



ZANZIBAR URBAN SERVICES PROJECT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM C, INCLUDING
MWANAKWEREKWE BASIN FOR ZANZIBAR URBAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), through the Project Management Team (PMT) of Zanzibar Urban Services Project (ZUSP), has requested World Bank (WB) assistance under the proposed Additional Finance for, *inter alia*, the development of additional storm water drainage infrastructure. The drainage systems that were included under the original project scope are Systems **(C, D, E, F, G, and I)**. Among these, systems D, E, F, G, and I are already constructed except System C which needed to be redesigned in order to accommodate Sebleni and Mwanakwerekwe as retention ponds. Therefore, RGoZ decided a separate RAP for System C including Mwanakwerekwe basin to be prepared.

The System C project area is land which is primarily used for residential and to a lesser degree for commercial uses. Based on this factor there will be resettlement of people to accommodate implementation of this project as a result RAP preparation is inevitable. Therefore, RGoZ through the Ministry of Finance has commissioned a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be prepared in order to address displacement-related impacts of the System C project. This RAP is being prepared in accordance with national legislations and international best practice standards and Don Consult Ltd Company, a Tanzanian Consulting firm, has been appointed to undertake the assignment.

The report contains detailed information on the affected communities, land uses and socio-economic conditions of the area that will be affected by the Project. It also includes a description of the nature, magnitude and measures to mitigate displacement impacts and compensate for those impacts. Physical displacement is currently anticipated to affect 16 shehias in Urban West District and 3 shehias in Urban West B District within Zanzibar Municipal Council; making a total of 19 shehias. This report must be read in conjunction with the asset survey/valuation report and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for the System C Project.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The fundamental objective of this RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the land access, compensation and resettlement of communities and individuals affected by the proposed System C Project in eight (8) out of nineteen (19) shehias of Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council (ZMC) in Urban West Region in which the project will be implemented. The plan provides a road map for resolving displacement, resettlement and compensation issues to ensure that:

- PAPs and communities are compensated in accordance with the RGoZ legal framework and the safeguard policies of World Bank
- PAPs and communities have the opportunity to restore, at a minimum, or improve their living standards to at least pre-resettlement or pre-disturbance conditions and to share benefits from the Project.
- Principles and procedures are established and the interests and needs of PAPs are addressed in a RAP

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project is the construction of storm water drainage channels named as System C for ZMC in Urban West and Urban west B Districts of Urban West Region in the main island of Unguja. Unguja is located in the Indian Ocean about 35km off the coast of mainland Tanzania at Latitude 39° 11' 57 east and Latitude 6° 9' 57" south of the equator. The proposed drainage has the length of 10.417km and will pass through 19 shehias of Makadara, Mitiulaya, Kwa Alimsha, Nyerere, Shaurimoyo, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Mikunguni, Muungano, Kwa Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Amani, Mkele, Mapinduzi and Sogea. Others are Magogoni, Jitimai and Mwanakwerekwe. Among these, only 8 shehias will be affected by resettlement; where by 5 Shehia are found in Urban District (namely; Kwa wazee, Sogea, Shaurimoyo, Nyerere, Mtumwajeni) and the remaining 3 in Urban West District (namely; Magogoni, Jitimai and Mwanakwerekwe). The drainage System C is divided into the following categories:-

- i. Existing drainage systems that need rehabilitation i.e. improving the standard of the drain to increase the capacity (lining and size), repair damaged lining and reinstate the capacity by cleaning the drains;
- ii. New piped drainage system;
- iii. New uncovered channel drainage system; and
- iv. New covered channel drainage system.

NEED FOR RAP

The proposed System C Project will involve land acquisition in 8 shehias where the new drainage channels will be constructed. Currently, the proposed site is utilized for various uses such as residential, commercial and small scale urban agricultural activities. Therefore, ZUSP is preparing this RAP to ensure that land acquisition is undertaken in compliance with various acts and regulations on land acquisitions and resettlement of RgoZ as well as WB safeguard policies and operational standards for involuntary resettlement.

RAP METHODOLOGIES

The core principle of this RAP is to minimize the impacts of the project to the affected communities as specified in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared by ZUSP in accordance with various national and international resettlement policies and laws which require that; any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures. Based on the those principles, a range of methods and approaches were used in preparation and completion of this RAP without ignoring nature of the proposed project (Storm Water Drainage System C). These include, documents review, site verification and assessment, stakeholders engagement and consultation, PAPs Census and Socio-economic Surveys and asset inventories and valuation.

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

This RAP took into account the existing national regulatory framework within the context of RGoZ Law. These include applicable laws and policies with relevance to land acquisition and landownership, as well as resettlement and compensation in Tanzania such as Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013; The Zanzibar Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Second Generation of the National Development Framework (ZSGRP); Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy (2011); and National Health Policy (2011). Others are Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (Cap 2); 1977 as amended from time to time Constitution of Zanzibar (1984); The Land Tenure Act No 12 of 1992 (Amendment, Act No. 15 of 2003); The Valuers Registration Act, 2015; The Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008); The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990); The Land Tribunal Act, No. 7 of 1994 (Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008); Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (2015); Labour Relations Act (2004); Zanzibar Local Government Authority Act of 2014 and The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (2002). This RAP also followed the WB OP 4.12 guidelines. Gap analysis between Zanzibar Regulatory framework and WB OP 4.12 was carried out and measures to bridge the gap is provided in Chapter 4.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes the recommended organizational structure for implementing the RAP, that is Institutions that will play a key role in RAP implementation. These institutions include but not limited to; Ministry of Finance and Planning; ZUSP (PMT); Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy; and President Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Department. Others include local government authorities such as Urban West Regional Administration; Urban and West 'B' District Councils; District Land Tribunal; as well as Shehia and RAP committees. Their key roles are provided in chapter 12 (RAP implementation).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Population

Total population of the households involved in the socio-economic surveys is 1587 people (805 female and 702 males) with an average household size of 6.8 members which is higher than that of 2012 NHC for Mjini Magharibi Region. The gender ratio among the surveyed households is almost equal (49.3% men:50.7% women), while 57.4% of the population in the affected households is under the age of 25.

Local Administrative Structures

In the project area, the local administrative structure is highly influenced by government administration systems whereby there is Urban Council which includes Municipal or Town Councils which are subdivided into Wards and further subdivided into (urban) Shehia. Each Shehia has an advisory committee of not less than 12 members, (one third should be 60 years old or above); and other committees on different issues. A Shehia is led by Sheha who is the Chief Government Officer in the Shehia appointed by the RC. The Sheha reports directly to the DC and is responsible for all matters in the communities including implementation of Government laws, orders, policies and directives, for maintenance of law and order;

coordination of public meetings; Initiation and mobilization of local development projects; keeping records of his/her residents and resolution of social and family disputes.

Land Tenure and Land Use

There are three main land tenure systems in the Project area, namely land allocation by grant from government, through inheritance and purchasing. In this RAP, a total of **155** customary land owners were identified in the 8 affected shehias; of which **86** are from Urban West district and **69** from Urban West B district. Among these some PAP reside outside the RAP area mainly from neighboring shehias and towns of Pemba and Dar es Salaam region but have land/properties within the RAP Area.

The common land use within the System C project area can be categorized as residential and commercial. In the project area there is no designated agricultural land, therefore urban agriculture is mainly practiced along the natural drainage course and around the houses in a very small scale mostly growing vegetables coconut trees and banana clumps.

Livelihoods

The communities within the project area predominantly have land-based livelihoods and are heavily dependent on small and medium trading activities and the communal resources within the area such as markets. The livelihoods that will be affected by resettlement include 11 commercial structures, 6 verandah businesses/shops, 1 vegetable gardens, and 1 carpentry workshop. All these livelihoods shall be restored through;

- Compensation for asset value.
- Allowances for Loss of accommodation / loss of profit. loss of profit allowance.
- Issuing vacation notice and allow them to salvage demolished materials from their structures. Accessibility of Jobs during Infrastructure Construction. Supply of construction materials and service provision by PAPs / community to the contractor.
- Provision of recyclable and reusable materials from construction activities to the PAPs for free.
- Provision of assistance to the vulnerable groups. The kind of support these people will require will be specified according to their loss whereby for those who will lose their residential housing structures (5 widows, 2 disabled, 3 long sickness) and 2 female head of households) will need to be assisted in construction of new houses /affected rooms. For those who will lose other important house structures (1 single mother, 2 elderly, 3 widows and 1 long sickness) will need to be assisted in construction of new house facilities e.g. walls, ceptic tanks and foundations.

Housing Conditions and Sanitation Facilities

Many households dwellings of comprise several structures occupied for varying lengths of time. The most common construction material is cement block walls (not mortared), with corrugated iron sheet

roofs, cement floors, wooden doors and windows made of wiremesh buttoned on timber frames. Number of rooms ranges between three to six some being located in the backyard (disconnected from the main house). Most houses have a separate kitchen and washroom facilities at the backyard.

The common sanitation facilities among the affected households is traditional pit latrines (35.2%) and modern pit latrines (2.5% - those furnished with western type toilet sink). Also there a number of houses uses flush /western type of toilets with septic tanks emptied regularly by municipality (63.6%).

In the project area, household solid waste is managed through dumping in skip bins /collection points (39.9%) located in various areas within the shehia or nearby shehias before carried away by Municipal trucks for disposal to a designated dumping sites. In some shehias like Kwa Wazee and Nyerere apart from skip bins, solid waste is also disposed in pits resulted from illegal sand mining (4.2%) and in the natural drainage course (4.3%).

On the other hand, liquid waste is managed through septic tanks then emptied regularly by municipal waste water truck (37.3%). During site visit it was noticed that, a large population (30.1%) in the area manage their waste waters through direct discharge to the natural water courses, storm water drainage channels and surrounding environment via small pipes protruding outside their houses.

Social Services (Education, Health, Water, Energy and Transport)

In the project area there are 28 nursery schools, 17 primary which makes 39.5% of all nursery and primary schools in Zanzibar town (114). Also, There are 9 government secondary schools. About 7 shehias don't have either nursery or primary school. There is only one vocational training centre owned by government, located at Makadara. In all affected shehias, no high school, or university college; they depend on the State University of Zanzibar – SUZA for higher education.

In the project area, literacy rate is relatively high (61.4%). A significant number of children (33.4%) in the enumerated households were attending school were attending schools at different levels at the time of the socio-economic survey. About 13.4% completed ordinary level secondary education while 0.9% attained an A' level secondary education. 0.7% got a specialized training certificate, 2.8 had a diploma certificate and 2.5% attained a university undergraduate degree.

During household surveys, 90.5% of respondents didn't get sick or injured in a period of one month. For those who got sick, 25% were suffering from malaria; 17.8% respiratory system diseases and diarrhea by 16%. Consequently, about 1.6% of the total population involved in household surveys had a particular form of body disability commonly being mobility (1.4%).

Water for domestic purposes is obtained from public water supply systems provided by ZAWA (82.6%). Also there are private wells drilled by individual households serving 3.8% of the project affected population; as well as public boreholes which serves 9.7%. The remaining percent get water from other sources such as supplied by trucks and surface waters.

Many households in the affected Shehias are connected to the national electricity grid. The most common sources of energy for lighting is electricity (85.2%); while for cooking is firewood (30.9%); charcoal (28.4%) and (2.1%) uses Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). During household interviews, many households

admitted that there is no problem in electricity supply in Unguja especially after the installation of undersea cables.

All affected Shehias have access to public transport in the town's main roads. However, there are very few street roads that can be accessed by car because of unplanned type of settlement as a result walking has become the most dominant mode of transport in Zanzibar Town accounting for 42% of all daily trips.

There is only one police station at the project area i.e. Ng'ambo Police Station located at Mitiulaya (Urban District). In Urban West, they depend on Sokoni Police station at the shehia of Sokoni.

IDENTIFIED RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The major negative impact of storm water drainage system C project is involuntary resettlement/displacement of people. System C project will be implemented on the urban land which is currently occupied by people for various uses major being residential and commercial. Therefore there will be a prerequisite of acquiring land from current users and thus causing displacement of people whereby about 194 households will be affected. This number include those losing land; buildings/structures; and trees/crops as detailed in Section 5, table 6. The displacement impacts were identified in the following areas;

i. Loss of Residential Structures

A total of 141 residential structures will be affected by the project. Among these, 30 houses will be totally affected and moved while 111 will be partially affected i.e. they will either lose a wall, a front verandah, a foundation, a room or other important house facility such as toilet, outside kitchen, or a ceptic tank. All 141 all affected residential structures are located in 8 shehias affected by the project.

ii. Loss of Business and Local Income Generating Activities

System C project will also have impact on local income generating activities and businesses whereby 12 businesses will be 100% affected and moved. These are 2 shops at Shaurimoyo; 6 at Sogea; 1 at Jitimai; and 2 shops and 1 carpentry workshop at Magogoni. Also there are 2 businesses that will be partially affected e.g. structures used for both, commercial and residential at Magogoni (1 - wall and foundation) and Jitimai (1 room and wall). Other affected businesses include a number of road side businesses and home based petty businesses that will be displaced or disrupted on a short term basis specifically during mobilization and construction phases.

Summary of Affected Structures

Type of structure and No.				
Residential	Commercial	Residential & Commercial	Institutional	Total
141	12	6	3	162
Magnitude of Impacts				
Totally Affected		Partially Affected		Total
30		132		162

iii. Loss of Land

The asset survey results indicate that a about 8615.59m² (5870.18 in Urban District and 2745.41 in West B District) will be permanently affected by the project thus 155 PAPs will be displaced and their livelihoods will be affected as well. The ownership status for affected properties especially land and houses can be categorized into four groups i.e. those with title deeds (106); without title deed (67); family owned properties (10) and properties whose ownership status is not known by respondents (11).

iv. Loss of Economic Trees/Crops

A total of 351 economic trees/crops (including 1 vegetable garden) owned by 81 PAPs, will be affected by the project. These trees include coconut trees, mango *trees*, pawpaw, banana clumps, pawpaw trees, Mkungu (*Terminalia* almond), nutmeg, apple trees ("tufaa"), henna trees, soursop *tree* ("Mstafeli"), Guava and shade trees. Others include crops like yams and sugarcanes.

v. Impacts on Public Infrastructures

a. Loss of Water Infrastructures

In the project area, there is a number of water supply pipelines owned by ZAWA e.g. in the shehias of Mitiulaya, Jitimai, Magogoni and Mwanakwerekwe. Also there one (1) community borehole in the shehias of Kwa Wazee and four (4) shallow water wells constructed by individual households for domestic use. Among these infrastructures, some will be temporarily closed or out of service especially ZAWA water pipes while boreholes and shallow wells will be permanently lost.

b. Impact on Road Infrastructures

During construction phase various main and street roads will be affected either temporary or permanently. Local communities will be temporarily affected by lack of access to these roads. Affected roads include those on which the new drainage channels will pass through them i.e. Muungano, Mikunguni, Makadara,

Shaurimoyo, Sogea and Sebleni roads in Urban District. In Urban West district, affected roads include Kinuni and Mwanakwerekwe roads in the shehias of Magogoni A and Mwanakwerekwe respectively.

c. Impact on Electrical, Telecommunication and Street Light Installations

This project will affect about 17 electrical poles belonging to (Zanzibar Electricity Company – ZECO). Among these; four (4) are located in the shehia of Muungano, six (6) Shaurimoyo, four (4) Sogea and three (3) at the shehia of Sebleni. In addition to electrical poles, 30 TTCL poles and underground lines will also be affected in the shehias of Muungano (5), Makadara (5), Mitiulaya (3), Shaurimoyo (11), Sogea (4), and Jitimai (2). 33 street light poles owned by ZMC will be affected in the shehia of Muungano (17), Kwa Allamsha (5) and Sebleni (11).

Measures to avoid or Minimize Displacement Impacts

ZUSP and ZMC in collaboration with a contractor, has considered feasible alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement impacts, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits. Following the preparation of various design options, ZUSP and ZMC have decided to carefully locate drainage system following the existing natural drainage course and focus on rehabilitation and upgrading existing channels that require very minimal taking of new land. Also in other areas, the required construction standards have been relaxed through expansion of diameters or extension of lengths of existing roads/trails and drainage channels. In areas of Muungano, which are very congested with built commercial structures; the system will pass on the main road (right side when going to Amani Stadium). These decision were taken in order to minimize resettlement within the project area.

On the other hand, monetary compensations shall be paid for all affected assets including community assets. Structures such as water wells and pipes, electrical and telecommunication infrastructures shall be reinstated to ensure that these services are recovered returns to normal. Also, affected communities shall be informed about temporarily cut of these services so as they take necessary measures to reduce impacts. Temporary services especially public water pipes will be provided by the contract during the construction period. Regarding affected roads and bridges; alternative roads and pathways shall be provided to the affected areas.

COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

Eligibility

Those who will be affected by System C drainage project in terms of asset loss and resettlement are eligible for compensation based on RGoZ legislation and ZUSP-Additional Financing Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) as well as highlighted in the WB OP 4.12. This RAP has considered the following groups of PAPs;

- a) Persons losing land with or without legal title;
- b) Persons losing business or residential property;
- c) Person with homes, structures or other assets within the proposed project area;

- d) Persons that incur losses whether partial or total and whether they have their own land or rent land, including those that rent or occupy buildings individually or as a group for business or as households.
- e) Persons losing temporary or permanent access or rights to services;

Cut-off Date

A cut of date for which this RAP was the date whereby valuations exercise in the proposed project was completed i.e. 31st December, 2017. This date was disseminated publicly in the project area whereby all affected persons, shehia leaders and other government authorities were informed of this date through community meetings during finalization of asset inventories. This means that any new inhabitants came to the Project affected area after this date is not eligible for compensation or any resettlement assistance.

Valuation Methods

According to section 4 of The Land Tenure Act 1992, the basis of Valuation for Compensation is the prevailing "Market Value". This include the market values of land, buildings, crops,trees and other unexhausted improvements such as boreholes, electrical systems, fencing walls, etc. Conversely, WB OP 4.12 require that valuation of affected assets should be done by taking into consideration the "Replacement cost" without depreciation value. Therefore, in this RAP both methods were used. Replacement cost was used to value structures and buildings while market value was used to estimate value of crops and economic trees.

Valuation of Community/Public Infrastructures

Community or public infrastructures such as boreholes, bridges, water supply systems etc. were valued basing on the replacement cost after consultation with government institutions responsible with those infrastructures.

Non Identifiable PAPS

This RAP couldn't trace 7 (seven) PAPS who were not available during inspection and were neither known to local leaders nor respective neighbours. However, their said properties were inspected and their compensation forms have been prepared and particulars therein appear in the compensation schedule separately for easy identification (See table below). These are found in 3 shahias of Magogoni (5), Jitimai (1), Sogea (1).

Compensation for unanticipated additional construction damage

This RAP also considered compensation for unanticipated damages during construction phase (on-spot compensation). These types of on-spot compensation will be executed by the Contractor. using contingency funds provided under the RAP budget.

Allowances / Other Assistancess

A part from the above parameters, valuation of affected assets also considered the other allowances as part of the valuation procedure. These includes

- Accommodation allowance- Is paid to the owners of affected residential properties. I.e. *Accommodation allowance = Room Rent/ per month x No. of rooms x 36 months*).
- Loss of Profit -Is paid to the owners of affected commercial properties (*Loss Profit = Net profit/per month x 36 months*).
- Transport Allowance- Transport allowance is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs who occupied the residential/commercial structure.
- Transport Allowance: Transport allowance is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs who occupied the residential/commercial structure. *I.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km.*
- Disturbance allowance: All PAPs who are illegible for any kind of compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance. *Disturbance allowance = {Total Compensation Value x 0.08(an average rate of the interest obtained on fixed deposits)} + Total Compensation Value.*

Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
Land	Individual PAP	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Crops and vegetable gardens	Individual PAP	Cash compensation for loss of permanent crops will be paid.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAP will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops in the fields. • Disturbance allowance.
	Tenants	Cash compensation for loss of permanent crops will be paid.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to average mature and harvested crop, or market period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever (costs of shifting plus allowance). • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal • PAP will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops in the fields. • RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative land with similar

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Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
				characteristics as the affected land
Economic Trees	Individual PAP	Cash compensation for loss of permanent crops will be paid.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance allowance.
Commercial Structures	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash, based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance for loss of profit (net monthly profit evidenced by audited accounts x 36 months). Disturbance allowance (8% of total compensation cost). RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish business.
Residential structures	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance for loss of accomodation (monthly market rent for the acquired property x 36 months). Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a new home.
	Tenants	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensated replacement cost of non-movable property installed with consent of the property owner. Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal. Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Loss of Public structures /infrastructures	Public institutions /	compensation at replacement cost of lost property	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RGoZ will replace the lost structure/ infrastructure at alternative location.

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Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
	community asset	shall be paid to the legal custodians.		
Squatters and encroachers	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from demolished structures. • RGoZ assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a home.
Vulnerable groups	Individual PAP	Monetary/in-kind compensation based on full replacement cost of the affected asset.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for loss of accommodation (monthly market rent for the acquired property x 36 months). • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. • RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a new home. • Additional cash and other assistance i.e., assisting with moving, to accommodate them during resettlement or transition period while the family rebuilding its home or resettling to a new area.

N/A = Not Applicable under RGoZ

Preferred Form of Payment

Compensation in cash:

PAPs had various preferred mode of payment that includes compensation in cash where a total of 178 (90.6%) individual PAPs out of the 194 property owners preferred this form of payment. The main reason for this choice is that, they want replace their lost properties in the areas/locations of their own choices.

In-Kind compensation

Payment in lieu of money, 16 PAPs out of the 194 individual property owners indicated that they would prefer to be compensated in-kind during the consultation exercise. This being a linear project with mostly partial impacts to people houses and structures as the drainage system cover about 2m to 3m width; the impact is mostly partial removal of their structures while the main part of the structures remain in the project site thus no complete relocation. With the magnitude of impacts, it is more beneficial for these 16 PAPs to receive monetary compensation than receiving in kind compensation for instance one PAPs has 2 henna trees. The project will meet requirements of 5 PAPs who required reinstatement of part of their structure that will be affected, and 1 PAP demanded to be given seedling of his coconut tree; instead of cash compensation if that will be feasible to them during compensation time.

Also large part of system C drainage will be built along existing channel of high density unplanned settlement and drainage was designed to avoid large demolition of houses and there is no farming or grazing land taken (land-based livelihoods). The socio-economic information of the system C include livelihood activities conducted by PAPs outside project corridor that covers the whole area rather than 2 to 3m width drainage corridor. PAPs and other community's members not affected by the project will continue to use the existing services within the System C area such as markets etc.

PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PACKAGES

An important factor when identifying potential livelihood restoration options is the availability of sufficient land in the vicinity of the project site for each affected household to acquire replacement land of the same surface area as the land areas formerly available to them. Consequently, alternative livelihood restoration measures required are those that are not land-based, or at least require less land that currently available to displaced households. In view of the above, two proposed livelihood restoration packages have been defined, with the intension that each resettlement-affected household would be eligible to atleast one of these packages. These packages are the following:

Compensation Package

All assets lost/affected will be compensated by the project. The compensation will cover the individual land lost, residential structures, unfinished structures, permanent crops/trees and seasonal crops. PAPs loosing residential houses or business premises will receive allowances for loss of accommodation / loss of profit lasting 36 months to enable pay rent while building their new houses/ re-establishing their businesses. Farming households will be assisted in getting alternative location for to re-establish their lost vegetable garden. No resettlement will be done before compensation is fully paid to PAPs. Notice to vacate the land will be given to PAPs after compensation is fully paid and they will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures e.g. iron sheets, windows, doors, bricks etc.

Employment Package

During construction works, the project team and the RAP team will ensure that affected households and other wage earners in the community benefit from skills training and job placement at the site. Provisions should be made in contracts with project contractors for employment of qualified local workers. Employment opportunities with the project that will be allocated to affected members should be identified by project, but may include clearance of vegetation, carrying construction material inputs from stockpiles to construction sites, security positions, maintenance at the construction sites, assisting construction works and catering services as well as other skilled position for qualifying persons.

Income Generation/Enterprise Development Package

Established and growing entrepreneurs and artisans shall be assisted to re-establish their businesses and generate local employment. Contractor is encouraged to promote local enterprises by procuring quality goods like construction materials for the projects from local suppliers (PAPs and community members). Also procurement of services such as supply of water, disposal of construction wastes at approved sites, provision of catering (food and refreshments) from local vendors preferably among the PAPs etc. This package should include the following basic elements:

- In consultation with the household members, identification of one activity from a list of feasible non-farming income-generating activities such as small business or enterprise.
- Technical and management training in the selected activity;
- Financial support in the purchase of equipment related with this activity;
- Technical support in the identification of offset markets and the development of a viable business plan.

Assistance to the vulnerable groups.

The kind of support these people will require will be specified according to their loss whereby for those who will lose their residential housing structures (5 widows, 2 disabled, 3 long sickness) and 2 female head of households) will need to be assisted in construction of new houses /affected rooms. For those who will lose other important house structures (1 single mother, 2 elderly, 3 widows and 1 long sickness) will need to be assisted in construction of new house facilities e.g. walls, ceptic tanks and foundations.

Skills Training:

PAPs including those from vulnerable groups should be given the option to training which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation.

Provision of recyclable and reusable materials from construction activities for free.

Construction outputs such as cut trees and other usable cleared vegetation should be given free to PAPs. Similarly at demobilization stage or the left over and excess unused materials should be provided free to PAPs including the waste pickers.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

System C project will use the existing grievance procedures that were established during preparations of previous RAPs (Kibele Land fill project and other completed drainage systems). The existing procedure involves the use of existing conflicts resolution mechanisms through local government system.

All PAPs were informed of the existence of the current GRM through their Shehas and awareness and consultation meetings during RAP preparation exercise. They were also informed about the means of accessing GRM and how they can log their grievances i.e. they can log their complaints by either reporting the matter directly to the sheha who will record the complaints in the complaint log book, or by reporting directly to the District grievance committee which is chaired by the DC, ZUSP office where he/she will fill special grievance forms. Other means of reporting grievance to the Project Management Team (PMT), Shehas and District Officer are through telephone, mail, in person and complaint boxes. Public and PAPs in particular will be reminded on all available means and places of logging their grievance.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and programme will be established to assess the quality, progress and impact of RAP implementation. In particular, the programme will track progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, compensation payments, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, sustainability of income/livelihood restoration and development efforts among affected communities.

The objective of monitoring is to give the sponsor and project implementer with feedback on RAP execution and to identify setbacks and achievements in very early stages to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Monitoring will be linked to the socio-economic household and asset surveys undertaken for the development of the RAP. The monitoring programme will include criteria to assess RAP implementation in terms of both efficiency and usefulness. A system for data collection will be established, including resources needed to carry out the monitoring. RAP implementation will be subject to an external evaluation in advance to a completion audit. The audit will take place once critical milestones have been reached, or if monitoring results show that essential corrective actions are necessary. ZUSP will be responsible for providing the funds and facilities for implementing the monitoring programme, human resources, capacity building, and any external evaluations. The monitoring programme shall include three components

- Performance monitoring (to be undertaken by the ZUSP in collaboration with the RWC);
- Impact monitoring (to be undertaken by the ZUSP and an external agency);
- A completion audit (to be undertaken by an external agency).

RAP COSTING AND BUDGET

RAP budget has been prepared by taking into account the costs of compensation for lost assets (land, buildings, crops and trees) and their associated allowances (accommodation, loss of profit, transport and disturbance allowances). The budget also included special assistance to the vulnerable groups identified during the surveys; programs for livelihood restorations; management and administration costs and contingencies. In addition to that as costs for consultancy services (RAP preparation and hired service providers for implementing RAP activities); and monitoring and evaluation costs for a period of three years by internal implementing teams (ZUSP and ZMC) and external monitors are also included. Based on the above items, the RAP implementation cost is calculated as **TZS 2,561,284,573.20 (Tanzanian Shillings; Two Billion Five Hundred Sixty One Million Two Hundred Eighty Four Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Three and Twenty Cents)**.

MUHUTASARI WA KISWAHILI

UTANGULIZI

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar (RGoZ), kupitia Timu ya Usimamizi wa Mradi (PMT) ya Mradi wa Huduma Mjini Zanzibar (ZUSP), imekopa fedha kutoka Benki ya Dunia kwa ajili ya kuboresha na kujenga miundombinu ya maji ya mvua. Mifumo ya misingi ya maji ya mvua iliyopangwa kujengwa mwanzoni ni **C, D, E, G, F na I**. Hata hivyo mifumo ya D, E, F, G na I imeshajengwa isipokuwa mfumo C ambao ulirekebishwa ili kuunganisha ziwa la Sebleni na ziwa la Mwanakwerekwe. Kwa hivyo Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar iliamua kuandaa Mpango mpya wa Fidia wa mfumo C.

Eneo la mradi la mfumo C lina nyumba nyingi za makazi na lina nyumba za biashara kwa kiasi kidogo. Kutokana na hivyo, baadhi ya nyumba pamoja na mali nyengine kadhaa za wananchi zitaathirika kwa ujenzi. Kwa hiyo Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar (SMZ) kupitia Wizara ya Fedha imeandaa Mpango wa Fidia (RAP) ili kusimamia suala zima la fidia na uhamaji katika Mfumo C. Mpango huu wa fidia umeandaliwa na Kampuni ya Don Consult Ltd. kwa kufuata sharia na taratibu za nchi pamoja na vigezo vya kimataifa.

Ripoti hii imekusanya taarifa zinazohusu wananchi waliothirika na mradi, matumizi ya ardhi, hali ya kiuchumi na kijamii ya eneo la mradi. Ripoti pia inaelezea hali halisi ya eneo husika, kiwango cha athari pamoja na hatua za kukabiliana na madhara yatokanayo na uhamaji. Uhamaji unatarajiwa kutokea katika Shehia 16 za Wilaya Mjini na Shehia 3 za Wilaya ya Magharibi B. Ripoti hii inatakiwa isomwe pamoja na ripoti ya Makadirio ya fidia na ripoti ya Tathmini za Athari za Mazingira na Jamii ya Mfumo C.

MADHUMUNI YA MPANGO WA FIDIA

Madhumuni makubwa ya mpango huu wa fidia (RAP) ni kuwa na makubaliano kuhusu upatikanaji wa ardhi, malipo ya fidia, na namna ya kuhamisha watu ambao wataathiriwa na kulazimika kuhama itakapobidi kutokana na ujenzi wa misingi ya maji ya mvua wa mfumo C katika Shehia nane (8) kati ya Shehia kumi na tisa (19) za Manispaa ya Mjini Zanzibar (ZMC) katika Mkoa wa Mjini Magharibi

ambako mradi unatekelezwa. Mpango huu unatoa muelekeo kuhusu kutatua changamoto za uhamaji, malipo ya fidia na kuhakikisha kuwa:

- Waathirika pamoja na jamii wanalipwa kulingana na sheria na taratibu za serikali pamoja na taratibu za Benki ya Dunia
- Waathirika pamoja na jamii wanatakiwa kuwa na maisha bora kama au zaidi ya yalivyokuwa kabla ya zoezi la fidia na uhamishaji.
- Kanuni, taratibu, matakwa na mahitaji ya walioathirika yanaratibiwa ndani ya Mpango huu wa Fidia (RAP)

ENEO LA MRADI

Eneo la mradi lipo katika Manispaa ya Zanzibar iliyoko pwani ya magharibi ya kisiwa cha Unguja. Kisiwa hicho kipo katika Bahari ya Hindi umbali wa kilomita 35 kutoka pwani ya Tanzania Bara, katika Longitudi 39⁰11'57" mashariki na Latitudi 6⁰9'57" kusini mwa Equator. Mfumo C wa misingi ya unaotarajiwa kujengwa una urefu wa kilomita 10.417 na utapita katika Shehia 19 za Makadara, Mitiulaya, Kwa Alimsha, Nyerere, Shaurimoyo, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Mikunguni, Muungano, Kwa Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Amani, Sebleni, Mkele, Mapinduzi na Sogea. Shehia nyingine ni Magogoni, Jitimai na Mwanakwerekwe. Kati ya hizo Shehia 8 tu ndizo zitakazoathirika na uhamishaji. Kati ya hizo Shehia 5 ziko Wilaya ya Mjini, (ambazo ni Kwa Wazee, Sogea, Shaurimoyo, Nyerere, Mtumwajeni) na Shehia 3 zilizobaki ni za Wilaya ya Magharibi B (ambazo ni Magogoni, Jitimai na Mwanakwerekwe). Mfumo C umegawanyika katika aina zifuatayo:-

- v. Mifumo ya Misingi iliyopo ambayo inahitaji marekebisho, ukarabati na usafi ili kuongeza ukubwa na uwezo wake wa kupitisha maji.
- vi. Misingi mipya iliyofukiwa chini ya ardhi;
- vii. Misingi mipya iliyo wazi; na
- viii. Misingi mipya iliyofunikwa juu ya ardhi

NJIA ZILIZOTUMIKA KUANDAA RAP

Madhumuni ya Mpango huu wa uhamishaji ni kupunguza athari zitokanazo na mradi kwa jamii itakayoathiriwa kama ilivyoelekezwa kwenye Muongozo wa Mpango wa Uhamishaji (RPF) ulioandaliwa na ZUSP kulingana na sheria na sera mbali mbali za nchi na za kimataifa za uhamishaji ambazo zinaelekeza kuwa athari zozote zitokanazo na mradi zinadhibitiwa kupitia njia za kupunguza

au kuondoa athari hizo. Kufuatia taratibu hizi njia mbali mbali zimetumika katika kuandaa Mpango huu wa uhamishaji (RAP) bila kudharau hali halisi ya msingi wa maji ya mvua wa mfumo C. Hii inajumuisha kupitia kwa makabrasha, kuhakiki eneo la ujenzi, kujumuisha wananchi katika majadiliano na kufanya Sensa ya walioathirika pamoja na uhakiki wa hali ya kiuchumi na kijamii na tathmini ya mali iliyoathiriwa.

SERA NA SHERIA ZILIZOTUMIKA

Uandaaji wa Mpango wa Uhamishaji (RAP) uliongozwa na sera na sheria za kitaifa zinazohusika pamoja na sera za Benki ya Dunia. Sera na Sheria zilizotumika ni kama ifuatavyo:

Sera Zilizotumika:

- Sera ya Mazingira ya Zanzibar (ZEP), 2013
- Sera na Mpango wa matumizi ya Ardhi ya Taifa, 1995
- Sera ya Taifa ya VVU / UKIMWI ya Zanzibar, 2004
- Sera ya Sekta ya Kilimo (2000)
- Sera ya Maji (2004)
- Sera ya Elimu (2006)
- Sera ya Usimamizi wa Maafa ya Zanzibar (2011)
- Sera ya Taifa ya Afya (2011)
- Sera ya Takwimu ya Zanzibar (2005)
- Sera ya Serikali za Mitaa ya Zanzibar (2012)
- Sera ya Usalama na Afya Kazini, 2012

Sheria Zilizotumika:

- Sheria ya Maji ya Zanzibar, Namba 4 ya 2006
- Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Rasilimali za Maji, Namba 11 ya 2009
- Sheria ya Maji Safi na Taka, Namba 12 ya 2009
- Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira, Namba 3 ya 2015
- Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Ardhi, Namba 12 ya 1992
- Sheria ya Usalama na Afya Kazini, Namba 8 ya 2005

- Sheria ya Afya ya Umma na Mazingira ya Zanzibar, Namba 11 ya 2012
- Sheria ya Mamlaka ya Serikali za Mitaa, Namba 7 ya 2014

Sera za Benki ya Dunia Zilizotumika:

- Sera ya Tathmini ya Mazingira (OP / BP 4.01)
- Sera ya Uhamishaji Bila Hiyari (OP / BP 4.12)

Ripoti hii pia imeainisha na kufanya tathmini ya tofauti kati ya sheria za nchi na sera za Benki ya Dunia. Aidha jinsi ya kuziba pengo la tofauti hizo imeainishwa kwenye ripoti hii.

TAASISI ZITAKAZOTEKELEZA MPANGO HUU WA UHAMISHAJI NA FIDIA

Taasisi zitakazotekeleza mpango huu wa uhamishaji na fidia zimeainishwa kwenye ripoti hii. Taasisi hizi ni ni Wizara ya Fedha na Mipango; Timu ya uratibu ya mradi wa ZUSP; Wizara ya Ardhi, Nyumba, Maji na Nishati; Ofisi ya Raisi, Tawala za Mikoa, Serikali za Mitaa na Idara Maalum. Mamlaka nyingine ni Ofisi ya Wilaya na Mkoa wa Mjini Magharibi, Halmashauri za wilaya ya Mjini na Magharibi B; Mahakama ya ardhi ya wilaya, Shehia pamoja na kamati za usimamizi wa RAP.

ATHARI ZILIZOAINISHWA

Miongoni mwa athari hasi zilizoainishwa katika ujenzi wa msingi wa maji ya mvua wa mfumo C ni uhamishaji wa watu katika eneo litakaloathirika. Mfumo C unajengwa katika eneo la mjini ambalo watu wanaishi na linatumika kama makazi ya watu na biashara. Kwa hiyo inahitajika kulipa fidia kwa watu 194 ambao wataadhirika kwa namna moja au nyingine. Athari hizo ni pamoja na watu ambao watapoteza ardhi, majengo, sehemu ya majengo, miti, mazao kama inavyoelezwa kwenye jedwali hapa chini.

Muhtasari wa Majengo yaliyoathirika

Aina ya Jengo				
Makazi	Biashara	Makazi & Biashara	Taasisi	Jumla
141	12	6	3	162
Kiwango cha Athari				
Imeathirika yote		Imeathirika kiasi		Jumla
30		132		162

FIDIA NA STAHIKI NYENGINE

Ustahiki

Wale wote ambao kwa namna moja au nyingine wataathirika na ujenzi wa msingi wa mfumo C wanastahiki kulipwa fidia kulingana na sheria za Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar na Muongozo wa Mpango wa Uhamishaji (RPF) wa ZUSP pamoja na Sera za Benki ya Dunia namba OP 4.12 Mpango huu umeainisha makundi yafuatayo ya waathirika:-

- a) Waathirika ambao hawana hati za ardhi;
- b) Waathirika wa majengo ya biashara au makazi;
- c) Waathirika wenye majengo katika eneo la mradi
- d) Waathirika ambao ni wapangaji waliokodi katika majengo yatakayoathirika kwa ajili ya makazi au biashara mmoja mmoja au katika vikundi au kama familia
- e) Waathirika ambao watakosa sehemu ya kupita au kupata huduma katika eneo la mradi

Tarehe ya Mwisho

Tarehe ya mwisho iliyoainishwa katika Mpango huu wa uhamishaji na fidia ni tarehe ambayo zoezi la fidia lilikamilika nayo ni tarehe 31 Desemba, 2017. Tarehe hii ilitangazwa hadharani kwenye maeneo ambayo mradi huu utatekelezwa ambapo watu wote watakaathirika na viongozi wao kuanzia ngazi ya Shehia na Mamlaka nyingine za serikali walifahamishwa kupitia mikutano iliyoandaliwa kwa ajili ya masuala ya fidia.

Njia zilizotumika kufanya tathmini

Kulingana na sehemu ya 4 ya Sheria ya Ardhi ya Mwaka 1992, msingi wa tathmini za ulipaji fidia ni “Bei ya soko”. Hii inahusisha bei ya soko ya ardhi, majengo, mazao, miti na vitu vingine vilivyoendelezwa kama vile visima, mifumo ya umeme, kuta za majengo, na kadhalika. Pamoja na hayo, Sera ya Benki ya Dunia (WB OP 4.12) inaelekeza kuwa tathmini za mali zilizoathirika zizingatie gharama za kurudisha mali hizo bila ya kupunguza thamani ya uchakavu. Kwa hiyo tathmini zilizofanywa zimezingatia matakwa hayo yote.

Tathmini ya Miundombinu ya kijamii/ umma

Tathmini ya miundombinu ya kijamii na ya umma kama vile visima, madaraja, mifumo ya maji n.k. imefanywa kwa kutumia thamani inayoweza kurudisha miundombinu hiyo. Makisio ya thamani hizo yamefanywa kwa mashirikiano na taasisi husika.

Waathirika wasiotambuliwa

Jumla ya waathirika saba (7) wameshindwa kutambuliwa pamoja juhudi ya kuuliza majirani zao na viongozi wao wa shehia. Hata hivyo mali zao zimefanyiwa tathmini na fomu za fidia zimetayarishwa na taarifa zao zimewekwa peke yake katika jaduaeli ya fidia kwa urahisi wa kuzitambua. Waathirika hao wapo katika shehia 3: shehia ya magogoni (5), shehia ya Jitimai (1) na shehia ya Sogea (1). Waathirika hao wataendelea kufuatiliwa ili kulipwa haki zao.

Fidia ya athari za ziada zitakazotokana na ujenzi

Mpango huu pia umezingatia athari zinazoweza kujitokeza wakati wa ujenzi. Kwa upande wa majengo na miundombinu itakayoathirika wakati wa ujenzi, mkandarasi atayajenga na kurudisha kama au kuliko yalivyokuwa na kwa upande wa miti na mazao italipwa kwa kutumia fedha za dharura kutoka kwenye bajeti ya Mpango wa Fidia.

Maposho na mafao mengine

Mbali na fidia ya mali iliyoathirika itakayotolewa pia kutakuwa na posho na mafao mbalimbali yatakayolipwa kwa waathirika kama ifuatavyo:

- Posho ya kujikimu: Italipwa kwa mtu ambaye nyumba yake itaathirika na kutakiwa kuhama = Kodi ya chumba kwa mwezi x Namba ya vyumba x miezi 36.
- Fidia ya kupoteza faida ya biashara: Italipwa kwa mtu ambaye biashara yake imeathirika = faida aliyokuwa anaipata kwa mwezi x miezi 36
- Posho ya usafiri: Italipwa kwa muathirika ambaye itabidi aondoke kutokana na kuathirika nyumba yake au biashara yake = tani 12 x bei ya kusafirisha tani 1 kwa km 1 x km 20

- Posho ya usumbufu: Posho hii imelipwa kwa waathirika wote waliolipwa fidia = Jumla ya fidia x 0.08

Kwa mujibu wa utafiti uliofanyika waathirika 178 (90.6%) kati ya 194 wametaka kulipwa fedha taslim ili waweze kurejesha mali zao zilizoathirika wao wenyewe. Aidha watu 16 wamependelea kurejeshewa mali zao badala ya kulipwa fedha taslim.

Njia za kuboresha maisha ya waathirika

Pamoja na ulipaji wa fidia, mambo mbalimbali yatafanyika ili kupunguza athari na kuboresha maisha ya waathirika katika maeneo ya mradi. Miongoni mwa mambo yatakatanyika kupunguza athari na kuboresha maisha ya waathirika ni kuwa, mali zote zitakazoathirika zitalipwa na Wizara ya fedha kupitia Mradi wa Huduma za Jamii. Waathirika wote ambao watapoteza nyumba nzima au sehemu, miti na mazao watalipwa fidia ya mali zao pamoja na posho mbalimbali. Vijana wanaoishi maeneo ya mradi watapatiwa ajira na Mkandarasi kwa zile kazi ambazo wataweza kuzifanya kama vile ulinzi, uchimbaji, kufanya usafi, uondoaji wa vifaa vya ujenzi kutoka sehemu moja kwenda sehemu nyengine, kutoa huduma mbalimbali pamoja na kufanya kazi za kitaalamu kwa watakaokuwa na uwezo.

Uzalishaji wa mapato na ukuzaji wa vitega uchumi

Katika utekelezaji wa kazi, mkandarasi atabuni mbinu za uzalishaji wa mapato, ukuzaji wa vitega uchumi na ajira kwa wananchi hususan waathirika wa mradi. Badala ya mkaandarasi kununua kila kitu kutoka nje ya nchi, atahkikisha ananua vifaa na nyenzo bora za ujenzi kutoka katika maduka na wauzaji wa ndani ya nchi hususan waathirika wa mradi. Ununujaji wa huduma zote zote kama vile maji, utupaji wa taka za ujenzi, chakula na viburudisho n.k utafanywa na mkandarasi kutoka kwa wananchi hususan waathirika wa mradi. Ili kuwezesha ushiriki wa wananchi katika jambo hili, mambo yafuatayo yatafanywa:

- Kwa kushirikiana na wananchi wa ameneo ya mradi hususan waathirika mkandarasi ataaanisha biashara ambazo wananchi wanaweza kushiriki kuzifanya
- Mkandarasi atawapa taaluma wananchi watakaonyesha hamu ya kushiriki ufanyaji wa biashara hizo
- Mkandarasi atawasaidia fedha wananchi watakaomua kujihusisha na biashara
- Mkandarasi atasaidia upatikanaji wa masoko na utayarishaji wa mpango wa biashara

Ugawaji wa taka za ujenzi

Wakati wa ujenzi kutakuwa na vitu vya aina mbali mbali kama vile miti iliyokatwa, mawe, kifusi, mchanga, makopo, makaratasi n.k ambavyo mkandarasi hatakuwa na haja navyo. Vitu hivi vitatolewa bure kwa wananchi. Hata hivyo jambo hili litafanywa kwa utaratibu maalumu ili kulinda usalama wa wananchi na mazingira kwa jumla

UTARATIBU WA MALALAMIKO

Katika utekelzaji wa kazi na ulipaji wa fidia kutajitokeza malalamiko mbali mbali kutoka kwa wananchi na waathirika wa mradi. Kwa hiyo mradi umeweka utaratibu maalum wa kushughulikia malalamiko yote yatakayojitokeza. Ili kufanya utaratibu huo uwe mwepesi, mfumo wa kutumia viongozi wa Serikali za mitaa ambao ndio uliotumika kwa ulipaji wa fidia zote zilizofanywa na mradi wa ZUSP utaendelea kutumika. Waathirika wote wameeleweshwa utaratibu wa kufuata pindi wakiwa na malalamiko yoyote yanayohusiana na fidia au mradi kwa jumla kupitia Masheha na mikutano mbali mbali wakati wa utayarishaji wa Mpango huu.

Kwa ujumla malalamiko yatapelekwa kwa Sheha wa Shehia husika ambae atarekodi malalamiko hayo katika daftari maalum la malalamiko na kuweka kumbukumbu za malalamiko hayo. Kwa hatua ya kwanza Kamati ya Sheha inaweza kushughulikia malalamiko hayo na kama itashindikana atayawasilisha malalamiko hayo kwa Mkuu wa Wilaya ambaye ndiyo Mwenyekiti wa Kamati kuu ya Malalamiko. Pamoja na watendakji wa Wilaya, Kamati kuu ya Malalamiko itaundwa na wawakilishi kutoka mradi wa ZUSP, Mtathamini wa ardhi kutoka Wizara ya Ardhi, Makaazi, Maji na Nishati; Wizara ya Fedha na Mipango, Baraza la Manispaa ya Mjini na Sheha wa Shehia husika.

Mbali na kuwasilisha malalamiko kupitia Sheha wa Shehia, njia nyengine zitakazotumika ni simu, barua pepe, masanduku ya malalamiko au mtu binafsi. Nambari za simu za maafisa wa mazingira na jamii wa mkandarasi, maafisa wa mazingira na jamii wa mradi wa ZUSP, anuani ya barua pepe ya mradi wa ZUSP zitatolewa kwa wananchi. Masanduku ya malalamiko yataweka katika Ofisi za Mkandarasi, Ofisi ya Wilaya na Ofisi ya Mradi.

UFUATILIAJI NA TATHMINI

Kutakuwa na mfumo wa ufuatiliaji na tathmini ya ubora, maendeleo na athari za muda mrefu za utelekezaji wa Mpango wa fidia. Mfumo huo utafuatilia shughuli zote zilizofanywa na zitakazofanywa katika utekelezaji wa mpango wa fidia, malipo ya fidia, ushauri na ueleweshaji wa jamii, uendelevu na uboreshaji wa maisha ya waathirika.

Ili kufanya zoezi la ufuatiliaji kuwa bora zaidi, Mradi umeajiri Shirika lisilo la Kiserikali la ICC la Tanzania bara kufanya kazi hiyo. Shirika hilo litafanya kazi bila ya kuingiliwa na taasisi yoyote na limetakiwa kuwasilisha Ripoti za ufuatiliaji kwa Serikali pamoja na Benki ya Dunia.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BCT	Basic Cash Transfer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCG	Community Consultation Group
CDO	Community Development Officer
CMT	Council Management Team
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Cash Transfer
DACs	Directly Affected Communities
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
DAO	Division Administrative Officer
DCC	District Development Committee
DCCFF	Department of Commerce, Crops, Fruits and Forests
DfID	Department for International Development
DoE	Department of Environment
DoURP	Department of Urban and Rural Planning
DRC	Depreciated Replacement Cost
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
GEA	Gross External Area
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IACs	Indirectly Affected Communities

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IFC	International Finance Corporation
km	Kilometer
km ²	Square Kilometers
LGA	Local Government Authority
m	Meter
M ²	Square Meter
MANREC	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Cooperatives
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MELCW	Ministry of Energy, Land, Construction and Water
MFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OD	Operational Directives
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP	Operational Manual
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMT	Project Management Team
PWP	Public Works Plan
RAO	Regional Administrative Officer
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RC	Regional Commissioner
RDC	Regional Development Committee
REA	Reduced External Area
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSC	RAP Steering Committee
RWC	Resettlement Working Group
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives

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SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEO	Shehia Executive Officer
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SIMP	Social Impacts Management Plan
STCDA	Stone Town ConservationDevelopment Authority
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
ToR	Terms of Reference
TCCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
TGs	Tanzanian Government's
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VCCT	Variable Conditional Cash Transfer
VPO	Vice President's Office
WB	World Bank
WC	Ward Councilor
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZECCO	Zanzibar Electricity Company
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZMC	Zanzibar Municipal Council
ZSGRP	The Zanzibar Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Second Generation of the National Development Framework
ZUSP	Zanzibar Urban Services Project
ZURA	Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority

1 INTRODUCTION

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ), through the Project Management Team (PMT) of Zanzibar Urban Services Project (ZUSP), has requested World Bank assistance under the proposed Additional Finance for, *inter alia*, the development of additional storm water drainage infrastructure. The drainage systems that were included under the original project scope are Systems **(C, D, E, F, G, and I)**. Among these, systems D, E, F, G, and I are already constructed except System C which needed to be redesigned to accommodate Sebleni and Mwanakwerekwe as retention ponds. Therefore, RGoZ decided a separate RAP for System C including Mwanakwerekwe basin to be prepared.

The System C project area is land which is primarily used for residential and to a lesser degree for commercial uses. Based on this factor there will be resettlement of people to accommodate implementation of this project as a result RAP preparation is inevitable. Therefore, RGoZ through the Ministry of Finance has commissioned a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to be prepared in order to address displacement-related impacts of the System C project. This RAP is being prepared in accordance with national legislations and international best practice standards and Don Consult Ltd Company, a Tanzanian Consulting firm, has been appointed to undertake the assignment.

This report contains detailed information on the affected communities, land uses and socio-economic conditions of the area that will be affected by the Project. It also includes a description of the nature, magnitude and measures to mitigate displacement impacts and compensate for those impacts. This report must be read in conjunction with the asset survey/valuation report and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for the System C Project.

1.1 Project Location

The project area is located within the jurisdiction of Zanzibar Municipality situated on the West Coast of Unguja Island within the Urban West and Urban West B Districts in the main island of Unguja at Latitude 39° 11' 57" east and Latitude 6° 9' 57" south of the equator. The proposed drainage has the length of 10.417km and will pass through 19 shehias of Makadara, Mitiulaya, Kwa Alimsha, Nyerere, Shaurimoyo, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Mikunguni, Muungano, Kwa Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Amani, Mkele, Mapinduzi and Sogea. Others include Magogogni, Jitimai and Mwanakwerekwe. Among these, only 8 shehias will be affected by resettlement; where by 5 Shehia are found in Urban District (namely; Kwa wazee, Sogea, Shaurimoyo, Nyerere, Mtumwajeni) and the remaining 3 in Urban West District (namely; Magogoni, Jitimai and Mwanakwerekwe). The project area location is as shown in figure 1 below.

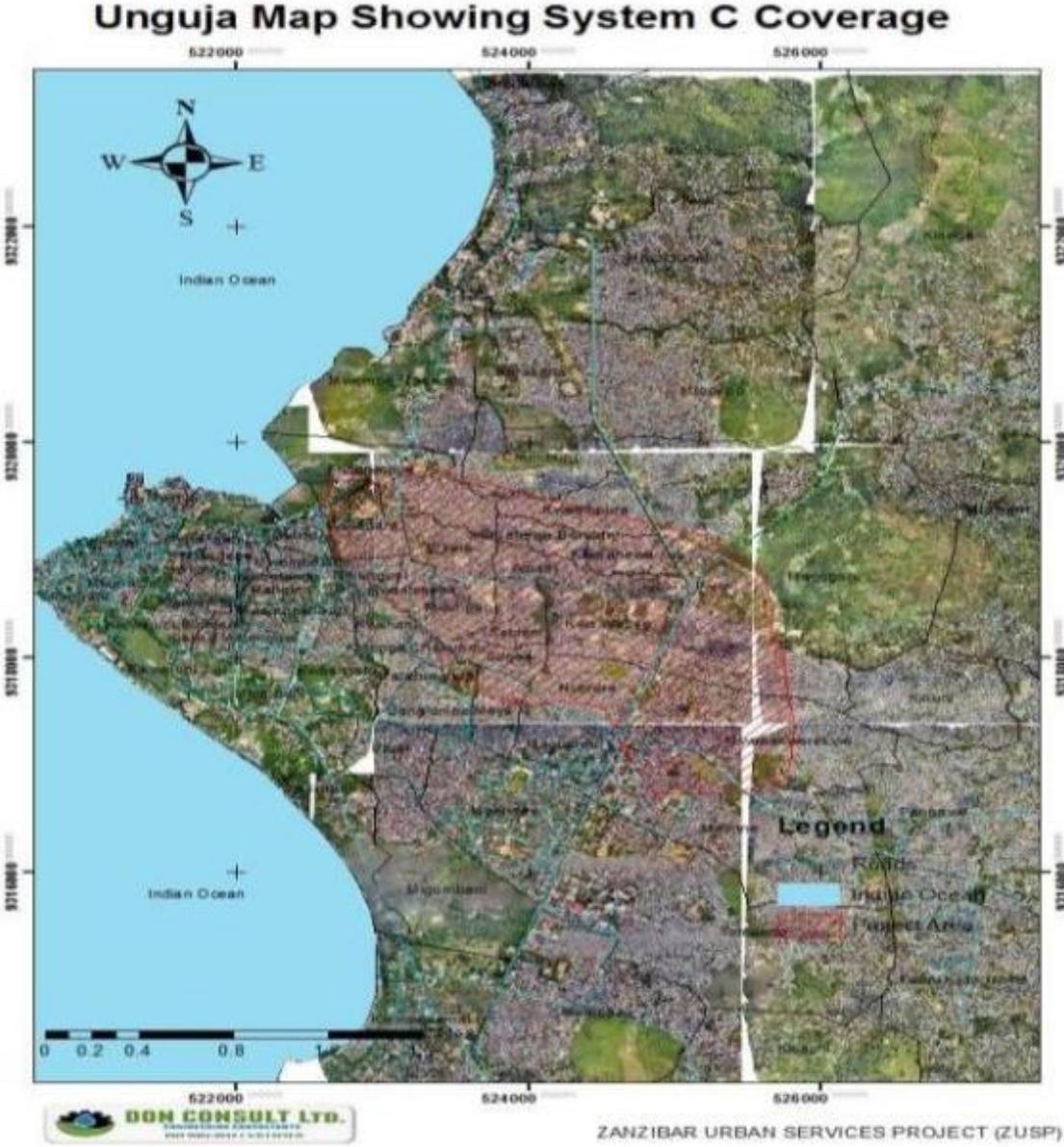
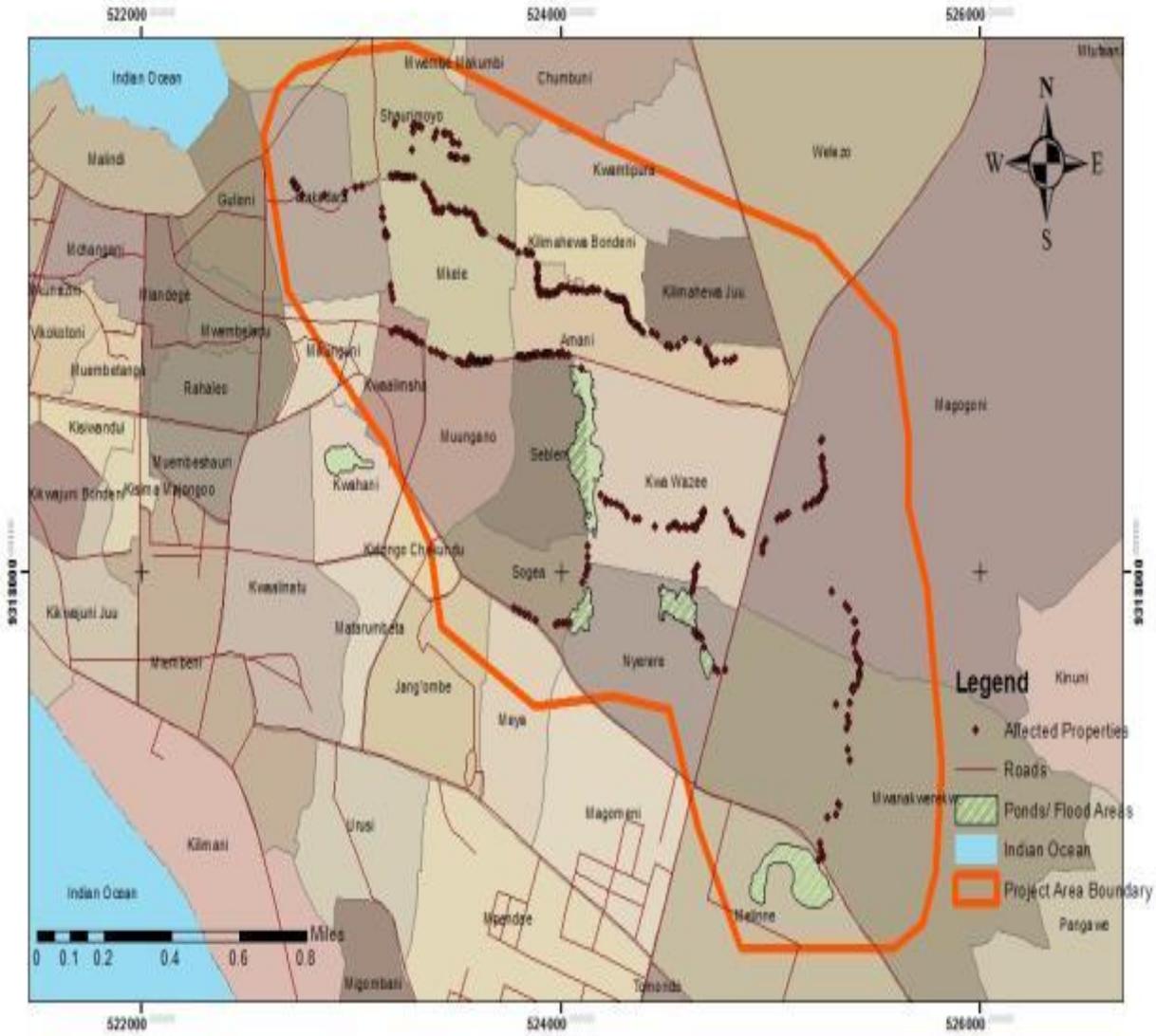


Figure 1: Location of Project Area and Coverage

Part of Unguja Map Showing Ponds and Flood Areas



Prepared by: Don Consult Limited_ 2017

Figure 2: Location of Project Affected Assets

1.2 Project Components and Infrastructure Requirements

i. Storm Water Drainage System C (Channel Area)

The Project will involve construction of about 10.417 kms (main storm water drainage channel and secondary drains) to collect water from north of Amani Stadium, and stretched eastwards through Mwantenga A and B, Nyerere, Kwa Wazee and Sebleni Swamp before going through Mikunguni Road to Jumapweza, Makadara, Abass Hussein, Mitiulaya finally discharged to Kinazini marine outfall.

The channel will comprise of several small channels tributaries varying in lengths, widths and depths ranging from 90 to 1400m (length); 3 to 13m width including way leave corridor as well as manholes for straining solid waste carried by moving water.

The drainage System C is divided into the following categories:-

- i. Existing drainage systems that are considered to be adequate and need no further upgrading;
- ii. Existing drainage systems that need rehabilitation i.e. improving the standard of the drain to increase the capacity (lining and size), repair damaged lining and reinstate the capacity by cleaning the drains;
- iii. New piped drainage system;
- iv. New uncovered channel drainage system; and
- v. New covered channel drainage system.

ii. Wayleave Corridor

The size (width) of wayleave corridor will vary from 1 to 3 meters depending on the slope, depth and width of the particular channel section. Any changes to the project design will be done in consultation with RGoZ through Ministry of Finance and Planning –ZUSP and ZMC Municipal Engineer.

1.3 Estimation of Project Land Requirements

The System C Project requires land for the construction of storm water drainage channel and wayleave corridor which shall involve the physical and/or economic displacement of some households, community facilities and land owners and users. The area of land take required is referred to as the "Resettlement Action Plan Area" or "RAP Area". The RAP Area will comprise the footprint of the drainage channels, manholes, pedestrian bridges and wayleave corridor. The project designs showed that System C project requires about 10.417km length with varying width ranging from 3 to 12 meters depending on the depth of the particular channel section thus making a total area of 65276m² (table 1 below).

The Project design and layout has been optimized to minimize physical and economic displacement and confirm the area of Project land take (i.e. the "RAP Area"). The project will be implemented in 19 shehias (16 in Urban district and 3 in Urban West district); but only 8 shehias (5 in Urban West District and 3 shehias in Urban west B District) will be affected by physical displacement. Dwelling land, business and a small fragment of urban agricultural land will also be directly affected resulting in

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physical and economic displacement, along with effects to broader community on access to community services and facilities; roads and pathways. Based on the technical designs, an estimation of the project's permanent land requirements is **65276m²**, including way leave corridors (see table 1 below).

Table 1: Coverage of System C drainage Channels

S/N	Drainage System Section	Length (M)	Channel Width (M)-including way leaves)	Total Channel Area (M ²)	Location/Shehia
1	C1-C8	445	3	1335	Miti Ulaya
2	C8-C12	229.7	3	689.1	Makadara
3	C12-C21.1.1	1433.5	12	17202	Makadara, Mikunguni, Kwa Alimsha, Muungano & Sebleni
4	C21.1.1-C21.2bis	317	10	3170	Sebleni
5	C21.3-C21.3.4	417	5	2085	Sebleni, Sogea & Nyerere
6	C21.3.9-C21.3.5	400	4	1600	Sogea
7	C21.3-C21.9	531.9	10	5319	Sebleni & Kwa Wazee
8	C21.9-C21.9.11	928	10	9280	Kwa Wazee
9	C21.9.11-C21.9.11.N19	550.4	5	2752	Magogoni
10	C21.9-C21.13	438.7	10	4387	Kwa Wazee, Nyerere & Mtumwa Jeni
11	C21.24-C21.15	73.26	10	732.6	Kwa Mtumwa Jeni
12	C12-C19	725	3	2175	Mkele, Mapinduzi, Amani, Shauri Moyo, Kilimahewa Juu & Chini
13	C19-C21	365	3	1095	Mkele, Mapinduzi, Amani, Shauri Moyo, Kilimahewa Juu & Chini
14	C21-C32	1270	3	3810	Mkele, Mapinduzi, Amani, Shauri Moyo, Kilimahewa Juu & Chini
15	C12a.2.1.5-C12a.2.1	277	3	831	Shauri Moyo
16	C12a.2.3.4-C12a.2.2	212	3	636	Shauri Moyo
17	C12a.2.2.2-C12a.2.2	122	3	366	Shauri Moyo
18	C12a.2.7-C12a.2	299	3	897	Shauri Moyo
19	C21.24.11-C21.24.8	287.2	5	1436	Jitimai & Mwanakwerekwe
20	C21.44-C21.38	153.14	5	765.7	Magogoni
21	C21.38-C21.35	206.39	5	1031.95	Jitimai & Mwanakwerekwe
22	C21.35-C21.34	91.53	5	457.65	Jitimai

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S/N	Drainage System Section	Length (M)	Channel Width (M)-including way leaves	Total Channel Area (M ²)	Location/Shehia
23	C21.24-C21.25	237	5	1185	Jitimai
24	C21.24.8-Mwanakwerekwe pond	407.6	5	2038	Mwanakwerekwe
	TOTAL LENGTH (m)	10,417		65,276	

1.4 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Need, Objectives and Principles

1.4.1 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document drafted by the sponsor or other parties responsible for resettlement (such as government or implementing agencies), detailing procedures and the actions to ensue to properly resettlement and compensate of affected people and communities. RAP is the project implementer's commitment to government or other responsible organs and to the affected people that it will meet its obligations arising from involuntary resettlement.

Need for a RAP

The proposed System C Project will involve land acquisition specifically where the proposed drainage channel will be located and associated wayleave corridor. Currently, the proposed site is utilized for various social and economic activities such as residential, commercial and small scale urban agricultural activities whereby without proper planning and management, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship for affected people and environmental damage to the locations in which they are resettled. Such potentially negative effects weaken the developmental impact of the project, smudge the reputation of the project sponsor, and are contrary to World Bank's mission to improve the lives of people through development investment.

Therefore, ZUSP is preparing this RAP to ensure that land acquisition is undertaken in compliance with various acts and regulations on land acquisitions and resettlement of RGoZ as well as WB safeguard policy and operational standards for involuntary resettlement. Conversely, through proper resettlement planning, a sponsor can enhance the development impact of a project and thereby improving the living standards of affected people and enhance national and international corporate reputation, and a well-founded partnership with international organizations for future investment opportunities.

1.4.2 Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan

The fundamental objective of this RAP is to provide an agreed plan for the land access, compensation and resettlement of communities and individuals affected by the proposed System C Project to be implemented in eight (8) shehias of Zanzibar Municipal Council (ZMC) in Urban West Region. The plan provides a road map for resolving displacement, resettlement and compensation issues to ensure that:

- PAPs and communities are compensated in accordance with the RoGZ legal framework and the safeguard policies of World Bank
- PAPs and communities have the opportunity to restore, at a minimum, or improve their living standards to at least pre-resettlement or pre-disturbance conditions and to share benefits from the Project.
- Principles and procedures are established and the interests and needs of PAPs are addressed in a RAP

1.4.3 Principles of this RAP

The core principle of this RAP is to minimize the impacts of the project to affected populations as indicated in WB OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) which require that;

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized by exploring viable alternative project designs, and where is unavoidable
- All people affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets.
- All people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement are appropriate and sustainable.
- 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.

1.5 Scope of RAP

This RAP is prepared to address resettlement issues for the proposed storm water drainage System C including Mwanakwerekwe Basin. System C is the largest and most complex of all systems in ZMC having a total length of 10.417kms passing through 19 shehias namely Makadara, Mitiulaya, Kwa Alimsha, Nyerere, Shaurimoyo, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Mikunguni, Muungano, Kwa Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Amani, Mkele, Mapinduzi and Sogea. Others include Magogogni, Jitimai and Mwanakwerekwe. These shehias are locaten in the two district councils of Urban West and Urban West B.

1.6 RAP Content and Structure

- Chapter 2 describes the methodology adopted for preparation of the RAP, including the surveys undertaken to identify all project affected households and including a list of their affected assets.
- Chapter 3 defines the legal and policy requirements to which the resettlement process must observe, and organizational framework that will come into process during RAP execution;
- Chapter 4 delivers a baseline socio-economic profile of the project affected households and the environment in which they are situated;
- Chapter 5 identifies the nature and magnitude of displacement impacts that will likely result from the Project;
- Chapter 6 documents the process by which affected parties were involved and consulted in the resettlement planning process, and identifies the consultation required for the finalization of the RAP;
- Chapter 7 delineates a set of compensation principles and entitlements for affected assets to ensure that compensation for or replacement of lost assets is fair, just and equitable;
- Chapter 8 defines measures for restoring livelihoods and income-generation activities where these have been significantly disrupted;
- Chapter 9 establishes the means to effectively address grievances raised by affected communities during and after the resettlement and compensation process;
- Chapter 10 defines appropriate mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the resettlement/compensation process;
- Chapter 11 provides an indicative programme and time schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- Chapter 12 provides a provisional cost estimate for the implementation of resettlement.
- Chapter 13 Conclusion and Recommendations.

2 METHODOLOGIES

Overview

The core principle of this RAP is to minimize the impacts of the project to the affected communities as specified in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared by ZUSP in accordance with various national and international resettlement policies and laws which require that; any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures. Based on the those principles, the following specific methods and approaches were used in preparation and completion of this RAP without ignoring nature of the proposed project (Storm Water Drainage System C).

2.1 Specific Methods and Approaches

A combination of deskwork review and field visit and stakeholder participation formed the basis of this RAP. The approaches used include:

2.1.1 Documents Review

A review of available documents has been undertaken to obtain information relevant to the development of a RAP as specified by ZUSP in ToR. The review shall focused on:

- Previous studies and reports concerning the proposed Project specifically:
 - ✓ ZUSP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
 - ✓ ZUSP Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report by Golder Associates (2010),
 - ✓ World Bank Policies and Protocols related to RAPs (OP 4.12 -Involuntary Resettlement Instruments)
 - ✓ The Census and Socio-economic survey of all drainage systems conducted in 2010
 - ✓ The Census and Socio-economic survey of all drainage system C conducted in 2015
 - ✓ Environmental and Social procedures and practices and guiding documents of the works contractor and supervision consultant.

In addition to the above documents, relevant acts, policies and guidelines pertaining to land acquisition, displacement and compensation were also reviewed. These include:

- Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (Cap 2); 1977 as amended from time to time
- Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984
- Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013
- The Zanzibar Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Second Generation of the National Development Framework (ZSGRP)
- Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy (2011)
- National Health Policy (2011)
- The Land Tenure Act No 12, 1992 (Amendment, Act No. 15 of 2003)
- The Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008)
- The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990)

- Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015
- Labour Relations Act, 2004
- Zanzibar Local Government Authority Act of 2014
- The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 2002
- The Land Tribunal Act, No. 7, 1994; Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008
- The Valuers Registration Act, 2015
- The ZMC socio-economic profile Regional and local socio-economic data (e.g. Results of the National Housing and Population Census for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, 2012).

2.1.2 Site Verification and Assessment

The team conducted a site visit mainly to observe, identify and determine the magnitude and type of resettlement impacts associated with the Storm Water Drainage System C project (environmentally, socially and economically) and develop mechanisms to minimize those impacts.

2.1.3 Stakeholders Engagement and Consultation

Stakeholder's consultation and engagement is vital during the development of a RAP and is a requirement both in terms of Zanzibar legislation and World Bank safeguards policies. The latter requires continuous, transparent and genuine communication between the Project, resettlement-affected parties and other stakeholders involved in the resettlement planning process. A range of methods and approaches were used to ensure that all key stakeholders are identified, consulted and involved accordingly in the whole process of preparing this RAP. These included:

- **Meetings**

A number of regular formal and public meetings were held often as was deemed necessary with the affected parties, government authorities/departments, implementers and other identified stakeholders to discuss RAP-specific arising issues and procedures. Minutes of meeting were recorded and documented accordingly following accepted best practices.

To ensure maximum participation, stakeholders and PAPs including women and vulnerable groups were accordingly informed about all consultation meetings. People were invited to attend the meeting through letters, and through Shehia leaders (Shehas) who invited their people by using speakers, word of mouth and phone calls. House visits were used to invite vulnerable groups.

- **Development of an Entitlement Framework and compensation options**

The RAP study team consulted District government officials with regard to the legal and administrative requirements for the valuation of affected assets and the use of government valuers as government representatives in valuation process. Subsequently, an Entitlement Framework and an entitlement matrix were developed for the purposes of identifying the rights and entitlements of resettlement affected people and measures for the compensation of displaced assets. The Entitlement Framework

forms the basis for developing appropriate compensation packages and options; and is presented Chapter 8.

2.1.4 PAPs Census and Socio-economic Surveys

Census and socio-economic information will;

- Provide resettlement planners with a general understanding of the communities affected by the project and the scope of compensation and resettlement assistance necessary to mitigate adverse effects.
- Help to identify vulnerable groups living in the project area that will need special resettlement assistance or particular attention from resettlement planners as they are less able to cope with the physical and/or economic displacement than the affected population in general e.g. women and children headed households; people with disabilities, the extremely poor, the elderly, and groups that suffer social and economic discrimination, including ill people and minorities.
- Assist in laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions; and to provide a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

Methodology:

Household census and socio-economic survey were carried out using a questionnaire for an individual household. These questionnaires were prepared and administered to register, enumerate and gather basic information on the affected population by residence or locality such as demographic data (age structure, gender structure, marital status, family size, literacy etc.) and related social and economic information like occupation, means of livelihood/ income sources, living condition i.e. standards of houses, health facilities, education facilities water supply, sanitation and energy as well as social networks and support system among the affected people.

2.1.5 Affected Asset Inventories and Valuation

2.1.5.1 Methods of Inventory of Affected Assets

An inventory and survey of all assets affected by the project was carried out. The survey accounted for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income either temporary or permanent resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income-generating resources for instance, traders and suppliers from customers and farmers from farm lands. Assets held collectively such as water and electricity infrastructures and other community structures were recorded separately. On the other hand, during assets inspection and inventories; owners /heads of households or their representatives were required to countersign them to minimize the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims. The following are important inventory categories:

- ***Lands***

All lands affected by the project, whether on a permanent or a temporary basis, were surveyed, classified by type, and recorded. All affected lands are located in unplanned areas of ZMC. Therefore, lands in RAP area were classified into three major categories i.e. residential/dwelling lands, commercial lands and a mixture of residential and commercial depending on the nature of local communities and environment. No pasture land or forest reserve was found in RAP area. A small scale urban agriculture was observed to be practiced in the shahia of Magogoni A, Nyerere and Sebleni. Farmers in these areas practice both, rainfed agriculture for cassava and sweet potatoes and small scale irrigation agriculture for vegetables.

- ***Houses and associated structures***

Houses, separate kitchens, toilets, storerooms, barns, stables, granaries, and workshops for small industry were evaluated as per construction materials used in relation to construction rates provided by the respective ministry/department. All structures were included in the inventory regardless of whether they are permanently inhabited or occupied intermittently by transient populations.

- ***Crops and/trees Assets***

These include assets such as standing crops; ornament/shed trees; fruit and fodder trees; firewood and timber trees, plantations (coconut trees) and fencing plants. All these assets were surveyed and recorded accordingly.

- ***Other Physical Assets***

These include all non-movable assets such as wells, water supply systems, electricity and telecommunication systems and structures, workshops, stalls, and other community business establishments were surveyed, recorded and classified according to ownership (private, public enterprise, joint venture, etc.). Individuals losing their enterprises were enumerated, and the values of these losses incurred during the resettlement period were estimated.

2.1.5.2 Methods of Valuing Affected Assets and Compensation Payments

Valuation of affected assets was undertaken based on the current practices in RGoZ and Tanzania in general for valuation and compensation of properties as stipulated under the The Land Tenure Act No. 12, 1992 (Amendment, Act No. 15 of 2003); and the Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990). These acts require that compensation should be paid based on the market value of the affected property (land and structures) i.e. direct comparison/replacement cost method, and standing crops by using earnings approach as determined by the valuation assessments. This generally is in line with resettlement measures required by the WB OP 4.12 which recommends compensation at full replacement value of an asset at the time of valuation and not depreciated value. OP 4.12 also urges replacement of 'land for land' where appropriate for all PAPs (including those without title/squatters). Details on OP 4.12,

is provided in chapter 4. Nonetheless, valuation of affected assets also considered the accommodation, transport, and disturbance allowances as part of the valuation procedure. Details on computation of these allowances is provided in section 8.5

a) Survey Preparation

In anticipation of the abovementioned surveys, several consultations were held with the relevant government departments and district authorities in order to obtain their approval for the resettlement planning process. Various public consultation meetings were also held in the Project area to inform community leaders and affected parties of the surveys to be undertaken and commence with arrangements for ensuring that all affected parties attend the asset surveys.

b) Survey Implementation

i. Socio-economic Survey

The socio-economic surveys were conducted in all 19 affected shehias and involved a team comprising Senior Sociologist; supported by three supporting staff (enumerators). The Senior Sociologist planned, coordinated and conducted quality control for the work undertaken by the enumerators to ensure precise information were gathered. Population sample was selected using a simple random sampling technique at a confidence level of 95%, in order to limit the margin of error to $\pm 5\%$.

Prior to implementation of the surveys, the enumerators received intensive induction training in the questionnaire content, interviewing techniques and data capturing protocols. A pilot survey was conducted in the first day of field asset survey as a last step in the training process. The total number of surveyed households and the number of individuals per household from each shehia is presented in Figure 8. This figure also shows the number of households that either refused to be interviewed or they were absent during census and social survey.

Note:

Confidence level is the level of certainty to which an estimate (survey sample) can be trusted. This usually lies between 90-99% whereby the larger the sample, higher the confidence level and the lower margin of error. On the other hand, margin of error (confidence intervals) is the positive and negative deviation to be allowed in the survey results for the sample (deviation between the opinion of survey sample and the opinion of the entire population). This usually ranges between 1 to 5% (\pm).

Table 2: Coverage of Census and Socio-economic Survey in the Project Area

S/No.	Shehia	No of Households involved in Socio-economic Survey
1	Sebleni	32
2	Muongano	13
3	Amani	32
4	Kwa Wazee	32
5	Shaurimoyo	25
6	Makadara	5
7	Miti Ulaya	3
8	Kwa Mtumwajeni	2
9	Kilimahewa Juu	1
10	Kilimahewa Bondeni	10
11	Mkele	7
12	Mapinduzi	16
13	Nyerere	8
14	Sogea	11
15	Magogoni A	22
16	Jitimai	10
17	Kwa Alamsha	11
18	Mwanakwerekwe	6

ii. Asset survey

The asset survey was conducted during field work from October 2017 to end of December 2017. A total of 194 households were included in the asset survey. The asset survey aimed to achieve 100% coverage of all assets in the project area as these assets are likely to be displaced by the Project and would therefore need to be included in the RAP. On the other hand the asset survey couldn't trace 7 (Seven) PAPS who were not available during inspection and were neither known to local leaders nor respective neighbours. However, the said properties were inspected and their compensation forms

have been prepared and particulars therein appear in the compensation schedule separately for easy identification. These are found in 3 shahia's as follows: Magogoni 5, Jitimai 1, Sogea 1.

iii. Survey of Communal / Institutional Assets

This survey focused on assets, structures, etc. that is not the property of individual households and includes:

- Communal/public land/building
- Communal wells; and
- Other public or communal infrastructures (such as hospitals, meeting places or places of worship, bridges, electricity and telecommunication infrastructures).

Most public infrastructure (such as schools, places of worship, healthcare facilities, and market areas) are located in settlement centers outside RAP area. In collaboration with local leaders, including Shehas and assistant shehas, a number of communal assets within RAP area were identified, including water wells/boreholes, bridges, underground water supply pipes, electricity poles, telecommunication poles and cables (TCCL), street light poles, ttcl poles and tarmac road. Relevant information for each asset was recorded, including its spatial location and photograph. The affected assets will be replaced in collaboration with respective institutions.

2.2 Quality control, Data Capture and Analysis

Rigorous quality control measures were undertaken during fieldwork. These included the following:

- Employment of skilled and experienced key and supporting staff (sociologist, GIS expert, valuer and enumerators).
- Intensive training of the enumerators in the questionnaire content and in interviewing techniques;
- Enumerators were accompanied by the fieldwork supervisor (senior sociologist) to a sample of the households they visited; and
- Completed questionnaires were checked for internal consistency (e.g. employment status for individual household members, recorded during the census, were checked against household-level information on sources of income as recorded during the detailed socio-economic survey).
- The photographic, GPS and questionnaire-based data collected during fieldwork were then captured in an electronic database and subjected to quantitative analysis to generate descriptive statistics and to identify trends and patterns in households' socio-economic characteristics and asset ownership.

2.3 Data Limitations

The socio-economic and asset data is subject to the following limitations;

As mentioned, the fact that the asset survey partially coincided with rainy season meant that, some asset owners were unavailable to participate. Some asset owners were reluctant to partake in the asset survey due to various reasons like; illness and travelling. In some instances, it appeared that owners representatives didn't have in-depth information about the affected asset and household members thus resulted in an increase in margin of error. Ownership of affected properties in some instances, were unclear especially where the legal owner absent or dead. Family conflicts and misunderstanding between spouses caused frequent changes on the names to be registered during asset valuation. The survey team relied on local leaders (Shehas) to identify the legal owners of affected properties but most of them (shehas) were new in their position thus they were not familiar with all people in their localities.

2.4 Identification and Categorization of Impacts

In this RAP identification and categorization of impacts was done in order to achieve the ultimate goal of a RAP which is to enable those displaced by a project to restore and or improve their living standards through compensations and livelihoods restoration programmes. This goal requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories that's why the assignment was carried out by qualified social experts with appropriate training and experiences. RAP has identified all people affected by the project and all adverse impacts on their livelihoods associated with the project's land acquisition. Typical effects include:

- Breakup of families/communities and social support networks.
- Loss of lands, dwellings, buildings, and other structures (wells, boreholes, and fencing) and loss of trees and standing crops;
- Impeded or lost access to community resources such as water sources.
- Temporary loss of access to public infrastructure or services such as roads, bridges, electricity, telecommunications etc.
- Reduced income resulting from above mentioned losses.

On the other hand, consultation with local government officials, community leaders, and other representatives of the affected population (Resettlement Working Groups /Committees) was undertaken to gain a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse project effects. An environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) of the project site including host communities was also undertaken to identify and mitigate project impacts. The adverse effects associated with resettlement in host communities may include; increased pressure on land, natural resources (water, woodlands, grasslands etc.) and other common property resources, public infrastructures and services. Therefore, affected populations and impacts were identified through the following series of steps;

1. **Census** – All PAPs were enumerated and registered according to their location.

2. **An inventory:** - All affected assets at the household, enterprise, and community level were inspected, counted registered and valued by RAP team.
3. **Socio-economic surveys and studies** of all affected people including seasonal, migrant were undertaken by consultant social team in the displaced population.
4. **Analysis of surveys and studies:** -This was done using data analysis software known as Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) to establish compensation parameters, to design appropriate income restoration and sustainable development initiatives, and to identify baseline monitoring indicators.
5. **Consultation with affected populations:** Consultations regarding mitigation of effects and development opportunities were conducted through meetings and focused group discussion in all project affected shehias.
6. **Preparation of Thematic Maps:** Maps that identify such features as population settlements, infrastructure, soil composition, natural vegetation areas, water resources, and land use patterns were prepared to show the impact of project.

2.5 RAP Compilation

The outcomes of the afore mentioned activities were combined into a single document (this report), together with various other items of information needed to ensure successful completion of the resettlement process such as a grievance procedure, discussion on livelihood restorations, definition of organizational arrangements, a implementation schedule and cost estimate, as well as recommendations regarding monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

2.6 Public Disclosure of the Resettlement Action Plan

Before approval and disclosure, the RAP will be reviewed by the Bank. Then the approved RAP Report will be made publicly available in the project area in Zanzibar available at the ZUSP office (hard copies) and soft copy will be available at ZUSP website as well as in the World Bank external website. The executive summary of the RAP Report will be translated into Kiswahili and for confidentiality reasons; contact details of the PAPs will be removed by the ZUSP PMT and copies in English and Kiswahili will be available at the following locations:

- ZUSP Office
- Urban West Regional Commissioner's Office;
- Offices Urban West and Urban West B District Commissioners Offices;
- Offices of the Executive Director in respective Districts;
- Offices of the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) and Shehia

3 POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

This RAP took into account the existing national regulatory framework within the context of RGoZ Law. These include applicable laws and policies with relevance to land acquisition and landownership, as well as resettlement and compensation in Tanzania such as are discussed in Section 4.1 below. This is followed by a description of the administrative framework applicable to the RAP, while Section 4.3 presents international best practice guidelines that were considered during the development of the RAP.

3.1 Zanzibar Policy Framework

3.1.1 Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013

The first Zanzibar Environmental Policy was developed in 1992 with major focus on protecting and improving the environment in a manner which contributes to the improvements on quality of life of both present and future generations. The policy was also prepared to respond to the international call for the governments of the world to prepare the national environmental policy for the corresponding countries. Amongst the other, emphasizes were made on research for resource utilisation and environmental protection; increase public knowledge about the environment management and incorporation of environmental impact assessment into procedures for the design of development projects.

In 2015, due to population increase and economic development, Zanzibar faced new challenges of adverse environmental and climate change which is a very different scenario from what the 1992 Environmental policy was designed for; thus a need to develop a new policy came in. Based on the mentioned scenario, the new Zanzibar Environmental Policy was developed in order to ensure maintenance of basic ecological processes upon which all productivity and regeneration, on land and in the sea, depend. It further focus on promoting sustainable and rational use of renewable and non renewable natural resources; safeguarding the terrestrial and marine biological diversity, cultural richness and natural beauty of Zanzibar's lands and ensuring that the quality of life of the people of Zanzibar, present and future, is not harmed by destruction, degradation or pollution of their environment and natural resources utilization.

The policy echoes strengthening both institutional mechanisms for protecting the environment and the capabilities of the institution involved in the environmental management and incorporation and adherence to the international obligations on multilateral environmental agreements and treaties that the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has adopted or signed. However, the policy recognize the importance of effective empowerment and engagement of private sector, NGOs, CBOs and the general public as resource users and potential conservationists in all processes of environmental and natural resource management. Preparation of this RAP is inline with the objectives of this policy.

3.1.2 The Zanzibar Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Second Generation of the National Development Framework (ZSGRP)

The Zanzibar Vision 2020 articulates the overall development goal for Zanzibar as the eradication of absolute poverty and the attainment of sustainable human development. The Vision's policy on environment is the conservation and protection of the environment, rational and efficient utilization of natural resources. It is envisaged that sustainable economic development should be accompanied by proper environmental management so that Zanzibar's natural resources and natural heritage are passed on to future generations. The first and second generation of the national development framework (ZSGRP or MKUZA 1 and 2) are focusing on the reduction of both income and non-income poverty; and ensuring the attainment of sustainable growth. The ZSGRP emphasizes environmental management issues such as sustainable and gender focused environmental management system, reduction of the environmental degradation and waste management (solid, wastewater, hospital and hazardous waste). This RAP is in line with the vision's goals, and targets.

3.1.3 Zanzibar Disaster Management Policy (2011)

The focus of this policy is on disaster risk reduction and livelihoods support. The aim is to develop the required national capacity to coordinate and collaborate on comprehensive disaster management programs among the principal players at all inter-sectoral levels. Issues discussed in the policy include erratic rainfall patterns, food shortages, marine accidents, fire outbreaks, terrestrial and marine degradation, depletion of mangrove forests, and waste management. The proposed System C project is inline with the objectives of this policy.

3.1.4 National Health Policy (2011)

The Zanzibar National Health Policy is intended to provide general directions to health sector development in Zanzibar. The main objective of the this policy is to improve health services and social welfare of the people of Zanzibar. The policy highlights increasing population; lack of clean environment, existence of households without proper toilet facilities, pollution of air and water sources, noisy environment; inadequate management of hospital wastes (both solid and liquid); and chemical and e-waste as major constraints to a better health communities in Zanzibar. The proposed Drainage Channel System C is inline with the policy as the project aims at improving community health by combating the problem of flooding and stagnant water caused by rainfalls.

3.2 Zanzibar Regulatory Framework

Currently, there is no specific "Resettlement Policy and legislation " in Zanzibar; consequently, resettlement programs are guided by various national policies and laws related to land issues including the Land Tenure Act of 1992. These are discussed below.

3.2.1 The Zanzibar Constitution, 1984

The Constitution of Zanzibar presents specific recognition that "Zanzibar is an integral part of the United Republic of Tanzania". Chapter three of the Constitution on the protection of fundamental rights and individual freedom is the most relevant to the proposed waste management infrastructure project. Article 17 states "No person shall be deprived of his property interest or right in that property except and upon compliance with the following conditions:

- a) That the acquisition and occupancy of the property is of utmost importance for defense and security of the people health requirement, town planning and any other development in the public interest ;
- b) That the need to acquire the property in question is absolutely important to the extent that it legalizes its acquisition even if it be to the detriment of its owner;
- c) That there exists a law in respect of which acquisition or occupation of the property provides for fair and adequate compensation.

3.2.2 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977

The Constitution provides for the rights of citizens to own property and rights for compensation. Article 24 (1) states that "*subject to provisions of the relevant laws of the land, every person is entitled to own property, and has a right to the protection of his property held in accordance with law*". Article 24 (2) provides that "*subject to the provisions of sub article (1) it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of property for the purposes on nationalisation or any other purposes without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation*". Constitutionally, if one's land or land property has to be acquired, the individual affected must be fully, fairly and promptly provided with compensation.

3.2.3 The Land Tenure Act No 12, 1992(Amendment, Act No. 15 of 2003)

The Land Act sets out legal requirements relating to land and seeks to ensure that existing rights and recognised longstanding occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by the law. This act clarifies various actions regarding land including disputes resolutions by Land Tribunal as stipulated below;

Part II gives the Minister powers to administer, control and make dispositions of public land and perform all powers and duties contained in this Act on behalf of the President (section 3). Subject to the provisions of this act; The Minister may control and distribute public land which are under the control of the Government by grants of rights of occupancy and lease. He may also terminate those rights of

occupancy when appropriate as prescribed by this Act on grounds of national interest.

Easements and Compensations: Section 2 states that, easements may be imposed on any parcel of land and building by Order from the appropriate Minister where such action shall be necessary for the public interest e.g. for the establishment of water mains, right of way, electric transmission lines, and telegraph and telephone lines. It also directs indemnities (compensation) to be paid to the persons or communities concerned for the above easements. Compensation should be equal to the fair market value of the land and any improvements made to the parcels in question (section 4).

However, Section 63 (1) states that, "No compensation for the fair market value of the land shall be payable by the Government on termination of the right of occupancy". Therefore, in this RAP we reported the values of unexhausted improvement, land and crops for each affected person, but no compensations on land will be made.

Right of ownership of trees: Part IV section 19(1) recognize that trees can be owned and held separately from a right of occupancy in land. The ownership interest in the trees shall be registered in the name of the owner of the interest and included as part of the registration of the land on which the trees are located. Section 22 stipulate that the right to trees in the urban areas shall belong to the Municipality in question if the trees are ornamental and to the Ministry of Agriculture, or its successor ministry, if the trees are economic unless included as a registered right of occupancy.

Grievance Resolution: Section 6 require that petitions on land disputes in relation to boundaries, right of use of land, dissatisfaction with compensation etc. to be taken to the Land Tribunal. However, under Section 6B it is an offence (and imposes penalties) for any person to destroy or misuse land by erecting structures or buildings, dumping, digging holes or changing uses of the land, giving out all or part of the grant to other persons contrary to the provisions of this Act.

To comply with this act, all provisions will be considered and all affected people whose houses, properties or trees are to be affected by System C project will be compensated accordingly.

3.2.4 The Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008)

The Land Allocations Regulations 2008 states the means through which land is allocated and way in which land is certified. According to the Land Allocations Regulations 2008 (40.b), a right of occupancy holder is, in the event of his land being declared as abandoned, eligible for fair compensation for the developments made on the land prior to the date of termination of rights to occupancy and the redistribution of the said portion.

3.2.5 The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990)

The Act makes provisions for regulating and making of land surveys and for the registration and conduct of the Surveyors. Section 14(3) of the Act demands that Surveyors give reasonable notice to the owners or occupiers of the land prior to survey activities.

Compensations: Part III, Section 15 directs payments of compensation to the owner of any crops or trees cut or damaged in the survey exercise. Also Part 16(2) states that, compensation shall be payable for any damage done to any land by reason of the exercise of the powers contained in subsection (1) of this section i.e. survey activities, enter on and pass over any land whether private or public, causing as little inconvenience to the owner or occupier of such land as is necessary in the execution of his duties.

Grievance Resolution: Section 15 states that, if any question arises as to the amount of compensation to be paid, or the right of a claimant to recover compensation, and they have failed to reach agreement (between the Director and all persons concerned); such question should be determined by a Magistrate on application made to him by the Director or any person authorised by him in that behalf, or by any person claiming to be entitled to compensation under the provisions of this section. Also Section 16(3 and 4) of this Act clarifies that, "Where a surveyor is a Government employee, compensation shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of section 15"; and "Where the surveyor is not a Government employee, any compensation payable shall be subject to agreement between the surveyor and the aggrieved party or parties".

3.2.6 Zanzibar Environmental Management Act, 2015

The Zanzibar Environmental Management Act (ZEMA) No. 3 of 2015 was enacted to replace the former Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act of 1996. The Act was established to address the environmental management priorities set in the ZEP, 2013. This Act also establishes Environmental Advisory committee Section 7, and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) as a government agency for all environmental aspects (section 14). Amongst the other, the Act gives to every person the general obligations to protect environment as well as right and duty to a clean, safe and a healthy environment. Part IX, Section 39 states that "A person shall not carry out or cause to be carried out; any activity which is likely to have significant impact on the environment and society without Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Certificate issued by the Authority under this Act which shall be carried out before construction phase of any activity following all procedures as specified in this Act. The Act has set criteria for determining activities which require an environmental impact Assessment certificate i.e. all activities which;

- a) use major amounts of resources, either living or non-living; (b) result in the production of waste which would be in large quantity or hazardous nature;
- b) modify the environment on a large scale
- c) influence population shifts in major ways

- d) affect environmentally sensitive areas or
- e) embody such other characteristics as may prescribed under this

In addition to that, the Act requires ESIA to be conducted by experts or firm whose qualifications are prescribed by Regulations made under this Act. This project will conform to all requirements of this actAct taking into account the environmental, socio-economic issues, and resettlement initiatives identified along with requirements for compliance throughout the project's life cycle.

3.2.7 Labour Relations Act, 2004

The Labor Relations Act, describes for the fundamental labor rights at workplace. It emphasizes establishment of basic employment standards, provision of a framework for collective bargaining, and prevention and settlement of disputes and other labour related matters. Section 5 of the Act prohibits employment of children under the age of fourteen years. A child at the age of 14 year and above may only be employed for light works, which are not likely to cause harm to the child's health and development, and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received. The act also prohibits employment of a child under the age of eighteen years in any work site where work conditions may be considered hazardous. The construction of the System C project shall ensure that no children under 18 shall be employed.

3.2.8 Zanzibar Local Government Authority Act of 2014

The Act specifies on establishment of the Local Government Authority structures with their jurisdictional areas, powers and functions in order to promote self governance and enhance the participation of people and communities in maintaining law and order; and promote democratic, transparent and accountability in a local government. It covers all matters related to the social, culture, economic, and environment within the defined boundaries of the local government authorities. In the context of environment, the Act has emphasized on the local powers prevent and control public nuisance and ensure sustainable management of land and natural resources. Section 26 (1) of the Act specifies general functions of the council which include maintenance of environmental sanitation, promotion of tourism and other investment opportunities available in their areas, control environmental pollution and prevent private nuisance.

Others include supervising and ensuring measures to combat epidemic diseases; control extraction of stone, sand, wood, and other forms of natural resources, undertake afforestation and urban forestry initiatives, manage, and control and regulate the use of land as defined and allotted under the land use plan, and deal with cross cutting issues of HIV/AIDS, climate change, disaster management, and population issues. Section 63 (a) provides powers to an authorized officer of local government authority to enter any premise and check if the development has been approved with a permit. Sections 83 and 84 of the Act specify offence under nuisance and unauthorized land use, respectively. The project proponent should comply with all the requirements within the jurisdiction of the local government

council in terms of land acquisition, necessary public works and permits, environmental clearance, prevention of public and private nuisance, and other activities that require certification and permits, etc.

3.2.9 The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 2002

The Act was established to protect and preserve the ancient monuments and antiquity in Zanzibar. The Act refers an antiquity as any movable object which the Minister, by reason of its archaeological or historical associations may think it necessary to protect against injury, removal or dispersion. While a monument is any structure, erection, or memorial, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription of monolith, which is of archaeological, historical or artistic interest, or any remains thereof including the site of monument; portion of land adjoining the site of monument (as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument); and the means of access to and convenient inspection of monument. Section 4(1) gives powers to The Minister shall establish the Authority to manage and supervise the ancient monuments or antiquity as he deems necessary. Under Section 8(1) allows the Minister to acquire monument or antiquity under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for public purposes especially when the protected monument or antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay except for monument which is periodically used for religious observances; or any monument or antiquity which is the subject of a subsisting agreement.

Section 11 directs that A place of worship or tomb maintained by an Authority under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character; and when the Authority has, under section 4 of this Act, purchased or taken a lease of any protected monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest thereof, or has accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument or any part thereof is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Authority shall make due provision for the protection of such monument or such part thereof from pollution or desecration.

Part III, Section 14 prohibit persons to conduct any research of ancient monuments by way of exploring, searching on the earth surface, diving or otherwise, and transfer objects or part thereof within the boundary of Zanzibar, without the permit issued by the order of the Minister which allows so to do together with other conditions. Also Part V section 21 (1) states that "No person shall be allowed to export out side Zanzibar anything to be translated as antiquity under this Act without written permission of the Authority by the order of the Minister and for the conditions as deem necessary under this Act"

Section 25 require that any person who discovery any antiquity, including a researcher who possesses a permit issued under this Act, to give notice to the Authority and to explain the exactly place where he found it and the way he found it, and that person shall surrender that object forthwith to the Authority, if he so required to do. However, no one is allowed to destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces or imperils a protected monument or antiquity.

Compensations:

Section 27(1) require the Authority by the permission of the Minister to pay compensation to a person who discovered an antiquity under this Act. The compensation to be paid should be equivalent to the value of that object or shall surrender it to the person who discovered it. The value of that object shall be reached by consensus of both parties concerned or otherwise shall be determined by two mediators. Implementation of this project will adhere to all provisions of this Act.

3.2.10 The Land Tribunal Act, No. 7, 1994; Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008

Land Tribunal Act establishes the Land Tribunal in Zanzibar to deal with the matters of land disputes. PART III (section 13) specifies that; the Land Tribunal shall have primary jurisdiction over proceedings instituted where parties have conflicting claims to land, including the following issues:-

- a. Action involving claims to a right of occupancy and/or possession in respect of any Land
- b. Demarcation of Land which is connected to activities related to the subdivision of parcels and any matter for which demarcation or surveying must be carried out
- c. the registration of Land;
- d. partition of holdings in which potential multiple ownership is involved;
- e. The use, development and capacity of land
- f. Land valuation and issues involving compensation of land
- g. Removal from possession or eviction from land
- h. All other matters relating to land

Conciliation: Under section 14 of this act; the parties shall have access to conciliation at any stage of a case and if possible they shall, in collaboration with the Chairman, shorten the trial and deliberations in order to reduce the duration of the process. The Act gives the Minister powers to make Regulations in general to give effect to the purposes and provisions of this Act, and in particular without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for prescribing the manner in which the procedure relevant to this Tribunal shall be carried out and for prescribing anything under this Act which may be allowed (section 44).

Appeal: Section 35 of Amendment Act, No 1 of 2008 directs that; "any party who is aggrieved by the decision of the Land Tribunals shall have the right to appeal to the High Court and such appeal shall be heard by a judge of the High Court."

As per provisions of this act; all aggrieved parties not satisfied with normal grievance procedures at local and district levels will be directed to file his/her petition to the Land Tribunal.

3.2.11 The Valuers Registration Act, 2015

This act destablishes Valuers Board as a Government agency with perpetual succession and a common seal; and capable of acquiring, holding and dispose of movable and immovable property. It also make provisions for Chief Valuer which including his appointment, qualifications, functions, delegation of function and submission of relevant information. Part III (Section 23) sets out the qualifications and process to become a Registered Valuer. Also Part IV section 36 require that valuation activities to be undertaken only by registered valuers and or firms. This RAP has adhered to all provisions of this acts as valuation of affected assets has been carried out by experienced, professional registered valuers.

3.3 Administrative Framework for RAP Implementation

There is no single agency responsible for regulating resettlement services in Zanzibar and responsibility for enforcing resettlement issues are spread over a number of sectoral institutions ranging from national (central government ministries), department and agencies, to Local Government Authorities level and sub-project proponent as elaborated below.

- **Ministry of Finance** - Responsible for the overall management of Zanzibar Urban Sector Project (ZUSP) activities, offering overall coordination and technical support to participating institutions i.e. Zanzibar Municipal Council (ZMC) and Stone Town Conservation Development Authority (STCDA) and Department of Urban and Rural Planning (DoURP).
 - ZUSP - Overall coordination and technical support to participating institutions through Project Management Team (PMT) under the directorate of Policy, Planning and Research in for the implementation of all World Bank supported projects.
 - ZMC - Takes the primary duty of implementing own sub-projects including environmental and social safeguards, and reporting requirements.
 - Department of Urban and Rural Planning (DoURP) - is responsible for planning and overseeing implementation of prioritized and approved urban upgrading infrastructure.
- **Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy** - Is the principal ministry responsible for land management and land delivery (planning and processing, allocating and registering land) through departments of the Mommission for Lands and its departments. The ministry is also responsible with environmental management (ZEMA and Department of Environment - DoE); Water management and supply-ZAWA; Electricity supply –ZECO; and Utility regulatory - ZURA.
- **President Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments**

Responsible for coordination and administration of the connection between different levels of the government i.e. regional administration, district administration and local government; municipal council, town council and village / (shehia) council.

The detailed information on functions and responsibilities of various institutions including the national, regional and local administrative structures that would be directly involved in the management of project impacts and that may play a role in the implementation of the RAP; is provided in Chapter 13 (RAP implementation section) of this document.

3.4 Applicable International Standards

3.4.1 The World Bank Resettlement Instrument OP 4 .12

World Bank OP 4.12 recognizes that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, can give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks. These risks may include; dismantling of production systems; lost of productive assets or income sources are lost thus impoverishment of people; relocation of people to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; weakened community institutions and social networks; dispersed kin groups; and diminished cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help. The OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement require that:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- c) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- d) 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.

WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement also requires that all projects involving involuntary taking of land resulting in physical and economic displacement of people to prepare a Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to address those impacts regardless of the source of financing (Paragraphs 3, 4 & 6).

Compensations:

Paragraph 6(a) of this policy require that, measures to be included in the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework should ensure that affected persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; they are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and are provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project

Relocation assistance:

The policy require that if the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided with relocation assistance or moving allowances during relocation period; as well as housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site (section 6b).

Eligibility

The bank policy recognize persons eligible for compensation as those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country); those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (paragraph 15).

To comply with OP 4.12 prerequisites, RGoZ through the Ministry of Finance (ZUSP) prepared a RPF (RPF for Additional Financing) to cover all ZUSP projects including Drainage Storm Water System C Project. Also, preparation of this RAP has taken into consideration of all requirements as stipulated in this policy.

3.4.2 OP 4 .11 Physical Cultural Resources

This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Objective of this policy is for the bank to assist countries to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on physical cultural resources from development projects that it finances as an integral part of the environmental assessment (EA) process. It also need ensure that, the impacts on physical cultural resources resulting from project activities, including mitigating measures, will not contravene either the borrower's national legislation, or its obligations under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. Paragraph 5 of this policy elaborate that all project falling under category 'A' i.e. those involving significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes should be subjected to the provisions of this policy. At the project area, there is one *Archaeological site* (graves) and at the Shehia of Mikunguni (about 150 meters from the Mikunguni Road). Although it is not legally listed as protected cultural heritage area; requirements of this policy standard shall be observed.

3.4.3 Human Rights Considerations

The United Nations (UN) norms acknowledge the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelation of human rights, including the right to development, which entitles every person to participate in, contribute to and enjoy in the economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realised. The protection of basic human rights is primarily the responsibility of the state. However, in terms of international best practice, private companies are increasingly required to uphold and promote basic human rights. The UN Global Compact initiative challenges business to embrace and enact basic principles with respect to human rights. The UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework for Business and Human Rights' (2010) underlines the corporate responsibility to protect human rights, address adverse impacts and provide greater access by victims ('effective remedy').

On the other hand, the IFC PSs provide further insight into how initiatives like Global Compact can improve the human rights performance of project sponsors. The IFC Good Practice Note on the Design of Grievance Mechanisms (Guidance Note 7 of 2009), establishes that credible and effective grievance mechanisms are part of a broader framework for developers to address human rights issues in their project implementations and operations. The IFC PSs furthermore require that the dignity, human rights and welfare of communities affected by development projects are protected.

3.5 Gap Analysis between Tanzanian and WB OP. 4.12 Requirements

The key gaps between the national legislation of Zanzibar and International standards relevant for this Project are summarised below and detailed in Table 2. This RAP (including the entitlements matrix and eligibility criteria) contains measures to address these gaps through which ZUSP will meet all the World Bank requirements:

Table 3: Comparison of Tanzania Laws and WB OP. 4.12 Regarding Involuntary Resettlement

Subject	World Bank Standards (OP 4.12)	National Legislation	Proposed approach to address gap / comments
Impacts	OP 4.12 identifies physical and economic displacement as the major impact which leads to main social risks of lost of productive assets or income sources thus impoverishment of people; weakened community institutions and social networks; competition for resources; and diminished cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help.	The Land Tenure and the Land Survey Acts also recognise the impacts of land acquisitions i.e. loss of title to land, loss of productive land, the loss of dwellings, loss of assets, the loss of capital or any other expenses incurred during the development of the said land and loss of income sources or other means of livelihood.	The Project aims to avoid, minimise and mitigate all the impacts identified in OP 4.12, including those not covered in national legislation such as: restrictions of access to common property and social services, social displacement, livelihood impacts and impacts on host communities. Also, feasible alternative Project designs to avoid or minimise physical and / or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, will be considered.
Categories of affected persons	The WB OP 4.12 paragraph 15 refers to 3 categories of affected persons in terms of land and asset rights i.e. a) Persons with formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);	Land Tenure Act, section 7 describes legitimate owners of land as those <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons in possession of the land under formal legal rights (Right of Occupancy) through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a grant from the Minister (through urban and agricultural grants); b) recognition of a rightful interest following adjudication carried out under the Land Adjudication Act and subsequent registration under the Registered Land Act; c) inheritance of a lawful registered interest; 	National law covers the first two OP 4.12 categories, but does not cover (c) "persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use". The majority of households in the Project area would fall into OP 4.12 category (b) of "no formal legal rights to land or assets, but do have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law". There are, however, some persons in category (c) with no recognisable legal right to the land they occupy.

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	<p>b) Persons with no formal legal rights to land or assets, but do have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;</p> <p>c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<p>d) purchase of a lawful registered interest; or e) gift of a registered interest from a bona fide holder of a right of occupancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> those who leases public land which does not comprise a right of occupancy to any person from the Minister 	<p>The national legislation does not provide clear guidance on how tenants who have a claim on land but without possession of proof for any right of occupancy should be dealt with; and does not provide for compensation for third party interests, e.g. tenants.</p> <p>This RAP aim to avoid, minimise and mitigate the impacts on all three categories as per OP 4.12– therefore the Project will pay compensation to all affected persons but tenants will be taken care by their landlords.</p>
Preparation of resettlement plan documents - RAP	OP 4.12(Paragraph 3-6) requires the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the case of involuntary resettlement to address displacement impacts regardless of the source of financing.	RGoZ law does not include specific requirements for the preparation of resettlement action plans or livelihood restoration plans.	The Project has prepared a RAP– this document in line with OP 4.12 to address physical and economic displacement impacts, including compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration programs.
Socio-Economic Surveys	Requires socio-economic surveys of affected persons.	RGoZ and URT law does not set requirements for socio-economic surveys of affected persons.	In This RAP, the project has implemented socio-economic surveys of affected persons in line with OP 4.12.
Disclosure, Consultation	OP 4.12 require that displaced persons to be consulted and	Provide for notification and consultation of the parties with an interest in a targeted piece of land. ZEMA,	The Project will adopt approaches to meet both the national requirements and the OP

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and Participation	fully informed about their options and rights pertaining to feasible resettlement options, planning and livelihood restoration measures.	2015 require that all key stakeholders to be informed and consulted as an intergral part of ESIA.	4.12 requirements on disclosure of information, consultation and informed participation. ZUSP have prepared stakeholders consultation plan together with establishment of resettlement committee.
Vacant or 'inadequately developed' land	Does not limit eligibility if the land is vacant, unused or undeveloped.	Under the Land Tenure Act section 63(1), no compensation for the fair market value of the land shall be payable by the Government on termination of the right of occupancy under this Part. Also, under subsection 2, compensation shall be provided for unexhausted improvements on the land with the value determined at the time of the order of termination. However, section 64 a (relinquishment of possession); require that an assessment of the value of the property to consider unexhausted improvements and, if appropriate, the land.	The Project will limit eligibility to compensation in comformity with Land Tenure Act i.e. compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements on the land with the value determined at the time of valuation.
Valuation of assets and Compensation rates	Requires that the rate of compensation for lost assets should be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets, plus transaction costs and not including asset depreciation).	The Land Tenure Act (1992) states that compensation should be based on fair market value of the land and any improvements made to the parcels in question (section 4). The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990), Section 15 directs payments of compensation to the owner of any crops or trees cut or damaged in the survey exercise.	The Project will value land and assets at replacement cost to conform with OP 4.12, and in so doing meet or exceed the market value (which would be lower if the asset has been subject to depreciation) and ensure compliance with the Zanzibar legislation.

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Allowances	OP 4.12 requires moving allowances to be provided to displaced persons in addition to compensation	National legislation also require that compensation for loss of land or building to include the value of unexhausted improvement, disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits.	The Project will meet OP 4.12 and Zanzibar legislative requirements by providing disturbance allowance, transport allowance, accommodation allowance and loss of profits in addition to compensation.
Resettlement assistance	Resettlement assistance may consist of land, other assets, cash, employment, and so on, as appropriate.	Resettlement assistance only include allowances accompanied by replacement cost/market value of the affected property such as accommodation, transport and disturbance allowances.	All PAPs will be provided with accommodation, transport and disturbance allowances as resettlement assistance.
Cut-off date for eligibility	OP 4.12 paragraph 22 defines cut-off date as the date the which census begins or the date on which the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated.	The cut -off date is referred as the date at which the property identification and valuation exercise ended. Any person who ncroaches on the identified area of impact after valuation date is not entitled to compensation or any resettlement assistance.	In line with OP 4.12 guidance, the Project will use the date of the commencement of the valuation processes.
Eligibility and entitlements	Displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three groups: (a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons in possession of the land under formal legal rights (Right of Occupancy) through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) a grant from the Minister (through urban and agricultural grants); g) recognition of a rightful interest following an adjudication carried out under the Land Adjudication Act and subsequent registration under the Registered Land Act; 	ZUSP will pay compensations to all affected persons including those with no formal legal rights to land so long there is a proof of developments that have been made to that land.

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	<p>(b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-- provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and</p> <p>(c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.</p>	<p>h) inheritance of a lawful registered interest; i) purchase of a lawful registered interest; or j) gift of a registered interest from a bona fide holder of a right of occupancy.</p> <p>Users, tenants and Encroachers are not recognized being entitled to compensations thus are not covered. Squatters may be paid compensation by decision of the government.</p> <p>National laws make no differentiation between owners of permanent and nonpermanent buildings. As long as ownership can be proved compensation is payable.</p> <p>Law does not explicitly provide for relocation and resettlement. However, assistance is sometimes provided, while alternative land may be awarded in a discretionary manner.</p>	
Encroachers after Cut-off date	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance (paragraph16)	<p>Persons who encroach on the identified area after valuation date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.</p> <p>Encroachers will have to demolish their assets without any compensation, if refuse the authority concerned will demolish at their cost. It is strictly prohibited to especially to build a house or to plant permanent trees and crops within the unauthorized areas.</p>	Those who encroaches the area after cut- off date will not be compensated.

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Forms of Compensations	Compensation for lost assets can be monetary, in-kind or both but to PAPs whose livelihood is land-based it is more preferred to provide them compensation in kind i.e. land to land.	Prompt and fair compensated is paid based on monetary to replace the lost asset.	only Affected assets will be compensated in monetary form only as per their entitlement packages.
Timing of compensation payments	Compensation for lost land and assets should be paid prior to the taking possession of land or assets and where possible people should have been resettled at their new sites and moving allowances paid to them.	Also require compensation for lost land and assets to be paid prior to the taking possession of land or assets.	The Project will meet OP 4.12 requirements and national legislation as compensations will be paid prior to land take over.
Absentee property owner/Unknown owner	In case of absentee owner, effort should be made to contact the owner and negotiate with them on the terms and type and of compensation. For unknown owners, sufficient funds to cover the future payments should be reserved.	The ZUSP and local leaders (shehas) must take all necessary effort to contact the land owner or the representative during the asset Valuation. Local government leaders will represent the interest of the unknown owner and the payments will be retained while effort is taken to find the owner.	RAP will consider those situations by preparing supplementary valuation report once the real or absentee property owners show up for the asset survey.
Grievance Redress /mechanism	Requires affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes	National legislation such as the Land Tenure Act (1992), and Land Tribunal Act (1994), set out requirements and authority for dispute resolution.	The Project is implementing grievance mechanisms in line with OP 4.12, including the involvement of community

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	arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	These laws set out the dispute resolution structure starting from the local level to the highest courts of law in Zanzibar. The law does not however set requirements for establishment of grievance mechanisms specific for resettlement cases among affected households.	representatives and the RWC in monitoring and helping to resolve grievances. Grievance books/forms shall be available at ZUSP office to give the community a venue for submitting grievances. The Project will also be supportive of persons making use of dispute resolution measures identified in law, and raise awareness amongst affected communities of these legal rights for dispute resolution.
Resettlement Sites	Require that RAP should also offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options taking into consideration production potentials, locational advantages and other factors which should be at least comparable to those of the old sites.	National legislation does not specifically require the provision of replacement land or resettlement site. Only monetary compensation is considered. however, RAP implementers may consider to acquire land for relocating affected people and for replacement of community assets.	The Project will provide resettlement sites for community infrastructures only. Consultations with responsible authorities shall be made to select the best option.
Livelihood restoration	OP4.12 requires displaced persons to 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	No requirement for livelihood restoration beyond fair compensation, improvement of unexhausted development which may also include allowance for loss of accommodation or loss of profit, transport and disturbance allowances to help PAP improve their livelihoods.	National requirements on livelihood restoration will be adopted i.e. payment of compensation for loss of assets, allowances and other relocation assistance to restore/improve livelihoods.

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	of project implementation, whichever is higher.		
Vulnerable groups	Particular attention to paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	The national law makes no provisions on special assistance for vulnerable groups during the relocation process.	Preparation of this RAP made sure that vulnerable groups were involved in the process and discussions and their views are represented and that special attention is paid to meeting their needs and ensuring that their assets are fairly compensated and livelihoods improved / restored.
Monitoring and Evaluation	OP4.12 sets requirements for monitoring and evaluate resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate.	Local legislation does not have specific monitoring and evaluation requirements on for assessing the RAP implementation process and restoration of livelihoods of PAPs.	RAP will include a monitoring framework to assess and evaluate implementation and completeness of compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. Corrective actions will be taken if the monitoring identifies any deficiencies.

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

The System C project is located in Zanzibar isles (Unguja) under two districts/municipalities of Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council and Zanzibar Urban West B municipal council in Urban West Region. Zanzibar Urban Municipality is the capital of Zanzibar archipelago and it is also the economic, political and cultural center of the Islands as well as the administrative headquarters of the Government. Being the national capital it plays a major role in trade and tourism, which together with clove contribute to a major portion in the GDP. Also it serves as the gateway to East Africa .

4.1 General Background to the Area

Climate:

Like any other areas of Zanzibar, System C project area has a tropical climate, with an average temperature of 26.9°C (78°F) and monthly average temperatures is between 25.1 - 28.8°C (77°F - 84°F). The annual rainfalls ranges between 1,500 mm to 2,000 mm. There are two rain seasons, with most rainfall coming between March and May and smaller rain season coming between November and December. Drier months are January - February, and a longer drier season between June to October. The period from November to March is relatively hot and humid with maximum temperatures exceeding 30° centigrade (the northeast monsoon) and the coldest month is July at 24°C (75.2°F).

Vegetation

In the System C project area, the natural vegetation have been cleared and replaced by secondary vegetation cover i.e. planted trees such as coconut trees, mango trees, *Terminalia almond* ("*Mikungu*"), "*Miti ulaya*" and many more.

Natural Resources

There is no wildlife resource in the local Sytem C project area as it is located in the city with major ecological transformations. Only domesticated animals such as goats, chicken, ducks and very few cows are found in the area.

Population

According to the 2012 Tanzania National Population and Housing Census (PHC), the project area had a total population of 115,598 people (54,834 males and 60,764 females). The average household size was 5.3 members. And the population density of 81 Persons per hactares. Based on annual growth rate of 4.2% (4855 peole); the population of the project area in 2017 is projected to be 139,873 people as presented in table 3 below.

Table 4: Population of System C Project Area as per 2012 TNPHC and Their Projection to Year 2017

S/No.	Ward/Shehia	Population (Number)						Average Household Size	Sex Ratio
		Total		Male		Female			
		2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017		
		115,598	139874	54,834	66349	60,764	73524		
1	Makadara	5,048	6108	2,342	2834	2,706	3274	5.3	87
2	Shaurimoyo	8,335	10085	3,927	4752	4,408	5334	5.5	89
3	Kilimahewa Juu	4,714	5704	2,341	2833	2,373	2871	5.4	99
4	Amani	6,156	7449	2,880	3485	3,276	3964	5.1	88
5	Nyerere	9,657	11685	4,618	5588	5,039	6097	5.4	92
6	Sebleni	5,102	6173	2,450	2965	2,652	3209	5.7	92
7	Magomeni	6,165	7460	2,906	3516	3,259	3943	5.4	89
8	Kwaalimsha	3,479	4210	1,630	1972	1,849	2237	5.1	88
9	Mikunguni	2,984	3611	1,361	1647	1,623	1964	5.1	84
10	Mkele	7,140	8639	3,394	4107	3,746	4533	5.2	91
11	Muungano	5,304	6418	2,492	3015	2,812	3403	5.1	89
12	Sogea	4,801	5809	2,295	2777	2,506	3032	4.9	92
13	Kilimahewa Bondeni	5,116	6190	2,390	2892	2,726	3298	5.2	88
14	Kwa Wazee	6,454	7809	3,063	3706	3,391	4103	5.3	90
15	Mwanakwerekwe	20,215	24460	9,530	11531	10,685	12929	5.4	89
16	Magogoni A	14,928	18063	7,215	8730	7,713	9333	5.7	94

Note: There are new Sheahias (Mitiulaya, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Mapinduzi and Jitimai) that didn't exist during 2012 TNPHC.

4.2 Results of Socio-Economic Surveys

4.2.1 Selection of Household Survey Sample

As explained earlier in section 3, a population sample was used to represent the population in order to avoid wastage of time and resources. In selecting survey sample; various factors were considered i.e. confidence level and margin of error or confidence interval. Confidence level is the level of certainty to which an estimate (survey sample) can be trusted. This usually lies between 90-99% whereby the larger the sample, higher the confidence level and the lower margin of error. On the other hand, margin of error (confidence intervals) is the positive and negative deviation to be allowed in the survey results for the sample (deviation between the opinion of survey sample and the opinion of the entire population). This usually ranges between 1 to 5% (\pm).

Based on the above factors; survey sample for System C project was selected using purposive sampling method targeting only households affected by the resettlement at a confidence level of 99%, in order to limit the margin of error to $\pm 1\%$. Therefore, sample size for socio-economic survey for the PAPs of System C project was 235 households. Among these, 198 are from 8 shehias affected by resettlement while the remaining 38 from 11 shehias that will not be affected by resettlement but the drainage channel will pass over. Therefore, coverage of socio-economic survey in the resettlement affected shehias is 100%.

4.2.2 Population and Demographics

Total population of the households involved in the socio-economic surveys is 1587 people (805 female and 702 males). In general terms, the population in the Project area is young, ethnically diverse, mobile and with relatively moderate employable skills. The large population belong to the admixture of Shirazia and Tumbatu tribes (83%) followed by other tribes originating from Tanzania Mainland i.e. Makonde, Makua, Zaramo, Nyamwezi, Nyakyusa, Mwera, etc. (13%). Arabs occupies 3% while Ngazija people is only 1%. None of the ethnic groups regarded as indigenous peoples of Tanzania (these being the Akie, Hadzabe, Barabaig and Maasai) were recorded during the socio-economic survey. The gender ratio among the surveyed households is almost equal (49.3% men:50.7% women), while 57.4% of the population in the affected households is under the age of 25.

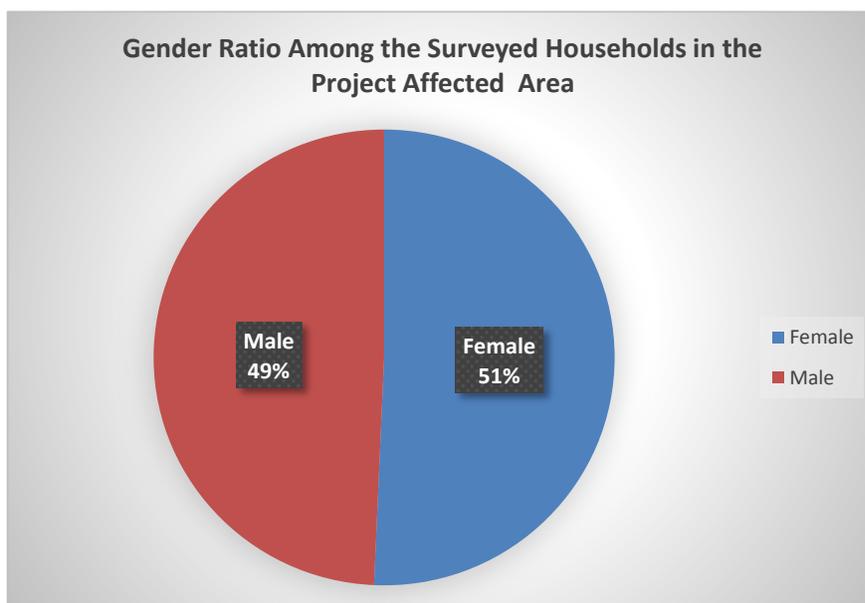


Figure 3: Gender Ratio among the Surveyed Households

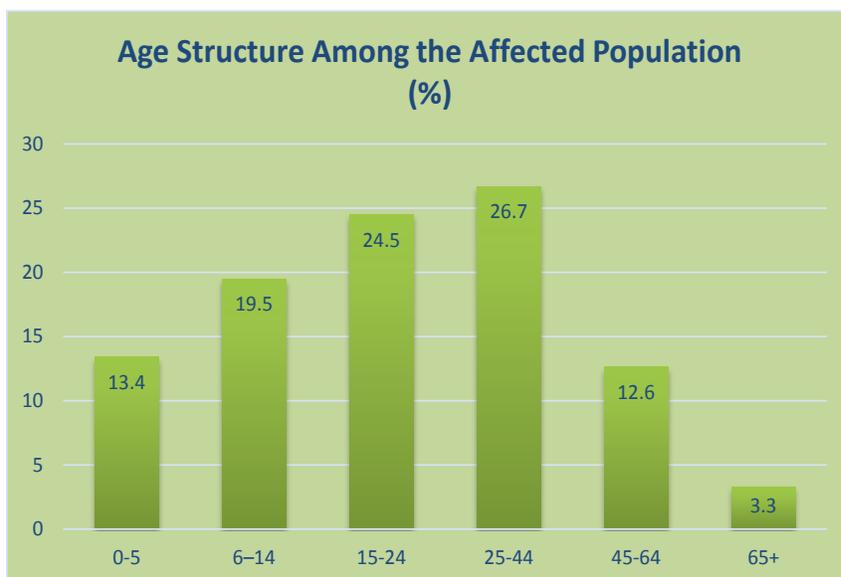


Figure 4: Age Structure Among the Affected Population

More than 70% of households in the affected population are headed by men. However, wives occupy a more dominant position in the household than their husbands in all issues related to their children and household well being. Many female household heads are those including widows, single mothers and those divorced by their husbands. The divorce rate is minimal (3%) whereby usually children remain with their mothers. Unmarried people seem to occupy the large percentage (62%) because more than 50%

of the population in the surveyed households were below 25 years old thus most of them are still at schooling age.

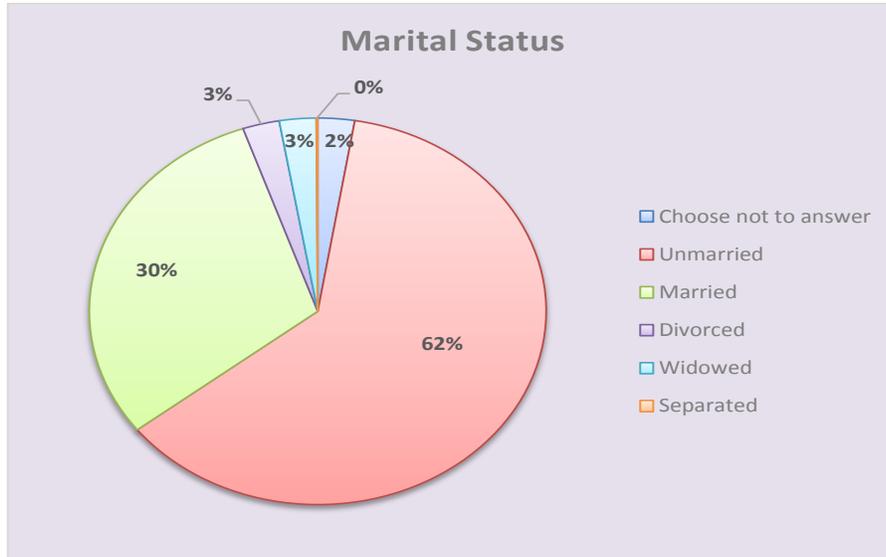


Figure 5: Marital Status in the Affected Population

Migration Characteristics

The Project area does not appear to be characterized by a serious population migration or influx issues. About 81.8% of the area's population has been living in the area for an average period of six to more than ten years. Very few people (3.3%) have been living in their current location in less a year.

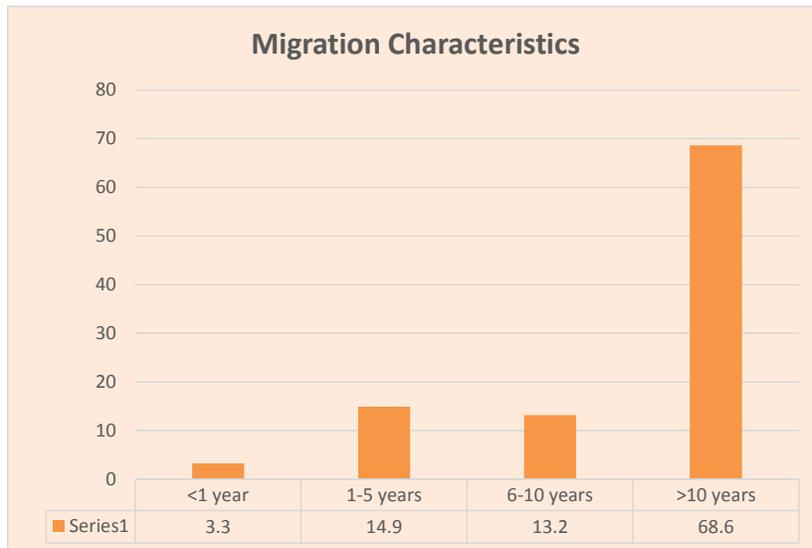


Figure 6: Migration Characteristics of the Affected population

Family Size

Average household size among the surveyed population is between 4 and 6 members. However, there is some variation in household sizes, with some households having up to 17 members. The average couples have between 2 and 4 children living with them in the household. While this number does not include children, who may have left the household to start their own families or working somewhere outside the shehia. This suggests that couples in the project area generally have relatively large families.

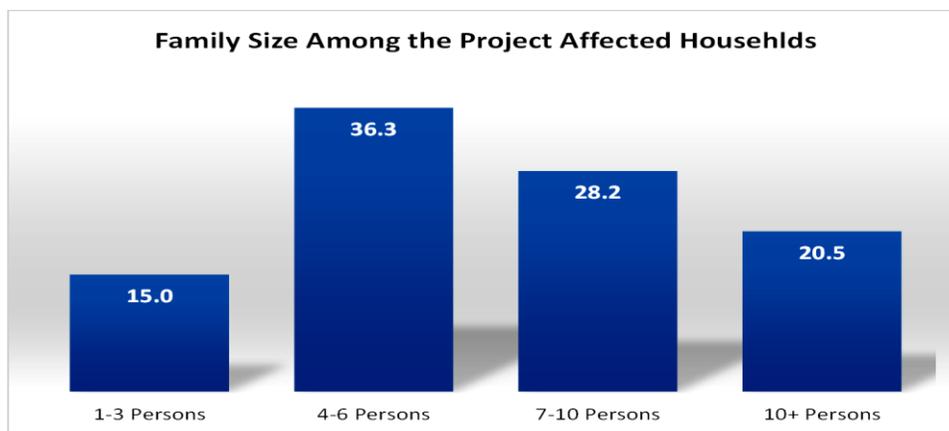


Figure 7: Family Size Among the Project Affected Households

4.2.3 Governance

The existing local government structure in Zanzibar including the project area, is based on Decentralization and Local Government (District and Urban) Authorities Act of 1986 (as amended from time to time) and the Regional administration Authority Act (1998 No. 10). Governance at shehia level is such that the power in decision-making is decentralized from the central government (The President Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Department) to the local government. The ministry is responsible for coordination and administration of the connection between different tiers of the government i.e. Regional and District administration; and Local government as well as Municipal Council, Town Council and Shehia / Village Council.

Regional administration is responsible in coordinating all development activities in their respective areas and supervision of the implementation of government policy and formulating plans for the area and mobilization of the local communities under the leadership of RC assisted by a Regional Administrative Officer (RAO) and Regional Development Committee (RDC).

On the other hand, district administration has the functions of coordinating development activities at the district level. Each District has a District Commissioner (DC) assisted by a District Administrative Officer (DAO) and District Development Committee (DDC). The District Councils have an element of local democratic choice, but have no financial powers and no infrastructure to enable them to function effectively.

4.2.4 Local Administrative Structures

In the project area, the local administrative structure is highly influenced by government administration systems whereby there is Urban Council which includes Municipal or Town Councils which are subdivided into Wards and further subdivided into (urban) Shehia Council is the lowest level in the system i.e. a defined administrative and political unit in urban or rural areas. Each Shehia has an advisory committee of not less than 12 members, (one third should be 60 years old or above); and other committees on different issues. A Shehia is led by Sheha who is the Chief Government Officer in the Shehia appointed by the DC. The Sheha reports directly to the DC and is responsible for all matters in the communities including implementation of Government laws, orders, policies and directives, for maintenance of law and order; coordination of public meetings; Initiation and mobilization of local development projects; keeping records of his/her residents and resolution of social and family disputes.

4.2.5 Land Tenure and Land Use

Land in the RAP Area and the surrounding areas is largely under customary ownership. Land use and tenure is normally overseen by the RGoZ through the Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy. Within the customary land tenure system, land is held privately by individual households or families while other urban lands such as parks/ reserved forests are owned communally under ZMC.

At the project area, **155** customary land owners were identified in the 8 affected shehias; of which **86** are from Urban West district and **69** from Urban West B district. Among these some resident outside the RAP Area mainly from neighboring shehias and towns of Pemba and Dar es Salaam region but have land/properties within the RAP Area. During the socio-economic survey, a large number of interviewed households indicated that they have access to land. The size and number of plots per household varies considerably (some households own up to four plots) but the majorities have only one land parcel.

The common land use within the System C project area is categorized as residential and commercial though to a large extent is a mixture of both. This situation is largely influenced by history and culture of Zanzibaris specifically in Unguja whereby a single building is used for residential and commercial purposes.

4.2.6 Livelihoods

The communities within the project area predominantly have land-based livelihoods and are heavily dependent on small and medium trading activities and the communal resources within the area such as markets. Verandah petty businesses is also very common in the area whereby food stuffs are the mostly sold items. In the project area there is no designated agricultural land, therefore urban agriculture is mainly practiced along the natural drainage course and around the houses in a very small scale mostly growing vegetables coconut trees and banana trees.

The livelihoods that will be affected by resettlement include 11 commercial structures, 6 verandah businesses/shops, 1 vegetable gardens, and 1 carpentry workshop. All these livelihoods shall be restored through;

- Compensation for asset value. All assets lost/affected will be compensated by the project. The compensation will cover the individual land lost, residential structures, unfinished structures, permanent crops/trees and seasonal crops.
- Allowances for Loss of accommodation / loss of profit. PAPs losing residential houses or business premises will receive accommodation allowances lasting 36 months to enable pay rent while re-establishing/building their new houses. Also PAPs whose business will be disrupted will be entitled to loss of profit allowance.
- Assist PAPs in getting alternative location for farming household to re-establish their lost vegetable garden.
- Vacation notice. Vacating the land will be preceded by Notice issued during compensation: 6 months before date of vacation. Between notice - vacation date, PAPs will be allowed to take items that can be removed from existing structures: iron sheets, windows, doors, bricks etc.
- **Accessibility of Jobs during Infrastructure Construction.** During the construction works, the project team (Environmental / Sanitation Engineers) and the RAP team will ensure that the contractor gives the PAPs first priority during job allocation at the site. Such activities include those involving manual labor i.e. clearance of vegetation, carrying construction material inputs from stockpiles to construction sites, security etc.
- **Supply of construction materials and service provision by PAPs / community.** The Contractor will be encouraged to accept quality construction materials (i.e. stones, gravel, sand, fill materials etc.) supplied by PAPs and community members. Other services include supply of water, disposal of construction wastes at approved sites, provision of catering (food and refreshments) by local vendors preferably among the PAPs etc.
- **Provide for free recyclable and reusable materials from construction activities.** Construction outputs such as cut trees and other usable cleared vegetation should be given free to PAPs. Similarly at demobilization stage or the left over and excess unused materials should be provided free to PAPs including the waste pickers.
- **Provide assistance to the vulnerable groups.** The kind of support these people will require will be specified according to their loss whereby for those who will lose their residential housing structures (5 widows, 2 disabled, 3 long sickness) and 2 female head of households) will need to be assisted in construction of new houses /affected rooms. For those who will lose other important house structures (1 single mother, 2 elderly, 3 widows and 1 long sickness) will need to be assisted in construction of new house facilities e.g. walls, ceptic tanks and foundations.

4.2.7 Household Incomes and Expenditures

Approximately 90% of surveyed households have some form of cash income. About 5.2% of population in the working age is not working thus does not have a regular monetary income. rely mostly on non-cash-based livelihoods such as aids and remittances. Major reasons for not working include elderly (1.4%), illness (0.6%), bodily handicapped (0.1%), not allowed to work especially women (0.1%). The average household monthly income is between Tzs 10,000 and 100,000; while 6.4% have an average monthly income below TZS 10,000.00. There is no a significant disparity in income between male-headed and female-headed households. The most common forms of household expenditure are food; water; lighting and cooking energy (electricity, charcoal and kerosene); clothing and footwear; personal hygiene items; health and medical care; education expenses, transport and communication; and remittances.

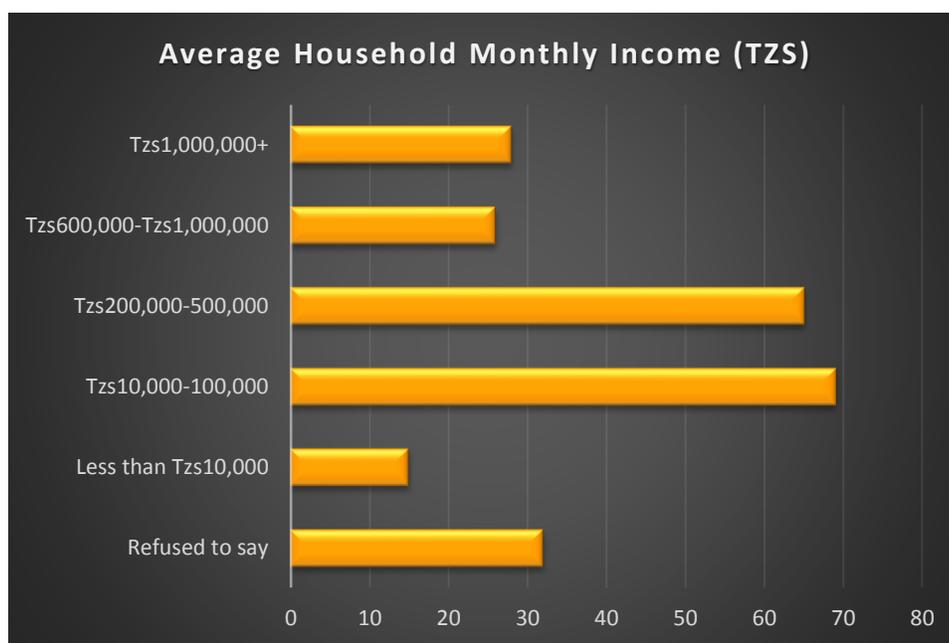


Figure 8: Average Household Monthly Income

4.2.8 Housing Condition and Facilities

Information on housing and structures were also collected as part of the asset survey. Information on the type of structures and building material used that are found in the proposed project area is detailed in asset valuation summary. Many households have dwellings comprise several structures occupied for varying lengths of time. The most common construction material is cement block walls (not mortared), with corrugated iron sheet roofs, cement floors, wooden doors and windows made of wiremesh buttoned on timber frames. Number of rooms ranges between three to six some being located in the backyard (disconnected from the main house). It is apparent that most houses have capped foundations while some have a second level foundation on them to avoid and protect them from flood damage. In some places houses have been severely damaged by frequent flooding thus have been abandoned by the owners. Most houses have a separate kitchen at the backyard, and some uses a porch/corridor area for cooking and preparing meals. Very a few households have separate washing or shower facilities.



Figure 9 : Types of houses found in the project area

4.1.9 Household Sanitation Facilities

The common sanitation facilities among the affected households is traditional pit latrines and modern pit latrines (those furnished with western type toilet sink). These toilets usually overflow during heavy rainfall due to the rise of water-table causing strong odours and spillage of human waste into the surrounding environment, including water courses. Also there is a significant number of houses uses flush /western type of toilets with septic tank emptied regularly by municipality. The sizes of septic tanks varies from 1.5x2x3m to 2x2x5m. Houses also have separate bathrooms with waste waters discharged directly to a natural course or storm water drainage systems.

4.1.10 Waste management

In the project area, household solid waste is managed through dumping in skip bins (collection points) located in various areas within the shehia or nearby shehias before carried away by Municipal trucks for disposal to a designated dumping sites. In some shehias like Kwa Wazee and Nyerere apart from skip bins, solid waste is also disposed in pits resulted from illegal sand mining and in the natural drainage course. In all above mentioned areas, it is usual for waste to spread far and wide because of poor management of refuse in these collection points. Plastic and baby diapers are usually noticeable scattered in the area and in the drainage channels creating blockades as the materials are impermeable and aggravates local flooding.

On the other hand, liquid waste is managed through septic tanks then emptied regularly by municipal waste water trucks. During site visit it was noticed that, a large population in the area manage their waste waters through direct discharge to the natural water courses, storm water drainage channels and surrounding environment via small pipes protruding outside their houses.



Figure 10: Solid Waste Management at Kwa Wazee and Jitimai

4.1.11 Public and Community Services

i. Nursery and Primary Schools

The total number of schools in the project affected shehias are 45 (nursery 28 and primary 17) which is 39.5% of all nursery and primary schools in Zanzibar town (114). More than 60% of these schools are government owned while in the project area is 51%. About 7 shehias don't have either nursery or primary school. There is only one vocational training centre owned by government, located at Makadara. In all affected shehias, no high school, or university college; they depend on the State University of Zanzibar – SUZA for higher education.

ii. Secondary Schools

There are 9 government secondary schools which are not adequate when compared to the population of the area as some of the shehias don't have them e.g. Magogoni A, Makadara, Mkele, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Amani, Kwa Mtumwajeni, Nyerere, Sogea, Sebleni, Kwalimsha and Shaurimoyo. The school faces a lot of challenges including large number of students per classroom also many infrastructures are worn out.

Table 5: Number of Schools in the Project Affected Shehias

School	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Vocational Center		College/University	
	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private
Total	10	18	13	4	9	-	1	-	-	-

Literacy Rate

In the project area, literacy rate is relatively high (61.4%). A significant number of children (33.4%) in the enumerated households were attending school were attending schools in different levels at the time of the socio-economic survey. Among those completed primary education; 23.4% didn't know how to read or write while 15.2% were able to read only.

About 13.4% completed ordinary level secondary education while 0.9% attained an A' level secondary education. 0.7% got a specialized training certificate, 2.8 had a diploma certificate and 2.5% attained a university undergraduate degree. Among adults between the ages of who do not know how to read or write only 12.64% took an initiative to join literacy program that involve learning to read and write.

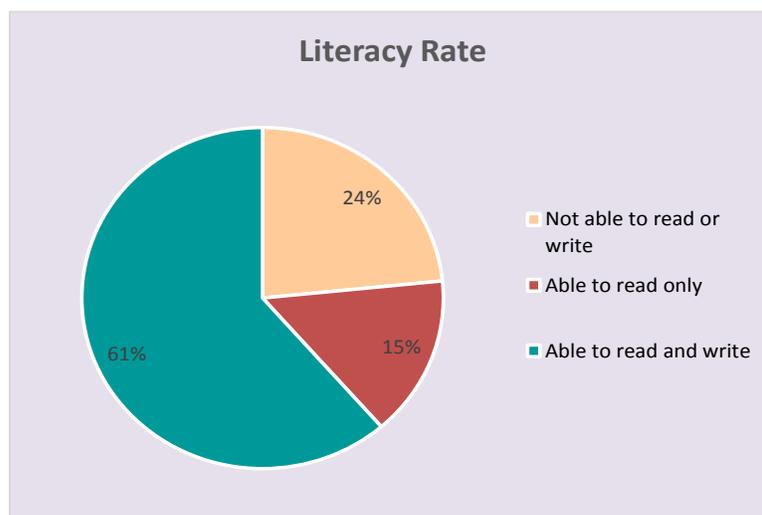


Figure 11 : Literacy Rate Among Those Completed Primary Education

Health Services

Project area has are about 11 dispensaries(owned by the government and 3 privately) located in five shehias out of nineteen. Types of diseases affecting people around the area include; Fever (Malaria), abdominal pains (Typhoid), Cholera, Schistosomiasis. Very few respondents reported to be HIV positive. The existing dispensaries faces a number of problems such as; lack of medicines, shortage of health workers in relation to a number of patients. The effort has been made by the government to improve the situation by inviting expatriates and volunteers in medical sector.



Figure 12 : New Assaa-Kheir Dispensary that will be affected by the project at Muungano

Health condition among the affected households is good. During household surveys, 90.5% of respondents didn't get sick or injured in a period of one month. For those who got sick, were mainly suffering from malaria (25%), followed by respiratory system diseases (17.8%) and diarrhea by 16%.

Consequently, about 1.6% of the total population involved in household surveys had a particular form of body disability commonly being mobility (1.4%).

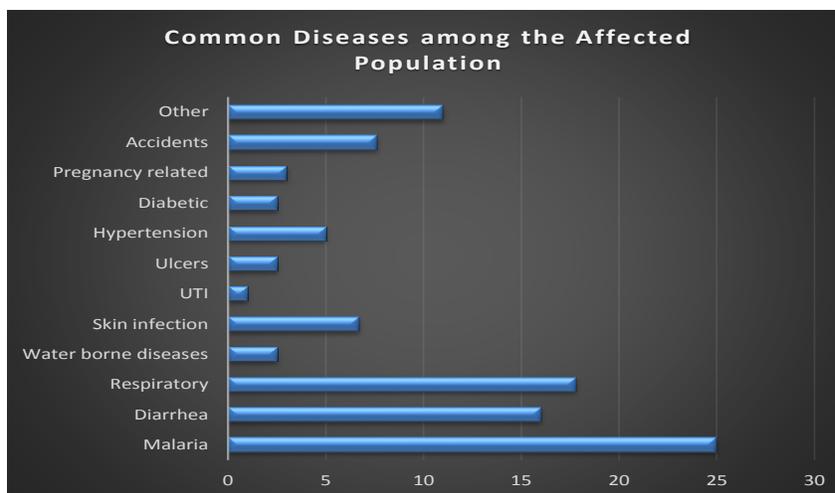


Figure 13 : Common Diseases in the Project Area

iii. Water Services

Zanzibar including project affected shehias, is largely dependent in underground water sources the main sources being, Mto Pepo springs. Therefore, water for domestic purposes is mostly obtained from public water supply systems provided by ZAWA (82.6%). Also there are private wells drilled by individual households serving 3.8% of the project affected population; as well as public boreholes made by members of Parliament and members of Zanzibar house of representatives which serves 9.7%. These wells are available in most shehias in the project area though are not sufficient. The remaining percent get water from other sources such as supplied by trucks and surface waters.

iv. Energy

Many households in the affected Shehias are connected to the national electricity grid. The most common sources of energy for lighting is electricity ((85.2%); while for cooking is firewood (30.9%); followed by charcoal (28.4%) and very few households (2.1%) uses Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). During household interviews, many households admitted that there is no problem in electricity supply in Unguja especially after the installation of undersea cables.

v. Road infrastructures

Urban and West B districts are well connected with tarmac road networks. The current road network is sufficient to support current traffic volumes, but with the given population and motorization growth rates .However it is not adequately support the Non motorized and Public transport. All affected Shehias have access to public transport in the town's main roads. However, there are very few street roads that can

be accessed by car because of unplanned type of settlement as a result walking has become the most dominant mode of transport in Zanzibar Town accounting for 42% of all daily trips.

vi. Security System

There is only one police stationsat the project area i.e. Ng'ambo Police Station located in the shehia of Mitiulaya (Urban District).In Urban West, they depend on Sokoni Police station in the shehia of Sokoni.

vii. Poverty and vulnerability

Due to the nature of livelihoods; many households in the project area experience poverty, and would thus be very vulnerable to external shocks or impacts (such as displacement by the Project), that would compromise their ability to meet their basic socio-economic needs. An important indicator of poverty and vulnerability is food security (number of meals a day). Many of the households (17.9%) leave subsistence life affording only one to two meals a day.

A second indicator of poverty and vulnerability is the types of problems and needs reported by community members. The problems identified by respondents indicate that the lack of public services / infrastructures rank high among the perceived causes of households' economic difficulties. These infrastructures include; water, health care, and access to markets. Social problems like drug abuse rank quite moderate while violence and alcohol abuse rank quite lower on the scale.

A third indicator is the availability of social support networks and/or organizations that render assistance to households members who are experiencing difficulties. The findings of the socio-economic survey indicate that a significant number of affected households do not have any working-age (between 18 and 65) members; they rely on extended family networks i.e.family members and other relatives in the same locality who support them occasionally. Reliance on these relatives includes taking care of elderly, orphans and /or sick people. TASAF has initiated support program to the very poor households by providing some cash (Tzs 20,000-44,000/=) on monthly basis for food and other needs for school children.

A fourth indicator of poverty and vulnerability is ownership of moveable assets. More affluent households tend to have more of such assets than poorer ones. There are some households in the project area who lack even basic assets such as furniture, bicycles, radios and mobile phones. Only a very small percentage of households own mechanized means of transport mainly motor cycles.

A fifth indicator of vulnerability is physical or mental disability. During the survey, 1.6% of household members were reported to have some form of disability. The most common type of disability is mobility impairment (1.4%), followed by hearing and speaking impairments occupying 0.1% each.

viii. Culture

The Culture of people in the project area is not much different from other Zanzibaris. It is mostly influenced by the Arab culture though people have different origins such as Shirazia (82.9%) , Arabs (3.5%), Ngazija (0.9%), Bantu from the mainland (12.6%) and very few originating from Comoros Islands (System C project area Socioeconomic survey-2017). The official languages are Kiswahili and English. More than 90% of population in the project area practices the Islamic faith.

Social interactions in in the project area is through major community events such as funerals and wedding ceremonies where their famous tradition music of Taarab or Tarab is usually played. They also interacts with large Zanzibari community in annual festivals such as Sauti za Busara music festival.

5 DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

The major negative impact of storm water drainage system C project is involuntary resettlement/displacement of people. System C project will be implemented on the urban land which is currently occupied by people for various uses major being residential and commercial. Therefore there will be a prerequisite of acquiring land from current users and thus causing displacement of people whereby about 194 households will be affected. This number include those losing land; buildings/structures; and trees/crops as elaborated in the table below.

Table 6: Summary of Displacement Impacts per Shehia

S/N.	SHEHIA	NO. OF PAPS BASED ON THE TYPE OF LOST ASSET							TOTAL NO. PAPS
		Land only	Land and Crops/trees	Crops/trees only	Land & building/structure	Building/structure only	Land, Crops/trees & building/structure	Crops/trees & building/structure	
1.	Shaurimoyo	0	0	2	6	8	2	0	18
2.	Kwa Wazee	0	6	1	30	0	10	1	48
3.	Nyerere	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	13
4.	Sogea	0	0	2	14	1	2	1	20
5.	Kwa Mtumwajeni	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
6.	Jitimai	1	0	4	5	1	4	2	17
7.	Magogoni	4	3	3	22	0	19	5	56
8.	Mwanakwerekwe	0	0	8	5	0	6	0	19
Total		5	9	20	96	10	45	9	194

5.1 Loss of Residence

A total of 160 structures will be affected by the project; out of this 141 are residential structures which 30 houses will be totally affected and removed while 111 will be partially affected i.e. they will either lose a wall, a front verandah, a foundation, a room or other important house facility such as toilet, outside kitchen, or a ceptic tank, the details on affected structures is presented in table 7 below.

*Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage System C,
Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council*

Table 7: Affected Buildings/structures (Uses and Magnitude of Impact)

S/ N	Location	Total	Residential	Commercial	Residential & Commercial	Institutional	Magnitude Of Impact		
							Totally Affected (100%)	Partially Affected (house plus other structures)	
								No.	Details
URBAN DISTRICT									
1	SHAURI MOYO	16	14	2 (1 is construct ed in a public open space)	-	-	2	14	1 house affected by 60%, 5 ceptic tanks, 4 front verrandah and 6 verrandah foundations.
2	KWA WAZEE	41	40	0	-	2	16 (6 still under constructi on)	26	17 houses (>20%=15 and <20%=2), 3 ceptic tanks, 4 foundations, 2 walls, 2 outside buildings/kitchen, 2 toilets, 1 madrasat room (Tauhidia), and 1 community well.
3	NYERERE	13	13	0	-	-	4	9	5 houses (all affected >20%), 4 foundations, 2 walls, 1 outside buildings, and 1 verrandah.
4	SOGEA	18	11	6	-	1	-	18	7 houses (>20%=6 and <20%=1), 6 foundations (includes 2 verrandah foundations), 3 walls, 2 ceptic tanks, 1 private well, and 1 private bridge.
5	KWA MTUMWA JENI	3	3	0	-	-	3	0	
WEST B DISTRICT									
6	JITIMAI	12	8	1	3	-	1 (still under constructi on),	11	1 house (>20%), 1 foundation, 9 walls, 1 ceptic tank, 1 private bridge, 1 gate, and 2 outside buildings.
7	MAGOGO NI	46	41	3	3	-	4 (1 house still under constructi on)	43	9 houses (>20%=9 including 2 livestock huts and 4 outside kitchens/buildings; and <20%=3), 20 walls and foundations, 13 ceptic tanks, 1 private well, and 4 private bridges.

*Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage System C,
Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council*

S/ N	Location	Total	Residential	Commercial	Residential & Commercial	Institutional	Magnitude Of Impact		
							Totally Affected (100%)	Partially Affected (house plus other structures)	
								No.	Details
8	MWANAK WEREKWE	11	11	0	-	-	-	11	2 houses (>20%=1 and <20%=1. These include 2 outside kitchens as well.), 6 walls, 3 foundations, 6 ceptic tanks, and 2 towers for water tanks.
GRAND TOTAL		160	141	12	6	3	30	132	

5.2 Loss of Land

The asset survey results indicate that a about 8615.59m² (5870.18 in Urban District and 2745.41 in West B District) will be permanently affected by the project as indicated in table 8 below where 155 PAPs will lose parcel of land of various degrees which will be compensated by the project. The ownership status for affected properties especially land and houses can be categorized into four groups i.e. those with title deeds (106); without title deed (67); family owned properties (10) and properties whose ownership status is not known by respondents (11).

Table 8: Land to be Affected by the Project in each Shehia

SN.	Location	Number of PAPs	Land Size (m ²)
URBAN DISTRICT			
1	SHAURI MOYO	8	126.61
2	KWA WAZEE	46	4,147.21
3	NYERERE	13	793.45
4	SOGEA	16	241.40
5	KWA MTUMWAJENI	3	561.52
WEST B DISTRICT			
6	JITIMAI	10	474.11
7	MAGOGONI	48	1911.50
8	MWANAKWEREKWE	11	359.80
GRAND TOTAL		155	8615.59

5.3 Loss of Business and Local Income Generating Activities

System C project will also have impact on local income generating activities and businesses whereby a number of businesses will be 100% affected and moved. These include 2 shops at Shaurimoyo, 6 at Sogea, 1 at Jitimai and 2 shops and 1 carpentry workshop at Magogoni. Also there are businesses that will be partially affected e.g. structures used for both, commercial and residential at Magogoni (1 - wall and foundation) and Jitimai (1 room and wall). Other affected businesses include a number of road side businesses and home based petty businesses that will be displaced or disrupted on a short term basis specifically during mobilization and construction phases. (See table 7 above).

5.4 Loss of Economic Trees/Crops

The asset survey identified about 351 economic trees (including 1 vegetable garden), belonging to 81 individuals were identified within the proposed drainage channel. These trees include coconut trees, mango trees, pawpaw, banana clumps, pawpaw trees, Mkungu (*Terminalia* almond), nutmeg, apple trees ("tufaa"), henna trees, soursop tree ("Mstafeli"), Guava and shade trees. Others include crops like yams and sugarcane. Households depending on these trees to sustain their livelihoods will experience economic loss through loss of subsistence food and income that could be derived from selling produce from these trees. On the other hand, local communities around the area will lose centers for social interactions as various issues were discussed under the shade trees e.g. in Muungano whereby even a community meeting was conducted under the shade tree. Details of affected trees/plants in each shehia is presented in table 9 below.

Table 9: Summary of Affected Assets Trees/Crops per Shehia

SN.	TYPE OF TREE/CROP	SHEHIA								TOTAL
		URBAN DISTRICT					WEST B DISTRICT			
		KWA MTUMWAJE NI	NYERERE	SHAURI MOYO	KWA WAZEE	SOGEA	JITIMAI	MAGOGONI	MWANAKWE REKWE	
1.	Mkomamanga	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	4
2.	Cucumber tree (Mbilimbi)	-	-	-	3	-	2	5	3	13
3.	Cassava	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	31
4.	Banana	-	-	-	33	-	43	65	26	167
5.	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
6.	Henna	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	6
7.	Pear	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Coconut	-	2	1	24	1	1	20	10	59
9.	Yams	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
10.	"Mjengaua"	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	7
11.	"Msabuni"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12.	Mkilua fragrans (Mkilua)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Pegeon peas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14.	Mkunazi (Ziziphus abyssinnica)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
15.	Kapok (Msufi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16.	Terminalia almond (Mkungu)	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
17.	Pawpaw	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	6
18.	Egg plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
19.	Guava	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	6
20.	Almond tree (Mlozi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21.	Soursop tree (Mstafeli)	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	7

*Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage System C,
Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council*

SN.	TYPE OF TREE/CROP	SHEHIA								TOTAL
		URBAN DISTRICT					WEST B DISTRICT			
		KWA MTUMWAJE NI	NYERERE	SHAURI MOYO	KWA WAZEE	SOGEA	JITIMAI	MAGOGONI	MWANAKWE REKWE	
22.	Shed tree	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
23.	Apple tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
24.	Mango tree	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6
25.	Custard apple tree (Mtomoko)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
26.	Caesalpinia bonducella (Mkomwe)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
27.	"Mtuhe"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
28.	Whistling Pine (Mvinje)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
29.	Jasmin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
30.	Jackfruit	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
31.	Breadfruit (Mshelisheli)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
32.	Lemon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL		0	2	9	75	4	55	156	50	351

5.5 Impacts on Public Infrastructures

a. Loss of Water Infrastructures

In the project area, there is a number of water supply pipelines owned by ZAWA e.g. in the shehias of Mitiulaya, Jitimai, Magogoni and Mwanakwerekwe. Also there one (1) community borehole in the shehias of Kwa Wazee and four (4) shallow water wells constructed by individual households for domestic use. Among these infrastructures, some will be temporarily closed or out of service especially ZAWA water pipes while boreholes and shallow wells will be permanently lost.

b. Impact on Road Infrastructures

During construction phase various main and street roads will be affected either temporary or permanently. Local communities will be affected by lack of access to these roads. Affected roads include those on which the new drainage channels will pass through them i.e. Muungano, Mikunguni, Makadara, Shaurimoyo, Sogea and Sebleni roads in Urban District. In Urban West district, affected roads include Kinuni and Mwanakwerekwe roads in the shehias of Magogoni A and Mwanakwerekwe respectively.

c. Impact on Electrical, Telecommunication and Street Light Installations

This project will affect about 17 electrical poles belonging to (Zanzibar Electricity Company – ZECO). Among these; four (4) are located in the shehia of Muungano, six (6) Shaurimoyo, four (4) Sogea and three (3) at the shehia of Sebleni. In addition to electrical poles, 30 TTCL poles and underground lines will also be affected in the shehias of Muungano (5), Makadara (5), Mitiulaya (3), Shaurimoyo (11), Sogea (4), and Jitimai (2). 33 street light poles owned by ZMC will be affected in the shehia of Muungano (17), Kwa Alamsha (5) and Sebleni (11). The summary of affected community properties is presented in table 8 below.

Table 10: Summary of Public/Community Affected Assets

No.	Shehia	Water Boreholes	Bridges	Underground water supply pipes	Electricity poles	TTCL Poles	Light Poles	Tarmac Road
1.	Muungano	-	-	-	04	05 & Underground line	17	Muungano road
2.	Nyerere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Makadara	-	02	-	-	05 & Underground line	-	Makadara road
4.	Kwa Mtumwajeni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kwa Alamsha	-	-	-	-	-	05	Mikunguni road
6.	Mitiulaya	-	04	YES	-	03	-	-
7.	Kwa Wazee	01	01	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Shaurimoyo	-	-	-	06	11	-	Shaurimoyo road
9.	Mikunguni	-	-	-	-	Underground line	-	Mikunguni road
10.	Sogea	-	-	-	04	04	-	Sogea road
11.	Sebleni	-	-	-	03	Underground line	11	Sebleni road
12.	Jitimai	-	03	YES	-	02	-	-
13.	Magogoni A	-	03	YES	-	-	-	Kinuni road

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No.	Shehia	Water Boreholes	Bridges	Underground water supply pipes	Electricity poles	TTCL Poles	Light Poles	Tarmac Road
14.	Mwanakwerekwe	-	-	YES	-	-	-	Mwanakwerekwe road

The above mentioned underground drainage pipes include ZAWA underground water supply system, Underground water supply pipes connected from mosque, public schools and community boreholes to individual households.

All affected structured will be restored by the project in close consultation with responsible institutions.

5.6 Visual impacts

Project construction activities will have a temporary notable visual impact to the local communities and surround residents especially during demolition of affected buildings and structures as well as during excavations and storage of soil piles from the trenches.

5.7 Measures to avoid or Minimize Displacement Impacts

ZUSP and ZMC in collaboration with a contractor, has considered feasible alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement impacts, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits. Following the preparation of various design options, ZUSP and ZMC have decided to carefully locate drainage system following the existing natural drainage course and focus on rehabilitation and upgrading existing channels that require very minimal taking of new land. Also in other areas, the required construction standards have been relaxed through expansion of diameters or extension of lengths of existing roads/trails and drainage channels. In areas of Muungano, which are very congested with built commercial structures; the system will pass on the main road (right side when going to Amani Stadium from Zanzibar Town). These decision were taken in order to minimize resettlement within the project area.

However assets such water pipes, electrical and telecommunication infrastructures will be reinstated by the contractor with close collaboration with repective institutions to ensure that these services are recovered and returns to normal within short time. With respect to available single water well to be affected, the contractor will construct another one in adjacent available space. For the case of affected water pipes, the contractor will provide temporary public water lines for the use of affected community until the services returned to normal. Other measure that will be taken to alleviate problem of affected water pipes, electrical and telecommunication is to ensure that the time of disconnection and connection are as small as possible and affected communities shall be informed about temporarily cut of these

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services so as they take necessary measures to reduce the impacts. Regarding affected roads and bridges; alternative roads and pathways shall be provided to the affected areas.

6 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

Consultation is essential during the development of a RAP and is a requirement both in terms of RGoZ legislation and World Bank safeguards (OP. 4.12). The latter requires continuous, transparent and genuine communication between the Project, resettlement-affected parties and other stakeholders involved in the resettlement planning process.

This section describes the consultation activities undertaken during development of the RAP. These include consultations with the relevant government agencies and local authority structures, affected parties and other interest groups from System C project areas. In addition, regular meetings were held with ZUSP to discuss RAP-specific issues and procedures.

Disclosure of information and the participation of affected parties will continue during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, physical resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. This will assist in achieving outcomes that are consistent with the requirements of the RAP.

6.1 Objectives

Consultations with the Project-affected land users, households and communities aimed to:

- Provide information on RAP objectives, processes and envisioned results
- Establish communication structures and procedures required for the RAP
- Solicit opinions and suggestions with regard to the development and implementation of the RAP from government, local authorities and project affected people
- Manage expectations and misconceptions with regard to the outcomes of the RAP and identify and address potential conflicts and/or risks that may arise
- Agree on RAP entitlements and compensation measures (as per RGoZ legislations) for inclusion in the RAP;
- Address RAP-related issues such as selection of a relocation site, replacement structure designs (for communal/public properties) and livelihood restoration initiatives; and
- Investigate opportunities for collaborative effort and partnerships with government, business and affected parties for the development of livelihood restoration projects.

6.2 Stakeholder Identification

The identification of stakeholders for this Project followed the procedures outlined in OP 4.12 which requires the proponent to identify the range of stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project. The approach for systematically identifying stakeholders groups was guided by the following criteria:

- Groups or individuals on whom the Project sponsor/developer will depend in one way or another in order to operate;
- Groups or individuals who are directly affected by the project whether positively or negatively

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- Groups or individuals to whom the project sponsor has, or in the future may have, legal, commercial, operational or ethical and moral responsibilities;
- Groups or individuals who will need immediate attention from the project sponsor with regard to social, environmental and RAP issues associated with the project;
- Groups or individuals who can have impact on the Project with regard to strategic planning and operational decision making; and
- Groups and individuals whose views can lead to a new understanding of the situation and the identification of opportunities for action that may not otherwise occur.

Table 11: Identified RAP Stakeholders

Stakeholder Category	Organization	Department/ Representative Official/s	Role in Resettlement
National regulatory bodies	Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)		Project coordination, funding and implementation
	Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy (MLHWE)	Department of Water Development	Responsible for issuing water permits and rights; enforces laws and regulations for water quality and utilization and to ensure effluents standards are met.
		Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA)	Management of water resources and water supply for both urban and rural areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner for Land, • Chief Government Valuer • Department Of Lands and Registration • Department of Survey and Urban Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing right of occupancy on land, oversees land use planning and issues related to compensation and resettlement. • Streamline Procedures for Land Acquisition, Valuation, Compensation and Allocation • Regularization of Informal Settlements. • Preparation of legal Framework for Land Valuation • Approval of compensation schedule
Chief Minister's Office (Special Committee of the Revolutionary	Secretary to the Committee	Planning and implementation of all environmental matters and the articulation of environmental policy and guidelines necessary for	

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Stakeholder Category	Organization	Department/ Representative Official/s	Role in Resettlement
	Council of Environment)		promoting and protecting the environment.
	Department of Environment	Director	
	Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA)	Director General, ZEMA Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of laws and regulations for environmental management and protection (Environmental Management Act, 2015,) Advisor to the government on all environmental matters, and performs the technical arbitration role in undertaking of environmental Audits and ESIA's.
Government Agencies	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	Managers	Responsible for OHS in the work place and the respective surrounding environment
Regional Administration	Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council (ZUMC)	Division of Sewerage, Drainage & Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of drainage services within the Municipality (infrastructures and technical support) Provision of solid waste services within the Municipality (including the Stone Town Authority Area).
	Urban West Regional Council	RC, RAO, Regional Development Committee and Regional Security Committee	Responsible for community welfare, investment development, environment management and security on a regional level.
Districts Administration	Urban and West B Districts Councils	DC, DAO, DED, Council Management Team (CMT), District Development Committee and District Security Committee	Responsible for welfare and development throughout the District
		District Land Allocation Advisory Committee	Land Allocations issues

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Stakeholder Category	Organization	Department/ Representative Official/s	Role in Resettlement
Local Administration	Wards	Ward Councilors Ward Executive Officers Ward Extension Officers Ward Community Development Officers	Administration, community development, social welfare, environment and land management on a Ward level in collaboration with Sheha.
	Shehias	Sheha Shehia Advisory Council Shehia Executive Officers (SEO)	Responsible for welfare and development at Shehia level. Specific roles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of all the Government laws, orders, policies and directives, for maintenance of law and order; • Coordination of public meetings. • Land development process/land delivery as witnesses • Resolution of land disputes • Initiation and mobilization of local development projects. • The control of immigration in his Shehia and keeping records thereof;
Institutions	The existing local community and private institutions such as schools, hospitals, law enforcement, churches, mosques, CBOs and NGOs.	Officers/Respective institution's committees	Responsible for provision of social services (health, education, safety, security, worshiping and education but could also take part in observing environmental and social issues.
Community members	All community members in the affected shehias.	Community members of Makadara, Mapinduzi, Shaurimoyo, Mikunguni, Mitiulaya, Kwalimsha, kwa Mtumwajeni, Muungano, Amani, Nyerere, Sebleni, Kwa-	Responsible for providing inputs during Project planning and resettlement process.

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Stakeholder Category	Organization	Department/ Representative Official/s	Role in Resettlement
		Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Sogea, Mwanakwerekwe, Jitimai and Magogoni A.	
Individuals	All PAPs	Land and property owners in all affected areas of storm water drainage system C. i.e. shehias of Makadara, Mapinduzi, Shaurimoyo, Mikunguni, Mitiulaya, Kwalimsha, kwa Mtumwajeni, Muungano, Amani, Nyerere, Sebleni, Kwa-Wazee, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Sogea, Mwanakwerekwe, Jitimai and Magogoni A.	Community members located in the footprint of the Project area and may directly be impacted by the Project, in terms of economic and/or physical displacement.

This list will be continuously updated as new stakeholders come in depending on the stage of RAP implementation.

6.3 Consultation activities to date

Table 12 below presents a summary of stakeholder meetings that have been undertaken as part of the RAP process.

Table 12: Summary of Stakeholder Meetings, Focus Groups Discussions and Interviews

S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
1	28/09/2017	Ministry of Finance and Planning (ZUSP)	Kick off meeting	PMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the Client ready to start EIA and RAP preparation for Storm Water Drainage System C project • Get general background of the Storm Water Drainage System C Project • Request and collect necessary documents in relation to the project. • Requesting counterpart person to assist consultant with various issues/information during the EIA study and RAP assignment.
2	28/09/2017	Techniplan	Consultation meeting	Project contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get drawings on project design
3	28/09/2017	Ministry of Water, Construction, Energy and Lands (MWCEL) Department Of Lands and Registration)	Consultation meeting	Commissioner of Lands Officer/assigned Land Officer or valuer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get insight on specific laws and regulations governing valuation, compensation and relocation during land acquisitions for various purposes.

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
4	10/10/2017	Commission of Environment, ZEMA Office	Consultation meeting	Director/Assigned Officer (EIA Department)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get insight on specific laws and regulations governing environmental management and protection and ESIA studies.
5	11/10/2017	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Consultation meeting	PMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Storm Water Drainage System C Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Coordination of public meetings in their areas of jurisdiction ESIA Study, RAP preparation
6	11/10/2017	Urban District Commissioner's Office	Consultation meetings with Shehia leaders (Shehas)	Amani, Kilimahewa Bondeni and Kilimahewa Juu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation
7	12/10/2017	Urban District Commissioner's Office	Consultation meetings with all Shehia leaders (Shehas)	Shehas of Nyerere, Sebleni, Amani, Shaurimoyo, Mkele, Sebleni, Makadara, Mikunguni, Kilimahewa Bondeni, Kilimahewa Juu, Kwa Wazee, Sogea, Muungano, Mapinduzi, Kwamtumwajeni and Kwalimsha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation Inventory and valuations of project affected assets Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. Creation of Community Working Groups. Awareness on grievance redress

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
8	17/10/2017	Twariqatul Jadid Nursery School (Skuli ya Maandalizi) - Mkele	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Mkele and Mapinduzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation Inventory and valuations of project affected assets Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. Creation of Community Working Groups. Awareness on grievance redress
		Kilimahewa Nursery School (Skuli ya Maandalizi)	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Kilimahewa Juu and Kilimahewa Bondeni	
		Amani	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Amani	
9	18/10/2017	Sebleni Primary School	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Sebleni, Muungano and Sogea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation Inventory and valuations of project affected assets Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. Awareness on grievance redress
		Muungano	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Muungano	
		Sogea	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Sogea	
10	19/10/2017	Kwalimsha	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Kwalimsha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and valuations of project affected assets • Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. • Awareness on grievance redress
		Kwa Wazee	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Kwa Wazee, Nyerere and Kwamtumwajeni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project • Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation • Inventory and valuations of project affected assets • Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. • Awareness on grievance redress
11	24/10/2017	Makadara	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Makadara, Mikunguni and Shaurimoyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project • Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation • Inventory and valuations of project affected assets • Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. • Awareness on grievance redress

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
		Shaurimoyo	Community awareness meeting	Shehas and PAPs of Mikunguni and Shaurimoyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Raise awareness on ESIA and RAP preparation and implementation Inventory and valuations of project affected assets Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines; Compensation and assistance eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid. Awareness on grievance redress
12	13/11/2017	Urban West District ommissioner's Office	Consultation meeting with Shehia leaders	Shehas of Mwanakwerekwe, Magogoni A and Jitimai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally introduce the Storm Water Drainage System C Project and seeking their views with regard to the proposed project Coordination of public meetings in their areas of jurisdiction ESIA Study, RAP preparation
13	14/11/2017	Shehia offices of Makadara, Shaurimoyo, Mapinduzi, Mikunguni na Mkele	Key informant interviews with Shehia leaders	Shehas of Shaurimoyo, Mapinduzi, Mikunguniand Mkele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather general information on shehia's social-ecomic framework and project in general.
14	15/11/2017	Shehia offices of Muungano, Amani, Sebleni, Kilimahewa Bondeni,	Key informant interviews with Shehia leaders	Shehas of Muungano, Amani, Sebleni Kilimahewa Bondeni, Kilimahewa Juu and Kwa Wazee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather general information on shehia's social-ecomic framework and project in general.

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
		Kilimahewa Juu and Kwa Wazee			
15	16/11/2017	Shehia offices of Kwa Mtumwajeni, Nyerere, Sogea, and Jitimai	Key informant interviews with Shehia leaders	Shehas of Kwa Mtumwajeni, Nyerere, Sogea, Magogoni A, Jitimai, and Mwanakwerekwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather general information on shehia's social-economic framework and project in general.
16	17/11/2017	Shehia office of Kwa Alimsha	Key informant interviews with Shehia leaders	Sheha of Kwa Alimsha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather general information on shehia's social-economic framework and project in general.
17	21/11/2017	Shehia office of Mitiulaya	Key informant interviews with Shehia leader	Sheha of Mitiulaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather general information on shehia's social-economic framework and project in general.
18	7/12/2017	Shaurimoyo primary school and Kwa Mtipura secondary school	Focus group discussions	Groups of men, women, youths, and Vulnerable people from shehias of Shaurimoyo, Mapinduzi and Mkele, Kilimahewa Juu, Kilimahewa Bondeni and Amani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow a smaller group of between 8 and 15 people to provide their views and opinions Allow PAPs to provide their views and opinions regarding Census and Valuation exercises. Getting views and opinions regarding RAP implementation and resettlement process. Discuss about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation.
19	8/12/2017	Sebleni and Nyerere primary schools	Focus group discussions	Groups of men, women, youths, and Vulnerable people from shehias of Sebleni, Muungano, Kwa Wazee, Nyerere,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow a smaller group of between 8 and 15 people to provide their views and opinions Allow PAPs to provide their views and opinions regarding Census and Valuation exercises.

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S/N	Date	Location	Activity	Participants	Purpose
				Kwamtumwajeni and Sogea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting views and opinions regarding RAP implementation and resettlement process. • Discuss about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation.
20	11/12/2017	Madrasatu Sah-wa and Al-ihsan Girls Secondary	Focus group discussions	Groups of men, women, youths, and Vulnerable people from shehias of Makadara, Mitiulaya, Mikunguni Kwalimsha, Jitimai, Magogoni A and Mwanakwerekwe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow a smaller group of between 8 and 15 people to provide their views and opinions • Allow PAPs to provide their views and opinions regarding Census and Valuation exercises. • Getting views and opinions regarding RAP implementation and resettlement process. • Discuss about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation.

6.4 Views, Issues and Concerns raised by Stakeholders during Consultations

Attitudes expressed by various stakeholders including affected communities with regard to the proposed project are diverse. On one hand, there are fears that people will be displaced off their settlements, most available business opportunities will vanish, and that the Project could have significant negative economic and social impacts especially if compensation to be paid will not consider those issues. However, such fears are generally outweighed by positive expectations that System C project will help to overcome the problem of flooding which has been affecting many areas for a long period such as;

- Deaths especially children whereby many of them died during rain season through drowning in flooded areas.
- Destruction of houses by flooding water
- Destruction of household furnitures and personal items
- Diseases such as Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Bilhaziasis, Typhoid, and Cholera
- Unsettled life due seasonal migration specifically during rain season.
- Congestions in unaffected households.
- Loss of Income
- Construction of System C drainage channel will assist in controlling various water borne diseased thus improvement on sanitation and community health.
- Gain access to areas that were inaccessible during flooding
- The proposed project will also help to reduce government expenditures on drugs and other humanitarian assistances which were needed during flooding tragedy thus the money can be invested on other development projects and community services.

6.4.1 Key Issues and Concerns

However, the following key issues, views and concerns were also presented. These can be grouped as follow:

Relocation and Compensation

Project affected communities raised their concerns regarding relocation and compensation that;

- They welcome the project and are willing to relocate but compensation to be paid should be fair and adequate by taking into considerations value of land because nowadays land in Zanzibar is very expensive and its availability is also a challenge.
- For houses which their sanitation facilities (toilets and septic tanks) will be affected, should either be compensated for the whole house and relocate (because the house is not complete without a toilet); or compensation should also include land cost for constructing a new one.
- For those who will be partially affected especially shop traders should be compensated for the period that will be denied access to their stalls due to construction activities.

- All properties that will be damaged (by contractor) during construction works should be compensated as well.

Employment Issues

- Regarding project's employment opportunities, priority should be given to local residents.
- Contractor in collaboration with government authorities should ensure that hired staff are fairly paid according to provisions of existing legislations.
- Training should be provided to local residents so that they can be able to contribute manpower in construction activities.

Community Health and Safety

Consulted Stakeholders in all 19 shehias were of the opinion that, currently communities are facing threats on their healths because of flooding problem especially in areas where water remain stagnant for a long period; therefore, implementation of this project will help to improve the situation. To them, flooding problem has been accelerated by rapid population increase and unplanned settlements accompanied by lack of road infrastructures for easy access of solid waste collection trucks by the municipal councils. Because of unplanned settlements, many shehias lacks open spaces to establish new solid waste collection points as a result they dump them in the natural drainage course. Another cause of flooding is associated with lack of drainage infrastructures and where are in place, they are informally being used for disposing solid and liquid wastes thus severely impairing their performances due to blockages. Currently, most part of the existing drainage network is old and damaged undersized or partially blocked. All these factors, flooding problem which in return exposes local communities to health and safety threats as outlined above.

Maintenance of Existing and New Storm Water Drainage Systems

Local communities confessed that there is a poor management and maintenance of existing drainage channels by ZMC and the community themselves. *"ZMC don't clean the channels, they wait until flooding disaster and start cleaning them"*; claimed one respondent. *"We, local communities don't have a culture of cleanliness that's why its a normal thing to dump waste in the drainage channels and no one cares"*. Added another respondent. Farming and planting crops along the natural water courses and construction of structures above the drainage channel also impares the functioning of the channel which blocks flow and causes water to be rerouted to surrounding areas including residential houses.

On the other hand, communities especially those residing along the existing channels, have a notion that the existing channels especially those built in phase one project were poorly designed because some of them are too small, not deep or wide enough to accommodate large volumes of water during rain season.

6.4.2 Recommendations

Consulted stakeholders had the following recommendations:

- Construction of new drainage system must also consider issue of health and safety in local communities specifically the young children.
- For community assets that will be affected by the project such as water supply pipes, electricity poles and telecommunication poles; early notifications on the cut-of service should be provided to the public and the care should be taken to ensure that these services are back to normal.
- The channels should be well covered and where it is necessary to remain open, hedgerows should be constructed along the edge of channels.
- Pedestrians cross over points (bridges) should be provided in new and rehabilitated channels.
- Awareness campaigns and training should be conducted to local residents in maintaining the upgraded stormwater systems to prevent blockage caused by solid waste disposal in the channels.
- ZMC to ensure that storm water channels are well taken care through regular maintenance and cleaning to protect them from damages beyond repairs.
- ZMC should enact by-laws to ensure that all people disposing waste in drainage channels are disputed.
- During FGDs many groups especially women suggested that ZUSP or ZMC to finance a media and door to door awareness campaign aiming to expose those disposing liquid/solid waste in drainage channel. The campaign has already nick-named in Swahili as "*Ondoa Mukhali zuia uchafuzi wa mazingira*" (*Don't be phlegmatic/stoical, prevent environmental pollution*)
- Local NGOs and CBOs should be involved in environmental management programmes.
- The ZMC should think of providing waste collection bins for each household, as well as in all public areas and along roadsides;
- The ZMC must think on investing more in waste collection trucks and provision of well designed and managed waste disposal sites and schedule on waste collection service should be well maintained and monitored.

7 COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

7.1 Understanding Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation

Compulsory Land Acquisition refers to the process of acquiring someone else's land or property using compulsory powers of the state where by one is compelled to sell his/her property to the acquiring authority. Upon land acquisition, the person whose land has been so compulsorily acquired is given a payment called **Compensation**; hence the term "**Compulsory Land Acquisition**" also being referred to as "**Compulsory Land Purchase**" in that the purchase is compulsory and not free/voluntary.

In RGoZ, there is no specific act on land acquisitions and compensations instead practices from Tanzania mainland are mostly adopted and used in conjunction with various land acts which govern compensations in Zanzibar. These acts includes, Act No. 12, the The Land Tenure Act of 1992 (Amendment, Act No. 15 of 2003), The Land Tenure Act, No. 12 of 1992 (Land Allocations Regulations 2008) and The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990). All these acts emphasizes on prompt payment of compensation especially during termination of the Right of Occupancy or destruction of assets for development projects with public interest.

However, The Land Tenure Act of 1992 section 56 which was amended and replaced give rights to The Government to terminate any right of occupancy on grounds of national interest by paying compensation in accordance with the provision of Sect. 63 of this Act provided that;

- (i) Unless specifically provided for by the Minister, No compensation for the fair market value of the land shall be payable by the Government on the termination of the right of occupancy under this Act*
- (ii) Compensation shall be provided for unexhausted improvement on the land with the value determined at the time of the order of determination".*

Also, The Land Survey Act No. 9 (1990), Section 15 directs payments of compensation to the owner of any crops or trees cut or damaged in the survey exercise. However, because this RAP has been prepared adhering to WB OP 4.12 as well, assessment of compensation on affected assets were also based on the following:-

- Replacement cost of the real property;
- Disturbance allowance which is a percentage of the market value of the acquired over 12 months;
- Transport allowance calculated as the cost of 12 tons hauled over a distance not exceeding 20 km;
- Loss of profit or accommodation based on business audited accounts;
- Accommodation allowance which is equivalent to the rent of the acquired property per month over 36 months period;
- Cost of acquiring or getting the subject land;

- Any other cost, loss or capital expenditure incurred to the development of the subject land;
- Interest at market rate will be charged, for delaying payment of compensation.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

Those who will be affected by System C drainage project in terms of asset loss and resettlement are eligible for compensation based on RGoZ legislation and ZUSP-Additional Financing Project Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The WB OP 4.12 suggests the following three categories of eligible people:

- i. Those with formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- ii. Those with no formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the national and local laws or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- iii. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using, or obtaining their livelihood from (e.g. longside petty traders).

Persons described under (i) and (ii) will be compensated for the asset lost and provided with other assistance in accordance with the Land Tenure Act of 1992. People referred under (iii) will not be provided with resettlement and other assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Therefore, it is clear that all PAPs, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles or legal rights or are squatters will be eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. People who will encroach the area after the census and valuation assignments are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

7.3 Cut-off Date

A cut-off date for which this RAP was the date whereby valuation exercise in the proposed project was completed i.e. 31st December, 2017. This date was disseminated publicly in the project area whereby all affected persons, shehia leaders and other government authorities were informed of this date through community meetings during finalization of asset inventories. This means that any new inhabitants who came to the Project affected area after this date is not eligible for compensation or any resettlement assistance.

7.4 Validation of affected assets

Validation of the affected properties were conducted based on the provisions of the Zanzibar legislation for consistency and accountability. All the factors explained in the Land Tenure Act and other relevant acts were also considered in the valuation process. The verified properties included physical assets

such as residential and business structures; crops and economic trees and community properties. The entitlement matrix prepared for the Project is given in Table 13.

7.5 Valuation Methods

According to section 4 of The Land Tenure Act 1992, the main basis of Valuation for Compensation is the "Market Value". This include the market values of land, buildings, crops,trees and other unexhausted improvements such as boreholes, electrical systems, fencing walls, etc. Conversely, according to WB OP. 4.3 the main basis is the "Replacement cost". Replacement cost is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Also, for losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms (e.g. access to public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Therefore the methods used to estimate the market values of land, buildings, crops and allowances are as follows:

7.5.1 Valuation of Buildings

The computations of value of buildings also considered the replacement cost of each type of building in their respective areasbased onconstruction rates issued by the National Construction Council of Tanzania which operates both in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar Islands, which were also received from the office of Chief Government Valuer. Therefore, the value of the building was estimated by applying established construction rates to the External Area i.e. Gross External area for main buildings (GEA) and Reduced Floor Area (RFA) for other buildings and ancillary structures.

7.5.2 Valuation of Trees

The trees market values were obtained from the crops compensation schedule provided by the office of Chief Government Valuer as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Zanzibar. Each type of trees is provided with a price and that price has to be multiplied by the total number of trees found in the plot (s) times the growth percentage of each tree or group of trees for those growing in clumps such as bananas and sugarcane.

7.5.3 Valuation of Standing Crops

This valuation work adopted the "Crop Compensation Schedule" (a collection of Crop Compensation Rates). The compensation rates of crops used were those approved by the Office of the Government Chief Valuer as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Zanzibar. The rate (value) of each crop was obtained by discounting the net income expectancies to the present

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worth estimate. Thus analysis of the subject crop rates was not carried out, was just picked from the schedule. Additionally compensation rates adopted are in different percentages depending on the maturity stage of the particular crop. 10% was applied to the seedlings, the percentage increases to 100% which was applied to a fully grown crop.

7.5.4 Valuation of Community/Public Infrastructures

Community or public infrastructures such as boreholes, bridges, water supply systems etc. were valued basing on the replacement value after consultation with government institutions responsible with those infrastructures.

7.5.5 Non Identifiable PAPs

We were able to identify and assess most of properties falling within the project area. However, we could not trace 7 (Seven) PAPS who were not available during inspection and were neither known to local leaders nor respective neighbours. Nevertheless, the said properties were inspected and their compensation forms have been prepared and particulars therein appear in the compensation schedule separately for easy identification. These are found in 3 shahia's as follows: Magogoni 5, Jitimai 1, Sogea 1.

Compensation Schedule for Non Identifiable PAPs

Total Fair Compensation Tshs. A2:S22(Building only)	Owner's Name	Crop Value Tshs	Land Size in m ²	Total Fair Comp'sation Tshs.(Crops and Land)		Building Value Tshs.	Disturbance Allowance Tshs. 8%	Accomodat ion Tshs.	Transport Allowance Tshs.	Total Fair Compensation Tshs. (Building only)	Fair Compensation Tshs.
WEST B DISTRICT											
	JITIMAI										
VAL/MF/UNG/JTM/001			31.50	-		3,408,000	272,640	900,000	150,000	4,730,640	4,730,640
SUBTOTAL JITIMAI			31.50	-		3,408,000	272,640	900,000	150,000	4,730,640	4,730,640
	MAGOGONI A										
VAL/MF/UNG/MGA/038			21.00	-		3,591,000	287,280	1,440,000	150,000	5,468,280	5,468,280
VAL/MF/UNG/MGA/039		75,000	9.45	81,000		750,000	66,000	-	-	810,000	891,000
VAL/MF/UNG/MGA/040		335,000		361,800		6,930,000	581,200	2,160,000	150,000	9,794,400	10,156,200
VAL/MF/UNG/MGA/044		15,100	48.24	16,308		-	1,208	-	-	-	16,308
VAL/MF/UNG/MGA/049			44.75	-		1,614,000	129,120	-	-	1,743,120	1,743,120
SUBTOTAL - MAGOGONI A		425,100	123.44	459,108		12,885,000	1,064,808	3,600,000	300,000	17,815,800	18,274,908
URBAN DISTRICT											
	SOGEA										
VAL/MF/UNG/SGA/015	MBARAKA		8.80	-		704,000	56,320	-	-	760,320	760,320
SUBTOTAL - SOGEA			8.80	-		704,000	56,320	-	-	760,320	760,320
GRAND TOTAL		425,100	164	459,108	-	16,997,000	1,393,768	4,500,000	450,000	23,306,760	23,765,868

7.5.6 Compensation for unanticipated additional construction damage

This RAP also considered compensation for unanticipated damages during construction phase (on-spot compensation). These types of on-spot compensation will be executed by the Contractor using contingency funds provided under the RAP budget.

7.6 Allowances / Other Assurances

A part from the above parameters, valuation of affected assets also considered the following allowances as part of the valuation procedure.

- (i) **Loss of accommodation:** Accommodation allowance is among the allowances given to those who loose buildings which are already finished and occupied. Residential rent is estimated at the market demand as could be established from the locality. In this RAP rent rates have been used basing on the type of building and location which ranges between TZS10,000-30,000/room/month and up to 400,000/whole house/month. Therefore, *Accommodation allowance = Room Rent/ per month x No. of rooms x 36 months.*
- (ii) **Loss of Profit:** The net monthly profit of the business carried out shall be assessed, evidenced by an audited account where necessary and applicable and multiplied by 36 months in order to arrive at the loss of profits payable. *(I.e. Loss Profit = Net profit/per month x 36 months).* It is payable to all affected business with legal recognitions. An enquiry to tax authorities on rates of charged tax in similar businesses also can be made to make estimations on informal businesses without audited accounts.
- (iii) **Transport Allowance:** Transport allowance is computed on the basis of prevailing market rates within an area and is paid only to PAPs who occupied the residential/commercial structure. *Transport Allowance shall be the actual costs of transporting twelve tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within twenty Kilometers from the point of displacement (i.e. Transport allowance = 12 tons x Actual Cost/ton/km x 20km).*
- (iv) **Disturbance allowance:** This was calculated by applying value of real property by average percentage rate of interest offered by commercial banks on deposits for 12months. The current average rate of the interest obtained on fixed deposits is 8%. Therefore, based on the total compensation value, obtain the 8% of the value and add it to the previous total. All PAPs who are illegible for any kind of compensation shall receive a disturbance allowance. *Disturbance allowance = (Total Compensation Value x 0.08).*

7.7 Proposed Compensation Options and Packages for each PAP/PAH

In System C project, **monetary compensation** will be adopted to compensate all affected properties. However, there will be no compensation for lost land as in Zanzibar, all land including the project land belongs to the RGoZ.

System C project land is under the custodian of ZMC but overtime there has been encroachment to the buffer zones of natural drainage course and existing drainage channels due to poor law enforcement. To comply with the World Bank OP 4.12, these land users will be paid cost recovery to compensate unexhausted development made. Table 13 (Entitlement Matrix) provide the details of proposed compensation for various losses and other assistances the will be provided to PAPs by ZUSP.

7.8 Entitlement Matrix

Table 13: Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
Land	Individual PAP	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Crops and vegetable gardens	Individual PAP	Cash compensation for loss of permanent crops will be paid.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops in the fields. Disturbance allowance. RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative land with similar characteristics as the affected land
	Tenants	Cash compensation for loss of permanent crops will be paid.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to average mature and harvested crop, or market period of tenancy/lease agreement, whichever (costs of shifting plus allowance). Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal PAP will be allowed to harvest seasonal crops in the fields. RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative land with similar characteristics as the affected land
Economic Trees	Individual PAP	Cash compensation for	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance allowance.

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Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
		loss of permanent crops will be paid.		
Commercial Structures	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash, based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for loss of profit (net monthly profit evidenced by audited accounts x 36 months). • Disturbance allowance (8% of total compensation cost). • RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish business.
Residential structures	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for loss of accomodation (monthly market rent for the acquired property x 36 months). • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. • RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a new home.
	Tenants	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensated replacement cost of non-movable property installed with consent of the property owner. • Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal. • Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee. • Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Loss of Public structures /infrastructures	Public institutions / community asset	compensation at replacement cost of lost property shall be paid to the legal custodians.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RGoZ will replace the lost structure/ infrastructure at alternative location.

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement		
		Compensation for loss of Asset	Transport Allowance	Other Assistance
Squatters and encroachers	Individual PAP	Compensation in cash based on full replacement cost of the affected property.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from demolished structures. • RGoZ assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a home.
Vulnerable groups	Individual PAP	Monetary/in-kind compensation based on full replacement cost of the affected asset.	Actual cost of transporting twelve (12) tons of luggage by road within 20kms from the point of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for loss of accommodation (monthly market rent for the acquired property x 36 months). • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. • RGoZ will assist PAP to obtain alternative plot to re-establish a new home. • Additional cash and other assistance i.e., assisting with moving, to accommodate them during resettlement or transition period while the family rebuilding its home or resettling to a new areas.

7.9 Compensation Schedule

The following table 14 provides the summary of affected assets and compensation amount based on the type, size and magnitude of the affected asset. It also include other allowances as explained above. Full details on affected assets and owners are provided in valuation report.

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Table 14: Summary of Affected Assets and Compensation Costs Per Shehia

N/O	Location	Number of PAPs	Number of Crops	Crops Value Tshs	Land Size in m ²	Number of Structures	Building Value Tshs.	Dist' Allow'ce Tshs. 8%	Accomoda tion Allowance s Tshs.	Trans Allow'ce Tshs.	Fair Comp'sati on Tshs.
URBAN DISTRICT											
1	SHAURI MOYO	18	9	263,000	126.61	16	23,351,000	850,384	2,520,000	300,000	27,284,384
2	KWA WAZEE	48	75	2,443,490	4,147.21	42	864,807,000	69,152,119	158,940,000	4,800,000	1,100,142,609
3	NYERERE	13	2	150,000	793.45	13	170,446,450	13,647,716	40,860,000	1,050,000	226,154,166
4	SOGEA	20	4	175,000	241.4	18	31,755,650	2,554,452	8,460,000	750,000	43,695,102
5	KWA MTUMWAJENI	3	0	0	561.52	3	125,800,930	10,064,074	26,820,000	450,000	163,135,004
Sub Total		102	90	3,031,490	5,870.18	92	1,216,161,030	96,268,745	237,600,000	7,350,000	1,560,411,265
WEST B DISTRICT											
6	JITIMAI	17	55	1,073,540	474.11	12	65,743,036	5,345,326	9,180,000	450,000	81,791,902
7	MAGOGONI	56	156	2,526,270	1,911.50	47	308,826,708	24,908,238	71,820,000	3,150,000	411,231,216
8	MWANAKWEREKWE	19	50	1,747,110	359.8	11	40,032,700	3,342,385	5,400,000	900,000	51,422,195
Sub Total		92	261	5,346,920	2,745.41	70	414,602,444	33,595,949	86,400,000	4,500,000	544,445,313
GRAND TOTAL		194	351	8,378,410	8,615.59	162	1,630,763,474	129,864,695	324,000,000	11,850,000	2,104,856,578

7.10 Preferred Form of Payment

Compensation in cash:

With respect to OP 4.12 PAPs should be able to opt cash compensation or in-kind compensation. Survey results indicated that 178 (91.75%) individual PAPs out of the 194 property owners preferred cash compensation. The main reason for this choice is that, they want to replace their lost properties in the areas/locations of their own choices.

In-Kind compensation

16 PAPs out of the 194 individual property owners indicated that they would prefer to be compensated in-kind during the consultation exercise. This being a linear project with mostly partial impacts to people houses and structures as the drainage system cover about 2m to 3m width; the impact is mostly partial removal of their structures while the main part of the structures remain in the project site thus no complete relocation. With the magnitude of impacts, it is more beneficial for these 16 PAPs to receive monetary compensation than receiving in kind compensation for instance one PAPs has 2 henna trees. The project will meet requirements of 5 PAPs who required reinstatement of part of their structure that will be affected, and 1 PAP demanded to be given seedling of his coconut tree; instead of cash compensation if that will be feasible to them during compensation time.

Also large part of system C drainage will be built along existing channel of high density unplanned settlement and drainage was designed to avoid large demolition of houses and there is no farming or grazing land taken (land-based livelihoods). The socio-economic information of the system C include livelihood activities conducted by PAPs outside project corridor that covers the whole area rather than 2 to 3m width drainage corridor. PAPs and other community's members not affected by the project will continue to use the existing services within the System C area such as markets etc.

7.11 Other Assistance to Minimize Losses

Accessibility of Jobs during Infrastructure Construction

During the construction works, the project team (Environmental / Sanitation Engineers) and the RAP team will ensure that the contractor gives the PAPs first priority during job allocation at the site. Such activities include those involving manual labor i.e. clearance of vegetation, carrying construction material inputs from stockpiles to construction sites, security etc.

Supply of construction materials and service provision by PAPs / community

The Contractor will be encouraged to procure quality construction materials supplied by PAPs and community members. Other services include supply of water, disposal of construction wastes at approved sites, provision of catering (food and refreshments) by local vendors preferably among the PAPs.

Provide for free recyclable and reusable materials from construction activities

Construction outputs such as cut trees and other usable cleared vegetation should be given free to PAPs. Similarly at demobilization stage or the left over and excess unused materials should be provided free to PAPs including the waste pickers.

Provide assistance to the vulnerable groups

The kind of support these people will be specified according to their loss whereby for those who will lose their residential housing structures (5 widows, 2 disabled, 3 long sickness) and 2 female head of households) will need to be assisted in construction of new houses /affected rooms. For those who will lose other important house structures (1 single mother, 2 elderly, 3 widows and 1 long sickness) will need to be assisted in construction of new house facilities e.g. walls, ceptic tanks and foundations.

7.12 Livelihood Restoration

One of the objectives of this RAP is to ensure that livelihoods are improved or restored to pre-displacement levels. Compensation for affected property will therefore seek to facilitate full and smooth recovery without exposing the PAPs to vulnerability. In cases where resettlement affects the income-earning capacity of the displaced families, compensation alone does not guarantee the restoration or improvement of their living standards. As noted in the previous chapters, WB encourages project sponsors to undertake resettlement as a sustainable development initiative, that is, an initiative that leads to an improved standard of living for project affected people. OP 4.12, therefore, requires the following measures when development projects result in the relocation of people:

- Improve, or at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons and households, in particular vulnerable and/or disadvantaged persons;
- Ensure that affected vulnerable people receive additional and/or targeted assistance, if required; and
- Provide opportunities to displaced people to derive appropriate development benefits from the Project (e.g. by means of employment creation, capacity building and socioeconomic development).

Accordingly, a livelihood restoration programme is normally incorporated in resettlement planning when affected households are socially and/or economically vulnerable and/or stand to lose of their livelihood assets/resources (or a portion thereof), as a result of resettlement. It is intended to offset the effects of losses that cannot be adequately compensated through monetary payments and/or the replacement of assets e.g. the disruption of support networks, reduced access to markets, the time required to reinstate their businesses to their former productivity, etc.

For the purpose of this RAP, livelihood restoration is specifically focused on displaced persons and on ensuring that their livelihoods are improved or at least restored to pre-resettlement levels and provide the required assistance to the vulnerable people in the affected area. Further more, all assets lost/affected will be compensated by the project. The compensation will cover the individual land lost, residential structures,

unfinished structures, permanent crops/trees and seasonal crops. PAPs losing residential houses or business premises will receive allowances for loss of accommodation / loss of profit lasting 36 months to enable pay rent while building their new houses/ re-establishing their businesses. Farming households will be assisted in getting alternative location for to re-establish their lost vegetable garden. No resettlement will be done before compensation is fully paid to PAPs. Notice to vacate the land will be given to PAPs after compensation is fully paid and they will be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures e.g. iron sheets, windows, doors, bricks etc.

7.13 Vulnerable People

The WB OP 4.12 define vulnerable persons as; those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation. Vulnerable groups include households headed by women, households victimized by HIV/AIDS that are headed by children, households made up of the aged or handicapped, households whose members are impoverished, or households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural prejudice) and economically marginalized.

This RAP identified about 21 vulnerable people. The kind of support these people will be specified according to their loss whereby for those who will lose their residential housing structures (5 widows, 2 disabled, 3 long sickness) and 2 female head of households) will need to be assisted in construction of new houses /affected rooms. For those who will lose other important house structures (1 single mother, 2 elderly, 3 widows and 1 long sickness) will need to be assisted in construction of new house facilities e.g. walls, septic tanks and foundations. Other assistance shall include;

- Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home;
- Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance; and
- Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g. specifically explaining the process and procedures, making sure that documents are well understood.
- Assistance in the compensation post-payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery.
- Physical assistance when moving, e.g. assisting persons/households with relocating their possessions;
- Counseling in matters related to compensation and displacement.
- Provision of all other possible assistance.

Table 15: Vulnerable People Affected by System C Project

Shehia	Number of Vulnerable People					Total
	Widows	Women-headed household	Disabled	Elderly	Long sickness	
Kwa Mtumwajeni	1					1

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Shehia	Number of Vulnerable People					Total
	Widows	Women-headed household	Disabled	Elderly	Long sickness	
Kwa Wazee	2	2			3	7
Sogea	3		1			4
Mwanakwerekwe	1					1
Jitimai		1				1
Magogoni A	1		1		1	3
Shaurimoyo	1	1		2		4
TOTAL	9	4	2	2	4	21

Source: Socio-economic survey by DCL

Women comprise a extremely large number of the poor in most countries and tend to rely more heavily than men do on informal support networks, such as the help of friends, neighbors, or relatives for child care. As a result, women are often the first to suffer when resettlement is planned or executed badly. Women with children also have less physical mobility to travel to find ways of earning a livelihood. For these reasons, the sponsors' efforts to maintain the social continuity of communities affected by a project whether through the physical design of new sites, measures to prevent the disintegration of the community or the provision of specialized social services at those sites are important. Some of the immediate and practical initiatives that to be considered to improve women's adaptation to the resettlement site include:

- Ensuring that compensation entitlements are issued in the name of both spouses;
- Improving access to productive assets;
- Improving participation in decision making (support for women's interest groups); and
- Promoting equal opportunity for women's employment.

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

System C project will use the existing grievance procedures that were established during preparations of previous RAPs (Kibele Land fill project and other completed drainage systems). The existing procedure involves the use of existing conflicts resolution mechanisms through local government system.

All PAPs were informed of the existence of the current GRM through their Shehas and awareness and consultation meetings during during RAP preparation exercise. They were also informed about the means of accessing GRM all procedures on how they can log their grievances i.e. they can log their complaints by either reporting the matter directly to the sheha who will record the complaints in the complaint log book, or by reporting directly to the District grievance committee, ZUSP office where he/she will fill special grievance forms (See table 16 and 17).

Other means of reporting grievance to the Project Management Team (PMT), Shehas and District Officer are through telephone, mail, in person and complaint boxes. Public and PAPs in particular will be informed on all available means and places of logging their grievance. Anonymous grievances will also be received and dealt accordingly.

8.1 The Existing GRM Through Negotiations and Mediation

This grievance procedure is simple, administered at the local level to facilitate access, and to the extent possible flexible and open to various proofs. Under the existing GRM, those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances reports to their Shehia offices by filling grievance form that will be made available at the Sheha office and the matter is referred to the Shehia Advisory Committee for resolution. Sheha Advisory Committee composed of all community leader of Shehia sub-units. For this matter the Committee will be strengthened by addition of members from Project Management Team, District and representative of the complainant.

If at Shehia levels matter remains unresolved, Sheha will refer the case to the District Commissioner's (DC) Office where the DC Grievance Committee for which DC is the chairperson will find resolution. The District Grievance Committee members are usually constituted from the DC office, the relevant District functional department (i.e. Land Office/Valuer in case of land disputes), Shehia office, and a representative of the complainant and the defendant. The committee would consult with the lower local government levels and other records to determine the validity of claims, and if valid recommend appropriate remedial measures, or compensation etc. The District through the Shehia office would notify the complainant regarding recommended settlement. If the matter is not able to resolve at District level, the grievance is referred to the Regional Commissioner who with the assistance of his respective department leaders and representative from District, complainants, government valuation office will hear the grievance and provide response within 2 weeks from the date of the complain.

Table 16: Existing GRM through Negotiation and Mediation Procedure.

STEP	ACTION/ ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
1	PAPs are informed of their rights and entitlements	RAP Team (Valuer)
2	PAP rejects (i.e. the values given) and lodge complaint	RAP Team (Valuer) gives justification of the figure
PAP NOT SATISFIED		
3	Lodge appeal to Village Government (Shehia) Office by filling Grievance Form	Shehia receive complain ↓ Shehia Advisory Committee
PAP STILL NOT SATISFIED		
4	PAP with assistant of Shehia will Lodge appeal to District Office	District Grievance Committee chaired by District Commissioner include members of RAP Team
PAP STILL NOT SATISFIED		
5	Lodge appeal to Regional Commissioner's Office	RAS / Regional Commissioner (in consultation with RAP Team / ZUSP) ↓ Court of Law

Source: RAP Report; Kibele Landfill Project

Time Frame

Under negotiation and mediation procedure, the time frame for grievance resolution is as follows;

- Sheha Advisory Committee will acknowledge receipt of the complain within 5 working days from the day complain was reported.
- Within 10 days of the receipt of the grievance, Sheha Advisory Committee will conduct the investigation and provide a response to the complaint.
- District Grievance committee will acknowledge receipt of a grievance in writings within seven (7) business days from the day complaint was reported.
- Within 14 days of receipt of the grievance, District grievance committee will conduct the investigation and provide a response to the complainant.
- RAS office will acknowledge receipt of grievance within 7 days and will finalise the process within 14 days.

8.2 The Existing GRM through Judicial Procedure

Where the negotiation and mediation procedure up to office of Minister responsible for land matters does not resolve the complaint, PAP is advised to lodge formally into the legal system with court of law at Ward level as shown in table 17 and figure 14.

Table 17: Grievance redresses procedure through Judicial Procedures

STEP	ACTION/ ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
6	PAP lodge appeal to District Land and Housing Tribunal	District Land and Housing Tribunal
PAP STILL NOT SATISFIED		
7	PAP lodge appeal to High Court Land Division	High Court Land Division

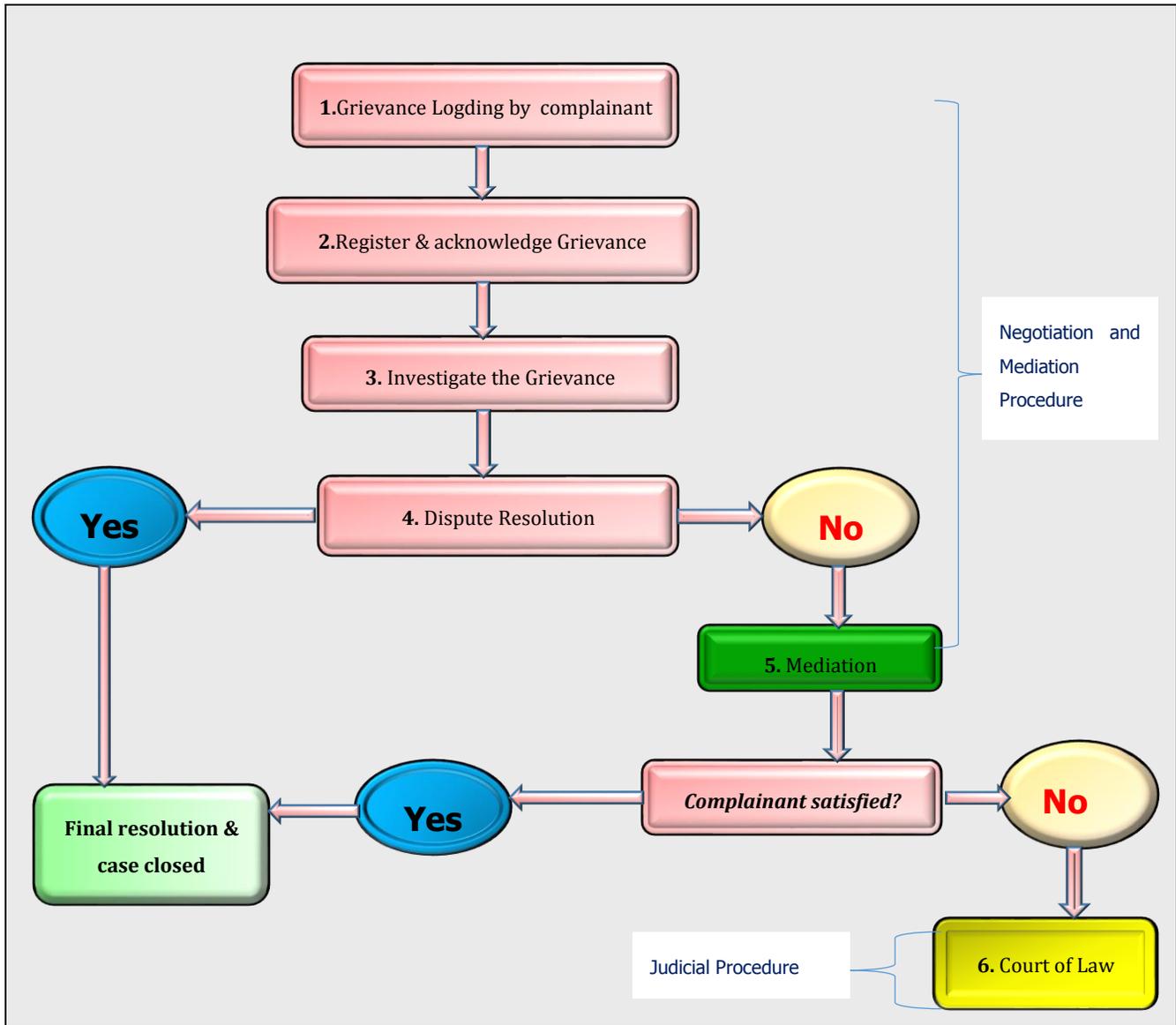


Figure 14: Summary on the Existing Grievance Mechanism Steps

8.3 PAPs' Views and Recommendations on the Existing GRM Procedure under this RAP.

During PAPs and stakeholders consultations meetings; PAPs gave their opinions regarding the GRM that, the existing GRM is good but some improvements should be made.

- It lacks PAPs representation in the District grievance committee. There should be a grievance committee starting at shehia level. This committee should have representation of PAPs from all groups existing in the affected community (men, women, youth, vulnerable people etc.) Then few members from shehia grievance committee will be selected to create a ward grievance committee and later district committee.
- Once the grievance is lodged at Sheha's office, it takes a long time for aggrieved party to receive feedback and reach resolution.
- In the current GRM if PAP is not satisfied with resolution reached, is advised to go to court of law but on his/her own costs; this is an obstacle to many PAPs in getting their rights because of high court expenses which they cannot afford.

ZUSP agreed on this and promised to create these committees in future coming projects.

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and programme will be established to assess the quality, progress and impact of RAP implementation. In particular, the programme will track progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities, compensation payments, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, sustainability of income/livelihood restoration and development efforts among affected communities.

The objective of monitoring is to give the sponsor and project implementer with feedback on RAP execution and to identify setbacks and achievements in very early stages to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Monitoring will be linked to the socio-economic household and asset surveys undertaken for the development of the RAP. The monitoring programme will include criteria to assess RAP implementation in terms of both efficiency and usefulness. A system for data collection will be established, including resources needed to carry out the monitoring. RAP implementation will be subject to an external evaluation in advance to a completion audit. The audit will take place once critical milestones have been reached, or if monitoring results show that essential corrective actions are necessary. ZUSP will be responsible for providing the funds and facilities for implementing the monitoring programme, human resources, capacity building, and any external evaluations.

9.1 Monitoring framework and Indicators

A monitoring framework will be established to define the scope and methods for monitoring, both in terms of the degree and the magnitude of adverse impacts and the effectiveness of measures envisioned to reinstate and improve the livelihoods and living standards of affected people. A monitoring action plan shall be developed to include activities, completion target dates, progress per reporting period, reasons for delay and corrective actions to be taken. Critical aspects to be incorporated in the monitoring action plan will be the monitoring of livelihood restoration activities, and the status of vulnerable households. The monitoring framework will provide for Planning for M&E; Designing a M&E programme; Developing criteria and indicators; Developing data collection systems; Data collection and analysis; Developing corrective action plans and Implementing action plans.

9.2 Monitoring Programme

The monitoring programme shall include three components

- Performance monitoring (to be undertaken by the ZUSP in collaboration with the RWC);
- Impact monitoring (to be undertaken by the ZUSP and an external agency);
- A completion audit (to be undertaken by an external agency).

9.2.1 Internal/Performance Monitoring Process

Performance monitoring will largely be an internal management function, which will provide ZUSP with up-to-date information to measure RAP performance and actual progress against milestones. Performance monitoring will include (at a minimum) the following aspects:

- Community consultations implemented and on-going;
- Grievance procedures in place and functioning (claims addressed);
- Transfer of entitlements and compensation payments disbursed including its levels and timing;
- RAP implemented in line with RAP principles, procedures and timeframes
- Relocation of people completed;
- Rehabilitation of buildings and other structures affected during construction completed;
- RAP funding for livelihood restoration is implemented fairly and transparently;
- Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels
- Adequacy of training and other developmental inputs
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Infrastructure repair, relocation or replacement
- Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

9.2.1.1 Institutional Arrangements for Internal Monitoring and Reporting

As noted above, performance monitoring of the RAP should be integrated into the overall project management (ZUSP) to ensure that RAP activities are synchronized with all project implementation activities. Performance monitoring reports will be prepared at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, semiannually, and annually) starting with the initiation of any activities related to resettlement.

9.2.2 Impact Monitoring

Impact monitoring gauges the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. Depending on the scale of resettlement, impact monitoring is conducted by the project's management such as an internal unit or an independent external agency (a consultant). The aim of impact monitoring is to provide ZUSP with an assessment of socio-economic and other effects arising from the resettlement process; to verify internal performance monitoring, and to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP and the need for corrective action plans as well as to monitor the adaptability of households, in particular vulnerable households. Practically; affected people will be included in all phases of impact monitoring, including the identification and measurement of baseline indicators. Impact monitoring will be on-going during the course of RAP implementation.

Impact monitoring shall be undertaken approximately six months to one year after displacement. PMT and independent external agency/consultant will identify the relevant criteria and indicators to be evaluated. These aspects will include (but are not limited to):

- Changes in livelihood strategies and sources of income
- Changes in living standard of PAPs when compared to prior displacement i.e. are they living at the same standard as before, have improved, or they are actually poorer than before.
- Changes in status of vulnerable households (adaptability)
- Changes in agricultural yield/produce (quantity/quality) and income from farming
- Changes in small business activities/economic activities other than agriculture
- Changes in number of people employed on projects activities
- Changes in household income and expenditure patterns
- Changes in household structure (size and composition)
- Changes in health patterns/incidence of diseases
- Changes in education and literacy levels
- Community cohesion/social stability (with the communities in the displacement area)

In addition to the quantitative indicators described above, impact monitoring will be supplemented by the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of affected people with resettlement initiatives and, thus, the adequacy of those initiatives. The most effective qualitative monitoring methodology is direct consultation with the affected populations through regular meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established by the project sponsor for public participation as part of the consultation framework.

9.2.3 Completion Audit and External Monitoring

A RAP Completion Audit will be undertaken not later than five years after the completion of implementation of the resettlement and compensation plan. The key objective of completion audit, is to evaluate whether the outcome of the RAP conforms with the WB's involuntary resettlement policy; to determine whether ZUSP's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been well conceived and executed; to verify if all physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided and to evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect.

The socio-economic status of the affected population, including the host population, will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socio-economic studies. The findings and recommendations of the completion audit will be undertaken as the concluding activities of the resettlement.

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Table 18: Monitoring Plan

SN	Component	Social Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative	Qualitative			
1	Compensation	Loss of houses/structures, crops/economic trees, land and communal/institutional assets	Number of PAPs already compensated against outstanding compensation or resettlement contracts.	-Timely and adequate compensation of the affected properties	Development and maintenance of a compensation dossier recording PAP's affected asset, compensation agreed upon and received.	The first 6 weeks of compensation	Compensation team /Municipal council
2	Grievances	Number of legitimate grievances rectified	The number of contentious cases out of the total cases	-All legitimate grievances rectified -Satisfaction of the aggrieved people	Development and maintenance of grievance log sheet	Quarterly	-Municipal Council -Consultant -Local government
3	Stake-holders participation		Number of meetings carried out in the project area Number of people consulted / participated	General relations between the project and the local communities	Maintenance of stakeholder engagement activities against stakeholder engagement plan	Quarterly	Project Management
4	Assistance to vulnerable groups	Impact to vulnerable people	-The number of vulnerable group received any form of assistance -Number of complaints from the affected vulnerable groups	Living standards of vulnerable people	Maintenance of database on conditions of vulnerable people impacted by the projects (livelihood, nutrition, health etc.)	Semi-annual	Project Management

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SN	Component	Social Economic Impact	Indicators		Means of Monitoring	Frequency/ Timing	Responsible Team
			Quantitative	Qualitative			
5	Community Services / institutional assets	Disruption/impact on community/public services	Number of replaced Community/institutional assets against affected by the project	All affected services are back into normal	-Annual survey reports	Quarterly	-Project Management -Municipal Office -Local government
6	Community cohesion and relations	Disrupted/disintegration of community /family networks	Number of maintained community ties against those disrupted/disintegrated.	Maintenance of community relations and ties	Annual survey reports	Annually	Project Management
7	Training and Employment	Impacts on livelihoods	-Number of trainings carried out. -Number of impacted locals recruited and employed by the project	-Participation of locals in project activities -Improved performance on project activities	-Project development report - Survey reports	Semi-annual	-Project Management -Contractor

10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Institutional Arrangements

System C project will use the the existing institutional arrangements for RAP implementation that were established during preparations of previous RAPs (Kibele Land fill project and other completed drainage systems). These existing institutions that will pay a key role in RAP implementation processes at different levels and times include but not limited to;

Ministry of Finance and Planning

Responsible for the overall management of Zanzibar Urban Sector Project (ZUSP) activities, offering overall coordination and technical support to participating institutions i.e. Zanzibar Municipal Council (ZMC) and Stone Town Conservation Development Authority (STCDA) and Department of Urban and Rural Planning (DoURP).

- ZMC - Takes the primary duty of implementing own sub-projects including environmental and social safeguards, and reporting requirements.
- Department of Urban and Rural Planning (DoURP) - is responsible for planning and overseeing implementation of prioritized and approved urban upgrading infrastructure.
- ZUSP (PMT)
 - Overall coordination and technical support to participating institutions through Project Management Team (PMT) under the directorate of Policy, Planning and Research in for the implementation of all World Bank supported projects. Planning and implementing the RAP consultation processes, including providing regular information on the status of the resettlement to the affected parties, other residents and stakeholders. In this regard ZUSP will work in close cooperation with the RAP Team;
 - Conduct property valuation and and mapping of affected land to identify affected households and establish magnitude of project impacts in accordance with the Zanzibar Legal Framework and Project standards.
 - Finance resettlement and compensation and implement RAP including delivery of entitlements to PAPs.
 - Together with the Shehia Councils and institutions at higher levels, attend to any grievances resulting from the land acquisition process and seek a legal expert (if required);
 - Ensuring that proposed livelihood restoration measures are developed, implemented and sustainable, in particular the restoration of livelihoods of vulnerable households;
 - Implement the procedures and measures outlined in the RAP and monitor RAP implementation process.

Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy - Is the principal ministry responsible for land management and land delivery (planning and processing, allocating and registering land) through departments of the Mommission for Lands and its departments. The ministry is also responsible with environmental management (ZEMA and Department of Environment - DoE); Water management and supply-ZAWA; Electricity supply –ZECO; and Utility regulatory - ZURA.

President Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Department

Responsible for coordination and administration of the connection between different levels of the government i.e. regional administration, district administration and local government; municipal council, town council and village / (shehia) council.

Urban and West 'B' District Councils:

- Notifying the affected Ward and Shehia Council of the proposed Project.
- Advise Shehia Council on the management of public land.
- Participate in the land and asset valuation process.

Ward level:

- Advisory services to Shehia Council.
- Review and approve compensation schedules (Ward Committee).

Shehia Councils:

- Participate in Project consultation and disclosure meetings.
- Mobilise affected households and provide feedback / notification to PAPs on project related issues.
- Participate in identification of affected households and witness property valuation exercise.
- Participate and witness land survey and mapping of project area.
- Support PAPs during the preparation and submission of their compensation claims.
- Witness the compensation payment process.
- Support ZUSP in the land acquisition process and during registration of the relocation site.
- Participate in RWC meetings.

RAP Committees

There are three RAP Committees as follows;

- a. RAP Management Committee.

This committee is chaired by The Principle Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. It has seven (7) members from ZMC, District office, and Ministry of Finance and Planning.

- From ZMC: Environmental/Sanitary Engineer (1) and Community Development Officer (1)

- From District Office: District Commissioner (1), Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (1) and Planning Officer (1)
- From the Commission of Land: Valuer (1), Surveyor (1)

b. The Community RAP Committee

The committee has eight members (8) as follows:

- Councilor (1), Sheha (1), Shehia committee members (4) and (2) PAPs representatives (a woman and a man).

c. Grievance Committee

The Grievance committee consist of Sheha, Shehia Advisory Committee, The DC and other members from the district functional department (i.e. Land Officer/Valuer in case of land disputes), and a representative of the complainant and the defendant. This committee is chaired by The DC.

10.2 Delivery of Entitlements

ZUSP in collaboration with ZMC, district councils and shehas will post notices in the affected areas advising PAPs to collect their compensation payments from designated places i.e. either from the ZUSP Office for those being paid by cheque and from the specified banks (for those will be paid via banks). The office should prepare a written record, to be signed by the PAP, indicating that the PAP has received the payment. PAPs without bank accounts including those in vulnerable group will be assisted by ZUSP in collaboration with local government authorities (Shehia and ward officials) to open bank accounts.

Once the account is opened and compensation is credited to the appropriate account, each PAP shall be informed of the transaction. Once compensation payments have been made to PAPs, they will be notified immediately after receiving their compensation packages to begin the process of salvaging any materials from demolished structures such as metal/wooden frames, roofing iron sheets and bricks and farmers will be given notice to harvest their crops. In addition to these activities, the RAP team shall work with communities to ensure effective restoration of pre-project levels.

10.3 Time Plan/ Schedule

An indicative time schedule for finalizing and implementing the RAP is presented in figure 30 below. The schedule will be reviewed prior the finalization of the RAP report. Changes in Project implementation schedules could impact on the implementation of the RAP. It is essential that the RAP implementation structures are established in good time for staff to reach a complete understanding of the RAP. Arrangements have to be made for the necessary capacity building of the RAP implementation structures to ensure that role-players involved in RAP implementation understand the requirements of implementation schedules.

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Figure 15: Rap Implementation Schedule

RAP TASKS	MONTH												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Approval of draft RAP by ZUSP and WB													
Public disclosure of RAP report													
Establish RAP implementation structures and mechanisms (such as Steering Committee, Grievance Procedure, M&E)													
Introduce RAP implementation structures to affected communities													
Disclosure of Compensation amounts to PAPs [Allow time for resolving appeals]													
Sign-off on individual compensation packages and compensation amounts by PAPs (Compensation Agreement Form)													
Financial literacy training to PAPs as initial stage of receiving their compensations													
Assist PAPs receiving monetary compensations to open individual bank accounts in which compensation money shall be disbursed.													
Undertake payments of monetary compensation													
Sign-off documents acknowledging acceptance and receipt of monetary compensation (Proof of Payment-PoP) and allow the contractor to enter the site by signing Letter of Undertaking (LoU).													
Issue notice to vacate to PAPs. Allow time for them to demolish their structures, salvage any building materials and harvest standing crops if any.													
Construction of temporary community facilities													
Provide physical support to vulnerable PAPs (the elderly, disabled and chronically sick) and arrange for transportation to move their goods to their new homes using their shifting allowances.													
Start of civil works on construction of Drainage System C project													

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RAP TASKS	MONTH												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Start formal monitoring of resettlement implementation													

LEGEND:

	RAP finalization		Resettlement site development
	Compensation payments		Physical relocation of PAPS
	Livelihood restoration		Monitoring and evaluation
	Preparations on RAP Implementation		civil works on construction of Drainage System C

NB:

Grievance redress; stakeholders consultations and engagement are continuous processes throughout RAP implementation.

11 RAP COSTING AND BUDGET

RAP budget is prepared in order to carefully assess and estimate costs to be incurred on RAP preparation and implementation. In this RAP, quantities and unit costs per item are based on magnitudes of displacement-related impacts (as defined in Chapter 5 above), as well as on the eligibility considerations and entitlement matrix outlined in Chapter 7.

Therefore, this budget has been prepared by taking into account the costs of compensation for lost assets (land, buildings, crop and trees) and their associated allowances (accommodation, loss of profit, transport and disturbance allowances). The budget also included special assistance to the vulnerable groups identified during the surveys; programs for livelihood restorations; management and administration costs and contingencies. In addition to that as costs for consultancy services (RAP preparation and hired service providers for implementing RAP activities); and monitoring and evaluation costs for a period of three years by internal implementing teams (ZUSP and ZMC) and external monitors are also included. Based on the above items, the RAP implementation cost is calculated as **TZS 2,561,284,573.20 (Tanzanian Shillings; Two Billion Five Hundred Sixty One Million Two Hundred Eighty Four Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy Three and Twenty Cents)**.

Table 19: RAP Budget

SN.	Item	Cost TZS	Quantity (Affected Assets)	Source of Fund	Channel of Disbursement	Timing
1	Compensation of Crops and trees	8,378,410.00	351	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
2	Compensation of Buildings /structures	1,630,763,474.00	162	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
3	Compensation of Community/ institutional assets	N/A		A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
4	Allowances (accommodation, transport, loss of profits and disturbance allowance)	465,714,695.00	194	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
Sub Total		2,104,856,578.00				

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SN.	Item	Cost TZS	Quantity (Affected Assets)	Source of Fund	Channel of Disbursement	Timing
NON IDENTIFIABLE PAPs						
5	Compensation of Crops and trees	425,100 .00	3	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
6	Compensation of Buildings /structures	16,997,000.00	6	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
7	Allowances (accomodation, transport, loss of profits and disturbance allowance)	326,343,768.00	7	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
	Sub Total	23,765,868.00				
8	Other resettlement assistance (5% of total compensation cost)	100,619,099.35	194	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
9	Management / administration monitoring & evaluation assistance (15% of total compensation cost)	301,857,298.05	N/A	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
10	Contingency (10% of Management / administration cost)	30,185,729.81	N/A	A credit finance advanced to the RGoZ by the World Bank under the ZUSP	ZUSP	April-June, 2018
	Sub Total	432,662,127.21				
	Grand Total	2,561,284,573.20				

12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Resettlement Action Plan, aims at combating the severe flooding problem in Urban and Urban West B districts as one way of improving quality of life among the local communities. The RAP has taken into consideration the viability of the project in relation to potential impacts of involuntary resettlement as the major Project's disadvantage to both, people and infrastructures. Therefore, it is recommended that this resettlement action plan should be properly implemented in order to minimize resettlement impacts and achieve the desired project objectives. The RWC should be well formulated and be constituted in such a manner as to be regarded as the primary representative voice of the affected persons. This report should be read in conjunction with Valuation Report which give the detailed information on the affected assets.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH SHEHIA/WARD LEADERS

GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH SHEHIA/WARD LEADERS

Questionnaire No:
Date of Interview:
Name of shehia:
Name of Ward:
Name of District:
Name of Interviewer:
Name of Interviewee:

1 () Questionnaire was administered to the Sheha.
2 () Questionnaire was administered to another key informant.
Please specify:
Address:
.....
Phone Number:

1. HISTORICAL PROFILE

1. When was the shehia founded? Ask for a short history of the shehia.

2. DEMOGRAPHY/GENERAL PROFILE

1. How many people are there in the shehia? How many households are there?
2. How many different ethnic groups are there in this shehia? Can you tell me what the main ethnicities are? What are the cultural differences?
3. Which languages are spoken in your community?
4. What is the main religion in your community? Are there any other religions? What are they?
5. Has the population of the shehia increased or decreased in the last 10 years? Why?
6. Has there been migration into the area? Where have these people come from and why?
7. What were the positive effects of migration? What were the negative effects of migration?
8. Has there been any conflict between residents and migrants?

3. ADMINISTRATION / LEADERSHIP

1. Are there any groups, organizations, associations or cooperatives in the shehia? What are these? (e.g. women's savings groups, livestock keepers/farmers association, etc.).
2. Other than those mentioned above, do you know any influential people or representatives of interest groups in the shehia?
3. Does your district have a development plan that you know of? Have you been consulted about it?

4. LOCAL ECONOMY/ LIVELIHOODS

1. What are the main jobs that people in the community do?
2. Do certain groups specialize in certain jobs? Which groups do certain jobs?

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5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Is there any of following public or private socio-economic infrastructures in your shehia / ward and how many?

Socio-economic infrastructures	How many	Ownership 1=Public 2=Private	If no structure, Where is the nearest, at how many km's?	Is this service sufficient for the current population? 1=Yes 2=No
Nursery Schools				
Primary education schools				
Secondary schools				
College/Vocational training center				
Hospitals				
Health center (shehia dispensary / clinic)				
Other health facilities/ traditional Healer				
Police station				
Library				
Financial (e.g. banks, ATM, exchange offices)				
Post office				
Hotels / Restaurants				
Shops, market, butcher, bakery etc.				
Other (please specify)				

2. Have all houses in your shehia got electricity?
3. Are you satisfied with the electricity supplies in your shehia? If not, what kind of problems do you experience?
4. What are the main sources of water in the shehia? Is it enough for the shehia? Do you experience any problems with water supply? Has there ever been an incidence of water borne diseases?
5. Is there any flooding problem in the shehia, how do you deal with the situation?
6. Is there a sewage system in the shehia, where is it discharged to? If no, how do you deal with the waste waters? Are you experiencing any problems with wastewaters/sewage?
7. How is the solid waste handled? Do you experience any problems regarding solid waste disposal?
8. *What are the educational facilities in the shehia? Are you satisfied with them?
9. *Are there any school-age children who don't go to school? If yes, please explain why they do not go to school?
10. *Are girls sent to school? If no, please explain why they are not sent to school?
11. *What are the health facilities in your shehia? Are you satisfied with them?
12. Is there a public transport system in your shehia? Are you satisfied with it?
13. What are the common properties in the shehia?
14. Shehia roads are
 - 1= Paved-made of asphalt
 - 2= Stabilized

- 3= Unpaved
- 4= Other (please specify).....

- 15. Do you have any environmental problems in your shehia? If so, what are they?
- 16. Do you have any social problems in your shehia, if so what are they?
- 17. Do you have any economic problems in your shehia, if so what are they?

6. SOCIAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION

- 1. Has there been any conflict or tension over the following issues during the past years in your shehia? If yes, what was / were the reason(s) for the tension(s)/conflict(s)? How do these disputes get resolved?

Issue:	
1. Over natural resources (e.g. water, energy, raw materials)	
2. Land	
3. Over employment opportunities and jobs	
4. Issues ensuing from cultural differences and religious issues	
5. Conflicts between households	
6. Others (Please specify):	

- 2. Have there been any conflict / tension with the neighboring shehias? If yes, what was /were the reason(s) for the tension(s)/conflict(s)? Is it still continuing? If no, how do these disputes get resolved?
- 3. Has there been any conflict with the industrial facilities/ investment project nearby? If yes, what was/were the reason(s) for the conflict? Is it still continuing? If no, how do these disputes get resolved?
- 4. Do you think any conflicts can arise between the migrant workers and the locals? If so, why and how do you think can such situations be avoided?

7. IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- 1. Are there any people who are very poor/dependent upon benevolent support from others? If yes, how many and how can we reach them (write down contact information)?
- 2. Are there any woman-headed households (man is deceased, sick or away)? If yes, how many and how can we reach them (write down contact information)?
- 3. Are there any child-headed households? (parents are deceased, the eldest son or daughter is the household head) If yes, how many and how can we reach them (write down contact information)?
- 4. Are there any disabled people? If yes, how many and how can we reach them (write down contact information)?
- 5. What types of social support networks exist in your shehia? Could you explain us when a person needs support, what types of benevolent contributions are provided to those without any other source than the support from their fellows?
- 6. Do you think there are any groups that could particularly benefit from the project?

7. Do you think there are any groups that could particularly be prone to the adverse effects of the project?
8. Are there any people whose lands will be acquired in this shehia?

8. POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT

1. What do you think would be the positive effects of the Project?
2. What do you think would be the negative effects of the Project?
3. How do you think the income resources/social structure will be affected by the project?

9. FOREST RESOURCES/LAND OWNERSHIP

1. Is there a forest or any natural resource in the close vicinity of your shehia? Do people pick up firewood from the forest? Do people pick up non-wood forest products?
2. Can you give some information about agricultural production? Which agricultural products do you produce? Are farms small or large in general?
3. Do people in the shehia own land? Is this a formal or informal agreement and with whom?
4. Do women inherit land? Can they buy/sell land or have a word in the decisions about the usage of a land parcel?

10. KEY SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

1. If you could have 4 things to develop in your community, which are the four things you would choose and in what order?
2. Are there any shanty settlements nearby the shehia?

ANNEX 3: CENSUS/SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A SHORT INTRODUCTION:

My name is

As you know, the construction of Storm Water Drainage System C including Mwanakwerekwe Basin is planned to be established in Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council. This survey seeks to explore the socio-economic features of the project area and the opinions of people with an aim to identify potential social impacts. Your contribution will help us assess the potential social impacts and develop mitigation measures.

HOUSEHOLD NO: DATE:

WARD/SHEHIA:

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT:

AGE OF THE RESPONDENT:

GENDER: 1 () Male 2 () Female

1 () Interview is administered to the household head

2 () Interview is administered to a close family member
His or her relationship to household head

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A: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Total number of household members

ID No.	Name	What is (Name's) Gender 1. Female 2. Male	What is (Name's) age in completed years	What is (Name's) Relationship to Head 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Grandchild 5. Son/daughter In-Law 6. 7. Parent 8. Brother/Sister 9. Grandparent 10. Others (Specify) 999. I do not know	What is (Name's) marital status 1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated 999. I do not know	Are the (Name) Parents' still alive? (For children below 18yrs)		Do household members speak, understand and/or write a language other than Swahili? 1. Yes (which language) 2. No	What is your tribe/origin? 1. Ngazija from 2. Shiraz 3. Arabs/Asians 4. Others /Bantu
						Father	Mother		
	(A1)	(A2)	(A3)	(A4)	(A5)	(A6)	(A7)	(A8)	(A9)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

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B: HEALTH OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Health During the Last 30 Days									
Illness or Injury									
ID no.	Did (NAME) fell sick or got injured in the last 30 days? 1. Yes 2. No 999 / do not know (If 'No' or 'don't know' skip to B7 column)	What sort of sickness/injury did (NAME) suffer? 1. Malaria 2. Diarrhea 3. Respiratory 4. Intestinal infections (water borne diseases) 5. Skin infections 6. UTI 7. STDs 8. Ulcers 9. Hypertension 10. Diabetic 11. HIV/AIDS 12. Pregnancy related problems 13. Mental illness 14. Accidents 15. Others *Please give a member Code	Where did (NAME) go for treatment? 1. Home 2. Home 3. Clinic / Dispensary 4. Health center 5. Hospital 6. Pharmacy 7. Drug shop/pharmacy 8. Traditional doctor 9. Others	Type of ownership of the health facility where the patient went for treatment? 1. Government 2. Religious Institution/NGO 3. Private 4. Others	If code 3-6 in column (B3). What is the distance to the clinic or hospital? (1 mile=1.6km) 1. <1 km 2. 1-5km 3. 6-10km 4. >10km	If code 1 or 2 in column (B3). What was the reason for not consulting? 1. illness mild 2. facilities are too far 3. Available facilities are busy Facility issues 4. Staff not available 5. Site / attitude not good 6. Drugs not available 7. Others (specify)	Does (NAME) usually sleep under a mosquito net? 1. Yes 2. No 999 / do not know	Did any household member have any form of disability? 1. Blindness 2. Mobility 3. Deafness 4. Dumb 5. Others	Do you have any social security? 1. Yes 2. No 999 / do not know
	(B1)	(B2)	(B3)	(B4)	(B5)	(B6)	(B7)	(B8)	(B9)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

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C: EDUCATION AND LITERACY

ID no.	What is (NAME's) current schooling status? 1 Never attended 2 Left school Current attending 3.Nursery 4.Primary 5.Secondary (Olevel) 6.Highschool 7.Post-secondary 8.Diploma course 9.University 10.Apprenticeship	If code 1 in column (C1) What was the reason for (NAME) never attending school? 1.Too young 2.Sick 3.Disabled 4.edifferent 5.Need to work 6.Cast 7.Too far 8.Orphaned 9.Insecurity 10.Others	If code 2 in column(C1) and aged between 4-25 What was the reason for (NAME) leaving school? 1.Completed a desired level 2.Need to work 3.Domestic work 4. Cost 5.Transport 6.Quality of school 7. Orphaned 8.Pregnancy 9.Sickness/colamty in family 10.Others	Highest level attained / completed 1.No schooling/formal education 2.Some schooling but not completed P1 3.Completed P1&2 4.Completed P3 5.Completed P4 6.Completed P5 7.Completed P6 8.Completed P7 9.Completed F.1 10. Completed F.2 11. Completed F.3 12.Completed F.4 13.Completed P5 14.Completed P6 15.Specialized training certificate 16Diploma 17Degree+ 18.Apprenticeship	For codes 3-10 in column (C1) Distance to the school (km) *(1mile= 1.6km) 1. <1km 2.1-5km 3.6-10km 4.>10km	For persons aged between 3-25 who are currently attending school Who manages the institution is (NAME) currently attending? 1.Government 2.Private 3.Religious 4.NGO 5.Community 6.Others		For those with codes 1-8 in column (C4) aged 10yrs+ Can (NAME) read and write in any language? 1.Nether able to read or write 2.Able to read only 3.Able to read andwrite	For those with codes 1&2 in column (C7) aged 18yrs+ Have you ever participated in literacy program that involve learning to read and write (not including primary school?) 1 Yes 2. No
		(C1)	(C2)	(C3)	(C4)	(C5)	(C6a)	(C6b)	(C7)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

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D: EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

ID <i>(Some as section A)</i>	Has (NAME) worked in an occupation which brings income in the last 3 months 1. Yes 2. No 999. Do not know	If (NAME) is not working, please mention the reason. 1. Retired 2. Student 3. Housewife (Only for female spouses) 4. Cannot find a job 5. Pregnant 6. So ill that he/she cannot work 7. Too old 8. Too young 9. Handicapped 10. Does not need to work 11. Looks after house works 12. Looks after elderly 13. Looks after children 14. Not allowed to work (e.g. female members) 15. Does not want to work 16. Other (please specify) 999. Not applicable	What is/are the (NAME'S) occupations?		Who is (NAME) working for?	
			Primary occupation	Secondary occupation	Primary occupation	Secondary occupation
	(D1)	(D2)	(D3-I)	(D3-II)	(D4-I)	(D4-II)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

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E: MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS

ID No.	How long have you been living here as household/family?	Have you -as a household- ever lived in another shehia, town, or abroad, for three or more months at one time?	Why did you move here? (Tick as much as relevant)	Had any of your relatives/friends lived here before you came?	Did they help you with your settlement?	Was it easy to settle here or did you experience any difficulties when you came? Please explain	For how long has (Name) stayed in the household during the last 12 months?	If (Name) has not stayed in the household for 12 month What is the reason for absence?
	(E1)	(E2)	(E3)	(E4)	(E5)	(E6)	(E7)	(E8)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

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F: HOUSING CONDITION

What is your ownership status of your house?	Type of Dwelling Unit	Number of rooms used for sleeping	Land Tenure of plot	What is the main building materials			What is the main domestic water source in your house?	Do you have any problems with water supply?	What are your problems with water supply? (tick as much as relevant. Can be more than one)	Do you use domestic water for drinking purposes?
				Roof	Walls	Floor				
1. Bought 2. Inherited 3. Rented public 4. Rented private 5. Provided by employer public 6. Provided by employer private 7. User not paying rent 8. Other 999. I do not know	1. Main house 2. Room(s) 3. Servants quarters 4. Others (specify)	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four 5. Five 6. Six+	1. Customary 2. Free hold 3. Family land 4. Lease hold 5. Don't know	1. Iron sheets 2. Asbestos 3. concrete 4. Thatches 5. Plastic sheets 6. Others	1. Burnt bricks with cement 2. Burnt bricks with mud 3. Cement blocks 4. Stone with cement 5. Iron sheets 6. Unburnt bricks with mud 7. Wood 8. Plastic sheets 9. Mud and poles 10. Others	1. Cement screed 2. Concrete 3. Rammed earth 4. Wood 5. Others (specify)	1. Tap/piped water 2. Rain water 3. Protected well/spring 4. bore hole with pump 4. Water truck 5. Shehia water kiosk 6. Surface water/river 7. Other (Specify)	1. Yes 2. No (Go to F9)	1. Water cuts. 2. Not clean 3. Expensive 4. Long distance 5. Long queue 6. Hardness 7. Other (please state)	1. Yes (Go to F10) 2. No (please state your drinking water source
(F1)	(F2)	(F3)	(F4)	(F5I)	(F5II)	(F5III)	(F6)	(F7)	(F8)	(F9)

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G: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS

G1: Sources of Income

a. What are the main income sources of your family? (Read all the options to the interviewee.

1 = Important 2 = Less Important 3 = Least Important 0 = None

Source of Income	Importance	Average Income
1.Wage/salary employment		
2.Farming		
3.Husbandry		
4.Wood and wood products		
5.Tourism		
6.Trading		
7.Rental income		
8.Remittances		
9.Pensions		
10. Poverty funds (State which one.....)		
11. Aids/assistance from NGOs		
12. Other (please specify)		

b. Do you do any subsistence production? Please state the approximate equal value of your subsistence production (enter zero if not produced)

Fruits/ Vegetables etc.	Egg, Milk And Milk Products	Meat	Other (Please specify)	Total (To Be Filled by the Enumerator)
TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS

G2: Expenditures

How much do you spend monthly on following?

Item Description	Code	Quantity	Amount
Food and beverages/ drinks			
Electricity			
Water			
Cooking fuel			
Lighting fuel			
Items for personal hygiene			
Health and medical care			
Education			
Rent (rented house)			
Transport			
Communication			
Clothing and Footwear			
Pensions and social security contributions			

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G3: Savings

What is the average monthly income of the household? (Other than subsistence production)	What is the average yearly income of the household? (Other than subsistence production)	How much do you save yearly? (If not saving go to Section H)	How do you invest your savings? (please tick as much as relevant)
1= Less than 10,000 2=10,000 - 100,000 3=200,000 - 500,000 4=600,000 - 1,000,000 5=1,000,000+	1= Less than 10,000 2=10,000 - 100,000 3=200,000 - 500,000 4=600,000 - 1,000,000 5=1,000,000+		1. Business 2. I bank (with a interest rate) 3. I buy immovable properties 4. I buy foreign currency 5. I buy jewelry 6. 5. Other (please specify)
(G3a)	(G3b)	(G3c)	(G3d)

H: WELFARE INDICATORS

Transportation	Communication	Asset
Does this household own any of the following? 1=Yes 2=No	Does this household own any of the following? 1=Yes 2=No	Does this household own any of the following? 1=Yes 2=No
1. Motor vehicle () 2. Motor cycle () 3. Bicycle () 4. Boat/canoe () 5. Cart animals ()	1. Television () 2. Radio () 3. Mobile/fixed phone () 4. Postal address ()	1. Furniture () 2. House or any building () 3. Land () 4. Machinery and equipment ()

Welfare Indicators (Continues)

Indicator	Code
1. Does every member of household have at least two sets of clothes? 1=Yes 2=No	
1. Does every child in this household have a blanket? 1=Yes 2=No	
2. Does every member of household have at least one pair of shoes? 1=Yes 2=No	
3. How often did the house hold ate meat last week? 1=One 2=Two 3= Three 000= None	
4. How often did the house hold ate fish last week? 1=One 2=Two 3= Three 000= None	
5. What is the average number of meals taken by household members per day in the last 7 days? 1=One 2=Two 3= Three 000= None	
6. What is the cheapest meal in this locality (considered to be consumed by poor)	

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I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

How do you learn about the local news? Please state the 5 most important channels in order.

1. Local television channels	
2. National television channels	
3. Local radio channels	
4. National radio channels	
5. Local press	
6. National press	
7. Internet	
8. Posters/ brochures	
10. Shehia meetings	
11. Worshipping places	
12. Word of mouth	
14. Other –(please specify)	

J: THE PROJECT

a. How did you learn about the project? (Please state the 5 most important channels in order).

1. Local television channels	
2. National television channels	
3. Local radio channels	
4. National radio channels	
5. Local press	
6. National press	
7. Internet	
8. Posters	
9. Brochures	
10. Shehia meetings	
11. Worshipping places	
12. Neighbors/friends	
13. Teacher	
14. Other –(please specify)	

b. What do you think would be the benefits of the project?

1. For your family	2. For the shehia/community	3. For the country (Zanzibar)

c. What kind of adverse effects can the project cause?

1. For your family	2. For the shehia/community	3. For the country (Zanzibar)

K: LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

K1. Do you or a member of your household has any agricultural land or do farming? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Section C)

K2. How many parcels do you own/cultivate and how large are they?parcels, total ofacre

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L: AFFECTED PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION

What type of property will be affected by the project?	Do you own this property? What is the ownership status	Where did you get this property?	What are the major uses?	The size of the Parcel (acre)	(If code 2 in column 4) What do you cultivate on this land?	(If code 2 in column 4) Who cultivates the land?	How do you use the products?	For code 1&2 in column 4 is your house or land will be affected
1. Land 2. House / building 3. Trees 4. Crops 5. Land/house and trees 6. Trees /crops only 999. I do not know	1. With title deed 2. Without title deed 3. Customary 4. Family Land Other 999. I do not know	1. Granted by government 2. Bought 3. Inherited 4. Encroached 5. Rented	1. Dwelling 2. Farming 3. Husbandry/grazing 4. Business structure 5. Rent out this land				1. For subsistence 2. Selling 3. Export 4. Other 999. I do not know	1. Fully (land) 2. Fully (house) 3. Partial (land) 4. Partial (house) 999. I don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**AFFECTED PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION
(Continues)**

Are you willing to relocate?	What type of Compensation do you prefer?	With the compensation you get, are you able to buy a parcel of similar/better size and quality?	Do women in your family own/inherit land?	If, yes, can they sell land, can they decide how to use it?	If no, do they interfere with the decisions regarding the usage of lands? If so how?	Are there other people that have legally recognizable rights to your site? If so, are they aware of the project?	Did/do you have any grievances about the property acquisition?	Did you communicate with project implementers? How is this dealt with?
1. Yes 2. No 999. I do not know	1. Cash 2. In Kind (999. I do not know) 3. Do Not Know	1. Yes 2. No 4. I do not know 5. Not applicable (the negotiations haven't completed)	1. Yes 2. No 4. I do not know	1. Yes 2. No 4. I do not know	1. Yes (specify) 2. No 4. I do not know	1. Yes, they are aware of it 2. Yes, they are not aware 3. Yes, they are not aware but I will inform them 3. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes, resolution made 2. Yes but ignored 3. No 4. Did not know procedures
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

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M: INCOME RESTORATION

a. Do you depend on the income from the land parcel to be acquired?

1. Yes 2. Partially 3. No 4. I do not know

b. Do you plan to restore this income?

1. Yes 2. Partially 3. No (Go To section 'd') 4. I Do Not Know (Go To section 'd')

c. How do you plan to restore this income? Do you need any assistance, consultation for this?
(Go to sect 'e' after responding this question)

d. How do you plan to use your money?

1. Buy another property 2. Start a new business 3. Get married 4. I don't know

e. How was your income status, standard of living when compared to 5 years ago?

1. Better 2. The same 3. Worse

f. What is the reason for this?

g. In your perception, what are the most important four problems (development) issues in your shehia?

1.
2.
3.
4.

PLEASE THANK THE INTERVIEWEE FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY.

ANNEX 4: GRIEVANCE STATEMENT FORM

Grievance Form. (2 original forms shall be filled: 1 for the Complainant, 1 for Contractor)	
Grievance Reference number:	Date:
Complainant name and position: Complainant address, mobile phone, email:	Company and name of the Liaison Officer (person who have received the grievance):
Description of the grievance (describe precisely if the grievance is related to an incident or other tangible impact):	
Category of grievance (Road safety, Land access, Employment, Social conduct and security, Environmental Health, Cultural heritage etc.)	
Reception	
Signature of Complainant:	Signature of Liaison Officer
Signature of Witness:	Date:
Resolution	
Resolution (Directly resolved or not)	
Signature for acceptance, if immediate resolution	Amount of Compensation, if immediate payment

FEEDBACK FORM

Grievance Reference number:		Date:	
Incident/Comment/query:		Follow-up actions/response taken:	
		Further follow-up action required?	
Name (of the Liaison Officer/person who have received the grievance):	Signature:	Date:	

ANNEX 5: COMMUNITY MEETINGS ATTENDANCE SHEETS

A. SHEHIA OF AMANI



UANDAASI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO						
S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
11	16/11/2017	ASHA JUMA	KWEREKWE		0772905798	
12	16/11/2017	ASHA MOHD	MAGOFONI		0774126160	
13	16/11/2017	HALIMA HASSAN HUSSEIN	MAGOFONI		0778930728	
14	-11-	HIDAYA JAFAR HAJI	"		0772895553	
15	-11-	SALAMA USSI YUAI	"		-	
16	-11-	JEMA SHABAN HUSSEIN	MAGOFONI		0778822275	
17	-11-	MWATIMA HAJI SIMAI	MAGOFONI		-	
18	-11-	FAIMA SHAAI MOHD	MAGOFONI			
19	-11-	KHAZIJA AME JUMA	MAGOFONI		0778822641	
20	-11-	MWANAINI JUMA MOHD	MAGOFONI		0772277871	



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UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	17/10/2017	JOHA ALI RAHMAN	AMANI	MAMANYUMBA	077796959	JAR
2	-"-	HADIA M-ALLY	AMANI	MAMANYUMBA	0777463602	107
3	-"-	Juma Othuman	Amani	imereji		Jos.
4	-"-	Subira	Amani	ESIOS haka	0772 45 4563	Said
5	-"-	Mwangyuma KH	Amani	mamanyubi	0773472176	Q
6	-"-	Mkumwa Soud	Amani	Mamanyumba	07745286	Mamanyumba
7	-"-	Raha Omer	Amani	mamanyu	0777856969	107
8	-"-	ZAINAB RUDHAN	AMANI	DA SA	077709215	107
9	-"-	MAYASA A. AME	AMANI	MWALIMU	07731753	107
10	-"-	RIZIKI M. CHUM	AMANI	SALUNI	062638078 077401568	107



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SHEHIAS OF MAPINDUZI AND MKELE



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO - MKELE						
S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	17/10/17	MUSSA MACHANA JUMBA		Mwanamachi	0778132000 M2 Jua	
2	17/10/2017	KI BAKAR USI	MKELE	MKULIMA	0777180738	
3	17/10/2017	HASSAN AHI HASSAN	MKELE	MKULIMA	0778780859	
4	17/10/17	MUHAMMED J.B	MKELE	MKULIMA	07771117 ⁰⁷	
5	17/10/17	MAKAME KHANUJI	MKELE	MUSTAFI	- - -	
6	17/10/17	SALIM MWALIM		MSTAFI	0777-887330	
7	17/10/17	JUMA ALI		MKULIMA		
8	17/10/17	MUHAMMADI MOHI	MKELE	MTANGAZA	0665013337	
9	17/10/17	KHOULIDI HAMADI	MAPINDUZI MKELE		0773521512	
10	17/10/2017	RIZKI KALI	MKELE	M/KANYIBASHAZ	077664426	



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage System C, Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO - MAPINDUZI

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
11	17/10/17	B. cutlar H. 189	mapinduzi	mb. erandi	0777 851105	[Signature]
12	17/10/17	Hamud G.	Mapinduzi	Wadhifa		[Signature]
13	17/10/17	Khamis M. 189	"			[Signature]
14	17/10/17	SLIM HAJI	MKELE			[Signature]
	17/10/17	USSI HAJI USSI	"			[Signature]
15	17/10/17	HASI USSI	"			
16	17/10/17	Muhammed Juma	"			[Signature]
17	17/10/17	MOHD SAID ABRAR	"		0999-550850	[Signature]
18	17/10/17	HASI USSI HAJI	"			[Signature]
19	17/10/17	ALI HAJI USSI	"			[Signature]
20	17/10/17	KHAMIS M. KAI	MAPINDUZI	-	077-3520490 077-3520490	[Signature]

21) 17/10/2017 HAMZA HAMAD OMAR
 22) 17/10/17 - - - - - TUNUS ALI
 23) 17/10/2017 SURURU KITWANA



0777436236

0773934578

077748097

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage
System C, Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council**

SHEHIA OF SOGEA



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA
ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO
WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	13/10/2017	Faima Mussa Hassan	LOGEA	MAJIDZI SHEHIA	0778 94241	
2	-"-	IBRAHIM .M. AMER	LOGEA	KATIBU CHAMA	0777428426	
3	-"-	KOMBO ABDULLA JAKU	LOGEA	MAJIDZI SHEHIA	0776035678	
4	-"-	HABIBU .S. NASSOR	LOGEA	MJUMBE	0777869897	
5	-"-	HASSAN .ALI HAGI	LOGEA	MJUMBE	0773907326	
6	-"-	HLIA .H. HASSAN	LOGEA	MJUMBE	0777468583 0773558961	
7	-"-	Mussa .P. Amer	LOGEA	MJUMBE		
8	-"-	TAWB KH. SAUM	LOGEA	MJUMBE	07732364 07732366 60	
9	-"-	MAKAME .S. KOMBO	LOGEA	MJUMBE	0777852044 0777852044	
10	-"-	BIMBUWA .H. SEIF	LOGEA	MJUMBE	0773 771453	



B. SHEHIAS OF MUUNGANO AND MIKUNGUNI



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 ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

UANDAaji WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	18-10	Pulimtoni Haji	Muungano	Bababari	071605749	
2	18-10	Ame Makam	Muungano	BIASHARA	0776844088	
3	18-10	ABDULRAHMAN				
4	18-10	ABDULRAHMAN SUCAIMA ABDU	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	0777-424378	
5	18-10	ZAHOR ALLY NANGUI	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	07882022 27	
6	18-10	AMOUR HAMZA	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	077769022	
7	18-10	RAMADHAN PANDU	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	0779115548	
8	18-10	HAROUIS SALIM	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	0713257614	
9	18-10	SALIM SLEYOUM	K/MAITI	BIASHARA	0713237614	
10	18/10	FATUMA KHAMISAH	HAJIMBA MADUKA	MIMI KI	0773651315	



**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage
System C, Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council**



Shehia Ya Mwanakwerekwe



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UANDAaji WA MPANGO MAHSUSI YA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA
ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO
WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
21	18-10	HASI AHMADA	K/MATI	MFANYA BIASHARA	0777 413813	
22	18-10	ABDULLA RASHID	K/MATI	MFANYA BIASHARA	0777 975326	
23	18-10	ALI MUALIM	K/MATI	MFANYA BIASHARA	0773 140323	
24	18-10	ALI ABDALLA	K/MATI	MFANYA BIASHARA	0777- 429780	
25	✓	DMAR-MUK'D	K/MATI	MFANYA BIASHARA	0773 735509	
26	"	ABDULLA NASSIR	K/MATI	M/BIASHARA	0773 821819	
27	"	MOHAMMAD SILIM	K/MATI	M/BIASHARA	077664 2380	
28	"	KHAYRABU	K/MATI	M/BIASHARA	0777 4121337	
29	✓	ABIDA DADI	K/MATI	M/BIASHARA	0777 007423	
30		ALI HASSAN MARIAM	K/MATI	MKULI NA	0773 291529	



Shehia Ya Mwanakwerekwe

C. SHEHIA OF SEBLANI

 **DON CONSULT LTD.**
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UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
21	18/10/2017	Hamid Badhi Krom	Sebleni	Mfanyabiaka	0777234952	
22	18/10/2017	MASUD KHANIS GOF	SEBLENI	Mfanyabiaka	0777497200	
23	18/10/2017	KHELF SALIM ABYUWA	SEBLENI	Mfanyabiaka	0777423318	
24	"	HAJI MAKAMIE MLESELE	SEBLENI	"	0777-422025 0715-422025	
25	"	AMOUR ALI AMEIR	SEBLENI	"		
26		MAMMO KH.	SEBLENI	RAIA	-	
27	"	MUMINYA KHAMIS	SEBLENI	Mfanyabiaka	0777-416163	
28	"	KHAMIS KONAM	SEBLENI	MAMLIK. NYUM	0773250958	
29		FARAJI MAMMO	SEBLENI	MILANGOTADUKA	0777982944	
30	18/10/2017	HASSAN JUMA	SEBLENI	MILANGOTADUKA	0773550466	



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ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO						
S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
11	18/10/2017	MILA ALI HAJI	SEBLENI	M.M. JENGO BIASHARA	0777309677	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	18/10/2017	MWA MANGA MNEMO	SEBLENI	MM. Duka	0774149577	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	18/10/2017	HAMED ALI AB ^{Makua}	SEBLENI	M.M. JENGO BIASHARA	0771511122	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	18/10/2017	NASSOR RASIM	SEBLENI	M.M. JENGO BIASHARA	0777426971	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	18/10/2017	IDDI RAMADHAN ALI SAB	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	18/10/2017	Juma KHAMIS	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	0777473289	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	18/10/2017	Ally Abdalla	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	0773643305 077366753	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	18/10/2017	SUCIMAN PATE KHAMIS	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	077430096	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	18/10/2017	HADI WALI HAJI	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	077853710	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	18/10/2017	Khamis Abdal Bakari	SEBLENI	BIASHARA	0771884 0771884	<i>[Signature]</i>



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage System C, Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council

D. SHEHIA OF KWA ALAAMSHA



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	19/10/2017	SHAFI M. ABUWA	K/MSHA	SHEHA	07799093	
2	19/10/2017	ALI SHEYMAN	K/MSHA	BIASHARA	0655415501	
3	19/10/2017	SALEH B. ALI	K/MSHA	BURGI	0778672650	
4	19-10-2017	Mohammed Bachoo Adau	K. MSHA	BIASHARA		
5	19/10/2017	NASOR. M. HASSAN	K/MSHA	MWANANCHA	0777 8400 66	
6	19/10/2017	FARIDI	K/MSHA	MWANANCHA	0777422053	
7	19/10/2017	JOKIA ABGA SEIF	K/MSHA	MWANANCHA	0777450585	
8	19/10/2017	FELAL. A. ALI	K/MSHA	BIASHARA	0779206812	
9	19/10/2017	MAHMOUD B. SIMAI	K/MSHA	DEKREVA	0776-168325	
10	19/10/2017	IBDI MAKAME KHAMIS	X MSHA	BIASHARA	0773-658616	



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UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
11	19/10/17	DDI SEIF BAKARI	Kwaa... Kwaa...	Mtunzi... Seif...	762 242 0777 4714	
12	19/10/17	ALI MZEE	KW/MSHA	BIASHARA	0777 095178	
13	19/10/2017	DAUD KUSSEIN DAUD SEIF SALUM	MLANDEGE BUBUBU	BIASHARA BIASHARA	0793-448228 0777 792023	
14	19/10/2017	MUSSA MAKAME MWAZANI ALHADI F. VUA	BWEIWI	MKULIMA BIASHARA	0773-52 2829	
15	19/10/2017	MUSA SIMONE KHAMISI	KIKALOMSHA	BIASHARA	0773 12153 73 0755	
16	19/10/2017	BAKARI ISSA ALI	KW/MSHA	BIASHARA	0777 4153 49	
17	19/10/2017	RAHIYA MAKAME AME HASI	KWAALI MSHA	MAMAWA NYUMBANI	0773 21407	
18	19/10/2017	MOHIB ABETB SUBA	KWALAMI SHA	BIASHARA	0773 26 6042	
19	19/10/2017	BACCO MOHA BACCO	Fwa Kizungu A	BIASHARA	0773 551069	
20		MASJID AL RIDHA ILWANI	Mikunguni	MASJID AL RIDHA	0777 460513	



E. SHEHIA OF NYERERE AND KWA WAZEE



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	19/10/2017	HAMBU SHARA HAMBH	NYERERE	SHEHIA	0777 8624 04	
2	19/10/2017	MAKAME KHAMIS AMU	DIWANI WADI YA AMANI	DIWANI	0777 420827	
3	19/10/17	HASSAN RAJABALI	BIASHARA	BABA FAMILY	077330000	
4	19/10/2017	MUHAMMAD ARBAS YUSUFI	BIASHARA NYERERE	BABA WA FAMILIA	0715420827 0777 420827	
		KASSIM JUSUF MOTA	N/IFA	BABA WA FAMILIA	0777-855452 0654-782257	
5	19/10	SALEH HASSAN JUMA	NYERERE	BABA WA FAMILIA	0777 285926	
6	19/10/2017	MICDADI SULEIMAN KANDI	HOTEL M/JENI	BABA WA FAMILIA	0773-351042	
7	19/10/2017	MZEE FEROUZ SUNEDI	NYERERE	BABA WA FAMILIA	0658- 020771	
8	19/10/17	MOHD MKUBWA MOHD	NYERERE	BABA WA FAMILIA	0773- 098156	
9	19/10/17	MOHD MKUBWA MOHD	NYERERE	SEHEMU YA BIASHARA	0773- 098151	



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UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
10	19/10/2018	ALISSI KHELEFU	NYERERE	DEREVA	0773311131 0773167016	
11	19/10/2018	HASSANI SALUMU	NYERERE	BIASHARA	077227618	
12	19/10/2018	MBAROKU KHAMIS	NYERERE	BIASHARA	0775821203	
13	19/10/2018	ZAKHAR HASSI	NYERERE	KAKA FAMILIA	0773923510	
14	19/10/2018	ALI SHARIK	NYERERE	MANISARA	077745572	
15	19/10/2018	HASSI LUERU	NYERERE	SERENALA	077750772	
16	19/10/2018	NASOR SALEH	NYERERE	BIASHARA	077745866	
17	"	ALY SALEH	NYERERE	FCINDI	0777865641	
18	"	HEJMA HARUD	NYERERE	MUKHILAWU	0773190580	
19	"	SALIH IDBI	NYERERE	DEREVA	077384918	



F. SHEHIAS OF MIKUNGUNI AND MAKADARA

24 OKTOBA 2017 SHEHIA ZA MIKUNGUNI NA MAKADARA

	JINA KAMILI	SIMU	SAINI
D	HADI BANDARI MGANA	0777 43 17 79	Bandari
2	MTUMWA USSI ALI	0777 43 17 79 87 97 32	USSI
3	KIBWANA OMAR KHAMIS	0773 66 12 29	KIBWANA
4	HABIBU HUSSEIN	0773 09 58 89	HABIBU
5	MGENI MOHAM MGENI	0773 66 12 79	MGENI
6	KHAMIS ALI SALDI	0773 05 25 58	KHAMIS
7	ALI KHERI HAJA (0.6)	0777 43 43 63 42	KHERI
8	ALI HADI KHAMIS	0773 28 61 90	KHAMIS
9	MSIM JUMA KHAMIS	0777 49 85 71	MSIM
10	MSIM SHEIMAN KHERI	0656 44 94 40	SHEIMAN
11	FATMA BAROUK JUMA	0777 93 60 01	FATMA
12	ZARAU KHAMIS		ZARAU
13	MTUMWA MUSSA ALI	0772 29 71 64	MTUMWA
14	MWANAKOMBO MARIZIKA	0779 35 13 21	MWANAKOMBO
15	ABDI MUSSA JUMA	0777 62 86 71	ABDI
16	BUDUMA ABDALLA OMAR	0776 28 31 52	BUDUMA
17	MARYAM HAJI ISSA	0777 87 51 61	MARYAM
18	MASARA JUMA	0653 96 10 52	MASARA
19	JUMA HABIBU HUSSEIN	0779 80 74 74	JUMA
20	JUMA MUSSA JUMA	0779-91 67 85	JUMA
21	HASSAN AZEE HASSAN	0773 83 68 57	HASSAN
22	DUCHUM HASSAN	077 25 29 99	DUCHUM



**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Report For The Proposed Construction Of Storm Water Drainage
System C, Including Mwanakwerekwe Basin For Zanzibar Urban Municipal Council**

SHAURIMOYO			
JINA	WAZIWA	NAMBA YACIUMU	SATIHI
1	JANSA S. AMOUR	0777-421895	Simmmmm
2	KOMBO D. KITIBA	0772-423220	Kiliba
3	AME Yussuf Juma Mjumba	0773181466	Qum
4	KASI Juma Juma Mjumba	0773572303	Juma
5	AME Kibat Vuuai	0773547469	AME
6	SALUM ABDALLH OTHUMAN	0773363721	Salum
7	TATU KHAMIS MAKAME	-	TATU
8	MWANUVA KHAMIS OTHUMAN	-	MW
9	MWANAHURI ALI MSELERY	0776408310	MSELERY
10	MWANAFATWA MOH'D JUMA	0777267207	MW
11	MUNIRA RASHID MASUD	0772293899	RASHID
12	ASHA MOHD KHATIBU	0774538031	ASHA
13	ASMA KHAMIS	0779279075	ASMA
14	MARIYAMU MASSUDI	0778411930	MARIYAMU
15	TATU JUMA ALI	0776931543	TATU
16	MILUMWA MAKAME	0776931543	mimp
17	RAYA ABALLA		
18	SHARIFA TWAIBU	0777878230	SHARIFA
19	TATU KHAMSI MAKAME	0773284406	TATU
20	FATMA BONGO	0772643371	F. Bongo
21	WASILA RASHIDI	0778676316	WASILA
22	PILI JUMA		
23	AMINA YUSSUF	0776215305	AMINA
24	FATMA MUSSA JUMA	0772413886	Fatma
25	LATIFA MOHD HAJI	0778702180	LATIFA
26	BAHATI JUMA VUAI	0778332836	B, D.
27	PILI OTHMAN MUSSA		
28	MKABI KOMBO AME		MKABI
29	SIDA KHAMISI KOMBO	0773133635	SIDA
30	JINA MWALUMU	0779422945	JINA
31	TUMU SIMAI ALI	0776134469	TUMU
32		0775679649	0775679649

G. SHEHIAS OF JITIMAI, MAGOGONI AND MWANAKWERE



UANDAAJI WA MPANGO MAHSUSI WA KUHAMISHA MALI NA MAKAZI YA WATU, NA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA MAZINGIRA NA JAMII KWA AJILI YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MRADI WA UJENZI WA MFUMO WA MAJI YA MVUA (SYSTEM C NA BONDE LA MWANAKWEREKWE)

ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
1	16/11/07	ZUHURA YUSOF	JITIMAI	MCEANUWA	MAGOGONI	
2	"	RAUK RASID	JITIMAI	"	"	
3	"	ZUWENAMOTHA	JITIMAI	"	"	
4	"	HABIBU KHANZA	JITIMAI	"	"	
5	"	SITI MOTA	JITIMAI	"	"	
6	"	KHABIRI GHANNA	JITIMAI	"	"	
7	"	TUMU JUMA	M/KWERE	"	"	
8	"	ASIA KHALIL	M/KWERE	"	"	
9	"	MPSI SACUM	M/KWERE	"	"	
10	"	MWAGINA FAKI	M/KWERE	"	"	



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ORODHA YA WADAU WALIOHUDHURIA KIKAO

S/N	Tarehe	Jina	Taasisi/Mahali	Cheo/Wadhifa	Anuani/Simu	Sahihi
11	16/11/2011	AUDA JUMA	KWEREKWE		07290579	
12	16/11/2011	ASHA MOHD	MAGOFONI		077412 6160	
13	16/11/2011	HALIMA HASAN HUSSEIN	MAGOFONI		077893 0728	
14	-11-	HIDAYA JAFAR HAJI	"		077289 5553	
15	-11-	SALAMA USSI YUAI	"		-	
16	-11-	JEMA SHABAN HUSSEIN	MAGOFONI		077882 2275	
17	-11-	MUATIMA HAJI SIMAI	MAGOFONI		-	
18	-11-	FATIMA SHAAH MOHD	MAGOFONI			
19	-11-	KHADIJA AME JUMA	MAGOFONI		077882 2641	
20	-11-	MUKIYANISI JUMA MOHD	MAGOFONI		077227 7871	



ANNEX 6: COMPENSATION RATES

A. CROPS AND ECONOMIC TREES

AINA YA MAZAO	IDADI YA MIMBA KWA EKA	GHARAMA YA UZALISHAJI KWA EKA/MIMBA TSH	DARAJA			MAELEZO
			I HAUJANZA KUZAA	II UNAOZAA 100%	II UMEZEEKA UMESHUKA UZAZI	
VII. JAMII YA MICHUNGWA	(6mx6m) masafa					
1. Mchungwa (Orange)	110 Plants 1	8,310,000 75,000	25,000	75,000	35,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina
2. Michenza (Tangerine)	110 Plants 1	8,310,000 75,000	25,000 25,500	75,000	35,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina
3. Ndimu tamu (sweet lime)	110 Plants 1	8,310,000 75,000	25,000	50,000	30,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina
(Sweet lime)	1	75,000	25,000	75,000	35,000	Kwa shina
4. Ndimu kali (Sour lime)	110 Plants 1	8,310,000 75,000	25,000	75,000	35,000	Kwa shina
5. Mabalungi (Grape fruit)	110 Plants 1	8,310,000 75,000	25,000	75,000	35,000	Kwa shina
6. Mchenza Kangaja (Mandame)	110 Plants 1	550,000 50,000	25,000	50,000	25,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina
8. Mlimau (lemon)	110 Plants 1	550,000 50,000	30,000	50,000	25,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina
VIII. JAMII YA MIEMBE	(9mx9m) masafa					
1. Boribo	49 Plants 1	250,000	150,000	250,000	200,000	Kwa eka Kwa shina

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AINA YA MAZAO	IDADI YA MIMBA KWA EKA	GHARAMA YA UZALISHAJI KWA EKA/MMEA TSH	DARAJA			MAELEZO
			I HAUJAANZA KUZAA	II UNAOZAA 100%	II UMEZEEKA UMESHUKA UZAZI	
2. Muyuni	49 Plants					Kwa eka
	1	25,000	150,000	250,000	200,000	Kwa shina
3. Shomari	49Plants					Kwa eka
	1	25,000	150,000	250,000	200,000	Kwa shina
4. Dodo	49 Plants					Kwa eka
	1	25,000	150,000	250,000	200,000	Kwa shina
5. Amari/Punda	49 Plants					Kwa eka
	1	250,000	150,000	250,000	200,000	
6. Ndogo ndogo	49 Plants					Kwa eka
	1	250,000		250,000	200,000	Kwa shina
IX. JAMII YA MBOGA MBOGA						
1. Maboga (Pumpking)	640 Plants	450,000	250,000	450,000	150,000	Kwa eka
	1	4,500	2,000	10,000	3,000	Kwa shina
2. Matango	640,000	350,000	150,000	350,000	100,000	Kwa eka
	1	500	200	2,000	150	Kwa shina
3. Matikiti	640 Plants	350,000		350,000	100,000	Kwa eka
	1	500	200	1,500	150	Kwa shina
4. Nyanya Chungu	715 Plants	350,000	150,000	350,000	100,000	Kwa eka
		500	200	1,500	150	Kwa shina

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AINA YA MAZAO	IDADI YA MIMBA KWA EKA	GHARAMA YA UZALISHAJI KWA EKA/MMEA TSH	DARAJA			MAELEZO
			I HAUJAANZA KUZAA	II UNAOZAA 100%	II UMEZEKA UMESHUKA UZAZI	
5. Biliganyi Egg plant	715 Plants 1	350,000 500	150,000 200	350,000 1,500	100,000 150	Kwa eka Kwa shina
6. Tungule Tomato	2000 Plants 1	350,000 500	150,000 200	350,000 1,500	100,000 150	Kwa eka Kwa shina
7. Bamia Okra	4000 Plants	350,000	150,000	15,000	100,000	Kwa eka
8. Karoti Carrots	40000 Plants 1	350,000 500	150,000 200	350,000 1,500	1000,000 150	Kwa eka Kwa shina
9. Mchicha Afrika spinach	8000 Plants	450,000	250,000	450,000	200,000	Kwa eka
10. Vitunguu thomu Garlic	10,000 plants	450,000	250,000	450,000	200,000	Kwa eka
11. Kabichi Cabbage	800 Plants 1	450,000 500	250,000 500	450,000 500	200,000 500	Kwa eka Kwa shina
12. Figili (Askabiji) Kotmiri	4000 Plants	450,000	250,000	450,000	200,000	Kwa eka
Nanaa Zukini			50,000 50,000	200,000 200,000	50,000 50,000	Kwa eka Kwa eka
X. JAMII YA MITI YA MATUNDA/ MBAO			50,000	200,000	50,000	Kwa eka
Mfenesi (Jackfruit) Mshelisheli (Bread fruit)	1 1	250,000 250,000	150,000 150,000	250,000 200,000	200,000 150,000	Kwa Shina Kwa shina
	49 Plants					

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AINA YA MAZAO	IDADI YA MIMEA KWA EKA	GHARAMA YA UZALISHAJI KWA EKA/MMEA TSH	DARAJA			MAELEZO
			I HAUJAANZA KUZAA	II UNAOZAA 100%	II UMEZEEKA UMESHUKA UZAZI	
5.Mdoriani (Durian)	1 40 Plants	450,000	200,000	450,000	250,000	Kwa Shina
Mshokishoki (Rambotam)	1 49 Plans	250,000	150,000 50,000	250,000 150,000	100,000 60,000	Kwa shina
Mzambarau (Jambo lana)	1 40 Plants	80,000	10,000	80,000	30,000	Kwa siku
XI. MITI YA MISITU						
Mtondoo (Alexandrian)	1 444 Plants	40,000	10,000	40,000	30,000	Kwa Shina
Mvinje (Whisky pine)	1 1000 plants	30,000	10,000	30,000	25,000	Kwa Shina
Mkandika	1		10,000	20,000	15,000	Kwa Shina
Mbambakofi	1		20,000	50,000	30,000	Kwa Shina
Mvule (Iroco)	1 1000 Plant	100,000				Kwa shina
Mkaratusi	1 1000	1	20,000	50,000	30,000	Kwa Shina
Msaji	1 1000	1	40,000	80,000	60,000	Kwa Shina
Mpopoo	1		10,000	20,000	10,000	
Muanzi (bamboo)	1 1000	10,000		15,000	5,000	
Mkarati	1		10,000	20,000	15,000	Kwa shina
Switenia	1 1000		20,000	50,000	40,000	Kwa Shina
Mwavi	1 1000		20,000	50,000	40,000	Kwa Shina
Mkururu	1 1000		10,000	20,000	15,000	Kwa Shina

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XIII. JAMII YA MITI YA MATUNDA	IDADI	HAUJAZAA	UNAOZAA	UMEZEEKA	MAELEZO
1. Mzambarau	1	10,000	80,000	50,000	Kwa Shina
2. Mkungu	1	30,000	50,000	20,000	Kwa Shina
3. Mbuyu	1	50,000	160,000	20,000	Kwa Shina
4. Mpeya (Avocado)	1	10,000	60,000	20,000	
5. M/sakua	1	10,000	60,000	20,000	
6. Mtofaa	1	10,000	60,000	10,000	
7. Mstafeli/mtomoko	1	10,000	30,000	10,000	
8. Mshelisheli kokwa	1	10,000	30,000	10,000	
9. Msufi	1	10,000	30,000	10,000	
10. Mangostim	1	25,000	100,000	50,000	
11. Cacao	1	150,000	250,000	100,000	
12. Mbuni	1	10,000	20,000	15,000	
13. Mzabibu	1	10,000	20,000	15,000	
14. Mbirimbi	1	10,000	12,000	15,000	

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2. CONSTRUCTION RATES

Location	Construction rate	Land value
Kwerekwe	300,000- 500,000 per sqm	100,000 – 200,000 per sqm (plan)
Kwerekwe along the road	500,000 – 1,000,000 per sqm	250,000 – 400,000 per sqm (plan)
Raha leo	Bei ya nyumba ya chini 25,000,000.00 – 100,000,000.00	
Jang’ombe	Bei ya nyumba za chini 15,000,000- 60,000,000	Bare plot 50,000 – 400,000 per sqm.
Tunguu		5,000,000- 20,000,000
Fumba		50,000 – 100,000 per sqm.
Mtendeni	700,000 -1,000,000 per sqm	
Kiembe samaki		40,000,000 – 200,000,000
Mombasa (plan)	300,000 - 500,000 per sqm	30,000,000 – 80,000,000
Kiponda		100,000,000 - 150,000,000
Mazizini		400,000- 1,000,000 per sqm
Mtoni	300,000 – 500,000 per sqm	
Saateni	15,000,000 – 50,000,000 per house	
Kilimani	400,000 – 750,000	Nyumba 25,000,000– 45,000,000
Kilimani Beach Plot		250,000 – 200,000 per sqm
Mazizini Beach Plot		400,000 – 300,000 per sqm
Mbweni		200,000- 400,000 per sqm
Maungani - kisauni		20,000- 10,000 per sqm
Chukwani		40,000,000 – 250,000,000 (plan)
Jambiani kikadini – kiwanja cha kijijini		50,000/= - 30,000/= per sqm
Jambiani kikadini - kiwanja cha bichi		150,000/= 300,000/= per sqm
Matemwe		150,000 - 300,000 per sqm
Nungwi		200,000 – 450,000 per sqm
Kiwengwa		150,000 – 350,000. Per sqm
Paje		100,000- 250,000 per m sqm
Kama		10,000 – 40,000 per sqm
Chuini beach resting house	300,000,000.00 (imeuzwa mwaka 2014)	50,000 – 150,000 per m ²

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Location	Construction rate	Land value
Karibu na eneo la Ali Sultan		
Peri urban nyumba (semi planned area)	25,000,000 – 80,000,000	
BEI ZA MASHAMBA NA VIWANJA		
Kisauni, maungani, Bweleo, shakani		10,000 – 30,000 per sqm
Kitope, kiboje, kianga, mwera (fertile area)		50,000,000 – 80,000,000.00 per acre
Ndijani		20,000,000 – 45,000,000.00
Fuoni		25,000 – 40,000.00 per sqm
Fuoni along the road		40,000 – 100,000 per sqm
Fumba		50,000 – 200,000 per sqm

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3. LAND RATES

LOCATION	LAND VALUE PER SQM TZS
Stone Town	1,800,000.00 – 1000,000.00
Michezani Flati	65,000,000.00 – 55,000,000.00 per apartment
Kikwajuni Flati	70,000,000.00 – 55,000,000.00 per apartment
Kilimani Flati	40,000,000.00 – 28,000,000.00 per apartment
Kwamchina flati	90,000,000.00 – 75,000,000.00 per apartment
Kilimani along the road	650,000.00 – 450,000.00
Mlandege along the main road	1,800,000.00 – 1,500,000.00
Mlandege along the street	450,000.00 – 150,000.00
Mtendeni along the fider road	100,000,000.00 – 600,000.00
M/Tanga along the street	450,000.00 – 150,000.00
Rahaleo along the main road	700,000.00 – 500,000.00
Rahaleo along the street	400,000.00 – 150,000.00
Vikokotoni along the fider road	1,200,000.00 – 800,000.00
Kikwajuni, Gongoni, Kisiwandui and the same locality, single storey house of Swahili type.	80,000,000.00 -70,000,000.00
Vikokotoni along the street	450,000.00 – 150,000.00
Gulioni along the main road	1,200,000.00 – 700,000.00
Gulioni along the street	450,000.00 – 150,000.00
Kikwajuni along the fider road	700,000.00 – 500,000.00
Kikwajuni along the street	400,000.00 – 150,000.00
Miembeni and Mwembeshauri along the main road	700,000.00 – 450,000.00
Miembeni and mwembeshauri along the street	400,000.00 – 100,000.00
Mpendae planned and Surveyed	400,000.00 – 150,000.00
Mpendae un-planned	250,000.00 – 100,000.00

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Jangombe along the main road	700,000.00 – 450,000.00
Jangombe along the street	200,000.00 – 100,000.00
Magomeni along the main road	500,000.00 – 300,000.00
Magomeni along the street	250,000.00 – 150,000.00
Muongano, Mkele, Kibandamaiti, Mwembenjugu, Begamoja, Mwembeladu, Kariakoo, Kwaalamsha, Mikunguni along the main road	700,000.00 – 500,000.00
Muongano, Mkele, Kibandamaiti, Mwembeladu, Kariakoo, Kwaalamsha, Mikunguni along the street	350,000.00 – 150,000.00
Kisauni	100,000.00 – 15,000.00
Maungani	100,000.00 – 10,000.00
Shakani	50,000.00 – 10,000.00
Bweleo beach Plot	150,000.00 – 50,000.00
Bweleo	50,000.00 - 30,000.00
Fumba beach Plot	250,000.00 – 150,000.00
Fumba	100,000.00 - 30,000.00
Kiembesamaki	100,000.00 – 50,000.00
Mazizini	650,000.00 – 450,000.00
Mombasa planned and Surveyed	250,000.00 – 100,000.00
Mombasa un-planned	100,000.00 – 50,000.00
Tunguu un-planned	40,000.00- 8,000.00
Mwana-kwerekwe along the main road	650,000.00 – 350,000.00
Mwana-kwerekwe planned and Surveyed	300,000.00 -100,000.00
Mwanakwerekwe unplanned and surveyed	150,000.00 – 50,000.00
Amani, Magogoni and nyerere along the main road	500,000.00 – 200,000.00

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Amani, magogoni and Nyerere along the street	150,000.00 – 50,000.00
Fuoni along the main road	150,000.00 – 80,000.00
Fuoni	80,000.00 – 20,000.00
Kwarara	25,000.00 – 10,000.00
Kijito upele	80,000.00 – 10,000.00
Mtoni and Sharifumsa along the beach	500,000.00 – 450,000.00
Mtoni and Sharifumsa along the main road	350,000.00 – 250,000.00
Mtoni and Sharifumsa along the street	100,000.00 - 20,000.00
Maruhubima godown	150,000.00 – 100,000.00
Mwanyanya	100,000.00 – 20,000.00
Kama, Bububu and Chuini along the beach	200,000.00 – 150,000.00
Kama, Bububu and Chuini unplanned	100,000.00 – 10,000.00