

4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND MEASURES TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

4.1 Project Impact: Activities that Will Lead to Resettlement Impact

The proposed development project in Dar es Salaam will have resettlement impacts arising from the following undertaking:

4.1.1 Rehabilitation of Transmission line from Ilala Sub-station to Ubungo- Substation

The project will entail rehabilitation of the existing transmission line from Ubungo Substation to Ilala Substation and therefore there will be no additional land take other than the current way leave that is owned by TANESCO.

4.1.2 Construction and Rehabilitation of Various Distribution Lines

The project will involve construction of new distribution lines that will include new distribution lines from Muhimbili Substation to New City Center (2km), Mwananyala to Makumbusho Substation (1.1km) and Jangwani Beach to Tegeta Substation (6.5km). Rehabilitation will include Msasani to Makumbusho Substation (7.6km) lines in Kinondoni and Ilala Municipalities. It is proposed that these activities will be undertaken on land owned either by TANESCO, TANROADS or respective Municipal Councils to be used for development of various linear infrastructures.

4.1.3 Construction of Substations

The project will construct substations that include the Mwananyamala sub station, which will require TANESCO to purchase land from two individuals, Jangwani Beach substation where TANESCO intends to request land from the Tanzania Peoples Defense Force (Government Organization), Muhimbili substation where TANESCO will request land from the Muhimbili General Hospital and the Ilala and Msasani substations where TANESCO will utilize its own land to construct the Substation.

For the Muhimbili and Jangwani substation there will be no relocation as currently these pieces of land have no structures and therefore no PAPs for the two substations. Similarly scenario will apply for the Msasani and Ilala substations there will be no PAPs as the land is under the

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

ownership of TANESCO. However, for the Mwananyamala substation TANESCO has purchased two residential houses that had tenants and therefore a total of 62 people have been relocated.

Prior to purchasing the houses, TANESCO identified the site, consulted the owners and once they agreed, TANESCO engaged a Municipal Valuer to determine the market value of the houses as per the Tanzanian Laws and then compensated the owners, this was a participatory and voluntary process.

4.2 Measures to Minimize Resettlement and Compensation Cost

The proposed project is to be implemented in Dar es Salaam specifically in the Kinondoni and Ilala Municipalities. Currently land in Dar es Salaam is scarce and expensive and therefore for implementation of such projects, it is important to apply mechanisms that will minimize number of PAPs so as to cut down compensation costs and impacts to PAPs. Various mechanisms have already been considered during project design and therefore it is likely that some of the sub projects will have no PAPs and in other some projects the number of PAPs will be significantly low. Some of the measures include

- Utilizing way leaves that are currently under the ownership of TANESCO and other Government Institutions such as TANROADs and Kinondoni and Ilala Municipal Councils (to minimize resettlement).
- Using Government Institution land for construction of sub stations (to minimize cost); these include land under the Tanzania Peoples Defense Force for the Jangwani Sub Station, land under the ownership of Muhimbili National Hospital for the Muhimbili substation.
- Use of alternative design of the project example polymetric wire support to minimize impact at the Muhimbili and Msasani area, use of underground cable (about 100meters) at Upanga area (minimize cost and resettlement)
- Alternative route to avoid major compensation impact; example alternative route for the Makumbusho-Msasani 33Kv line.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

- Minimize working space required for the rehabilitation of the Ubungo-Ilala transmission line to avoid significant impact from encroachers with buildings and grave yards (minimize resettlement and compensation).

5.0 A LEGAL FRAMEWORK REVIEW OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF TANZANIA AND JICA POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Currently in Tanzania, there are policies, legal and institutional framework for management of social issues related to land and property acquisition and compensation enshrined in the National Constitution, the Land Policy and Land Acts as well as supporting local laws and by-laws. However the operation of the proposed project will follow the Tanzania existing laws and regulations as well as JICA guidelines as far as involuntary settlement is concerned. This chapter presents an overview of Tanzania policy, legal and institutional framework of relevance to RPF. Though currently there is no specific “resettlement policy” in Tanzania. These laws and policies should form the basis of the RAP or ARAP to inform the practice.

5.1. Overview of Policies and Laws Governing Land

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

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

The Constitution 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.

National Land Policy (1996)

The overall aim of the National Land Policy among other things is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system in Tanzania that protects the rights in land for all its citizens.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

The National Human Settlements Development Policy (2000)

The policy promotes the development of human settlement that is sustainable. Among others, the policy objective that is relevant to the HFP is to make serviced land available for shelter and human settlements development in general to all sections of the communities.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1967 (Act No 47/1967)

The Act stipulates the power and procedures for acquiring land and the required degree of compensation. Section 3 and 4 of the Act gives the President of Tanzania powers to acquire any land where such land is required for public purpose such as general public use, any government scheme or development of social services. The act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. This act also sets out the legal process for payment of compensation.

The Land Act, 1999 (Act No 4/1999)

The Land Act is the principle land legislation on all land matters. The Land Act signifies that land in Tanzania is public land and remain vested in the President as trustee for and on behalf of all citizens of Tanzania. The Act specifies that an interest in land has a value and that value is taken into consideration in any transaction affecting that interest. The recognized land ownership is the granted right of occupancy and customary ownership. The act states that where persons with a right of occupancy (including land which is occupied by persons under customary law) are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses.

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

These regulations were made under section 179 of Land Act no. 4 of 1999. Regulation 3 of the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001 and Part III of the Village Land Regulations, 2002 provide for practical guidelines on assessment of compensation. The full and fair compensation is assessed by including all components of land quality and the market value should be used as basis for valuation of land and properties. Presently in assessing the value of the unexhausted improvements for compensation purposes, the law emphasizes that the value should be the price which the said improvements can fetch if sold in the open market.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

According to the regulation, the valuation of the affected properties must be done by a qualified and authorized valuer.

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.

The Land Disputes Court Act. 2002 (Act No.2/2002)

This act provides the respective courts and their functions. Before implementation of sub projects, any land conflicts existing in the areas shall be resolved through the appropriate land courts to ensure that harmony prevails in the intended undertaking. Project beneficiaries will therefore be bounded by these Acts.

The Graveyard Removal Act (No. 9 of 1969)

An Act to provide for the removal of graves from land required for public purposes. Subject to the provisions of this Act under section 3, “where any land on which a grave is situated is required for a public purpose the Minister may cause such grave and any dead body buried therein to be removed from the land and, in such case, shall take all such steps as may be requisite or convenient for the re-instatement of the grave and the re-interment of the dead body in place approved by him for the purpose”. The Act specifies, among other things, that graves shall be relocated, after official notice is given to interested parties and published in the Gazette:

- With due regard to the views of the persons interested and the religious susceptibilities of the members of the religious community to which the person belonged whose grave or dead body it is;
- In a manner which is not injurious to public health;
- In accordance with such directions as may be given by the public officer appointed by the Minister to supervise the undertaking; and
- Accompanied by such religious rites or ceremonies as are appropriate to the religious community to which the person belonged whose dead body is removed.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Section 9 of the Act, provides for compensation to be paid to an interested person, who undertakes the removal, transportation, reinstatement and re-interment of a grave or dead body on behalf of the Government.

5.2 Institutional Framework

Tanzania has no policy on involuntary resettlement, but has elaborate policies and acts on acquisition of land, access, use and management of public resources. The acts stipulate the various actors in land and natural resources administration and management. Taking this and requirement of the JICA guidelines into consideration, three institutional frameworks comes into play in the development and implementation of the RPF, these include

- Central Government Ministries – Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and minerals and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
- Department and Agencies- TANESCO
- Local Government Authorities- Kinondoni Municipal Council and Ilala Municipal Council

The Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development is responsible for policy, regulation and coordination of matters pertaining to land in Tanzania. The Ministry administers the various land acts: Land Acquisition Act, the Land Act and the Village Land Act. Land use planning, management and land delivery activities are conducted at the Ministry. The Ministry of Finance is responsible in managing all financial issues in the Country that will include financial resources for resettlement and compensation implementation while the Ministry of Energy is the overall responsible ministry for matters related to implementation of Energy projects in the Country which for electricity related projects TANESCO is the responsible Agency.

The Local Government system in Tanzania is based on the decentralization policy and administratively, Tanzania is divided into three levels of Local Governments whereby each level has statutory functions with respect to development planning. The three levels are: District /Municipal / City Councils; Town Councils and Ward; and Village/”Mtaa” Councils. Municipal Councils are subdivided into Municipal Wards followed by sub-wards or “Mtaa”.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

The Municipal Councils are body Corporate responsible for planning, financing and implementing development programmes within their areas of jurisdiction. Within a Municipal there are Land Department with sections /units valuation, Community Development for communities mobilization and sensitization and Land Tribunals (District, Ward levels) for handling and resolving land-related disputes and grievances;

5.3 JICA Guidelines

JICA guidelines stipulates that for Environmental review of for projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be submitted to JICA (category A projects)

It should also be noted that JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies and therefore on issues related to compensation JICA stipulates that compensation should be based on legal systems of the host countries and at full replacement cost of assets affected (houses, land etc). With regard to resettlement assistance, JICA guidelines takes this as an additional measure to fill gaps between target level and country system level for example JICA guidelines recognizes squatters and encroaches and that they also do require some kind of assistance.

5.4 Comparison between Land Law in Tanzania and JICA Guidelines

Whereas the law relating to land administration in Tanzania is wide and varied (section 4.1 above), entitlements for payment of compensation are essentially based on the right of ownership. The JICA Guidelines is fundamentally different from this, and states that affected persons are entitled to some form of compensation whether or not they have legal title if they occupy the land by a specified cut-off date. In this regard, JICA Guidelines which is the higher of the two standards will be followed in this policy framework, since its procedure also satisfies the requirements of the Tanzania standards.

Below is a table which provides a clear comparison of the two, specify the gap and what will be relevant for the Resettlement Policy under this project.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Table 3: Gap between Tanzania and JICA Guidelines

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws of Tanzania | Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Tanzania | Resettlement Policy for this project |
|-----|--|---|--|---|
| 1. | Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL) | No specific provisions on avoiding involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood although these can come from Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) | Avoiding involuntary resettlement is not mentioned in Tanzania land laws | Consider alternative alignment to avoid unnecessary loss of livelihoods |
| 2. | When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL) | When displacement is unavoidable, compensation will be given as follows (Land Act, 1999 – Cap 113, Part II Section 3 (1) (g) , Section 34 and 156) Market value of unexhausted improvement ¹ , disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits, although depreciated replacement value is given and valuation is often not done properly because some aspects that need to be included are not taken into account – for example, using market values is sometimes ignored and information to affected persons is not sufficiently provided | Full replacement value (market value) plus transaction costs are not mentioned in Tanzania laws Measures to minimize impacts are not explicit in Tanzania laws | Consider full replacement value (market value plus transaction cost into compensation package) |
| 3. | People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and | Livelihood restoration is not addressed although, sometimes done through provision of alternative affected social services- for example, providing an alternative health facility or a school are cases in point. | Livelihood restoration is not explicit in Tanzania laws | Prepare a livelihood restoration plan, including transitional support (for example putting in place deliberate policies to employ affected persons between the transition period so that they can have some work and earn |

¹ Land Act, 1999 interprets unexhausted improvement as anything or any quality permanently attached to the land directly resulting from the expenditure of capital or labor by an occupier or any person acting in his behalf and increasing the productive capacity, the utility, the sustainability of its environmental quality and includes trees standing crops and growing produce whether of an agricultural or horticulture nature. This condition has been amended by the Land (Amendment) Act, 2004 by replacing Subsection 8 and 9 of the Land Act 1999 to allow for sale land without unexhausted improvements. For development purposes or as joint venture.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws of Tanzania | Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Tanzania | Resettlement Policy for this project |
|-----|---|--|---|--|
| | production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL) | | | income as well as providing alternative services points while new social services are being developed for them etc.) to ensure standards of living are restored and improved |
| 4. | Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL) | Market values but usually in practice provide with depreciated replacement values (although the law does not direct the use of depreciated values) | Full replacement cost not paid | Consider adopting full replacement value (market values plus transaction costs) |
| 5. | Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL) | Compensation must be provided prior to displacement (Land Acquisition Act, 1967 (15-(1)) and Land Act 1999-Cap 113) | Tanzania laws does not have consideration of other assistance to project affected persons | Consider provision of other assistance (for example affirmative policies to employ affected persons, provision of support on land acquisition, payment of land and related fees, and power or water utilities , provision of temporary social services etc. to ease the burden on affected persons) beside statutory compensation |
| 6. | For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL) | For large scale involuntary resettlement compensation must be provided (Land Acquisition Act 1967 Part II Section 11 and Land Cap 113, Part II Section 3 (1) (g)) | Tanzania Law does not consider Resettlement Action Plan as mandatory | Using JICA GL, consider RAP as mandatory tool to manage impacts |
| 7. | In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL) | Prior to conducting valuation affected people and local authorities are informed about the project, its effect, valuation and compensation process(Land Act Cap. 113 Section 34 (6), 35 (3)) | The level of consultation in Tanzania laws is not as detailed as in others including JICA GL and WB | Consider adopting detailed and sufficient consultations and information sharing with affected persons |
| 8. | When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, | Prior to conducting valuation affected people and local authorities are | The level of consultation in Tanzania laws is not | Consider adopting detailed and sufficient consultations and |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws of Tanzania | Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Tanzania | Resettlement Policy for this project |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| | and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL) | informed about the project, its effect, valuation and compensation process(Land Act Cap. 113 Section 34 (6), 35 (3) and Part XIV Section 168 (1) and 169 (1) and (2). And Land Acquisition Act Part II Section 7(1)) | as detailed as in others including JICA GL and WB | information sharing with affected persons |
| 9. | Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL) | In Tanzania land laws, Resettlement Action Plan is not mandatory, although compensation is required | There is no sufficient participation of affected persons in planning, implementation and monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan | Consider ensuring effective and appropriate participation of affected persons in planning, implementation and monitoring of RAP |
| 10. | Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL) | Tanzania land laws provide a mechanism for dealing with grievances including lodging complaints to the courts (Land Acquisition Act 1967, Section 13 (1) and (2) and Land Act, Cap 113. Part XIII Section 167 (1)) | Tanzania grievance mechanism is not easily accessible to affected persons | Provide an easily accessible grievance mechanism procedures to all affected persons |
| 11. | Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6) | Affected People are identified during the valuation exercise and the valuation date is the eligible cut-off date ² | Socio-Economic baseline survey is not undertaken as part of the valuation exercise | Undertake socio-economic baseline data collection as part of the valuation exercise |
| 12. | Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary | Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary | Tanzania Law does not recognize encroachers | Consider compensating informal settlers who have been using the |

² This is adopted as best practice but not provided in any land law in Tanzania

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| No. | JICA Guidelines | Laws of Tanzania | Gap between JICA Guidelines and Laws of Tanzania | Resettlement Policy for this project |
|-----|--|--|---|---|
| | and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15) | and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of valuation but have <u>invested</u> on land will be eligible for compensation of assets but not land (recognized as tenants) Land Act Cap 133 | | way leave for their livelihoods for crops, businesses, and shelter |
| 13. | Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11) | Compensation for land can either be in form of cash or land based) Land Act Cap 113 Section 49 (3) for cash transactions and Land Acquisition Act , 1967 Section 11 (2) | There is no preference to land based resettlement strategies | Where appropriate preference to land based resettlement strategies should be adopted, especially taking into account land scarcity in Dar es Salaam |
| 14. | Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6) | - | The law is silent about provision of support during transition and for livelihood restoration | Consider providing support during transition (for example for acquiring new lands, paying for land registration as well as temporary social services) and for livelihood restoration |
| 15. | Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8) | - | There is no attention for particular group of project affected persons in Tanzania land laws, all PAPs are treated in equally in the compensation process | Assess existence of such groups during socio-economic survey in the proposed site and pay particular attention to their needs if found to be available, especially, women, children and elderly person. |
| 16. | For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25) | For projects that affect a large size of people, a Land Use Plan is required to accommodate the project. (Land Use Planning Act, 2007. Section 23, 32 and 35 and Village Land Use Guidelines on 2002) | ARAP is not mandatory in the Tanzania law | Adopt ARAP for this project as part of best practice to manage impacts |

6.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

Since in some parts of the project area the exact locations of the sub-project that may cause resettlement are not yet known, at this stage it would be impossible to attempt to quantify the estimated likely number of people who may be affected due to the implementation of the project. However through site visit and stakeholders consultation the likely category of PAPs was identified. The various categories of PAPs depend on magnitude of impact, type of asset likely to be affected or owned and vulnerability condition of the PAP. Therefore, for the implementation of this project in Dar es Salaam, the project is likely to affect mainly two types of PAPs as categorized below:

6.1 Categories of Displaced Persons Eligible for Compensation

This RPF suggests the following criteria for eligibility:

- a) Those who have formal rights to land (including customary/village land, traditional recognized under Tanzanian Law. Persons under this criterion are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy.
- b) 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. They occupy land with no formal legal right or claim to the land. Encroachers and others may incur losses but are presently not considered eligible for compensation under the Tanzania law. Particular efforts are to be made not to negatively impact these people where possible, because this category of affected persons without official title is likely to be the larger group for this proposed project considering that TANESCO intends to utilize it way leaves and those of other Government Authorities to implement the project.

Persons covered under this criterion are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

6.1.1 PAPs with Legal Ownership of Land

These are PAPs who legally own the land that is likely to be affected by the proposed implementation of the project. PAPs under this category are mainly of the following type:

Government Institutions

Government institution that own way leaves for infrastructure development mainly roads, and within these way leaves other liner infrastructures can be developed such as distribution lines. These include institutions such as TANROADs, Ilala Municipal Council and Kinondoni Municipal Council.

For such PAPs TANESCO will be required to consult the respective Government institution, provide them with drawings of where exactly the project will be implemented for the purpose of obtaining permit to use the way leave. In cases where it is likely to find any encroacher within the way leave, TANESCO will have to compensate the PAP as per JICA guidelines.

The project design also indicates that some of the sub stations are proposed to be constructed on land currently owned by Government Institutions such as the Tanzania Peoples Defence Force and Muhimbili National Hospital, similarly for such PAPs TANESCO requires to consult these authorities during RAP implementation and any agreement reached should be appended in the RAP report and if there will be any compensation associated with these transactions, TANESCO should compensate as per JICA guidelines and those of Tanzania Land Act.

Public services and recreational grounds

These include areas used by people permanently or periodically for activities that do not require built structures such as playing grounds that are commonly owned by Government or Community institutions. Considering that the project is located in various parts of Dar es Salaam, such impact is likely to occur. TANESCO should ensure prior consultation to relevant authorities is provided that would include discussing the design and likely magnitude of impact to the area and if any agreement is reached between the two parties, the evidence should be appended in the RAP report.

6.1.2 Individuals with Legal Land Ownership

These include those likely to be affected by construction of a new substation at Mwananyamala as well as those likely to be affected by construction and rehabilitation of transmission and Distribution lines. These PAPs are entitled to compensation as by Tanzanian Laws as well as those of JICA regardless if they have title deed or not.

Illegal Land Owners

These are PAPs who do not have legal ownership of land and therefore are utilising the land by encroaching or illegally. PAPs under this category are mainly of the following type: For the implementation of this project, PAPs of this type are likely to be of the following categories

Owners of graves

Considering land scarcity and poor planning of most parts of Dar es Salaam people tend to use transmission line way leaves (approximately 30 metres width) for burial. Considering that the proposed project will include rehabilitation of a transmission line from Ubungo Substation to Ilala Substation (Mchikichini) it is therefore likely to affect some graves. Relocation of graves is clearly stipulated in various National laws; however considering that those with graves are classified as encroachers, JICA guidelines will also be applicable.

Owners of houses and/or annex structures /business properties

Most of the areas that the proposed project are squatters or areas with high density plots (less than 600sqm); this has forced people to encroach part of road reserves or TANESCO way leave as an extension for above mentioned development. This proposed project is likely to affect such PAPs. According to Tanzania Laws such PAPs are not entitled for any type of compensation but for this particular project under JICA such PAPs are eligible for some kind of compensation.

PAPs with movable business

These are PAPs who are who are permanently stationed in an area but the business infrastructures used are movable. Most of these are petty business either locating them along the transmission line or on the distribution line.

According to Tanzania Laws such PAPs are not entitled for any type of compensation; but for

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

this particular project under JICA such PAPs will have to be consulted and informed about the project so as to ensure a smooth vacation of the site. Where necessary, TANESCO can work with the respective Ward and District Authority to identify alternative sites to relocate these PAPs.

PAPs with crops

There are mainly two types of crops-seasonal and permanent crops that are likely to be affected by implementation of the proposed project. It is common in Dar es Salaam for people to grow seasonal crops for commercial purposes (vegetables or flowers) along way leaves owned by TANESCO, Municipal council or TANROADs. Such activities are likely to be affected by the implementation of the proposed project. However under the Tanzania land law such PAPs are not entitled for any type of compensation, however with JICA standards such PAPs are entitled for some kind of compensation and therefore under this project TANESCO will be required to consult such PAPs, request them to harvest their crops and where necessary re allocate them to an alternative site in collaboration with the respective ward and District Authorities.

For PAPs with permanent Tanzania, TANESCO will have to compensate these crops as per JICA requirements.

6.1.3 Other General types of PAPs include:

Affected Tenants:

These are people who do not own property but rent house, premises or land for the respective purposes; this category of PAPs is classified in different sub-categories including residential tenants, business tenants, or farm tenants. It is important for RAP implementation to consider such PAPs and ensure that the owner of the affected property considers the tenant to some form of compensation depending on the type of impact.

Vulnerable Groups or Persons requiring Special Provisions

These include elderly, sick people, Women headed households and orphans. These groups are being identified as particularly vulnerable so that special attention would be paid to them by identifying their needs from the baseline study. These individuals will need support if the project

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

implementation will affect any of their properties to enable them, maintain/improve their livelihoods or at least restore their livelihood to their pre-project conditions.

TANESCO should ensure that a social worker either from TANESCO offices or special arrangement with social workers at District level are involved in the compensation exercise to ensure that vulnerable people get special attention.

Therefore, it is clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. Persons who encroaches the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. The entitlement matrix presented here below sets standards for compensations:

Table 4: Entitlement Standards for the PAPs Compensation

| TYPE OF LOSS | Unit of Entitlement | ENTITLEMENTS | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Compensation for Lost Assets | Transport Allowance | Other Allowances |
| Loss of residential structure | Household | Compensation at replacement value | Moving 12 tons of goods for a 20 km. distance | Disturbance Allowance Accommodation Allowance |
| Loss of commercial structure | Enterprise owner | Compensation at replacement value | Moving 12 tons of goods for a 20 km. distance | Disturbance Allowance Loss of profit Allowance |
| Loss of permanent crops and trees | Household | Compensation at market value | - | Disturbance Allowance |
| Public/community structure | Concerned public or private entity | Compensation at replacement value or alternative site by agreement | Moving 12 tons of goods for a 20 km. distance | Disturbance Allowance |
| Loss of Land | Household/Public | Compensation at Market value | - | Disturbance Allowance |
| Loss of graves | Household/family members | Relocation of graves to a designated grave yard by TANESCO in collaboration with Municipal Authorities | - | Ceremonial allowance |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| TYPE OF LOSS | Unit of Entitlement | ENTITLEMENTS | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | Compensation for Lost Assets | Transport Allowance | Other Allowances |
| Loss of Community/public land (open space, road reserve) | Government Institutions (TANROADs, Municipals) | | | |

6.2 Categories of Impact and Entitlement for Compensation

After identification of types of losses due to land acquisition and corresponding project affected persons, the TANESCO will need to define compensation entitlement to various categories of affected people using criteria and entitlement matrix that sets standards for compensations. The RAP will need to further elaborate on amount of losses, ownership status, tenancy status, and any other relevant information.

This section provides details of the categories of impacts likely to occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project funded by JICA that could lead to economic loss and/or physical displacement and resettlement eligibility for compensation.

6.2.1 Loss of Productive Land and Resources

The proposed project will as much as possible utilize land that is currently under the ownership of TANESCO (way leaves) or those owned by TANROADs and Municipal council and therefore with very minimal impact on loss of land. However, some of this land piece have been encroached and being utilized for various activities that include construction of structures (residential and commercials), burial and cultivation.

There will be a minimal impact of loss of land that will affect PAPs with legal ownership of land these include individual PAPs and Government institutions.

For PAPs that mainly fall under public institution TANESCO has special arrangement of acquiring land however for individual PAPs that will lose land to the project will receive the following compensation

- Compensation of the land according to the market value
- Disturbance allowance

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

It should be noted that illegal land owners are not entitled for any form of compensation.

6.2.2 Residential structures

The project will result in the demolition of residential houses that are within the project area and more specifically within the working space as specified by the contractors. Most of these houses have encroached TANESCO or other institutions way leaves. According to Tanzania Regulations, such PAPs are not entitled to any form of compensation but under JICA such PAPs will be entitled for the following compensation:

- Compensation of the residential structure according to the type of structure and based on market value
- Loss of Accommodation allowance that is paid as per price of renting a similar structure per month for 36 months (3 years).
- Transport allowance calculated to transport goods weighing 12tonnes at a distance of 20 kilometers in that particular area
- Disturbance allowance, which is calculated at 5 % (based on commercial banks current interest rate) of the total compensation amount

For PAPs with legal ownership of the residential houses, they will be entitled to all above mention including compensation for the loss of land according to size and market value.

6.2.3 Commercial Structures

Various commercial structures are likely to be affected by the proposed project components. The commercial structures are mainly small petty businesses (such as shops, and groceries). The project will result in the demolition of these structures, thus leading to disruption of income-generating activities and affect PAPs and their families and employees who are directly dependent on the businesses for their livelihoods.

Most of these commercial premises are located in structures that are within TANESCO or other institutions way leave and therefore under the Tanzanian Law are not entitled for any form of compensation. However under JICA such entities are entitled for the following compensation:

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

- Compensation of the commercial structure according to the type of structure and market value
- Loss of profit allowance that is obtained from the affected business per month paid for 36months (3 years)
- Transport allowance calculated to transport goods weighing 12tonnes at a distance of 20 kilometers in that particular area
- Disturbance allowance which is calculated based on commercial banks current interest rate of the total compensation amount

For PAPs with legal ownership of the commercial structures, they will be entitled to all above mention including compensation for the loss of land according to size and market value.

6.2.4 Annexed structures

Considering that in most places where the project will be implemented, the size of plots are those of high density, most legal land owners have extended their annex structures into TANESCO way leave or those under other authorities such as TANROADs and Municipal councils. This implies that implementation of this project is likely to affect some annex structures that include septic tanks, toilets, Kitchen or commercial structures. Demolition of such outer structures could result in the loss of household basic services that PAPs depend upon for sanitation, security and general wellbeing. Though impact on just annexed structures alone does not necessitate physical relocation of PAPs or demolition of the whole main structure, such properties are entitled for compensation.

PAPs with annexed structures are entitled to the following compensation

- Compensation of the annex structure according to the type of structure and market value without calculating depreciation
- Compensation of land where the structure is according to the market value
- Disturbance allowance which is 5% (subject to change) of the total compensation amount

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

For PAPs with illegal ownership of the land that annex structures have been constructed, will not be entitled to compensation the loss of land.

6.2.5 Impact on Crops/Trees

Permanent crops include those that take more than a year to reach full maturity and can be harvested over a long period of time. Considering that the proposed project anticipates taking place on land owned by TANESCO and other authorities as way leave, permanent crops are unlikely to be affected with this project. Seasonal crops are most likely to be affected which include vegetables and flowers.

PAPs losing permanent crops are entitled to the following compensation

- Compensation of value of each crop/ tree according to the market value and level of maturity
- Compensation of land where the crops are grown according to the market value
- Disturbance allowance

Encroachers will not be entitled for compensation of land while those with seasonal crops TANESCO should consult them and request PAPs to harvest their crops.

6.2.6 Loss of Graves

It was revealed that graveyards are scattered along the Ubungo-Ilala transmission line way leave that will have to be relocated to give way to the implementation of the project. It should be noted that owners of these graves are encroachers and according to Tanzania laws they are not entitled for any form of compensation. However for this particular project that is implemented with JICA guidelines these PAPs are entitled to some form of compensation.

Compensation of the graves will be according to the Tanzania Land Act as well as the Grave removal Act of 1967. TANESCO will have to work closely with the respective Municipal Authority and specifically the District Medical Officer who will provide TANESCO with the cost of relocating each grave. This is paid for expenses related to the relocation of graves that include cost for ceremonies and labor in connection with exhumation and reburial. TANESCO will also have to consult affected PAPs to determine ceremonial costs for such relocation of

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

graves; this will have to be paid directly to the PAP. To avoid unnecessary grievances, it is recommended that a uniform rate should be paid to all PAPs losing graves.

6.2.7 Other unintended impacts

There are people that might suffer unintentionally and temporal damage to their land and property during construction due to unforeseen actions or simply by accidents such as damage to nearby infrastructure caused by movement of machines. Whenever an unintentional impact occurs, during mobilization, construction or operation phase of the projects, TANESCO is responsible for meeting remedial costs.

6.3 *Methods of Valuing Affected Assets and Compensation Payments*

The calculation of compensation and other resettlement allowances for displaced property owners is based on current practices in Tanzania for valuation and compensation of properties as stipulated under the Land Act, 1999 and Land Regulations, 2001 only provide for compensation equivalent to 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 approach to valuation is not consistent with the resettlement measures required by JICA which requires that compensation is paid based on the full replacement value (not depreciated) of an asset. In addition, JICA prefers the replacement of ‘land for land’ where appropriate for all PAPs (including those without title/squatters/encroachers).

In order to meet the requirements for a RPF consistent with JICA, the valuations should be done in compliance with the JICA guidance and those of the Tanzania that the compensation value is obtained from the Replacement Cost added with allowances. The Valuer should conduct market survey to determine the current replacement costs and open market values (e.g. cost of construction materials, price of buying and selling land and transportation costs, labour) at the date of valuation.

Allowances: The Land Act considers the following allowances as part of compensation.

Disturbance allowance This is calculated by applying value of real property by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12months. The current average rate of the interest obtained on fixed deposits at the time of valuation should be

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

applicable. Therefore the total compensation value, then obtain the % of the value and add to the previous total. All PAPs that are illegible for any kind of compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance.

Transport Allowance Section 179 subsection 11 of the aforesaid Land Act (1999) directs how this allowance is to be assessed: *“Transport Allowance shall be the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty Kilometers from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km)”*. Transport allowance is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs with occupied residential/commercial structure.

Loss of accommodation Section 179 sub-sections 8 of the Land Act (1999) stipulates how accommodation allowance is to be arrived at:-The market rent for the building shall be assessed and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at accommodation allowance payable. **(i.e. Accommodation allowance = Rent/p.m. x 36 months)**. Accommodation allowance shall be paid only to PAPs losing occupied residential structures.

Loss of Profit

This is provided under Section 179 subsection 9 of the Land Act (1999) inter alia: The net monthly profit of the business carried out shall be assessed, evidenced by audited accounts where necessary and applicable and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable. **(i.e. Loss Profit = Net profit/p.m. x 36 months)**. Under this RPF, the owners of businesses should be compensated for the loss of profit regardless of having an audited account as most of those likely to be affected are owners of small petty business.

6.4 Methods for Valuing State Owned Land

State owned land if not in use would be allocated free (perhaps except for surveying and registration fees). However, TANESCO would be expected to pay to acquire land in this category in cases where the state-owned land is being used by another user. This is because, although state owned, the land may be used by individuals and/or community. The guiding principle is that whoever was using the land to be acquired by the sub project would be provided other land of equal size and quality.

6.5 Community Compensation Payments

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 required by local planning regulation. Examples of community compensation include;

- School Building (public or religious)
- Public Toilets
- Well or Pump
- Market Place
- Road
- Storage warehouse

Community compensation may in itself require land take and people may be affected, thus a change of impacts which will be compensated for.

6.6 Forms of Compensation Payments for Various Eligible PAPs

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

- a. Cash payments – compensation calculated and paid in Tanzania shillings
- b. In kind-compensation may include item such as land, relocation of graves or houses/buildings
- c. Assistance – to include moving allowance, transportation and relocating of graves

Thus, Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be an individual choice for loss of various assets except for graves compensation should be as per The Graveyard Removal Act (No. 9 of 1969) and cash should be only for ceremonial allowance. The question of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payments needs to be addressed by TANESCO and respective local Authorities. This RPF recommends use of bank transfer as the best option and therefore it is important for TANESCO to ensure that all PAPs especially those receiving an

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

amount exceeding Tanzanian shillings 500,000, the money is deposited into their bank accounts. For those with no accounts, TANESCO should assist in opening Bank accounts for PAPs.

6.7 Cut-Off-Date

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the area is carried out, i.e. the time when the project area has been identified and when the socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. Persons who encroach the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions /rush migration into the chosen land thereby posing a major risk to the project. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance.

Cut-off date will be determined once TANESCO has finalized the design and further consultation with other authorities that TANESCO intends to utilize their land. This will be followed by meetings with Municipal Land Officials to discuss and agree on a programme of implementation of the RAP preparation exercise as well as to choose tentative cut-off dates. The dates would then be communicated to the community through their respective representatives in the Village/Mtaa Councils (i.e. Chairperson or Executive Officers).

Persons occupying the project area after the cut- off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets—such as built structures or graves established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or / and alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. District/Municipal land officers and Mtaa /Village governments will play a crucial role in ensuring that PAPs do not utilize the site after cut-off date as this might be another source of conflict that might delay project implementation. These measures should include close consultation with the recognized PAP's, signs that inform general public of intended use of site and security patrols to identify opportunistic invaders.

7.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

At the time that the individual resettlement plans are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and households would have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple, administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexible and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people have limited knowledge on issues related to compensation.

Considering that there has already been consultation with PAPs with various proposals for working space mainly for the distribution line, it is therefore important for TANESCO to ensure that during consultation processes and at various forums, the extent of damages to properties should be made known. When the amount of compensation to be paid is made known, the affected people have the right to appeal if not satisfied. The grievances could be various but commonly concerning:

Non-fulfillment of contracts;

- Levels of compensation i.e. Inadequacy of compensation paid; or
- Seizure of assets without compensation

7.1 Mediation through Committees at Local and District Levels

Considering that the major impact of the project is likely to be relocation of graves to pave way for the rehabilitation of the transmission line, it is important for a specific committee to be formed that will only deal with those losing graves and then another two committees for other losses- one for the Kinondoni PAPs and another one for Ilala PAPs. When grievance entails any of the above concerns, the grievance procedure shall be simple, administered as far as possible at the local level in collaboration with the PAP committees to facilitate access, flexibility and open to various proofs taking into cognizance of the fact some of the PAPs are not competent of their entitlement while they would require a speedy and fair resolution of their grievances. The Local Government Authorities system would be the best offices to receive handle and rule on disputes.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances would do so by first notifying their Local Government and Ward offices. If not resolved the matter would be sent to higher local authorities - the District Commissioner (DC) and/or the Municipal/District Executive Director (DED). The DC/DED may constitute a valuation/compensation committee that will consult with the Developers and respective local governments (Ward/Village/Mtaa), the Value assessors and other records to determine claims validity. If valid, through the local government administration will notify the complainant and the PAP will be settled.

If a complaint pattern emerges, involving several cases the DC/DED and the valuation/compensation committee will discuss possible remediation. The local leaders will be required to give advice concerning the need for revisions to procedures. Once the District level leadership has agreed on necessary and appropriate changes, then a written description of the changed process will be made. The lower level government offices (Ward and Village/Mtaa) will be responsible for communicating any changes to the population.

7.2 Appeals through Tribunals / Court System

Failure of the Councils to settle the disputes will be addressed to the existing tribunals and/or local courts system of administration of justice in the Districts.

If the complainant's claim is rejected, then the matter will be brought before the Land Tribunals and/or the local courts for settlement. If the matter cannot be settled by the local courts and/or the Ward/District Land Tribunals, the matter will go the High Court for resolution. The Court of Appeals of Tanzania will be the highest appellate "judge" in this system and its decision would be final.

7.3 Time Frame

In the local cultures it takes people time to decide that they are aggrieved and want to complain. Therefore, the grievance procedures should give PAPs before it is decided that no further grievances are received by the committee.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

7.4 Organizational Procedures for the Delivery of Entitlements

TANESCO with support from Municipal Council will post notices in the affected areas advising PAPs to collect their compensation payments from respective Council (for those who will be paid via cheque) and from the specified banks (for those who will be paid via banks). TANESCO will create a written record, to be signed by the PAP, indicating that the PAP has received the payment. PAPs without bank accounts will be helped by local government authorities to open bank accounts. Local government will be responsible for to process bank account openings this assistance will include assisting vulnerable PAPs. Once the account is opened and compensation is credited to the appropriate account, each PAP shall be informed of the transaction.

Entitlement for project affected people would range from cash payments and/or in-kind in accordance with the identification of the impact on their property to which they will have needed to agree. The delivery of compensation could involve a number of agencies, the government, and TANESCO as the developer. Payment of compensation and other entitlement to project affected people will be the responsibility of the Government of Tanzania through TANESCO an agency responsible with the energy sector and specifically this proposed project.

7.5 Key Aspects in the Process of Entitlement Delivery

Prior to any project activity is implemented; PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons.

TANESCO in collaboration with Mtaa officials and Municipal Officers particularly from the Land Office, Community Development Office and Health Office and with local areas leaders will arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process as well as to identify and locate the property users. For each individual or household

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

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 /Municipal 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.

All types of compensation are to be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. The respective PAP draws up a contract listing all property and land being surrendered, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract and the grievance redress mechanisms are witnessed in the presence of the affected party and the representative of the local leaders or the PAPs committees to be formed as per this RPF prior to signing. All handing over of property such as land and buildings and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected party, the local/community leaders, representative from TANESCO, District and representative from the grievances committee.

7.6 Arrangements for Funding Resettlement and Compensation

Sources of funds for carrying out the socio-economic baseline and inventory assessments as well as all resettlement related costs (land acquisition, relocation of graves, training,) will be provided by the Tanzanian Government through TANESCO. Detailed estimates for the surveys and resettlement component will be available following the socio-economic baseline and inventory assessment, including information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people. Payment will be made in a manner that complies with the administrative and financial procedures of the Government of Tanzania under the supervision of TANESCO but with close collaboration with the Municipal Council Officials. The budget in the resettlement and compensation plans will be subject to the approval of the Government Chief Valuer and JICA where necessary.

8.0 MECHANISMS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH, AND PARTICIPATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the program activities. This reduces the likelihood for conflicts between and among PAPs and with the management of the Project. In recognition of this, particular attention should be paid to public consultation with affected individuals, households and homesteads (including host communities) when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved.

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the program activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts between the project and PAPs. As a matter of strategy, public consultation should be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle. Hence, public consultation should take place during the:

- Socio-economic study,
- Preparation of the project activities,
- Resettlement and compensation planning,
- Drafting and reading/signing of the compensation agreements,
- Payment of compensations,
- Resettlement activities and
- Implementation of post-project community support activities.
- During monitoring of the effectiveness of the Resettlement measures

Public participation and consultation would take place through meetings, radio programs, request for written comments, filling in of questionnaires, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements, making public documents available at the National, District and local levels at suitable locations like the ward/street offices or public places such as schools notice boards or areas of worship. Prior to consulting PAPs, TANESCO should also take into consideration the administration channel that operates in Tanzania during consultation that

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

includes permits from the Municipals Directors office, channeled to the respective Ward Officials and later at Mtaa/street level.

8.1 Consultation and Communication with PAPs loosing Graves

Grave yard relocation is a sensitive moral and social issue and therefore requires special means of communication to ensure that PAPs affected are informed and agree with the modality of relocating the graves.

After identifying the site for project and determining the location of the graves likely to be affected; TANESCO should contact the respective Municipal Director so that a public notice is prepared by the Municipal to inform PAPs about the intention of TANESCO to relocate graves. The notice among other things informs PAPs about the project, location of the project, anticipated number of graves to be relocated and proposed site to relocate the graves. The notice should be made public through pubic media that includes newspapers and Radio stations.

PAPs should be given not less than thirty days to register themselves with the respective Government officials (at ward and or street level). Consultation with PAPs loosing graves should be an ongoing process to involve officials from the Municipal Council (Municipal Health Officer and Community Development Officer) as well as local leaders and religious leaders

9.0 ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING

9.1 Objectives of Resettlement Monitoring

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to measure whether the objective of this resettlement framework has been met. The design of a resettlement monitoring framework in a RAP will include:

- (i) Mechanism to alert project authority(TANESCO) of the necessity for land acquisition during implementation of a project activity
- (ii) Mechanism to provide timely information about the valuation and negotiation process,
- (iii) Reporting on grievances that require resolution, and
- (iv) Documentation of timely completion of project resettlement obligations (i.e. payment of the agreed-upon sums, relocation of graves, etc.) for all permanent and temporary loses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damage.

9.2 Arrangements for Monitoring

Internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out depending on the maximum time that PAP will be allowed to vacate their existing properties (should not exceed three months). TANESCO will keep a record of all progress and prepare regular monitoring resettlement implementation reports that outline the successes and challenges encountered and submit to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Data from field surveys will be used as the benchmark for monitoring the progress of RAP implementation.

Monitoring will be based on representation of TANESCO at the field during resettlement implementation; in coordination with district government authority and the PAPs committee. Internal monitoring will involve the following:

- Administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis.
- Socio-economic monitoring during and after the relocation process to ensure that persons have been able to recover successfully and as anticipated from the relocation program.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

- Data from baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during consultation will provide the benchmark for monitoring to assess the progress and success of RAP implementation. Monitoring will also include Communication with PAPs and documentation of reactions from PAPs and physical monitoring of progress of the RAP's implementation, including the relocation of PAPs and the affected community assets

9.3 Measuring Resettlement and Compensation Plans Performance

The following parameters and verifiable indicators can be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance;

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at the Developers office. Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- The Developer will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages.
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation.
- Proposed use of payments
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, General relations between the project and the local communities

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

9.4 Monitoring Indicators

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (current quality of grave yard, business trend at the new site compared to the previous, cost of living at the areas relocated compared to the previous, health standards, etc.). Therefore, the resettlement

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

and compensation plans will set two major socio- economic goals by which to evaluate its success:

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and
- The local communities remain supportive of the project. In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

In order to access whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

The following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of Government,
- Each individual will have a compensation signed dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent program use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation,
- Proposed use of payments
- The number of contention cases out of the total cases
- The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution
- Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative incomes

10.0 REFERENCES

Msyani C. M. (2013) Current Status of Energy Sector in Tanzania. Executive Exchange on Developing an Ancillary Service Market. USEA – WASHINGTON DC Paper presented on 25th February – 2nd March 2013

NEMC, (1997), The EIA Procedure and Guidelines

URT, (1967), The Land Acquisition Act No 47 of 1967

URT, (1982), The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act. No. 8 of 1982

URT, (1994), The National Environmental Action Plan

URT, (1996), The National Land Policy, 1996

URT, (1997), The National Environmental Policy

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 N0.2 of 2002)

URT, (2004), The Environment Management Act 20 of 2004

URT, (2007), The Land Use Planning Act of 2007

URT, (2007), The Urban Planning Act of 2

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.0 ANNEXES

11.1 List of Affected People for the original work space– Along Ilala – Ubungu Transmission Line Ilala District

| No | NAME | AFFECTED STRUCTURE | COORDINATES | | HOUSE OWNERSHIP AND STATUS | TENANTS | HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | X | Y | | | |
| 1 | Halifa H. Shelubea | Shop | 0529471 | 9246298 | Owner | | 04 |
| 2 | Eliver J. Anyango | House | 0529460 | 9246308 | Owner | | 08 |
| 3 | Michael J. Lungato | House | 0529426 | 9246330 | Owner | | 12 |
| 4 | Elizabeth E. Mwingira | House | 0529429 | 9246322 | Owner | | 05 |
| 5 | Ashura Ally Nchira | House | 0529436 | 9246320 | Owner | | 06 |
| 6 | Asigo O. Okea | House | 0529466 | 9246298 | Owner –Not living in the house | | 00 |
| | | | | | | Ali Amir | 04 |
| | | | | | | Fatina Said | 04 |
| | | | | | | Twahiru Juma Amir | 05 |
| 7 | Alex T. Masala | House | 0529410 | 9246334 | Owner | | 10 |
| | | | | | | Zuena Mduda | 04 |
| 8 | Kaloli Martin Simba | House | 0529420 | 9246342 | Owner | | 03 |
| | | | | | | Anna Komba | 05 |
| | | | | | | Sharifa Ramadhani | 02 |
| 9 | Joyce S. Simon | House | 0529411 | 9246342 | Owner - Not living in the house | | 00 |
| | | | | | | Almas Mweta | 06 |
| | | | | | | Salehe Hamis | 04 |
| 10 | Martin S. Utonga | House | 0529400 | 9246356 | Owner – Not living in the house | | 00 |
| | | | | | | Happiness Paschal | 03 |
| | | | | | | Fatuma Salim | 04 |
| 11 | David M. Utonga | House | 0529397 | 9246350 | Owner- Not living in the house | | 00 |
| | | | | | | Antony Patrick | 07 |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| No | NAME | AFFECTED STRUCTURE | COORDINATES | | HOUSE OWNERSHIP AND STATUS | TENANTS | HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | X | Y | | | |
| 12 | Anicet I. Mkude | House | 0529392 | 9246356 | Owner | | 06 |
| 13 | Zena A. Madenge | House | 0529399 | 9246358 | Owner | | 05 |
| | | | | | | Mwajuma Hussein | 04 |
| | | | | | | Mussa Abbas | 03 |
| 14 | Anatory Augustino Moris | House | 0529394 | 9246364 | Owner | | 07 |
| 15 | Violeth Minja | House | 0529367 | 9246382 | Owner – Not living in the house | | 00 |
| | | | | | | Maimuna Idd | 06 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Bernadeta Thomas | 06 |
| 16 | Bertha Hezron | House | 0529376 | 9246364 | Owner | | 02 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 135 |

KINONDONI DISTRICT

| No | NAME | AFFECTED STRUCTURE | COORDINATES | | HOUSE OWNERSHIP & STATUS | TENANTS | HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | X | Y | | | |
| 1 | Mohamed A. Mwinyimkuu | House | 0528643 | 9247060 | Owner | | 05 |
| 2 | Gasper Peter Mshanga | House | 0528633 | 9247098 | Owner | | 06 |
| | | | | | | Prosper Marandu - Shop | 02 |
| 3 | Asia Omari | Toilet | 0528651 | 9247068 | Owner | | 03 |
| 4 | Mwamtoro Ramadhani | Annex structure | 0528615 | 9247098 | Owner | | 10 |
| 5 | Said Mohamed Kalembuka | House | 0528595 | 9247122 | Owner | | 05 |
| 6 | Anna Ambrose | House | 0528578 | 9247114 | Owner | | 04 |
| 7 | Yusuph Kazi Singano | House | 0528524 | 9247110 | Owner | | 07 |
| 8 | Abdallah Idd | Annex structure | 0528576 | 9247112 | Owner | | 02 |
| 9 | Mandela Mpatila | House | 0528518 | 9247118 | Owner | | 04 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 48 |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.2 Socio-Economic and Environmental Characteristics of Project Area

11.2.1 Geographical Location

Kinondoni municipal is located in the Northern part of Dar es Salaam city. Administratively, Kinondoni District is broken into 4 divisions, 27 different wards, and 113 sub-wards. This project will cover seven wards of the district, mainly for distribution lines and sub-stations rehabilitations. Ilala district is the mid of Kinondoni and Temeke district. The district borders the Indian Ocean to the East, the Coastal Region to the West, Kinondoni municipality to the North, and Temeke municipality to the South. Administratively, district is sub divided into 3 divisions and 22 wards. Two wards will be touched by the project, especially with transmission line. Ilala Municipal is where almost all government offices and ministries are housed. The Central Business District (locally called "Posta") is also located in this district. Furthermore, it is the transportation hub of the city, as the Julius Nyerere International Airport, Central Railway Station and Tazara Railway Station are all within the district boundaries. The residential areas are mainly middle to high-income earners. Map 2 shows the location of Kinondoni and Ilala Municipal within the City of Dar es Salaam.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)



Map 1: The Location of Kinondoni and Ilala Municipality

11.2.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census Kinondoni Municipal had a total population of 1,775,049 inhabitants, of whom 860,802 were males and 914,247 were females. The average household size was 4.0 and a sex ratio of 94. On the other hand, Ilala Municipal has a total population of 1,220,611 of whom, 595, 928 are males and 624,683 were females. The Municipal has an average household of 4.0 and a sex ratio of 95. The 2002, Population and Housing Census shows that the population inter-censal growth rate of the two Municipalities was very high (4.1) compared to National inter-censal population growth rate which was 2.9. Table 1 shows the distribution of the total land area and the population of the two Municipalities.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Table 1: Distribution of total land area and population distribution in Kinondoni and Ilala

| Municipality | Land size | Population | | | Population density (per Km ²) | Average Household Size |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | | |
| Kinondoni | 335.0 | 860,802 | 914,247 | 1,775,049 | 5,298.7 | 4.0 |
| Ilala | 547.2 | 595,928 | 624,683 | 1,220,611 | 2,230.6 | 4.0 |
| Total | 882.2 | 1,456,730 | 1,538,930 | 2,995,660 | 3395.7 | 4.0 |

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

Based on the population statistics in Table 2, Kinondoni Municipal has a higher population compared to Ilala Municipal. The relatively high population growth is attributed partly to an influx of people towards urban areas (coastward migration) and increasing birth rate, and more significantly by transient population.

11.2.3 General Climatic Condition

The climatic condition in the two Municipalities is generally hot and humid throughout the year with an average daily temperature about 29°C, which could rise to 35°C during the hottest season (from October to March). The average rainfall is 1000mm (ranging between 800 and 1300mm). The climate is often influenced by the south-westerly monsoon winds between April to October, and north westerly monsoon winds between November and March, the maximum wind speed ranging from 3 to 8m/s, lowest during the rainy season (Mahongo, 1999). Tides are semidiurnal, with spring tidal ranges of up to 4m; the mean spring tidal range is 3.2m.

The hottest season is from October to March during which temperatures can raise up to 35°C. It is relatively cool between May and August, with temperature around 25°C. There are two main rain seasons; a short rain season from October to December and a long rain season between March and May. The average rainfall is 1000mm (lowest 800mm and highest 1300mm). Humidity is around 96% in the mornings and 67% in the afternoons. The climate is also influenced by the south-westerly monsoon winds from April to October and north-westerly monsoon winds between November and March.

11.2.4 Economic Activities

11.2.4.1 Industrial production and Businesses

The two municipalities are endowed with economic potentials in industrial production and business transactions. The area accommodates about 40% of the total industrial manufacturing units in the country and contributes about 45% of the nation's gross industrial manufacturing output. The two sectors contribute over 80 percent of the Dar es Salaam economy and employs about 90 percent of the workforce in the Region (Dar es Salaam City Profile, 2004). The major productive sectors include agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, cooperatives, tourism, mining and industries. However, Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR) of 2009 indicated that about 20 percent of Dar es Salaam residents were living below poverty line.

11.2.4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is however the main activity within the region. A total of 110,850 ha (52,000 ha in Kinondoni, and 13,850 ha in Ilala) of land has potential for agriculture practices, of which over 52% is already in use (Dar es Salaam City Council, 2004). Crop cultivation is dominant in Dar es Salaam (Jacobi 1997, Tesha 1996). Leafy vegetables are in high demand, because they are part of the traditional diet. Eggplant, sweet and hot pepper, okra and tomato as well as fruits like oranges, mangoes, banana, papaya and pineapple are produced in the periurban area. Occasionally, green maize and rice is produced in the inner city during the long rainy season; otherwise, staples come primarily from peri-urban or rural areas.

Cattle, goats and chickens are kept in close vicinity to urban settlements. While cattle are kept exclusively by medium- and high-income groups either in the peri-urban areas or in low-density settlement areas, goats and chickens are affordable to all income groups. The number depends on family income. Current cattle population in Dar es Salaam is projected at 34,000 cattle, 12,500 goats, 1,500,000 poultry and 5,000 pigs (MoAC 1999). However, the land use is rapidly changing from agriculture to built-up areas (Kombe, 2005).

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.2.4.3 Fishing

Fishing is very important in DSM for employment, family food supply and for animal feed. Fishing methods include freshwater fishing, marine fishing, dynamite fishing and beach seine. *Freshwater fishing* is mainly for household consumption. Few lakes and ponds are used for inland fisheries resources in Mikocheni, Kawe, Kimara, Tegeta, Boko, and Pugu. Existing lakes include Luhanga, Makurumula, Msimbazi River and Tandale. No data is available for the actual catch. *Marine fisheries* employ more than 3000 men in villages such as Mbweni, Ununio, Kunduchi, Kawe, Kimbiji, Mjimwema etc. The main types of fishnets are gillnets, shark nets, sieve nets, hand lines and traps. *Beach seine* is practised mostly by small-scale fishermen with canoes or small boats who fish in shallow waters.

11.2.4.4 Quarrying/Mining

Sand, stone, limestone and clay are extracted in key locations for building and construction purposes. Salt is mined in the shore for domestic consumption. Approved sand quarrying areas include Majohe and Bunju, with other more urban areas where mining is carried out unofficially such as Kawe, Mbezi beach, Tegeta, Boko & Tabata. Stone is mainly extracted from Kunduchi, Mjimwema, Boko, Bunju and Kigamboni quarries, supplemented by small scale family operations in disused quarries scattered throughout the urban area, especially in Msasani, Oyster bay & Masaki. Limestone is quarried from Wazo /Kunduchi outcrops for the Tanzania Portland Cement Company Ltd. at Wazo Hill cement factory. Clay is extracted from upper Msimbazi river valley for the manufacturing of bricks.

11.2.5 Education

The project area has several pre-primary schools, primary and secondary schools. There are also a number of higher learning institutions such University of Dar es Saalam, Ardhi University and many other institutions. Due to rapid population increase, education sector in the project is facing several challenges including shortage of desks, teachers and textbooks. Availability of teachers is also a problem because many pupils cannot access the teacher due to high teacher to pupil ratio.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

With regard to the level of literacy, available statistics shows that Kinondoni district have high rate of literacy (88 percent) among the population aged 5 years and above. The same situation was experienced in Ilala district where the literacy rate was 89 percent among the population aged 5 years and above. Literacy in Kiswahili stood at 62 percent while 25 percent were literate in both Kiswahili and English. Furthermore, literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 19 years. Literacy was also higher among the urban population than the rural (Kinondoni and Ilala District Profile, 2012).

11.2.6 Health

According to an Environmental Health Profile for DSM region 1998, the Health sector in the area provides curative, preventive, rehabilitative and promotive health care. The curative services are provided in Hospitals, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Mobile health Services and Referrals. Government hospitals are Muhimbili National Hospital, Ocean Road Hospital, Mwananyamala (Kinondoni) and Amana hospital in Ilala. The following table indicates the type, number and ownership of the health facilities available in the Region.

In this area health facilities are located in various parts of the area comprising both informal and formal health establishments. Despite improvements in medical practice, the informal sector still plays an important role in the community. The formal sector is run by various institutions including the Government, voluntary agencies, parastatal and other private organisations. Kinondoni district has 33 public health facilities and 168 private health facilities. There is one municipal public hospital (Mwananyamala), 2 two municipal public health centres, namely, Magomeni and Sinza

11.2.7 Water Resources:

Water Sources for Dar es Salaam Region residents are Ruvu juu, Ruvu Chini and Mtoni distribution plants. Others are underground sources being boreholes, shallow wells and deep wells. All plants have the capacity of supplying 300,000 M3 per day compared to the demand of 450,000 M3 per day (about 67%). However, about 50% of supplied water is lost due to dilapidated infrastructures.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

The area contains watersheds of 4 major rivers. Mpiji River forms the northern boundary of DSM, Msimbazi River flows to the north of the city centre and Kizinga and Mzinga Rivers flow into the harbour area of the city. There are also smaller water courses such as Nyakasangwe, Tegeta, Mbezi, Sinza, Tabata and Minerva. Apart from a small pumping station at Mtoni on the Kizinga River, all regulated water comes from Ruvu River outside the city boundary. Due to the distance involved, there is high leakage and limited free flow.

11.2.8 Energy use and Electricity Supply

Biomass is the main source of energy in the project areas dominated by the burning of fuel wood and charcoal. The majority of households in the area use electricity for lighting, however, the supply of electricity is unreliable due to frequent black out, and in many cases without any notification from the responsible authority. These have compelled people to use other alternatives of energy such as kerosene/paraffin for lighting and cooking.

11.2.9 Transport Services

Public transport in Kinondoni and Ilala Municipalities is generally poor and unsafe, lacking efficiency, quality and safety for the passengers. The main factors leading to the above situation include; rapid expansion of the City which has far outpaced the capacity to provide basic infrastructure (such as good roads) and services, poor state of majority of the buses, untrained bus drivers and conductors driven by the pursuit of daily revenue targets payable to the bus owners, non-adherence to traffic rules and regulations and lack of an organized public transport system.

11.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Affected People

This section presents a brief description and analysis of the basic socio-economic characteristics of a population likely to be affected by the project based on the results of the household survey conducted in wards and streets along Ilala to Ubungo transmission line. The wards and streets involved are Ubungo (Ubungo Kisiwani Street) and Muzimuni (Mwinyimkuu Street) in Kinondoni district and Mchikichini ward (Ilala Quarter Street) in Ilala district. It should be noted that the potentially affected people along the transmission line were selected based on the working space which was designed by the client (JICA) in collaboration with TANESCO.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.3.1 Population Distribution and Characteristics

The population figure in the project affected area as per 2012 population and Housing census are shown in Table 3

Table 2: Population distribution in affected Wards

| District | Wards | Population | | | Average Household Size |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Kinondoni | Ubungo | 27,221 | 28,794 | 56,015 | 3.8 |
| | Manzese | 34,495 | 36,012 | 70,507 | 3.7 |
| | Muzimuni | 10,326 | 11,160 | 21,486 | 4.1 |
| | Makumbusho | 33,251 | 34,842 | 68,093 | 3.7 |
| | Mwananyamala | 24,322 | 26,238 | 50,560 | 3.7 |
| | Kawe | 32,426 | 34,689 | 67,115 | 4.0 |
| | Msasani | 24,123 | 24,797 | 48,920 | 3.9 |
| Ilala | Mchikichini | 12,977 | 12,533 | 25,510 | 3.9 |
| | Jangwani | 9,174 | 8,473 | 17,647 | 4.2 |
| | Total | 208,315 | 217,538 | 425,853 | 3.9 |

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

From the Table 3, it is obvious that women are slightly higher in the project area than men. Manzese ward is more concentrated, followed by Makumbusho and Kawe. The concentration of people in Manzese ward might be due to the fact that the area is a centre of small business of various types which is attracting people to live near the market area. Besides, most of the houses are in squatter area and slightly affordable to low income earners. The population characteristics of the affected people is presented in Table 4

Table 3: Age Distribution Percentage Distribution

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 0-14 | 83 | 45.4 |
| 15-35 | 61 | 33.3 |
| 36-45 | 17 | 9.3 |
| 46-65 | 13 | 7.1 |
| 65+ | 09 | 4.9 |
| Total | 183 | 100 |

Source: Consultant Survey, 2013

As usual, children (aged 0 – 15yrs) have the largest proportion of 45.4%. The productive segment of the population (15 - 45yrs) is about 42.6% while the population aged 46 and above accounts for people (> 55 years) accounted for 12.0%. The analyses of the population age-sex

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

structure of the head of households show that the majority were in the age group of 21 – 35 years which accounted for 40 percent of the head of the households. This was followed by the age group of 36 – 45 years (23%), 46 – 65 years (27%) and above 65 years were 10%. Among the head of households, 63% were males and 37% were females. Generally, the population structure is characterized by young population who are in active working age group. The graphical presentation of population distribution of the head of households is presented in Figure 1.

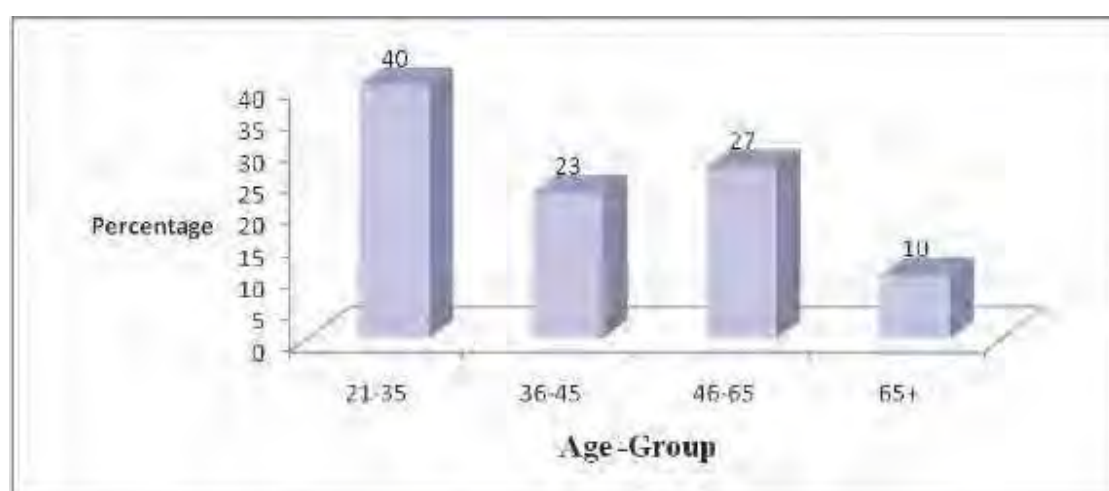


Figure 1: Respondent's Age -Group

11.3.2 Occupation

The occupational distribution of the people in the project area as revealed from the field survey conducted is shown in Table 5:

Table 4: Major Occupation of the Respondents

| Type of Work | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Employed – by government | 4 | 13 |
| Small business | 20 | 67 |
| Farmer | 3 | 10 |
| Mason | 3 | 10 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source: Consultant Survey, 2013

It is clear from the above that majority (67.0%). of the affected people in the project area are involved in small businesses such as food vendors and selling of used clothes. Government employees, including teachers, accounted for 13.0% of the sampled population. Farmers and

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Mason constituted 10.0%, and 10.0% respectively. Those engaged in agriculture are mainly cultivating vegetables and very little sweet potatoes.

11.3.3 Marital status

The population data split by marital status show that 73.0% of respondents are married and 14.0% are single (never married). Furthermore, the survey shows that 10.0% are widowed and 3.0% are either separated or divorced. The marital status distribution is presented in Figure 2

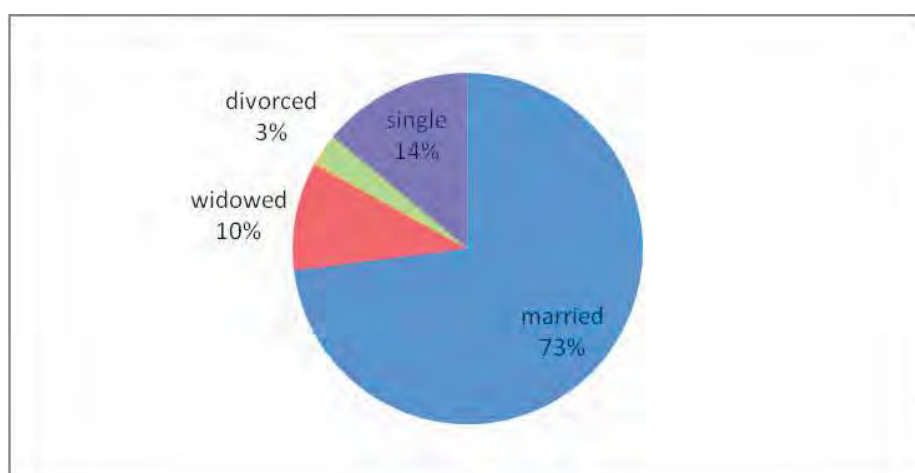


Figure 2: Respondent's Marital Status

The analysis of marital status to the entire population of the selected population shows that the majority (78.0%) of the population is single, the married group constitutes 17.0%, while the widowed and separated constitute 4.0% and 1.0% respectively. The high proportion of single status in population has been caused by presence of dependants (children and other relatives) in these households. However, it should be noted the analysis of marital status have excluded those who are in schools and children under 5 years.

11.3.4 Income and Sources of Income

Despite the complexity to determine average household's income due lack of proper and up to date records, it was important to assess the household income of the affected people and understand the sources of their income. However, it should be noted that due to these

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

complexities, the income presented is merely indicative and was obtained by summing up the individual incomes of household heads from different sources. The average annual income is presented in Table 6.

Table 5: Estimated Annual income of the Respondent in the Project Area

| Income | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Less than 100,000 | 5 | 16 |
| 100,000-500,000 | 2 | 7 |
| 501,000-100,0000 | 4 | 13 |
| 1,001,000-5,000,000 | 15 | 50 |
| 5,001,000-10,000,000 | 2 | 7 |
| 10,000,000+ | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

Source: Consultant Survey, 2013

The table shows that 16.0% of the respondents earn less than Tshs.100,000 per annum. In addition 50.0% which is the largest proportion of the respondents earn between Tshs. 1,001,000-5,000,000 which is equivalent to Tshs 80,000 – 400,000 per month. Some few households have earning of Tshs 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 (7.0%) and more than 10, 000, 000.(7.0%). The primary sources of income as mentioned earlier for the majority of the respondents is small business. The discussions with the affected people during the household survey revealed that, the proximity to the centre of the City have enabled them to easily access market for their business. Furthermore, they do not incur any cost of transport as they can just walk to the market place.

11.3.5 Education level

Survey results indicate that less than 60% of the head of households have completed primary school education; 27% have completed secondary school; 7.0% have completed college education 3.0 % are secondary school drop-out and other 3.0% have not attended any formal education. The analysis of educational attainment to the household's member is presented in Figure 3.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

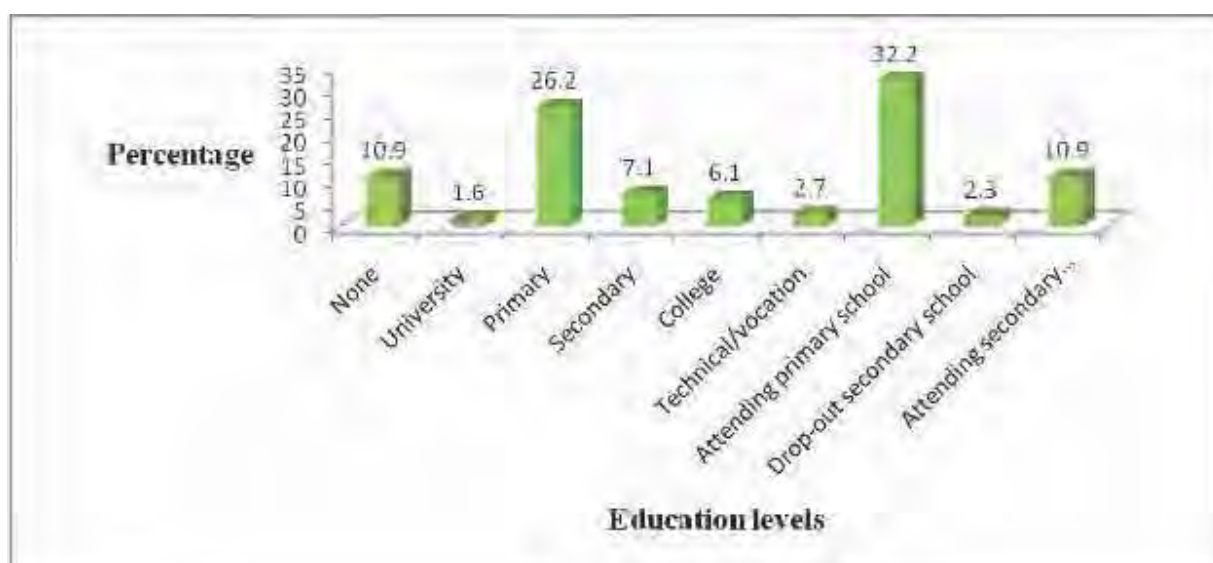


Figure 3: Household's Members Education Level

From Figure 3, it is evident that a slight majority (26.2%) of the population in the selected affected households are attending primary schools. The proportions of those who have completed primary education constitute 26.2% of the population and those who have completed secondary school constitute 7.1%. Within the population there are secondary school students which constitute 10.9%. Findings have shown that about 80% of children who are in primary schools are attending a nearby school which is about 1km from their residential areas

Looking across age groups for both sexes, it is clear that younger respondents have achieved higher educational levels than older ones. This is so for both sexes. For example, men aged 21 45 that have achieved secondary and college education qualifications make up 30.3% of the people in this age group, while the proportion for women is 20.2%. Looking at people aged 65 or over, it is evident that the proportion of people that achieved secondary and college education is small 3.2% for men and 1.6% for women.

11.3.6 Housing ownership, conditions and toilet facilities

The housing condition, sanitation and hygiene of a household directly impact on the quality of life of its members. Use of appropriate toilet facilities is important in controlling hygiene related illnesses like diarrhoea, intestinal infections and cholera among others. The housing condition of affected people is shown in Table 7.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Table 6: Housing conditions and Toilet facilities

| Wall materials | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| burnt bricks | 1 | 3 |
| cement blocks | 29 | 91 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |
| Roof materials | | |
| corrugated iron sheet | 30 | 100 |
| Floor materials | | |
| cement | 27 | 90 |
| floor tiles | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |
| Number of rooms | | |
| 1 - 2 | 14 | 46.7 |
| 3 - 6 | 09 | 30.0 |
| 7 - 10 | 07 | 23.3 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |
| Toilet facilities | | |
| Flush toilet | 13 | 43.3 |
| Pit latrine VIP | 14 | 46.7 |
| Pit latrine | 3 | 10.0 |
| | 30 | 100.0 |

Source: Consultant Survey, 2013

From Table 7, it is evident that most of the affected houses are of good quality as they are made up modern construction materials. In terms of house ownership, approximately 56.0% of affected families own a house and 44.0% of households live in rented houses, while the owners are living somewhere else within or outside the City.

11.3.7 Health Facilities

The household survey shows almost households have access to health services owned by the government or private sectors. However, most of the people reported to depend on government health facilities which slightly affordable as compared to private health facilities. The health facilities available in the project affected areas are shown in Table 8.

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

Table 7: Health Facilities in affected Wards and Streets

| District | Ward | Street | Type of Health Facility | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | Hospital | Health Centre | Clinic/Maternity | Dispensary |
| Kinondoni | Ubungo | Ubungo | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | Kisiwani | - | - | - | 2 |
| | Manzese | Midizini | - | - | - | 1 |
| | Muzimuni | Idrisa | - | - | - | 5 |
| | Makumbusho | Makumbusho | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| | Mwananyamala | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| | Kawe | | 4 | - | 1 | 6 |
| | Msasani | | 3 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Ilala | Mchikichini | | - | - | - | 4 |
| | Jangwani | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Total | | | 09 | 02 | 09 | 43 |

Source: Kinondoni and Ilala Municipal Council Health Facilities Inventory: Data Base, 2012

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.4 List of Stakeholders Consulted during the survey

| S/n | Name | Title/Ward/Street | Ward | Street/Mtaa | District |
|-----|----------------------|--|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Mr. Moston Mwakyoma | District Valuer | | | Ilala |
| 2 | Mr. Joseph Kawiche | District Valuer | | | Ilala |
| 3 | Ms. Genoveva Mazenge | District Valuer | | | Ilala |
| 4 | Mr. Msuya | Health Officer | | | Ilala |
| 5 | Fatuma Maduhu | Health Officer | | | Ilala |
| 6 | Daniel Barnabas- | Municipal Trade officer (supervisor of billboards) | | | Kinondoni |
| 7 | Mathias Kipizo | Municipal Health Officer - | | | Kinondoni |
| 8 | Mr Jacob Ngowi, | Land Officer | | | Kinondoni |
| 9 | Ramadhani Masenza | WEO | Ubungo | - | Kinondoni |
| 10 | Agnes Sengonda | VEO | Ubungo | Ubungo Kisiwani | Kinondoni |
| 11 | Jovin Ndimbo | Chair person | Ubungo | Ubungo Kisiwani | Kinondoni |
| 12 | Stella Mfindo | WEO | Manzese | - | Kinondoni |
| 13 | Hamtoni Baho | VEO | Manzese | Midizini | Kinondoni |
| 14 | Mwajuma Shomari | Chair person | Manzese | Midizini | Kinondoni |
| 15 | Betty Mwaitenda | WEO | Mchikichini | - | Ilala |
| 16 | Digna Marandu | VEO | Mchikichini | Ilala Quarter | Ilala |
| 17 | Fadhil | VEO | Mchikichini | Msimbazi Bondeni | Ilala |
| 18 | Mwajuma Mchuma | WEO | Mburahati | - | Kinondoni |
| 19 | Shukra Ally | VEO | Mburahati | NHC | Kinondoni |
| 20 | David Chogo | Chair person | Mburahati | NHC | Kinondoni |
| 21 | Mwakalinga Silence | Ward Councillor | Mburahati | - | Kinondoni |
| 22 | Zuhura Almas | WEO | Makurumla | - | Kinondoni |
| 23 | Rashid Semindu | Chair person | Makurumla | Mianzini | Kinondoni |
| 24 | Erick Taratibu | VEO | Makurumla | Kwa Jongo | Kinondoni |
| 25 | Abdul Shomvi | Chairperson | Makurumla | Kwa Jongo | Kinondoni |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.5 STAKEHOLDERS VIEWS AND CONCERNS

| Name of stakeholder | Views and concerns |
|---|---|
| Mr Jacob Ngowi, Land Officer (Kinondoni Municipal Council) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is accepted but laws, regulations and policies should be abided. • In case of graves there is grave removal Act of 1969 it is under the Department of Health they should also be consulted. • Demarcation should be done so as we can know clearly if the project will involve land take and if there is any disruption of community's properties and if any how will it be compensated. • .If part of a building or a plot will be affected the title deed will be not valid anymore; therefore it should be rectified for modification. • Sensitization/awareness should be provided to the community from the <i>Mtaa</i> and Ward level to the district level so as to avoid Land conflicts in the project area. • Laying poles close/within the service roads tends to obstruct pedestrians this is common in most of the road reserve therefore this is not recommendable. TANESCO should acquire its own land and they should compensate affected people. • The contractor/TANESCO should be very carefully so as not to disrupt community infrastructures such as water pipes, and access roads. ie we advice activities to work across various responsible sectors • There is the tendency of paying encroachers to comply with the World Bank policies particularly those projects funded by World Bank; this habit is bringing problems to the local/government funded projects. • Open spaces are owned by Municipal Council this should also be compensated and in-kind compensation is recommended. |
| Mathias Kipizo Municipal Health Officer -Kinondoni | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the nature of the project working close to the graves is not a problem but if it happen grave is too close to the poles they should be shifted. • Provision of education and a clear introduction of the project to the community are recommended. • The intention to remove graves idea should be submitted to the Municipal |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| Name of stakeholder | Views and concerns |
|---|--|
| | <p>council and Health department will prepare the announcement to be announced in the government media in 21 days. The Municipal finance committee will prepare the budget basing on the existing rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During removal of graves Health department is responsible and not anyone else for the matter of health and safety. |
| <p>Daniel Barnabas- Kinondon Municipal Trade officer(supervisor of billboards)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the Billboards are owned by individual companies and some by institutions and they normally pay rent to the responsible Municipality The rent paid depends on the size of the billboard which is 13,000 per square feet for lightened one and 10,000 per square feet for unenlightened; the location doesn't change the price. |
| <p>Mr. Msuya Municipal Health Officer -Ilala</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer (TANESCO) should incur cost for removing/ shifting grave that will be prepared by Municipal Health Department Graves should be shifted to the proper designated Municipal Grave Yards such as Buyuni, Mwanagali and Segerea. Moving graves out of Dar es Salaam is not recommended as its cost implication and is not Healthier. The normal distance that has been estimated is 15kilometres, however if the owner wants to go beyond the estimated distance they can but with his or her own cost and they should get permit from the responsible municipal. The appropriate owner of some graves is a big challenge. |
| <p>Ilala Municipal-Land Officers Mr. Moston Mwakyoma – Valuer Mr. Joseph Kawiche - Acting Municipal valuer Ms. Genoveva Mazenge - Valuer</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TANESCO is advised to maintain utilization of their existing areas/way most of them are encroached so as to minimize compensation cost. The Department normally does not do the valuation; instead the Health department is responsible under the graves removal Act, 1969. Open spaces and hazard lands are usually owned by Municipals Billboards are usually owned by individuals, companies and institutions with the permit from Municipal. Currently there are no specific laws in place that governed the compensation of billboards. |

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| Name of stakeholder | Views and concerns |
|--|---|
| PAPs meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to be informed clearly on the magnitude of the project and the specific time and day of removing/ shifting graves. • Payments for grave removal should be flat rate for the matter of consistency. • We need to be informed clearly on the amount to be paid before the process |
| Manzese Ward Meeting - Stela Mfinde –Ward Executive Officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meetings should be conducted in the affected places. The removal of graves should be announced to the media (magazine, radio) • Payments should be of the same rate in both Muslim and Christian graves |


21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.6 Letters from variuos stakeholders



21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

TANZANIA NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY



Ref: 4th July 2013
Our Ref: RM/TNR/DSM/R.80.415/VoL.V/57

P.O. Box 453
Lindi District
Mandela Road
Dar es Salaam

Managing Director,
Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
P.O. Box 9024,
DAR ES SALAAM - Fax 2452026

RE: REHABILITATION OF SUBSTATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DISTRIBUTION LINES AND SUB STATIONS IN DAR ES SALAAM FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN THROUGH JICA

Sub: Request for Construction of 33kV line along New and Old Bagamoyo Road Reserve

PERMIT No. TRD/DSM/2013/2014/T/P/01

Reference is made to your letter dated 1st July 2013 with reference SMD/MPD/JICA regarding the above captioned subject.

After going through your submission, we have accepted your request to construct 33Kv Power Line along New and Old Bagamoyo road basing on the following conditions:-


1. The work shall be executed in accordance with submitted DWG No. DL-R-01 showing the Route Map from Tegeta S/S to Jangwani Beach S/S
2. The 33kV power line shall be constructed within 1.5m from the Road Reserve Marker Posts along New Bagamoyo road and 1.5m from the plot boundaries of Old Bagamoyo road (Africana to TPDF Rifle Range Ground section).
3. Where the power line will cross the road, you are strictly required to maintain the minimum allowable clearance height of 7m from the ground.
4. The Agency reserves the right to carry out any appropriate changes to the part of the developments within the road reserve without any compensation.
5. Carrying the works contrary to this permit shall be considered as an encroachment to the road reserve and the Agency shall take legal actions as per Highway Ordinance Cap. 167.

Tel: + 255 22 2450185/2450046 Fax: + 255 22 2450826 E-Mail: mo@dsm.tanroads.org

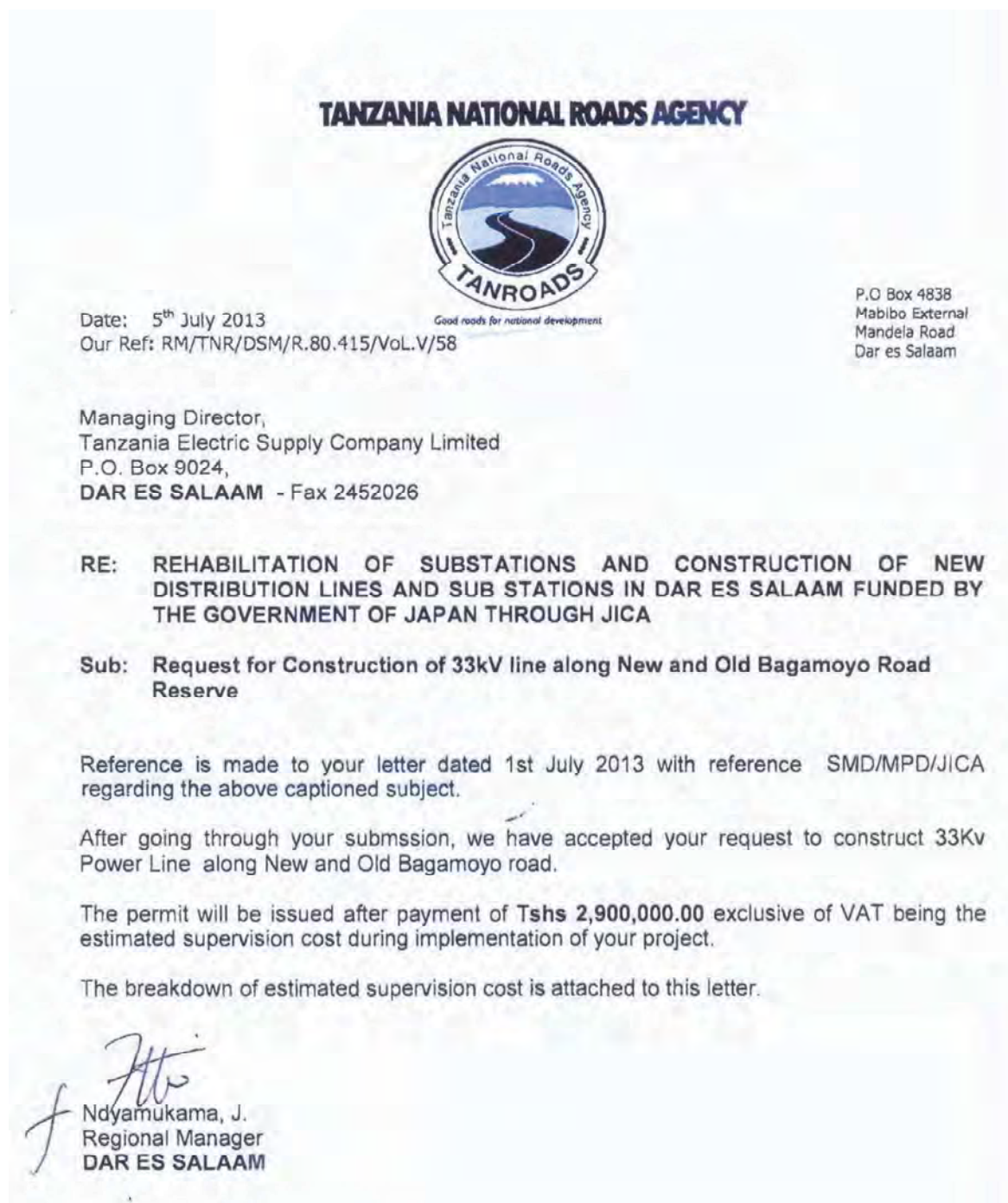
TANROADS is an Executive Agency of the Ministry of Works, Tanzania, established under the Executive Agencies Act, 1997

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

6. A normal supervision fee of **Tshs 2,900,000.00** shall be charged and paid before the commencement of the works as detailed in the attached sheet.
7. When you are ready to start the works, please inform this office so that arrangements can be made for supervision and close monitoring of your work with regard to compliance to the above conditions.
8. Acknowledge receipt of this letter.


Ndyamukama J
Regional Manager
DAR ES SALAAM

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)



HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA ILALA

BARUA ZOTE ZIPELEKWE KWA MKURUGENZI WA MANISPAA

S.L.P. Na. 20950
Simu Na. 2128800
2128805
Fax Na. 2121486



Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi
Manispaa ya Ilala

Tarehe: 04/07/2013

Kumb. IMC/HT.9/

Mkurugenzi wa TANNESCO,
UBUNGO HEAD OFFICE,
S.L.P. 9024,
DAR ES SALAAM.

YAH: KIBALI CHA KUPITISHA MIUNDOMBINU YA UMEME BARABARA YA MAGORE HADI HOSPITALI YA MUHIMBILI

Tafadhali husika na kichwa cha habari hapo juu na pia rejea barua yako ya tarehe 24/04/2013 yenye Kumb. Na.SMD/MPD/983/JICA.

Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa ya Ilala imepokea barua kutoka ofisi yako ya kuomba kibali cha kupitisha miundombinu ya umeme na kukarabati kituo kidogo cha umeme.

Baada ya kupitia barua yako, napenda kukufahamisha kwamba kibali kimetolewa cha kuwaruhusu kazi hiyo kufanyika, Pamoja na kibali hiki tafadhali zingatia masharti yafuatavyo:

- i. Unatakiwa kuwasiliana na Kitengo cha Maliasili na Idara ya Ujenzi Manispaa ya Ilala kabla ya kuanza utekelezaji.
- ii. Kuzingatia sheria za usalama barabarani na kutunza utulivu katika maeneo yatakayotumiwa kwa shughuli hiyo.
- iii. Mnatakiwa kulipia gharama za posho ya usimamizi kwa watumishi wa Halmashauri watakaoshiriki katika zoezi hilo.
- iv. Unatakiwa kurudishia miundombinu itakayoathirika wakati wa utekelezaji wa kazi hiyo kwenye hali yake ya kawaida mara ukamilishapo kazi zako.

Nakutakia kazi njema.

Arch. A.J. Mcha
Kny: Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa,
Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Ilala.

Nakala: Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa ya Ilala – aione kwenye jalada

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

ALL CORRESPONDENCES TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR

Tel: 2170173

Fax: 2172951

In reply please quote:

Ref: KMC/MEK /T20/26



**MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
P. O. BOX 31902
DAR ES SALAAM**

Date: 03/07/2013

**MANAGING DIRECTOR,
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD,
P.O. BOX 9024,
DAR ES SALAAM**

RE: PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 33 KV LINES FROM MAKUMBUSHO SUB STATION TO MASAKI, MAKUMBUSHO SUB STATION TO MWANANYAMALA AND TEGETA SUB STATION TO JANGWANI BEACH ALONG THE ROAD RESERVE AND TREE CUTTING ALONG THE LINES CORRIDOR.

Kindly refer to your letter with reference number SMD/PMD/JICA dated 24th April, 2013 on the above subject matter.

I would like to thank you for upgrading the electric power supply in the Kinondoni Municipality and that this project will enhance the development of our people.

The permit is hereby granted with the following conditions:-

1. You must contact the Municipal surveyor at your own cost for the roads demarcation.
2. TANROADS must be involved for the power transmission in the trunk roads such as Bagamoyo road and Old Bagamoyo road etc.
3. The removal of the road reserve encroachers will be financed by your firm through our assistance. Tree cutting is inevitable in the transmission corridor so as to avoid electric accidents/shocks.

Thank you for your good co-operation with our Municipality.

Eng. Uriyo G. A.
For: **MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR
KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

CC.

- **Municipal Surveyor** – assist them according to the By Laws.

11.7 Agreement on the mode of compensation of graves at Ubungo Kisiwani and Midizini in Kinondoni and Ilala Districts.

TATH: kuhubaliana Malipo ya Mahabari
yali pwe Sanza!

Rejea kuchwa cha Habari sisi
anzathirika tuliyozika eneo la UFA
ambao Mahabari yetu yapo eneo la
Mwadi wa TANESCO. Tumelubaliana
kuwa sisi wote tulipowe Sanza
gharama za Mahabari bila kugali
aina ya Maendeleo yaliyo patijika
Au Dini ili kufika malalamiko.

Ahsante:

Mweni:

1: MATHEW GEORGE KAZATA *[Signature]* 0714-788704
2: MUMBE A. NGONDA *[Signature]* 0652-60494

YAH! kumtenu Mwenyekiti wa Seikali ya
Mtaa wa Ilbango kisiwani kusimama
kwa niaba ya Wathirika wa Mahaba
ya eneo la UFI:

Rejia kichwa cha habari, sisi Wathirika
tuliorika eneo la UFI ambao Mahaba
yetu fapo eneo la Madi wa TANESCO
tuna mtenu Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa
ndg: JOVIN MAMOTO NDIRIRO ASIMAME
yetu katika zoezi la Tathmini.
Malipo yote yato kunayo na Tathmini
yato po helwa na Wathirika Mwenyewe

Ahsante

Wabw

1. MATHEW G. KABATA Off. 0714-788704
2. MUMBE A. NGONDYA Off. 0652604

Kwa niaba ya Wathirika:

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

| JINA | | ANAPOISHI | JINSHI | SHUGHILI JA KIUCHUMI |
|------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. | STEPHEN | GAMA | MABIBO FARAS | BIASHARA |
| 2. | KENNY | M. LUTUNGA | MUDIZINI | BIASHARA |
| 3. | PAUL | M. KAZYOBA | UB KIGWANI | BIASHARA |
| 4. | DALILA | S. MAFORI | MUDIZINI | BIASHARA |
| 5. | NABBU | SALIM | UB KIGWANI | BIASHARA |
| 6. | ELIZABETH | NCHIMBI | MABIBO | BIASHARA |
| 7. | AZIZI | MPULULU | MUDIZINI | BIASHARA |
| 8. | PENFORD | P. ICIZO | MUDIZINI | ATUMUSHI |
| 9. | ETINA | G. SEKATONDO | MUDIZINI | BIASHARA |
| 10. | ANXA | G. MBAITA | MUDIZINI | MSIATAFI |
| 11. | ENOCK | E. MANGA | UB KIGWANI | FUNDI |
| 12. | TITUS | F. CHOTA | UB KIGWANI | BIASHARA |
| 13. | ATAJILE | MWANJALILE | MABIBO | FUNDI |
| 14. | BARICI | MS. MANOKI | MABIBO | MUMUSHI |

11.9 Confirmation of the number of graves ward and stree officials to be removed at Ubungo Kisiwani and Midizini

A-21-92

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

30/10/2013

3

Ofisi ya Serikali ya Mtaa Mdivini Kupitia
Mwenyekiti wa Mtaa na Afisa Mtembezi wa
Tume wa Fasihi la Makaburi Yalioonekana
Tume na Wataalamu Kutoa Chuo Kikuu
Tume Shuhudia Tume na Wataalamu wa
Kamati ya Wataalamu Tume Shuhudia
Makaburi Yalioonekana (20) Istahiki.

Mwenyekiti — ~~John~~ — Mwanama Shauri
Mtembezi — ~~John~~ — Pendo P. Kizo

Mjomba wa Kamati: Mwanama Ngondge
Mjomba wa Kamati: Mwanama Ngondge

*enlivo

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.10 Photos of the Meeting with stakeholders

Meeting with stakeholders at Ubungo Kisiwani in Kinondoni District



Meeting with stakeholders at Mchikichini in Ilala District



21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

11.11 Household Questionnaire

THE ABBRIVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE
REHABILITATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES AND
SUBSTATIONS IN DAR ES SALAAM

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CENSUS SURVEY FOR PROJECT
AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPs)
PAP QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Enumerator.....Date.....Questionnaire No.....

1.0 Name of PAP.....Sex.....

2.0 IDENTIFICATION

| | |
|----------|--|
| District | |
| Ward | |
| Mtaa | |

3.0 Category of Impact

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(Graves, House, Annex structure, Crops)

4.0 Category of PAP

1. Legal owner of land
2. Encroacher
3. Both

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

5.0 PAP and Household Demographic/Census Information

| ID | Name | Relationship to Head | Sex | Age | Marital Status | Vulnerable | Education Level |
|----|------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |

Relationship to Head: 1=Head; 2=Spouse; 3=Child; 4=Grandchild; 5=Parent; 6=Brother; 7=Sister; 8=In-law; 9=Friends 10=Other relative; 11=Other person

Sex: 1=Male; 2=Female

Marital Status: 1=Married; 2=Widowed; 3=Divorced; 4=Single; 5=Separated; 6=Co-habitation

Education Level: 1=None; 2=Primary; 3=Secondary; 4=College; 5=Technical/Vocation; 6=Attending primary School; 7=Drop-out primary school; 8=Drop-out secondary school; 9=Attending secondary school; 10=University

Vulnerability: (1) Widow (2) Orphan (3) Elderly (4) Disabled (5) Disease/Injury (6) Others

6.0 Primary Economic Activities and Incomes of PAPs

| ID | Type of Work | Duration | Location | Income earnings/sales last annual (Tshs) |
|----|--------------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |

7.0 Secondary Economic Activities and Incomes of PAPs

| ID | Type of Work | Duration | Location | Income earnings/sales last annual (Tshs) |
|----|--------------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |

Type of work: 1=Salaried; 2= Commerce; 3=Fisher; 4=Farmer, 5= Mason 6=Petty trading;

8.0 Land and Land Sizes of PAPs

| Aspects | Numbers/Sizes |
|---|---------------|
| Number of plots owned by PAP in the city/ area. | |
| Size of plot owned by PAP | |
| How did you acquire the area/land | |

1=Purchased; 2=Inherited; 3=Encroached

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

9.0 Type of crops cultivated on affected land under the PAP

| | Type of crops | Use of crops |
|-----|---------------|--------------|
| i | | |
| ii | | |
| iii | | |
| iv | | |
| v | | |

Type: 1=Cassava; 2=Paddy; 3=Cashew; 4=Coconut; 5=Maize; 6=Gi/Nuts; 7=Beans; 8=Fruits; 9=Sweet Potatoes; 10=Other;

Use Primary and Secondary: 1=For household consumption; 2=For sale 3=For both household consumption and for sale

10.0 Income from crops for the past two years

| | Income last three years | Amount (Tsh.) Estimated |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| i | 2011 | |
| ii | 2012 | |

11.0: Housing and Living Condition

11 (a) Type of House

| House | Floor | Wall | Roof | Number of rooms | Use | Number of houses |
|-------|-------|------|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

11 (b) Type of floors

1=Mud; 2=Cement; 3=Floor tiles; 4=Timber 5=Mud and cement; 6=Cement and floor tiles; 7= Other

11 (c) Type of walls

1=Poles and mud; 2=Burnt bricks; 3=Cement blocks; 4=Other

11 (d) Type of roof

1=Grass; 2=Corrugated iron sheets; 3=Tiles; 4=Concrete; 5=Other

Use: 1=Residence; 2=Commercial; 3=Both residential and commercial 4=Other

11 (e) Toilet facilities

1=Flush toilet; 2=Pit latrine (VIP) 3=Pit latrine; 4=None; 5=Others

12.0 Type and number of Property/entity likely to be affected

| Property/entity | Yes/No | Number of property |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| House | | |
| Business Structure | | |
| Other structures (outbuildings) | | |
| Graves | | |
| Permanent crops | | |
| Seasonal crops | | |

1= Yes, 2= No

21. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (簡易住民移転計画の作成及び実施に係る方針)

13.0 Are you willing to relocate to another area if the way leave goes through your land or property?

14.0: Preferred alternative site to relocate

| | |
|---|--|
| In the Ward | |
| Outside the ward/area but in the District | |
| Outside the District | |

15.0 Preferred mode of compensation

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| In-kind compensation | |
| Cash compensation | |

1 = In-kind compensation

2 = Cash compensation

16.0 Availability of suitable substitute land for purchase or rent after compensation

1=Available 2=Not available

17.0 Availability of houses for rent after compensation in the area

1=Available 2=Not available

18.0 What kind of benefits/positive impacts do you expect from the proposed

development.....

19.0 What kind of loss/negative impacts do you expect from the proposed project?

20.0 (Magnitude of impacts)

1. Need relocation within the same plot

2. Need relocation out of the plot

3. No relocation required