THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION & LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PMO – RALG), DODOMA, TANZANIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROJECT

(IDA CREDIT No. 4003-1-TA)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FINAL REPORT

FOR

TANZANIA STRATEGIC CITIES PROJECT

Dodoma Municipality and Capital Development Authority

MARCH 2010

SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LIMITED, AUSTRALIA
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ANNEX 1. LIST OF PEOPLE MET

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ANNEX 2: VALUATION REPORT

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBE</td>
<td>College of Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBP</td>
<td>Central Business Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>Capital Development Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Community Development Officers</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMC</td>
<td>Dodoma Municipal Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONET</td>
<td>Dodoma Networking for Environment Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUWASA</td>
<td>Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
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<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>GoT</td>
<td>Government of the United Republic of Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Authority</td>
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<td>LGSP</td>
<td>Local Government Support Project</td>
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<td>MEO</td>
<td>Mtaa Executive officers</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBC</td>
<td>National Bank of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>Regional Administrative Secretary</td>
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<td>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>SMP</td>
<td>Social Monitoring Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshs</td>
<td>Tanzania Shillings</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

This report represents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Dodoma MC and CDA investment sub-projects. The report outlines the findings of a social census of the project-affected local population and the proposed way forward. The RAP exercise was conducted by the ESIA team with a strong support from CDA, DMC and local government leadership at Dodoma, Makuru Ward. The data presented in this RAP is current as of November 2009 and recognizes the actual population that will be affected by the Project. This RAP is dependent on the project proceeding and can be reviewed prior to its implementation.

2. Findings

2.1. Potential Impacts

The ESIA and RAP study has found that construction requirements (e.g. expansion, geometric improvements, etc.) during the roads upgrading will result in some land being acquired both temporarily (during construction) and on a permanent basis, e.g. at Chidaya. Social dislocation and displacement will occur where the houses and other properties are located within the RoW, within the construction corridor and at the proposed Chidaya landfill site. Approximately 29 households at kikuyu community area and 21 households at Chidaya village will have either houses or other types of properties affected. It is estimated that each household has an average of 4.3 persons which translates into approximately 100 persons being affected by upgrading of the Kisasa Community Roads. The PAPs were identified during the ESIA process particularly, the details of PAPs at the proposed Chidaya landfill site.

Most of the assets are traditional houses built in with mud, poles and thatch roofs, although a few are made of burnt and un-burnt brick roofed with iron sheets. Among the affected structures are dwelling houses and several graveyards.

2.2. Public Consultation and Participation

Based on the findings from the ESIA conducted, the key concerns, hopes and expectations that were expressed by the DMC, CDA, PAPs, affected communities, local administration and others regarding the relocation activities can be summarized as follows:-

A. There are resettlement issues that can trigger the Bank’s (WB) safeguard operational policies (O.P 4.12 and O.P. 4.10) in Dodoma sub-projects:

- All available baseline information prior to the commencement of these sub-projects indicates that all the road sub-projects under the DMC have been operational since 1934 and the proposed road sub-projects follow existing routes. In addition, the ongoing engineering design effort did not indicate any relocation issue. In view of this the DMC has confirmed in writing that there is no any resettlement and compensation agenda for all sub-projects under the Council except for Chidaya.

- The would be resettlement problem for the CDA roads sub-projects at Kisasa has been amicably resolved. There is no any resettlement issues because the PAPs living along the Kisasa community roads have been required to relocate from RoW for many years ago (since 2002) before the commencement of this project;
• However, to conform to World Bank guidelines, these individuals (PAPs) who have occupied the land long after being told to vacate would qualify for some form of a token relief amount such as assistance to obtain replacement plots and travel assistance. Already all the PAPs have been given plots for relocation close to their original plots and CDA has agreed to pay each household a total of Tshs. 400,000 by way of accommodation (Tshs. 300,000) and transport allowance (Tshs. 100,000);

• An agreement was reached between CDA and the project affected people to move out of the RoW corridor by end of December 2009 and local officials have pledged to ensure that the dates will be observed by PAPs and other community members. However, the ESIA team could obtain a copy of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CDA and the Project Affected People that seals this agreement which is in process at present.

• Since the sites for relocation have been identified and plots allocated to the PAPs within the Kisasa area and within the municipality, there would be no distinct host communities necessitating specific consultations. In addition, feedback obtained indicated that the Project Affected Person (PAPs) would continue to use existing social facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc.

• A total of 3 buildings and 20 farmlands will be compensated at Chidaya landfill site

B. Hopes and Expectations

• Since the sites/plots for relocation have been identified within Kisasa and the urban area, the PAPs will continue to be supported through the available social service facilities such as health, water supply, schools, and veterinary services, etc

• PAPs should be given priority in all possible project employment opportunities as appropriate,

• Despite its adverse impacts, the project will open opportunities including employment, improved mobility and access, trade, and tourism;

• All respondents interviewed agreed that the proposed road sub-project investments in Kisasa community will have great benefit to both of the populations in the project area and Dodoma urban district. The roads, once completed, will result in improving transportation systems and make it easier for populations in the zone of influence to access health and educational facilities and markets for both inputs and produce. All these activities shall culminate in improving the living conditions of the people and contribute towards poverty alleviation so long as the negative impacts are effectively mitigated.

D. Concerns and Reservations:

• The key concerns of PAPs were related to the relocation activities as well as the means of compensation.
• For traditional reasons, PAPs prefer to keep their family graves on their own respective farms or at least close to where they live
• Enough time is required for the PAPs to relocate safely.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations
The ESIA team is convinced that there are no resettlement issues at Kisasa that could trigger the application of the relevant World Bank safeguard policies. In view of this, it is expected that CDA shall facilitate a peaceful and successful relocation of the PAPs because most of them belong to the vulnerable groups. We are of the view that in future:

- The financing of projects should be more closely tied to responsible social & environmental performance;
- Where possible, always look for an alternative to involuntary resettlement issues. If the cost to change such plans is seemingly excessive, then ensure that the cost required both for financially and otherwise are covered for an involuntary resettlement program.
- Involve local stakeholders in the project decision-making process such that they can benefit from the project and not only share the costs.
- Enforce timely all mutually agreed actions before the situation gets worse;
- Begin consultations with the surrounding communities at the design stage of an infrastructure project. Involve persons from the community at this stage and make use of experts in the social and development fields. Where possible, use local expertise. Remember to manage expectations, which may mean saying no.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the Local Government Support Project (LGSP). It is intended that part of the proceeds of the credit will be used to cover eligible payments under the contract for the Provision of Consultancy Services for Preparation of Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Designs, Cost Estimates and Bidding Documents, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for the Investment Sub-Projects in Dodoma Municipal Council (DMC) and Capital Development Authority (CDA) under the proposed Tanzania Strategic Cities Project (TSCP).

![Location of Project Area (DMC and CDA)](image)

Figure 1. Location of Project Area (DMC and CDA)

The overall objective of the TSCP is to: (i) improve basic urban infrastructure and services in selected urban LGAs; and (ii) strengthen the management and fiscal capacity of those urban LGAs for improved operations, maintenance and infrastructure development. The Prime Minister’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) is the Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project.

Following competitive tender, M/s SMEC International Pty Ltd in association with Property – Consult (T) Ltd (the consortium is further referred to as ‘Consultant’), were selected by the Prime Minister’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) to provide the following consulting services: Provision of Consultancy Services for Preparation of Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Designs, Cost Estimates and Bidding Documents, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments for the Investment Sub-Projects for DMC and CDA in Dodoma Municipality under the proposed Tanzania Strategic Cities Project.

This document reports the findings of the study to identify any Resettlement Actions (RAs) that may be required in all sub-project investments for Dodoma MC and CDA.
1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Study

The overall objective of this study was to compile information on any Resettlement Actions (RAs) required at sub-project level as gathered through Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) carried out for all sub-projects to be implemented through Component 1(a) of the TSCP. Where necessary, the RAP will be prepared according to the requirements set out in the relevant Bank’s safeguard Operational Policies (OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement & OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples Policy) to ensure consistency and compliance with them.

This resettlement action study examines the social environment of the project area prior to the development of the proposed investment sub-projects. The report identifies the likely impacts that the road sub-projects will have on the local communities. The RAP describes the methods employed in engaging and consulting the public. The study outlines the main findings of the stakeholder consultations conducted as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and provides recommendations on the way forward.

1.3 Project Description

The investment sub-projects for Dodoma MC and CDA in Dodoma Municipality will support: (i) urban roads and drainage, including associated structures such as drainage ditches, culverts/bridges, footpaths and street lighting; (ii) liquid and solid waste management including collection, transportation and disposal; (iii) community infrastructure upgrading; and (iv) local infrastructure such as bus stands and lorry stands/parking areas.

The scope of works for the Dodoma Municipal Council is as follows:

- Upgrading/rehabilitation of approximately 35 km of existing roads to double surface dressing (bitumen surfacing); including vertical and horizontal alignments, pavement design, drainage structures, street lights etc.
- Provision of street lights at various points (approximately 400 units) along existing municipal roads
- Reconstruction of two (2) town bus stands (approximately 6,000 m²); including pavement design, concrete interlocking paving block surfacing, lighting, drainage, buildings and other associated structures.
- Rehabilitation of existing municipal workshop; including buildings, pavement and drainage and other structures and provision of tools
- Acquisition of a package of light road maintenance equipment (road sweeper, concrete mixer, concrete vibrator with poker, asphalt cutter, air compressor, pedestrian roller, plate compactor, bitumen boiler/sprayer, hand pump bitumen sprayer, tipper/trucks etc)
• Development of a landfill site for controlled solid waste disposal; including creation of cells, construction of inner and access roads, storm water drains and leachate discharge facilities, landfill site building/guard house and town waste collection centre; all to meet environmental requirements with necessary mitigation measures.

• Acquisition of a package of solid waste management equipment (skip loaders, skip buckets, tipper/trucks, tractors/trailers, wheel loader, weighbridge etc)

• Acquisition of cesspit emptiers and accessories for liquid waste collection

The indicative scope of works for the CDA is as follows:

• Construction/upgrading of approximately 30 km of community roads to bitumen standard (double surface dressing); including vertical and horizontal alignments, pavement design, drainage structures, street lights etc.

• Construction of new regional bus stand/terminal (reserved area = 41 ha, to cater also as terminal for rural and town buses) and new on-transit lorry parking area (reserved area = 9.3 ha); including pavement design, concrete interlocking paving block surfacing, lighting, drainage and other associated structures.

• Construction/rehabilitation of approximately 6.3 km of storm water drains (lined with stone pitching); including alignment and structural designs etc.

• Development of a recreational park at Chinangali (reserved area = 10 ha)

Once construction commences it will involve a lot of civil works including clearing of vegetation in the existing road alignment, excavation and leveling of soil, offsite mining of gravel and quarry, transportation of materials, water abstraction, compaction of sub-base material, road sealing, construction of road related infrastructure such as foot-bridges and drainage systems, road furniture and others. The contractor will use different types of equipment during the implementation of this project including heavy excavators, earth moving equipment, compactors and other lighter equipment and hazardous substances like bitumen/asphalt, fuel and oils. It is envisaged that these activities will cause significant environmental and social impacts that may be reversible depending on their magnitude and mitigation measures to be put in place.

1.4. Description of Sub-projects

The sub-projects consist of roads, landfill site, bus stands and public park sub projects. The roads sub projects have a total 65 of kms of roads for both Dodoma MC and CDA. The DMC road sub-projects are 18 covering a total of 35 Km while the community road sub-projects under CDA are 13 covering 30 km. All these sub projects are Residential/ commercial and located in 15 Wards of Dodoma Municipal Council. These include; Hazina, Chamwino, Makole, Dodoma Makulu, Kilimani, Kiwanja cha ndege, Viwandani, Kizota, Nala, Tambukareli, Madukani, Uhuru, Majengo, Kikuyu south and north. Figure 2 below and Table 1 provides a good description of the location and details of each sub project.
Figure 2. Location of Kisasa Community in Dodoma Urban Area
Table 1. Description of Dodoma MC and CDA Sub-Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Description of Sub-Project</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Description and justification</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PHASE 1</strong></td>
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<td>DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mwanza Road (0.9 km)</td>
<td>Gravel surface</td>
<td>The road is located at Uhuru and Viwandani wards, the population of these wards are 4044 and 4342 respectively, this road is of high density traffic due to socio-economic activities and public services available in the area such as garages, shops, restaurants, bars e.g. Mwanga and Saturnight also has town commuter buses (Daladala) routes from Jamatini to Mipango, Chang’ombe to Maili mbili. There are various institutions such as NBC Bank, Ministry of finance and Central Secondary School. Water and energy supply is sufficient.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2 | Kondoa Road (0.5 km) | Gravel surface | This road will be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with appropriate storm water drains, road furniture and Walkways.  
This road is located at Uhuru ward which has a population of 4044 people. The administrative set up of this ward starts from WEO, MEO and VEO. The road is characterized by residential areas with few numbers of economic activities such as motorcycle garage and carpenter. The institution of Central school, Jamhuri stadium and Gaddafi mosque are located alongside the road. The Daladala route from Jamatini to Mipango, Chang’ombe to Maili Mbili do across this road. |
| 3 | Hosp Rd- independence square and Mwangaza Rd (1.3 km) | Worn out bituminous surface | This road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways.  
This road is located at Uhuru and Madukani wards, the total number of people are 4044 and 2796 respectively and administrative set up starts from WEO, MEO and VEO. This area has a provision of general hospital, water and energy supply is well sufficient. Most people in this area use Daladala and some use private cars and taxes. It is a busy road due to existence of regional hospital, shops, and market and guest house located along the road. |
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<th>S. No</th>
<th>Description of Sub-Project</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Description and justification</th>
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</table>
| 4     | • Siasa Road (0.4 km)  
      • Daima Street (0.5 km) | Worn gravel surface | The roads will be Upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The facilities of Shops, restaurant, guest houses are located on these roads. Administrative set up from WEO, MEO, VEO and the total number of people are 4044 of Uhuru ward. This area has enough water and energy supply for the users. |
| 5     | • Sixth Road (0.35 km)  
      • Seventh Road (0.44 km)  
      • Eighth Road (0.44 km)  
      • Ninth Road (0.45 km)  
      • Tenth Road (0.45 km)  
      • Eleventh Road (0.48 km) | Worn out gravel surface | These roads will be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. These roads are located at Uhuru and Madukani ward. These are busy roads due to business activities such as shops, cars parks, residential areas and there is a lot of traffic movements along these roads. |
| 6     | • Mtendeni Street (0.75 km)  
      • Market Street (0.7 km) | Worn out gravel surface | These roads will be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. These roads are located at Viwandani ward with a total population of 4342. This ward has administrative centre surrounded with few shops and other economic activities. There is a recreation centre called Nyerere square and also residential areas along the road. Most of people use private cars as common means of transport. |
<p>| 7     | Tembo Avenue (0.65 km) | Worn out gravel surface | The road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The road is located at Madukani ward has a total number of 2796 people. There is shopping centre and residential areas and also various institutions like; Barclays Bank, mosque and Voda house. Water and energy supply are sufficient. |</p>
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<th>S. No</th>
<th>Description of Sub-Project</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Description and justification</th>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tabora Avenue (0.5 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>This road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The road is located at Viwandani ward has a total number of 4342 people. There are business centres at Sabasaba ground and some of vendors and hawkers also few shops and offices such as Mohammed trans office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nkuhungu Roads (5.0 km)</td>
<td>Worn out bituminous surface</td>
<td>These roads shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. These roads are located at Kizota ward. This ward has a total of 16,432 people. The area has a lot of trees along the roads. Most of people use private cars and Daladala as means of transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Area 'D' Roads (3.2 km)</td>
<td>Worn out bituminous surface</td>
<td>There shall be the rehabilitation of roads to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The roads are located at Makole ward, with the total population of 19,417. Most of people in this ward use private cars, taxi and public transport (Daladala) as means of transport Chadulu primary school is also located along these roads. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Chamwino - Chang’ombe (2.40 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>There shall be the rehabilitation of roads to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The road is located at Chamwino ward. This is the most densely populated area in Dodoma Municipal with total number of 67,581 people. The highest population stay at Chilewa street. In this street electrical poles are located within the road reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Surface of existing Bus Stands (2 Terminals)</td>
<td>Gravel surfacing worn out</td>
<td>These will be upgraded to cement pavement blocks, complete with storm water drains and up stand islands. These Bus Stands are categorized into regional and Daladala stands. They are both busy. On this regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No</td>
<td>Description of Sub-Project</td>
<td>Current Status</td>
<td>Description and justification</td>
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<td>stand, buses keep coming and going out of Dodoma, while the commuters keep waiting for the Daladala and are also shunting around the streets of Dodoma Municipal Council. There are business activities going on in each stand and a lot of people are roaming around the areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Workshop Improvement</td>
<td>Gravel /earth surface</td>
<td>This will be upgraded to concrete paving blocks with provision of drainage and service areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Solid waste management (60 Ha)</td>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>The plan is to construct landfill site facility and skip pads provision of solid waste collection and dumping equipment. Currently it is on natural earth surface with the coverage area of 60 Ha. This dump site is now located at Chidaya.</td>
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<td><strong>PHASE 2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>DODOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SUB PROJECTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Area 'C Roads (4.0 km)</td>
<td>Worn out bituminous surface</td>
<td>The roads shall be rehabilitated to Double Surface Dressing side drains and pedestrian walkways. These roads are located at Kiwanja cha ndege ward, the total population is 11,833. The roads alignment passes through heavily built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Central Business Park (CBP) Roads (2.50 km)</td>
<td>Worn out bituminous surface</td>
<td>The roads shall be rehabilitated to double surface dressing side drains and pedestrian walkways. These roads are located at Tambukareli ward, with the total population of 10,816. The roads pass along Secondary school, VETA, Scandinavia Dodoma bus stand, CBE and National Parliament building. The roads are surrounded by business areas, offices and people’s residence at Reli street. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vice Presidents Road (2 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>The roads shall be rehabilitated to double surface dressing with provision of side drains and pedestrian walkways. This road is surrounded with human settlement facilities. Most of the people use private cars as means of transport. Presently, there is no provision of public transport which links Vice president road. Water and energy supply are sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No</td>
<td>Description of Sub-Project</td>
<td>Current Status</td>
<td>Description and justification</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Boma Road (0.5 km)</td>
<td>Gravel surface</td>
<td>The road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. This road is surrounded with human settlement facilities. Most of people use private cars as means of transport. Water and energy supply are sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Zuzu Road (0.8 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>The road shall be Upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. This road is located at Kikuyu north ward with the total population of 12,325. There are human settlement facilities and provision of institutions such as Huruma girls Secondary School, Catholic church and Police station along this road. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Biringi Avenue/ Farahani Road (2 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>The road shall be Upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. This road is located at Kilimani ward with the total population of 4280. This area is a residential area with provision of institution such as Water aid and DONET NGO’s. Many people use private cars as means of transport. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kikuyu Avenue (0.9 km)</td>
<td>Gravel surface</td>
<td>The road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. This road is located at Kilimani ward. Residential areas are located along this road and most people uses private cars as means of transport. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Swala Road (0.9 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel surface</td>
<td>The road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. This road is located at Majengo Ward, with the total population of 8096. There is business Centre located in this area such as shops and Market Hubs. There are human settlement facilities also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ndovu Road (2.0 km)</td>
<td>Worn out gravel</td>
<td>The road shall be upgraded to double surface dressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No</td>
<td>Description of Sub-Project</td>
<td>Current Status</td>
<td>Description and justification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km)</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>complete with storm water drains, road furniture and walkways. The road is located at Majengo (8096 people) and Hazina (2796 people) wards. This road is highly density area due to existence of business such as garages, shops, human settlement facilities, restaurants, bus stand and mini market. The water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kisasa Community Road (10.9 km)</td>
<td>Some gravel and others are on natural earth surface.</td>
<td>The roads shall be upgraded to tarmac road complete with storm water drains and road furniture. The roads are located at Dodoma Makulu ward with the total population of 14,424. These roads are surrounded by residential areas. There are Secondary and Primary schools located along the road. Many people use town commuter buses as means of transport and some use private transport. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Regional Bus Terminal (41 Ha)</td>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>The Bus Terminal shall be upgraded to tarmac road and cement pavement blocks, complete with drainage system, street light and up stand islands. In this sub project there exists a grave yard, natural trees, mango trees and other vegetation covers the earth surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Chang'ombe Community Road (2.9 km)</td>
<td>Earth Surface</td>
<td>The roads shall be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains. The road located at Chamwino ward is linked with Nkuhungu road through Chang’ombe juu street. The road is surrounded by residential structures, Chang’ombe Primary and Secondary schools. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No</td>
<td>Description of Sub-Project</td>
<td>Current Status</td>
<td>Description and justification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PHASE 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CDA SUB PROJECTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Area &quot;A&quot; Community Road (5.7 km)</td>
<td>Some gravel surface and other in Earth surface</td>
<td>The roads will be upgraded to tarmac road complete with storm water drains and road furniture. The roads pass through residential structures, City Secondary school, Churches and Mosques. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kikuyu Community Road (6.3 km)</td>
<td>Some gravel and other in Earth surface.</td>
<td>The roads will be upgraded to double surface dressing complete with storm water drains. The road is located at Kikuyu South and North with the population of 12,325. The roads pass at residential areas i.e. Kikuyu flats and make ring rounding St. John University. Many people use public transport (Daladala) as means of transport. In this area, they have health centre at Kikuyu North. Water and energy supply are sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>On transit lorry parking (9.3Ha)</td>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>Lorry parking will be upgraded to cement pavement blocks complete with the storm water drains and up - stand islands. The park is located at Nala Ward and it is close to the Nala weigh Bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Chinangali public park and six (6) footbridge (10 Ha)</td>
<td>Planted vegetation</td>
<td>The plan is to construct hard landscape; garden furniture bore hole and footbridge in 10 Ha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the process of acquiring the road reserve and Right of Way (RoW), the project works shall involve involuntary resettlement of the populations living in the project area and destruction of property crops and trees.

The purpose of this resettlement action plan is to present an agreed plan and implementation budget for the resettlement of property owners who will be affected by the acquisition of land for sub-project implementation program in the Kisasa Community roads. The term “resettlement” includes the following parameters:

- Payment of compensation, in cash or kind, for permanent or temporary losses of land, physical assets or access to resources;
- Physical relocation, where necessary, of affected families and businesses to other areas; and
- Provision, where necessary, of other assistance and measures to enable the affected families and businesses to restore and improve their livelihoods.
2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

2.1 General Demographic Information

The roads are located at Dodoma Makulu Ward with the total population of 14,424. These roads are surrounded by residential areas. There are Secondary and Primary schools located along the road. Many people use town commuter buses as means of transport and some use private transport. The roads shall be upgraded to tarmac roads complete with provision of storm water drains and road furniture.

The average affected household as identified in the socio-economic survey includes 4.3 individuals. Each household is made up of the following:

- One household head;
- One / two spouse;
- Children under 18;
- Children above 18;
- 2 or 3 dependants.

Details of the socio-economic profile for the proposed landfill site at Chidaya are well summarized in the separate EIA process undertaken at Chidaya and appended herewith as Appendix 4.

2.2 Gender and Age Distribution of Household heads

The social assessment gender and age of the PAPs was conducted at Kisasa Community Area. It has been found out that 54% of all affected household heads are men and 26% are women. The average age of affected household heads is 53 years. The following table (Table 2) and graphs (Figure 3 and 4) show the age distribution of affected household heads amongst males and females at the Kisasa area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Classification</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-79</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 and more</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3 above and Figure 4 below showing age distribution for PAPs females and males respectively.
The following characteristics need to be noted, as these bear significance in terms of potentially vulnerable number of people:

- There is a significant proportion of very old female household heads as found, with about 67% of women more than 60 years of age, including a few of them as old as 80 years;
- Similarly about 57% of men household heads are aged between 40 and 59 years with a less number of elderly men compared to the female group.

2.3. Livelihoods

Principal occupations by affected households and their source of income were examined. Overall, 33% of affected household heads declare themselves as primarily peasant farmers while about 13% of the respondents indicated that they engage themselves in farming and small businesses. Many young men aged between 25 and 45 which constitute 47% of all those interviewed declared themselves as casual laborers. Only 7% of respondents were found to have a formal employment.

The following graph (Figure 5) shows the occupation profile of the affected household heads:

![Occupation Profile of PAPs household heads](image)

There are significant differences between occupations declared by females and males. Most females who responded to our interview who constitute 21% had no income at all.
2.4. Public Services

100% of all Household heads declared that they had no access to electricity, health services and good transport. All respondents indicated that they use pit latrines and obtain their water for domestic use from wells.

2.5. Overall household Income

The average monthly income per affected household is Tanzania Shillings 97,300 (USD $ 73)
The distribution of this overall income is indicated on a graph as hereunder:

![Average Monthly Income for PAPs](image)

Figure 6. Average Monthly Incomes of all PAPs head of households

It can be seen that not all households are actually involved in income generating occupations, and the overall income is far from being evenly distributed among affected households. The monthly income of over 50 % of the respondents is below Tshs 100,000.00 and a significant proportion, 17% of households, have no income at all. More women were found to belong to the group that received a monthly income of less that 5,000 by selling tomatoes.
3. RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

3.1. Review of national Policy and Legal framework

This resettlement study is based on the draft National Resettlement Policy Framework which was prepared in 2003 based on the World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and requires that (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, or explore all viable alternative project designs; (ii) if not feasible, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs where PAPs share in project benefits; (iii) displaced persons should be fully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and (iv) displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The draft policy specifies that direct economic and social impacts resulting from projects caused by the involuntary resettlement is that taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelters; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not, the affected persons must move to another location and must be fully compensated.

The National Land Policy requires full and fair compensation to be paid to any person whose right of occupancy or recognized long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or otherwise interfered.

These policy frameworks for Tanzania have been built upon the laws and regulations of the country. In Tanzania, Resettlement and Compensation issues are guided by the following legal instruments:

- The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Tanzania (1977)
- The Land Act (1999)
- The Land Regulations (2001)
- The Village Land Act (1999)
- The Local Government (District Authorities) Act
- The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act
- Land Acquisition Act (1967),
- The Highway Ordinance Cap 167
- Town and Country Planning Ordinance cap 378
- Local By Laws; and

All these Tanzanian laws, regulations and guidelines require that, for projects involving the displacement of people and property, the arrangements for compensating and resettling displaced people must be included in the environmental studies which are required in terms of the legislation. The resettlement arrangements may be presented as a separate compensation and resettlement plan. Resettlement planning is required to follow the legal provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act (No. 47 of 1967), the Land Act (No. 4 of 1999), the Village Land Act (No. 5 of 1999) and their associated Regulations.
The Land Act of 1999 and the Land Regulations of 2001 provide the means for implementing the resettlement and compensation process. Valued assets include dwelling houses, crops, trees, hedges and fences. According to Land Regulations of 2001, land in Tanzania is vested in the President as trustee on behalf of all. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. Section 34 of that Act also states that where a right of occupancy includes land which is occupied by persons under customary law, and those persons are to be moved or relocated, they must be compensated for loss of interest in the land and for other losses. The Land Act (Section 156) requires that with regard to communal right of way in respect of way-leave, compensation shall be paid to any person for use of land, who is in lawful or actual occupation of that land, for any damage caused to crops or buildings and for the land and materials taken or used for the works. Requirements for the assessment of compensation are provided in the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations of 2001. Valuation must be done by a qualified and authorized valuer.

3.2. The World Bank Policy framework

The World Bank (WB) is a source of industrial and technical assistance for developing countries. More information can be obtained about the World Bank and its various entities from the WB website (http://www.worldbank.org/). The WB has developed a series of 10 main Environmental and Social safeguard policies that are continuously being updated. The main policies that have been considered during the preparation of the ESIA and the RAP are Operational Policies (OP) 4.01 and OP 4.12. OP 4.12 describes the measures to be undertaken in the case where involuntary resettlement would be required as part of a proposed project. A resettlement action plan (RAP) should be conducted to identify the population affected, provide means and measures for compensating them for the affected assets (housing, land etc) and describe actions to be conducted during the relocation exercise. This is a study on the need for resettlement under the DMC and CDA sub-projects.

3.2.1. Operational Policy/OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

International best practice for private sector-related resettlement was commonly defined by Operational Directive 4.30 of June 1990 on Involuntary Resettlement. The World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and Bank Procedures 4.12 of April 2004 have replaced this. This Operational Policy and Bank Procedure are being employed around the world by private investors to manage involuntary resettlement associated with infrastructure development. The OP and BP 4.12 are considered to be yardsticks against which such projects are measured by international financial institutions, both private and multi-lateral. OP and BP 4.12 are internationally accepted as the most comprehensive and efficient set of international standards with respect to the protection of the rights of project-affected people.

The key principles of this policy are:-

- Physical and economic dislocation should be avoided or minimized where feasible;
- Unavoidable displacement should involve the preparation and implementation of a resettlement plan;
- All involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as development programs, with re-settlers provided with sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share in project benefits;
• Displaced persons should be:

(i) Compensated for their losses at full replacement cost prior to the actual move;

(ii) Assisted with the move and supported during the transition period on the Resettlement, and

(iii) Assisted in their efforts to improve their former living standards, income, earning capacity, and production levels, or at least to restore them. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled.

• Community participation in planning and implementing resettlement should be encouraged;

• Appropriate patterns of social organization should be established;

• Institutions of re-settlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible;

• Re-settlers should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized; and

• Land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population. The absence of legal title to land should not hinder compensation, but may be taken into consideration when establishing compensation for the owner.

4. POTENTIAL SUB-PROJECT IMPACTS

The ESIA and RAP study has found that construction requirements (e.g. expansion, geometric improvements, etc.) during the roads upgrading will result in some land being acquired both temporarily (during construction) and on a permanent basis. Social dislocation and displacement will occur where the houses and other properties are located within the RoW and within the construction corridor. Approximately 29 households at Kikuyu North and South and 21 households in Chidaya will have either houses or other types of properties affected. It is estimated that each household has an average of 4.3 persons which translates into approximately 100 persons being affected by upgrading of the Kisasa Community Roads. The PAPs were identified during the ESIA process during which values for their properties were determined.

Most of the assets are traditional houses built in with mud, poles and thatch roofs, although a few are made of burnt and un-burnt brick roofed with iron sheets. Among the affected structures are dwelling houses and several graveyards.

5. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Consultations with the public and local authorities in the project area were conducted as part of the ESIA process. A summary of the methods used is briefly described hereunder.
5.1. Methodology

The specific RAP information was gathered using the following techniques:-

- A systematic survey of the study area on foot to establish the potential and nature of the resettlement;
- Meetings with DMC and CDA authorities to outline the pertinent issues regarding project and the potential for resettlement;
- Focus Group meetings with PAPs and their leadership at Kisasa site to discuss about the project and relocation requirements;
- A series of meetings with local government leadership (Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers, etc.) to inform them of the nature and purpose of the investment sub-projects and to develop agreements regarding the potential resettlement; and
- A series of formal and informal interviews with key informants and interest groups.

Consultations and participation of the affected communities and PAPs were necessary to ensure that the information relayed to them about the project is as accurate as possible and timely.

5.2. Meeting with the Local Leaders

Since the beginning of the ESIA process activities in the area, the main local administration leaders and key stakeholders within the Kisasa Community have been engaged.

The people met include:

i) the Village Executive Officer
ii) the Ward Executive Officers
iii) Councilor
iv) other respected people in the Kisasa Area and Chidaya;
v) people living in the vicinity of the road sub-projects, and
vi) the Project Affected People

5.3. Meeting with the Dodoma MC and CDA

A series of meetings and informal presentations have been conducted with the Dodoma Municipal Council and CDA leadership as well as the client (PM-RALG) to discuss the potential resettlement issues. The Dodoma MC and CDA provided written letter to the ESIA team indicating that there are no resettlement issues in all investment subprojects. These two letters are appended herewith as Appendix 2a and 2b respectively. In addition, the CDA provided evidence that the resettlement issues were solved long-time before the commencement of the project by way of allocating replacement plots. Letters of Offer of replacement plots were obtained from CDA.
5.4. Meeting with the Project Affected People

The ESIA team has consulted widely with the local government administration and the Project Affected People along the proposed road sub-project investments in the project area. The forms of consultation that has been undertaken are:

- Individual interviews
- Focus Group Discussions
- Meeting with Village and Ward Executives
- Meeting with the Project Affected People

The concerns that were expressed by the affected communities, local administration and others regarding the relocation activities were properly recorded and analyzed to identify key issues.

6. FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

Based on the findings from the ESIA conducted, the key concerns, hopes and expectations that were expressed by the DMC, CDA, PAPs, affected communities, local administration and others regarding the relocation activities can be summarized as follows:

B. No resettlement issues that can trigger the Bank’s (WB) safeguard operational policies (O.P 4.12 and O.P. 4.10) in Dodoma sub-projects:

B.1. Dodoma Municipal Council (DMC)

- A review of available baseline information prior to the commencement of these sub-projects indicates that all the road sub-projects under the DMC have been operational since 1934 and the proposed road sub-projects follow existing routes and alignments. In addition, the ongoing engineering design effort did not indicate any relocation issue. In view of this the DMC has confirmed in writing that there is no any resettlement and compensation agenda for all sub-projects under the Council (see Appendix 2 a).
- Minor Resettlement issues have been identified at Chidaya involving 3 building and 20 farmlands.

B.2. Capital Development Authority (CDA)

- The would be resettlement problem for the CDA roads sub-projects at Kisasa have been amicably resolved. According to the CDA leadership there are no any resettlement issues because the PAPs living along the Kisasa community roads have been required to relocate.
from RoW for many years ago (since 2002) before the commencement of this project (see Appendix 2 b);

- Further, the CDA records indicate that these PAPs were given replacement plots for relocation close to their original plots since 2002 (see Appendix 3). However, to conform to World Bank guidelines, all affected households (PAPs) who have occupied the land long after being told to vacate would qualify for some form of 'a token relief amount' intended to provide for assistance with accommodation and transport of belongings during relocation to their new homes. This 'token relief amount' to be paid by CDA amounts to a total of Tshs. 400,000 per resettled household and includes an accommodation amount for 6 months totaling Tshs. 300,000 and transport allowance of Tshs. 100,000;

- CDA will compensate the owners of Graves for removal, transportation, re-instatement or re-interment of the graves or dead bodies with a fee in accordance with the provisions of the Grave Act, Cap 72, and the Grave (Removal) Regulations.

- An agreement was reached between CDA and the project affected people to move out of the RoW corridor by end of December 2009 and local officials have pledged to ensure that the dates will be observed by PAPs and other community members;

- Since the sites for relocation have been identified and plots allocated to the PAPs within the Kisasa area and within the municipality, there would be no distinct host communities necessitating specific consultations. In addition, feedback obtained indicated that the Project Affected Person (PAPs) would continue to use existing social facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc.

B. Hopes and Expectations

- Since the sites/plots for relocation have been identified within Kisasa and the urban area, the PAPs will continue to be supported through the available social service facilities such as health, water supply, schools, and veterinary services, etc

- PAPs should be given priority in all project employment opportunities as appropriate,

- Despite its adverse impacts, the project will open opportunities including employment, improved mobility and access, trade, and tourism;

- All respondents interviewed agreed that the proposed road sub-project investments in Kisasa community will have great benefit to both of the populations in the project area and Dodoma urban district. The roads, once completed, will result in improving transportation systems and make it easier for populations in the zone of influence to access health and educational facilities and markets for both inputs and produce. All these activities shall culminate in improving the living conditions of the people and contribute towards poverty alleviation so long as the negative impacts are effectively mitigated.
D. Concerns and Reservations:

- The key concerns of PAPs were related to the relocation activities as well as the means of compensation.
- For Traditional reasons, PAPs prefer to keep their family graves on their own respective farms or at least close to where they live.
- Enough time is required for the PAPs to relocate safely.
7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ESIA team is convinced that there are no resettlement issues at Kisasa BUT there is a potential relocation of 3 households and compensation for about 20 farmlands at the proposed Chidaya landfill site. What needs to be done is for CDA and DMC to facilitate a peaceful and successful relocation of the PAPs because most of them belong to the vulnerable groups. CDA will provide:

A payment referred to as ‘a token relief’ amounting to Tshs. 400,000 per each affected household is already paid by the CDA. This amount is intended to facilitate transportation to the new homes and pay for accommodation for the next 6 months;

Replacement plots nearer to Kisasa or within Dodoma municipality for those affected households who have not yet received the plots;

A compensation fee to the owners of Graves within the RoW in accordance with Graves Act, Cap, 72 and the Grave (Removal) Regulations.

On the other hand, DMC will compensate the PAPs at Chidaya in accordance to the Valuation Report and consistent to the Government of Tanzania and World Bank resettlement frameworks.

Grievances disputes derived from misunderstandings of the resettlement/ compensation issues can be settled with additional explanation efforts and some adequate mediation using GoT/council disputes settlement /arbitration mechanisms and procedures. In contrast, resorting to the judicial system often results in long delays before a case is processed, may result in significant expenses to the complainant, and requires a complex mechanism, involving experts and lawyers, which can fall well beyond the complainant’s control, and be counter-productive to him/her and to the project interests as a whole. Also, courts may declare themselves not competent for matters related to informally owned property, which is the case in this project for all affected properties.

In future we recommend the following:

- The financing of projects should be more closely tied to responsible social & environmental performance;
- Where possible, always look for an alternative to involuntary resettlement. If the cost to change plans is seemingly excessive, then remember the cost required both financially and otherwise to affect an involuntary resettlement program.
- Involve local stakeholders in the project decision-making process such that they can benefit from the project and not only share the costs;
- Enforce timely all mutually agreed actions before the situation gets worse;
- Begin consultations with the surrounding communities at the design stage of an infrastructure project. Involve persons from the community at this stage and make use of experts in the social and development fields. Where possible, use local expertise. Remember to manage expectations, which may mean saying no.
APPENDIX 1: Terms of Reference for Preparation Of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
1 Introduction

These Terms of Reference (TOR) outline the scope of work to be carried out in preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Component 1(a): Core Urban Infrastructure of the proposed Tanzania Strategic Cities Project (TSCP). The RAP will compile information on any Resettlement Actions (RAs) required at sub-project level as gathered through Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) carried out for all sub-projects to be implemented through Component 1(a) of the TSCP. The RAP will be prepared according to the requirements set out in the relevant Bank’s safeguard Operational Policies (OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement & OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples Policy) to ensure consistency and compliance with them.

Based on the findings from the ESIAs conducted, the Consultant shall prepare a RAP/IPDP reflecting the requirements of World Bank’s OP 4.12 & 4.10. The main principles for RAP preparation will be:

(i) to minimize as much as possible land acquisition and resettlement and;
(ii) to carry out compensation/resettlement tasks so as to guarantee the improvement or, at least, the maintenance of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) pre-project standards of living.

To comply with principle (ii), land and house/buildings compensation will be delivered in kind with replacement housing or in cash at replacement¹/market rates. The RAP will also provide compensation for income losses (including business losses), incurred by the PAFs during the resettlement process. Finally the RAP will include rehabilitation measures such as: (i) allowances for relocation expenses (transport costs/transition-period subsistence); (ii) subsidies for service connection fees and special vulnerable groups, and; (iii) income restoration provisions including training, employment and credit assistance.

According to Bank policy/practice all PAFs whether legal or not are entitled to compensation/rehabilitation measures, providing that they are listed in the tallies of the PAF inventory (see below). However, as long as the basic rehabilitation principle is maintained, distinctions in compensation percentages may be made between legal and illegal settlers. To be included among the PAF are also families that may be indirectly affected by the resettlement process itself. Points in the National law contradicting the above eligibility principles will need to be waived.
2 Scope of Work

2.1 Information and Data Requirements

The RAP will cover all communities in relevant sub-project areas and will include the following intensive data gathering activities:

(i) an inventory of the PAFs, loss of assets, loss of access to assets and services, both permanent and temporary, and
(ii) a socio-economic census.

The inventory will provide an identification of all PAFs and their physical/financial losses. The socio-economic census will provide benchmark data to measure the achievement of the rehabilitation objective following the implementation of the RAP. Information to be collected for the socio-economic census includes the parameters shown in Table 1 below. The RAP shall be prepared on the basis of the best information available on the technical designs and shall form an integral part of the sub-projects design process.

Table 1: Basic Information Required for Resettlement Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household composition: by sex, age, education, occupation, and skills</th>
<th>Household Assets and Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household standards of Living</td>
<td>1. Special needs of Vulnerable Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Status of Each Person</td>
<td>Legal Status of Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Status of House</td>
<td>Category of Structure (I, II, III, IV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing space in m²</td>
<td>Use of business site with or without license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Members Eligible for Special Income or Treatment</td>
<td>Number and Category of Wage-Earners and Location of Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Monthly Household Income and Expenditures</td>
<td>Preference Among Options for Resettlement Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preference for replacement housing</td>
<td>Arrival date and Length of occupancy Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location and Style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant consumption goods in each household</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Principal Duties and Responsibilities

The Consultant will be responsible for a wide range of activities, many of which will be carried out in collaboration with the City/Municipal Council. Where necessary, the Consultant shall utilize local counterparts and survey interviewers who will be given induction in techniques required. The Consultant’s duties shall include:

(a) Identifying any Resettlement Actions (RAs) that may be required in a sub-project area, documenting

1 Replacement cost means the amount of money needed to buy land or houses of equal make, dimension and location
these according to procedures laid out in the RPF and incorporates these into sub-project RAP. For each RAP, a site specific plan summarising relevant details of the RA will be prepared. Other tasks to be completed include:

(i) Modifying sub-project designs so as to minimize project impacts as much as possible.
(ii) Preparing relevant maps, in collaboration with counterpart agencies.
(iii) Identifying sub-project impacts on land, houses and incomes; and assessing the number of individuals and PAFs. The resettlement expert will prepare a PAFs/impacts inventory, covering 100% of the PAFs, based on surveys to be carried out by local counterpart agencies.
(iv) Conducting a socio-economic census jointly with local counterparts in each sub-project area requiring resettlement. The socio-economic census will be based on a 100% sample of the PAFs and will outline the PAFs’ main pre-project demographic and socio-economic features (these include: household composition by sex, age, education and occupation; Train the local counterpart and the interviewers as necessary.
(v) Studying the form of land tenure in any affected sub-project area and assessing market prices and substitution costs for land and houses.
(vi) Providing a clear description of the resettlement implementation arrangements, including defining staffing needs and institutional responsibilities;
(vii) Organizing and selectively supervising a comprehensive consultation program as part of the preparation of RAPs. Consultation/participation meetings will be organized and carried out so as to gather PAF’s input in sub-project design. The meetings’ outcomes, including needed changes in project design, will be reflected in RAs and in consolidated in the RAP. The Consultant shall also plan and schedule subsequent consultation/public participation meetings to be carried out during project implementation.

(b) Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the relevant sub-project incorporating the RAs, and detail other general activities to be carried out as part of the RAP including:

(i) Consolidating information from each RA (relevant sub-projects) in an overall RAP for the LGA.
(ii) Defining public information tasks related to sub-projects implementation program in the LGA and preparing public information pamphlet.
(iii) Defining a supervision plan for internal monitoring agencies; identifying potential internal and external monitoring agencies and defining the internal and external monitoring plan.
(iv) Preparing a detailed action plan describing the implementation of each RAP task, including phasing of activities and a schedule linking resettlement/compensation tasks with construction tasks;
(v) Using the entitlement matrix in the RPF to prepare a detailed cost assessment of the RAP program based on unit compensation costs and unit values for subsidies/allowances defined by the Consultant.
(vi) Preparing the Resettlement Section of the Operational Manual for the TSCP to guide in the implementation of sub-projects investment program and catalogue the typical resettlement mitigation measures to be incorporated in the design of variation/additional works or additional sub-projects.

2.3 Overall RAP for LGA

The Consultant shall prepare an Overall RAP for the LGA by consolidating individual sub-projects RAPs. The Overall RAP will include the following chapters and detail the following topics:
Executive Summary. Besides describing the TSCP background and main impacts, this chapter should summarize:
a) RPF with focus on compensation policy/ legal framework; b) base-line info; c) institutional arrangements and responsibilities; d) implementation schemes including, complaints and grievances, participation, implementation process and schedule; and d) costs.

Project Description. This chapter will provide maps of the project areas and will deal with the following: a) purposes of the project; b) spatial and administrative context; c) project components; and d) alternatives studied and mitigation measures.

Compensation Policy. This chapter will describe: a.) resettlement principles; b.) eligibility frames and cut-off dates; c.) entitlement frames. An entitlements matrix summarizing the above will conclude the chapter.

Base-line Information. This chapter will describe: a) when and how the data gathering process was initiated and concluded; b) the total and per component amount of land affected; c) the total and per component number of families and people affected, d) the total and per component number/area of houses/buildings affected (the houses/buildings data-base will be divided by house type.)

Compensation for Land and Houses. Based on the "entitlement matrix" in the RPF this chapter will present data on compensation land and other relevant items (e.g. houses, business, loss of access to share cropping, etc). data on and will indicate available areas, locations, and preparation work is needed. A map of the replacement land areas will be added as an appendix to the RAP.

Implementation Organization. This chapter will detail: i.) the project organization framework; ii.) distribution of responsibilities; iii.) staff and equipment needed; (iv) assess training and capacity building requirements.

Information, Consultation, Participation and Monitoring. This chapter shall describe: a) the pre-implementation information campaign, b) how the documents (RAP, etc) will be disclosed to the public and in particular the affected peoples; c) consultation and participation activities carried out during project preparation; d) complete documentation with names of participants and description of the meetings and of the issues that emerge from them, and e) will detail the monitoring program - both internal and external - to be carried out during sub-projects implementation.

Complaints and Grievances This chapter will describe complaint/grievances procedures and will detail provisions to be taken in case the PAFs are compensated with delays in relation to the moment of land/house acquisition.

Implementation Process and Schedules This chapter will detail implementation echanisms/procedures, describe RAP implementation sequences, and will provide a GANTT chart linking the resettlement and construction schedules.

Costs and Finances This chapter will detail the procedures for the identification of replacement/substitution costs, will list unit compensation rates and will provide a comprehensive assessment of the costs of the resettlement program.

A pro-forma outline of the Resettlement Action Plan is provided below.

2.4 Inputs
The Consultant team shall include an urban planner/resettlement expert, a sociologist and a valuer who will be responsible for coordinating activities outlined in these TOR. Other disciplines such as an environmental planner, engineer/cost estimator etc should be drawn in as and when required.
1. **Introduction**
   - Brief introduction about the project
   - List of project components
   - Description of project components causing land acquisition and resettlement.
   - Overall estimates of land acquisition and resettlement.
   - Minimizing resettlement
   - Describe efforts made for minimizing resettlement
   - Describe the result of these efforts

2. **Census and socio-economic surveys**
   - Identify all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) first and draw a list
   - Identify all categories of impacts (loss of property and assets; loss of livelihood; impacts on groups and communities)
   - Give formats and tables for census surveys
   - Provide outlines for socio-economic survey
   - Summarize process for consultations on the results of the census surveys
   - Describe need and mechanism to conduct updates, if necessary

3. **Resettlement policies and legal framework**
   - Identify areas of conflict between local laws and World Bank policies, and project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts
   - Provide a definition of project affected persons
   - Describe entitlement categories for each category of impact
   - Describe method of evaluation used for affected structures, land, trees and other assets
   - Provide entitlement matrix

4. **Resettlement sites**
   - Does the project need community relocation? Have these been approved by the PAPs?
   - Give layouts and designs of residential sites
   - Have the PAPs agreed to the strategy for housing replacement? Have the selected sites been explicitly approved by the PAPs describe the specific process of showing the sites to the PAPs and obtaining their opinion on them.
   - Describe the technical and feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites.
   - Is the land quality/area adequate for allocation to all of the PAPs eligible for allocation of agricultural land?
   - Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
   - Describe mechanisms for (i) procuring, (ii) developing and (iii) allotting resettlement sites
   - Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
   - Carry out an assessment of possible impacts on the receiving environment.
5. Institutional arrangements

- Identify and discuss the institutions responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy
- Describe the project resettlement unit — functions and organizational structure of the unit and coordination relationship
- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions.
- Identify who will coordinate all agencies-with the necessary mandate
- State when the project resettlement unit will be staffed.
- Describe plans for training and development of staff in the resettlement unit/local agencies.
- Discuss initiatives taken to improve the long term capacity or resettlement institutions

6. Income restoration

- Briefly spell out the main restoration strategies for each category of impacts, and describe the institutional, financial and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with project affected persons (PAPs) to finalize strategies for income restoration
- How do these strategies vary with the areas/locality of impact?
- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands, etc., or involve some other activities, which require a substantial amount of time for preparation and implementation?
- How does the action plan propose to address impoverishment risks?
- Are choices and options built into the entitlements? If so, what is the mechanism for risk and benefit analysis of each option? What is the process of ensuring that PAPs have knowledge about alternatives and can make informed decisions? Is there a mechanism to encourage vulnerable groups among PAPs to choose lower risk options such as support in kind rather than cash?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?

7. Implementation schedule

- List and briefly describe the chronological steps in implementation of the resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for each step of the program.
- Prepare a month-wise implementation schedule of activities to be undertaken as part of the resettlement implementation (Gantt chart)
- Describe the linkages between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

8. Costs and budgets

- Clear statement of financial responsibility and authority.
- Ensure that the cost of resettlement is included in the overall project costs.
- Identify components, if any, to be funded by donors
- Prepare a cost-wise, item-wise budget estimate for the entire direction of resettlement implementation, including administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies.
- List the sources of funds and describe the flow of funds.
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates by the inflation factor.
- Describe provisions to account for physical and price contingencies.

9. Participation and consultation
- Describe the process of consultation/participation in resettlement preparation and planning.
- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the plan for disseminating information to project affected persons (PAPs), such as provisions for a booklet to inform PAPs and other stakeholders.
- Describe examples of outcomes of participation and consultation, such as how local beneficiaries’ views have influenced the process, entitlements and support mechanisms, or other issues.
- Have workshops been conducted, or are they planned? Who are the participants, and what are the expected outcomes?

10. Grievance redress
- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances
- Provide specific details regarding registering complaints, response time, communication modes, etc.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal

11. Monitoring and evaluation
- Describe the internal monitoring process
- Define key monitoring indicators. Provide a list of monitoring indicators, which would be used for internal monitoring.
- Describe institutional (including financial) arrangements.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for internal monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from internal monitoring into implementation.
- Describe financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation, including process for awarding and maintenance of contracts for the duration of resettlement.
- Describe methodology for external monitoring.
- Define key indicators for external monitoring, focusing on outputs and impacts.
- Describe frequency of reporting and content for external monitoring.
- Describe process for integrating feedback from external monitoring into implementation.
APPENDIX 2: Letters from Dodoma Municipal Council & CDA

a) the Dodoma Municipal Council, and b) the CDA
Re: Proposed Tanzania Strategic Cities Project

SUB: Compensation issues on the Municipal Subprojects.

Please refer to the above subject.

I'm writing to confirm that there is no compensation requirement on the road corridors for the Dodoma Municipal Council sub projects and thus there will be no hinderance during the project implementation. The same applies for all others projects to be implemented under the Municipal Council.

Yours Trully

Susan E. Bidya
Municipal Director
DODOMA
Ref. No. CDA/DEC/PRJ-3

M/S SMEC INTERNATIONAL,
DODOMA OFFICE,
DODOMA.

Re: PROPOSED TANZANIA STRATEGIC CITIES PROJECT

Sub: COMPENSATION ISSUES PERTAINING TO SUB-PROJECT UNDER CDA

The above heading refers.

We are writing to you to confirm that there will be no compensation to be paid for the Sub-Project under CDA during the implementation of the Tanzania Strategic Cities Project.

However, in Kiyama area, some people who were to be resettled during surveying of that area in late 1990's are still in the road construction corridor. The Capital Development Authority (CDA) is taking all necessary steps to relocate the families which are still living there.

At this moment CDA is finalizing arrangements to facilitate resettlement of the concerned families so as enable the demolition of the houses in order to get rid of the obstructions not later than December 2009.

Treat this as our stand.

Yours faithfully,

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

M. E. Kikila
DIRECTOR GENERAL

MLA/PDM/1095

Correspondence should be addressed to the Director - General
APPENDIX 3: MOU agreement between the CDA and PAPS representatives
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CDA)

PREPARATORY REPORT ON INITIAL STAGES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF KISASA ROADS LOCATED IN DODOMA MUNICIPAL (REMOVAL OF HOUSES AND GRAVES)

INTRODUCTION
Kisasa area is one among several areas in Dodoma Municipal which will benefit by the Tanzania Strategic Cities programme, Asphalitic roads of about 10 km will be constructed in Kisasa. The project is financed by the World Bank.

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE PROJECT
The project site was handled over to project consultant who was awarded a tender by the World Bank. M/s SMEC International pty Ltd is the project consultant, who will provide detailed design of roads to asphalitic standard. The consultant has found some houses and graves within the construction corridor hence the Client has to arrange to remove them.

PAST PROGRESS ON ACQUIRING THE FREE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR
The Capital Development (CDA) has convened several meetings with residents of Kisasa with their leaders to discuss the modality of removing the houses and graves located along the proposed roads. On 13th November 2009 CDA arranged a meeting with community leaders, which was held at the office of the Director of Engineering Consultancy to discuss the agenda, among the participants were:

1. The Makulu ward Councilor.
2. Makulu village chairman.
3. Kisasa section head leader, and
4. The Makulu Ward Executive Officer

The meeting had concluded to make a joint site visit to earmark the houses that are within the construction corridor along with graves, and propose amicable steps to remove them. The joint inspection was conducted on 14th November 2009, which found about 29 houses and 37 graves (refer attachment, Appendix A). It was clarified to the team that 25 houses out of 29 were compensated by provision of plots while the records of 4 houses were not well defined.

The second meeting was held on 20th November 2009 whose agenda was to review the past observation on the road construction corridor. The meeting resolved that residents are aware on future development of the roads, furthermore have concluded that the residents were compensated by being offered with surveyed plots in lieu of their original plots. The team realized that the records of four houses out of 29 were not recognized.
The third meeting was held on 24th November 2009 to discuss mitigation measures on how to convince the residents whose houses are within the construction corridor to shift. Following proposals were tabled:

- Amount of TZS 50,000/- to be paid to each House hold as rent for an alternative accommodation. This should be paid at the magnitude of 6 months of a total sum of TZS TZS 300,000/-. 

- A sum of TZS 200,000/- to be paid to each one in favor of demolition of houses and transport charges.

- The four houses which have not being allocated with new plots have to be allocated with new plots together with a substantive amount of money for their sustainability.

- The evacuation period should be within two weeks.

On 3rd December 2009 the teams met once again to discuss the progress taken by CDA on above points, unfortunately no conclusion was achieved due to misconception of the Kisasa representatives, i.e., they demanded the effected be paid TZS 500,000/- instead of TZS 300,000/- as mentioned in item (i) above.

THE WAY FORWARD

On 4th December 2009 a meeting was done to review the past meeting of 3rd December 2009. The consensus between the two parts was achieved on the following points:

- Amount of TZS 50,000/- to be paid to each House hold as rent for an alternative accommodation. This should be paid at the magnitude of 6 months of a total sum of TZS TZS 300,000/-. 

- A sum of TZS 100,000/- to be paid to each one in favor of demolition of houses and transport charges.

- Families whose plots are far from the construction corridor, CDA will support transport upon request, whoever, neither transport nor allowance will be given to the family that will shift to areas far away from Municipality.

- The evacuation period should be two weeks after receipt of payments.
PARTICIPANTS REPRESENTATIVES
Following personnel participated the meetings:-
(1) Eng. P.D. Muragili – Director of Engineering Consultancy (CDA)- Chairperson
(2) Hon. Biringi – Makulu Ward Councillor – Member
(3) Mr. Bedson Chidumule – Makulu village chairman – Member
(4) Mr. Stanley Chibwete – Kisasa street Chairman – Member
(5) Ms. Magreth Songoro – Makulu Ward Executive Officer-Member
(6) Mr. Ally Bellan – Building Inspector (CDA) – Secretary

Following CDA-experts witnessed on the construction corridor inspection exercise, namely.
(1) Mr. Yusufu Nguzo – Architect.
(2) Mr. Yahaya Kilungu – Engineer.
(3) Mr. Said Usongoye – Assistant Surveyor

Mr. M. Skilla – PI
REPORT APPROVALS

This report has been approved for correctness by:-

(1) Eng. P.D. Muragii ........................................... Date ........................................
(2) Hon. Biringi (Councillor) .................................. Date ........................................
(3) Mr. B. Chidumule ........................................... Date ........................................
(4) Mr. S. Chibwete ............................................ Date ........................................
(5) Mr. M Songoro ............................................. Date ........................................
(6) Mr. A. Bella ................................................ Date ........................................

THE ACCORD IS ACCEPTABLE AND SIGNED BY INTERACTING AUTHORITIES

(1) Capital Development Authority (CDA)

Signature .................................................. Date ............................................

DIRECTOR GENERAL

(2) Dodoma Municipal Council

Signature .................................................. Date ............................................

MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR

I do hereby certify that this document has the same meaning with the Swahili version.

[Notary Public Seal]
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PROJECT
(IDA CREDIT NO. 4003-1-TA)

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CHIDAYA LANDFILL SITE IN DODOMA

FINAL REPORT

March, 2010
List of acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH4</td>
<td>Methane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>Environmental and Social Management Framework</td>
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<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESIA</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>Government of Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKUKUTA</td>
<td>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania – Tanzania’s National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty</td>
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<td>NEMC</td>
<td>National Environment Management Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEP</td>
<td>National Environmental Policy</td>
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<td>PEA</td>
<td>Preliminary Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANESCO</td>
<td>Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>ToRs</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>URT</td>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
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</table>
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The overall objective of the ESIA is to ensure that any adverse environmental and social impacts arising from the development of the proposed Chidaya landfill site (construction and operation) are identified and, where possible, eliminated or minimized through early response to issues. Another major objective is to provide a mechanism for stakeholder participation and information dissemination. The ESIA will also propose feasible both enhancement as well as mitigation measures to the identified impacts and also establish a site monitoring and management plan.

The need to conduct an ESIA study emanates from the requirements of the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and the World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies. The GoT’s environmental impacts and audit regulations of 2005, stipulates that an environmental impact assessment (EIA) shall be carried out for all projects under mandatory list. Moreover, the regulations stipulate that, without limitations, at the minimum, the assessment process has to addresses itself to the following:-

- Describe the baseline environment of the relevant project area
- Identify the anticipated environmental and social impacts of the project and the scale of the impacts
- Prepare mitigation measures to be taken during and after the implementation of the project; and;
- Develop an environmental and social management plan with mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the compliance and environmental performance, which shall include the cost of mitigation measures and the time frame of implementing the measures.

1.2. Objectives and Purpose of the study

The objectives and purpose for the ESIA study was to assess the suitability of the proposed Chidaya site for developing a controlled Solid Waste Management landfill facility. The study will help identify potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the proposed site and provide guidance to project decision makers on the environmental and social acceptability of the proposed development. The report will also provide useful recommendations for landfill design.

It is important to note that prior to this ESIA study site specific investigations of the geological and geotechnical characteristics of the deposits on the proposed landfill site have been undertaken and included the following:

- the excavation of trial pits;
- the drilling of test boreholes to max. -10 m;
- geological and surveying/mapping;
- analysis and interpretation;
2. ESIA APPROACH, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The ESIA process has involved the following:-

(a) Mobilization, co-ordination, initiations

(b) Literature Review, collection and compilation of relevant data and information

(c) Field investigations to identify significant issues and concerns

(d) Stakeholder consultations (public meeting) and interviews with the Project Affected People (PAPs).

(e) Data analysis, synthesis and report writing

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE

3.1. LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

3.1.1. Location

The proposed Chidaya Solid Waste Management (SWM) landfill is located South of Dodoma Municipal centre along the Dodoma – Mvumi road via Nyuka village. Chidaya SWM landfill site area is located at Mgomwa sub village of Matumbulu villag, Mpunguzi Ward. The site is situated about 150 metres west of the following coordinates: S06.26251° and E 035.7826° taken along the Dodoma – Mvumi road near Celtel Tower located on Ilende Hill. The total surveyed area for the proposed landfill is 26.1 ha

3.1.2. Accessibility

The project site is easily accessed by garavel road following the Dodoma – Mvumi road through Nyuka village to Ilende hill where the Celtel Tower is located and divert to the West about 150 metres. Generally the project site is about 12 Kilometres from Dodoma Municipal Centre along the Dodoma – Mvumi road.

3.2. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE PATTERN

3.2.1. Physiography

Within the project area, the area is generally a plain land that gently slopes NW - SE directions. The altitude of the area ranges between 1251 m and 1334 m above mean sea level (amsl). The notable hills surrounding the project area are Ilende to the East, Mchimbu/Msugulamhumba to the south and while to the west is the Igonangubi hill which acts as catchment of the project area.

3.2.2. Drainage Pattern
The drainage pattern within and in the vicinity of the project area is NW-SE direction, the trend follows the Chituli seasonal river flows. This Chituli seasonal river is the only prominent river within the project area flowing North-South to join Maramadako river at Mvumi Makulu passing Mvumi Mission, Iringa Mvumi and ultimately feeds Mtera Dam.

3.3. GEOLOGY, STRUCTURE AND HYDROGEOLOGY

3.3.1 Geology

The surface geology of the project area is dominated by undifferentiated soils of Neogenic era. These vary from Lateritic soils to reddish sandy soils which is a product of weathered granitic rock. Outcrops on the slopes of Ilende hill to the East and Igonangubi hill to the west include intrusive granites and contaminated granites. The general geology of the study area consist of granites and granitic gneisses/quartz vividly seen on the banks of Chituli seasonal river.

The granitic bedrock is expected to be overlained by a sequence of weathered/fractured rock mantle. This is expected so because weathering and fracturing is evident right from the surface.

3.3.2 Structure

As per Aerial Magnetic Interpreted map sheet 162 the area just to the East of the Igonangubi hill near (west) of the proposed landfill area appear a NW-SE trending inferred fault running parallel with Chituli seasonal river. This fault is the probable fractured zone of which occur within the study area. Therefore, the proposed landfill site is not free from geological structures such as shear zone, and major fractures (magnetic lineaments) which are main passages of surface water to the underlying aquifers.

3.3.3 Hydrogeology

No drilling has been subjected within the study area itself. Such drilling could help reveal the geo-hydrology of the proposed landfill site.

However, drilling is reported to have been done at Mgomwa sub village near the project (about 4.0 km). This borehole (the nearest referenceable) is said to have been drilled to 150 m deep with no water but fracturing was the dominating condition of the borehole.

Existence of groundwater shall depend on the recharge potential that is also a factor controlled by precipitation rates, media porosity and extent of catchment area. Under favorable conditions, weathering and fracturing are associated with groundwater occurrence.

3.4. TOPOGRAPHY

The initial survey area consists of approximately 26.1 hectare of undeveloped land with few patches of maize farms. The landfill area will be 10 hectare in size with approximate dimensions to be designed later. The other 10 ha will be reserved for the future landfill after 20 to 30 years. The terrain consists of gently sloping land bordered by a gravel road on the East and developed lands from west, east and south. The area is characterized as being slightly hilly with prominent hills observed around the vicinity of the site.

Photo’s of the Main Landfill Area
The general topography is mostly flat with hilly to sloppy parts at the south western parts of the site. The coordinates of the site are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEG</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

In general, the site topography is mostly homogeneous with low roughness and moderate inclination. We can say that the site is moderately flat. The site is bounded by ILEJE hills.

3.5. CLIMATE
The climate of the proposed landfill site which stands on a broad upland plateau with undulating and hilly landscape is more or less similar to that of Dodoma municipality. The average air temperature ranges from 16°C (lowest) to 36°C (highest) in November. Annual rain distribution ranges between 550mm – 600mm, raining between December and April each year.

3.6. ECOLOGY

3.6.1. Flora

The Proposed landfill site is dominantly comprised of savannah vegetation, woodland bush and thickets. The most common ones available at visited site were, various type of commiphora *mollis*, *commiphora Ugogoensis*, *Lannea humilis*, *combretem populifolium*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Acacia tortolis*, *Adansonia digitata*, *Grewia bicolor*, and *steganotaenia aralianca*. There are no dense tropical forests or species of biological significance. The observed species are widespread in Dodoma, especially in the marginal areas, in areas with low rainfall and in less fertile
soils. Vegetated areas, mostly with bushy trees, cover approximately 60% of the proposed landfill site. The ecological significance of the site with respect to flora is minimal. Further, the area has already been deprived of its ecological value due to overgrazing and deforestation. Clearing of vegetation for agricultural, charcoal making and other activities and overgrazing are some of the important problems concerning management of vegetation in within the project site. It is estimated that, during siting of the project about 10 Ha of trees, herbs and shrubs will be cleared. However, no plants of national or international conservation significance have been observed.

3.6.2. Fauna

Apart from few birds and reptiles observed in the area, there are no fauna which has biological /conservation significance. During the site investigation less than 10 birds were actually seen. Wild animals present on the site are small mammals e.g. Dik dik, rats and Rabbit and sometimes hyena, leopards, warthogs and various types of monkeys which are occasionally seen in the adjacent forests. There are more than 5 birds species in the area. The reptilians include Agona lizards, monitor lizards. According to the Chairman (Mr. Nathanael Chibebe) and residents of the Kusenha/Matumbulu village the proposed landfill site is used by elephants as a route for their annual migrations. The proposed landfill site is therefore considered as being of specific value with respect to wildlife territories and corridors. In order to confirm these initial findings an ecological survey identifying baseline flora and fauna should be carried out by a qualified local expert.

3.7. SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS, LAND-USE AND VISUAL AMENITY

Based on our literature review and site investigations findings, the proposed site is not considered to have specific recreational, historical or cultural significance and, as such, the development of the site will have no adverse impact.

The eastern neighborhood of the proposed site is said to support about 49 families. The ESIA study confirmed that only two families are presently located within the proposed landfill site.

3.7.1. General Demographic Information

According to the data obtained from the office of the Kitongoji chairman, in 2009 the total population of the Kusenha Matumbulu including the Chidaya area was estimated at 1189 persons, who live in 294 households. Of these 1114 (93.7%) were men and 75 (6.3%) were women. The sex ratio is 15.1 so the male outnumber the female inhabitants. Of these 78 inhabitants (6.6%) lived in the Chidaya area. The survey further indicated that the Chidaya settlement had 37 households with a total of 78 members. The average affected household as identified in the socio-economic survey includes 4.4 individuals. Each household is made up of the following: One household head; one / two spouse; children under 18 and/or children above 18;

3.7.2. Gender Distribution of Household heads

The ESIA study found that there were 71 (54.2%) men and 60 (45.8%) women household heads with a sex ratio of 1:18. This gender distribution of the inhabitants of Chidaya is graphically depicted below.
Based on the list of interested and Project Affected People (IPAPs) who attended the meetings at Chidaya, the following Table and graph represents the age distribution of both males and females.

The age distribution at Chidaya is as follows: Young men and women aging from 10 to 19 years are 7 or

**Table 1: Age Distribution at Chidaya**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Classification</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 59</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 79</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 and above</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2. Age distribution at Chidaya Public meeting (Men & Women)**

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE**

**AGE GROUP IN YEARS**

- Age 10-19
- Age 20-39
- Age 40-59
- Age 60 - 79
- Age 80 - 99
The following characteristics need to be noted, as these bear significance in terms of potentially vulnerable number of people:

- There is a significant proportion of very old female household heads as found, with about 67% of women more than 60 years of age, including a few of them as old as 80 years;
- Similarly about 57% of men household heads are aged between 40 and 59 years with a less number of elderly men compared to the female group.

3.7.3. Livelihoods

The study team found that the principal occupations by affected households and their source of income were crop farming, animal keeping and petty business. Overall, nearly 90% of affected household heads declare themselves as primarily peasant farmers while about 10% of the respondents indicated that they engage themselves in a combination of crop farming, animal keeping and small businesses (e.g. cracking and selling stones and charcoal making). Many young men aged between 20 and 39 which constitute 49.2% of all those interviewed declared themselves as both peasants and casual laborers. Only one respondent (1.6%) of respondents was found to have a formal employment.

The following graph (Figure 5) shows the occupation profile of the affected household heads:

![Figure 3. Occupation Profile at Chidaya](image)

There were no significant differences between occupations declared by females and males.

3.7.4. Public Services

100% of all Household heads declared that they had no access to electricity, health services, clean water supply and good transport. The ESIA study team observed limited availability of pit latrines and that the main source of water for people in Chidaya
was from private boreholes along the river valleys. The entire ward has no schools, healthcare services (the Chidaya and Matumbulu community depends on 2 witchdoctors for their medical services) and while about 70% have pit latrines about 20% of the residents have no toilet facility at all.

### 3.7.5. Overall household Income

The least daily income per affected household is Tanzania Shillings 2,000 (USD $ 1.1)
The distribution of income for all PAPs is indicated on a graph as hereunder.

![Figure 4. Average Daily Income of Chidaya residents (in Tanzania Shillings)](image)

It can be seen that not all households are actually involved in income generating occupations, and the overall income is far from being evenly distributed among affected households. The monthly income of over 50% of the respondents is below Tshs 5,000 a day and a significant proportion, 3.1% of households have the lowest income of all. More women were found to belong to the group that received a monthly income of less that 5,000.

### 4. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

#### 4.1. Overview

A variety of stakeholders have been consulted that are active at all levels. The stakeholders at Local Government Authority (LGA), Ministry of Water and Irrigation and CDA are public sector institutions that will be involved in the planning and management of the proposed Landfill site. The consulted stakeholders at local level represented the public, interested and Project Affected Peoples (PAPs). The consulted stakeholders (communities and their leadership) at Ntyuka, Chidaya and Mgomwa are directly affected by the landfill siting and management decisions since these communities live near the proposed location of the controlled Solid Waste Management Landfill.
In this section summaries will be presented of the main issues and concerns discussed during the public consultation meeting.

4.2. Meeting with the Project Affected People

The ESIA team has consulted widely with the local government administration and the Project Affected People at the Matumbulu village in Mpunguzi where Chidaya settlement is found. The forms of consultation that has been undertaken are: Individual interviews; Focus Group Discussions; Meeting with Village and Kitongoji leadership, and; Meeting and discussing with Project Affected People at a public meeting

The concerns that were expressed by the affected communities, local administration and others regarding the relocation activities were properly recorded and analyzed to identify key issues.

4.3. Findings of Public Consultations

The key findings of the public consultations were as follows:

- The Interested and PAPs are very POSITIVE about the proposed development and openly expressed their willingness to support the proposed development;
- However, the residents of Chidaya, Ntyuka and Mgoma expressed concerns about the protection of the ground water resources. The scarcity of water resources in the neighborhood and the geo-hydrology of the proposed site seem to be less suitable.
- The people living in the neighborhood requested that the direct and indirect impacts of the landfill be investigated fully;
- The leaders of communities living near to the proposed landfill site in Chidaya want their communities to benefit from improved infrastructure and employment opportunities. Their concern indicates that they need the management of the proposed facility to be in accordance with international environmental and social standards so that the communities and their environment will be protected from the potential negative impacts in the short, medium and long term;
- There were limited property and assets to be disturbed
- There is a wildlife corridor across the proposed site

In general, the concerns that stakeholders and interested parties expressed during the consultations during the ESIA process can be divided into environmental, social, and governance concerns. The environmental, social and financial concerns are directly related with the planning and management of the proposed landfill while the governance concerns are a crosscutting issue related to the basic public services and the entire chain of Solid Waste Management infrastructure in Dodoma.

5. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL KEY-NEGATIVE IMPACTS

5.1. Overview

Baseline surveys were carried out to ensure that reasonable information was available on the nature of the existing environment at Chidaya and in the vicinity of the proposed landfill site.

This Section provides an assessment of:
• the suitability of the proposed landfill site, and;
• the summary of potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts resulting from the development of a controlled landfill at Chidaya.

5.2. Social impacts

The ESIA study at Chidaya has found that the proposed landfill construction requirements will result in some land being acquired on a permanent basis. Land acquisition and relocation will occur where the houses and other properties are located within the proposed landfill site/surveyed area. Three (3) households will be affected as well as 20 small holder farms. It is estimated that each household has an average of 4.3 persons which translates into approximately 9 persons being affected by the development of the landfill site.

Hence, among the assets to be affected are comprised of 20 small holder farms and three (3) traditional dwelling houses built in mud, poles and thatch roofs. One house to be affected is small but the two others are big.

Plate 6. Location of key assets and wildlife habitats

KEY:

↑ Location of the 2 houses to be relocated

peciaLocation of farms to be compensated
Plate 7 and 8. Some of the crop farms within the Proposed Landfill site

In the overall, the assessment of the potential impact of the Chidaya Landfill has indicated that project development could, and in some aspects will, give rise to many negative impacts. However with timely developed mitigation measures and plans and their effective implementation these negative impacts can be prevented. Table 3 below shows that the landfill project is expected to have predominantly positive social impacts, two neutral and two negative social impacts.

Table 4. Summary of Social Impacts arising from the proposed development of Chidaya landfill site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visual impacts of the Dodoma Municipality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential socio-economic and cultural impacts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on public health in the entire Dodoma Municipality</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on local employment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on land acquisition</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of arable and graze land</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary resettlement and compensation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3. Environmental Impacts

Large number of adverse impacts may occur during construction and operational phases of the SWM landfill at Chidaya. These varied environmental impacts are summarized below:

i. Simple nuisance problems (e.g. dust pollution that is generated from vehicles accessing a landfill, odour, vermin, or noise), infrastructure damage (e.g., damage to access roads by heavy vehicles);
ii. Blocking of the wildlife (e.g. elephant, leopard) migration corridors across the landfill site;
iii. Pollution of the local environment (such as contamination of groundwater and/or aquifers by leakage and residual soil contamination during landfill usage, as well as after landfill closure);
iv. off-gassing of methane generated by decaying organic wastes (methane is a greenhouse gas many times more potent than carbon dioxide, and can itself be a danger to inhabitants of an area);
v. Harboring of disease vectors such as rats and flies, particularly if the landfill will be improperly operated,

A summary of the significance of impacts relating to the development of the Chidaya landfill site are presented in the table 4 below.
Table 5. Significance of Environmental Impacts arising from the Chidaya landfill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Positive/Negative</th>
<th>Potential Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour/air quality</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of flora and floral habitats</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of fauna and faunal habitats</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severance of wildlife corridors</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust and emissions from construction activities</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contamination of water resources from leachate emissions</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alteration of surface water regime</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential health impacts</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of exposure to/explosion of landfill gas</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts at the off-site sources of construction materials</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise arising from site operations</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These potential environmental impacts are best to intercept at the planning stage where access routes and landfill geometrics can be used to mitigate such issues. Vector control is also important, but can be managed reasonably well with the daily cover protocols.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This ESIA study summarizes the key impacts, both negative and positive, of the landfill development determined within this environmental analysis. This summary is based on the level of currently available information. As such, guidance on how to proceed with the development of the SWM landfill and recommendations to best achieve this is given below. For instance, an observation is made with respect to further necessary investigations and studies required to complete the environmental appraisal of this proposed landfill development.

The key-negative impacts of the proposed landfill development have been identified as involuntary resettlement involving loss of 3 buildings and 20 farms valued at approximately Tshs. 28 million, underground water contamination with leachate and severance of wildlife migratory routes which are considered to be of 'moderate' significance. These potential negative impacts can be minimized in landfill design and through good operational practice and all of the social and environmental safeguard issues identified in this report can be reduced to acceptable levels.

In view of the foregoing, the ESIA team recommends that the Chidaya Landfill site is suitable for development under the following limitations:
i. The conceptual site design takes into account the potential impact of contamination of water resources as a result of leachate emissions. A high standard of leachate containment and management is a fundamental aspect of the proposed site design;

ii. The risk of exposure to/explosion of landfill gas is minimized through site design which should include passive venting and landfill gas monitoring. Given the location of the site the potential impact can be effectively mitigated;

iii. The potential impact from noise, dust and odor at the site can be minimized through site design and good operational practice which should be strictly enforced;

iv. Litter impacts can be greatly minimized by mitigation measures which include the operation of small waste cells and litter screens, as necessary.

v. As most of the potential impacts above are such that they will be felt by the local community in the vicinity of the site it is considered necessary that further public consultation and discussion be carried out to involve them in the project implementation process. The benefits of this include:
   - to further explain the operational aspects of landfill and the advantages this method of waste disposal will have on environment.
   - to help determine the community’s perspective on possible mitigation measures; and
   - to explain to the Chidaya residents the likely method of on-going liaison between themselves and the authority responsible for waste disposal at the new landfill site.

vi. Because the proposed site is close to a prominent Chituli River channel (the only source of water for the communities), the base foundation should be redesigned in a way that includes multiple barriers that can ensure containment of the leachates even at the worst conditions of liner failure due to any reason such as earthquakes or base unpredictable settlements. However, the design in its consideration should be based on the highest loads and the worst assumed risks taking place.

vii. The design should include to enable early detection of any leachate leak

viii. The design should include a provision for wildlife migration. It has been explained by the local residents that a family of elephants (4-5) uses the proposed site in their annual migration movements.

ix. The study recommends studying options for leachates treatment in a natural way such as using anaerobic-aerobic configuration or using wetlands.

x. For the same issue, because the leachates pond is an open water surface system, mosquitoes will be in contact, so that the designer should think about options to suppress such disease vectors. Even the birds and migratory wildlife may be at high risk of direct drinking from the leachates pond.

xi. Because the groundwater level is deep under the site, we do not recommend the use of mentoring groundwater wells for any leachates percolations that for any reason could happen. We recommend to use collection (perforated pipes under each of the geotechnical barriers, this will enable leak detection and will help to guide us to the puncture (at what barrier happened) and repairing it.

xii. Recycling of waste is a matter of increased economical and environmental importance, therefore the LGA and CDA should allow waste separation and this may be privatized.