement value (not depreciated) and replacement of land for land where appropriate. In this RAP, compensation will be full replacement value.

The Valuer conducted market survey to determine the current replacement costs and open market values. For this RAP, the Valuer adopted the Replacement Cost Method i.e. cost of replacement or selling the affected property (e.g. cost of construction materials, price of buying and selling land and transportation costs, labour) at the date of valuation. To this various allowances will be added according to legitimate claims, and the type of loss incurred. Valuation was undertaken using the following methodology details:

Buildings: Houses in Farkwa are of simple structures and many are made of local materials. Typical houses are made of flat thatched roof slab embedded in mud and cow dung. They are known as ‘Tembe type of houses’. Walls are clad of bush poles joined with mud mortar. Floors are made of compacted soil. Other houses are built with raw mud bricks and in rare cases walls are built of burnt bricks. The floor area of each of the affected buildings was measured and their plinth floor area calculated. The latter area was multiplied by an appropriate rate to determine the present market value.

Where comparable open market prices could not be obtained, the replacement cost method of valuation was applied to obtain the equivalent sum that a reasonable purchaser would offer to buy such property. Adjustments were made to allow for major depreciations in determining the depreciated Replacement Value of a property where comparable market could not be obtained

Table 7.1: Commonly Applied Rates per m² of different types of building in Farkwa

S/No	Property Description	Rate per sq.meter of floor area (Tsh/m ²)
1	Mud and wattle structures, thatched roof; compacted earth floor	75,000 – 100,000
2	Same as above but with corrugated iron coverings	100,000 - 125,000
3	Same as No. 2 but with c.i.s. roof, sand cement screed floor	126,000 – 150,000
4	Burnt brickwork or Sand Cement blocks walls, corrugated iron sheets roof, cement screeded floor, plastered and painted walls	151,000. - 250,000
5	Same as No.4 above; but with plastered walls, floor tiles, running water supply, electrical installations, in excellent structurals and decorative condition	251,000 and above

Land: the valuation of land for compensation purposes was based on the Market Value method of valuation. The ascertained Market Value of land reflects the highest bid that can be realized if the subject property was to be offered for sale in the open market after extensive advertisement of its sale to knowledgeable and potential buyers and after a reasonable time of marketing. The determined market value of land was compiled from comparable sale of similar land in the respective locality after conducting enquiries and discussions on the market price level from estate agents, Dodoma and Chemba District Land Valuers, land official and property dealers in relevant villages in Farkwa ward. Land value in Farkwa has been on the rise in the recent years due to the invasion of the vacant land by pastoralists from the North of Dodoma and land grabbers from the sprawling Dodoma City. The introduction of paddy farming

in flood plains of Bubutole and Rofati has increased the demand for land in recent times. Such increased economic activities and growing influx of pastoralists in search of grazing land have influenced the escalation of the land prices in the area to Tsh.175 per square meter.

Trees and Crops: in the valuation of crops and trees, prevailing market price levels of trees sales in the locality was applied. They were based on the research undertaken in the field as part of the valuation. Reference was also made to government recommended crops rates in the absence of open market prices of trees in the locality. The recommended figures were adjusted accordingly to take into account crop or tree yield in the locality and the stage of growth of the relevant tree or crops. While the value of a mature tree was taken to be of 100% growth, the value of a tree at the seeding stage is taken to be 25% of the value of such mature tree and a tree that has reached its first harvest was taken to be of 50% value of a mature tree. The determined tree prices were adjusted accordingly to take into account other factors such as:

- Average yield per annum
- Fixed and variable costs for maintaining and upkeep of the same tree
- Crop or tree production life cycle
- Prices of its products in the open market
- Interest rates offered by Commercial banks to investment in the growth of forests
- Demand and supply of the subject crops or tree's products and others factors affecting crop or tree value.

Disturbance allowance: Disturbance allowance is payable as a percentage of the value of the impacted property. The percentage adopted is the average commercial bank rates offered on long term fixed deposits. From data obtained from the various banking institutions in Tanzania, the current average rate on fixed deposits is 5% per annum. Therefore, the obtained total property value was multiplied by 5% to obtain the Disturbance Allowance. The product so obtained was taken to be the sum payable as disturbance allowance in accordance with Regulation No 10 of the Land {Assessment of the Value of land for Compensation} Regulations of year, 2001.

Accommodation allowance: this is cash allowance provided to displaced people who lose houses and other structures. The allowance will enable them to cover cost for renting similar houses or structures for a period of three years while re-establishing themselves elsewhere. The Valuer calculated accommodation allowance by multiplying the assessed monthly market rent (applied value bands based on a market survey of rental properties in the respective project coverage areas) for the affected house or part of the house by 36 months.

Transport allowance: provided to eligible property owners who will need to relocate (even if only over a very short distance) their movable properties and assets – furniture, equipment, and business goods to a new location. The transport allowance paid in cash – only to PAPs who are to physically move, is the equivalent of the prevailing cost of hauling 12t of goods by rail or road over a distance of 20km from the point of displacement.

Compensation for loss of income (rental accommodation, business profit, crops): payment to displaced person the loss of profit allowance whereas a business or income generating operation is affected by land acquisition. The regulation requires the loss of profit allowance to be calculated as the net monthly profit of the business carried out on the affected property, as evidenced by audited accounts, where available, multiplied by 36 months. Another alternative payment mode is payment of half of turnover for 6 months. Whereas the property owner lose rental income (due to displacement of house or business premise tenants), he/she is paid lump sum cash payments of 6 months' rent per tenant.

Calculation of total compensation figure: Property replacement cost (calculated differently for houses, structures, crops and trees) + land values + accommodation allowance + transport allowance + disturbance allowance (+ loss of profit where applicable).

Allowances for removal of graves

Families who will need to exhume and relocate graves at another site will be paid the standard district rate per grave. If requested by the displaced persons, the District will provide alternative burial plots.

Assistance for vulnerable groups

The census survey has identified 106 displaced property owners regarded as vulnerable and requires special assistance. These PAPs include 13 widow, 90 elderly with more than 60 years, and 6 youth who are head of households. Valuation will follow the same procedure as for other PAPs. These will be provided with necessary assistance by the project on a case by case basis taking cognizant that vulnerable households or individuals may not be able to resume their disrupted livelihood activities or construct replacement structures.

Compensation squatters, encroachers and other opportunistic land occupiers

For a person who owns a structure and has been included in the valuation exercise and before the cut-off-date will be compensated for lost assets (not land) and provided other resettlement assistance.

Community Compensation

Community compensation will be in-kind only for a community as a whole in the form of reconstruction of the facility to at least the same standard or equivalent better standard to that being removed to give way to the project.

7.2.2 Forms of Compensation payments for various eligible PAPs

The project may affect a variety of properties and assets which have all been screened as for their value and their eligibility for due compensation. To settle compensation payments for the loss of assets, compensation may be made in any and/or more of the following forms:

- a. Cash payments – compensation calculated and paid in Tanzania shillings
- b. In-kind -- compensation may include items such as land, houses, building materials and financial credits
- c. Assistance – to include moving allowance, transportation and labour.

Table 7.2 below was used as a checklist to determine the compensation measures taken into consideration for eligible PAPs for each type of loss incurred.

Table 7.2: Standard Entitlement Matrix Based on Severity of Impact

CATEGORY PAP	TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLEMENTS				
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of land / Assets	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
Property Owners	Loss of land		Replace land / pays compensation at market value	Crops (permanent or seasonal) at market cost in scarce season	None	Land replacement at new site (for land-based income and livelihood). Disturbance, Allowance

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

	Loss of structures (residential or business); standing crops and trees	Compensation at full replacement value not depreciated	Permanent crops or trees at market cost in scarce season	Lost rental income: lump sum cash payment of 6 months rent per tenant Loss of business income: payment of half of turnover for 6 months	Actual cost of transporting 12t of goods by road for 20km	Disturbance Allowance Accommodation allowance
Residential Tenant:	Loss of rental accommodation	No loss of structure, no entitlement at new site	Replacement cost for non-movables (if installation was agreed with owner)	No loss of income	Actual cost of transporting 12t of goods by road for 20km	Disturbance allowance: 6 months' rent equivalent
Business Tenant	Loss of rental business premises	No loss of structure, no entitlement at new site	Replacement cost for non-movable facilities (if installation was agreed with owner)	Loss of business income: payment of half of turnover for 6 months	Actual cost of transporting 12t of goods by road for 20km	Disturbance allowance: 6 months' rent equivalent
Encroachers (using land)	Loss of land	None	Replace land / pays compensation at market value	Crops (permanent or seasonal) at market cost in scarce season	-----	Relocation to resettlement site of choice, ('land for land');
Squatters (business or living on site)	Loss of business premise / shelter	Compensation at full replacement value for structure	-----	-----	-----	Relocation to resettlement site of choice, ('land for land');

7.3 VALUATION REPORT

The Dodoma City Council through land valuation section was contracted to conduct the valuation for properties of people expected to be affected by the project (PAPs) so as to address resettlement impact. The procedure adopted for valuation of affected properties was as per section 6 of this updated RAP report and according to local legislation and regulations governing land acquisition. The resulting valuation was used to prepare compensation schedules approved by the Government Chief Valuer. Breakdown of estimated costs provided in the approved schedules for building, land, crops, graves, Land (Pori), Primary schools, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, and disturbance allowance is TZS 8,403,059,493.00 (Table 6.2 below). By including RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the total overall resettlement cost will be 8,628,059,493 (Table 13.1). The table 6.2 below shows the main figures of compensation schedules for various categories.

Table 6.2: Compensation Categories

S/N	Category	Amount
1	Building	1,206,919,500.00
2	Land	413,3793,259.00
3	Crops	14,0197,818.00
4	Transport Allowance	235,090,000.00
5	Accommodation Allowance	732,694,000.00
6	Disturbance Allowance	439,139,725.00
7	Land - Pori	658,112,572.00
8	Graves	347,795,747.62
9	Mombose Primary School	343,577,987.00
10	Bubutole Primary School	165,738,884.40
	Total	8,403,059,493.00

7.4 COMPENSATION CONTRACTS /AGREEMENTS WITH PAPS

MOW is the overall project funding agency and the final authority in all financial matters and is the overall project implementing agency and is responsible for all financial arrangements related to project supervision, management and other administrative expenses. After completion of the compensation valuations the owner's names of the affected properties, their eligibility for compensation and assessed value of the property were made available to the Chemba District Commissioner and Regional Commissioner Offices for crosschecking and endorsement. Thereafter, a second round consultation with individual PAPS or household was made to clearly explain types of compensation and payment options, how compensation will be provided and obtain signed agreement from each PAP. During the process the MOW/ Land Officer / Valuer draw up a contract, listing all property and land being surrendered and the type of compensation to be given. The compensation contract containing option selected, compensation amount, timeline for leaving property, and possible new relocation sites, will be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and Farkwa Ward Leader / Bubutole and Mombose Village Leaders / Land Committees prior to signing. The contract was signed and witnessed.

CHAPTER 8

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL NEW RESETTLEMENT AREAS AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

The taking of land and related assets or the denial of access to assets was agreed to take place only after compensation packages described under section 6.3 above have been implemented. The compensation package includes assets valuations, disturbance and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, e.g. moving allowances. The compensation package also takes due consideration for assistance to vulnerable persons. This chapter describes other resettlement measures including relocation measures at current or new sites and support measures.

8.1 RESETTLEMENT SITES

8.1.1 Freedom of Choice

Although the Mombose, Bubutole and Farkwa, Village Governments has pledged to set aside land or allow use of village land or other assistances for PAPs resettlement, freedom of individual choice for resettlement location will be maintained. Offer of alternative site do not oblige the displaced person(s) to take that allocated plot, but that they shall be allowed to opt for other places as available but within the project surrounding villages.

8.1.2 Location of prospective resettlement sites

Individual farm occupiers

The present planning is for the PAP to be resettled in their familiar vicinity, i.e. within the boundaries of their Village (i.e. Farkwa and Sankwaletto resettlement area for Mombose Village PAPs – not more than 5 kms from current location) and Kichangani sub Village (not more than 8km for Bubutole Village PAPs). Survey data indicate that almost all of the PAPs preferred to live within their current settlements in the same village as the only small part of the village will be occupied by the project. They can rebuild either on their own plots or on new plots due to the availability of farming land. The conveyance system traverses areas which are predominantly rural. With no exceptions, these areas are endowed with plenty of land to which displaced PAPs can move or rebuild their demolished properties or establish new farms. Options are available for those who it is necessary to move. Property owners will rebuild the affected structure (household or outer structures) either on or near same plot. Among the PAPs to be displaced prefers to move to land allocated by the village government and others are ready to move anywhere within the District where there are social services (schools, hospitals, market, recreational, place of worship).

New sites for Community properties

Public assets and properties are usually specified for use by a particular community and strategies for relocation consider finding new plots or areas within the same locality to relocate the demolished structure or find alternative resource. Primary schools, water tanks, playground are a responsibility of Chemba District Authority, Farkwa Ward and local government leaders to extend it to nearby land.

8.1.3 Suitability of resettlement villages

Village's suitability for resettlement was investigated, in order to determine (1) the socio-economic comparability of host community and resettlement-affected households (important with regard to any

potential for social conflict as a result of resettlement) and (2) the capacity of the sites to sustain livelihoods and quality of life of resettlement-affected households.

Host community household socio-economic characteristics

A host community socio-economic investigation was conducted, to understand the similarities and possible differences that exist between the resettlement-affected and the host community households. As expected, resettlement-affected and host community households do not differ substantially.

Availability of arable and grazing land at the resettlement villages

It is not anticipated that resettled households will experience a shortage of arable land at resettlement villages. The area of land available at resettlement villages as currently identified is slightly smaller than the land held by resettlement-affected households inside the project site.

To assess the availability of grazing land, densities of cattle after resettlement were estimated. Based on current cattle holdings and preferences with regard to resettlement villages, most cattle will be concentrated in the Sankwaleto area for Mombose while in Bubutole will be concentrated in Kichangani area after resettlement. The areas are currently lightly populated and the groundcover is primarily grassland, bushed grassland and open woodland, suitable for grazing.

Access to services

After the Dam construction water will be provided at the resettlement villages. Also the replacement houses will include a rainfall harvesting system (roof gutters and water storage tank), as per the entitlement framework. In addition, backup protected water supply sources will be provided, where needed.

Should all resettlement-affected households be relocated to their preferred villages, about half would be moving closer to both primary and secondary schools and there will be an overall decrease in the average distances children will need to walk to go to school. However, a large number of primary school children will likely shift their attendance to Farkwa and Gongga Primary Schools after resettlement and this requires support from the project to expand the capacity of these schools. Also as a compensation package, two new schools are supposed to be built to compensate Mombose and Bubutole primary schools which will be inundated.

Table 8.1: Number of student and teachers in the project area and nearby villages

Name	Pupils		Teachers	
	Boy	Girl	male	Female
Farkwa Primary School	200	189	3	5
Gongga Primary School	183	206	4	2
Bugenika Primary School	136	156	5	1
Donsee Primary School	118	89	3	1
Bubutole Primary School			5	0
Mombose Primary School			3	3

After resettlement, an additional dispensary, perhaps on the Sankwaletto and Kichangani areas will be warranted to avoid compromising people's access to health services. Because Farkwa Village is where many households will relocate, MoW will also build a police post there.

8.1.4 Relocation measures for individual property owners

Demolition and salvaging of materials

The affected people will be allowed to salvage any materials from demolished structures such as metal/wooden frames, glass, roofing iron sheets and bricks. They will be given adequate time, through timely notices.

Harvesting of fields

Similarly, farmers will be given adequate time, through timely notices to harvest the fields.

Assistance during physical transfer

Transport allowance will ensure no hardship in moving even for short distances.

Relocation measures for affected communities

Relocation measures for community losing access to resources or use of land - sacred rock mountain, indigenous trees / forest and fishing area will be issues for discussions with village traditional and government leaders during second round meetings (Compensation Contracts) with PAPs and communities.

8.2 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

8.2.1 Introduction

Ministry of Water will implement programs to enable the restoration of livelihoods when homesteads move to new resettlement sites, consistent with the objectives of IFC's Performance Standard 5 (IFC, 2006b). This performance standard requires that resettlement result in an improvement, or at least restoration, of livelihoods and quality of life, and notes that replacement of assets and/or compensation alone does not guarantee this. IFC encourages project proponents to undertake resettlement as a sustainable development initiative. IFC notes that resettlement of people with land-based livelihoods (such as is the case for this Project) should consider: acquisition of replacement land; access to grazing land, forest and water resources; physical preparation of farm land (clearing, levelling, access routes and soil stabilization); fencing of pasture and cropland; agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, irrigation); veterinary services; availability of credit; and access to markets.

The proposed programs have been discussed with resettlement-affected households and district, ward and village governments. Below tentative compensation activities and support are outlined to indicate what kinds of activities and material support may be needed to satisfy the IFC and AfDB requirements.

8.2.2 Employment

Offering impacted people, the opportunity for employment during the construction of replacement structures will offer them income and skill to use in the future. MoW and contractors will show preference for employing PAP. One way of promoting this would be for the project to train displaced persons to acquire the skills needed by these contractors. In future the trained PAPs could provide skilled/semi-

skilled casual labour for new construction of houses and other community structures like schools, hospitals and market.

8.2.3 Agricultural extension services

Extension services will assist resettlement-affected households to re-establish agricultural and livestock activities, increase production and develop new economic activities. Extension services will include i) extension staff with the equipment and materials needed to provide services; and ii) demonstration projects to provide examples of new practices and technologies with potential to help people increase incomes. Demonstration projects could include:

- improved varieties of crops;
- use of manures and other fertilizers;
- animal health and nutrition, directed towards decreasing incidence of disease and parasites;
- rangeland management, towards more sustainable use of grazing resources;
- crop and livestock processing technologies, related to, for example, drying fruit and tubers, roasting groundnuts, milling grain and making cheese; and
- new activities, for example, fish farming.

Assistance with marketing, financial and business management and/or water management may also be provided in relation to demonstration projects. Extension services would be provided in close cooperation with staff of the relevant Chemba District government departments (for example, staff with skills in crop and livestock production) and with NGOs and development agencies with local experience.

8.2.4 Training and Capacity Building

Resettlement-affected households will be provided training in:

- money management skills, to help households use compensation payments appropriately in support of household economies; and
- house maintenance skills, to enable people to take care of new houses and other structures built by project as part of the resettlement.

In addition, training will be provided to interested households in non-agricultural skills, to enable people to reduce their dependence on subsistence agriculture. Such training programs could include:

- construction skills, for example in brick laying, carpentry, welding and driving, to prepare people to work on the construction of the Project and of replacement houses and
- micro-enterprise skills, to prepare people to launch new businesses.

8.2.5 Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households will be provided additional assistance to provide equitable access to resettlement entitlements and to enable adequately re-establishment of livelihoods after resettlement.

The gender and age of homestead heads were used to identify a total of 106 vulnerable homesteads. Vulnerable homestead heads include those above the age of 60 (elderly), those under the age of 20 (children) and those who are widow. The largest vulnerable group of homestead heads (and thus homesteads) is the elderly, followed by widows.

MoW will provide special assistance to vulnerable homesteads insofar as they are disproportionately affected by resettlement. The following steps will be taken to provide assistance where necessary:

- compilation of a complete list of vulnerable homesteads (and individuals as this may be relevant) and identification of the cause and effects of their vulnerability;
- identification of required assistance at various stages of the resettlement process, including negotiation, compensation, physical relocation and post-relocation;
- implementation of assistance;
- development, in consultation with the resettlement committee, of a “means test” to determine whether a vulnerable homestead requires extended support during the post-relocation period;
- monitoring the application of the means test to identify homesteads requiring adjusted assistance during the post-relocation period; and
- provision of adjusted assistance where required.

Depending upon the needs of vulnerable homesteads, assistance may be needed to:

- secure cash paid in compensation and reduce risks of misuse or robbery;
- assist with health issues; and
- provide alternative support where social networks depended upon have been disrupted and food security is consequently threatened.

8.2.6 Host Communities

Host communities may also see resources and services affected by resettlement when accommodating resettled homesteads. Resettled homesteads will be using nearby arable and grazing land and other natural resources such as firewood, medicinal plants, wild fruit and water and may place additional demand on social services.

Programs for host communities will take into account the number of homesteads relocating nearby and the availability of resources and services. Programs would be provided in consultation with host communities and in close cooperation with staff of the relevant Chemba District government departments. Final resettlement planning will include investigations of the need and feasibility of options for host community programs, which may include:

- extension services and training programs, as described above for resettlement affected homesteads;
- assistance with securing access to and quality of water resources for domestic and livestock use;
- support for initiatives toward sustainable management of natural resources, specifically fuel wood resources;
- support for initiatives toward improved marketing (for example, construction of crop storage facilities) and credit availability; or
- assistance with community infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities and churches, where there is significantly increased demand as a result of resettlement.

CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

In connection with the requirement that displaced persons be meaningfully consulted - consultations with stakeholders were made through meetings and interviews carried out by the MOW, RAP preparation team, Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment team with stakeholders at regional, District, ward and village levels and with people using the proposed project footprint and corridor of impact for different purposes.

9.1 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the meetings was to bring together stakeholders for them to plan together for what they need for their development. Specific objectives were

- a) To introduce and share the information about the Farkwa Dam project
- b) Stakeholders to understand applicable laws and regulations to the project.
- c) Discuss social issues, identify and plan for their mitigation including preparation of the RAP.
- d) To involve stakeholders in census and inventory of affected assets for RAP preparation
- e) To acquire information and opinion of PAPs.

9.2 THE STAKEHOLDERS

9.2.1 Stakeholders identification and analysis

Stakeholders at various levels were consulted and involved in this process of RAP preparation. An analysis of who are the key stakeholders, their roles and expectations to the project was facilitated by the consultant in collaboration with respective authorities. The following stakeholders/institutions to RAP Planning and Implementation were identified Table 9.1:

- a) Central Government
- b) Local Government Authorities
- c) Project Affected Persons
- d) Local communities
- e) NGOs and CBOs
- f) International NGOs
- g) Development partners

Table 9.1: Stakeholders/Institutions to Support RAP Planning and Implementation

Stakeholders & their Categories		Roles/contribution	Expectations
Central Government	Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Dodoma Regional Commissioner Office, District Commissioner Office	Overseeing RAP implementation including addressing grievances, Addressing technical, legal and policy issues, Maintaining of social security	RAP is participatory planned and successfully implemented The project is executed in time as planned.

Local Government Authorities	Chemba District Council, Bahi District Council, Farkwa Ward, Bubutole and Mombose, Villages	Facilitating implementation of the RAP Provide technical support in land acquisition and resettlement including property valuation	Smooth implementation of the project Economic Development and livelihoods improvement in surrounding Villages and the Chemba District at large
Project Affected Persons	295 in Bubutole village, 271 in Mombose village	Provision of land for project implementation	Compensation and livelihoods improvement, alternative land
Local Communities	Farkwa, Mombose and Bubutole Villages	Provide support in project implementation, Alternative land allocation and hosting project affected persons	Improved socio-economic conditions and livelihoods of the local communities Employment opportunities
NGOs/CBOs	CESOPE	Community education and awareness; Empowerment of youths and other groups impacted by the project.	Sustainable natural resources use and livelihoods development.
Private Consulting Company	TRES Consult (T) Limited	Facilitate preparation of RAP	RAP is participatory prepared and successfully implemented
Development Partners	AfDB	Funding of the project including compensation of the affected persons, RAP approval	Successfully execution of the project to alleviate poverty in Tanzania; Improved partnership between US government and Tanzanian Govt.
Project Developer	Ministry of Water, DUWASA ,	Project Developer, Facilitate the Valuation exercise Provision of funds for compensation; Provision of power and water services	Improved power and water supply service, acquire more customers and gain more profit

9.3 PAPs, PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION PROCESS

9.3.1 Consultation and Participation Mechanisms Involving Potentially Displaced Persons in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring

The RAP follows the principles determined in the AfDB OS2. and local Council prior experience involving PAP in the planning, implementation and monitoring process; i.e., to ensure full participation of the PAP in implementing the RAP at every stage, including the monitoring of resettlement actions.

Notification

The resettlement and compensation plan requires measure to be taken to ensure that displaced people are:

- a. Informed in a timely fashion regarding their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation. This was done before the household interview to get basic information required for resettlement plan and valuation and will be repeated in the course of the actual compensation procedures.
- b. Consulted with, offered choices and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and compensation alternatives.

Documentation

Timely documentation of holding's and assets is important to settle claims, to avoid later claims and to avoid fraudulence. Meetings were arranged with the affected individuals and communities to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household or enterprise or farmer affected, the Land/Agriculture Officer will completed a written compensation dossier (Land Form 69 and Form 70) containing necessary personal information of the affected party and those that he/she claims as household members, total holdings, site location, and inventory of assets affected and information for monitoring their future situation. It the dossier will include photographic documentation of the asset in the respective dossiers.

Focal points

- a. A Property Valuation Committee (Resettlement Project Committee) was formed and its main function was to oversee implementation of RAP as a mechanism to facilitate stakeholders' coordination and ensure transparency and accountability during the compensation process (See table 9.2). The committee was also responsible to review schedule of compensation rates and determine the right value for the property and assets to be acquired.

Table 9.2: Member of the Resettlement Project Committee

S/N	Name	Organization	Title	Position in the Committee
1	Eng. Kalunde K. Malale	MOW	Principal Engineer (Environment)	Chair
2	Fatuma Mlimbila	MOW	Principal Hydrogeologist	Member
3	Sabina Faya	MOW	Senior Legal Officer (Advocate)	Member
4	Fatuma Malende	MOW	Communication Senior Officer	Member
5	Moses Sulumbi	Internal Drainage Basin	Water Resource Engineer	Secretary
6	Nelea Bundala	Internal Drainage Basin	Senior Community Development Officer	Member
7	Steven Mwakasitu	Dodoma City Council	Senior Valuer	Member
8	Getrude Mosha	DUWASA	Accountant	Member
9	Eng. Robert Mganga	RUWASA Chemba	District Manager	Member
10	Lusubilo Lutengano	Chemba District	DSO	Member
11	Regina Limbumba	Chemba District Council	Ag. DLNRO	Member
12	SSP Bakari Kawinga	Chemba District	OCD	Member
13	Mathias Kagusa	Chemba District	Afisa Tarafa (For DAS)	Member
14	Eng. Frank Mabubu	RC Office	Senior Engineer	Member

- b. The village leaders, MoW and District Authority and Regional Authority representatives met with and discuss resettlement issues with the Project Affected People who were given a chance to air their views.

- c. During the initial process the Project Affected People were availed full knowledge of the details of the resettlement activities and their packages. The information included cut off dates for each package entitlements, mode of compensation, as well as complaint and grievance redress procedures.

9.3.2 Public Participation

Dissemination of information regarding the proposed project started before valuation process. The information was disseminated to people living in the vicinity of the dam area during undertaking Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA study) in 2014/2015 and during compensation. Consultation meetings were organized by MOW in collaboration with the consultant and the participants were given the details of the project with the advantages of an upgraded airport in user friendly language.

They were also informed about MOW intention to acquire part of their land to meet project requirements and were informed regarding potential adverse impact caused by land acquisition. In addition, information about preparation of RAP and valuation exercise was also provided. Furthermore, meeting to discuss compensation process with PAPs was conducted and were informed regarding MOW plan to pay the compensation in phases.

9.4 STAKEHOLDERS VIEWS AND CONCERNS

Stakeholders appreciate the government’s initiatives and they believe that this project will stimulate economic growth, increase people’s income and ultimately reduce poverty. Nevertheless, the above goal will be achieved if the valuation exercise is thorough, the compensation is fair and the project involves stakeholders at all stages of implementation. The need for energy is critical but there is a need for increased awareness creation for project affected people in project areas. Collaborative monitoring of project implementation for adaptive management was also highly recommended.

However, complaints and grudges are a common experience during consultation with people affected by resettlement resulting from major development projects – presumably not only in Tanzania. Issues raised by the stakeholders, responded by the Technical Team and addressed during RAP preparation are set out in Table 9.2:

Table 9.2: Issues raised and responses during the stakeholder consultative meeting

ISSUES FROM STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSES FROM TECHNICAL TEAM
The valuation process not being open and transparent and over -/under – pricing of properties;	The PAPs were involved in the process from on-set of the process. A number of meetings were organized and PAPs attended those meetings. At the finalization of the valuation process each PAPs was shown the values of his/her asset/property before signing the final compensation package
Finding alternative sites for resettled people and property	MOWw liaised with Chemba District Council to located alternative sites for PAPs. The District reserved surveyed plots, equal to the number of PAPs. PAPs were informed regarding availability of these plots.
Tendency not to pre-inform affected people about the impending resettlements	A communication mechanism is established, where MOW and District staffs, on regular basis, updates PAPs

	through their representatives regarding compensation process and vacation of the project area.
Why should implement this project?	The supply of clean and safe water is one of the millennium development goals to be achieved in Tanzania, supply of water in Dodoma Municipality is not reliable and most of the inhabitants in villages are drinking clean but not safe water. If proposed project is implemented and water infrastructures are well established will relief the problem of water supply in Dodoma town as well as in the villages nearby, also the current situation of water distribution by street will be overcome through evenly supply
Is it possible for the project to wait until PAPs harvest their crops	People's seasonal crops shall be spared until the harvest is over
How should awareness creation be done, individually or at village level?	This meeting is one of those arrangements to ensure that leaders are informed about the project and in turn, give correct information to the communities. Once construction of the dam starts education will continue to be given and laws will be reinforced.
Project implementation should also include Land Act. No. 4.	It will be considered
Some communities were to grow some seasonal crops on the pipeline way-leave	Laws and regulations do not allow this specifically for people's safety and protection of the infrastructure.
How Gender issues and HIV/AIDS going to be dealt with?	TRES Consult (T) Limited is conducting social impacts assessment and will come up with mitigation measures on how all these issues will be addressed during the project implementation. Also people with special needs will be considered when conducting PAP census.
How the issue of encroachers will be addressed when the local laws do not recognize them while with AfDB policy they are eligible?	The Government Valuer will assess and give value to the assets. The AfDB laws will be applicable where encroachers exist. Once the cut of date has been established encroachers will not be paid
Will small businesses without business licenses be compensated	The Valuer will see if the business requires a license.
Why money for compensation are to be paid through the District Council and not MoW	They are the government arms at the local level entrusted with responsibilities of overseeing development activities at the grassroots level.
Some people practice shifting cultivation. In case valuation is done when no agricultural activities have taken place, what will happen?	Land has value according to the Land Act no.4 & 5 of 1999; therefore, it will be evaluated.
Water is going to be used in executing and running the project. What are the governing laws?	As soon as Environmental Impact Assessment is done and approved, environmental certificate will be issued and the water user right from the Water Basin Office will be issued.
The community members requested the project to investigate and contribute to the	The Community Development Fund contributes to the improvement of the living standards of the surrounding

improvement of the living standard of the communities in the surrounding villages	villages by improving current infrastructure and facilitating income generating activities.
---	---

9.5 PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Some of the PAPs (2,779 properties) who have already collected the cash and who (89 properties) are waiting to receive their cash commented that MOW in collaboration with the District authority developed and put in place procedures for compensation that were well accepted to PAPs. However, the payment for compensation delayed for a long time and the price of items involved in construction has raised compared with the time in year 2017 when the valuation was done. PAPS were of concern that the MOW should consider to pay interest and the payment schedule for those who have not yet received the cash should be amended. For those who have filed fair complains depending on the ruling, MOW should compensate them accordingly.

The claims for the PAPs are valid as the law requires that compensation implementation should be effected within 6 months after the approval of the properties valuation assessments. According to the law governing compensation a penalty equivalent to the commercial bank rate for a fixed deposit account will be charged and paid to the displaced property owners.

9.5 RAP DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC REVIEW

The RAPs will need to be disclosed to and reviewed by the public and stakeholders who participated in its formulation. Key institutions include submission of the RAP to NEMC with mandate (EMA Act, 2004) to oversee mitigation of social issues emanating from development projects including compensation of dislocated people; and Local government offices (District Council, Ward) and community members who are host to the project. The Tanzania EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005 require public notices be posted in Kiswahili and English newspapers and radio advertising the availability of environmental and social assessment reports (RAP falls within this category). Project implementing agency (MoW) will ensure the RAP is advertised and disseminated as appropriate; and coordinate feedback responses. The RAP document (with executive summary translated into Kiswahili) will be available at the following locations:

- Information centre of the National Environmental Management Council;
- Offices of Ministry of Water;
- Offices of DUWASA;
- Offices of the District Executive Director in Chemba;
- Offices of the Farkwa Ward Executive Director (WEO) and Mombose and Bubutole Village Executive Officer (VEO) or any each affected village or Community.
- Offices /Information centre of the AfDB - Tanzania.

CHAPTER 10 COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

10.1 DISPUTES PROCEDURES UNDER EXISTING NATIONAL LAWS

Section 13 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1967 elaborated under section 4.1.1 of this RAP, includes provisions regarding any land that is acquired where there is a dispute or disagreement. The Act elaborated typical disputes and stipulates timeframe (six weeks) for resolving them before the aggrieved party can institute a suit in a court of law for resolution of the dispute. The Land Acts 1999 and supporting regulations improves Section 13(1) of the Land Acquisition Act by establishing Land Tribunals at the Ward and District levels. If not satisfied with decisions of the Land Tribunal then the aggrieved is obliged to take the matter to court. If the matter cannot be settled by the local courts and/or the Land Tribunals, the matter will go to the High Court for resolution. The High Court of Tanzania is the highest appellate “judge” in this system. The decision of the High Court would be final.

The procedure for compensation dispute resolution prescribed by the Land Acts are cumbersome and costly taking into cognizance the fact most of the displaced people are poor and illiterate /low education level requiring a speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances.

10.2 GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINS PROCEDURES UNDER THIS RAP

At the time of individual resettlement and compensation, PAPs were informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The process was made simple, accessible and fast taking into account nature of the people in the area. All grievances that were related to dissatisfaction with compensation package or the resettlement process, such grievances were addressed initially through mediation at a local level. The communities have been submitting written complaints through to the Ministry of Water via Chemba District Council. The Ministry of Water shared the complaints with Dodoma City Council for responses. A total of 457 complaints were raised which is equivalent of **16%** of the total PAPs compensated. All attempts were made to settle grievances. The following common steps to redress and state grievances were followed by PAPs:

- Notifying Village Chairman/Executive Officer who notifies the Village Social Services Committee (established under Section 35 of the Local Government (District) Authorities Act of 1982) for resolution depending on the matter also notifying Ward Offices and/or Councillor. If unresolved, from the lower government levels the matter was addressed to the Chemba District Commissioner (DC) Office. The District Commissioner refer the matter to the Property Valuation and Compensation Committee (Resettlement project committee) to which MOW Designated Officer is the chairperson and members constituted from the District land office/Valuer, Ward and Village office, PAPs representative. The committee consulted the lower local government levels, (Ward/ Village), MOW and other records to determine claims validity and if valid recommend additional compensation.
- Once the claim is identified valid, the Resettlement Project Committee will inform the Village Chairman to notify the complainant and s/he will be settled.
- For those claims that will be rejected by the resettlement project committee, and the complainant is not satisfied, then the matter will be channelled to the District Land Tribunals and/or the local courts for settlement. It is emphasised that all such decisions must be reached within a full growing season after the complaint is lodged.
- If the matter cannot be settled by the local courts and Land Tribunals, the matter will go the High Court for resolution.

Most of complaints will be settled at this level and most of the grievances submitted to the committee are complain regarding inadequate compensation and the grievance committee decided to review the status of assets and the properties of that PAP. The response has been prepared and will be submitted to the village and District office to be provided to the PAPs.

10.3 ROLE OF MOW

MOW was an alternative (and complementary) route through which disputes were received, handled and resolved. MOW is a long-time player in dam operation in the country and has a well-established mechanism for complainants to register complaints and for resolving disputes. This provides alternative to lower local government system. The aggrieved person was told to register the complaint with MOW which then channelled it through its appropriate sections (dealing with compensation /resettlement or other technical units) to make appropriate assessments and recommendations. If not satisfactorily resolved the dispute will be referred to the District level - DC/ Resettlement project committee (to which MOW is a member) for next steps.

CHAPTER 11

RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENT

The compensation process and RAP implementation for the proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City comprises several steps, involving individual PAPs, the village government, Chemba District Council, offices of the Chemba District and Dodoma Regional Commissioners and MOW (Government of Tanzania).

The overall responsibility for the resettlement lied in the hands of the Government of Tanzania (through MOW) under its administrative and financial management rules and manuals. Compensations/ payments occurred only in the core project footprint and corridors of impact. To facilitate and early start to implementation of the project, affected and eligible PAPs receive their compensation directly from MOW.

Local government authorities both the higher levels – (District and Ward) and lower levels (Village) were main focal points of activities. The Village Chairperson is the representatives of the local government at his/her respective level. Apart from carrying out his/her normal duties linking the Village to the ward level administration, he/she is also carrying out activities and all administration matters related to the resettlement exercise. The Village Executive Officer (VEO) is responsible for day-to-day administration activities at this level.

11.2 LINKAGE BETWEEN RESETTLEMENT COMPENSATION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM

It was crucial to link all resettlement activities with the scheduled start and progress of the construction works including land take and demolition of houses, and other assets. Before any project activity is implemented, people who are affected by the project and have been determined to be entitled for compensation need to be compensated; where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs. Equally, all procedures and measures described above, as well as assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, need to be implemented.

All PAPs who received compensation have been given more time to vacate the area. However, now it is almost two years since they collected the compensation and they still living on the project area. The MOW should set the time for them to vacate the area. Otherwise they will use all the money and it will be difficult to remove them. The MOW should set new date for the PAPs to vacate the area. Those who will not manage to vacate in that period will be given more time to do so. Hence no any PAP was forced to vacate the area after cut-off date.

To ensure that compensation renders PAPs as well off and possibly better off than before the commissioning of the project, MOW will allow them to demolish their structures and collect all materials that thought are important. All PAPs who have vacated the area will demolish their structures and collected all the material from bricks to roofing sheets. The affected people will be allowed to collect materials from demolished structures such as metal/wooden frames, glass, roofing iron sheets and bricks. These

materials will be used to build other houses in other area. To them this reduced their vulnerability as the materials will be already being compensated by the project.

11.3 PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE RAP

Completion and approval of the assets valuation report, obtaining signed agreements by the eligible PAPs, and final approval of RAPs (including compensation schedules and PAPs agreements) are key milestone in the RAP preparation that signals its readiness for implementation. Despite that there was no updated RAP to cover all 566 PAPs, payment of compensation has been successful made and a total of 2,779 out of 2,868 have been effected. The remaining 89 entitlements will be effected immediately. The payment followed all the procedure as required by the African Development Bank OS 2: Involuntary resettlement land acquisition, population displacement and compensation, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999, the Land (assessment of the value of Land for compensation) Regulations, 2001 and the Land (Compensation Claims) Regulation, 2001.

All PAPs who were required to be paid in each phase were shown the breakdown of their compensation for each category before collecting their payment and clarification was provided when needed. All payments for compensation were made in the form of cheque. The remained which consist of 89 entitlements are expected to be compensated in the financial year 2021/2022.

CHAPTER 12

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is an important element to check on implementation progress to ensure that intended results are obtained. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation for the proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City project are (i) to assess steps used to plan and implement the resettlement exercise and (ii) to measure the socio-economic impact of resettlement on the affected population against baseline conditions.

12.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERALL RESETTLEMENT ACTIONS

Monitoring and evaluation of overall RAP is intended to provide information in order to track implementation progress and to ensure measures undertaken will result in intended objectives and targets. The objective is to determine whether execution of resettlement actions and measures follow and have achieved AFDB OS 2 requirements.

12.1.1 Verifiable Indicators

A set of simple verifiable indicators will be adopted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities as given (but not limited) in table 12.1 below. Monitoring will cover other standard project parameters i.e. performance of planned activities, schedules, budgets and disbursement of funds.

Table 12.1: Verifiable indicators for monitoring the proposed project resettlement activities

Verifiable Indicators	
Monitoring	Evaluation
Compensation / resettlement contract addressing all relevant issues from Standard Eligibility Matrix agreed and in place	Individual compensation / resettlement contracts addressed all relevant issues from Standard Eligibility Matrix
Outstanding compensation / resettlement contract not completed within six month	Outstanding individual compensation / resettlement contracts
Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged	All legitimate grievances rectified
Pre-project production and income versus present production and income of resettled people	Affected individuals and or households compensated or resettled in the first year that have maintained or improved their previous standard of living at final evaluation.

12.1.2 Monitoring and evaluation methods

The planning and execution of the RAP was done by MOW as the main project implementing agency, Consultants and involving stakeholders. Likewise, the monitoring will be carried out through internal monitoring process by the Project management / Implementation Unit at MOW and through external monitoring involving other agencies (on contract or by participation).

12.1.3 Time frame and roles and responsibilities

Internal Monitoring

Monitoring of the overall RAP will be part of, or be closely aligned to, the environmental monitoring and evaluation process to be undertaken for the project in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the proposed project presented in the environmental and social impact assessment report. Monitoring of indicators will be based on review by the Project Implementation Unit of the reports from the field and coordinating feedback to the implementers of the various resettlement components on the ground

External Monitoring

Though some PAPs received cash compensation and were free to buy plots anywhere, an effort can be done to get information where they moved. Then after on the ground monitoring of resettlement activities can be undertaken by Village offices through an appointed local committee. The committee will send reports periodically to the PIU at MOW through its regional office at Chemba District Council. Post – resettlement consultations on all aspects through interviews, and discussions with key stakeholders involved in the RAP preparation and implementation.

Table 12.2: M&E Time-frame and Responsible Parties

Monitoring / Evaluation Aspect	Time – frame	Responsible Party
Internal Monitoring		
Monitoring of Compensation / Resettlement Agreements implementation	Throughout from commencement to completion of compensation and resettlement exercise	Project Implementation Unit.
Evaluation of compensation	End of first year	Project Implementation Unit.
Evaluation (mid-term) of resettlement	Completion of settling at temporary accommodation	Project Implementation Unit.
Evaluation of final resettlement	Completion of settling at new site End of third year.	Project Implementation Unit.
Monitoring of grievances	Throughout compensation and resettlement	Project Implementation Unit.
External Monitoring		
On the ground monitoring	Throughout compensation and resettlement	Village/Ward offices / Appointed local committee.
Overall RAP implementation	Mid-Term Review (MTR) End of project	Independent monitor employed by project

12.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The objective is to assess positive or negative changes in the livelihoods and standards of living of the PAPs brought about by displacement of people by the project. The goal is to ensure that livelihoods of affected persons are adequately restored and are left in a position, ideally better-off, and certainly no worse off than they were prior project commencement. The initial baseline survey undertaken during RAP preparation (Chapter 5) assessed the actual socio-economic situation. The post – resettlement survey will collect quantitative data and information which can be measured against the results of the initial baseline survey.

12.2.1 Verifiable Indicators

The statements below described (but not exhaustive) aspects will serve as analytic tools and indicators for follow-up socio-economic monitoring and evaluation.

- Changes in standard demographic characteristics of PAPs
- Health and education status
- Income and expenditure
- Housing standards: availability and adequacy of housing and shelter
- Access to services: health and school facilities, water supply, public transport

12.2.2 Time frame and roles and responsibilities

Impact monitoring: The survey will be a responsibility of the project implementation organization (MOW / Project Implementation Unit). The initial assessment will be done about 3 months after PAPs re-location. Thereafter it will be done after one year by an independent monitoring agency with full participation of PAPs and local government /leaders.

12.3 FINAL EVALUATION

Reviews / final assessment of the Resettlement Action Plan will need to be entrusted to an independent monitor employed by the project /implementation agency (MOW). External evaluation of the overall project will be undertaken by M& E missions under auspices of AfDB.

CHAPTER 13

PLELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE RAP

MOW is the overall project funding agency and the final authority in all financial matters and is the overall project implementing agency and is responsible for all financial arrangements related to project supervision, management and other administrative expenses. Main Consultants, Contractors and other service providers who receive funds directly from MOW are responsible for down-stream payments, procurements and process facilitation; i.e. replacement of structures; cash payments were made by cheques directly to PAPs.

By august 2021 a total of 2,779 entitlements have been compensated and 89 entitlements are expected to be compensated and acquired in the financial year 2021/2022. The sum of estimated costs for building, land, crops, transport allowance, accommodation allowance, disturbance allowance and RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be 8,628,059,493. Table 13.1 below indicates the key resettlement components of the proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Water Conveyance System to Chemba District Council and Dodoma City project that have cost implications.

Table 13.1: Cost estimates of resettlement components

Budget item	Costs
Compensation and other allowances	
Building	1,206,919,500.00
Land	413,3793,259.00
Crops	14,0197,818.00
Transport Allowance	235,090,000.00
Accommodation Allowance	732,694,000.00
Disturbance Allowance	439,139,725.00
Land - Pori	658,112,572.00
Graves	347,795,747.62
Mombose Primary School	343,577,987.00
Bubutole Primary School	165,738,884.40
Subtotal 1	8,403,059,493.00
RAP implementation	
Overall supervision and management (MOW)	100,000,000.00
Consultants, Contractors, firms and agencies	120,000,000.00
Subtotal 3	120,000,000.00
RAP implementation Monitoring and Evaluation	
Self-monitoring	45,000,000.00
External monitoring	60,000,000.00
Subtotal 4	105,000,000.00
Contingencies (5%)	
Grand Total	8,628,059,493.00

CHAPTER 14

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is expected that the PAPs will in general benefit from the involuntary resettlement due to the proposed project interventions. This is due to the fact that all project-affected people will be able to remain within their current locality (i.e. within the boundaries of Farkwa Ward) and close to their usual social and economic services (schools, health facilities, religious institutions etc) and social safety nets (kin members and neighbours, savings and credit schemes etc. The affected people are allowed to salvage any materials from demolished structures such as metal/wooden frames, glass, roofing iron sheets and bricks. PAPs were given adequate time, through timely notices. The Chemba District Council pledged and set areas aside for resettlement, but did not oblige the displaced person(s) to take that allocated plot(s).

Stakeholders appreciate the government's initiatives and they believe that this project will stimulate economic growth, increase people's income and ultimately reduce poverty. However, some of the PAPs who have already collected the cash and who are waiting to receive their cash for the financial year 2021/2022 commented that MOW in collaboration with the Chemba District Council developed and put in place procedures for compensation that were well accepted to PAPs. However, the payment for compensation has delayed for a long time and the price of items involved in construction has increased compared with the time in year 2017 when the valuation was done. PAPs were of concern that the MOW should consider to pay interest and the payment schedule for those who have not yet received the cash should be amended.

This RAP recommends fair and prompt compensation and all project affected people must receive cash compensation based on national standards applicable in such cases so that the compensation renders them at least as well off and possibly better off than before the commissioning of the project. The claims for the PAPs that compensation was delayed are valid as the law requires that compensation implementation should be effected within 6 months after the approval of the properties valuation assessments. According to the law governing compensation a penalty equivalent to the commercial bank rate for a fixed deposit account will be charged and paid to the displaced property owners.

Further it is recommended that the Project Resettlement Committee/ Grievance Redress Committee should actively settle the outstanding complaints raised by the affected part especially those who have not yet collected the cheques. The grievance redress mechanism/ complaint procedures have been presented on this RAP to make sure that all PAPs are properly compensated and have a possibility to appeal if they are dissatisfied with the awarded compensation amount.

It was learned that some of the compensated PAPs have not yet bought allocated plots at Sankwaleto. Though PAPs decided to receive cash compensation and were free to buy plots anywhere, an effort can be done to get information where they moved. Then after on the ground monitoring of resettlement activities can be undertaken by Village offices through an appointed local committee. Lastly it is recommended that external evaluations may be conducted for instance either by AfDB missions and/or by missions of representatives of other interested institutions. The external monitoring evaluations may cover aspects such as the implementation progress, the compensation and resettlement policies, the status of the delivery of entitlements, the progress and changes in living conditions of relocated people and consultation with affected people (PAP) and other stakeholders.

REFERENCES

- African Development Bank Group. 2003. Involuntary resettlement policy.
- African Development Bank Group. 2012. Integrated Safeguards System working progress. Strategic choices made in the design of the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS): Draft report on options for the ISS
- African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System 2013 adopted in 2014
- African Development Bank's Environmental and Social Procedures (ESAP)
<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/districts/kilombero.htm>
- International Finance Corporation, (2007), Guidance Note 5, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- MoW, (2015), The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for the Proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma Region, Tanzania
- TRACDI (2014), Socio-Economic Survey Report on the Proposed Construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Dodoma Municipality, Dodoma Region, Tanzania
- Tractebel Engineering S.A (2013): Farkwa Dam, Feasibility Study Interim Report No 1
- Tractebel Engineering S.A (2014): Farkwa Dam, Feasibility Study Interim Report No 2
- TRES (2015), The mapping property, land use and cover of the Project-Affected People (PAPs)
- URT, (1967), The Land Acquisition Act No 47 of 1967
- URT, (1977), The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977
- URT, (1982), The Local Government (District Authorities) Act. No. 7 of 1982
- URT, (1982), The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act. No. 8 of 1982
- URT, (1996), The National Land Policy, 1996
- URT, (1999), The National Land Act, Cap 113
- URT, (1999), The Village Land Act, Cap 114
- URT, (2001), The Land Act No. 4 Regulations 2001 subsidiary Legislation (Supp. No. 16 of 4th May 2001)
- URT, (2001), The Village Land Act, No 5, 1999 and Subsidiary Regulation of 2001.
- URT, (2002), The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 and the Village Land Regulations, 2002
- URT, (2002), The Land Disputes Court Act. 2002 (Act NO.2 of 2002)
- URT, (2007), The Land Use Planning Act of 2007
- URT, (2007), The Urban Planning Act of 2007

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: VALUATION REPORT FOR ASSETS TO BE AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM PROJECT

No	Name - Farm owner	Village name/ Locality	Sex	Occupation	Marital status	No, Family member	Estimated land Size (acres)	Mango Trees	Acquisition/	Farm and Settlement	Number of year held	Lemon Trees	Pawpaw Trees	Guava Trees	Timber Trees	Avocado Trees
1	Paskali lazaro	Kichangani	Male	Farmer		2	3	2		Farm and settlement	7					
2	Mwanaidisa lemani	Muguso	Female	Farmer	Married	3	1	5		Farm only	41					
3	Ali Omary	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	28	7		Farm and settlement	6					
4	Raheli kuba	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	3	36	3		Farm and settlement	4			13		
5	hamisi hasani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	5	1		Farm and settlement	8					
6	Masindi mabanga	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	20	8		Farm and settlement	2	9				
7	Tisa john	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	53	6		Farm and settlement	5					5
8	Shilagi lushu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2	4		Farm only	1					
9	Zabron john	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	15	6		Farm only	2				16	
10	Kishiwa josephy	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm only	2					
11	Amosi selemani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm only	1					
12	Kulagwa shabani	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Divorced	3	6			Farm and settlement	2					
13	Issa mustapha	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	2	9				
14	Sagwa lukelesha	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	8		Farm and settlement	2					
15	Stephano barbaidu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	50	4		Farm and settlement	6					
16	Hamisi kendua	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	12	9		Farm and settlement	2					
17	Omary hasani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	14	1		Farm and settlement	25			14		
18	Duma kamangati	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	50	7		Farm and settlement	89					
19	Juma hamisi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7	8		Farm and settlement	30					
20	Lushu masanja	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	6	4	9		Farm and settlement	1					
21	Tabu shabani	Sawe	Female	Farmer	Married	4	2	20		Farm and settlement	30					
22	Tamba ramadhani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	56				18	
23	Ijumaa mohamed	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	14		Farm and settlement	5					
24	Ndulu machimuli	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	11	12		Farm and settlement	4					
25	Kija shija	Kichangani	Female	Farmer	Married	3	4	15		Farm and settlement	4					
26	Subi singi	Kichangani	Female	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	3					
27	Kija panga	Kichangani	Female	Farmer	Married	5	6	18		Farm and settlement	2	9				8
28	Mbose magudula	Kichangani	Female	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	2					
29	Emanuel mbula	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	3					
30	Chimika mayunga	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	30	15		Farm and settlement	3			9		

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

31	Buyamba makena	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	14			Farm and settlement	2					9
32	Milembe buhimila	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	35			Farm and settlement	3					
33	Masali lugowe	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Widow	4	25			Farm and settlement	3					
34	Ngelese sari	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	4	7			Farm and settlement	3					
35	Juma athuman	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	13	15		Farm and settlement	13					10
36	Atumbuka makonda	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	55	14		Farm and settlement	2					
37	Shija	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	1	3			Farm and settlement	2					
38	Magreta matulila	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Polygamy	4	17			Farm and settlement	1	7				3
39	Athumani rashidi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9			Farm and settlement	20					5
40	Pawa walwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	13	15		Farm and settlement	44					
41	Adam mohamedi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Single	2	5	16		Farm and settlement	20					
42	Juliusi nengo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	22			Farm and settlement	2					
43	Bundala masanja	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17	14		Farm and settlement	4				15	
44	Gibe buondo	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8	13		Farm and settlement	2					
45	Sakwa masanja	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	15		Farm and settlement	3				12	
46	Hamisi mayombe	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	12		Farm and settlement	1					
47	Kashimbi ndimila	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7			Farm and settlement	1					14
48	Mondele muambelembembe	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	32	15		Farm and settlement	4					
49	Panangani hingira	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	2					
50	Malandala kuzeza	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	27	13		Farm and settlement	3					
51	Selemani magete	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16	15		Farm and settlement	3	9				
52	Maziku	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	13		Farm and settlement	2					8
53	bupolo mwandu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	14	14		Farm and settlement	2					
54	Mageni mabula	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	21			Farm and settlement	3					
55	Samikhe mkuva	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	3					
56	Madee nyangara	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2	2		Farm and settlement	16				8	
57	Nzubo salmu	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	17.4	3		Farm and settlement	3					
58	Njile nyada	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	11	6		Farm and settlement	2					
59	Masele malco	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	14	9		Farm and settlement	3					
60	Nyorobi kabe	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	18	8		Farm and settlement	3					10
61	Masunga monga	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	5		Farm and settlement	3					
62	Shabani ramadhani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	4		Farm and settlement	28					
63	Mganga salmu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	32			Farm and settlement	20					7
64	Iblahimu jumu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16			Farm and settlement	15					
65	Ramadhani juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	14			Farm and settlement	22					
66	Selemani a.gawa	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	28	5		Farm and settlement	20		2		19	
67	Wile yaridi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	9		Farm and settlement	20	8				
68	Emanuel sawaka	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	17	7		Farm and settlement	3					
69	Iddi j chacha	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	5		Farm and settlement	9					
70	Heke washa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3	8		Farm and settlement	1					
71	Salumu athuman	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	12	4		Farm and settlement	22					9
72	Shoma masanja	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	2	7	8		Farm and settlement	4					12
73	Mihayo juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Single	3	5			Farm and settlement	4				22	

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

74	Paul andrew	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	1			Farm and settlement	1	8				
75	madufal duma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	3					
76	Kidadiro mahayo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	5			Farm and settlement	17					
77	Issa ramadhani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	1					
78	Joseph kitiku	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	2					
79	Ally juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	12			Farm and settlement	3				16	
80	Ramadhani juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	3					
81	Mwanarishi mafinya	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	2					
82	llanga musa	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	7			Farm and settlement	24					
83	Jeremia marisa	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	34			Farm only	10				17	8
84	Abdan issa	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17			Farm only	3	10				
85	Hamisi kikula	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8			Farm only	1		7			
86	Paulo tarubu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm only	3					
87	Kitigani kidabuti	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	1			Farm only	4	1				
88	Daniel kitigani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm only	4					
89	Juma rafael	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2			Farm only	2					
90	John nyorobi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm only	2				2	
91	Peter jackson	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9			Farm only	3					
92	Mikchael selemani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm only	2					
93	Yemba mwanadago	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm only	2					
94	Suzana james	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	3	39			Farm only	4	6			5	
95	Antony yusuphy	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	1			Farm only	4		12			
96	Shija njela	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16	1		Farm only	2					
97	Athuman hasani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	21			Farm only	12				6	
98	Hamisi rashidi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm only	10	1				
99	Saidi jiseema	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	30			Farm and settlement	3					
100	Grai graigory	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	18	1		Farm and settlement	4					
101	Shija mango	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	1			Farm and settlement	3					
102	Mwigula dalima	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	2	1				
103	Ingesege kanali	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	2	11			Farm and settlement	4					
104	Salumu mohamed	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	13			Farm and settlement	3				4	8
105	Emanuel bayo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	5					
106	Mageme biringi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	12			Farm only	2			16		
107	Emanuel mahago	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	19			Farm and settlement	2					
108	Zengo masuga	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	17			Farm and settlement	3					
109	Juma tamba	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	1	5			Farm and settlement	5					
110	Masanja moga	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	20			Farm and settlement	4		5		6	
111	Mwanankila osalankat	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	6	7		9		9
112	Sita giseno	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm and settlement	2					
113	Ifefeni machibya	Kicahangani	Female	Farmer	Married	5	12			Farm and settlement	1					
114	Geni masanja	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	3					
115	Kwekweda kasamaida	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	19					
116	robert mipawa	Kicahangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	21			Farm and settlement	3					
117	Robert jitungulu 1	Kicahangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17			Farm and settlement	2			14		

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

118	Mafulanya bulangeti	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	9			Farm and settlement	22				20	
119	Hasani saidi	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	3					
120	Emanueli yohana	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	13			Farm and settlement	5					
121	Salim iddy	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	10	9				
122	Shaban juma	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	3					7
123	Hamis mavinya	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	2			13		
124	Longoshi kwekwida	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	13			Farm and settlement	15					
125	Shija mwandu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	1		Farm and settlement	20					
126	Furbuke makude	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	16	1		Farm and settlement	10					
127	Ngigi kadulani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	3					
128	Safari mangati	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	5					
129	Iddy hasani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	4					
130	Mahadi philipo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	2					
131	Kashinje kidutu	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm and settlement	3				15	
132	Juma salm	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9			Farm and settlement	20					
133	Mandoani ally	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	25					
134	Juma ramadhani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	20	8		18		
135	Hasan yusuphy	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	50					7
136	Mnyapembe kimanyati	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	5	18			Farm and settlement	20					
137	Silvan adolf	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	2					
138	Omary hassan	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	20					
139	Solo pagi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	15			Farm and settlement	2					
140	Mohamed athuman	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	20					
141	Mohamed ramadhan	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	21			Farm and settlement	5					
142	Elisha bayo	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	14			Farm and settlement	5					
143	Joakim elisha	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Divorced	3	6			Farm and settlement	5		3		25	
144	Zengo lameck	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	3					
145	Bakari mango	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	2			12		
146	Hadija mohamed	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	1	5			Farm and settlement	35					
147	Alon robert	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	2					
148	Nchimwa njile	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	34			Farm and settlement	3					8
149	Masanja nchimwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16			Farm and settlement	3					
150	Bale kahigi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	2					
151	Kitemka kinasage	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	32				19	
152	Tmbo gegye	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	3	7				
153	Ganawis gasamaida	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	42					
154	Moli tarmo	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Divorced	3	19			Farm and settlement	3					
155	Samwel moli	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	3					
156	Paulo tarmo	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm only	3	8				
157	Musa kihongwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	2				12	
158	Lutamla salawa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	23			Farm and settlement	3					4
159	Mateo philipo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	2		2			
160	Amosi josephy	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	2			17		
161	Shija kasote	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	22			Farm and settlement	4					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

162	Laulau nyerela	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	25			Farm and settlement	13				
163	Mwamba njugi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	4				
164	Elisha huseni	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	4				
165	Jumanne hamisi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	4				
166	Maristela george	Sawe	Female	Farmer	Married	4	27			Farm and settlement	11			15	
167	Ramadhani kiongoa	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	3				
168	Raphaeli leba	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	12			Farm and settlement	4			19	
169	yona bayo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	4				
170	Suruu bwahai	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	3	9			Farm and settlement	4				
171	madawa kidaqwas	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	3				
172	Charlb makigo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	17			Farm and settlement	2			13	
173	Gwalu buhimila	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	13			Farm and settlement	3				9
174	Alpha gabriel	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	1	6			Farm and settlement	9				
175	Rajabu juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	20				
176	Ally juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	3		1		
177	Ramadhani juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	2	8			
178	Issa juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	30			15	
179	Juma shabani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	9	1		Farm and settlement	54				
180	Sada afani	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	40	1			
181	Mwanaidi shabani	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	2	3	7		Farm and settlement	2				9
182	Jumanne ramadhan	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	1				
183	Yusufu ramadhani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	12				
184	Dogan ondeya	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	4	5			Farm and settlement	5				
185	Paul mathius	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	2			15	
186	Magdade ginara	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm and settlement	10				
187	Nduru machibula	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	3				
188	Tatu hassan	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	6				
189	Zakayo	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	2				
190	Saidi selemani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	9		Farm and settlement	30			14	
191	John nyorobi	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	2				
192	Bsanda masunga	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3			Farm only	1				
193	Kundi kulwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	3			17	
194	Leba issa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	20		4	13	
195	Julius mohamed	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	30	9			
196	Paul gana	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	2				
197	Washine washine	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	1				
198	Maligwa ngasa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	3			14	
199	Hawa kihongwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4	9		Farm and settlement	4				
200	Kishewe shabani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	3				
201	Bororo ngadida	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	15				
202	Ramadhani juma	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	6			14	
203	Juma huseni	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	4				
204	John chambadu	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	3				8
205	Charles makigo	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	7			Farm and settlement	1				7

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

206	Machibyamchembu	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	12			Farm and settlement	1				15	
207	Kidayawi abdala	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Widow	1	7			Farm and settlement	8					
208	Seta hulya	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	3		7			
209	Salimu franko	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3	7		Farm and settlement	1					
210	Zengo masele	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	2			Farm and settlement	2					
211	Husfin hassani	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	5	14				
212	Saburu gitia	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	1					
213	Masanja masanja	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	6	22			Farm and settlement	3				7	
214	Sheri magina	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	13			Farm and settlement	5					
215	Manenesita	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	3					
216	Lufwega lukelet	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8			Farm and settlement	3	8				
217	Togani lupondeja	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	18			Farm and settlement	4			12		
218	Mwigulu eliusi	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	6		Farm and settlement	1					
219	Luguye mathius	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7			Farm and settlement	2			14		
220	Jisena kuyela	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6			Farm and settlement	3					
221	Jilala ndege	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	5					
222	Endo bula	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	4					
223	Angrezi sari	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	2					
224	Faustini akuna	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	4					
225	Issa ibrahim	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	30					
226	Omary shabani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6			Farm and settlement	20				19	
227	Saidi hasani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3	2		Farm and settlement	20					9
228	Ramadhani mohamed	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	2					
229	Rashidi salum	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	20		3			
230	Bira mohamed	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	2	8				
231	Shabani omary	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	2		2			
232	Tumbusi ally	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	18					
233	Doto mayunga	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	1			13		
234	Agnes machia	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8	9		Farm and settlement	1					
235	Anjelina maduhu	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Single	3	3			Farm and settlement	1			7	2	
236	Maghembe manota	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	5	9			Farm and settlement	2	16				
237	Mamoni sai	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	2					
238	Paskali fransis	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	3					
239	Mustafa salum	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	7		Farm and settlement	10			13		
240	Joshua kimangati	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	37			Farm and settlement	59				12	
241	Mangi iddi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3			Farm and settlement	3					
242	Mwanaiza selemani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	1					
243	Fogo kidaka	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6			Farm and settlement	30					
244	Sai buhuila	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	31			Farm and settlement	3			19		
245	Ngasa magida	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	22			Farm and settlement	4					
246	Sangunid tili	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	25			Farm and settlement	3					
247	Tatu juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	2					
248	Mahona magida	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4			Farm and settlement	4	9				
249	Yaida fabiana	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	1					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

250	Mojada mnyagura	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	2			Farm and settlement	14		5		5	
251	Eliusi dotto	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6			Farm and settlement	1		1		7	7
252	Boniphasi jisole	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	9	1		Farm and settlement	4					
253	Ngunani nkarango	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	2					
254	Iddi juma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	6		9			
255	Mapinduzi kosta	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	7					
256	Ngaida osidashe	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6			Farm and settlement	5					
257	Gija hayuma	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	2					
258	Nangu ndemani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	6	36	8		Farm and settlement	1					
259	Abel nyande	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3			Farm and settlement	2					
260	Sida kizena	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	5	2		Farm and settlement	2					
261	Jamaa rashidi	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	16					
262	Iddi hussein	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	2		6	6		
263	Seleman ramadhan	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7			Farm and settlement	25					
264	Hilary kromwa	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	8					
265	Athumani juma	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	15	12				
266	Simon basanda	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	3	5				
267	Minza jidaha	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16			Farm and settlement	3			15		
268	Loket mombo	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm only	2				2	
269	Tausi salim	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	15			Farm only	70					
270	Rashidi salum	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm only	40					
271	Emanuel gurs	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm only	2					
272	Safari mudinange	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm only	2			12		
273	Ezekiel charles	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	70			Farm only	2					7
274	Charles nzagamba	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	21			Farm only	5			11		
275	Mahidi philipo	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm only	3			14		
276	Nkanda jikombe	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	7			Farm only	3	12				
277	Ayubu hasani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm only	2				7	
278	Japhet masanja	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm only	1					
279	Shabani athumani	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm only	60					
280	Juma shabani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	3		1			
281	Shabani athumani	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	11			Farm and settlement	80		1			
282	Mohamed kihongwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	5	7			Farm and settlement	2					
283	Hamisi kihongwa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	1		Farm and settlement	2					
284	Charles kiruju	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	6	13			Farm and settlement	8			5		
285	Egela maige	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	7	16			Farm and settlement	3					
286	Charles nzagamba	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	24			Farm and settlement	5				7	
287	Maduka nyambele	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	4	27			Farm and settlement	4	4				
288	Asumani hassani	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	2					
289	Imidi aloysi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	2		Farm and settlement	19	14				
290	Natalina hamisi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	13					
291	Selina piusi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	39		2			
292	Peter zakaria	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm and settlement	31					
293	Joseph kalema	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	14					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

294	Tambaisa saidi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	8			Farm and settlement	8					
295	Simingori aloyce	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	15			Farm and settlement	10					
296	Boniface mateni	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2			Farm and settlement	15					
297	Teresia petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	40				2	
298	Jeradi simon	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	33		Farm and settlement	40					
299	Evalina lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	10					
300	Maiko aloyce	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	18			Farm and settlement	4					
301	Lusiani dominik	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm and settlement	6			16		
302	Godfrey otto	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	13					9
303	Leani leketo	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17			Farm and settlement	17				2	
304	Ally iddi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	20			2		
305	Kamwa dibo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	5			Farm and settlement	11					
306	Teodori augustine	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	1		Farm and settlement	40	12				
307	Salumu issa	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	40				8	
308	Ally begera	Bubutole	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	20					
309	Ramadhani athumani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	23			17		
310	Joseph john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm only	39					
311	Amina pauo	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	4					
312	Marium saidi	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	20	12				
313	Chemsi paulo	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3			Farm and settlement	40				9	
314	Anjelina shalwa	Sawe	Female	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm and settlement	16					
315	Saidi juma	Bubutole	Female	Farmer	Married	9	24	1		Farm and settlement	16		2			1
316	Jamuhuri alasi	Sawe	Female	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	20		8			
317	Athumani juma	Sawe	Female	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	2					
318	Huseni ramadhani	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	5					
319	Mashaka gawa	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	9		Farm and settlement	16				5	
320	Selina sebastian	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4	1		Farm and settlement	19					
321	Michael joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	4	5			Farm and settlement	10					
322	yeremia jonathani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	39					
323	Bilgita joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm only	20					
324	Stephano korineli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	8	9		Farm and settlement	21	14				
325	Juma abdalalah	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	1	3		Farm and settlement	15					
326	Iodovick peter	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	18		Farm and settlement	13					
327	Mashaka sebastian	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	17				9	7
328	Augustino korneli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	9	11		Farm and settlement	17				8	
329	Joakimu alyce	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm only	17					
330	Dino sebastian	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7	3		Farm and settlement	14					
331	Ludovick lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6	9		Farm and settlement	14	1		17		
332	Satina alnest	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	20					
333	Marki safini	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	3	2			Farm and settlement	43	1	1			
334	Michaeli erinest	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	3	1		Farm and settlement	1				7	
335	Ostela laurent	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8			Farm and settlement	30					
336	Beata fransis	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	6		Farm and settlement	70					
337	Masweto saimoni	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	20		9			

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

338	Terezina teodoro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	39			13		
339	Blandina paulo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	20	9			Farm and settlement	6	13				
340	Paulo festo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	4					
341	Helena john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	70					
342	Firimini mmartin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4			Farm and settlement	40					
343	Athumani bakari	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	30					
344	Jeradi juma	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	50			11		
345	Thomasi arbano	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	4		Farm and settlement	40				1	
346	Wilium kandi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	5		Farm and settlement	40					
347	Yohana simon	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	16				3	
348	Pauli agustino	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	8	1		Farm and settlement	20				3	
349	Matai mikanori	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3	1		Farm and settlement	14	1		1	4	7
350	Joseph nikanoli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	4		Farm and settlement	14				5	
351	Helena auguastino	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2			Farm and settlement	50					
352	Paulina marki	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm and settlement	40					
353	Raimondi george	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	50					
354	Joseph george	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	50	9	7			
355	Marceli valentine	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	8			Farm and settlement	30				3	
356	Emilia patrice	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	3	3			Farm and settlement	16			19		
357	Cosma valentine	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	7			Farm and settlement	20					
358	Mwasiti zimbao	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	6	3			Farm and settlement	20					
359	Aloyce sitiyo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	20				9	
360	Athumani rashidi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	1			Farm and settlement	34			12		
361	Monika ndachi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	8			Farm and settlement	12					
362	Masumbiji dalali	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	2			Farm and settlement	17					
363	Shabani athumani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm only	3					
364	Aloyce sitiyo	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm only	28					
365	Bakari omary	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	24		1		3	
366	Tamba kimangati	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	11			Farm and settlement	20					
367	Jumanne juma	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	40					
368	Selemani kimangati	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	63			Farm and settlement	20					
369	Scola john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	17					
370	Ashuman athuman	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	1			Farm and settlement	50	12	3			
371	Mustapha gawa	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	8				4	
372	Haruna abraham	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	35			Farm and settlement	13					
373	Razaro j musa	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	27	3		Farm and settlement	35				6	
374	Paskali lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	12			Farm and settlement	13				5	
375	Dino aloyce	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7	4		Farm and settlement	15					9
376	Juma alusi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	6					
377	Lucas kingati	Sawe	Male	Farmer	Married	5	78			Farm and settlement	29					
378	Ulinji mwanjira	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16			Farm and settlement	2				1	
379	Agnes gabriel	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	8	7		24		
380	Shabani salim	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	1		Farm and settlement	45					
381	Mse ajabu	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8	1		Farm and settlement	50					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

382	Kasele shabani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	5			Farm and settlement	3				17	
383	Ramathani athuman	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	40					
384	Juma ramathani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	4			Farm and settlement	14					
385	Matano asumani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1			Farm and settlement	27					
386	Tausi iddi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	2			Farm and settlement	2					
387	Ramadhani juma	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5	8		Farm and settlement	15		1	20		
388	Mtinya mtinya	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6			Farm and settlement	30					
389	Silvano cornel	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	4		Farm and settlement	4				1	
390	Njoke kafuna	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	45			Farm only	10				10	
391	Halima stephano	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm only	7					
392	Jafari gawa	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4			Farm only	8					
393	John simon	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	10			Farm only	9		5			
394	Josefa makanoro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	6			Farm only	3	12				
395	Joseph matei	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	2		Farm only	4					
396	Simon marko	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm only	42					
397	Christopha	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm only	1					
398	Salum songo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3	4		Farm only	38					
399	Amiri sefu	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	4			Farm only	14					
400	Rashidi bakari	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	4		Farm only	40				3	
401	Geradi john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2			Farm only	40				5	
402	Iddi bakari	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9			Farm only	6					
403	Limon tibanya	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	7			Farm and settlement	3					
404	Hadija salum	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm and settlement	6	14				
405	Ramadhani juma	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	4			Farm and settlement	23					
406	Kisena luhenje	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8			Farm and settlement	3			15		
407	John joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3			Farm and settlement	41					
408	Mwanaidi hamisi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	1		Farm and settlement	4					
409	Ramadhani saidi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17			Farm and settlement	27					7
410	Erinesta andrea	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	48			17		
411	Abdahah salum	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	12		8			
412	Marsela ngwai	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3			Farm and settlement	20					
413	Kitikaa njoe	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	3					
414	Rashidi juma	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	25			Farm and settlement	2				16	
415	Natare lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	7		Farm and settlement	11	1				
416	Sabastiani danieli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4	4		Farm and settlement	40					
417	Marselina roberi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	4					
418	Damasi sebastiani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6	7		Farm and settlement	4					
419	ivolata michael	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2	2		Farm and settlement	40	1				
420	Fatma martini	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	1	1		Farm and settlement	18		1			
421	Gervace lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	17	2		Farm and settlement	18	1				
422	Filipo komel	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	4	4	2		Farm and settlement	21					
423	Bakari ally	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	6				2	
424	Ramadhani abdalsh	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	2				12	

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

425	Stephano patgrice	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	5	3	4		Farm and settlement	4					
426	Iddi abdalah	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7			Farm and settlement	60		2			
427	Iddi msomaji	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8			Farm and settlement	6			16	13	
428	Kamiu john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4			Farm and settlement	60					
429	Lauria michael	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	2	8		Farm and settlement	11	10				
430	Libi magida	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	2					
431	Dino suleman	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	5					
432	Atanasi puisii	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	12					
433	Christina joakim	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	1			Farm and settlement	32		7			
434	Christina joakim	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	1	3		Farm and settlement	32					
435	Anastazia patric	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3			Farm and settlement	31					
436	Magdalena sala	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	22					
437	Edward joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	20					
438	Jumapili lache	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5			Farm and settlement	41		3		15	
439	Winfrida matei	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	3					
440	Maulidi ramadhani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	5					9
441	Juliana joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	43					
442	Abraham shabani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	2			Farm and settlement	13					
443	Shabani ally	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	15		6			
444	Yosefa michael	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5			Farm and settlement	52					
445	Dominic lazaro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	1		Farm and settlement	7					
446	elimina joseph	Muguso	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2			Farm and settlement	31		1	5		
447	Batlome john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	7		Farm and settlement	7		1		2	
448	Ramadhani abdalah	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	3	6			Farm and settlement	15				14	
449	Tatu ramadhani	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3	6		Farm and settlement	7					
450	Omary ally	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	5			Farm and settlement	3					
451	Ally iddi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	12		Farm and settlement	20		1			

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

452	Condrad peter	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	6		Farm only	39		1		
453	Hamisi athuman	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	2			Farm and settlement	32				
454	Maria matei	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	2	5	2		Farm and settlement	30				
455	Paul daniel	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5	1		Farm and settlement	37				16
456	Teunila sandi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	5	1		Farm and settlement	10		8		
457	Matei martin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	2		Farm and settlement	30			22	
458	Joseph cornel	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	3	3	4		Farm and settlement	5				
459	Martin matei	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Polygamy	2	2	9		Farm and settlement	10	8			
460	Fabiani andrew	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Polygamy	6	8	5		Farm and settlement	7				
461	Godfrey kafachu	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	15	3		Farm and settlement	16				25
462	Matus paul	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	2		Farm and settlement	18				
463	Nathalina paul	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8	4		Farm and settlement	5				
464	Silvano cornel	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	5		Farm and settlement	5				
465	Silvano ambrose	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	1		Farm and settlement	5				
466	Pascal petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7	4		Farm and settlement	4				12
467	Alfred bakari	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7	4		Farm and settlement	12			7	
468	Ambrosi jeremia	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	9		Farm and settlement	23		4		
469	Fausta ambrosi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	3	4		Farm and settlement	2				
470	Alfred ambrosi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	8		Farm and settlement	2				
471	Anthoni martin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6	2		Farm and settlement	2				
472	John laurent	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	3		Farm and settlement	5				
473	Maria joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	1	1		Farm and settlement	3				
474	Christopher martin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	14		Farm and settlement	10		1		
475	Andrew dindae	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	3	2		Farm and settlement	40				
476	Swalehe makele	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	1		Farm and settlement	10				
477	mera makale	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	9	2		Farm and settlement	30		1		
478	Hassan masanja	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6	1		Farm and settlement	37				

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

479	Emmanuel paulo	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	8	4		Farm only	4					
480	Teonasi zakaria	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	1		Farm only	13				14	
481	Sebatiana petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	4	5		Farm only	15					
482	Mariseli pius	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6			Farm and settlement	49					
483	Jeremia daniel	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	5	5		Farm and settlement	30					
484	Dominica oto	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	7	6		Farm and settlement	25			8		
485	Denici john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Polygamy	2	3			Farm and settlement	4	9	5			
486	Ervest partici	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Widow	2	8	8		Farm and settlement	15					
487	Pangasi atanasi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	7	9		Farm and settlement	3					
488	Alibina serafin	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	1	6	7		Farm and settlement	39				13	
489	Pasikalina nikanori	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	2	2	8		Farm and settlement	3		5			
490	Maria mariki	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	1	3	9		Farm and settlement	23					
491	lukasi patrick	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	4		Farm and settlement	29					11
492	Aloyce mathiusi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	7		Farm and settlement	39			30		
493	China bakari	Kichangani	Male	Farmer	Married	2	62			Farm and settlement	5					
494	Alfred damiano	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	1		Farm and settlement	6		4			
495	Fernando peter	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5	3		Farm and settlement	12					
496	Maria martin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	6			Farm and settlement	30					
497	Elizabeth antony	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	45		5		25	
498	Petro andrea	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	4			Farm and settlement	39					
499	Paulo Andrea	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	58			Farm and settlement	39					
500	Bura masanja	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	4			Farm only	6					
501	Michael joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7	3		Farm and settlement	10				16	
502	Shabani ally	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3			Farm and settlement	3					
503	Magwai sangula	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	32			Farm and settlement	22					
504	Michael petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	8			Farm and settlement	30					
505	Charles petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	16	3		Farm and settlement	12					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

506	Bernad erinest	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	3		Farm and settlement	20		1			
507	John mikanoli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	4			Farm and settlement	20					
508	Erinest mkail	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	3		Farm and settlement	20					
509	fransisca simon	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	50					
510	John teodoli	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	1		Farm and settlement	15			22		
511	Matano mohamed	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	7			Farm and settlement	28					
512	godfrey alphonse	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	6	4		Farm and settlement	15					
513	mariki yuvesi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	12		Farm and settlement	20		1	7	62	
514	Erneo damiano	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	8	3		Farm and settlement	17					
515	kidaria gidahuta	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	7			Farm and settlement	2					9
516	Mwaisa athuman	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	2	7		Farm and settlement	20					
517	Maina dede	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	5		Farm and settlement	17					
518	Laurent paul	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	80				12	
519	Alfred degera	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	15		Farm only	30	2		10		
520	Mathius	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9	8		Farm and settlement	21		9			
521	Joseph degera	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7	9		Farm and settlement	70					
522	Emidi lonjini	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	8	2		Farm and settlement	20					
523	Alphonse amidi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5	14		Farm and settlement	20					
524	Valentina	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6			Farm and settlement	30					
525	zainabu bakari	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5	1		Farm and settlement	65					
526	Pascali	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	15	11		Farm and settlement	40				6	
527	Chizaline matei	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	17		Farm and settlement	2					
528	Didasi domasiri	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	7	5		Farm and settlement	30					
529	Alfred yuvenal	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	13		Farm and settlement	18					
530	Bakiri mkinga	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	6	3		Farm and settlement	18	1	1			
531	Yuvenal	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	3	1		Farm and settlement	51				11	
532	Joseph gaspal	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7	7		Farm and settlement	18					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

533	Rojantina aloysi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	9		Farm and settlement	30					
534	Gaspar	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	5			Farm and settlement	40					
535	Aloyce piusi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	4		Farm and settlement	40			9		8
536	Joakim michael	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4	3		Farm and settlement	55	4				
537	Leba matai	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1	6		Farm and settlement	18					1
538	Elizabeth mikandi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	3	8		Farm only	13					
539	Dominic takile	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	6	8	7		Farm and settlement	39					
540	Damiani john	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	5	1		Farm and settlement	10				10	
541	Hawa valentina	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	9	13		Farm and settlement	10	1				
542	Haule martin	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6	12		Farm and settlement	25					
543	Haule iddi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4			Farm and settlement	25	5				
544	Johnmatei	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	3	7		Farm and settlement	35					
545	Ramadhani yusuph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	4	2		Farm and settlement	20				12	
546	Arapha iddi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	4	8		Farm and settlement	27					
547	Jumanne mnyawi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	3	5		Farm and settlement	13					
548	John stephen	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	6	7		Farm and settlement	6					
549	Charles amati	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	8		Farm and settlement	25	8				
550	Valeventura kondrad	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	10	9		Farm and settlement	31					
551	Mashaka peter	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	2	8		Farm and settlement	6					
552	Salum manga	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	5	6	11		Farm only	21	8			3	
553	Wiston silau	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	5	9		Farm and settlement	33			8		
554	Daudi masanja	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	7	5		Farm and settlement	37					
555	Masanja kwekwe	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	2	8	1		Farm and settlement	37					
556	Tausi fabius	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	1	3		Farm and settlement	1					5
557	Paskali petro	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	4		Farm and settlement	6	5				
558	Hamza ayubu	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	10	2		Farm and settlement	5					
559	Frank kamili	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	5	5		Farm and settlement	3					

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

560	Coradi dominic	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	2	20	3		Farm and settlement	17					
561	Teodory ambala	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	4	6	9		Farm and settlement	43					
562	Jafari jifrako	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	4	2		Farm and settlement					2	
563	Gabriel joseph	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	1	3	2		Farm and settlement	3	2	1			
564	Matusius pusi	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Single	3	10			Farm and settlement	40		1		1	
565	Abraham salim	Mombose	Male	Farmer	Married	3	6	10		Farm and settlement	6					
566	Atanas pusi	Mombose	Female	Farmer	Married	2	4	1		Farm only	12					
	TOTAL					1,681	4,725.4	1,253			380	191	776	845	236	

**APPENDIX 2: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND THEIR SIGNATURE
 UPDATING ESIA CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES**

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY AND CHEMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
02/08/2021	DR. FATUMA MCEANGA	RS - DODOMA	0766448266 DODOMA	
03/08/2021	RHOBI STEPHANO	LCM DC	0683 757183 CHEMBA	
03/08/2021	JOSFREY E. PIMA	AG. DED - CHEMBA DC	0754485080	
03/8/2021	MOHAMED SEMDOE	DEMO	0767830269	
3/08/2021	ALLEN W. MUMUNGA	W.T	0716182188 0765093263	

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
03/08/2021	MARSHAS KASUGA	ALIBARIFA	0653 011 561	
03/08/2021	STEPHANO PRIRICE	MH. BUKWA	0758484951	
03/08/2021	ZUHURA ALIY	MUMBE	-	
03/08/2021	RASHIDI SALIMU	MKARIBIBUNA	062200 7370	
03/08/2021	JUMAA ISSA SAIDI	KIPWENYORTI KATONGOSTI	0788599065	
03/08/2021	SALIM IBRAHIM AHUMANDA	MU		
03/08/2021	SANSAMBIAR MUYE	WES	0769 869464	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY AND CHEMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
03/08/2021	HOSEA NIDALANI	M/KITI WA K.I.J.S.	0629710322	
03/08/2021	GODFREY C. MCHANGU	VEO/BURUBUWE	0787175111	
03/08/2021	SALIM I. AHUMANI	MJUMBE	0624012800	
03/08/2021	HASSANI A. SANGU	MJUMBE		
03/08/2021	JULIUS N. MASUNGA	---	0625879434	
03/08/2021	MELIKA MDAHO	---	0783969741	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY AND CHEMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
04/08/2021	PAULO F. LUBWA	VEO - ROFATI	0737286145	
	FASIMI M. MUHOGO	MJUMBE	0737292668	
	KASIMU M. MUHOGO	MJUMBE	0737292526	
	ASIA A' HASANI	MJUMBE	07311046212	
	HASANI L. KEREI	M/KITI - ROFATI	0735630051	
	MAGAMBA K. FLANGA	MJUMBE	0658880602	
	AHHA MLANGI	MJUMBE	0744222015	
	OMARY A. OMARY	MJUMBE	0737297070	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY AND CHEMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA


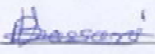
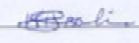

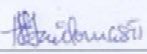

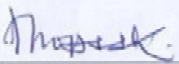
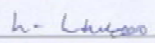
Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
4/8/2021	REHEMA HAMIS ALMASI	WEO	0762282605	
4-8-2021	PETRO SALLA	MW/KIJI	0745167367	
4/8/2021	AMOS S. MLEWA	K/VEO	0692-417887	
4/8/2021	JOSEPH NINGO	Mjumba		
4/8/2021	SHAURI YOVENS	Mjumba	0715387423	
4/8/2021	ELIAS PETRO	Mjumba	0683864562	EP
4/8/2021	JULIETA PETRO	Mjumba	-	J. PETRO
4/8/2021	PHILIPOS DOO	MW/KIJI NGOSI	0782931046	Philipo
4/8/2021	DEGFERA A. AIMA	Mjumba	062621148	
4/8/2021	MUSA B. MAZEMBA	Mjumba	0717127896	M. MAZEMBA

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED FARKWA DAM, WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY AND CHEMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
4/08/2021	MATHEI DOO SUSA	M/KIJI/KIWI Gwanda	0734798800	
	OMARY G. MWENBA	K/VEO GWANDA	0737286174	
4/08/2021	FATUMA M. FEDA	MJUMBE K/KIWI	0763209016	Fatuma
4/8/2021	ALFI MANDI INGA	M/KIJI/KIWI NGOSI	0737289744	Alfi
4/8/2021	JUMANNE DOO	MJUMBE	0658430475	Jumanne
4/8/2021	OMARI MANDELA	MJUMBE	0734877716	Omari
4/8/2021	MWATIAIRU B. MAFUKA	MJUMBE		

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
4/6/2021	MGOMI KOLE	mjumba	0764741941	
	BURHAN HASSAN	mjumba	0719167835	
	KHALID J. SALIM	mjumba	0717153765	
	ABDILAH KHAMISI	mjumba	0767374015	
	SAZIMU B. SAIBOMA	"	0739287174	
04/06/2021	PASCHAL B. ITEND	WEO	0621070891	
	WILSON A. MKAMATE	KASTEN /MAFI	078-300868	
	LEGANGA LUGANO	MWIKITI KITIANDI	0737291772	

AFIGA NYENDAJI KIJJI
GWANDI
S.L.P 830 CHEMBA

HALIMASHAURI YA KIJITI CHA MOMBOSE,
 MAHUIDHURIO YA MKUTANO WA HADHARA
 WA FATHIMINI YA AFHARI YA MAZINGIRA NA
 JAMII - UTENZI WA BUAWA LA FARKWA - 03/08/2021.

AFISA MTENDAJI KIJILI
 MOMBOSE-CHEMBA

SN.	JINA KAMILI	WADHIFA	KITONGOSI	SIMU	SAINI
1.	LADARO S. MUSAOK	M/KITI	M/BARABARAO	-	M/KITI
2.	JOHN L. WENGA	VEO	B/RANI	0786731150	Jmy
3.	FABIAN ANDREA	MJUMBE	B/RANI	0717129353	fay
4.	HALFA S. SONGO	M/KITI	B/RANI	0686,231381	H.S.S
5.	MOHAMADI P. DANIEL	-11-	B/RANI	-	M.P.D.
6.	HAMISI MSHAYOMLEWA	-11-	B/RANI	-	H.M.M
7.	JOHN AMBALA	-11-	B/RANI	-	J.A.
8.	BONIFAS. MATEI	M/KITI	SHU.	-	B.M.F.
9.	PETER A. GINGAE	MJUMBE	MOMBOSE BAR.	-	M/MOMBOSE
10.	HAWA AFHUMANI	-11-	B/RANI	-	H.A.
11.	CHRISTINA J. NIKANORI	-11-	SHULESI	-	B.K.M.
12.	SALMA RAMADHANI	-1-1-	B/RANI	-	S.R.
13.	PAULINA M. SIGALA	-1-1-	B/RANI	-	P.M.S
14.	YOSEPH NIKANORI JOHN	-11-	B/RANI	-	Y.N.J
15.	TATI RAMADHANI	-MJUMBE	B/RANI	-	T.R
16.	ROZANTINA ANDREA	-11-	B/RANI	-	R.A
17.	HAWA SALUMU MASARA	-11-	B/RANI	-	H.S.M
18.	SALMA RAMADHANI	-11-	B/RANI	-	S.R.
19.	ELIZABETHI SALUMU	-11-	B/RANI	-	E.S.
20.	PASKALI P. MUKUNGU	-11-	B/RANI	-	P.M.
21.	SALMU ISA	-11-	B/RANI	-	S.I
22.	ASUMANI ABDALA	-	B/RANI	-	A.A
23.	RASHIDI RAMADHANI	-	B/RANI	-	R.R.

24	INYASI JOHN	-11-	SHULENI	- - -	I J
25	SALUMU BAKARI	MJUMBE	SHULENI	- - -	Shuleni
26	SIMINSORI ALOS	MJ -	BAPURABURARI	0789189534	Stalos
27	JAFARI AMAFIYA	- - -	- - - - -	- - -	Shuleni
28	JUMA ALMASI	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	J.A
29	PAULO ROMANI	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	P.R
30	RAMADHANI SWALEHE	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	R.S
31	ATHUMAN S. JUMA	- - -	SAUPE	068339208	Shuleni
32	CORNELI AGUSTINO	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	C.A
33	RASHIDI ALI	- - -	31 34 -	06240590	Shuleni
34	ASUMANI ABDI JUMA	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	A.A.J
35	MADWAYI SANGULA	- - -	BARABARANI	079504974	M.S.
36	NATIGA HARUNA GOLA	- - -	BOROBORANI	0683236843	Shuleni
37	ALOS MCHALI ALOS	- - -	BOROBORANI	- - -	A.M. ALOS
38	ABDULL ABDULLAH	- - -	BOROBORANI	062549788	Shuleni
39	MUHAMMED S. ABRAHAMONI	- - -	- - -	- - -	Shuleni
40	WILK MATISA	- - -	- - -	- - -	W.H
41	SHABANI ALI	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	S.A
42	JAFARI A. GAWA	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	Shuleni
43	MICHAELI JOSEPH	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	M.J.
44	SIMONI M. SAMADE	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	S.M.S.
45	PASKAL, M. DANIEL	-11-	M/SHULENI	- - -	Shuleni
46	VELANTINI HANAA	-11-	SHULENI	- - -	U.H
47	AMBROS JEREMIA	- - -	BARABARANI	- - -	A.J BOGA
48	ANTANAS PIUSI	-11-	B/SHULENI B/RANI	- - -	A.P
49	BENVIRA NONGOLO	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	B.N
51	VERONIKA P. SONGO	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	U.P.S
52	EMANUEL JOHN	-11-	B/RANI	- - -	E.J.A
53	ABDALA BAKARI	-11-	SHULENI	- - -	A.B

Sl. No.	Name	WADHIFA	KITONGOJI	SIMU	SAHHI
54	GERABI JOHN MAHZA	- - -	SHULENI	- - -	G.M
55	AUGUSTINO CONZAGA LAUREN	Mjumba	BARABARANI	0682013517	A. J
56	RAMADHANI SAIDI SONO	Mjumba	" "	- - -	A. J
57	ABRAHAMANI A. GAWA	- 11 - 11	M. BARABARANI	0784197236	A. B. S
58	AUGUSTINO RUGERENZA	- 11 -	M/ BAR	- - -	A. B. S
59	CHRISTOPHE MIPINI	- - -	M/RANI	- - -	C. M. K
60	SALUMU SONO TEGAME	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	S. G. T
61	MICHAELI P. MUNGU	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	M. P. M
62	HEHEMA A. CIARA	Mjumba	B/RANI	22 22	A. J
63	KORADI DOMINCK	Mjumba	B/RANI	1 1 1	A. B. S
64	INYASI YUVENS	Mjumba	SHULENI	- - -	A. J
65	MARIAMU MORONBE	- 11 -	B/RANI	- - -	M. M
66	ASUMANI OMARI	- 11 -	B/RANI	- - -	A. O
67	MERJIDA JOSEPH	- 11 -	B/RANI	- - -	M. J
68	PILI PASKALI	- - -	SHULENI	- - -	P. P
69	SKOLA JOHNI	- 11 -	B/RANI	- - -	S. J
70	ELIZABETI MORAMBO	- - -	SHULENI	- - -	E. M
71	SESLIA JOHNI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	S. J
72	EMILIANA JOHNI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	E. J
73	ASHA SAIDI SONO	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	A. S. S
74	ARAFI IDDI ABDALA	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	A. I. A
75	LUSIA FABUSI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	L. P
76	NASRA IDDI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	N. I
77	AZIZA ATHUMANI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	A. A
78	ZUENA SALUMU SONO	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	Z. S. S
79	PILI MAIETI MARTINI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	P. M. M
80	TATU HAMUSI MURISHO	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	T. H. M
81	ASHA BAKARI ATHUMANI	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	A. B. A
82	ERIMINA JOSEPH	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	E. J
83	ELIZABETI JOSEPH	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	E. J
84	YASUMINI A. GINDAE	- - -	B/RANI	- - -	Y. A. G
85	ZAINABU BAKARI	- - -	SHULENI	- - -	E. B

AFISA MENDAKUJILI
MUMBOSE-CHEMBA

86.	ROZI MICHAELI	WADHIFA	KITONG'AI	SIMU	SAHII
87.	JOHNI SIMONI	MJUMBE	B/RANI		P.M.
88.	ANIONI ALOIS	MJUMBE	M/SHULENI		A.A
89.	JUMANNI MUNYAWI		B/RANI		J.M
90.	JUMA ABLY	MKULIMA			
91.	JOSEPH KOSCH				
92.	SALUMU DAUD	MKULIMA			S.O.M
93.	DANIELI S. DANIELI		B/RANI		A.S.P
94.	HURUMU AKAYA		B/RANI		H.N
95.	MAJANI JUMMA		B/RANI		M.J
96.	KOLRA JOHN		B/RANI		K.J
97.	JUMAPILI PETER		B/RANI		J.P
98.	ALFRED YUVENCE	MKULIMA	SHULENI		A.Y
99.	RAMADHANI IBDI		SAWEE		R.M
100.	YANDRA MOMBZA		SAWEE		Y.M
101.	NATALE LAZARO	MKULIMA	BARABARANI		
102.	AMINA AYUB		B/RANI		A.A GAWA
103.	KHANJA AMIRI	AFISA KENYAJI KIMWI MOMBZE-CHEMBA	B/RANI		H.A GAWA
104.	FATIMA MARINI		B/RANI		F.M
105.	ERMESIA ANDREA GINDAC	MJUMBE	BARABARANI	069239539	(Acinda)
106.	ANASTAZIA MPATISI		SHULENI		A.P.M
107.	MARY PAULO		B/RANI		M.P
108.	FIRIMINI MEHEGA		B/RANI		F.M
109.	STEPHANI CORNELI		B/RANI		S.C
110.	ABLY IDDI ABDALA		B/RANI		A.I.A
111.	MUANNIDI SALUMU		B/RANI		M.S
112.	ANJELINA ZEMBAU		SHULENI		A.Z
113.	HAWA VELATINI MUPA		B/RANI		H.V.M
114.	RASKAEI MATIASI PAULO		B/RANI		M.P
115.	LENGURE SHAPGA		B/RANI		L.S
116.	LAULAU MERERA		SHULENI		L.M
117.	PAULO PESTO		SHULENI		P.F

PHASE 1 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
5/11/2013	BERNADETHA K. JANUARY	BATHI DC	P.O. Box 2993 Mobile 0752-167569	
05/11/2013	SYLVANUS B. KASHAGA	BATHI D.C	0784 926831	
"	NICHOLAUS LEPIINDU	"	0754-526366	
"	AHMED NGAJENI	WEO MPAMANTWA	0766446854	
"	TALITHA NJAMASI	VEO - MPAMANTWA	0719293861	
	JUMA M. KWELA	VEO BATHI/MAKULU	0756510743	
"	NICHOLAUS B. KOSBY	M/KIJI - M/RA	0716 955936	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
8/11/2013	ERNEST N. KASHTA	DAS - CHEMBA	Box 126	
8/11/2013	GERVAS A. AMSTA	AG DPLO - CHEMBA DC FR DED	Box 830	
8/11/2013	DR. WID MAGWIE	DED CHEMBA	Box 830	
08/11/2013	GREGORY KAHUMANI	WEO FARKWA	Box 830	
08/11/2013	SULEYMAN A. GAWA	PIWANI-FARKWA	0785457926 Box 830 0756823189	
09/11/2013	JOHN L. WENGA	VEO-MOTMBOSE	Box 830 0786731150	
9/11/2013	PASKALI MARINI	M/KIJI - MEMBUSE	Box 830 0786692057	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
09/11/2013	PASKALI D. MARINI	M/Kiti H/Kisiu Mombasa	S.L.P 830 0756652057	<i>[Signature]</i>
09/11/2013	JOHN .L. WENGA	VED-MOMBASA	S.L.P. 830 0786731150	<i>[Signature]</i>
09/11/2013	STEPHAN JOHN GELLE	MJ-HAL/MOMBASA	- -	<i>[Signature]</i>
09/11/2013	LAURENTI PAULO	MJ-HAL/MOMBASA	- -	<i>[Signature]</i>
- - -	GEOFFREY KAFACHU	- - -	0752730067	<i>[Signature]</i>
- - -	JOSEPH I AMBEE	- - -	S.L.P. 994	<i>[Signature]</i>
9/11/2013	GERARD JULIA	M/Kiti Kironsozi Mombasa	0753466081	<i>[Signature]</i>

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
09/11/2013	ALLY IDAM SOMANI	M/Kiti Kironsozi - SAAWE	-	A.A.S.
09/11/2013	REHEMMA GAKA	MOMBASA (R)	0785057635	<i>[Signature]</i>
09/11/2013	HABIB S. KICKWA	MOMBASA	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
9/11/2013	MATHIEW NIKANDORI	MOMBASA	076835370	<i>[Signature]</i>
9/11/2013	AUGUSTINI C. GWERENZA	MOMBASA	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
9.11.2013	BIRA M. BIRA	VEO BUBUTOLE	0786650116	
9.11.2013	SALIM I. JETA	K/VEO	0786-090152	
9.11.2013	SHABANI R. TITA	M/KISIJI-BUBUTOLE		

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
9/11/2013	RAMABHANI SUGOT	MH. MUYANI-GWANDA	0683579524	
9/11/2013	MOHAMMEDI ALEY IYAO	VEO - TUMBUKURU		
	HERMAN PASCORA	MEX. GUSUNDI	0755824009	
	AMUMH H. TITA	VEO ROTASI	0754265605	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIHI
8/11/2013	JOHN W. MALLARI	VEO R/SALUKI	078777488228	
05/NOV/2013	SIMON JOHN NKALU	VEO UHELELA	P.O Box 2993 0763-318548	
13/11/2013	AGUSTIN P. KASCORA	G/W !!	0783808461	
15/11/2013	JACQUES DANIELI MACHENGO	VEO - ZANNA	0752-604767	

PHASE 2 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA


Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders





DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
12.03.2014	ROBERT M. KITIMBO	DODOMA M.C.	M/D 0784694526	
12.03.2014	AKENGARAMI URASSA	DODOMA M.C.	0753-378929	Akengarami Urassa
12.3.2014	ZAKARIA KUMBEMBELE	TRL Dodoma	0714260640	
12.3.2014	MICHAEL Y. NKUNYA	AG DAS - BAH	0763241253	
12.03.2014	ENG. PASKASI D. MURAGI	AG. DG - CDA	0755696984	
12.03.2014	Mtemi John G.L.	AG + DP CDA	0252786609	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF FARKWA DAM AND WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM TO DODOMA CITY, DODOMA REGION, TANZANIA

Name and Signature of Consulted Stakeholders

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
11.3.2014	AMEDE AMANI	BATHI D.C.	Inst → 0767793570 026 2961400 Box 2993 DOD.	
-11-	JOVIN BARARATA	BATHI D.C.	0717-095760 0783-175356	
-11-	SOLOMON R. CHAPAH	BATHI D.C.	0753702977 0717099799	
-11-	KULWA J. MKWANA	BATHI D.C.	0719 939479 0787 855648	
-11-	STANISLAUS M. MALIMA	SENIOR ENGINEER TANESCO - DODOMA	0713-184432	
-11-	LEONARD S. KABONGO	TANESCO - DODOMA	0753-246246	
12.03.2014	SABD. H. MNKENI	SUWALASUWALIA G. RESERVE Box 840 DODOMA	0753-321062 0784-866024	

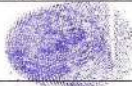

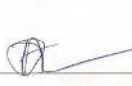





DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
10/3/2014	KISENA LUHENDE	mikulima	-	
11	MAZIKU NTENDELE	mikulima	-	MN
11	MALANDALA	MKULIMA KUFUZA	-	M.K
11	RAMADHANI	MKULIMA MADAFU	-	AM
11	FICIONATA JAMES	mikulima	-	F. James
11	SUZANA JAMES	Mkulima	-	James
11	BETO KLOHONA	mikulima	-	T. m
	ZERVA PITHUMANI	msumbe	-	Z. PITHUMANI
	ABER NTANDA	msumbe	-	Aber
	EMANUEL SAUSKA	Mkulima	-	Emuel
	NGASA-MARIBO		-	Ngasa

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
10/3/2014	LUGOTE MATHIAS	mikulima	-	Mathias
10/3/2014	CEPLOA KINEMA CHALIA KINEMA	Mkulima DINHA	-	
11	HAMISI SHABANI	Mkulima	-	HSPWS
11	NARASA MWASE	mikulima	-	
11	MUSA KIHONGA	mikulima	-	Musa
11	KOMBA JUKI	mikulima	-	
11	MIZA JIDALLA	mikulima	-	
11	HAMISI KIHONGA	mikulima	-	Hkongga

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	POSITION & INSTITUTION /TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
10/03/2014 L	SALUM SEIF ATHUMAN	MKULIMA	0754-777042	
10/03/2014	ZABRON MAGANA NYABO	Mkulima	0767-533120	
10/03/2014	NGUNDU LUTAMBA	Mkulima		
10/03/2014 E.L.S	ELISHA HUSENI	Mkulima	0687-848888	
10/03/2014	Mihayo Juma	Mkulima	-	
"	HAMISI MAGANGA	Mkulima	0787-270009	H. maganga
"	MAJOBA MNYAGARA	Mkulima	-	
"	LU GOBA-BYDALA	Mkulima	0788-625756	LBB

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHIMI
10/3/2014	MPOWEJA KASENGA	Mkulima	-	M. Kasenga
10/3/2014	TUMBE WATA	Mkulima	-	
"	THOMAS MAGAUD	Mkulima	-	T.M.
"	EMANUETI TISA	Mkulima	-	
"	FAUSINE K. SOBAYA.	Mkulima	0688908027	
10/3/14	MASWITA MADUKU	Mkulima	0785184350	
10/3/2014	Mwanda waya	Mkulima		
"	OMARI GAIRA	Mkulima		

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHHI
18/3/2014	ILALI NKURUMAH	Mkulima	-	ILALI
"	ZENA HAMISI	Mkulima	-	Z. H.
"	ERNESTIA MICHAEL	Mkulima	-	Ernestia
	SIMON SELELI	Mkulima	-	Simon Seleli
18/1	JOHN MABUHU	Mkulima	-	John Mabuhu
	ASHA SAIDI	Mkulima	0674447666	Asha Saidi
"	HASSANI A SAIDI	Mkulima	-	H. A SAIDI
	TABU SHABANI	Mkulima	-	T. S

DATE/TAREHE	NAME/JINA	INSTITUTION/TAASISI	ADDRESS/SIMU	SIGNATURES/SAHHI
10/3/2014	MULO SIDA	Mkulima	-	
"	MAGONGOTI MALIWA	Mkulima	-	
"	AWI JUMA	Mkulima	-	
"	RAMADHAN JUMA	Mkulima	-	
"	JUMA SHABANI	Mkulima	-	
"	ELIAS JULIAS	Mkulima	-	
"	LOZALIYA	Mkulima	-	
"	SHISA NYANBU	Mkulima	-	

WARSHA YA WADAU KUJADILI RIPOTI YA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA MRADI WA BWAWA LA FARKWA, TAREHE 19/09/2014 DODOMA HOTEL- DODOMA

MAHUDHURIO: WAJUMBE WAALIKWA

NA	JINA KAMILI	CHEO/NAFASI	WIZARA TAASISI/ASASI HALMASHAURI	NAVBARI YA SIMU	BARUA PEPE	SAHNI
1	GERSÉN NGANYA	M/KITI	DODOMA ZAN KA	0762423805	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	JUMA IDD	WEO	BANI	0784983553	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	MARINA KIMOLO	WEO	FARQWA	0788310038		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MARY BOBA	CDA	DODOMA	0713786927		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	DR. DAVID MALLOLE	MENJKE DODOMA MSINI	DODOMA	0769151516	Davidmallole@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	ASSA ENOCK	M/WATI	BATH	0768179117		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	PANGRAS FIDITS	...	DODOMA			<i>[Signature]</i>
8	SALIM IDD	K/VEO	DODOMA BUISU IOCE	0784020522		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	SABINA FAYA	LEGAL OFFICER	MOW DPA	0713838988	Sabinafaya@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	MWESHIMWA ALEY	USARA M/KITI	H/W - CHEMBA	0765721860		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	SULEYMAN GUSA	DIWATA-FARUWA	H/W - CHEMBA	0756923159		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	JOSEPH MASOANSA	MH	NABURA BANI	0758014870		<i>[Signature]</i>
13						
14						

NA	JINA KAMILI	CHEO/NAFASI	WIZARA TAASISI/ASASI HALMASHAURI	NAVBARI YA SIMU	BARUA PEPE	SAHNI
15	RICHARD G. MRAWI	WEO	BANI	0758217166	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	GEOFFREY C. LUMYUNGU	VEO-BABU	BANI	0751815001	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	FRANCIS PAULUS	AG-MB	MWATA	0754-27790	plandoo@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	HARIBU H. MUSA	M/WATI	BANI	0717630377	haribu.h.musa@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Betty Mwanza	DC	BANI	0784-31616	bettymwanza@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	GEOFFREY MAGAZA	FUNDI BANI FU MWANDAMIZI	BONDE LA WATI	0688503266	geoffrey.magoza@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Zulga Kule	Secretary	MOW	0716189285	Zulga.kule@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	RASHIDI AIDUN	S/TECHN.	MOW	0653254451		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Delta Rigo	P/Sec	MOW	0713691739	delta2009@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Faiza Dolah	P/Sec	MOW	0717-536101	faiza.dolah@yahoo.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Fatumo Mumboi	ST	MOW	0752668142		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Simon ISSA	ofa	MOW	0713-334911		<i>[Signature]</i>
27						
28						
29						
30						

WARSHA YA WADAU KUJADILI RIPOTI YA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA MRADI WA BWAWA LA FARKWA, TAREHE 19/09/2014 DODOMA HOTEL- DODOMA

MAHUDHURIO: WAJUMBE WAALIKWA

NA	JINA KAMILI	CHEO/NAFASI	WIZARA/TAASIS/ASASU/ HALMASHAURI	NAUMBA YA SIMU	BARUA PEPE	SALIMU
1	JACKSON R. CHIKIMBE	M/KITI H/KUJI	DODOMA CHEMBA	0762761281	-	Chikimbe
2	Alphonce Kibwele	Hydrologist	MEM	0782507155	mtakasiub@gmail.com	Shlee
3	STANLEY DAUDI	CHEMIST	MAJI	0754994957	stadanga@yahoo.com	Stanley
4	JOSEPH LUGAHOOD	M/KITI H/KUJI	MADARA (TAW)	0753 026476	lugendo200@yahoo.com	Lugahood
5	OMARI MAULIDI	VEO KURUBUNGO	CHEMBA (DODOMA)	0783-132696	-	Mwali
6	NAISA KUFHONGA	M/KITI-H/KUJI	"	0759-117898	-	Naisa
7	IGONYA J. NKUBA	PDE-member	MAJI	0784 317566	igudoigonyo@gmail.com	Igonya
8	DAVID MANYAMA	Hydrogeologist	MAJI	0782 403854	devidi.manyama@gmail.com	David
9	KAMAZUWI H. SINDIGA	Hydrologist	MAJI	0782519877	rhsingonum@gmail.com	Kamazuwi
10	KARIM F. LICHELA	HYDROLOGIST	MAJI	0658536164	furukakarim200@yahoo.com	Karim
11	PILWA M. DINGU	VEO MATAJANI	DODOMA CHEMBA	0783890256	-	Pilwa
12	MATATA I. KANYAMBA	VEO BABAYU	DODOMA CHEMBA	0765395465	-	Matata
13	JOSEPH W. MARIANI	HYDROGEOLOGIST	MAJI-DODOMA	0762-844930	-	Joseph
14	MWANUSITA T. KILI	MINDENYAKITI	DODOMA LA KATI	070341937	mwanasaita@yahoo.com	Mwanusita

NA	JINA KAMILI	CHEO/NAFASI	WIZARA/TAASIS/ASASU/ HALMASHAURI	NAUMBA YA SIMU	BARUA PEPE	SALIMU
15	YULIUS H. DANI	KIBO	DODOMA CHEMBA	0782358395	-	Yulius
16	Germana DOTA	AAS (Mipanga)	OFISI YA RC DODOMA	0754564548	-	Germana
17	Saimon G. Mbaga	AO	WIZARA YA KILIMO (MARC)	015104333	ssaimonmbaga@yahoo.com	Saimon
18	Laurent Mazingira	Mulki mferiji	BATI	0714002597	-	Laurent
19	ALDOICE KAPANDA	GRANDMASTER UNIT	MOW	0754025308	aldoice.kapanda@yahoo.com	Aldoice
20	PASCALINE FIKI	M/KI	DODOMA	-	-	Pascaline
21	DAVID MAFU	DEO-CHEMBA	DEO CHEMBA DC	0754476393	mafumu@yahoo.com	David
22	Francis Hamza	CHEI	MOAS-DIM	0756 429435	hamzafrancis@yahoo.com	Francis
23	Francis Isack	DC-CHEMBA	I	0754-384253	francisnguma@yahoo.com	Francis
24	PASCAL MARIM	M/KITI H/KUJI	MOALGORE	0786652057	-	Pascal
25	GREGORY DESA	VEO	FARKWA	068666622	-	Gregory
26	Eng. KASHILIMU MUYINGA	PDE	DIWAJIA	0754238864	kashilimu@yahoo.com	Kashilimu
27	ANTHONY LYAMUNDA	DIWAJIA (MUYINGA) (PDE)	DIWAJIA	075334063	cosopete@gmail.com	Anthony
28						
29						
30						

Resettlement Action Plan - construction of Farkwa Dam, WTP and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City Project

NA	JINA KAMILI	CHEO/NAFASI	WIZARA/TAASIS/ASAS/ HALMASHAURI	NAMBAZI YA SIMU	BARUA PEPE	SAMHI
31	FREDRIK KAMONDO	Bw/NGU	BAHI - MUDASA	075639744	fredrik@farkwa.com	[Signature]
32	Burton Nollo	ALICO KUTZELA	BAHI	0756-427307	burton.jal@farkwa.com	[Signature]
33	F.L. Mwakelwa	DUWANA. BOA/B	DUWANA	07524-266377	lusi@farkwa.com	[Signature]
34	SHABANI RASHIDI	M/KIJISI	CHEMISA	-		[Signature]
35	MARIA HOLELA	ENVI NGT OFFICE	DUWANA	0757-587657	mariaholela@farkwa.com	[Signature]
36	AHMED NGAJENI	M/MTENDAJI KITA	BAHI DC	076646854	ahmed.ngajeni@gmail.com	[Signature]
37	SHAMUJI MATAJI	M/KITI KIJISI	BAHI	0759-102908		[Signature]
38	RETINALDO.F. PDAWA	VEO-ARANGE	BAHI	0788425974		[Signature]
39	CHARULA B. CHIKWA	M/ KIJISI	BAHI	0765830738		C: CHIKWA B.
40	ELIAS MAGANISA	M/KITI-SIKIMU	- II -	071269444		[Signature]
41	JUMA LIMBO	OFISI YA MAKAMU WA RAU - MANDARA	VPO	0758960224	jumamagunye@farkwa.com	[Signature]
42	MWAKATUNDU	P/Secretary	MOW			
43	Eng. Valentin Njau	Katibu wa Waziri wa Maji	Mow	0784 419977	valentin@farkwa.com	
44	Eng. Kalunde K. Mdee	Mhandisi Mwandamizi	Mow	071997667	kalunde007@farkwa.com	[Signature]
45						
46						

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed the construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City project is anticipated to impact both directly and indirectly, positively and negatively on communities in the project area. These impacts can potentially affect the lives of people living and working in these communities, thus giving rise to grievances. These potential grievances may relate to any aspect of the project. They might be felt and expressed by a variety of parties including individuals, groups, communities, entities, or other parties affected or likely to be affected by the social or environmental impacts of the project. To address the environmental and social impacts related to the project, the MOW commissioned TRES Consult (T) Limited (Registered Environmental Consultancy Firm) to carry on the ESIA for the project. The Environmental Management Act, Cap 191 and the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audit Regulation, G.N. No 349 of 2005 were observed in the ESIA study. The Environmental Impact Assessment certificate with application number 2225 and registration number EC/EIS/2333 was issued to MOW on 09th March 2016.

Despite that the ESIA document was developed for the project, large-scale development projects such as the construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City represent dramatic change for communities. While change may lead to opportunity for some, it may put others at risk, despite project efforts to be socially and environmentally responsible, and despite genuine attempts to engage communities and create project safeguards. Risk and change work hand in hand to create conditions where community conflicts arise. To manage the potential grievances related to any aspect of the project, to enable community members to raise concerns about possible negative impacts and to give MOW the opportunity to address those concerns, MOW develop this Grievance Mechanism. This grievance mechanism also ensures MOW alignment with international best practices in stakeholder engagement.

2 PURPOSE

This document is to outline the requirements for designing and implementing an appropriately tailored site Grievance Management and Resolution Procedure, or “Grievance Mechanism” for short. It also outlines the Ministry of Water approach to accepting, assessing, resolving and monitoring grievances from those affected by proposed project. The purpose of a Grievance Mechanism document is to manage complaints and grievances from communities and other local stakeholders in a systematic, fair, timely and transparent manner in order to promote mutual confidence and trust. A Grievance Mechanism also provide the site with information about stakeholder issues and concerns and serves as an early warning mechanism that addresses issues before they become more difficult and more costly- to resolve. Timely redress or resolution of such grievances is vital to ensure successful implementation of the project

Grievances can encompass minor concerns as well as serious or long-term issues. They might be felt and expressed by a variety of parties including individuals, groups, communities, entities, or other parties affected or likely to be affected by the social or environmental impacts of the project. It is essential to have a robust and credible mechanism to systematically handle and resolve any complaints that might arise in order that they do not escalate and present a risk to operations or the reputation of the MOW (nationally or internationally). If well-handled, an effective grievance mechanism can help foster positive relationships and build trust with stakeholders.

This Grievance Mechanism has been considered in parallel to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) due to the inter-relationship between these two planning mechanisms. It has been designed to meet the legal requirements of Tanzania laws and regulations and the requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in relation to grievance management. The mechanism for addressing employee grievances is not addressed through this mechanism which is solely to manage the interface with external stakeholders.

3 SCOPE

This grievance mechanism will be applied to stakeholder complaints and grievances, perceived or actual which relate to the activities of the MOW and its contractors' undertaken in relation to the proposed construction of Farkwa Dam and Water Conveyance System to Chemba and Dodoma City project. A complaint or grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual stakeholder or community group has related to MOW and its contractors' operations and activities.

This grievance mechanism focuses on communities and other stakeholders and does not incorporate employee-related grievances, which should be addressed through the relevant department at the MOW and other channels. However, the procedure should cover other related grievances from employees or contractors who live in the community. It is intended that both collective and individual community grievances could be resolved through this process. Grievances of a more collective nature and shared by large numbers of the community may be better addressed through a different process such as open public meetings to discuss and collectively resolve the specific issue. However, where a grievance is formally lodged by collective community members, the site must follow the process it established in the site-level grievance procedure.

4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Knowledge of the Standard

This Grievance Mechanism provides guidance to all MOW employees and contractors on receiving, registering, assessing and resolving community complaints or grievances emanating from the project's operations and activities. The fundamental objective of this mechanism is to:

- Provide a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties for resolving grievances, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting;
- Build trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
- Enable more systematic identification of emerging issues and trends, facilitating corrective action and pre-emptive engagement.

4.2 Values during implementation and operation of the system

To maximise the effectiveness of the Grievance Mechanism, MOW shall uphold the following values during implementation and operation of the system:

- Commitment to fairness in both process and outcomes;
- Freedom from reprisal for all involved parties – within MOW and in the external stakeholder group;
- Clear operating rules, and accountability;
- Validity of all complaints submitted;
- Culturally accessible and applicable;

- Accessible to vulnerable groups of stakeholders;
- Confidentiality if requested.

4.3 Review

The Designated Grievance Officer; Community Relations Officer; and Environmental Officer will periodically review this Grievance Mechanism at a minimum of one year in close consultation with the Project Coordinator at the Ministry of Water.

4.4 Key Responsibilities

It is important that responsibility to resolve grievances is clearly defined through an appropriate organisational structure and accountability framework. In addition, those responsible for the implementation and management of the mechanism must ensure that departments and/or individuals implicated in a complaint or grievance are informed and involved in the review and subsequent resolution of the grievance.

Table 1: Key Responsibilities

SN	Title or Position	Key Responsibility
1.	Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Coordinator is responsible for site compliance with this Grievance Mechanism. • Approves the site's Grievance Mechanism and associated financial administrative processes, • Assigns responsibility to other staffs to ensure grievances within their area are resolved as per the grievance mechanism document. • Ensures that environmental department implicated in the complaint/grievance provide a timely grievance review outcome to the Grievance Officer.
2.	Community Relations Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of this grievance mechanism • Establishing a site grievance mechanism, and document a site-level grievance management procedure. • In coordination with the Project Coordinator, determine the scope or mandate for the designated Grievance Officer to resolve grievances based on a first assessment. • Ensuring external stakeholders are involved in the design and development of the site grievance mechanism. • Assigning resources to ensure the process defined in this Procedure is effectively managed. • Together with the SHE officer reviewing the effectiveness of the site's grievance mechanism annually.
3.	Grievance Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Grievance Mechanism procedure and management system providing guidance on solutions to complaints and grievances in consultation with the relevant departments and ensure consistency of redress for all grievances received in relation to the MOW project. • Promote the Grievance Mechanism to maintain momentum and ensure project wide and community commitment to, and understanding of, its implementation and operation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the investigation of grievances and the agreement of redress as well as overseeing interaction between various MOW Departments and contractors as well as the senior official as required. • Supporting the site Community Relation Office in the development of a site grievance mechanism based on this grievance mechanism. • Overall management of the Grievance Mechanism including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informing communities how to access the mechanism - Conducting first level review - Keeping complainants informed of the status of any lodged complaints. - Tracking and reporting on grievances - Running the Complaint/Grievance System.
4.	Heads of Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and acknowledge any issue, concern, complaint or grievance from the community, verbally or in writing. Recording the issue and report it to the Grievance Officer in compliance with the Grievance Mechanism procedure. • Involvement in the investigation of grievances as required depending on the nature and severity of the grievance and as directed by the Grievance Committee. • Assigning responsibility for grievance review/investigation to the Nominated Person within the department. • Ensuring grievances related to the department are resolved.
5.	Nominated Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting the grievance review upon request of the Project Coordinator, Head of Department and the Grievance Officer and proposing a resolution to the Grievance Officer in a timely manner. • Assisting with keeping complainants informed of the status of any lodged complaints.
6.	Grievance Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating an independent review and resolution. This could include a standing committee which meets regularly or an ad hoc committee which meets only when necessary.
7.	Ministry Legal Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing required timely legal advice and assistance on matters having legal implications forwarded by the Grievance Officer. • Overseeing application of the third order grievance resolution mechanism. • With site management, closing out cases presented by the Grievance Officer as unresolvable. • Monitoring, managing and escalating Human Rights related Grievances.

5 PUBLICIZING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

MOW will proactively communicate the details of the Grievance Mechanism to stakeholders to raise awareness and offer transparency of how stakeholders can voice their grievances. This will include information about where people can go and who they can talk to if they have a grievance. This information shall be widely and regularly publicized, throughout the duration of the public consultation exercise, through meetings and the distribution of fliers.

MOW will provide the information in a format and languages that are readily understandable by the local population and/or orally in areas where literacy levels are low during routine stakeholder engagement. Notification will include:

- A summary of the Grievance Mechanism and how it can/should be used;

- Details of the process, such as who is responsible for receiving and responding to grievances, and any external parties that can receive grievances from communities;
- When stakeholders can expect a response, and
- Safeguards in place to ensure confidentiality.

MOW will communicate this grievance mechanism via brochure and during stakeholder meetings or engagements with Village Administrators, local government and community members. A handout / brochure will be provided in Swahili language with information about the grievance mechanism and contact details. During the notification process, MOW will solicit feedback on how the grievance mechanism could be improved. This information will be taken into consideration when revising this procedure.

6 EFFECTIVENESS CRITERIA

The Guiding Principles have suggested a set of eight effectiveness criteria applicable to project operational-level grievance mechanism. The criteria ensure that a grievance mechanism is effective if it is: (i) Legitimate, (ii) Accessible, (iii) Predictable, (iv) Equitable, (v) Transparent, (vi) Rights-compatible, (vii) A source of continuous learning and (viii) Based on engagement and dialogue.

6.1 Legitimate

Legitimacy stems from the recognition of a grievance mechanism as valid by its users and its acceptance and use as the regular channel to raise grievances or concerns. This implies that users trust the mechanism and its outcomes. Stakeholders must view the mechanism as legitimate and trust that it is accountable. The mechanism should also be empowering and responsive by ensuring that all complainants are understood and treated respectfully and with sensitivity irrespective of their perceived authenticity. It is important that relevant eligibility criteria are defined early on for acceptance of complaints and grievances and for escalating complaints from one order to another.

6.2 Accessible

The mechanism should be easily approachable, used and understood by any stakeholder who wishes to raise a concern, regardless of language, gender, disability, literacy level or any other issue that may impede affected stakeholders to access remedy. It is important that the mechanism is straight forward and easy for community members (who may be adversely impacted) to access with no cost meaning that communities should face no obstacle using the mechanism. It should be easily understood, written in non-jargon, local language, and easy for aggrieved people to lodge a complaint with us.

The mechanism should be appropriately publicized through culturally appropriate channels, external processes (community meetings, radio, newspapers, leaflets, etc.) and routine stakeholder engagement processes. Consideration should be given to allow different ways of making complaints and adapt these to the local culture, helping to overcome barriers people may face in accessing the mechanism, including language, literacy, awareness, distance or fear of retribution or reprisal.

6.3 Predictable

The mechanism must be predictable providing a clear and known timeframe for each stage and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation. Users should be able to understand what to expect from the process (the steps, the timeline, which types of grievances

are within the scope of the mechanism, the contact points in the MOW) and that the mechanism is not founded on, or subject to, individual preferences or interests within the project. Having a formal process also enables monitoring by any stakeholder at any stage.

6.4 Equitable

The mechanism should ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources and information, advice and expertise needed to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms. The equitability principle seeks to redress real or perceived imbalances by placing responsibility on the MOW to help level the playing field. This particularly applies to vulnerable groups and women.

6.5 Transparency

Grievance mechanisms should find a balance between issues that are strictly confidential and those that can be shared openly. All parties to a grievance should be informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake. The key elements of outcomes must have sufficient transparency to meet stakeholder concerns and expectations.

6.6 Rights-Compatible

A grievance mechanism is rights-compatible when its process and outcomes are respectful of internationally recognized human rights and when it enables the exercise of rights of individuals or groups without affecting the rights of others. The mechanism should ensure that the outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights.

6.7 Continuous Improvement

The mechanism should draw on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms. Implementing a grievance mechanism is not a static process. Based on the records of the complaints received and resolved, the mechanism is evaluated and monitored, and lessons are drawn on a regular basis. These lessons become valuable inputs not only for improving the functioning of the mechanism but also for adjusting MOW policies and practice more broadly.

6.8 Based on Engagement and Dialogue

Engagement and dialogue are at the core of an effective operational-level grievance mechanism. Engaging and effectively using dialogue implies much more than meeting with the complainant to collect information. Wherever possible communities and other stakeholders should be involved in the design of the mechanism to ensure it is acceptable, respectful of local cultural norms and inclusive of local/customary decision making processes. This may be particularly important in societies where we operate that have a distinct segregation of roles and responsibilities, gender imbalances, hierarchical leadership, and also where indigenous peoples reside. Engagement also takes place throughout the process of reviewing and resolving complaints and grievances as the site undertakes dialogue with the complainant and affected stakeholders.

7 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCESS

7.1 Administration

The Project Coordinator will administer the grievance mechanism at MOW by providing resources to Grievance Officer to handle correspondence, coordinate internal resolutions, manage a log, and report (both internally and externally). Grievance Officer will need to liaise with, support, and work with other work groups in order to be able to formulate a solution and response. The approval process for external correspondence and reporting will be important to ensure that communication is consistent with the MOW's policies and approved key messages.

7.2 Receive and Register Grievance

All grievances shall be logged using the Stakeholder Grievance Notification Form (Appendix 24). MOW will log, document and track all grievances received within the Grievance Database system. If the complainant cannot complete the Stakeholder Grievance Notification Form, the Grievance Officer or a representative of the Grievance Officer must complete the form on their behalf. The Grievance Officer must read and explain what has been recorded to the complainant to confirm the complaint or grievance has been recorded properly. Where the grievance has been received by someone other than the Grievance Officer, all forms must be handed over to the Grievance Officer within 24 hours of being presented or as soon as is practicable.

The Grievance Officer must provide a response and act in accordance with this Grievance Mechanism, explaining to the complainant the expected process and timeline for further review. The Grievance Officer must enter the details of the complaint/grievance into the Grievance Register or System within 24 hours of the complaint/grievance being lodged with the Grievance Officer. It is important that all details are sought from the complainant for the grievance to be effectively resolved.

If the grievance is urgent and requires immediate attention, the complainant must be directed to the Grievance Officer and the Project Coordinator must be notified. These include environmental, safety issues or security related human rights complaints. Grievances shall be assigned a case number and records of communication/consultation shall all be attached with the relevant entry and filed. The database shall be monitored regularly for recurring grievances so that appropriate mitigation can be developed.

7.3 Acknowledging Receipt of a Grievance

The Grievance Officer will formally acknowledge receipt of any grievance as soon as possible, but up to seven days from the date it was submitted and shall inform the complainant about the timeframe in which a response can be expected. The Grievance Acknowledgement Receipt Form (Appendix 25) must have a reference number, and a phone number or alternative mechanism to contact the MOW and include a commitment from the project to provide a response within a pre-specified time period (e.g. fourteen (14) days) of logging the grievance. Acknowledgement should include a summary of the grievance, MOW's approach to responding to the grievance, and an estimated timeframe in which the final response will be issued. If needed, use the acknowledgement opportunity to clarify issues from the grievance or request further information if required.

A Grievance Acknowledgement Receipt shall be signed and a copy provided to the complainant. A copy of the Grievance Acknowledgement Receipt must be kept on record. At defined entry points for grievances the Grievance Officer must ensure that appropriate training on this Grievance Mechanism has been completed; relevant grievance forms are available; and requirements for forwarding grievances to the Grievance Officer (e.g. within 24hrs, in writing or verbally) are clearly understood and agreed to.

7.4 Screen

After receipt of the grievance, each grievance will be screened from Level 1 to 3, per definitions provided in Table 2 below, in order to determine the appropriate response. The Grievance Officer is responsible for assigning a grievance owner to liaise with the external stakeholder/s and work on a resolution. Grievances will be screened depending the level of severity in order to determine who the grievance owner will be and how the grievance is approached.

Table 2: Grievance Screening Categories

Category	Issue description	Management Approach
Level 1	A grievance for which an answer can be provided immediately and/or there is already a MOW management-approved response and an answer can be provided immediately. This level also includes grievances that are out of scope.	Grievance Officer will inform MOW management and then utilize approved answers to handle response.
Level 2	Grievances characterized by being a one-time situation, local in nature, and that will not impact MOW 's reputation.	Define grievance response plan and draft a response for MOW and other management approval.
Level 3	Repeated, widespread or high-profile grievances that may result in a negative impact on MOW 's business activities and/or reputation. Level 3 grievances indicate a gap in a management plan or procedure, or that a serious breach in MOW policies or Myanmar law has occurred.	Prioritize through Issues Management /Legislative and Regulatory Advocacy Process and define appropriate management strategy

Following the initial screening, the Grievance Officer must update the Grievance Notification Form and include signatures from the complainant, witnesses or any other individuals who choose to make comment with regard to the particular grievance. If a grievance can be managed at the first (rapid) assessment, the following requirements must be met:

- The resolution must be in accordance with the Grievance Officer's delegated authority;
- The resolution must be in accordance with site procedure and the MOW agreed position on the subject matter of the grievance;
- The Grievance Officer must be satisfied that the resolution will likely bring finality to the grievance;
- The complainant is satisfied with the resolution and will provide the required written confirmation at the time.

The involvement of third parties (such as a community leader) by the complainant at this stage is at their discretion.

7.5 Investigating a Grievance

The Grievance Officer will investigate fully all grievances submitted, and will involve other departments, contractors and senior management as required in the process in order to fully understand the circumstances that led to the grievance being raised. This should be performed in a timely manner to avoid delaying the resolution of a grievance. MOW will aim to resolve any grievances within fourteen days from the date that it was received. This timeframe can be extended to 30 days for more complex grievances (e.g. level 4 grievances), if required. (Please see point 6 below on assessing grievance significance). The Grievance Officer is responsible for ensuring the complainant is kept informed of the

status of the review. If additional time is needed to examine the grievance, the complainant should be notified of this in writing and advised of when a resolution will be presented.

The following steps shall be performed in a timely manner to avoid delaying resolution of a grievance:

- 1) Obtain as much information as possible from the person who received the complaint, as well as from the complainant to gain a first-hand understanding of the grievance.
- 2) Undertake a site visit, if required, to clarify the parties and issues involved. Gather the views of other stakeholders, if necessary and identify initial options for settlement that parties have considered.
- 3) Determine whether the grievance is eligible.
 - Eligible grievances include all those that are directly or indirectly related to the proposed project and that fall within the scope of the Grievance Mechanism as outlined above.
 - Ineligible Complaints may include those that are clearly not related to proposed project or its contractors' activities, whose issues fall outside the scope of this Grievance Mechanism procedure.
- 4) If the grievance is deemed ineligible, it can be rejected however a full explanation as to the reasons for this must be given to the complainant and recorded in the Grievance Database.
- 5) If the grievance is eligible, determine its severity level. This will help to determine whether the grievance can be resolved immediately or requires further investigation and whether senior management will need to be informed of the grievance.
- 6) If the grievance concerns physical damage, (e.g. crop, house, community asset) take a photograph of the damage and record the exact location as accurately as possible.
- 7) Inform the complainant of the expected timeframe for resolution of the grievance.
- 8) Enter the findings of the investigation in the Grievance Database.

7.5 Settlement and resolution approach

All grievances shall be dealt with on a case by case basis. However, all will require further discussions with complainants and community members that seek to jointly identify and select measures for grievance settlement. This will help to increase ownership of solutions and to mitigate perceptions that resolutions unfairly benefit MOW.

Where possible, grievances will be addressed directly by Grievance Officer and this level can be referred as level 1. The resolution proposal shall be respectful and considered, including rationale for the decision and any data used in reaching it. The resolution at the level 1 will be normally be done within fourteen working days and notified to the concerned party. Should the Grievance be not solved within this period, this would be referred to the next level of Grievance Mechanism. However, if the Grievance Officer feels that adequate solutions are worked out the problem and it would require a few more days for actions to be taken, he can decide on retaining the issue at the first level by informing the complainant accordingly. However, if the complainant requests for an immediate transfer of the issue to the next level, it would be accepted and the issue would be taken to level 2. But in any case if the issue is not addressed within fourteen days, it needs to be taken to level 2. Also if wider consultation is necessary, grievances will be forwarded to level 2. This refers to the process that needs to be followed when the grievance cannot be resolved directly between the Grievance Officer and the complainant, requiring a review by a Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee formed at the MOW would be the one which would address the grievance in the level 2 in case the problem is not solved at the first level.

The Grievance Officer (GO) coordinate the convening of the meetings of the GC. GO is responsible for briefing the GC on the deliberations of the first level mechanism and on the views of both the parties. (Complainant and the Grievance Officer). The GC hold the necessary meetings with the affected party / complainant and the concerned officers and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. GC would record the minutes of the meeting. The decisions of the GC are communicated to the complainant formally and if he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance is obtained.

7.6 Third party appeal

If the complainant does not accept the solution offered by the GC and need wider consultation, grievances will be forwarded to a third party for review and final decision. The Chairman of the GC would require to forward the issue to the next level (third party) after consultation with the project Legal Officer. This third party should be neutral, well-respected, and agreed upon by both MOW and the affected parties. These may include public defenders, District Commissioner, Regional Commissioner, Legal Advisors, Local or International NGOs, or technical experts.

The third party reviews the case and determines if further reasonable action is possible. If options for reasonable, justified corrective actions are exhausted, a written notice should be provided to the Claimant notifying him or her that their grievance is being closed. Supporting documentation of resolution actions and the Grievance Mechanism Procedure may be sent with the notice. Examples include paid invoices, written agreements, photographs, emails, etc. If an address is not available, the Complainant may be notified by telephone or in person.

7.7 Follow-up and Close Out

Where resolutions have been approved and agreed upon by the complainant, the Grievance Officer must ensure that the administrative process for redressing the grievance is immediately initiated. The resolution details (action plan) and target timeframe for closure must be updated in the Complaint/Grievance Register. Only when the agreed resolution is implemented, the case moves from a "resolved" status to a "closed" status. The Grievance Officer must ask the complainant to sign the form in three places to acknowledge receipt; acknowledge satisfaction with the outcome and if not, that they have been notified of a second and third order mechanism with a limit of 30 days for activation; and acknowledge that the complainant has been respectfully informed about the outcome of the reviews and has no objections. In case complainants are reluctant to sign any forms, or in case no forms are used, the Grievance Officer verbally inquires about satisfaction on process and outcome ("e.g. if we were to improve the process, could we do anything else or are you ok with how we handled the process?"). This can be recorded on a voice recorder with the consent of all those present.

7.8 Legal action

As a last resort, aggrieved parties have a right to take legal action. This is a more formal rights based approach that shall only be taken if all other approaches have failed or when there are serious conflicts about facts and data. The final decision will be taken by the arbitrator or courts based on compliance with laws, policies, standards, rules, regulations, procedures, past agreements or common practice.

8 MONITORING AND REPORTING

It is necessary to monitor and evaluate the overall performance of the grievance mechanism throughout the project life cycle. The goal of this level of monitoring is not only to improve the system, but also to

improve the project. All reported grievances must be logged into the designated System as they are received, along with the relevant target resolution dates. MOW management will monitor grievances routinely as part of the broader management of the project. This entails good record keeping of complaints raised throughout the life of the project. On receipt of grievances, electronic notification to management must be distributed. Grievance records must be made available to management at all times. Monthly internal reports will be compiled by the Grievance Officer and distributed to the management team. These grievance reports will include:

- The number of grievances logged in the proceeding period by level and type.
- The number of stakeholders that have come back after 30 days stating they are not satisfied with the resolution.
- The number of grievances unresolved after 60 days by level and type.
- The number of grievances resolved between Grievance Officer and complainant, without accessing legal or third party mediators, by level and type
- The number of grievances of the same or similar issue
- Grievance Officers' responses to the concerns raised by the various stakeholders.
- The measures taken to incorporate these responses into project design and implementation.

These reports and other records will be made available for external review if required. An appropriate grievance report should be part of MOW 's annual reporting. Annual reports will be made available to the public. A hard copy will be located at the MOW offices, and an electronic copy will be made available online.

9 STORING OF GRIEVANCES

All records, including grievance forms, investigation notes, interviews and minutes of meetings will be securely filed by MOW to ensure privacy and confidentiality is maintained for all parties involved.